

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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LET US MAKE FRIENDS WITH THE FARMERS

By Victor L. Berger.

ANY man who lives a long while in a large American city, may easily forget that the United States today is still fundamentally a farmers' country.

The city population is indeed increasing more rapidly than the agricultural population. The latter, however, is still half of the entire population and is absolutely growing.

In every decade 500,000 or 600,000 new farmers are added. And since the process of dividing up large tracts of land into farms will continue for a long time in the South, and, moreover, many thousands of new farms can be made by the irrigation of waste lands, and finally the change from extensive to intensive agriculture must take place slowly but surely, it may be readily seen that the number of farmers in the United States can certainly be quadrupled even as things now appear.

This is a political fact of the first magnitude, with which the wage-workers will have to reckon.

While the middle class in the cities is being driven out by the big capitalists, and its importance is steadily diminishing, there is a growing and independent middle class in the country—the farmers. This class cannot become proletarian and will not be driven out by the big capitalists.

It is not an industrially retrogressive class, as is generally the peasantry of Europe.

Our farmer class works with machinery and other modern improvements.

Our farmers do not stick to old customs like the European peasant, but readily take up with new ways, read newspapers and books, and are intellectually much quicker than the European peasantry.

The American farmer controls the political power locally, and in most Western and Southern states he also controls the state government. The farmers send the ruling majority of representatives to congress. The big capitalists may control or buy up a state legislature, but even this cannot be done in order to make laws unfavorable to the farmers.

This may be one of the reasons why the big capitalists cannot control the agriculture of the country. The farmers would not stand for it and they are well able to prevent it.

The theory that agriculture will undergo the same concentration of property that industry has undergone, met a decided setback in the fact that the so-called "bonanza farms" in the Northwest and in California are disappearing. They failed from an economic standpoint, and are now mostly broken up. Otherwise this would probably have been done forcibly through politics, probably by taxation. The farmers certainly would not have permitted them to exist.

There remain only the big cattle ranches, but their hour will strike as soon as land becomes more valuable.

One can permit himself to hold five or ten acres as pasture for one cow, as long as an acre costs only 50 cents. When it is worth \$50, the cattle ranch naturally disappears of itself.

Nor can the American farmer be turned into a tenant. Not while he has the ballot.

Apparently in contradiction of this is the fact that the number of tenant farmers has increased in this country during the last 20 years. But they have increased only in the South. The tenants are chiefly negroes and former wage-workers. With them it is not a process of sinking, but of rising.

But in the "free" states the establishment of the tenant system is impossible. The exemption laws prevent this.

Scarcely anything can be gotten out of a tenant. By these laws he is secured in an amount of property worth from \$300 to \$1,500. According to the usual mode of appraisal, this means at least twice as much. Thus there is practically nothing to take. The tenant as a rule will exhaust the farm and then leave.

Or, with his earnings, he will buy a farm of "new land," which he can get at a low price. From \$5 to \$10 an acre will still buy land in many states. Indeed, even foreclosures for mortgages or other debts make a poor return, as many capitalists in the East have experienced in Kansas and other states. There are ways of getting the best of the "Eastern money sharks," and in the country districts everybody hangs together for that purpose.

In short, the independent American farmer, so far as we can see, is a fixture, and the wage-working class must surely reckon with him when it steps into the political field.

To make him an enemy would be a serious blunder for the American workingmen.

But this is unnecessary. Between the city proletariat and the class of independent farmers there are points of disagreement. But these are not nearly as great as between the farmers and the big capitalists on matters of trade and finance.

Our differences can be overcome. The farmer and the wage-worker are both producers. The farmer is usually a worker himself, as a rule he is a self-exploiter.

The farmer does not live principally on the exploitation of the labor of others. And the profits of agriculture grow very slowly in America.

The farmer has what he has through his own labor, and usually he does not have too much.

Besides, the farmer is badly oppressed and exploited.

For instance, the farmer must have machinery. But the International Harvester Trust is monopolizing that business and charging excessive prices.

The farmer must store and market his produce. But the Elevator Trust over-charges for storage, the Railway Trust over-charges for transportation—at least ten times what it costs—and the Meat Trust takes all the profit on cattle raising.

The farmer must have clothes, sugar, oil, nails, wire, lumber, etc. But every one of these is controlled by a trust and every one of them compels the "horny-handed son of toil" to "divide up" so as to make more profit for the trust.

No wonder the farmer works hard and gets but little to show for it. No wonder his wife is a slave and his children often driven to work in the fields and denied opportunity for education.

Let the farmer understand distinctly what it is that oppresses him. Let him understand that it is neither the wage-worker nor the labor union.

Let him understand that it is capitalism, the private monopoly ownership of the great concentrated means of production and distribution.

As soon as the farmer understands this he will be with us.

But it is of the utmost importance that the Social-Democratic party in this country (the Socialist Party), as the political representative of the proletariat, shall adopt a policy which will not make the farmers its enemies.

Such a policy must proceed from the assumption that this farmer class is permanent, and that no attempt must be made to expropriate them against their will, but that their individual property and occupation shall be left to them as long as they will have it.

If this foundation principle is accepted, the way to an understanding can easily be found, for the farmer class can have no objection to the expropriation and socialization of the great means of production in manufactures, mines, railways and finance.

A Milwaukee Social-Democratic alderman in less than fifteen minutes the other day saved his city \$25,000. A firm of experts are preparing plans for the municipal light works, getting for their work a percentage on the cost of construction. The firm is making all the graft it can, under the apparent protection of several "municipal ownership" capitalist party aldermen. It had arranged to get its percentage also on the conduit and trench digging plans, when Mr. Socialist stepped in and called the game. Almost anyone could lay out the plans for trenches and conduits, why pay high-class experts a big price for this also. Immediately he was the object of attack from the aforesaid old party aldermen, but the upshot was that he forced the committee of aldermen to take this nice graft away from the experts, and the experts were forced to admit, when pinned down, that he was right. Incidentally the Socialist alderman turned on his hypocritical opponents and pointed out that it was quite the habit of old party officials to make municipal ownership cost as much as possible so as to give it a black eye in favor of the private corporations. All of which cannot be denied.

Says the *Manufacturer's Record*: "Men in close touch with the country's industrial forces claim that in two years the average laborer has shown a diminution of twenty-five per cent. in physical effectiveness." In England there has only recently been national excitement over the fact that the examinations for the army showed a frightful lack of stamina in the men examined. The well groomed carriage horse is fresh and mettlesome. The over-driven grocer's horse is bony and unhealthy. The same law holds good with the human race. Excessive drudgery, the breakneck pace of modern industry and the disease breeding lives the luckless workers, many of them, have to live, is killing off the workers, breaking them down and robbing their posterity of their rightful physical inheritance. The capitalist system is man-killing in its effects. You are killing our people off, O capitalism! in order that your deathless greed may be sated. You are breaking the makers of wealth by your exhaustive processes and you are then adding insult to the injury by calling them lazy when they seek to protect themselves from your furious tasks!

The warden of Racine (Wis.) college preached a sermon last Sunday on "The Poor in Spirit," and showed how the first six words of the Sermon on the Mount were

Thus a political alliance of these two great classes of American society can be built up which can easily try conclusions with the great capitalist exploiters.

Of late even an economic alliance is proposed by the *Society of Equity* and similar farmer associations, between the farmers and the organized working class of America.

Whether such an economic alliance is feasible and profitable at this stage of development, I do not know, but the experiment is well worth trying.

Let us make friends with the farmers.

Persecution for Opinion's Sake!

One of the most gratifying and signal victories for free speech and the use of the public streets, stands to the credit of Local Philadelphia. Last summer meetings were broken up and the comrades were arrested by the score, at present party meetings are unmolested, more numerous than ever, and the police perform their proper functions by preserving order.

The police and authorities of San Francisco do not like books. Several years ago the Socialist party secured an injunction preventing them from interfering with Socialist meetings, thus restrained so far as free speech is concerned, they have turned their attention to the literature sold at meetings. On Aug. 12 they arrested Comrade McDevitt and several others for selling copies of "The Open Shop," a pamphlet written by Clarence Darrow.

The police of New York City on Aug. 10 started their periodic bout with the Socialist party by arresting nine comrades, each speaker stepped up and took his turn for the distinguished honor. The police will lose, as usual, and the agitation will increase.

wholly inapplicable to the present civilization, built up as it is on the struggle for money. In other words, the teachings of Christ had to be taken with several grains of salt by the people ruled by modern capitalism. Taking up the words: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth," he said:

"Treasure! It occupies the center of the stage today. Men write books about it, tell how it may be acquired and how it may be retained. Every day new forms of commercialism arise, new ways of gaining treasures. We wonder at the fertility of the brains that devise them. Over the mountains and under the seas pass swift messages that shall enable men to seek, to gain, and to store up! Modern civilization, with its enormous store of applied arts and sciences, is almost wholly due to the desire for treasure. The desire for the accumulation of wealth is in the air. It is the backbone of our national philosophy. Men are not considered successful until they attain it."

