

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Isn't it just terrible how these desirable citizens get to acting?

Are you getting Socialist literature into the hands of the people all about you? If you want to live in a Socialist environment, so to speak, just get busy with literature and convert the environment to your way of seeing things.

The Haggood child labor bill was defeated in the Pennsylvania house recently on the ground that, as amended, the bill was unconstitutional. Of course, did you expect anything else, when the child labor employing class is given the right to make the laws. To alter a remark of Charles Sumner somewhat, "Anything for human rights is unconstitutional." You will always find it so as long as the workers vote to let the shirkers do the law-making.

The knell of our "American idea" is sounded when the ruling class begins to take away from the people a voice in government and puts the governing power in the hands of small commissions picked out by the rulers, or in "representatives" so chosen as to be as far removed from the people as possible. The foregoing observation is respectfully referred to the LaFollette "reformers."

Funny what a name will do. There are a lot of people in this country who have interested themselves in the right of the child to be born well, who want society to pay as much attention to careful breeding of the human race as farmers do to breeding the best stock, and they have heretofore been met with contempt, called all sorts of names and their motives made to appear disreputable. But now the professors have taken the subject up, and it has taken on a scientific look under the scientific name of Eugenics and it is fast rising in public estimation. The saving fact seems to have been that at last it had a scientific name. It can proceed as a scientific inquiry, which it doubtless was all along, only that common people carried on the inquiry and the propaganda.

Another "desirable citizen" will take an enforced rest. The clerk of the municipal court in Milwaukee, whom the citizens, through old party habit, again elected this Spring, has been found short in his accounts to the tune of \$30,000, and has been sentenced to three years in the local workhouse, instead of the state prison, by a judge also recently re-elected. He gets a year for each ten thousand he stole. Looks like putting a premium on crime, doesn't it? There are many hard-pressed men today who are not above the willingness to put in a year of the kind of hard labor that this "desirable citizen" will get, if, by doing it, they could put \$10,000 in their pockets, for the sake of the future of their families. Think, also, of the millions of men at real hard labor in the non-penal workhouses of capitalism, and who do not even make a single thousand dollars a year by the operation! Does it pay to be honest under capitalism?

On the way to the office on one single morning the past week we overheard no less than three conversations between people met on their way to work or to business, and in each instance the topic of conversation at the moment was the increasing cost of living. In almost every paper we pick up is an account of raise in wages to meet the increasing cost of life. In New England, alone, 85,000 cotton mill operatives have had their wages advanced 10 per cent voluntarily as it appears on the surface, but really to prevent a hunger strike. The capitalists have had to reckon with the increased cost of the necessities of life and buy the sullen submission of a badly exploited working class with small advances in pay. And it all goes to show what a stupid, outrageous system we are today living under. What makes it the more momentous is the fact that at the same time the enlightenment of the working class is going on, which is making it less submissive to economic oppression, so that out of the agony of the times will undoubtedly come some political upheavals.

If Roosevelt were to go out West unannounced he would most likely be run in as a suspicious character, or else forcibly enrolled among the mine owners' professional gun men. The whereabouts of which is that he goes about armed with concealed weapons. While it is true his mouth is only partly concealed by his moustache, he entirely conceals, however the revolver that he carries in his hip pockets. In Washington last week the president was

the big figure in the laying of a corner stone for the Masonic temple. The master Mason tied a white apron about the president's waist and in so doing disarranged that worthy's coat-tails. Everyone began to snicker, for there was revealed a good sized gun in his hip pocket. When the president was given a tip as to the cause of the merriment he showed some embarrassment and nervously pulled down his coat-tails. How much better it would be, after all, for a president to be so thoroughly a servant of the people that he did not have to fear assassination at the hands of some person crazed by the brutalities of a capitalism that has always had for its mouthpiece the head official of the nation. The ruler in a monarchy may naturally fear his subjects, but why should a president in a republic carry around such a fear if he is really true to the implied democratic trust of his high office?

Wasn't it funny how the mine owners shut up tight as clams in the face of Sherman Bell's challenge? Bell was loaded with "the goods." For instance, he gave out to the newspapers authorized photographs of the agreements he made with the mine owners in the Colorado labor war of 1904, wherein they agreed to pay the expenses of the troops provided they were used in their interests in breaking down the strike. Speaking of these agreements Bell said:

"This kind of agreement was made with the mine owners and interested capitalists in the Cripple Creek and Trinidad troubles as well as in the Telluride military movements, before troops were ordered out. I couldn't trust any of them. They had to put it down black on white with me for the protection of my men. What makes me mad is that they didn't live up to their written contracts. I am willing the Telluride document should be printed, because it proves who and what this man Wells is, who wants to tell the people that my administration of the office of adjutant general was not as good as his. I have a whole vault full of things to spring in rapid succession on these people if they are trying to make me the 'fall guy,' which they have tried to do on many occasions when I was doing my duty and when they and everyone else knew it."

It is very evident that "Gen." Buikley Wells and the rest of the mine barons are not particularly anxious to have that vault full of documents become public property!

Some newspaper funny-man has referred to women who ask full citizenship with the other half of the adult human family as "denatured women." It is a risky thing to ask justice, for it means cuffs and insults while the demand is being made. We have a different idea of the employment of the term "denatured women." We should use it to apply to woman as the victim of the capitalist system. We would apply it to that appalling large class of hard-working house drudges who, before their time, lose part of their semblance to the human race, and with face withered like a frozen potato, cheeks caved in, frame warped and bowed, go to their graves worked-out and joyless. They are the women of the working class, the slaves of work-slaves, who fade sadly after marriage through endless work and the rearing of children, literally dragged out from unnatural burdens that can never be shifted to other shoulders. It is the most pitiful calamity of the age, this denaturing of women, and we must not imagine that it stops there, for the children cannot help inheriting some of the constitutional misery and weakness. When the wage-workers ask for better wages and better hours they are also asking for better citizenship for their forlorn helpmates. And if public sympathy withholds its co-operation public sympathy becomes thereby a criminal toward the race.

The world has now to look to Finland as the country having the most democratic assembly of all countries. According to the press this is "demonstrated" not only by its huge Socialist majority and by its group of women M. P.'s, but also by the status of the latter. Seven of them are school teachers, three are working men's wives, one is a seamstress, and one is a weaver. Mlle. Mina Silliamie sits there, once a domestic servant, later an editor of a Socialist journal, and now the leading woman Socialist deputy. There also sits Mlle. Alexandra Gripenberg, the Finnish champion of women's rights. There also sits the social reformer, Mlle. Laize. And in addition to these are also a clergyman's wife, and a farmer's wife, and two other married women who have been elected, as well as their husbands. And the women have not gone there merely to follow the lead of the men; they have gone there with a definite programme. Equal statutory wages for women and men for the same

work, equal rights for illegitimate and legitimate children, and the establishment of civil marriage—these are some of the items on their list. In Socialism and Democracy, in the women's movement and in the working class movement, Finland leads the way. It is for the rest of the world to follow."

And now we are told that, although wheat was recently so high that bakers had to skimp on their loaves and the millers advanced the price of flour, board of trade men held that there had been little advance in the price of real wheat and that the increase of the price of flour and wheat was the result of manipulation and doctored reports. The grain elevators were full of grain with practically no shipments. What an ideal system to live under! How sacred is the capitalist system which moves men for their own profit to corner the food supply, no matter what widespread misery it causes the human family. Every time you cast an old party ticket you vote for this system. You are as much to blame as anyone else, for you have deliberately walked to the ballot box and formally registered your sanction of capitalism and its horrors and gauges. The cost of living is going up every day, it is eating into you as well as others. Has mankind ceased its activity, is it less able to provide by its endless toil enough and to spare for all men? Such a suspicion is absurd. The only trouble is that between the people and the food and things they must have to live stands the capitalist system, ever burning to exact a higher toll. If you like it, keep on voting in the old way. But if you have the least drop of humanity in your veins join the Social-Democrats, not only on election day but all the year around, in showing up the iniquity of the profit system and the imperative necessity of making easier the coming of the Socialist system, in which man shall not be obliged to get his living by fleecing his fellows.

European Socialists are giving more and more attention to the subject of the militia. Will Thorne, labor member of parliament in England, tried recently, without success, to get the following made a part of the government military bill:

"It shall be the duty of the local administrative authorities, town or borough, or district councils throughout the United Kingdom, to enroll all the young men over eighteen years in their respective districts preparatory to their undergoing a course of military training under conditions hereafter to be determined and free from military law."

In referring to the defeated amendment an English Socialist says we shall never abolish war by refusing to admit its possibility, but by "making all citizens equal partners in its responsibilities, dangers, sufferings, and horrors, we shall do more to prevent war than will ever be achieved by doctrinaire disarmament proposals at the Hague."

More and more the Socialists are educating people to see the safety to them of a citizen army and it is the kind of agitation that must usually precede actual enactment into law. Switzerland has a citizen soldiery practically as advocated by Socialists and it cannot be abused as much as the form of state troops that we have in this country. And just the other day came the report that Swiss troops had refused to obey an order to fire their guns at strikers. In this country, where the soldiery does not belong to the people, but to the rulers, we never hear of their refusing to pour deadly lead into striking workmen if only some capitalistic whipper-snapper in gold braid will give the command.

that shrink at publicity the great detective bureau rapidly sought obscurity and gave it out that it had practically dropped its labor branch of sleuthing. It has been at work ever since, but in a hidden way, putting spies into unions and charging fancy prices for the service, until the present Haywood case was sprung. Evidently McParland did not figure on the amount of attention the people generally would give to the case, and so what would probably have been a good "official" hanging bee if the mine owners had been able to carry out the prosecution unobserved has shown pitiful lack of reliable evidence under the publicity limelight. The Free Press editor may be right in calling McParland great, but it is a sort of greatness that would probably end its days behind good strong prison bars if exact justice came to such men.

The capitalist newspaper men in Boise seem to be agreed that the state has not made out a case against Haywood. One of them quotes a prominent lawyer, not identified with either side, who has sat through the case, as saying that "the state has not presented a strong prima facie case. If this case were in Massachusetts, New York or almost any other state, it would never go to the jury; the court would direct an acquittal. Senator Borah's arguments and Hawley's theories do not connect Haywood directly with the murder of Steunenberg. The connection between the defendant and the crime for which he is on trial is extremely remote and conjectural, and rests entirely on the testimony of a self-confessed assassin." The correspondents also are noting the conspicuous fact that while the state started out to prove the existence of a murderous "inner circle" in the big miners' organization, it has made no effort to show that such an inner circle ever existed. "Perhaps the prosecutors forgot about that," one correspondent dryly remarks. As Mrs. Hazlett's reports in this week's HERALD indicate, the state seems to be rather "up in the air" by the way the trial is turning out.

IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Madison, Wis., June 26.—The assembly this morning concurred in the senate amendment offered by Senator Rummel, Social-Democrat, to the Milwaukee school board bill, providing that the council may order a special election by a majority vote instead of by a two-thirds vote as the bill provided when it passed the assembly. The two-thirds provision in the Poss-Pearse bill was a foxy attempt to make it possible to block the city council and bring about an appointive board, with the people having little voice.

Madison, Wis., June 26.—The assembly tonight took a rap at state printing when, after a short discussion, it adopted a Social-Democratic resolution which provides that the question of creating a state printing department shall be submitted to the people of the state. The roll call on the resolution showed forty for submitting the question and thirty-three against. Assemblyman Brockhausen, Social-Democrat from Milwaukee, the author of the resolution, spoke in favor of its adoption, alleging that printing was costing the state altogether too much money and that other states in the union had created a state printing department and operated it with unquestioned success.

TIDE TURNS AT BOISE!

Boise, Idaho, June 24.—Clarence Darrow outlined the defense of Haywood today and showed that every material charge in the Orchard testimony will be proved false. He said Haywood would take the stand in his own defense. He pointed out that the Western Federation of Miners had been really born in Boise, in 1892-3, in a cell in the basement where Ed. Boyce, its first president and now a millionaire mine owner, was incarcerated, and he pointed out that Atty. Hawley of the prosecution was the attorney who laid out the plan for the organization and was for years its hired attorney. "We are not here to apologize for anything that the Western Federation of Miners has done," declared Mr. Darrow. "It has had a troubled career; it has been opposed by every device of the mine owners but it has prospered. Before the Western Federation of Miners came into existence the miners had to work from twelve to fourteen hours a day. When they wanted food they had to buy it at the company store. When they were injured they were taken to the company hospital, where there was little difficulty in getting a statement releasing the company. Attorney Darrow declared conditions are vastly different today. "Before our witness leaves the stand, gentlemen, we will convince you; we will even convince Mr. Hawley himself, that Harry Orchard has lied on most of the essential points of the case. We will show you that

five to thirty witnesses who will take the stand and contradict this man absolutely. Some of these witnesses will be miners, but others will be eminently respectable people who have never done a day's work in their lives."

Here, as at other points in this speech, Mr. Darrow's sarcasm caused wave after wave of laughter. Sometimes the balif had to rap for order. "We will show that this agency has been busy sleuthing, following, working and lying to get these men," declared the speaker. "We will show that they have hired detectives and placed them in positions of responsibilities as secretaries and presidents of local unions, that these hired men constantly advised the miners to strike and that when a strike was on counseled violence, dynamite and murder."

[Special Reports by Ida Crouch-Hazlett.]

Boise, June 22.—The prosecution has rested amid probably the flattest attempt that ever was made to create something out of nothing. The failure of the prosecution to make a case against Haywood specifically and the Western Federation of Miners generally is town talk.

From the reports sent out by the correspondents at Boise numbers of the capitalistic press are commenting very openly on the fizzle that is being made by the state.

For a week the lawyers of the prosecution have been looking depressed and have gone at their work in a lifeless sort of way. Borah sits looking down his nose, and the whole situation has the aspect of a collapsed balloon.

Talk is rife of the mess in which the capitalist conspirators are plunged. It is said that all the big push on the prosecution has been deceived and jobbed by the Pinkertons. They represented to Gooding that they had a sure thing against the Western Federation, and that they were going to put them through the way they did the "Molly Maguire" business and the Anarchists of 1887. On the strength of these assertions Gooding got his appropriation of \$104,000 from the legislature by stating that they had a cinch against the union men. The claim was even made that they had evidence enough to hang forty different men.

But all this boasted array of proof has not materialized. With the exception of Orchard's testimony given by the witness has been tame and unimportant.

Every one of their witnesses, without an exception, has testified that he was summoned by the Pinkertons. The entire combination is a Pinkerton case pure and simple. The Pinkies have got their money for the job, but they have not delivered the goods.

Gooding is wondering how he will square himself with the people for the enormous sums of money that have been expended.

Report has it that these would-be executioners of the working class are quarreling with and blaming each other. Gooding lays the fiasco out to McParland, and he in turn states that the witness did not have the information they claimed to have. It is said some fifty witnesses have been sent back home without appearing at all.