Continuing, Dr. Robinson declared: "So prevalent is the desire for money that it has come to be a national vulgarity. We are too young for ancestry, too commercial for learning, too practical for piety, but youth and commerce and practical common sense make a splendid trinity in the equipment of the money-getter."

Victor L. Berger

This is certainly looking the actual conditions in the face. And in the midst of all this soulless commercialism, which the Racine warden describes, we have the anomaly of the church reckoning its success in dollars and cents and in real estate holdings, besides large memberships. Many churchmen are coming to realize that all this is a questionable success. It is no wonder that that old and empty cry about Socialism being the enemy of religion is dying out. The feeling is strong that religious success is a doubtful success when it must get its numbers from among a people ruled by the base, unfeeling impulses of commercialism and engaged in the cannibalistic struggle to see who shall survive and who shall be eaten up.

Labor will have to go to the rescue of another increasing class of wage slaves pretty soon. We refer to the modern city milk wagon driver. These men work every day in the week, Sundays included, which is decidedly against public policy being an injury to the workers, who are a part of society. Gradually, from the very nature of the business and the universal public dependence on milk, the milk business is assuming the form of monopoly. The small dealers are thinning out and large companies developing, and with large numbers of wagons and systematic organization occupying the field. Because of the size of the business the employees must be held under strict rules and their work made more exacting. They must therefore organize for their own protection. The day is not far off when the milk business will have become sufficiently organized and concentrated to make it possible to take it over as a municipal undertaking. The men will have to organize then and there is more reason why they should be organized now.

It's an ill wind that does not blow somebody good, says the old saw. The authorities at Washington have just ruled that hereafter renovated butter will have to be sold under the name of "Process," instead of under no name at all, which will prevent, to some extent, its being palmed off on the people as straight creamery butter. It is also reported that a tax of 10 cents will be put on renovated butter, and this is hailed with joy by the creamery interests, for it means that the creamery market will not be flooded with the adulterated stuff to the ruin of good, stiff creamery prices. Here is a good instance of the utter craziness of the capitalist system. For in putting a ban on the rancid butter made over by renovation the public will be protected against stuff that should not be eaten, but at the same time up will go the price of the stuff that should be eaten, and there you are! The consuming public is between the devil and the deep blue sea. Either it must put up with adulterated butter in competition with good butter and with comparatively low prices ruling in the butter market, or it must forego the rotten stuff and pay higher prices for the good. A fine system, indeed!

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENT

Taft is Roosevelt's walking delegate. Private monopoly is simply cooperation badly owned.

Certainly the Socialists will be thankful that Roosevelt is devoting so much of his bluster to their principles. The conspiracy of silence is past, people must now study our principles and decide whether they approve of them or not. It's coming!

Roosevelt is quite free in imputing demagogism to the spokesmen of the working class. As a believer in capitalism he would naturally prefer a working class without spokesmen and without ideals. The capitalist system could then pluck the workers to the bone without their showing resistance.

Madrid Socialists have bought for themselves for 300,000 pesetas (\$60,000) the palace of the Duke of Bejar, for the purpose of a People's House. The plan is to provide a home for the General Federation of Trades Unions (Union Generale de Trabajadores) and affiliated trades unions, for the Socialist Co-operative society. There will be also a theater to hold 4,000 people.

Roosevelt used to call the Socialists rabid agitators because they said that plutocracy should not rule. Political exigency has forced him to try to save the capitalist bacon by denouncing the ultra rich, but he still calls us rabid agitators just the same. It probably makes him rabid to think that the Socialist agitation has at least forced him to take at least a partial stand against the fleecers.

The *Milwaukee Sentinel* cartoonist passed sentence on Haywood's speech at Milwaukee by representing a park policeman standing in the foreground of the picture looking at a receding automobile with one occupant labelled "Haywood" and over the picture the words: "Didn't Exceed the Limit After All." The policeman is marked "Public Opinion" and he holds in his hand an "hysteria recorder, and says, "Well, I declare!"

In a Milwaukee factory Wednesday a girl operative had her scalp literally ripped from her head. It was a case of unprotected machinery, the state of things that our "patriotic" leading citizens of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association spend money lobbying at Madison over. It is little to them how much the subject class is mutilated in their factories so long as their greedy pocketbooks are protected from the expense of guarding the machinery.

Roosevelt and his kind will see something drop next national election. They fail to realize the wonderful advance in class consciousness that has taken place among the workers the past year or so. There is an organized Socialist movement extending into every state and every industrial county in the land. Labor has now the machinery with which to meet and make concerted defense against the wiles of the capitalist politicians in a national election, and that gentry will find themselves on the defensive as never before, in 1908.

Taft has now gone to the Philippines to see how the "benevolent assimilation" is working out. It is a pity that instead of "assimilating" peoples too weak to defend themselves and their liberties from us, our government could not do a little "assimilating" of the natural resources and natural wealth store-houses of this nation, instead of letting the Rockefellers, the Baers and the Guggenheims exploit them for their own personal pockets and to our injury. But capitalist governments were not instituted amongst men for any such benevolent purpose, and we must not indulge in vain dreams.

Roosevelt has renewed his attack on the spokesmen of the working class. They are all agitators, demagogues and blatherskites according to the view of the gentlemanly presidential oracle. He is entitled to his opinion. And so are we to ours. It is our view that a man who charges leaders of the working class with being dishonest and disreputable, who believes in holding a man guilty before he has had a chance of trial, and who insists that we must not put faith in trial by jury, is a very dangerous man, in fact, an "Anarchistic agitator," if not a demagogue. He is entitled to our view and we are entitled to ours.

Word comes to this office from a reliable source that the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen have finally reinstated Eugene V. Debs to membership. When he organized his

ill-starred American Labor union, prior to the great Pullman strike of 1894, when the union had to also fight the government, he resigned as secretary of the order and as editor of the *Fireman's Magazine*, and the order then formally expelled him. It is understood that the action of reinstatement was undertaken by members of the executive board, who have taken the responsibility for the action so far as the general membership goes. Debs was for a long time out of actual unionism, following the time when he applied for membership in a Federal Labor union at his home town of Terre Haute, Ind., and was "turned down" by the A. F. of L. executive, on the cowardly plea that "he was not a wage worker."

The *Detroit Daily News* carries at the head of its editorial columns these sentences:

"No more street railway franchises on any terms."

"Restoration of government by the people and not by private corporations."

The *News* is one of the Scripps chain of papers that have felt the public pulse and discovered that it pays best to represent the interests of the public. As against this policy there is growing up that highly dangerous influence, masquerading under the guise of reform, that wants to give the private corporation, under state regulation, a longer lease to carry on the public utilities, that the people collectively should own and manage. This tendency comes as a pretended friend, but is betraying the people into the claws of the private profit hunters for years to come, and the reformers are now anxious to grant franchises right and left, for many of their richest members have fingers in various public service corporations.

First read this item:

"I wish there to be no mistake on this point. It is idle to ask me not to prosecute criminals, rich or poor."—From Roosevelt's Province ton speech.

And then please read this:

"Meat Trust Corners Output; Housekeepers' Bills Soar."—Heading in daily paper.

Which shows how much buncombe there is to the onslaught on the trusts by the big politician in the White House. The trusts keep at the people's throats the same as, or worse, than ever. Roosevelt "went after" the meat barons with the result that the people now pay more than ever for their meat. A few years ago he "went after" the coal barons, with the result that the people have been paying vastly higher prices for coal ever since. Isn't it fine!

This is the way capitalism reforms itself. It is a political game, an attempt to make the fool people think something is being done, so they will not give their votes to Socialism in the coming national election. Can't you see through the game?

One of the secret grievances that precipitated the mob violence against the Socialist procession in Houghton, Mich., recently, was the fact that servant girls had organized there for their own protection. Such a terrible thing to do. It aroused the same kind of glowing hate that the slave owners of old used to show, for it was stepping on the same kind of a corn. Domestic service is bad at best. The young woman who chooses to go into domestic service these days surrenders her social standing and her social rights, whereas, if she goes into a store or factory she preserves them. It may be servitude in one sense in these places, but it is a servitude that permits the victim to hold up her head and be eligible to walk into front doors instead of back doors. The treatment too often extended to a servant girl is both brutal and demoralizing. Any kind of a living is good enough for the kitchen drudge. The writer of these lines knows of a case in Milwaukee where a young girl, forced to get employment by the death of her father, was employed by a fashionable boarding house and required to sleep with another girl in a room that could only be reached through the room of a man boarder. The proprietress cared nothing about the girls or their morals, that was their own lookout. Friends of the young lady came to the rescue and got her employment in a big factory, where the perils were not inconsiderable, either, but where she at least had a chance to protect herself.—We do not know what the future will do with domestic service, whatever our guess may be, but certain it is that it will be rescued from the stain of social ostracism and the soul-bligh of servility.

MILWAUKEE'S BIG PARTY PICNIC



Wm. D. Haywood Addressing the Vast Crowd. Milwaukee.—The Social-Democratic postponed party picnic took place at Pabst park Sunday under a clear sky, and was a tremendous success. Twenty-five thousand people—the record crowd for the park—crowded every inch of standing room in the broad avenue between the concessions to hear William D. Haywood ("late of Boise," as he registered himself at the Social-Democratic headquarters), and this vast sea of heads reached back to the hillside that rises to the north line of the park and completely covered every part that was not obscured from view of the speakers' stand by foliage or booths. Anticipating the crush of humanity and the desire of so many a number to hear what the noted Western labor leader would say, the committee went over the park carefully. They

(Continued on page 4)

THE STATE AS MURDERER

GROWING FEELING AGAINST OFFICIAL KILLINGS.

Pres. Fallieres of France Takes Brave Ground. Let Those Who Convict Do Their Own Bloodletting.

Among the prominent duties of the president of France is that of signing all death warrants issued in the republic.

This is well. President Fallieres says, however, that there should be a slight change in the arrangement, to-wit: The judge who sentences the man to die should also act as his executioner.

President Fallieres knows full well if this were the case it would do away with legalized homicide. He says: "I will not ask another man to do that which I myself am unwilling to do should necessity demand. I will do no murder—even for the state."

Therefore, President Fallieres is committing all death penalties to life imprisonment, and where there is a ghost of a doubt about the man's guilt he pardons him. He says: "France must learn to take care of her criminals without killing them. It's a poor use to make of a man—to take his life—it is an acknowledgment of our inefficiency."

Even a life sentence should hold out to the man the promise that twenty years of good behavior and useful work will make him free. Biology must be made a science, do we end that when we imprison a

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The Saturday Evening Tribune WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Editor SEATTLE, WASH. A Weekly Publication of classified news, with an economic interpretation of current events.

man we do it for his own good, with the intent of turning out a better man than we took in. Just as long as the state sets an example of killing its enemies, individuals will occasionally kill theirs. Two hundred years ago when England had forty-six offenses punishable by death there was very much more crime than now. Crime has decreased as laws have become more humane.

Judicial murders are worse than those done in passion—they are so atrociously premeditated, so deliberately planned. No excuse can be made for them, beyond precedent. The sentiments of the people are opposed to this legal killing business, and this is why so many murder trials turn themselves into farces.

Now let enlightened America by her judges and governors do the same. Our president and every governor of every state are negative parties to these judicial killings. They know what is being done and by lifting a finger they can stop it, just as President Fallieres has done.

Let them commute every death sentence to imprisonment for life, all without argument or question, and they will thereby express the spirit of the times, and Father Antic, the law, who always lags behind, will manure his claws. Thou shalt not kill!—The Philistine.

Men and Machines. In the make and nature of every man, however rude or simple whom we employ in manual labor there are some powers for better things—some tardy imagination torpid capacity of emotion, totter

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ing steps of thought, they are, even at the worst; and in most cases it is all our own fault that they are tardy or torpid. But they cannot be strengthened, unless we are content to take them in their feebleness, and unless we prize and honor them in their imperfection above the best and most perfect manual skill. And this is what we have to do with all our laborers; to look for the thoughtful part of them, and get that out of them, whatever we lose for it, whatever faults and errors we are obliged to take with it.

A Pathetic Case. Very disquieting are matters industrially just now. On every hand, the fact that "we've turned the corner" is indeed obvious to all with eyes to see and ears to hear. Having now turned the corner and fairly on the other road, we find it leading down to the abyss of poverty, and each step narrows the gloom.

Contrary to previous practices, the entire wages (\$2 per day) of the organizers is now paid from the national treasury, involving a monthly expense of \$500. The present expenses and organization plans were based, first, upon an estimated increased revenue from new members, in which the estimate was fully realized; second, upon contributions to the "organization fund" equaling or exceeding those of 1906.

The Vanguard MAGAZINE Best Socialist Monthly!

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they now exist, from base to pyramid of our economic, political and social system, wherein lies the bright side to the thoughtful working-class man? With the sword of insecurity ever dangling over his economic neck, and hanging only by the most fragile of economic threads, where is the bright side of the workers' lot? Merely to eat, drink, work and sleep! Is that the bright side? Here is a pathetic illustration of a working man's position under this system of production for profit.

At a recent inquest held in connection with the death of C—D—, who was found hanging in Firzroy (Mel.), the deceased's widow said she found the following farewell note: "Dear Wife and Children—I cannot stand this pain and poverty any longer. I am going to bid you a loving farewell. I cannot accept charity. I am in your way. Some one will assist you, but no one will assist me to live. For the kiddies' sake, be kind to each other.—Your Poor Dad."

Letter by Secretary Barnes. Chicago, Ill., July 20, 1907.—Dear Comrades—Herewith is presented a plain statement of the plans and opportunities for organization, and the immediate needs.

The national executive committee, after a careful canvass of the situation, divided the states into three classes. First class—Those states considered self-sustaining, numbering six.

Second class—Numbering twenty-four states needing assistance and the service of national organizers. Third class—States as yet unorganized, distant and expensive to reach with speakers. The states of this class are to be handled by constant correspondence and flooded with free literature.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only. PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY. The Principles of International Socialism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

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PROPERTY AND THE CODE

PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE CAPITALISTIC CODE.

Jean Jaures Discusses the Written Law and Its Attitude Toward the Problems of Material Possession.

Translated by Mildred Minturn Scott.

The institution of private property is limited and curtailed in three ways. In the first place, it was impossible for the capitalistic code to regulate the relation between different individual proprietors without at the same time consecrating limited and incomplete forms of private property.

Article 537 of the civil code says: "Individuals have free control of the property belonging to them, under the modifications laid down by the law." Article 544 of the same code says: "Property is the right to enjoy and dispose of things in the most absolute way, provided that the owner does not use them in a manner prohibited by law."

The Napoleonic code. The right of the government to condemn private property for public use.—e. g. highways, railways, etc.

INVEST YOUR FUNDS HERE.

Have you read our plan of paying all our present indebtedness and for the new cylinder press from the proceeds of the sale of the proposed issue of bonds? It seems not. For we are certain that if you did and had some money in a bank you would surely have invested. To make sure that you understand the proposition it will be explained again.

Early in the beginning of this year, the directors of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD decided that a plan of issuing bonds be proposed to the stockholders. Therefore, a special meeting was called, and, after the matter was thoroughly explained, the stockholders approved of the idea of issuing \$12,000 worth of bonds.

Intending purchasers of bonds need have no fear about the safety of these bonds. The Social-Democratic movement in Milwaukee is growing, and its plant is growing even faster. If you have \$25 or \$50, buy one of these bonds. If you have more and you care to invest it so much the better. The interest will be met promptly. Here you have the chance to help Socialism and at the same time get rewarded for your help.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis. H. W. BISTORIUS, Bus. Manager.

Subscription for Bonds. We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. and with each other, to subscribe and pay for amount of bonds to be issued by said company to the CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of twelve thousand (\$12,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of fifty (\$50) dollars, interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to paid as follows: One-fifth, six years; one-fifth, seven years; one-fifth, eight years; one-fifth, nine years, and one-fifth, ten years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this... day of... A. D. 1907.

NAME (SEAL) AMOUNT OF BONDS (SEAL)

DRINK Schlitz The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

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

SUFFERERS From WHOEVERS attention! Suffering from a sore and unhealthy condition is the result of my method of treatment. My Guarantees: 1. I guarantee to cure you. 2. I guarantee to give you a permanent cure. 3. I guarantee to give you a cure that will not return. 4. I guarantee to give you a cure that will not cost you a cent. J. H. GREEN, R. D., 22 Barbara Street, Chicago, Ill.

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and dispose of things, or whether it multiplies the modifications, the restrictions and the reserves that these articles force in their second clause. Now, even in the functioning of the capitalist property law, even in the relation that the owners have to each other, there are many forms of property in which the individual has not free control over his possessions or an absolute right to enjoy and dispose of them.