And the low estimate in which these bristling and important gun men are held by the local authorities as brought out in the trial of Meldrum and Bowtell has taken about all the remaining wind out of the sails of the prosecutors.

But the feature of most striking significance in the Meldrum case was that when he was attempting to justify his brutal treatment of Frye by saying he was stationed to guard the public stairway, on being questioned he was forced to admit that he held no commission whatever, but was under the direct employ of the mine owners association.

The local authorities have resented these imported gun men usurping authority in their own domain, hence the heavy sentences, and the consequent leaving town of a large number of the Pinkertons.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

Boise, June 18.—The tables seem to be turning in more ways than one in the city of Boise. The star of the defense has been steadily in the ascendant the last week, not only in the courtroom but also about town, and today an incident occurred that has tended to run the spirits of the blood-and-thunder blusterers about down in the vicinity of zero.

Orchard had just been taken, in his carriage with his body guard of six armed thugs, from the courtroom to Attorney Hawley's office. At the foot of the courthouse steps W. Frye, a big miner, who had been summoned from Silver City to testify for the state, but whose sympathies are with the defense, asked young Mr. Hawley what was going to be done about his expenses. He was about out of money. He was told to come down to Hawley's office, and he would be given his mileage. He did so, and passed up the stairs just ahead of the Orchard

ONLY GRAB BUSY-NESS IS CONSIDERED BUSINESS

By Victor L. Berger.

A WEEK ago Milwaukee was treated to two sensations. The clerk of the courts, Frank Woller, was found to be short in his accounts about \$30,000, and Ira B. Smith, a very prominent business man and father-in-law of our "boy major," was arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Frank Woller has served Milwaukee as an alderman, and afterwards as clerk of the courts for seventeen years. He received a very handsome salary, which was more than doubled by fees. Woller was considered an "honest man" and had just been re-elected last spring for another six years, his term to begin January 1, 1908.

Ira B. Smith represented the elite of Milwaukee's capitalistic society. He is the son of a governor of Wisconsin, and was the president of a number of large business concerns. He was several times chosen as president of the Merchants and Manufacturers association of Milwaukee, and could have held that position until now if he had wished it.

It might be of interest to inquire what induces men of that type—in one case a man with a big salary, the other a man who had inherited quite a fortune—to become grafters.

And this is what we find: Life, under the present economic system is simply a grab-bag scheme. Under the present system, it is made the painful duty of every business man and every man of busy-ness to grab. Grab legally or grab illegally, but grab successfully. Any other kind of busy-ness than the grab-business is not considered business.

There is only one condition—one must be successful in his grabbing. Those are considered the most worthy members of our society who can grab best and who can grab oftenest. These are our manufacturing kings, our merchant princes. And their children and children's children are the "top notch" of our society.

But woe to those who are not successful in grabbing or cannot get to the grab-bag at all. They pay the penalty. They are "no good." Their voice is of no account in the community. And the successful ones say in their clubs, sometimes in an undertone and sometimes aloud: "It would have been better for that fellow if he had never been born."

And here we have the secret of the Frank Wollers and the Ira Smiths.

They had a chance at the grab-bag, they thought. So they tried to grab. Had they been successful in their speculations, their peculations would never have been found out. They would still have been the pillars of society, honest men, trusted by their fellow citizens. But they have been unsuccessful in their speculations and so we all know of their peculations. Woller promptly got three years in the house of correction.

It is true—a judge came down from the bench and shook hands with him. And all the judges and all the lawyers and all the bailiffs were sorry.

And why not? They all knew that what had happened to poor Woller was only that he had "bad luck."

And there was a world of truth in the few words the judge uttered, "That's bad business." If business had been good, Woller would not have stood there as a criminal. And as for Ira B. Smith, his case also is only a case of bad business. Whether he will stay in the Milwaukee club or become a member of another "enclosed corporations" will simply depend on whether he has money enough left to pay for a good lawyer.

Some persons, and particularly our good friends, the Half-Breeds are very much put out because Woller got only three years. We should say that was enough. We are not vindictive. Woller is branded for life with three years as much as with thirty. And why hound a man still further?

Merely because he was a "Stalwart"?

Woller, as well as Ira B. Smith, are simply the victims of present society. Of course, we do not want to excuse them. Nor do we excuse present society.

It is private capitalism that is to blame for it all. While private capitalism lasts, "making-money" is the only paying business in this world. And it is private capitalism that is breeding, not only luxury and misery, but also corruption and crime.

And it is private capitalism that is furnishing all the temptations. No tyranny was ever more intolerable than the tyranny of private wealth. There is no other source of corruption so fruitful as is private wealth.

If you want to do away with the motive for corruption, substitute for an aristocracy of wealth, an aristocracy of character. If you want to close an ever-flowing fountain of crime, then substitute for the love of money the love of man.

And all this must have a material basis to make it possible. And that material basis can only be furnished by the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Victor L. Berger

procession. As he came down with his mileage in his pocket he encountered Bob Meldrum and Bowtell, two of the most desperate men, and with the worst criminal records, among the guards at the foot of the stairs. With an oath they asked him what he was about. He told them very quietly, and took the papers that had just been handed him from his pocket.

As he did so, with a vile name, Meldrum hit him with his fist on the back of the head. Frye is the man that the Pinkertons knocked down the front steps a few days ago, as he was quietly moving up the steps to enter the courtroom as a witness. He is a powerful man, and, though quiet, is not much given to backing down, and had not Mr. Nugent, who knew him well, appeared on the scene, there might have been serious trouble.

After being struck by Meldrum he told the desperados that they were too many for him, they were loaded and he was unarmed, they were evidently trying to start something, and he would have to take it for the present.

As he turned around Bowtell said he would give him one, too, just for luck, and hit him a staggering blow on his jaw, cutting his lip. Half a dozen men were standing near who saw the whole performance. Frye

Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

PENSIONS FOR TIN SOLDIERS

PROPOSAL BRINGS OUT ILLUMINATING DEBATE IN LEGISLATURE AT MADISON

Wisconsin Capitalist Legislator Talks of Hungry Masses and the Necessity for the Militia's Bullets, a Brutal Class Speech. Socialist Assemblyman Brockhausen Replies.

Madison, Wis., June 18.—One of the most striking and, to the working people, most tragic events of this winter's legislature occurred last week. There was a debate in the assembly on the proposition to offer a pension to the members of the state militia. And, strange enough, this measure was introduced by Mr. Otto Harris, a trades unionist from the second Milwaukee district.

But this in itself was of slight significance as compared to what followed. Judge L. H. Bancroft, a lawyer (of course a half-breed "reformer"), and representative of Richland county, made a most astounding speech in favor of the bill. It was not so much that he favored a pension, but the reasons which he gave for supporting the bill.

He said, in substance, that the state of Wisconsin must strengthen the arm of its military power. It must encourage the young men of the state to enter the militia. And in order to build up this military power, which he assured the legislature would certainly be needed, he felt it was absolutely necessary to offer every possible inducement and encouragement to the young men of the state to join it.

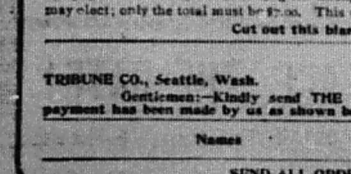
"We are having prosperous times," he said, "but we shall not always have them. Periods of depression will come. Factories will be closed and workmen will be without employment. Great crowds of the unemployed, driven by the pangs of hunger, will swarm the streets of our cities and congregate in our industrial centers. When that hour comes, gentlemen, he exclaimed, "we shall need the strong arm of the military power. We must encourage the militia."

Comrade Brockhausen, the secretary of the State Federation of Labor, arose to ask a question. He wanted to know why the military power of the state must be so increased. "Is it simply that you propose to be ready to crush the working class, to beat them into insensibility, and to shoot them down for the mere reason that they are out of work and hungry?"

Bancroft, with glowering fierceness and thundering menace pronounced all working class uprisings as violent mobs. "I will answer your question, Sir," he said, "by asking another. Why is it that your working people create violence in times of economic depression? Going on, he referred to the Haymarket riot in Chicago years ago, after which he said the Anarchists were justly hanged though pardoned by the governor of the state of Illinois, who was a Socialist."

This ought to make our Democratic Altgeld turn in his grave! At the same time that these events were transpiring in Chicago there was an outbreak in Milwaukee. "And," said he, "thank God, we had a governor in this state who had the nerve to wipe out this mob violence in Wisconsin. Such times will come again, and we should prepare to act in a similar way." When Comrade Brockhausen arose to reply to this, it seemed a tragic moment. Here was the "judge," the lawyer, the exponent of all that conservatism, which would throttle progress—this exponent of all that is vicious in the present social order, trained in the law and unscrupulous in defense of things as they are—on the one hand. And before him, the representative of the workers, the exponent of the peaceful program for the solution of our social problems, a man in a most hopeless minority in the councils of the state, but a man who represents the awakening giant of the mightiest power, threatened thus by the voice of a brutal plutocracy with utter annihilation at the hands of a ruthless military power. No.

WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL



PRINTING WITHOUT THIS LABEL WILL NOT RECEIVE DUE CONSIDERATION FROM WORKMEN. IT CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

doubt the tragic significance of this situation appealed to none in the legislature hall that morning as it did to the representatives of the working class. Perhaps to them it was only a passing incident, but to the workers it was the uncovering of a heretofore concealed but vicious spirit of brutal intolerance and criminal resolution that shows the heart of capitalism. At such a moment, it was nothing short of marvelous that a representative of the working class could arise and reply in calmness and self-restraint as Comrade Brockhausen did.

Without a word of bitterness he spoke to the members of the legislature, words that ought to have reached their hearts in warning as well as in enlightenment. "This," he said, "is the spirit of capitalism that breeds hate in the hearts of the working people for your institutions. You know well enough that it is not the working class that is the breeder of violence. It is these great corporate interests that set aside law and the common welfare and overburden our people. It is talk like this that creates bad spirit everywhere."

The Socialists themselves manifested the utmost surprise at the temper of this utterance on the part of Judge Bancroft. While they have well understood that the legislature of the state of Wisconsin has very little consideration for the interests of the working class, they were really surprised at the expression of violent spirit which they had hoped had gone by. And, too, the utterance might have been overlooked if there had been reason to believe that what Bancroft said was the expression of an ignorant, uninformed man. But he is regarded as a leader of the Republican party. And his speech was applauded quite vigorously.

Is this, then, the meaning of the Wisconsin legislature of 1907? This threat of violence, this purpose of annihilation when the dark days come that shall put the thousands of our working people again upon the streets? That shall bring hunger and want to the wives and children of our homes? Is this the spirit that you call patriotism? Is this your interpretation of what it means to have "a home of the brave and a land of the free?"

A Socialist Minority Report

Madison, Wis., June 24.—Following is the text of the Social-Democratic minority report of the transportation committee, on the joint resolution relating to public ownership and regulation of the railroads, handed in by Assemblyman Thompson to the legislature last week.

To the Honorable Members of the Legislature:—We, the minority of your committee, in dissenting from the report of the majority in the matter of joint resolution No. 20 A, relating to public ownership and operation of railroads, wish to call attention to the following facts which, in our judgment, constitute the strongest possible reasons for the adoption of the resolution:

I. The Private Ownership of Railroads Is Practically Breaking Down. Evidence of this failure may be seen in several different directions. First, The car shortage. Within recent months the interstate commerce commission has been overwhelmed with more complaints than it can investigate in years by communities protesting against wretched services and inadequate accommodations. At seven primary cattle markets in the west the receipts of cattle in November, 1906, show the falling off of 3,000 head, because shippers and drovers got no cars. At fifteen private grain markets the receipts for grain showed a decline of 17,500,000 bushels, because of the car shortage. In Montana mines have been closed because there were no cars to load. And at many places in the northwest people were actually suffering for the

want of coal because the railways were unable to get cars to ship to them. In short, farmers and merchants and the people in general have been confronted with ruin and actual suffering because the railroad system of the United States has been unable to handle its business.

Second, This failure of private ownership is shown again in the increasing unsafety of railway travel. In 1904 10,046 people were killed and 84,155 injured on the railroads of this country. This terrible destruction of life has increased steadily during the last ten years. It is found to be about six times as dangerous to life and limb on the railroads of America, which are operated under private ownership, as it is on the railroads of Germany under government ownership.

Third, But perhaps the most striking evidence of the failure of private ownership is found in the matter of finance. During the last twenty-five years 660 different railroads of this country have become bankrupt and gone into the hands of receivers. At the present time, we are told by such men as James J. Hill, M. Cassatt and Mr. Finley, that the railway system of this country has been allowed to deteriorate until it is quite unfit for the service that is required of it, and yet, in spite of this fact, the railroad managers are unable to secure the necessary capital to keep the system up to standard.

In contrast with this failure in financing, we have found that the railroads under government ownership have been very successfully operated. The government railroads of Prussia, for example, have cleared for their country a gross profit of \$150,000,000 per year. Switzerland made a profit of \$330,000,000 per year, and the net earnings of the state railroads of Japan were \$5,109,107 annually. In short, the governments everywhere are successfully operating their railroads, not only rendering efficient service, furnishing safe transportation, but actually making immense sums of money for the governments that own them. And all of this at the very time that the private ownership and operation of railroads in this country is absolutely breaking down.

II. Government Ownership Everywhere a Success. Fifty-nine states and nations now own and operate their own railroads. Some of the more important of them have had an experience in government ownership covering more than twenty-five years. Out of this experience and history the following facts have been established:

First, Better service. Not only is life and property more safe in transportation under government ownership, as shown above, but where the railroads are thus publicly owned, it has been the experience of these nations that the service has been better adapted to the needs of the people.

Second, Rates. Both freight and passenger rates are decidedly lower under government ownership than under private. According to Prof. Parsons (The Arena, March, 1907), the average passenger rate in the United States is about 2 cents per mile. Under government ownership the average rate is about one-half that amount, or 1 cent per mile. Mr. Larabee finds the average fare per mile in the United States under private ownership to be 2.15 cents. Under government ownership the average rates are as follows: Austria, 1.67 cents; Germany, 1.17 cents; Belgium, 1.18 cents; Denmark, 1.21 cents; France, 1.45 cents; Italy, 1.64 cents; Russia, 1.45 cents.

In Switzerland the roads offer tickets good over the entire system of the country, good for one month, for \$15 second class and \$11 third class. Tickets good over the entire system for six months are sold for \$59 second class, and \$45 third class.

Cowles, in his General Freight and Passenger Post, shows that the average rates under government ownership are reduced in some cases to as low as three-fifths of a cent per mile, in Germany, France and Austria, one-tenth cent per mile of workingmen's tickets in Belgium.

In Hungary the workingmen are able to travel 945 miles for \$2.77, third class. Similar service in this country would cost \$27.10, or ten times as much.