What is "usufruct" if not the dismemberment of private property? Usufruct, as it is defined in article 578 of the code, is "the right to enjoy things owned by another person like the proprietor himself, but on the condition of preserving their substance." Thus the holder of the usufruct of an estate gathers in the natural or industrial fruits of the earth, those that it produces naturally and those that it yields under cultivation during the whole time of the usufruct, but he can neither give away nor sell the estate, wholly or in part, nor diminish its permanent value by cutting down, for instance, its large trees. So, during the whole time of the usufruct, no single individual ever exercises over the estate the full rights of property; for neither can the holder of the usufruct dispose of the capital nor the possessor of the bare property rights dispose of the fruits.

I understand perfectly that even in this dismemberment property remains private, since it is private individuals who hold these fragmentary rights over the split-up property. But it remains true that even capitalist society itself is led by the force of circumstances into excluding a part of its wealth, a part of its real estate and capital from the operations of full private property rights. It remains true that even in capitalist relations, even in the sphere of capitalist interests, private property does not form an absolute indivisible mass, but, on the contrary, that it is separating and dissolving.

For what is true of usufruct is true also of the "rights of use and habitation," but with certain remarkable peculiarities. The holder of the usufruct is substituted for the owner of the bare property rights, as regards the harvesting of the fruits of the real estate or capi-

tal that is subjected to this doubling of property functions. The individual who has rights of use over a thing that he does not own, or of habitation in a building that is not his, has not, on the contrary, necessarily a right to the exclusive use of the thing or to the exclusive occupation of the building. His right of use or habitation is limited by the most variable conditions, which create property relations of the most complex and unstable character. "Rights of use and habitation," says article 628 of the civil code, "are regulated by the title deed by which they are established, and are more or less extended, according to the provisions of that deed." And the articles that follow (629-635) specify: "If the deed does not specify the extent of the rights, they are to be regulated as follows: He who has rights over the fruits of any property can only demand the amount needed for his needs and those of his children. He can demand enough for the needs of children born to him after the concession of the right of use. He cannot cede or rent his right to another person. He who has the right to live in a house has the right to live there with his family, even if he was not married when the right was ceded to him. The right of habitation is limited to what is necessary for the man to whom the right was ceded, and for his family. The right of habitation can be neither ceded or rented. If the person who has the use-right uses up all the fruits of the soil, or occupies the whole of the house, he is obliged to pay the expenses of cultivation, the repairs and taxes. If he only takes a part of the fruits or only lives in a part of the house, he contributes pro rata."

In all these combinations, what has become of the narrow interpretation of private property rights? No one has full control over the house or the objects which come under these rights of use and habitation, neither the owner nor the man who has these rights. And what complicated and fluid relations they entail! The rights of use and habitation grow with the family of the man who has the title. And it may be that these rights of use and habitation, being only partial, may allow two sorts of property to exist in the same building, the limited right of use and the full right of ownership. What combinations, what a weaving together of rights, and what a breaking up of the right of ownership!

I am certain that when the great jurists of the social revolution, the great organizers of Socialist law, set themselves, as collective property gradually develops, to work out the legal formula that will reconcile the sovereign rights of the community with the activities of local and trade groups, the rights of the township and the rights of individuals, they will find many precedents and inspirations in usufruct and the rights of use and habitation, the combinations of the capitalist code itself.

The place of "servitudes or real estate services" under the present working of the law concerning real

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estate is a large one. Well, what are these "servitudes" if not a dismemberment of property, a diminution of the rights of the individual over the country or city real estate of which he is the possessor? "A servitude," says article 637 of the civil code, "is a charge imposed on an inheritance for the benefit and use of the inheritance belonging to another proprietor."

It is so clearly a dismemberment and a restriction on the right of property that the framers of the civil code were afraid that this "servitude" would create between the two pieces of property a relation of dependence analogous to the ancient one of vassal and overlord. And article 638 specifies: "Servitude does not establish any pre-eminence of one inheritance over the other."

These "servitudes" are of different kinds. Sometimes they exist for the purpose of enabling one individual to exercise his rights, which he could not do if the proprietors who surrounded him exercised theirs to the full. For example, rights of way: Article 682: "The proprietor whose land is shut in and who has no means of access to the highway, or an access insufficient for the agricultural or industrial exploitation of his property, can claim a right of way over the property of his neighbors, at a cost proportionate to the damage he may do."

Sometimes their object is to prevent a proprietor from turning aside to his own exclusive profit a natural force that should be common property. "The owner of a piece of land that has water flowing through it may make use of the water during the time it flows through, on condition that he restores it, as it flows out of his property to its ordinary course. In the event of a dispute between the proprietors to whom this water may be of use, the judge, in giving his decision, should reconcile the interests of agriculture with the respect due to property."

Sometimes their object is to make safe that on which the property of different proprietors jointly depends, by forcing on them united action. For instance, according to article 664, "When different floors of a house belong to different proprietors, if the title deeds do not specify the conditions under which repairs shall be made they shall be as follows: "The expense of the outer walls and the roof is to be jointly borne by all the proprietors, each one contributing according to the value of the story he owns."

"The proprietor of each story keeps in repair the floor on which he walks. The proprietor of the first story pays for the staircase leading to his story; the proprietor of the second story pays for the staircase that leads from the first to the second, and so on." These are certainly complicated enough property relations. In this house there are pieces of private property—the different stories; then a sort of common organism—the roof and the outer walls; which must be kept in repair by all according to special rules laid down by the law. How the bourgeois would laugh at Utopian Socialists, if we, in attempting to describe the future mechanism of social property in a given class of objects, were to imagine a weaving in of rights and obligations like that created by article 664 for the ownership of a house.

In the same way when the small peasant proprietors have seen the necessity of combining their efforts at least partially for fixed ends, without giving up for the present the individual ownership of their lands; when they have formed, with the help of the national community, associations for drainage, leveling and irrigation, the association thus formed would exercise definite rights over the group of farms partly united in this way. These rights would be a sort of extension of the "servitude" that the code of private property imposes on the owners of today in the interests of agriculture. But this "servitude" will be a liberation. It will free the peasant from isolation, routine and poverty.

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Svenska Socialisten is the only Swedish Socialist paper published in the U.S. It is published the 15th and 18th of each month. The subscription is 10 cents per year. Contributes are requested to do all they can to boost this paper among Swedish speaking people. Address A. PATTERSON, 507 1/2 St., Rockford, Ill.

Do not misunderstand my thought. I am not childish enough to imagine that Socialist law will grow out of capitalist law by an interpretation and evolution of the texts. Great social transformations are not brought about by clever manipulations, and the Socialist code will not be the unforeseen blossoming of a few uncertain forms hidden in the capitalist code. No, it will be the class action of the proletariat brought to bear with growing power on the whole life of society that will raise up new property relations and new legal formulas.

But at the moment when all parties unite in opposition to us, calling themselves the guardians of private property, it is not important to show up the emptiness of the formula and the haziness of their thought, by showing how capitalist society itself has not been able to work without restricting and breaking up private property and making it submit to rules that seem to be the forerunners of a new law.

That which I have said of the "rights of use and habitation" and of "servitudes" applies also to mortgages. By a mortgage the debt of an individual to another individual is embodied in a piece of real estate. It is united to the real estate. It follows it and weighs upon it no matter who acquires it. Here again we have a real dismemberment of property. Once again let me repeat, so that my thought may not be misinterpreted and that forced and fallacious conclusions may not be attributed to me, that these dismemberments and restrictions do not yet take us outside the sphere of private and bourgeois property. It is by virtue of the bourgeois way of acquiring property that usufruct, mortgages and "servitude" are able to function. And I do not deny that these are forms of private property. But I say that already by the diversity of its forms and the limitations to which it is subject private property shows that it is not an absolute thing. Even in its own sphere of action, even in capitalist society and the capitalist code there are degrees of private property. Even before the intervention of the state and before any pressure by the organized proletariat has been brought to bear bourgeois private property is obliged to dismember itself, to abandon a part of its force, to take on forms in which its legal definition, the full right of control, is to be found no longer. In usufruct, the right of use, the right of habitation, the "servitude," and the mortgage, unite in the same property and only co-exist by dismembering it.

Private capitalist property is therefore not a homogeneous mass; it can often only continue to exist, by decomposing itself. There are splits in the capitalist code. And even from the point of view of the civil code those parties that give out in a general formula that they are the defenders of private property use words that have no real meaning.