Basing their estimate upon the findings, such as the above, the members of the United States congress who have introduced the measures for government ownership have provided for a universal one cent passenger fare.

As to freight rates, perhaps the most careful comparison has been made by the German commission recently in this country. They conclude that the proper figure for our average freight rate would be about 1.44 cents per ton-mile, while the corresponding figure for the operating roads under government ownership would be .95 cents. The general impression that freight rates are higher under government ownership is therefore erroneous. On the private roads of Great Britain the average ton-mile rate is 80 per cent higher than the average German rate.

It is clear, therefore, that rates are decidedly better under government ownership.

Third, Better conditions of labor. It is a well-known fact that as a

general principle the public or the government is more benevolent in its treatment of labor than private individuals or corporations. This has everywhere proved to be the case in the matter of railroading. In every case where the change has been made from private ownership to government ownership wages have been increased, hours of labor have been decidedly shortened, and a great many privileges hitherto unknown have been enjoyed by the working class. The hours of labor on the private railroads in England are to per day. In Germany, under government ownership, the hours are 8. In Switzerland, when the government took over the railroads, it at once raised the wages and increased the number of employees, which, to that extent, reduced the hours of labor. The government reports upon the hours of labor in foreign countries show that no such outrageous hours of labor are allowed in foreign countries as have been disclosed in connection with the privately owned railroads of this country.

Furthermore, in almost every country under government ownership, the workingmen have the advantage of accident, sickness and life insurance and old-age pensions, furnished by the state. Nearly fifty million people enjoy the advantages of this system in Germany. The same is true of the government employees on the New Zealand railways.

Roughly speaking, there are 800,000 workmen employed upon the railroads of this country. The improvement of labor conditions of so large a part of our citizenship is a matter of vital and far-reaching importance. In one of the bills before congress explicit provision has been made for the increase of the wages of 150,000 track men. More than 50,000 of these men work for the railroads at a mere pittance of a wage during only six months of the year. The most of them are forced to seek employment elsewhere during the rest of the year, or to tramp, beg, starve or become criminals for lack of employment.

III. The Inefficiency of Regulation. Perhaps the chief objection on the part of our present legislature to the passage of this resolution favoring the government ownership of railroads is that out state has committed itself to the policy of regulation and that therefore we should not go farther than this at this time. In answer to this, we should consider carefully the following matters:

First, Practically every one of the fifty-nine nations that have established the government ownership of railroads has first tried the experiment of regulation. But in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them; to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for the increase of wages and increases of wages for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative and referendum, recall, referendum, representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor.

We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

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

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

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THE SATURDAY EVENING TRIBUNE

CAPITALISTIC IMPUDENCE!

A JUDGE USES OFFICE TO INSULT WORKINGMEN

Makes Political Affiliation a Matter of Inquiry in Granting Citizenship Papers. A Disgrace to His Office.

Hancock, Mich., June 15.—To the Editor: The people of the upper Peninsula of Michigan have been treated to what I, as well as all Socialists, think very un-American as well as unjust treatment. During the past week there has been held at the county seat of Houghton county at the court house examinations of applicants for full citizenship. There has been an attorney from the lower part of the state, representing the Federal court, and when one of the applicants would take his seat, this is about the colloquy that would take place: "Q.—Are you affiliated with any secret organization? Ans.—No. Q.—Are you an anarchist? Ans.—No. Q.—Are you a Socialist? Ans.—No. Have you ever read anything about Socialism? Ans.—No. Ever hear any one talk about it? Ans.—No. Do you know that there is no difference between the Socialist and the anarchist? Ans.—No. Do you know that the Socialists are trying to revolutionize the present form of government? Ans.—No. Do you know that they, the Socialists, want to take your and my property and divide it up? Ans.—No." This and similar talk ran all through the examinations. One of the court officers vouched to me the following as some of the questions that Judge Streeter put to an applicant one morning, but made me promise that I would keep his name a secret. There appeared at his court one morning a man accompanied by two witnesses. After the Judge questioned the witnesses regarding the applicant in various ways he asked one of them if the applicant belonged to any secret societies. The witness, not being very well posted on what the judge meant by secret societies, answered, "Yes, he belongs to the Socialist party." The judge then called the applicant to the chair, and this is about what took

place: "What do you know about Socialism? Ans.—I believe it is in the interest of the workingman" (workingman). You will notice the man could not use the English language very well, yet this judge asked his question, as you will see, that pertained to points of law that were out of all reason. "Do they want to own the railroads and the mines? Well, I think so. Do you think the government has a right to take a man's property from him? Well I think they want to build new railroads. Do you think the government could operate the mines as well as a private party? I don't know." So, after going over the ground quite thoroughly, in the above manner, he said sotto voce: "I guess he is only a theoretical Socialist, so we will have to pass him." In the name of all that is dear to the free-born American citizen, have we got to submit to this kind of treatment? I would like to hear from other comrades, and learn if this is only an isolated case, or is it a deep-laid plan to prevent those who may have learned something about this ism becoming citizens? Thos. B. Farmer.

Facts for Socialists.

The Socialist vote throughout the world has grown from 30,000 in 1867 to 7,000,000 in 1907.

The Socialist vote in the United States has increased from 2,000 in 1888 to 408,000 in 1904.

In the national legislatures of all countries there are over four hundred Socialists.

Throughout the world there are 638 Socialist journals, and 77 of these are dailies.

In the fields, mines and workshops of the United States, 1,700,000 children are employed.

In the east end of London are crowded two million people. Of these only 180,000 own their own homes.

In London one person out of every ten is buried in the potters' field. Will R. Shier.

"Man becomes a wild, ferocious savage, a cannibal, or a highly civilized and benevolent being according to the circumstances in which he may be placed from his birth,"—Robert Owen.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

What Is Socialism?

BY R. A. DAQUE.

"INDIVIDUALISM—The quality of being individual; individuality; an excessive or exclusive regard to one's personal interests; self-interest; selfishness."—Webster's Dictionary.

"SOCIALISM—A theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has heretofore prevailed."—Webster's Dictionary.

"The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity."—Encyclopedia Britannica.

"COMPETITION—The act of seeking or endeavoring to gain what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; common strife for the same objects; strife for superiority; rivalry; emulous contest; struggle; opposition; jealousy."—Webster's Dictionary.

[CONTINUED.]

Q.—Will the churches assist the Socialists in the practical work of establishing such a righteous kingdom on earth?

A.—If they do not, if they pray one way and vote, work and practice an opposite way, then the people outside of the organized church, more truly religious than they, will usher in the co-operative commonwealth unaided by the church. Already working people by the millions are staying away from church services, because of the lack of sympathy on the part of the church with them in their struggles for better conditions in life, and because of the grip plutocracy has upon the church. If the church does not speedily abandon its attitude of upholding and defending plutocracy and the competitive system, it is doomed to failure and certain decay. We have come to the parting of the ways. Soon the church will be weighed in the balance, and, if found wanting, will be ground to powder.

Q.—But would not Socialism destroy man's incentive?

A.—Opponents of Socialism contend that it would. This argument is based on the false idea that man has no incentive other than that which grows out of selfishness—that civilization will recede unless men are authorized by law to exploit their fellow-man—to the end that they may have the right to take from their fellow part of his earnings without returning any equivalent therefor—to get something for nothing. Jesus taught right the contrary to this. Doubtless, Socialists would restrain and afterwards direct into other channels, the incentive of the thief, the tyrant, and others who want to possess what they have not earned, or who desire to enslave their fellow man, but it would foster and strengthen the incentive of all men to do useful service to others. The "Individualists" who all contend that man had implanted in him no higher or nobler incentive than greed, has a low ideal of man's mission on earth. Such characters as Homer, and Moses, and Buddha, and Jesus, and Galileo, and Columbus, and Garrison, and Lincoln, and hosts of others who have blessed the world, were moved by a higher, a nobler incentive than selfish greed, and their names will be honored forever; while those conspicuous "Individualists," Nero, Judas, Benedict Arnold and many present-day millionaires, will be remembered only because of their selfish rapacity, and their brutal treatment of its victims of their cunning and power. Socialism will not destroy any ennobling incentive. It will not take from the individual a single right or privilege he should enjoy. Under capitalism the individual is so hedged about by unjust laws, and customs, and by the tyranny of monopoly, that he has little or no opportunity to pursue any ideal higher than that of obtaining bread, and shelter, and clothing. The higher and nobler incentives of the millions are crushed beyond where they can find expression, in order to give unrestrained liberty for the exercise of the incentive of greed of their fellow men, who claim there is no incentive higher than selfishness. Individualism will exist under Socialism, but it will be an individualism in which each individual will fully respect the rights of his fellow, or, if he is indisposed to do that, will be compelled to do it. It will be an individualism based on the law of reciprocity and righteousness. The professing Christian who denies this is an infidel to the faith he professes. The Individualism of the Competitive system of spoliation and cruelty, and war, and that has deluged the world with blood in all the past, and that is today crowding its millions to the verge of destitution that a few may riot in luxury bought by the mountains of wealth wrongly acquired—that system must be displaced by the Individualism whose chief cornerstone is, "As ye would that others should do unto you do ye even so unto them."

Q.—But will not Socialism decrease marriages and break up families?

A.—Quite the reverse. Now, about two millions of marriageable young men remain unmarried, because they know they could not support a family under the present order of things. They can buy no railroads, nor manufactures, nor mines, nor other productive properties. They must work for wages. Rents are high, the necessities of life are high and steadily advancing, women and children are forced out from home to seek employment in stores, shops and offices, thus diminishing the opportunities of these young men to secure employment. By a little calculation these men prove to themselves that they cannot afford to marry and assume the responsibility of supporting a wife and children. It is Capitalism—the system of Individualism, of Competition—that is breaking up the home, increasing divorces, diminishing marriages, threatening the country with "race suicide," and causing assignation houses to flourish in every city in America. The home will be inevitably destroyed if the capitalist system continues many years. Socialism would save and protect the home. It is the only system of economics that will save it. Socialism would diminish, if not entirely abolish divorces, would increase vastly marriages, and practically wipe out assignation houses. Under Socialism the fear of "race suicide" would be absurd.

Q.—It has been said "the pen is mightier than the sword." Why do not our thousands of great newspapers educate the people along these lines, and show their readers the bad features of the competitive system and the benefits that would follow were Socialism inaugurated?

A.—Because the great newspapers are owned by the capitalists themselves—by the very men who know, if they would educate the people, that the people would soon put an end to a system now outgrowth, and would prevent plutocracy from perpetuating an economic system under which the wealth-producers receive but one-fifth of what they produce while the non-producers, through hook and crook, get five-sixths of the wealth created. Some of the editors are honest, but have neglected to look deeply into economics; they are therefore ignorant on these vital subjects. But the editors and owners of the few GREAT daily journals are not ignorant of the true situation. They are intoxicated with power and ambition, and have distorted views of things. They believe that the many were intended by God to be slaves of the few. They think because they have amassed many thousands they are therefore especial favorites of Divine Providence. Many of these men, at heart, despise the poor, and the manual laborer. They malign Socialism at every opportunity. For policy sake and that they may control the votes of workingmen, they usually, just prior to an election, print much about the "dignity of labor," yet they make every possible effort to keep the toilers in ignorance of all the methods proposed for their benefit. Sometimes, in unguarded moments, and when no election is impending, they give utterance to their true sentiments touching the working slaves. I will quote a few as printed in a late book issued by Professor and Reverend W. C. Bowman, "From Barbarism to Socialism."

The New York Times said: "The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be so much better off than the European laborer. Men must be content to work for less wages. In this way workingmen will be nearer the station in life to which it has pleased God to call them."

The Chicago Times said: "Hand grenades should be thrown among those who are clamoring for higher wages. By this means they would be taught a valuable lesson, and other strikers would take warning from their fate."

A capitalist writer in Scribner's Magazine said: "The man who is compelled to travel in search of food has no rights except those which society bestows upon him. He has no more rights than the sow that wallows in the gutter, or the lost dog that hovers around the city square."

The Philadelphia Times said: "It would be a great relief if a few calamity howlers were quietly but firmly shot."

The Chicago Tribune said: "The simplest plan, probably, when one is not a member of a humane society, is to put a little strychnine, or arsenic in the meat or other supplies furnished transients to eat."

Thomas Scott, millionaire and railroad president, said: "Give them (strikers) a rifle diet for a few days, and see how they like that kind of bread."

These and thousands of others who think as do these editors quoted, are "Individualists"—are defenders of the competitive system. They look with scorn upon Socialists and sneer at one of the Socialists' mottoes: "An injury to one, though he be poor and despised, is the concern of all—one for all and all for one." Jesus said: "He that would be greatest among you must serve all." He declared "Inasmuch as ye ministered unto the sick, clothed the naked, fed the hungry, visited those in prison, ye did those things unto me, therefore enter unto the joys of thy Lord." Socialism appeals to men's highest and best ideals. Individualism appeals to selfishness and to low ideals. It claims the Divine right

of the strong few, to take from the many industrial workers, a part, even all of the product of their toil without returning an equivalent therefor. It claims the right to reap where it has not sown, and is quick to shoot, rend, tear, murder and destroy those who resist its demands.

Q.—Is there any ground for hoping that Socialism might be established in the United States peacefully—without violence and bloodshed?

A.—In Russia, Individualism and plutocracy are thoroughly entrenched, and the masses are so enslaved that a bloody revolution may be necessary in order to dislodge the oppressor and prepare the way for the exercise by the people of their natural rights, but in this country no such necessity exists. Here, the people have the constitutional right and the power, through the ballot box, to make just such a government as they may desire. Here the coming of Socialism, or a large measure of it, depends upon the education of the masses. When the people of the United States demand that the clergy shall teach true Christianity instead of paganism and the right of the few to oppress and despoil the many; when they demand that the political parties shall espouse the cause of all the people instead of a favored few; when they are wise enough to send representatives to the lawmaking bodies who will legislate in the interest of the people instead of the monopolists and plutocrats; when they cease to patronize those public journals which are owned by the Individualists, or are paid by them to misrepresent Socialism, then the co-operative commonwealth will be ushered in without war or jolt.

Q.—But how will it be possible for the people acting collectively through the government, to acquire the collective ownership of railroads, water plants, coal mines, lands, etc. now owned by individual monopolists, without confiscation or a bloody revolution?

A.—It has been the practice, from time immemorial, for the people to convert private property to public uses when the public interests required it. The process has been to legally appraise the property, pay the owner for it and take it over. Today, if a city, county, state or nation wishes lands for alleys, streets, post office sites, asylums, schools, forts, parks or any other public use, this method is resorted to. The precedent is thoroughly established. A co-operative city, state or nation might thus be established if thought best to pursue that course. If, however, the people acting through their respective legislative bodies, should decide to construct new railroad lines, establish new water systems, open up new metal and fuel mines, establish new manufacturing, or conduct any business of a public nature, and supply the public with its products at cost of production, the power of the individual or private monopolist to exploit the people would be gone forever in whatever line of business the government engaged in.

Q.—But could the people of the United States afford to either buy the great public utilities or establish new ones?

A.—Yes, we are now, as a nation, annually expending many millions in building great battle-ships, manufacturing guns and other war materials, and in supporting an army. Can a true disciple of the gentle Nazarene favor raising colossal sums of money by taxing the people, to be used in war with all its awful attendant slaughter and savage brutality? Is it a genuine Christianity that prompts us to kill, and burn, and devastate, and destroy, and to oppose all Socialistic co-operative movements which have for their object the happiness, peace and well being of our fellow men? General Sherman said: "War is hell." Has any one a right to claim he is a Christian who stands for competition, for private monopoly of public property—for hell? We, as a nation, waste hundreds of millions of wealth in court costs growing out of our fierce capitalistic system. We needlessly squander other hundreds of millions, the direct result of our selfishness, chaotic, anarchistic methods. If these colossal sums were expended in buying or establishing public utilities by the people collectively, and operated by them democratically, instead of being wasted as now, Socialism could be established in a few years, bringing in all its inestimable blessings.

As stated in the outset, all the good and desirable institutions now in existence are Socialistic. The more Socialism we have the higher and grander will be our civilization. If Socialism goes down, civilization will decline. Competition is now, and has always been, war, destructive hell. Socialism is constructive, makes for peace—heaven. A government without some measure of Socialism is doomed. A system of theology without Socialism is a fraud. The clergyman who opposes Socialism and upholds capitalism and monopoly is anti-Christian. Tacoma, Washington.

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A Cleveland newspaper writer has written a play dealing with the present economic problems, and it made a big hit at its initial performance in Los Angeles. One of the principal characters is a big capitalist who is swelling fat on the exploitation of public service utilities and the debauching of the people's "representatives" elected by the capitalist parties. He has a good deal to say against the "dirty shirt Socialists," or daring to attack his methods. It may not have occurred to the reader, but it is a fact that the stage has now also swung in line to prepare the people for the change to collectivism. The invention of the perfecting printing press which incidentally greatly lessened the cost of magazine printing, gave a new impetus to popular magazine publishing and rather forced the magazines to compete for the people's favor by the startling exposures of capitalism that Roosevelt tried in vain to shut off by calling it muck-raking. This in turn forced the pulpits to get nearer the people, and the last to join in the powerful procession is the stage. The people almost unconsciously are being given a new view of life and brotherhood. Every day makes them more receptive to our demand for a new and juster form of society.

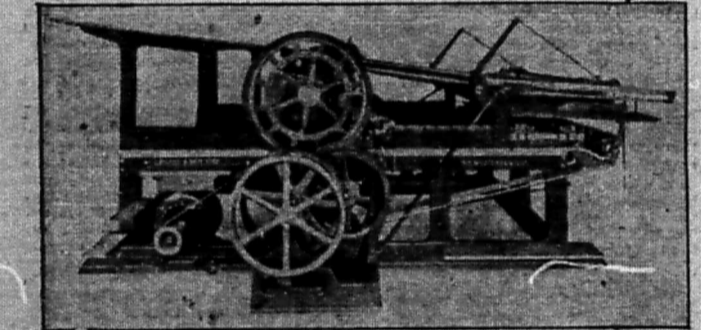
No man can serve two masters, and from the time Sam Gompers enlisted under the Belmont banner he put himself under suspicion. The champagne at those swell labor-and-capital banquets in New York may taste mighty fine, and the artful praise of a man like Cleveland, who calls Gompers "Sammy," may be honey to the tongue of a labor leader, but from the standpoint of the working class movement it is an adulterous relation that ought to sooner or later make "Sammy" lose the rest of his hair.



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Social-Democratic Herald

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

As will be seen elsewhere, Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania has signed the Casey Liability Bill and vetoed four of the others presented by the United Mine Workers. The answer to these vetoes will come in 1908. Stick a pin there.

So says the editor of the United Mine Workers Journal. But that threat has become meaningless from long use. Capitalism laughs in its sleeve when the workers, with the votes, merely threaten a change in this connection is when the workers with the votes threaten to replace capitalist party officials with working class officials who will therefore represent the real people, and not the skimmers.

The papers are picking no little sly fun at the melodramatic testimony of Harry Orchard. One of them gives a fictitious diary supposed to have been kept by the arch-degenerate, of which the following are sample items:

"July 10.—It now being within five days of the open season for mine bosses in Colorado, I returned to that state to blow a few of these over the great divide.

"July 11.—On train. Sat by the window with my pockets filled with small hand grenades, and amused myself blowing up stations along the way. I think the most amusing thing I ever saw was the town of Sidehill, Colo., when I hit it in front of the postoffice with a tin can filled with lilldite. It got up as one building and ascended to a height of about half a mile, alighting upon the back of its neck in a nearby gulch.

Did you ever see a rogue's gallery photograph? There is always a presumption of guilt to the rogue's gallery picture, the disheveled hair, the unshaven face, the unkempt clothing, the unsteady pose—it is intended to be a picture of a rogue. The negatives are never retouched, every blemish is more welcome. We have before us a lot of pictures that were discarded from an old rogue's gallery, and among the faces are quite a number that would not look the rogue if the subjects had their pictures taken under the ordinary conditions. Let any man, we care not who he is, be arrested and thrown into a police station cell, obliged to sleep as best he may on a hard board bench and then taken out next morning without the chance to make a toilette and photographed—and the resulting photo is bound to be the photo of a rogue, and he will almost wonder what crime he has committed and why he had not been arrested on suspicion long ago. All this may explain to your mind why the state, which is the mine owners, in Idaho, has fixed up Harry Orchard so spick and span. They wanted him to look as though worthy of belief. They wanted him to look the contrary sinner, the Saul turned Paul, that is to impress the jury with his sincerity. In a word, the rehabilitation of Harry Orchard is both a police trick and a stage trick. There is no other way of looking at it. And this being so, the question presents itself: Why, if Gov. Gooding has a strong case, does he and his pals have to resort to such tricks?

A Socialist Minority Report. (Continued from page 2.) every case the public regulation of private property in a public utility has proven unsatisfactory. And one after another of these nations has been forced by the logic of events to resort finally to public ownership as the final solution. This has been the experience in nearly every important nation of the world. Even here in America we have seen the same unsatisfactory results of attempting regulation. For twenty-five years we have had an interstate commerce commission. And every one knows that it in no sense meets the needs of the situation.

The private ownership of a public utility is unnatural. So long as it continues there is an inevitable and an interminable antagonism in interests. The owners demand high rates, cheap service, low wages and high profits. The people demand exactly the opposite. And so long as private ownership continues this inevitable conflict of interests continues. The attempt to protect the public in such a situation means constant, never-ending conflict and antagonism.

This can never be removed by regulation. It can only be removed by public ownership. And therefore, however much we attempt to sustain and make effective the policy of regulation, we ought, as a state and a nation, to fix firmly the policy of public ownership as our final aim. Second. Furthermore, we have reached a point where it is impossible for our railroads under the present policy of private ownership to meet the demands of our country for greater facilities, secure transportation, cheaper rates, and better conditions of labor. We are told on every hand that if the demand for these things, which is now being urged everywhere, is pushed any farther it will mean the practical bankruptcy of the railroad management of the country.

Our own railroad rate commission in this state has practically withstood a popular demand for a two-cent fare and make it two and one-half cents, on the ground that, under present conditions, such a demand would be a real hardship upon the roads. It is quite likely that this decision is just. If so, it is true that the railroads have the highest degree of efficiency that they can have under private ownership. And yet no one will say that the present system is satisfactory. We are therefore forced to find a different system. We are compelled to seek for a more economic and efficient method of railroad management. And this can be found only under public ownership, in which case vast economies are possible, because of a unified system of operation. The elimination of useless railroad building, advertising and other elements of railroad competition, the exclusive use of shortest routes, the consolidation of depots, and abolition of legislative and lobby funds, the increase of passenger service, due to lower rates, the abolition of passes and the reduction in the excessive salaries of railway officials are only a few of the items in which great economies could be effected if the railroads of this country could be operated as a unit. Professor Ely, Mr. Lewis, Cowles, and others, have made independent estimates of a possible saving under government ownership and have all agreed that it would amount to nearly \$200,000,000 annually. And if this enormous saving could be effected, it would then be possible to greatly increase the efficiency of railroad management. The very nature of the case, therefore, forces us to the necessity of public ownership.

And, finally, we hold that it is not at all inconsistent with the present policy of the state of Wisconsin for her people to express their desire for the government ownership of railroads as constituting their final purpose in this matter. The establishment by the state of a commission, whose duty it has been to inquire into all of the facts relative to the operation of railroads, and make these matters public, has been necessarily preliminary to the final solution. Assuming that this commission has done its work thoroughly and well, and that its findings are true and fair, we are now prepared for the next step.

We know that we cannot ask, or except, any very considerable reduction of rates, increased safety of travel or improvement in conditions under present management. We are told that it is unfair to expect it. We further know, or soon will know, the exact valuation of the property of these rates, and many of the details concerning their management, which it has been necessary to discover. All this points certainly toward public ownership as the only solution.

And, whatever may be claimed by the friends of regulation, as results of their efforts, it should be remembered that the relatively slight reduction of freight and passenger rates which has been accomplished has been a gain almost solely to the middle class and the small merchants and commission agents. The great mass of our people, the working classes, receive no benefit therefrom. The cost of living is just as high as before, wages are no better, nor are the conditions of labor improved. Indeed, the commission itself holds that these matters lie beyond its jurisdiction. And yet these are the matters of deepest interest to the vast majority of our people. It is clear, therefore, that something more than this is required if the needs of the situation are to be met.

We feel, therefore, that the time has arrived when the legislature of the state of Wisconsin should take the lead and support by its resolution the efforts of those in congress who are now advancing measures for the government ownership of railroads.

THE HAYWOOD TRIAL.

Boise, June 20.—When Major Naylor of Victor, Colorado, assistant secretary of the Mine Owners' association was on the stand before the prosecution closed its case, Mr. Richardson's cross examination was so skillfully conducted as practically to bring out all the outrages against the union committed by the authorities and the military in the Cripple Creek district. This man had been colonel of militia, city marshal, and one of the most active agents used by the mine owners against the union men.

He was asked about the deporting of the men, the searching of their houses, about the forced carrying of mine owners' cards, taking men from their families, appointing professional gun men and strike breakers, demolishing the office of the Victor Record, looting the union stores, and the other incidents of that reign of terror. Naylor was evasive. He didn't know much. Borah tried to make it appear that all these disturbances occurred after the blowing up of the Independence depot, but Richardson brought out that they were occurring before.

Even the stripping and flogging of union men was dragged into the light. The attitude of the Boise press toward this trial is a disgrace to the name of union freedom. The way the defense has riddled Orchard and shown his utter incompetency and unreliability as a witness is potent to all observers. Even the judge looked disgusted at the revelations of this abandoned wretch, as he reluctantly makes admission after admission on the cross examination to crimes he had not mentioned before. It is common comment that no jury could convict a man on such contaminated evidence, yet the local papers, notably the Statesman, come out with flaring articles about Richardson's blundering ways, and his utter failure with the witness, how the friends of the defense are disgusted, and how the Socialist reporters throw down their pencils in despair over his stupid efforts. It is needless to say that this is all fiction, pure and simple. Richardson's work has been magnificent. He has held the strong, aggressive position from the very beginning. Orchard had had to put forth a terrible defensive against him in order to bear up at all, and the tactics of the famous attorney have laid bare the very soul of the cringing and cowering murderer.

Boise, June 18.—Tuesday a regular session recommenced. A number of the Western Federation men are present, among them Ed. Boyce, former president, and Secretary Kirwin. The proceedings are tremendously tiresome. The prosecution drags along in a lifeless manner, as though all the heart were knocked out of it. Even old lawyers, here as spectators, say the case is rotten. So far it is only a rope of sand. The evidence is meager, disconnected, and so far, not associated with Haywood at all. Harry Orchard is all there has been to it so far, and he is a joke, and is so received by all parties in the court room except the lawyers at the table of the prosecution—defense, spectators, and even jury. When recalled to

the stand today to testify which marked his first entry seemed all taken out of him, and his answers were uncertain, vague and contradictory. The fact of the matter is that these battered and corrupt pillars of decaying capitalism are up against the proletarian militant, and they are lost and baffled in the new situation. They are preparing that old idea of ethics and prestige will clothe the alleged crimes of these working men with a ghastly horror.

Two letters from Orchard to his wife were introduced as evidence, one purporting to be from San Francisco, which he gave to Paddy Maliny, and the other from Cape Nome, which he gave to Marian Moore. They were ordinary letters, such as any man might write to a wife that he was neglecting—a little love, and apologies. He said he was trying to deceive his wife as to his whereabouts because he had heard she had said if she knew where he was she would report it to the officials, as she would rather have him in jail than away from her all the time. So it seems that the dark conspiracy so long hinted at is at last unearthed, and it is that the Western Federation of Miners has entered into a plot with a man to deceive his wife!

Richardson also drew out of Orchard that after the Vindicator ex-donation D. C. Scott, the detective, had sent for him. Ed. Joyce, former president of the Federation, and a man loved through out its ranks, was put on the stand. He was asked a number of questions about the organization of the W. F. of M., and the founding of the Miners' magazine.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

Socialist News.

The Maryland state convention will be held at Baltimore, July 6. The opening of the international congress has been definitely fixed for Sunday, August 13. The Pennsylvania convention was the best the state has yet had; forty-nine delegates, representing nineteen counties, were present.

A new Socialist paper in Hungary has been launched in Chicago by the title of "Igasasag." The address is 272 Blue Island avenue. The St. Louis Socialists have secured Comrade Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee for speaker at their annual picnic to be held at Bellevue fair grounds, Aug. 4. Frances E. Willard's views on Socialism have been issued in a neat little booklet by the Christian Socialist, 2495 Drexel avenue, Chicago, selling for 10 cents each.

The leader of the famous "Red Guard" of Finland, Comrade Koeh, is in this country visiting the Finnish Socialist in various parts of the country to raise funds for the Finland revolution. One fails to see just why Kautsky and Bebel should be drawn into the Haywood case, unless for a press agent's circulation boomerang scheme. Leave all such tricks to the capitalist papers, comrades.

Delegates and others contemplating attendance at the International Social-Democratic congress, should write Comrades H. W. Dietz, Furthbach Strasse 11, Stuttgart, Germany, for hotel accommodations. The two Socialist factions in Holland have merged. They held a joint conference with 250 delegates present from 200 branches. The dues-paying membership increased from 2,805 last year to about 7,500 at present. Thus once more the Dutch have taken Holland. The Socialists of Madrid, Spain, held a rousing meeting at the hall of the Centro Obrero, at which Comrade Pablo Iglesias spoke on the parliamentary elections in Russia, Germany, Austria and Spain. He closed with the remark: "Socialism will bring about European peace!" William Dean Howells, the leading American author, has just written another novel with a Socialistic flavor. It is entitled "Through the Eye of the Needle," and in it the "Traveler from Altruria" reappears and points out the social ruin that will overtake this country through capitalism.