An Undesirable Desire. This is what we call the attempt of the Tomorrow Publishing Company, in Chicago, to exploit the Haywood trial. "A Roll of Honor for Future History" or "A Directory of Undesirable Citizens" is the latest. Anybody whose vanity is worth a dime may have his name and address immortalized in this "Directory of Undesirable Citizens" by sending 10 cents to the Tomorrow Publishing Company. Of course, it will be "the book of books." When all these names and addresses are compiled and published in book form, you may send \$1, and the Tomorrow Publishing Company will send you the volume. To make this latest scheme of "revolutionary commercialism" appear very important, the circular says: "If you are ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with Debs, Haywood and Darrow, send in your name." In other words: If you don't send in your 10 cents and your name you will not stand shoulder to shoulder with Debs, Haywood and Darrow. This "Directory of Undesirable Citizens," which should be called the "Book of Vanity," might be a welcome publication for Pinkerton, McParland & Co.; it could also be used to good advantage for blackmailing purposes by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance—Labor, St. Louis.

The purpose of injunctions in labor troubles is to break strikes. This is done by putting a stop to picketing, by wearing the union out and making it spend its time and money in courts, and by helping the corporations keep scabs. Between corporations and friendly judges, "what's the law?" The main thing is to hurt the union and help the scab corporation.—Dallas Laborer.

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Social-Democratic Herald

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

The Herald Is Not Responsible for the Opinions of Its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter Aug. 20, 1901. FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

Recent HERALD callers: Wm. D. Haywood, late of Boise; David C. Coates, Wallace, Idaho; M. Holzager, New York City; Isaac Peterson, Chicago; Samuel Kailin, Stella Kailin, Max Kailin, Madison, Wis.; W. A. Hall, Sr., Pardeeville, Wis.; R. P. Dassow, Otto Boli, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; Donald C. Collins, Tremont S. Collins, John A. Collins, L. S. Blake, E. H. Stuart, Otto Swiggett, Broadhead, Wis.; Mrs. J. P. Steickner, Menomonee Falls, Wis.; Gertrude Breslau Hunt, Chicago, Ill.

The Milwaukee Free Press (La Follette reform organ) prints in its Sunday issue several columns under the heading: "Copper Country Trembles Before Advent of Red Flag." Accompanying the offensive article (or rather, the offensively headed article) is a picture of Finnish Socialists recently arrested for carrying a red flag in a procession in Hancock, Mich., and under the picture is this nice line: "Thirteen Fanatics Arrested in Hancock Recently for Carrying the Red Flag." That a paper would print such an article under headings that are a studied affront to the working class in a city like Milwaukee, where the red flag is the recognized emblem of the Social-Democratic party, is certainly surprising. And a glimpse at the group of Socialists arrested gives the lie beyond peradventure to the "fanatic" line printed beneath it. It presents the faces of thirteen earnest, refined citizens, one a lady, the real people who have given this country true stamina—the builders of the country, in fact.

The red flag has been well referred to as "the age long flag of labor." It is the flag of the lowly. Only an ignorant vicious capitalist newspaper would persist at this day in calling it the "red flag of Anarchy." The article mentioned is based on some recent happenings in the northern Michigan peninsula. The reader will get some idea of who "trembles" up that way from this quotation: "Hitherto the Socialistic vote in this section (the article is written from Houghton, Mich.) was small, but at the last election it was a surprise and a revelation." The capitalist party politicians were touched in a tender spot. It makes them tremble when the working class shows signs of withholding their votes from them. So in Hancock these cowardly statesmen decided to make use of their offices in the city government to begin repressive measures. Relying on an old newspaper-made prejudice they began their attack by passing an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to carry "the red flag of Anarchy." There is no red flag of Anarchy—the Anarchist flag is black, if the testimony of leading Anarchists is to be taken—but this made no difference to the politicians. The Socialists of the copper country were to hold a big gathering and a party procession in Hancock, and this ordinance was to head off the demonstration by making it appear that it was an outlaw affair. The Socialists held their demonstration and very properly ignored the nonsensical ordinance, which, by the way, also made it a crime to speak disrespectfully of the czar or any other foreign potentate. They had, in fact, decided to test the issue. Then the old party police force arrested thirteen of the offenders. They were found guilty by an old party court, and promptly appealed the case.

An interesting fight against czar methods will follow, and Clarence Darrow may be called into the case. That the attack of the police on the marchers was inspired by politics and not by a mistaken patriotism is shown from the fact, as set forth in the article, that "the police surged into the paraders, and, backed by hundreds of citizens, the red flags were torn to shreds, the standard bearers pummeled and abused and the ringleaders quickly placed under arrest." The attack was evidently pre-organized. The saddest thing about the disgraceful onslaught was that there were not citizens of influence present whose spirit of fair play would rebel at

nothing so brutal, so uncalled for and so oppressive. Perhaps, when the trial comes off there will be some non-Socialists there who will come out and demand a square deal. But the Socialists are not afraid of the issue. They welcome it, and the Finns are too familiar with oppression in Europe to flinch before a gang of peanut politicians who are fighting to protect their graft.

Party News. The first state election in Oklahoma takes place Sept. 17. A complete Socialist ticket is in the field, and a vigorous campaign is being made. The local comrades expect a great increase in the vote. This state comes into the union with 241 Socialist locals of which 235 were in good standing at the end of July. Last Saturday the international Socialist congress began its session at Stuttgart, Germany. The United States is represented by the largest delegation that ever attended such a convention. Among others present are A. M. Simons, Mrs. Corinne S. Brown and E. E. Carr, Chicago; Johanne Greie Cramer, Elizabethtown, N. J.; Peter Grund, Union Hill, N. J.; Algernon Lee, Louis B. Boudin, George D. Herron, Vera and Morris Hillquit and Robert Hunter, New York city; Otto Kemmerer, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart, Cincinnati, and J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York.

Correspondence. He Was Not. To the Editor—Would you kindly answer in your paper the following questions: Was Mr. Schmitz, mayor of San Francisco, a Socialist; and was he put up by the Social-Democratic party. Milwaukee. A SUBSCRIBER. Mayor Schmitz came from the ranks of the Republicans and was fought in every campaign by the Socialists. See SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD of Aug. 3, page 2, article headed "Capitalist Slander Refuted."

Payette, Idaho, Aug. 11, 1907.—Dear Comrade: I suppose you have wondered at my sudden stop the moment the last word of the trial was over. It was more of a collapse than a stop. It seemed as though I just could not write another word. I was really alarmed at my mental state for a while. I couldn't do anything—couldn't write, couldn't eat, couldn't sleep, couldn't talk, couldn't keep still, was completely unnerved—a state I never was in before in my life. I was the continuous application and the constant war of happenings and ideas with which one was surrounded. Comrade Conrad, state secretary of Idaho, wanted me to come over into western Idaho and fill a few dates. He planned an outing for me at the beautiful Payette lakes, whither Judge Wood had already taken himself posthaste. I didn't take much interest in the trip at first. I wasn't in a condition to take interest in anything. But the big game woods, the high mountain air, the cool bracing weather and the beautiful scenery finally did their work, and I am feeling quite like my old self again now. I DA. CROUCH-HAZLETT.

Dear Comrade—For the benefit of your readers please publish in full the Declaration of Independence, and state when and where Roosevelt said "Gov. Altgeld, Chas. Towne, Debs and others" should be led up against a brick wall and shot. Also when he said "If Bryan was elected he would lead a force to Washington to keep him from becoming president," or words to that effect. I have a prospect of getting one of the local papers to put in the plate matter service, if I could get a sample of it for their inspection. Rupert, Idaho. E. C. NELSON.

Will try to find space for the Declaration of Independence in the next or its succeeding issue. What reader of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD can give the desired facts in regard to the alleged Roosevelt mouthings asked for? Our impression is that the first one, referring to Altgeld, et al., came to public notice through Willis J. Abbot, now editor of the Puritan magazine. You will be able to get a sample of the plate matter page, comrade, this coming week by addressing the national secretary, whose address is given elsewhere in this issue, or you may address direct the American Press association, which will issue the plates, sending your letter to their Portland, Ore., office (66 First street), which is the nearest distributing office to your state.

Milwaukee's Party Picnic

(Continued from page 1.)

finally located the speakers' stand on top of the shooting gallery, next to the concession known as the Katzenjammer Castle, whose castellated top and barred prison-like windows were not overlooked by the guest of the day, who noted its likeness to the Western prison and its suggestion of the fact that he was now on the outside.

The crowd began to arrive before noon. Every car running to the park was crowded and had people clinging to the steps and back rail. The signs on the fronts of the cars all over the city: "Haywood Today, Social-Democratic Picnic, Pabst Park," caught the eye everywhere.