Ben Tillett, the well-known Socialist, who was fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the Scranton A. F. of L. Convention in 1901, has been a very sick man. His British comrades and friends raised a fund and sent him to Australia, where he hopes to recover his health. A number of the sixty-eight contracts for plate matter now in our hands are either short or indefinite periods. WHEN YOU SECURE A CONTRACT, be sure to have it signed up for a DEFINITE PERIOD—the longer the better. PUSH THIS WORK, and let us get the service going in July. The Swedish Social-Democratic party has now four daily journals and many which appear several times every week. The chief organ is the Social-Democrat in Stockholm, whose editor is Hjalmar Branting, M. P. The periodical party journals have about 100,000 subscribers. Moreover, the party has special journals. The women have their own organ, Mor-

gonbris (Morning Wind). There also exist political organizations of young people. There are two leagues—the Young Socialists' League and the League of Young Social-Democrats. They consist of local clubs and to some extent of independent members. Dates for National Organizers. John Collins: Pennsylvania, under the direction of the state committee. Isaac Cowen: Minnesota, under the direction of the state committee. J. L. Pitts: West Virginia, under the direction of the state committee. Geo. H. Goebel: California, under the direction of the state committee. Martin Hendrickson (Finnish): Minnesota: June 30; McKinley: July 1; Sparta; 2; Soudan; 3; 4; S. S. S. 5; 6; Tower. Gertrude Breslau Hunt: Indiana; June 30; July 1, 2, Washington; 3-6; Evansville. Arthur Morrow Lewis: July 2-6, St. Louis, Mo. Lena Morrow Lewis: Michigan; July 5, 6, Detroit. Guy E. Miller: Oklahoma, under the direction of the state committee. J. E. Snyder: Maryland, under the direction of the state committee. William A. Toole: Maryland; July 1; Centerville; July 2; Denton; July 3; Easton; July 5; Cambridge; July 6; Salisbury. J. MAHLON BARNES Nat. Sec. 299 Dearborn St., Chicago.

MILWAUKEE SOCIALIST ALDERMEN

Milwaukee.—At Monday's city council meeting the sensation of the hour was the appointment of Michael Carpenter to succeed himself as member of the fire and police commission. Young Becker had offered the position to a La-

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials. IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—Benjamin Bauman, Henry Ries, Edmund J. Melms, Gustav Wild, Max Grass, Robert Buech, Emil Seidel, August Strubahn, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schranz, Nicholas Petersen, John Hansmann, Supervisors—Frank Jones, James Scheehan, Martin Miles, Charles Jeske, Gustav Gerdtz, Justices—Carl Dietz, Richard Beyer, Constables—Herman Kavitz, Arthur Gardner, John Broen, County Surveyor—Alex Glaser, School Directors—William A. Strobel, Henry Raasch, Albert J. Welch. IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—Alber Britmann, Reinhold Kleit, Barthel Warren, Anton Heall. IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, senator, Wm. I. Alldridge, Edmund J. Berner, Prefek, Brockhausen, Sr., Carl D. Thompson, Frank J. Weber, assemblymen. IN MANITOWOC: Aldermen—John Kaufmann, Henry Bruis, A. C. John Zwick. IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen—Conrad Hoffman, Justice of the Peace—John Zwick. IN PLYMOUTH: Alderman—Hugo Weber, First ward. IN PORT WASHINGTON: Alderman—John Pate, Supervisor, George Willard.

Folletteite attorney named Kannenber and it had been accepted, but as Kannenber stood for the recently defeated bill to give the policemen and firemen the right of a hearing before being discharged and losing their equity in the pension fund (to which they must contribute each month) his appointment was opposed by the chief of police, who, it is said, blackmailed the mayor into appointing Carpenter. As a result of the Carpenter appointment there is a big row in the LaFollette camp and the Republican faction fight is on as bad as ever. It is said that the chief threatened to tell what he knew about the boy blunder's "red light" record and the record of some others of his official family.

The council had other appointments before it. It approved all but that of Howland Russell as building inspector. This appointment had been held over from the previous meeting. Ald. Melms stated that the Socialists were not only opposed to Russell on the ground of lack of fitness, but on moral grounds as well. Ald. Leedom (R) wanted an explanation, but the alderman from the Eleventh said there was no need to go into details. Leedom, it appears, had anticipated a disclosure in regard to a certain probate case in regard to which stories were in circulation and had a copy of the court record, but in answer to a question said he did not know the history of the case before it got into court. Some of the other aldermen did, however, having spent several hours in getting information from persons concerned in the case. When the appointment came up for a vote Ald. Leedom was the only one to vote in favor of it. The Social-Democrats also voted against the appointment of Leonard Jansen as commissioner of public works.

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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Milwaukee HighLife Beer. is made from the very best material—filtered through fine pulp wood—and properly aged in modern underground vaults, which gives it a character and taste all its own. You can't help but like it. Phone West 10. MILWAUKEE. Ald. Melms introduced a resolution requiring contractors to forfeit contracts where they do not begin work until after the time that the work should be finished. An adjourned meeting will be held next Monday to consider the veto of an exclusive franchise granted the Frost interurban company over certain streets. The Vanguard MAGAZINE Best Socialist Monthly! Do you want to know the latest thought on Socialism? Do you want to know what the Socialist world is saying and doing? Send 50 cents to 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., and get The Vanguard for one whole year. We Slam Capitalism

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USE Rock Floor Varnish. A varnish made to walk on. Can also be used for all kinds of wood-work. Put up in bright red cans only. Sold and guaranteed by reliable hardware, drug and paint dealers. Ask for Booklet.



Orchard Testifying at Boise. Facing him are the attorneys of the defense; Richardson at the end of the table. Darrow sits next to Richardson. Haywood is seen back of Richardson.

[Courtesy Jewish Daily Forward, N. Y.]

# The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street  
Telephone Grand 1742



The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

### OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 218 State St., Cor. Secretary.  
FREDERIC HEATH, 214 Sixth St., Sec. Secretary.  
HENRY HOPPE, 2418 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary.  
WILLIAM HAMANN, 221 Chestnut St., Treasurer.  
M. WEISENLEB, 1277 Louis Ave., Sergeant at Arms.

Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Emil Brodde, Sec., J. J. Handley, James Sheehan, Thomas Feeley, Wm. Colman, Charles Jeske, Frank Meister. Meets half hour previous to sessions of Council.

COMMITTEES  
ORGANIZATION AND CREDENTIALS: Joseph Wittmann, Thomas Feeley, F. E. Neumann, Gustav Esche, Frank Meister.  
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: F. J. Weber, Charles Dippel, Martin Gorecki, James Sheehan, Wm. Griebing.  
GRIEVANCES AND ARBITRATION: F. J. Weber, Henry Taves, Wm. Griebing, E. L. Meyer, E. J. McMahon.  
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, Frederic Heath, John Reichert.  
NOMINATIONS: Robert Hahn, J. J. Handley, William Hoffmann, J. Klump, A. Dorrer.

LABOR SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings, at 818 State St. Frank J. Victoria, Sec. Charles Heed Barber Shop, Secretary, Frank Meister, Chairman.  
BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 216 State St. Joseph Brodde, Secretary, 222 State St. Wm. Griebing, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

# Organized Labor

Federated Trades Council.

Regular Meeting, June 19, 1907.—Bro. Wm. Griebing in the chair; Bro. Schad vice-chairman. Roll call of organizations dispensed with. Minutes approved. On motion nomination of officers was laid over until after report of constitution committee.

New delegates seated from Teamsters, and Cable Splicers' No. 530.

Report of Executive Board. Communication from Metal Polishers of Cleveland calling attention to the unfair product of the Standard Sewing Machine Co. Strike has been on at the factory since May, 1905. Delegates asked to take notice. Communication read from Women's Trade Union League of Chicago announcing meetings to be held simultaneously in New York, Boston and Chicago on July 14 to discuss the question, "How can Women's Unions Best be Strengthened?" Each state league has charge of invitations and Milwaukee asked to send one delegate whose transportation and board would be paid for two days. Also asked to send additional delegate at own expense. Moved to refer communication to Woman's Label League and that Council name one delegate. Carried. List of unions affiliated with A. F. of L. received and filed. Marked copy of Labor Herald of Kansas City received and official organ asked to republish article. Concurred in by council. Communication from joint local executive board of Brewery Workmen stating that they had referred jurisdiction claim of the Engineers and the Coopers to their international office. Two letters from international office of United Brewery Workmen bearing on the jurisdiction question were read to council and matter laid over till special committee reported. Circular letter from Equity society was referred to the committee having the matter in charge. Communication from Bakers of Newark, N. J., read to council and unions asked to give if possible. Request from Teamsters that no non-union drivers be allowed in Labor Day parade, was on motion approved. Report of executive board received and recommendations concurred in.

Label Section report. The section appointed a committee to plan for a proper advertising of the labels on Labor Day. All label unions will be asked if they are willing to expend any money for such purpose. The Bakers reported that the Jaeger and Atlas bread factories were still on the unfair list and work their men seven nights in the week. Report received.

Report of Building Trades Section. Reported that Jung Brewing company would not use stone cut by non-union men. Section voted to place a fine of \$200 on the Masons for violating the amendment to the constitution. The section committee to see the Woodworkers reported that it had been refused the courtesy of the floor by the Woodworkers. Executive board of section recommended that Woodworkers be unseated in both Federated Trades Council and Building Trades section until they comply with request of section. Moved that section report be approved and concurred in. Bro. Sheehan asked for explanation of the request for unseating the Woodworkers. Bro. Berst explained the controversy. Bro. Sheehan amended the motion to concur so that the part referring to Woodworkers be taken up separately. Carried and report with exception of reference to Woodworkers, approved. Moved not to concur in action as to Woodworkers. Moved as amendment that whole matter go to Grievance Committee. Moved as substitute that chair appoint an impartial committee of three to report at next meeting. Carried. Chair appointed Bros. Feeley, Jeske and Fisher.

Bro. Sheehan reported on the meeting to discuss the Society of Equity and the resolutions passed at the meeting were read to the council. Moved that resolutions be endorsed. Carried.

The special committee to investigate the grievances of the Stationary Engineers against Beer Bottlers and of the Coopers against Beer Bottlers, reported that the first grievance was clearly a jurisdictional matter and it was decided to refer the matter to the respective national organizations. In regard to the grievance of the Coopers the committee found for the Coopers and recommended that the work in question be conceded the Coopers. Moved to concur in report. Moved to lay over for two weeks so far as griev-

ance between Coopers and Bottlers is concerned and secretary to ask Secretary Kemper of the Brewers to come to Milwaukee. Amended that Engineer grievance be adjusted in the same way. Carried.

New constitution taken up. Moved to resolve council into committee of the whole. Lost. Moved to suspend the rules and pass new constitution. Ruled out of order. Under unfinished business Bro. Griebing read balance of new constitution. Moved that all rules be suspended and that new constitution be put on its passage. Carried. Moved that constitution as recommended by committee be adopted in full as amended. Carried.

Executive board announced that books would be audited June 30.

Receipts for evening \$49.91. Disbursements \$120.75.  
FREDERIC HEATH,  
Recording Secretary.

### BRICKLAYERS' ISOLATION.

At the beginning of next month the bricklayers' union is to again vote on the question of affiliation with the A. F. of L. The bricklayers have hitherto been remarkable for their policy of isolation, but each succeeding vote shows the minority getting larger and larger. The international officers now favor the proposal to affiliate. In the last Journal a strong article in favor of affiliation opens as follows:

"The vote that is to be again taken by our subordinate unions is July to determine whether or not we are to at last arrange ourselves side by side with those international unions that already constitute a large part of the American Federation of Labor, should this time be carried by an overwhelming majority. It is indeed time that we became a part of that wonderful, uplifting movement, which has become known the world over as the bulwark of organized labor on the American continent, the defender of its aims, its hopes, its lofty ambitions, in raising and maintaining American standards of living in the employment of men and women.

"There have been many arguments advanced by our writers, both favorable and unfavorable to the proposition, but a large percentage of these, on both sides, have arisen from selfish and personal prejudice to the question, the great cause of the workers seeming to have been lost sight of. There are indeed many more reasons, selfish in themselves so far as our trade interests are concerned, that can be advanced in favor of this important step. We believe, however, that higher motives should actuate and influence the members of our organization in deciding this matter, as there is one principle that stands before us with its rays shining forth stronger and brighter than all the others to cheer and encourage all who toil for their daily bread—the principle of one craft organizing to protect itself, being applied and extended in its prestige and influence to the protection of others. In other words, duty to our fellow-men."

### LABOR NOTES.

The International Association of Machinists of Greater New York and vicinity, 15,000 strong, has voted to demand an eight-hour day in the near future.

On the subject of a uniform design for all union labels, the A. F. of L. executive council has decided that the report of committee of Minneapolis convention on this subject be given careful consideration through the year, and again reported to the Norfolk convention.

The Association of Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, which formerly was affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, has been granted a charter by the International Seamen's union, which will tend to further complicate the jurisdictional troubles between the two organizations.

Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the vice-chancellor and minister of the interior of Germany, has undertaken the preparation of a scheme for the maintenance of persons out of work while they are seeking employment. The state already is carrying out old age, sick and disability pension systems. The official bureaus operating these systems are further charged with bringing persons seeking work in contact with employers wanting labor, and also with forcing vagrants to labor.

Experiments of working only six days a week are being made by the cooks in several Spokane restaurants, and the plan is said to be working well.

The executive board of the International Bookbinders' union has decided to inaugurate the eight-hour day throughout the country, beginning October 1, next.

will hardly be worth mentioning. C. W. Post, the Battle Creek manufacturer of gripnuit and post-mortem cereals, breakfast goods, is a Jonah. He was interested in the Big Four Printing Ink company of Battle Creek. When that fact became known the latter concern was boycotted. Thereupon Post's stock was purchased and that gem was eliminated. Now the Big Four company has issued a statement and a sworn affidavit showing that Post no longer handicaps their business. Post is becoming regarded as a menace to Battle Creek. It is said that his business is dropping off enormously. If he would only print a few more crazy ads in the dailies he would soon go to work for a living.

### GOLD BRICKS FOR SALE.

Pittsburg is noted for this particular industry in Gold Brick business, and the trade mark "made in Pittsburg" is to be found stamped on 90 per cent of all the gold bricks in circulation.

We have seen numerous samples of these goods bearing the Carnegie Steel, or "Steal" Trust stamp; this philanthropic gentleman, who is now erecting libraries and church organs in sacred memory of himself. Why not build the libraries of gold bricks, to be collected from his numerous employees, on whom he unloaded them at a fancy price?

The present value of this common steel stock is about equal to scrap iron or junk.

And yet, we have substantial evidence of another gold brick factory in full operation and ready to unload its output on its hard working and underpaid help.

The trade mark of this concern bears the stamp of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

The Kansas City Times of Feb. 9, 1907, gives the following news of the scheme on foot to rope in employees—make them co-partners (?)—so that the skin game can go on merrily:

"The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company of Pittsburg has adopted a plan of allowing its employees to share in the profits of the business. The plan was put in operation Jan. 1. An allotment of stock was made to employees who had been with the company a certain length of time. Then the directors of the company announced a dividend of 7 per cent on the stock.

"The company's order was general," Robert J. Dwyer, Kansas City manager, said last night. "There are six employees in Kansas City who will share in a substantial manner in the dividend, but just what the amount is to be I can't say."

The signature of the Secretary and General Manager, C. W. Brown, also appears. He has had a long experience in the art of labor skinning, stock manipulation and poker game, an all around sport of unsavory reputation.

Just a word of advice to those who are thinking of investing their hard earned money in this concern—DON'T. You will find it to be an artful scheme to defraud and weaken your union and to degrade you into a wrose system of wage slavery than you are at present.—Expert in The Glass Worker.

**The Party Picnic takes place on Sunday, July 21, at Pabst Park. Make no conflicting dates.**

### UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread: Jacobs, Third and State streets. U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward Bank. Miller Cafe, East Water and Mason streets. Moll & Thoney, East Water and Michigan streets. Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street, between East Water street and Broadway. Albion Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets. Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street, opposite Shubert theater. Walter's Restaurant, 259 Third st.

### ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread

### LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

- Berger, H., 2603 Lisbon Ave.
- Braun, Isidor, 2311 North Ave.
- Deuster, Frank, 2101 Lloyd St.
- Diétrich, Frank, 1140 11th St.
- Eggers, Chas., 668 Schiller St.
- Esch, John, 4725 North Ave.
- Erler, G., 314 14th St.
- Fleischer, Alvin, 922 5th St.
- Graeven, Louis, 367 National Ave.
- Gruttenhaler, George, 463 12th St.
- Gruettner, Wm., 1124 Lincoln Ave.
- Hach, Caspar, 227 Kinnickinnic Ave.
- Hackbarth, O. E., 372 Lincoln Ave.
- Hertzberg, Ed., 2812 Lisbon Ave.
- Holla, Albert, 607 State St.
- Jeger, William, 802 10th Ave.
- Kauter, D., 606 Forest Home Ave.
- Lemberger, Jos., 980 19th St.
- Lindner, Paul, 2102 Cherry St.
- Luebeberg, Wm., 685 Pearl St.
- Matyas, Emil, 891 Holton St.
- Mauer, Lor., 480 Maple St.
- Mews, Chas., 1629 Galena St.
- Oswald, William, 1201 Chestnut St.
- Ott, Martin, 1207 Cherry St.
- Reichartz, John, 548 Sherman St.
- Reinhardt, Chas., 916 8th St.
- Sammer, George, 692 25th St.
- Scheidecker, Louis, 506 6th Ave.
- Scheidecker, Ernst, 1297 9th St.
- Schlathban, Karl, 1161 Sixth St.
- Sichling, Geo., 241 4th St.
- Singer, Fred, 291 Lake St.
- Weingart, Fred, 630 21st St.
- Weiser, Julius, 617 2d St.
- Wilde, A., 776 7th St.
- Wendler, Aug., 628 Mitchell St.
- Baumgart, Adolph, 317 Bedford St.

## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

### UNFAIR LIST

**GENERAL OFFICERS**  
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 218 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Sec'y-Treas., 538 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
FRANK GAUTHIER, 112 Fifth Ave., E., Ashland, Wis.  
DONALD LOGAN, 114 E. Main St., Madison, Wis.  
J. H. CARNEY, 740 Jefferson St., Green Bay, Wis.  
J. J. HANDLEY, 296 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 Eighth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**GIMBEL BROS.**, Dept. Store, Milwaukee. Light Horse Squadron Cigar Co., Milwaukee. The F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee. Aug. Rohm, Merchant Tailor, 204 W. Water St., Milwaukee. Chas. L. B. Dros. Co., 122-124 Third St., Milwaukee. Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures. The Atlas Bread Co., Milwaukee. The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee. Carpenter-Skinner Bakery, Milwaukee. Pamperin & Wigenhorst, (better known as the F. E. W.iger Co.), La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco. The Inverville Clothing Co. The Black & Germer Co., manufacturers of the Radiant Home line stoves. The Cargil Coal Co., Green Bay, Wis. The Kuehler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies. The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis. The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co. West Bend, Wis.

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A CORPORATION MAN IN A FIX!

A CAPITALIST POLITICIAN TRIES TO RIDE TWO HORSES AT ONCE AND IS UP AGAINST IT.

Manitowoc, June 24.—Interest in political circles in this city at present centers in the labor resolution introduced in the city council by Ald. Bruins. The resolution gives the moral support of the council to organized labor and it recognizes it as an advantage to the city at large.

At the last meeting the resolution came up for second reading and adoption. Fear was apparent in the words and actions of the corporation aldermen, and a motion to table the resolution was lost with only four votes in favor of it. The resolution, however, was laid over until the next meeting.

Particular interest centers in the action of Ald. Hempton. Hempton has one of the most vivid corporation records of any of the councilmen. He has stood for corporate interests in a most consistent manner. He never has been known to support the people on any important question where corporate interests were seriously conflicted with.

When the clerks' union was organized a few weeks ago, Hempton, being a clerk, joined the union, perforce. He was made president of the union on a fluke.

Now Hempton is a union man. It is positive that had the labor resolution been introduced before he joined the union he would have been bitter against it. At the last meeting he voted against tabling it, but he voted in favor of postponing final action. Everyone is watching for Hempton's vote at the next meeting, when the resolution will come up for final action. It is a mooted question, and everyone wonders which love he will cleave to. He is a man between two fires. He will not want to desert his first love, the corporations, and vote for a resolution which is so outspoken in its support of organized labor, and he hardly will dare to openly oppose organized labor, since he now is a near-union man himself.

Hempton is in a laughable predicament. Everybody is watching Hempton. He is a combination union-corporation man, and it is an open question as to which side of the machinery will pull the strongest.

WISCONSIN.

Jacobs at Prairie du Chien. Dear Comrades: Comrade Jacobs was here last night and spoke on the street for about two hours, to an orderly, attentive audience of men and some few women. He held his crowd well, and many took papers and bought the books he offered for sale. He has left a good impression, for I have not heard one unfavorable remark about what the speaker said. That he had them interested could be told by the attention and the "that's sos" that were uttered by some of the old fellows there. If Jacobs leaves as good an impression everywhere as he did here I can not help believing the party has done a good thing in securing the big harness maker as an organizer. Vivu Sociala Demokratas. Prairie du Chien. J. E. Cray.

Spooners Tour. SPOONER is a busy railway junction with a growing farm country all around. Here, on Monday evening, we met in a farm machinery warehouse, after visiting comrades during the afternoon. Imagine the surprise of the organizer, when he saw twenty-one (21) names signed and dues paid, and a splendid set of officers elected. The doctor who "ate and slept" the agitator had to drive twenty-three miles out into the country after the meeting, to attend a child sick with diphtheria, and get back at 5 a. m. That doctor is hammering hard for Socialism. Spooner comrades are now laying wires for the capture of their county, and mean business.

RICE LAKE is full of Socialists, but not an organizer among them. A three-days meeting would have resulted in a big local; but there was only one day to be had. So we got six good names, collected the dues, and set them going. Rice Lake comrades have been trying to "play the game without a team," and have learned that it cannot be done. From now on we look for a solid, steady growth there.

AUGUSTA. We went up against a church sociable in a little town, and a lot of scared Republicans. But those who came to the meeting had to be sent home. They wanted to stay and listen all night. Comrade Bauer is going to South Dakota, but he has done good work, and the seed will grow, especially among the farmers of the A. S. of E., where we have many friends.

MENOMONIE needs more work. Some of the comrades depended upon for an organization have moved. Others have positions

where they are "free" to lose their jobs if it is known that they are active Socialists. Many leading union men are members of the militia, etc. But in the short time we had, we found one member at large and so planted a big seed.

EAU CLAIRE local has suffered badly by the removal of Comrade R. O. Stoll, whose memory is held in affectionate regard throughout the city. Some of the old comrades are suffering a severe attack of "prosperity," others literally could not afford to pay dues. But now the local is on its feet again, with dues paid up, and with new spirit.

Having half a day to spare, the organizer stopped at FALL CREEK, where he had the name of an old German comrade. The town was just recovering from a three days' attack of Saengerfest, but we gathered up six HERALD subs and a member at large. That helps to start a new local before long.

HUMBIRD had a heavy rain-storm and a camp meeting last Monday night, but we had twenty percent, and took in four new members, only one "sinner" escaping.

PITTSVILLE was to have been the scene of a debate, but as usual, the other fellow backed out. Then the man in charge of the hall tried to prevent the meeting. But by this time the town was all stirred up, even the mayor took a hand. The meeting began at 9 o'clock, and lasting until 12 o'clock, closing with the organizing of a good local.

THIENSVILLE.—The Thienerville branch will hold a picnic at Mequon Park Sunday, July 28. They will have a Social-Democratic speaker to deliver the address. Make a note of this date and attend the picnic if possible, as it will no doubt be a very pleasant occasion.

GREEN BAY.—The Green Bay comrades, having organized two distinct branches, have now formed a central committee of which Comrade Joseph is secretary. The Green Bay comrades intend to get down now to earnest work. They have taken a number of the banks for collecting funds to finance the movement.

SUPERIOR.—Superior is beginning ward organization. The Eighth ward has been already organized as a separate branch, and other wards are in process of organization. South Superior has a new Finnish branch.

MONROE.—Comrade Jacobs writes: "At Monroe I had to open the meeting myself and succeeded in gathering a nice crowd which seemed to be very much interested as their attention was of the very best. After I had spoken to them for about an hour I offered to give them some sample copies of the HERALD and to my surprise I did not find one person who could be induced to take one piece of literature or ask one question. While I was trying to get them to accept some free literature they all stood watching each other with a suspicious look. This made it necessary for me to make a second speech. Then I gave them another opportunity to ask questions, when I was attacked by an old man sitting in a buggy just back of me. He was very abusive but I was able to handle him successfully, when some one in the audience wanted to know something about the lumber thieves. This, of course, opened up the meeting in an interesting way. You may know that I was equal to the occasion and the lumber thieves got theirs. This warmed up the crowd and they came to the edge of the sidewalk so they could be near me and catch every word spoken. This put the defenders of capitalism on the defensive and they tried to beat me in the argument, but much to their disgust the crowd began to applaud my remarks and when I had finished it was an easy matter to dispose of HERALDS. In fact, I did not have enough of them. The old man in the buggy was the one the crowd feared and hated. Among the questions he asked was this one: 'How can a man get a thing without producing it?' to which I replied, that he could 'steal it.' This aroused the crowd to a high pitch of laughter. I learned afterward that the old man asking the question was an ex-member of the state assembly and a successful lumber man. It is needless to say that he is the leading politician belonging to the 'down and out' club in Monroe, but the people remember his former power and through force of habit are yet afraid of him. The meeting at Monroe was in some respects the most successful one I

Union Drivers. The following list of names in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver: C. J. Crocker, 277 Milwaukee st. Fass & Nicolai, 730 Third st. L. A. Jung, 2425 W. 1st st. M. A. Kohn, 860 30th st. Geo. Lepper, 506 Eleventh st. Dan Mahoney, 252 Highland st. Sam. R. Miller, 539 Market st. John Nolan, 140 Detroit st. Chas. Rapport, 304 Eighth st. Rich. G. Strand, 1108 Fourth st. Wm. Tegen, 609 Tenth st. Geo. Wolfel, 429 24th st. Steve White, 726 Milwaukee st.

had had on the trip. While I was on my way to the hotel half an hour later, there were a number of groups of men around the Court House square discussing the talk, and those who seemed to be interested most, were endorsing what I had said. The few comrades there seemed more than pleased with the meeting."

PLATTEVILLE.—Comrade Jacobs spoke here in the city park and the authorities were very obliging. They turned on the electric lights in the band stand and some of them remained and listened to his entire address. Platteville will no doubt have an organization soon.

MONTFORT.—Of this town Comrade Jacobs says: "Montfort is a small town but the people turned out quite liberally and many of them endorsed what I said to them. We have two comrades there who are as good as can be found anywhere, and by next year we shall be able to organize a good local in Montfort, for these two comrades are hustlers."

- Dates of W. R. Gaylord. Monticello, Ia., June 25, 26. Belle Plaine, Ia., June 27, 28. Maquoketa, Ia., June 29, 30. Dubuque, Ia., July 2, 3. Manchester, Ia., July 4, 5. Independence, Ia., July 6, 7. Decorah, Ia., July 9, 10. New Hampton, Ia., July 11, 12. Osage, Ia., July 13, 14. Waverly, Ia., July 16, 17. Marshalltown, Ia., July 18, 19. Hampton, Ia., July 20, 21. Ottumwa, Ia., July 23, 24. Burlington, Ia., July 25, 26. Mt. Pleasant, Ia., July 27, 28. Winfield, Ia., July 30, 31. Hedrick, Ia., August 1, 2. Montezuma, Ia., August 3, 4. Osceola, Ia., August 6, 7. Leon, Ia., August 8, 9. Mt. Ayr, Ia., August 10, 11.

About Local Dues. The state organizer finds that in some localities the comrades, out of the mistaken idea to attract new members by keeping the dues very low, collect only state and national dues from each member, and have no regular local dues.

This is sure to make trouble sooner or later. It is absolutely necessary to have funds at the disposal of the secretary of the local, for postage stamps, stationary, and other incidental expenses. If this is not provided for by regular dues, the inevitable collection is taken up and then the burden falls on a few. But if every comrade is paying 5 or 10 cents a month into the local treasury, nobody feels the burden, and there is always a little on hand to take care of regular needs.

From a rather wide experience, we feel disposed to urge the comrades in every case to provide for 5 or 10 cents a month for local dues to go into the local treasury. It is good economy and wise foresight to do this.

The following is a report of new members received in May according to the monthly membership reports sent in to the organization department:

Clifford Finnish.....	1
Highbridge Finnish.....	1
Kenosha Finnish.....	1
Grand Rapids.....	1
Oshkosh.....	1
21 Milwaukee.....	2
Wauwatosa.....	2
Madison.....	2
Milwaukee Finnish.....	3
2 Green Bay.....	3
Manitowoc.....	3
Lannon.....	3
12 Milwaukee.....	3
Brantwood.....	12
17 Milwaukee.....	15

Total reported.....53 It will be noted that the Finnish locals are again to the front, while the Seventeenth ward of Milwaukee bears off the palm.