Comrade Haywood reached the city Saturday noon after being almost pulled to pieces in Chicago by the jubilant, joy-crazed comrades of the Moyer-Haywood conference and others. At Luna Park he had shaken hands with so many and in the midst of such an eager crowd that when it was finally over he hadn't a dry rag on his back, and this is literally true, he had to empty the perspiration out of his shoes. This ovation, following so closely on the terrible strain of the long trial in a hot courtroom, was



Shaking Hands with Haywood. Franklin Photo.

almost more than one man could stand, however well built, and the Milwaukee committee decided to temper his welcome here with comradely mercy. He was whisked out of the crowd at the depot, together with Comrade David C. Coates of Idaho, who was with him, and driven to the Globe Hotel, where, after half an hour with the morning paper interviewers, he was again handed into a carriage and the committee took him for a drive about the city. It had all been done without the plan being announced to the public, and they took him up the lake drive, through Lake Park, where a public band concert was in progress, and out the Whitefish Bay Drive to the Whitefish Bay Resort, without the many people they passed even dreaming of the near proximity of the man they had read so much of in the papers the past months. Haywood expressed his gratitude to the comrades over and over for the breathing spell they had prepared for him, and thoroughly enjoyed the day. In the evening they took him to Wonderland where all the concessions even to the electric light photographer, were visited, and a very enjoyable time had.

Comrade Haywood was brought to the park Sunday at 3 o'clock, and all the precaution taken to ward off the hand-shaking ordeal till after his address. He was taken into the manager's office by a private entrance, where he remained until time to speak. Meantime Ald. E. T. Melms had been seeing that the arrangements at the speakers' stand were held to. The United Socialist Singing Societies were drawn up in line near the entrance and at 4 o'clock they began their march toward the stand. By this means the vast crowd put its whole attention on the marchers, supposing Haywood would be in their wake. Before they realized it he had been taken through some of the concessions and then out through the crowd, a path being forced by main strength of the committee, and he reached the ladder reaching to the stand without there being a break from the crowd to surround him.

Comrades Haywood and Coates were escorted to the stand by Ald. Melms and Assemblyman Frank J. Weber, and Ald. Melms called for order through a megaphone. The singers, who were stationed on the ground down in front of the stand struck up the "Marseilles." Comrade Weber made a few introductory remarks, referring to the Western labor war and the incarceration of Haywood and asking a collection for the defense fund. Fifty comrades with bright red collection boxes then began their attempt to give all present a chance to give. They could only reach a part, for the crowd was so dense in some places that the people's arms were pinned to their sides by the crush and no one could possibly make his way through them. As it was the collection amounted to two hundred and fifty-three dollars, which was set aside as part of the money promised for the Western Federation.

Before Comrade Haywood was introduced little Selma Melms and

Sarah Passovy, the latter from the Jewish Branch of the party, appeared on the platform and presented him with a huge bunch of American beauties and a floral horseshoe so large that Miss Passovy could hardly carry it. Each little maiden got an affectionate kiss from the big leader and the crowd cheered and here and there eyes grew misty with smiling tears. Then Comrade Haywood was introduced.

Haywood's Address. "I am glad to see that the workers here have their hands in politics," he said, and the crowd shouted. "In the Western Federation of Miners it is the same. We are in politics and we will stay in politics.

"Out in Denver, Colo., upon the banner of the Western Federation of Miners is this motto, 'Labor Produces All Wealth; Wealth Belongs to the Producers Thereof.' "Labor produces all wealth. Therefore all wealth belongs to labor and all hell can't swerve us from that principle," he proclaimed amidst cheer after cheer.

"We have come to the conclusion that there are none who know so well how to conduct the affairs of the workers as the workers themselves," he said as more cheers came

a great step forward. "I have never seen a more beautiful city than Milwaukee, or happier, more fraternal, loving people than its inhabitants. I have only this objection to make—that it is so far from Colorado. Come out to our mountains and valleys, and bring your principles with you. We don't want scabs." Speaking of the connection between Socialism and unionism, Haywood said, "The union man who is not a Socialist scabs on his fellows one day in the year—election day. The Socialist who is not a union man scabs on his fellows 364 days in the year." The trouble between the brewery workers and the A. F. of L. was brought up. "None have stood so loyal to the W. F. of M. as the United Brewery workers," he said. "Your organization must at all hazards be maintained in its industrial form. Don't let them take the firemen, the engineers and the teamsters away from you. Hold it intact. I want to make it possible for the Western Federation of Miners to join with you. I can't do it if you split."

The telegraphers came in for good strong support from Haywood. Of the great strike he said, "if the union men within the hearing of my voice can do anything to help the telegraphers your duty is to do it. If you have any agreement with your employers which compels you to scab on the striking telegraphers, I say break it. There is not an agreement made with employers that is sacred enough to compel you to scab on your fellow men. The companies can't win if they can't get electricians and other workers to work with scabs on the wires. You all agree that it is not right to make individual bargains. Then it is not right to bargain as locals. It is not right for internationals to bargain as internationals. Only when the internationals stand shoulder to shoulder can we do the best work. Only then will you find working men working shoulder to shoulder, and if there is anything at any time I can do to aid you in your struggles for betterment of conditions you will always have the support of Bill Haywood."

As Comrade Haywood ceased speaking the acres of human faces became vocal in three cheers and a tiger, and he was then led down to the ground to meet the comrades. Let one of the newspaper men describe the scene that followed: "The great crowd surged toward him, a sea of faces, all bent toward the one central point, Bill Haywood. With a human surf beating against him, threatening to throw him over, he stood there for an hour and fifteen minutes, shaking hand with both hands, the perspiration dripping from his brow. Everybody was happy, every one cheered, dozens of cameras clicked, every one eager to grasp the hand of the giant coal digger who has become a national figure. No sight like that ever was seen in Milwaukee before. Presidential candidates have shaken as many hands, probably, but no common man of the common people has commanded such attention. As he bent there in the face of that onrushing concourse, eager to miss no hand, the only description that would fit him was that of a worker, just a worker, plain, big hearted, clay of the common clay, yet with a stamp upon him which bore the imprint of dignity, brain and determination, in short, manliness.

"Through the great swaying crowd came a girl possibly twenty years of age, walking with two crutches, in a crowd that seemed impenetrable. Yet it parted for her as she neared Haywood. It was plainly seen that he was visibly touched. As he grasped her hand he advised her to be careful lest she be injured. Her smile told plainer than words that it was worth the exertion."

When he was seen to have about reached the limit of his strength—it might be added that he has a mine-crippled right hand which makes him wince whenever a hand-shaker gets a certain hold—the committee forcibly parted the crowd and rushed him past outstretched hands to the security of the manager's office. There he was guarded from intrusion, and it was a full hour before he was cooled down and his clothing dry enough to again venture out. After he and Comrade Coates had had supper at the home of Comrade Frederic Heath, they returned to the park and remained at the picnic until a late hour.

The reception committee consisted of Comrades S. H. Poor, Carl P. Dietz, H. W. Bistorius, Victor L. Berger and Fredric Heath for the party, and Bros. William Coleman, Charles Jeske, John Handley, James Sheehan and Frank J. Weber for organized labor. Comrade Berger, who was at the International Typographical Union convention at Hot Springs, did not reach Milwaukee till Sunday evening, owing to a railroad washout in Arkansas.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION. Milwaukee—At Monday's meeting of the city council Ald. Melms introduced his resolution for a special school board election in conformity with the provisions of the new law. Included in the purpose for which the election was to be held was the securing of instructions from the people on the municipal light question.

the ash question, and the subject of exclusive franchises. He also introduced a resolution calling for an election to select delegates to a charter convention. Under the new school board law the city officials were empowered to name a school board of fifteen, the city council to then have the right to set the appointed board aside and call for the selection of a board by the people in a democratic way.

The paving question came up again, and Ald. Baumele went after Ald. Gerhardt (R), whom he accused

This will be resisted by the working classes of the South side. The aldermen chose L. Kotecki to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Borchert. The Social-Democrats nominated Comrade Joseph Cordes, who had the second highest vote in the city election, but the man who had the smallest vote was named.

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of introducing the practice of trading votes in order to get some streets where he owns property paved with wood, although the ordinances call for a lasting kind of pavement. The practice of trading votes gave our representatives in the Wisconsin Legislature some trouble, and it seems to be now rearing its ugly head in the local body. Ald. Hasmann has announced that he will get a court decision on the paving controversy.

There was an awful howl from Ald. Henry Smith (D), ex-People's party light, ex-reform party man and alleged radical, when Ald. Melms introduced a resolution to have the new Reynolds tract, christened Lassalle Park. Smith wanted some capitalist party statesman honored, and the fact that the people wanted a man of the people honored cut no ice. There is a scheme on to name this new park, which will be used by "undesirable citizens" principally, Roosevelt Park.

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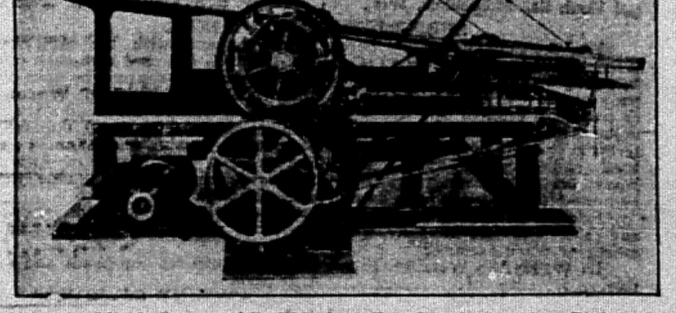
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Organized Labor

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Milwaukee, Aug. 11, 1907.—Second
session of the executive board of the
W. S. F. of L.

John J. Wilke of Racine was elected
chairman.

Application for membership from
Typographical Union No. 31 of Fond
du Lac was accepted.

Form for renewal of expired
deputy commission was approved.

The secretary-treasurer's bond was
increased to \$1,000.

Organizer Weber reported on his
trip to Sheboygan and the dispute
with the Plymouth brewery.

The secretary was instructed to
secure the services of W. A. Jacobs at
some future date to organize in cer-
tain districts. Certain communica-
tions were refused recognition be-
cause of the absence of the I. T. U.
label and referred to the secretary for
inquiry.

The resolution as follows was
adopted with two dissenting votes:
"Whereas Racine requesting to be re-
corded in the negative:

RESOLVED, That the language of
the Federation of Catholic Societies
cannot be considered an encourage-
ment to harmony, progress and im-
provement among wage-workers and
beneficiaries of one great republic,
where absolute political and econ-
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be the next logical step, it can be
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The forming of a national organ-
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Councils is by no means a pipe dream.

Such organization would, in a way,
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MILWAUKEE UNION DIRECTORY

In the following list, name and number of the
union is given first, date and place of meeting
follow. The name and address given is that
of the union's secretary. All secretaries
are not fully performing their duties unless the
corresponding secretary of the Federated
Trades Council is at all times kept informed
of any changes in time or place of meeting,
or of secretary or of the officers.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL of
Milwaukee and vicinity, 1



Just ONE MORE Week
of this record-breaking Workingmen's Sale. We propose to make the farewell week notable; it ought to be easy, with values like these. On top of it all, we include our Good-as-Money Premium Certificates. They represent most generous profit-sharing plan ever inaugurated in Milwaukee

MEN'S CLOTHING In this department we go on record with the star feature of the sale. Can you match these offerings in men's clothing anywhere in town? Here you've the added advantage of selecting from an incomparable stock.

Men's Two-Piece Summer Suits, our regular \$3.00 and \$12.00 lines, a good assortment of patterns and fabrics, at	\$6.75	Men's Heavy Jean Pants, "Union-Made," strong and durable, \$1.25 value—sale price	79c
Men's Three-Piece Suits, blue serges and strictly all-wool chevrons, \$12.00 and \$17.00 values—our sale price	\$9.75	Men's "Union-Made" Cassimere Pants, made of the famous Reading cassimere and sold everywhere else at \$2.00—our sale price	\$1.39
All our \$15.00 and \$16.50 Men's Suits, fashionably hand-tailored garments in a variety of exclusive patterns, a splendid all-the-year-round suit	\$12.75	Men's Cassimere and Fancy Worsted Trousers, in plain and stripe effects, regular \$3.00 values—our sale price	\$1.95
		A splendid line of Men's All-Worsted Trousers, in an assortment of exclusive patterns, well tailored, sell regularly at \$4.00	\$2.45

Underwear and Socks

Men's Balbriggan fancy colored Summer Underwear, regularly sold for 25c and 30c, now..... **19c**

Men's Balbriggan Summer Underwear, the regular 50c kind—our sale price, per garment..... **29c**

Men's Fancy Balbriggan and French Ribbed Underwear, 50c and 75c values—sale price, per garment..... **39c**

Heavy Rockwood Socks, regular 10c values—sale..... **4c**

Men's Black and Tan Socks, strictly seamless, regular 7c socks..... **7c**

Men's Black Fancy Openwork Socks, regular 25c val., at..... **12c**

Boys' Clothing

Boys' All-Wool Knee Pants, generally sold at 50c to 75c—sale price..... **39c**

Norfolk and Two-Piece Suits, sizes 3 to 16 years, regular \$3.50 values—sale price..... **\$1.95**

Norfolk and Two-Piece Suits, regular \$4.00 and \$5.00 garments—sale price..... **\$2.95**

Overalls

Men's Heavy-Weight "Union-Made" Overalls and Jumpers, up to 44 in. waist measure, at..... **39c**

Over 44 in. waist measure 50c
Only two pairs to each customer.

The President Suspender—always sold at 50c—our sale price only..... **33c**

Police and Firemen's Suspenders..... **15c**

The Stumpf & Langhoff Stores
369-371 East Water Street Third and Lloyd Streets
National Ave. and Grove St. Eleventh and Winnebago Sts.

The best medium for this purpose is the Polish Socialist daily, *Dziennik Ludowy*, which contains general news and labor news of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, the happenings at the capital and reports of the actions of city councils of different towns in this state. The last convention of the State Federation of Labor endorsed the *Dziennik Ludowy* and recommended it to all Polish working men.

The managers of this paper at Milwaukee, seeing its good work toward disseminating the ideas of solidarity among Polish workingmen, decided to help its existence by arranging a Picnic on Sunday, September 1, Labor Day Eve, at Hauerwass grove, Eighth avenue and Manitoba street.

At this picnic will appear for the first time the Polish Socialist Singing society and dramatic society. Tickets at 10 cents.

We hereby invite you to help this good aim for our principles. Friends of Polish daily *Dziennik Ludowy*, 479 Maple street.

Workers for the Social-Democratic Party in Milwaukee County. Listen!

The fall months are drawing near and already some of the local branches are preparing for propaganda work for the winter and also for the spring election. The county central committee will arrange for six big lectures this winter, which will probably be held in the Ethical building on Jefferson street. Some of the national speakers, such as Hilquit, Carey, Simons, Thompson, Work, Hayes, Breslau-Hunt and others will be with us this winter. In connection with these, Comrade E. T. Melms, county organizer, will arrange a schedule of lectures for Milwaukee county, including some of the following comrades: F. W. Rehfeld, T. Feeley, W. R. Gaylord, C. D. Thompson, E. T. Melms, E. H. Thomas, C. V. Schmidt, Karl Kleist, C. Jeske, E. Seidel, W. A. Arnold, A. J. Welch and other of Milwaukee; also W. A. Jacobs of Racine, F. W. Weaver of Whitewater. Together with this lecture course thousands of pieces of literature should be distributed throughout the city. Now, comrades, make your preparations in the branches for a lecture course. Have something doing at your meetings all the time, get the comrades aroused. Let me have suggestions; get ready for the fall and winter months; get into the battle by October 1. Let me know whether your branch wants to enter into the course; let there be something doing in every ward of the city each month.

E. T. MELMS, County Organizer.

Branch Meetings Next Week.
SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M. Cudahy, Scheinbein's hall.
TUESDAY, 8 P. M. Twenty-first, 1432 Greebay ave.
WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M. Nineteenth, 3109 Lisbon avenue.

WISCONSIN.

Southern District Notes.
The Scandinavian Socialists at Racine are going to hold a big meeting at Wergeland hall at State Street, on the evening of Saturday, August 24. A glee club from Chicago will entertain and several good speakers will deliver addresses. A Scandinavian branch will be organized at that time.

The Ninth and Eleventh ward branches will hold a picnic at Union Park, Racine, on Sept. 1. A special effort is being made to ensure this occasion a grand success. We do not know who will be the speaker for that occasion and will wait until next week to announce his name.

Comrade Jacobs, the organizer, is going to publish a paper for free distribution, and will use the plate matter furnished by the American Press Association, which the national committee is furnishing the copy for. The "labor" page gotten out by this association will also be used. First issue to appear about Sept. 3.

Our comrades should remember that all work done for the party this year will count for twice as much as the same amount accomplished next year, which will be the year of the presidential election. It is the preliminary work which tells the story. And for all systematic propaganda funds are necessary. Comrade James Galbraith is commissioned to collect these funds for the county and state work. Let everyone contribute according to his ability.

Banks and Pledges Collected by J. Galbraith.