We are certain that there were more new members received than have been reported, but we have no way of judging excepting by the monthly reports sent in by the secretaries.

Sale on Ladies' Oxfords The F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Co. (Milwaukee's reliable shoe manufacturers) LADIES' OXFORDS, to close at 95c a pair You buy these reliable oxfords for less money than an ordinary house slipper. Why not grasp the opportunity? Lamers Bros. SHOES 354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE WIS.

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS \$1.00 Manitowoc and Ludington Round Trip, \$1.50 Every Saturday Night Boat Leaves at 7 P.M. Docks E. 98 West Water St. Phone Grand 717 We Carry a Full Union Crew

Every comrade should secure at least one new member every six months. That sounds very easy, but if it were to be actually carried out, we would multiply our membership by four within a year.

What Seems To Be The Trouble? Last week there appeared a notice in these columns asking you to get busy in the ticket-selling contest. Well, some comrades and sympathizers responded and got into the race; but, lo! the contest is not what it should be by any means. The result, at this rate, will be that a number of those in the contest will receive valuable prizes for selling a few tickets to their friends; this certainly will mean a cinch for those now in the race. But the Picnic Committee wants the contest more interesting. Why not call at the Social-Democratic headquarters, get a supply of tickets and make an effort to get one of these beautiful prizes as a reward for your work? Here is the list:

Gen's bicycle, lady's bicycle, \$10 washing machine, \$20 phonograph and six records, cuckoo clock, fine oil painting of Marx, one silver fruit stand, and 25 pounds of tobacco.

The prizes will be awarded to those selling the highest number of tickets. Tickets sent to the branches and to individuals will not be counted in this contest. Therefore, write or call at 344 Sixth street and get a supply; then pull off your coat and get busy in the contest. The names of the prize-winners will be published in the HERALD shortly after the picnic. Don't miss this opportunity to do something for the party and also get a reward.

LOW RATES TO MANISTEE AND LUDINGTON. Only \$1.00; round trip, \$1.50. Leave Milwaukee every Saturday night at 8 p. m., via Pere Marquette line steamers. Dock, 68 W. Water street. Phone Grand 717.

Not copied ideas, but ideas of our own, are put into every piece of printing we do. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth street.

The Shoe House of Reliance Every Day Is a Bargain Day at Our Store. We Sell Good Shoes at a Saving One trial will convince you. Our Friday and Saturday Specials are money-savers—watch for them. Our store is closed Sunday mornings. Open evenings until 9 P. M.; Saturdays until 10 P. M. Sixth Ave. and Mitchell St. cars pass our door. The American Shoe Store LOUIS RIPLEY 575-577 MITCHELL STREET

Are You Going Fishing? If so, then before going come in and let us show you our fine assortment of Fishing Tackle. Bamboo Casting Rods at.....20c and up. Steel Casting Rods \$3.00 and up. Reels.....2.00 and up. Silk Casting Lines...35c and up. Other Lines from.....1c to \$2.00 We have an Up-to-Date Line of Base Ball Goods—Moderate Prices. P. J. Lavies & Co. The Old Hardware Corner Third and National Avenues

Have You Read What Bebel Says On Trades-Unionism? This pamphlet is now ready and should be given the biggest kind of a circulation. It exposes international tactics that will do an irreparable injury to the Socialist movement if allowed to continue. Single copies 5 cents; twenty-five copies for \$1.00; fifty copies for \$1.75; one hundred copies for \$3.75. Do not delay. Order at once! SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD 344 5-2th Street Milwaukee, Wis.



THE DAY WE CELEBRATE is fast approaching. To celebrate right, you ought to wear one of our suits. If you haven't got one as yet, there is still time. Owing to the backward season, the stock is still large—therefore the prices have received a vigorous cut. M. BENDER & SON 450 Eleventh Ave....Cor. Scott

Come to Us to get your foreign exchange papers—we send money to all parts of the world at the least possible expense. We also issue letters of credit, travelers' checks that enable you to cash them anywhere without extra exchange. Absolutely safe and reliable. Come in and see us; we will gladly show you the method. Immediately accessible to all car lines. MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK Cor. Second St. and Grand Avenue

Ready-Made Clothing is made to fit a model. If you don't happen to be that model, it must be altered. Don't take a chance fit. Be the model yourself and let us fit you to one of our hand-tailored UNION LABEL garments. Prices, \$22.00, \$25.00 and up. Walter P. Stroasser 316 STATE STREET

MILWAUKEE.

The Twenty-third ward branch has arranged for its annual picnic...

Do not forget a donation to the organization department occasionally. List of Picnics Held by our Organization this Summer.

wald's grove, corner Thirty-second street and Fond du Lac avenue, Sunday, Aug. 11.

then why not get one of the little banks and collect the nickels and dimes of your neighbors and friends?

The Printers' Strike.

The union printers are chuckling over a circular statement issued by the unfair printing firms of the city.

Following is a list of the firms that have granted the eight-hour day: Advocate Publishing Co., James G. Brazell, Andrew Buchler, Commercial Printing Co., Co-operative Printers, Deibel Publishing Co., Eagle Printing Co., Evening Wisconsin, Fowlie Printing Co., Germania Publishing Co., Hess Linotype Co., Hoebel & Co., E. A. Holmes & Co., Keith Press, Alf. J. Klumpt, A. P. Kowalski, Kraus-Lauden Co., Kossine Press, Leynsaar & Co., Macbarta Printing Co., Meisenheimer Printing Co., North Side Printing Co., William I. Peksa, John F. Sayers, Schmidt Press, Edw. Schultz, South Milwaukee Journal, Schaeffer-Jackler Co., S. E. Tate and Co., Yewdale & Sons Co., Yoss & Schramm.

Branch Meetings this Week. TUESDAY, July 2, 8 p. m.—First ward branch, 83 Sixth street.

FRIDAY, July 5.—Second ward branch, 469 Eleventh street. Twenty-second ward branch, N. Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave.

SUNDAY, JULY 7.—First branch, 2:30 p. m. Socialist home, 382 Washington street.

Branches Take Notice. The comrades of the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee county have arranged some large affairs in the past six years, but no celebration so far arranged could outbid the present arrangement.

Pledges Collected by J. Galbraith: Fred. Maars, 50c; Fink and Luderbach, 50c; L. D., 25c; T. B. Schrieker, 50c; Dr. G., \$1.00; Dr. Kraft, \$1; F. Jones, \$2; T. C. Knutson, \$1; Borchart Bros., \$1; H. C. B., \$1; J. Galbraith, \$1; E. Schmitz, \$1; C. M. Weiser, 50c; total \$11.25.

ABOUT THE PLEDGES. One word concerning the pledges being collected by Comrade James Galbraith, and the little banks now in use for gathering in funds to support the party!

7 1/2c Per Yard NEW MATTING 160 rolls of Matting will be put on sale next week at almost half price.

Lawn Furniture, Hammocks, Swings, Etc. Our selection of Lawn and Porch Furniture is of such variety that we can satisfy the wants of almost anyone.

Refrigerators from \$7.00 to \$35.00. 60-CARTS Another supply of Folding Go-Carts just arrived.

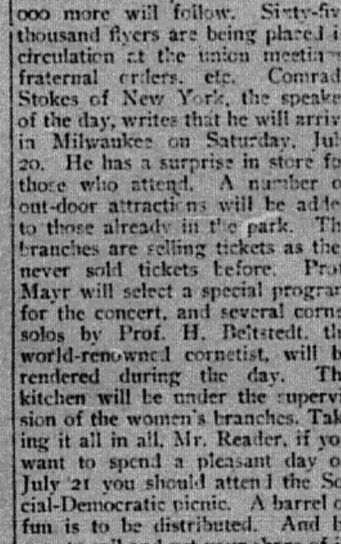
GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS

Open Evenings Until July 1st. NO 12E Store Will Close at 7 P.M. After July 1, Except Saturday.



You cannot bring us a suit desire that we cannot satisfy here. We have no less than 200 styles and patterns to choose from, and the price range is broad enough to satisfy all of you.

A Dressy Oxford for Summer. Add a pair of New Summer Oxfords to your summer outfit. Enjoy the pleasure and satisfaction of neat, new, PERFECT-FITTING LOW SHOES.



LUEDKE Sells Shoes of all styles—but it's LOW SHOES you want now.

GOOD SHOES THAT'S ALL. Like City \$3.50. Same as Brown \$4.00. New 'Robbery' medium toe \$3.50.

AT THE THEATERS. DAVIDSON. 'The Minister's Son', a rural melodrama, will follow the present offering of 'The Needle's Eye'.

PABST PARK. For the coming three weeks there will be a wild west show at Pabst Park that will provide the most sensational form of entertainment.

STAR THEATER. The Monte Carlo Girls will be the offering at the new Star theatre for the week commencing Sunday matinee.

ers Co., Sentinel Publishing Co., S. E. Tate & Co. Morotype offices. Meisenheimer Printing Co.

AT THE THEATERS. DAVIDSON. 'The Minister's Son', a rural melodrama, will follow the present offering of 'The Needle's Eye'.



who has blushed unseen until people have come to credit him with an insufficient supply of grey matter.

STAR THEATER. The Monte Carlo Girls will be the offering at the new Star theatre for the week commencing Sunday matinee.

and last all week. Eight of the best boxers in the city will take part. The contests will be under the direction of George Schoepferle.

CRYSTAL. Rogers & Mackintosh—Comedy Sketch—'Out of Sight' heads the bill at the Crystal theatre for next week.

Makes a Difference! 'All Are Equal Before the Law'—District Attorney's campaign speeches.

Next morning Miss Piggy turned up missing; suspicion was at once aroused and directed to the saloonkeeper.

STAR THEATER. The Monte Carlo Girls will be the offering at the new Star theatre for the week commencing Sunday matinee.

A FEW CUTTING REMARKS. The purpose of a saw is to cut. It should cut easily, cut cleanly, and cut with every movement.

PRICE \$1.25 to \$3.50 LOUIS WEISS Building Hardware and Mechanics' Tools.

punishment of the defendant for the commission of such heinous crime. The jury thereupon retired to deliberate upon their verdict and, after considerable time and loud wrangling, filed back into court with their verdict of 'Not Guilty'.

Notice to Readers. As the flyers advertising the picnic are now ready, and as we need the cooperation of each and every one of our readers to make this picnic a grand success, we ask you to call at the office to get some flyers.

A Correction. Through an inadvertence the HERALD last week, in giving the news about the Cigarmakers' union bringing suit against Samuel Borun, said that the said Borun was the maker of the 'Light Horse Squadron' cigar.

WISCONSIN COUNTY COURT. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Peter Herold deceased.

Why shouldn't a boy mayor act the boy!

Frank Woller and Ira Smith were desirable citizens, by the way.

What's a boy mayor without a managing papa to save his reputation from threatened police disclosures!

Why should the county allow H. C. Koch to plan a new court house, when his connection with the erection of the city hall was the subject of many suspicious?

"Three Years at Hard Labor!" How the "good fellow" contingent must have smiled! When a "good fellow" is sent to the house of correction to do "hard labor" there is a "good fellow" in charge who will decide what kind of "hard labor" it shall be.

That was a fine assortment of lawyers who stood up in Judge Brazee's court and argued that Frank Woller was a "good fellow" when he stole the thirty thousand dollars. But the average lawyer is a "good fellow" of the same type, whenever he gets a chance.

Assistant Fire Chief Hanlon says that the claim that he applied to Joe Henderer for assistance in securing the office of chief is wholly without foundation and that he has never in either action or thought been after the higher position. He denies the claim that he has in any way acted as a spy in the department for the present administration or any other.

The evidence brought out at the coroner's inquest over the death of Burr Chandler, who was killed by an overturned automobile in Lake Park long after midnight, showed that the automobile party had been out on a "fashionable" drinking spree, rotating between city resorts and country road houses in a very "jolly" way. It was therefore not surprising that the automobile was steered so recklessly as to careen over and pin its occupants under it.

Fourteen kosher meat dealers decided on Sunday to form a little combination of their own in the Ghetto district, by raising all meats 2 cents a pound without notice or explanation. But our comrades in the Jewish section got busy and lent a helping hand in calling a mass meeting in the Liedertafel hall. The hall was packed to the doors, and a boycott on the butchers was declared, and the result has been that the butchers are willing to con-

cede to the demands of the people in the Ghetto district and now stand ready to arbitrate the matter.

In regard to that laughable three years sentence of Frank Woller, is it possible that Woller and his friends held a club over Judge Brazee's head? Last year, when the naturalization papers were being issued thick and fast, Judge Brazee was unable for several days to preside in the extra sessions of court, and Woller is understood to have asked Judge Halsey to serve and to have promised him half the fees, which Judge Halsey promptly refused to take. Had Woller been dividing with Judge Brazee? The statutes make it a criminal offense for a judge to take any emolument beyond his regular salary.

Certainly the public, whom the aldermen represent, ought to know the details of the grave reasons why Howland Russell, Becker's appointee as building inspector, was put on the rack by the Social-Democrats at Monday's council meeting, when the aldermen again voted overwhelmingly not to approve the appointment.

Last week certain rumors became so pronounced about the Russells that several of the aldermen, among them Ald. Melms and Pres. Meisenheimer, took a forenoon and visited the persons on the south side who had information to give.

It seems that Mrs. Russell, formerly Emma Polter, has received a legacy of \$23,000 from a Mrs. MacKenzie by reason of a will which, it is claimed, was signed last year on the old lady's death bed. While the MacKenzie fortune went to the Russells, David MacKenzie, the aged husband of the woman, now practically lives on charity. The MacKenzie's lived in West Allis and owned a homestead worth \$20,000 and had a three thousand dollar bank account. "I worked fifty years of good hard work to accumulate the property," 74-year old David MacKenzie told the aldermen, in a tremulous voice, "and today I am practically a pauper. The property was in my wife's name. If it wasn't for Mr. Crowley (who had given him shelter) I would have to go to the poor house!" MacKenzie, years ago, used to deliver vegetables to the Polter home and Emma Polter was a frequent visitor at his house.

A Mrs. Brue, the witness to the will, has been telling that Mrs. Russell sent for her in the name of Mrs. MacKenzie, and then, when she reached the house asked her not to tell Mrs. MacKenzie that she had been sent for. Mrs. Brue is said to have stated at the probate court office that if she had known the circumstances she would have cut off her right hand rather than have acted as witness. When she arrived in the sick chamber, it is said, she found Mrs. MacKenzie propped up in bed with a block of wood under her arm to guide her in writing.

It is claimed that the will provided that the Russells should take care of Mr. MacKenzie, but it is alleged that they have not done so. Mrs. Russell hastened to the probate office the next day after the will was signed to have it recorded. The objection to the probating of the will is still before Judge Carpenter. Ex-Ald. Mallory is the attorney for the Russells.

This is the substance of the allegations under which the Russell family now rest. It was deemed by many of the aldermen to be serious enough to cut a figure in the matter of the Russell appointment.

One of the most potent criticisms of Mayor Rose was that he was an absentee mayor, that he was off attending to money making when he should have been at his desk in the city hall. The little blunder that succeeded Rose made it as one of the points in his irresponsible campaign that if elected he would put in a full day, and be at his post every day. He never meant it, and, if anything, he has been a worse absentee mayor than was Rose, only he has been more sneaking about it. He has been out of the city on money-making exploits (making speeches at so much per) week after week and month after month ever since he landed in the big chair, and on several occasions he made long automobile trips across the country, once to New York, where he succeeded in making a most blooming ass of himself.

Knowing that people would criticize him if he was gone from the office too often, Becker hit on the plan of making his absences a secret as much as possible round the city hall, but it finally got him into trouble, as will appear.

Last week Ald. Meisenheimer, president of the council, and acting mayor when the mayor is out of town, went to the mayor's office to see him about some city matters. He was accompanied by two other aldermen. When they reached the

DAVIDSON

ALL WEEK Beginning Monday Usual Matinees

ALBERT BROWN'S STOCK COMPANY

THE MINISTER'S SON

A Rural Melodrama of Thrills and Heart-Throbs Tears and Laughter

NEW STAR

Commencing Sunday Matinee, June 30 Twice Daily 2:30 & 8:15

The Monte Carlo Girls

CRYSTAL

Daily at 2:30 7:45 and 9:30 OPEN ALL SUMMER WEEK OF JULY 1

Rogers & Mackintosh

Comedy Sketch—"Out of Sight" ADMISSION 10c Reserved Seats 20c

PABST PARK

10 ACRES OF FUN! FIVE ACRES OF SHADE

DICKY'S WESTERN CONGRESS AND INDIAN CONVENTION TWO SHOWS DAILY—4 and 9:30 P.M.

WHEELOCK'S U. S. INDIAN BAND MISS BLANCHIE LYONS, Soloist CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

TWENTY-FIRST WARD SCHOOL PICNIC TODAY 8 P. M. PICNIC TOMORROW DANCING WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS ADMISSION 10c Children Under 10 Yrs. (Age-completed by Parents) Free Take Third St. Car

PREPARE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY

Surely there is something you will need, and you can rest assured that you can buy it here for less on Monday, July 1. Since so many distinct lines are represented, it is impossible to describe all the special bargains that await you. There'll be many more in addition to the ones advertised; positively the greatest values ever offered

Wash Goods Assorted excellent 12 1/2c Dress Ginghams, in neat new checks, plaids and stripes, at 7 1/2c Very sheer white-ground Lawns and Batistes with colored designs, new 9 1/2c Imported woven check Madras, white ground, black figures, stripes or dots, 32 inches wide, 29c values at 18c

Shoe Specials Shoes that are neat in appearance, comfortable, and will give excellent wear. Just try a pair. Women's Oxfords—Patent kid, patent colt or vici kid leathers—blucher, button or 2-eyelot—with hand-turned or extension soles— New 3.00 values, 2.48 pair. Best 2.50 values, 1.98 pair. Girls' Shoes—vici kid, lace or button styles, extension or flexible soles, some with cloth tops— Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, Monday 85c pair. Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, Monday 95c pair. GIRLS' White CANVAS OXFORDS 50c 75c 1.00 Infants' Button or Lace Kid Shoes, sizes 1 to 5, per pair.... 48c

Sweetheart Toilet Soap Free We exchange coupons from the Milwaukee Sentinel for "Sweetheart" Toilet Soap.

New Underskirts You who have seen only the meager assortments that other stores show will be delightfully surprised with the wealth of styles on display here. Women's striped Washable Gingham Underskirts, with wide flounce, new 1.00 skirts.... 75c Women's black and white striped new Percaline Underskirts, with extra full flounce.... 98c Women's Underskirts, extra fine quality striped gingham, with wide flounce and braid trimming, Monday only.... 1.39 Women's Washable Underskirts, striped gingham, with wide ruffles, all sizes.... 98c (Second Floor)

White Goods A dollar will buy more on Monday than any other day in sight. Sheer 40-in. White Persian Lawns at 10c White Suits, plain, also stripes and figures, new 20c values.... 12c Very sheer 20c value White Dimity, in neat checks and stripes, on Monday at 12c

Dress Goods and Silks TYPICAL ECONOMIES All the aristocratic fabrics in stock come under the ban. On Monday our underselling supremacy is made doubly impressive. Checked 45-in. White-Ground Dress Goods, the proper fabric for separate skirts, 79c reduced to... 79c Choice new Novelty Suitings, in green, tan, gray and brown effects, 36 inches wide, including 50c values.... 29c New 75c and 85c Dress Goods, in tan and gray effects, 45 inches wide, priced on Monday.... 49c New 36-in. Washable Suiting, black and white, tan, green, gray and blue effects, Monday.... 17c 25c White Wash Silks, 19 inches wide, only.... 19c 50c White Wash Silks, 27 inches wide, Monday.... 39c 36-in. White Wash Silks, worth 75c a yard.... 59c 65c quality 27-in. White Wash Silks, Monday.... 49c Best 1.00 36-in. White Wash Silks, Monday.... 79c ART DEPARTMENT SPECIALS Oriental Pillow Tops with backs, ready for use, tassels at each corner.... 19c 6-in. Tenneriffe Doilies, each.... 3c Embroidered Brush and Comb Cases.... 25c

Men's Furnishings Men's Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, the 1.25 kind, in any size, at... £9 Men's New 75c Madras Shirts, figured or striped, all sizes, 49c Men's summer-weight 69c tan Half-Wool Underwear... 45c Men's Ribbed Cotton Underwear, drawers with double seat, 19c Men's blue or brown mixed heavy Cotton Socks, pair... 5c Men's Plaited White 1.50 Shirts at... 1.15 Men's new 19c Fancy Cotton Socks, pair at 12c

Third Floor Department Carpets—Rugs—Lace Curtains—Bedding. Rag Carpet for kitchen runners, yard wide, per yard.... 30c 9x9 ft. Granite Art Squares only.... 2.75 Seamless Velvet Rugs, new floral and oriental patterns, 27.50 ones. 19.50 The best 40.00 Royal Wilton Rugs, 9x12.... 31.50 Reversible Columbia Brussels Room Rugs, size 9x9 feet.... 6.50 Seamless Wilton Rugs, 4-6x7-6, only.... 8.50 9x12 ft. Body Brussels Rugs, beautiful oriental patterns.... 25.00 Royal Wilton Rugs, 8-3x10-6, Monday.... 29.50 Red, White and Blue Decorative Cheese Cloth 5c a Yard Elastic Cotton Felt-Mattresses, covered with assorted new tickings.... 5.75 The best grade Cotton Top Excelsior Mattresses, strong wood frames... 2.75 White Curtain Swiss, 36 in. wide, instead of 15c it's 9c 20c Curtain Scrim, cream or white, 40 inches wide, per yard.... 15c New 5.50 Brussels Net Curtains 4.48 a Pair 36-in. Burlap for wall covering or shirtwaist boxes.... 15c

Seasonable Suggest'ns BASEMENT Canvas Covered Telescopes, best make— 12-in. 20c 14-in. 25c 16-in. 33c 18-in. 42c 20-in. 59c 22-in. 75c 24-in. 98c Imitation Alligator Suit Cases, with brass lock and strong handles— 22-in. 2.19 24-in. 2.75 24-in. WATERPROOF SUIT CASES ONLY 98c Hammocks with spreader, deep valance and spreader, fast colors.... 1.48 Hammocks with spreader, 98c Hammocks with pillow and valance.... 1.19 Hammock Chairs with arm rests, covered with heavy ticking.... 75c

THE RELIABLE STORE OF THE NORTH SIDE Cor. Third and North Avenue MILLINERY DEPARTMENT—4.00 Trimmed Hats now at 2.00 each; choice 5.00 Trimmed Hats at 2.50; 6.00 Hats at 3.00.

Basement Bargains Everything is the best of its kind. Camp Chairs, hardwood frame, duck seat.... 15c Camp Chairs, with back.... 19c Perfection Hardwood Toothpicks, 3 boxes for 10c Metal Lemon Squeezers, porcelain-bowl.... 18c 1-Qt. Ice Cream Freezers 1.29 "White Mountain" "Arctic" 1.75.....2-qt. ....1.45 2.09.....3-qt. ....1.65 2.48.....4-qt. ....2.00 Croquet Sets—4 balls, mallets and arches, 39c Set in dovetailed box.... 39c Decorated Crepe Paper Napkins, 100 for.... 25c SPECIAL PRICES ON FISHING TACKLE.

mayor's outer office they asked if they could see him, and Price, one of his handy men, who was probably carrying out instructions, told them that the mayor was busy, expecting probably that they would depart, as most other visitors did. But they decided to wait. Price told them he thought the mayor would be busy for some time, but they said they would take their chances. They had waited nearly a half hour when in came an official well acquainted with the mayor's habits. "What are you people waiting for?" he asked, in some surprise. "Waiting for the mayor to get through," was the reply. The man burst out laughing. "Don't you know he is out in the state making a speech?" he asked the astonished president of the council. Meisenheimer grew red in the face at the trick that had been played on him and returned to the city clerk's office nearly exploding with indignation. The upshot may be a resolution in the council obliging the little mayor to give official notice every time he goes out of town.

Joseph G. Donnelly, in his opening remarks, asked whether the mayor had determined on the appointment, saying he did not care to say anything if the mayor's mind was made up. The mayor assured him within five minutes after Mr. Kaneberg had accepted that he had not made up his mind whom he would appoint. "I am very much surprised and chagrined to learn of his change of mind at the eleventh hour, and I cannot see how any of those who have heretofore supported him can ever have anything to do with him again." "A young man in politics who has no respect whatever for his word or the truth will be a young man still when the sun sets on his political career."

Becker had given positive assurance that the new appointee on the Fire and Police Commission should be a man who believed in a square deal for the men. To these men Becker also lied, and they are genuinely mad. Their fight is by no means ended. It is one of those questions that cannot be settled till it is settled right. And the injustice of the present arrangement is one that every decent and honorable citizen must in all fairness deplore. The commonest thief is granted a chance to defend himself when under charges. This elementary right, however, is withheld from the firemen and the policemen. It is to the shame of Milwaukee that this is so.

The Party Picnic takes place on Sunday, July 21, at Pabst Park. Make no conflicting dates.

Burning and vehement were the words with which the Half Breed leaders disinherited young Becker after the Carpenter affair. Health Commissioner Bading said it was all off with the tricky official. Assistant District Attorney Price, heretofore given to cooing round the Becker throne, declared angrily that he was through with the mayor. The Free Press pointed Becker out as a common liar. L. C. Manson, assistant city attorney, another Beckerite, said: "I saw Mayor Becker in the interest of Mr. Kaneberg, and he informed me at that time that he had offered Mr. Kaneberg the place and had used all the means in his power to get him to accept, but Mr. Kaneberg had not done so up to that time. "Mr. Kaneberg came in at that time, and the mayor asked him if he would not take the place as a favor to him, and he, being fami-

lar with the affairs of both departments, as a favor to the city. Mr. Kaneberg accepted then and there, and to one who believed that the mayor had any regard at all for his own word the matter appeared to be closed. While Mr. Kaneberg was present a delegation of citizens was announced by the mayor's policeman, and the mayor told those present that he would tell the delegation. "Joseph G. Donnelly, in his opening remarks, asked whether the mayor had determined on the appointment, saying he did not care to say anything if the mayor's mind was made up. The mayor assured him within five minutes after Mr. Kaneberg had accepted that he had not made up his mind whom he would appoint. "I am very much surprised and chagrined to learn of his change of mind at the eleventh hour, and I cannot see how any of those who have heretofore supported him can ever have anything to do with him again." "A young man in politics who has no respect whatever for his word or the truth will be a young man still when the sun sets on his political career."

The kosher meat riots in Milwaukee show a thing or two. The Russian Jews are measurably newcomers to this country, and have not yet acquired the American docility under oppression. When the cost of living goes up they show resistance. The cost of living is going up every day. It is affecting all citizens terribly, and especially the working class, yet they accept this capitalistic cutting into their very lives with resignation and helplessness. Still they are restless under the surface. The food lords should not mistake the significance of their quiet. They are getting the idea of the value and power of the ballot and will be heard from in due time. Suengerfest Notes at Davenport. The average night's rest received in the Milwaukee camp for the three nights was about two hours a night per member. On their way to the camp the Milwaukee members were well supplied with the stuff that made Milwaukee famous. Ald. Melms registered a kick against the comrade who got a nightmare near his cot the first night in the camp. Comrades G. Bestian and O. Fiedler had troubles of their own while at the suengerfest. About 125 comrades attended the fest. Davenport is not a large city, but still several of the boys got lost in the burg the first night.

GAS RANGE DAYS This hot weather renders cooking over the hot coal range a positive torture. Nothing gives the housewife more satisfaction and comfort during the hot summer months than a Gas Range. For a limited time only we will sell these Gas Ranges on this Easy Payment Plan. \$1 Per Week Famous New Process Diamond—Eclipse Price \$18 With 16-in. Ovens "It's from Gross, It's Good." Ph. Gross Hdw. Co. 126-128 Grand Ave.

No comrade will deny that Comrades Menzie and Angerman are a pair of crackerjacks to give a correct imitation of a saw mill in full operation. Both of them worked nicely on several occasions. Among other attractions at the Milwaukee camp was a funeral march and ghost parade, with Comrade Angerman as the corpse and his cot as a stretcher. Paul Luettgen came prepared with a gallon mug. All the comrades enjoyed themselves immensely. Well, the owl car service of Davenport has got Milwaukee skinned. If you don't believe it, ask some of the boys. Lost—A little, but faithful work-er, who answers to the name of Max Fischer. When last seen he was chasing a valise in the union depot of Chicago, which he had checked, but had forgotten to receive his baggage check. Later on he was seen, spouting after a train, which he had missed, due to the fact that we are not as yet living in the halls of the co-operative commonwealth. Here is our sympathy, Max, and we hope next time you will come forth with that beautiful parody entitled, "Once Was Enough for Me." X. Watch the HERALD advertising columns and note who helps the paper.

FORTY-EIGHTH Anniversary Picnic AND GAMES OF THE IRON MOLDERS' UNION For Benefit of Sick Molders TICKETS 10c

We Give "Sperry" Gold Stamps—the Best Merchandise Stamp—Each Full Book Is Worth \$2.00. Redeemable for Any Merchandise in Our Store, or "S. & H." Green Stamps—the Best Premium Stamp