- Borchardt Bros. \$1, Theo. Knutson \$1, Geo. Horter \$1; No. 85 \$1, L. R. 50c, Fung and Liederbach 50c, Dr. C. E. Gage \$1, Dr. T. A. Kraft \$1, T. B. Schreiter 50c, Fred Maar 50c, M. Turner 25c, A. Kuchenbeiser 25c; Aug. Klingler 25c; F. Boness \$1, Otto Mahnkke 25c, J. H. Rubin 50c, No. 68 \$1, No. 70 50c, Dr. Beerend 50c, G. G. Huseby \$1, H. M. B. \$1, Dr. Young \$1, F. Frenkamp \$1, G. A. Behn 25c, Carl Kerner 50c; Robt. F. Kurz \$1, Aug. Schoessow 50c, F. Behnke 25c, Dr. F. Roemheld \$1, No. 62 50c, H. C. H. 25c, Fred Schmitt 25c, P. H. \$1, D. Hopkinson, M. D. \$1, F. A. Bremer \$1, No. 1 \$1, Bank 180 28c, Bank 101 \$3.74, Bank 121 88c. Previously \$324.50. Total \$362.46.

NEW Union Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods Store



If You Are in Need of Anything in the **MEN'S or CHILDREN'S CLOTHING** Line, Just Call at My New Store
NIC PETERSEN
2716 NORTH AVENUE 2716

Classified Advertising

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

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

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

BLANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only 25c. The Co-operative Printer, 344 Sixth St.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Sins and Schalkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. **THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**, 344 Sixth Street.

EXPERT CHIROPDIST
CORNS and ingrowns toe nails cured. H. SCHUCHMANN, 119 North Ave., near DuSane

FOR SALE
SECRET BOOKS. 50 is a book with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 15c each, or two for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches, 100 warrants in a book for 50c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FIVE NEW HOUSES on easy terms. CRANCE TO OFF YOUR OWN HOME. Lot 2x120, with new house, on Thirty-seventh St., near North Ave.—Nos. 903, 905, 907, 909 and 911—for \$2,500; \$200 down, balance \$15 per month. **OSCAR ALTPETER**, 108 Wisconsin St., Tel. M. 2124. Res. Tel. W. 724

UMBRELLA REPAIRING.
UMBRELLAS recovered to look like new. 50c per pair. **Feldmann's Umbrella Store**, 246 W. Water St.

Rhodes's Business College and DRAFTING SCHOOL.
528 Chestnut St. Phone Grand 1638
FALL TERM BEGINS SEP. 2
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

18-Carat Wedding Rings ON SPECIALTY
Also a Full Line of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS AND CLOCKS suitable for Wedding Gifts—at the Lowest Possible Prices.
August H. Stecher Co.
HENRY P. STECHER Jewelers
276 THIRD STREET Third Door from Cor. State St.

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY
Phone Main 2728 539 Market Street

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS \$4 **CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS \$4** **ONLY UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED**

Can at any time furnish services of a first-class UNDERTAKER, ENBALMER and FUNERAL DIRECTOR; also BEST HEARSE in the United States **OPEN DAY AND NIGHT**

Way On Top WIRTH WEIN'S ICE CREAM
Furnished for All Occasions—Sold at Soda Fountains
FACTORY 1628-30 WALNUT ST.

MAYR'S Military Band and Orchestra
FIRST-CLASS 40-50-DATE MUSIC
736 EIGHTH STREET Telephone North 09 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS Excursion to Racine
EVERY SUNDAY 50c Round Trip
Board Leaves Dock, 98 West Water St., at 9:30 A. M., Returning at P. M.
Refreshments Served GOOD MUSIC

KANITZ Popular Orchestra
POPULAR MUSIC FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS
TELEPHONE WEST 1700
2116 Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee

Goodrich Transit Co. TO CHICAGO
T. A. H., 430 P. M., 1 P. M.
FARE \$1.00
Round Trip \$1.50
Office and Dock Foot of 24th Street St. Tel. G. 98

A. M. JOHNSON'S ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
508 MITCHELL STREET

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS
\$1.00 Manistee and Ludington Round Trip, \$1.50
Every Saturday Night Board Leaves at 9 P. M.
TICKETS at West Water St., Phone Grand 717
We Carry a Full Ocean Crew

KIENTH'S Pharmacies
508 and 540 Mitchell St.
All Prescriptions Carefully Filled

BARRY LINE TO CHICAGO
75c DAILY at 8:30 P. M. Office & Dock E. Water & DuSane, Phone Main 321

FOR SALE
Folding Bath Tubs
STRONG AND DURABLE
J. HAGER, 749 First St., 2nd

Don't forget to send in a contribution to the county organization fund occasionally.

Money Saved is Money Earned. You can Save Money by buying your SHOES
AT THE **Ideal Shoe Store**
443 Eleventh Avenue

MILWAUKEE.
The picnic committee in charge of the Social-Democratic picnic at Pabst park last Sunday, wishes to extend thanks for the work performed by the various members of the women's clubs and branches, and also to the United Socialist Singing Societies for their selections rendered during the afternoon. The members of the various women's clubs certainly deserve credit for the hard work they performed while having charge of the kitchen and the fish pond. Also the Socialist maennerchor, Vorwaerts and Aurora; and, last but not least, the general picnic committee. To all these we extend our sincere thanks.
Social-Democratic Picnic Com.
E. T. Melms, Chairman,
George Mensing, Secretary.

To the Members of the Social-Democratic Party of Milwaukee.
Comrades—Greeting—The Polish working population of the city of Milwaukee is rapidly growing. It is necessary to introduce to Polish workingmen the ideas of Socialism and of labor class politics.

WIRTH DANCING LAST SUMMER SOCIAL
ARMORY HALL THURSDAY, AUGUST 23
FALL TERM FOR BEGINNERS WILL OPEN: Recreation Club Hall, Hall, Tuesday; Art's Recreation Club Hall, Wednesday, Aug. 21; North Side Turner, Thursday, Aug. 22; Art's Recreation Club Hall, Friday, Aug. 23.
PRIVATE LESSONS—Private Classes **PROF. A. C. WIRTH**—Ex-Prof. Am. National School of Music, Member of the British and German Associations.
We attended the 24th annual convention of the American Nat'l Am's & Masters of Dancing, at Reading, Pa., June 10-13, 1907, and visited the International Association of Dancing in New York and vicinity, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Jamestown Exposition, Richmond, Hot Springs and other fashionable resorts to get the best and latest for our patrons.

AT THE THEATERS.

BIJOU
An important offering to the patrons of the Bijou tomorrow afternoon and all the week will be Chas. E. Blaney's "Young Buffalo, King of the Wild West." This play is founded on wild Western life, and the cast contains real Indians, cowboys and a heroic young plainsman. "Young Buffalo," the hero and the "King of the Wild West," is an ex-cowboy, miner, and son of a farmer ranch owner.

William B. Gray's beautiful drama of New England life, entitled "The Volunteer Organist" will be the attraction at the Bijou the week beginning Sept. 1.

There will be a special matinee on Labor Day.

Herman Bellstedt's Milwaukee band will play two special programs tomorrow. Commencing next Sunday afternoon Diekey's Wild West Show will play a return engagement of two weeks.

GAYETY.
Columbia Amusement company, better known theatrically as the "Eastern Wheel" owns forty burlesque companies. These are taken the first of August each summer, to a little resort near Boston, where the forty companies rehearse for a month. The companies are then sent to forty different theaters which open on Sept. 1. Sam Scribner's "Big City Sports" show will be sent directly to Milwaukee to open the Gayety theater on Sept. 1.

ALHAMBRA
Lovers of spectacular extravaganza will be pleased with "The Cat and the Fiddle," which commences a week's engagement at the Alhambra theater, Sunday afternoon. The piece is founded on the old Mother Goose rhyme. There are twenty-seven different scenes. The company of sixty artists includes thirty talented show girls in musical numbers. These are original in music, action and words and include the "Girls with the Disappearing Dresses," "The Fire Dancers," and "The Choo-Choo Girls."

STAR THEATER
The "New Century Girls" at the New Star the coming week is one of the greatest shows that will appear this season. The wardrobe and scenery alone cost a small fortune. The chorus girls are pretty, talented and sweet-voiced, and two musical extravaganzas are introduced.

PABST PARK.
Holder's Trained Animal show will play their last performances at Pabst Park today and tomorrow, the engagement closing tomorrow evening. This evening Company E., W. N. G. will hold their annual picnic at the park. A feature of their program will be an exhibition drill. The United Singers of Milwaukee will hold their picnic at the resort tomorrow, and lovers of good music will have a treat in the long program of vocal selections, solos, duets, trios and choruses.

Pere Marquette Line Steamers Low Tourists' Rates.
Charlevoix and return \$7.00, Potosky and return \$7.00, Traverse City and return \$7.00, Mackinac City and return \$8.00, Mackinac Island and return \$9.00. Dock 68 W. Water street. Telephone Grand 717.

BIJOU
Beginning Matinee Sunday at 2:30
Matinees Wednesday and Sat.
Chas. E. Blaney Brings You
Young Buffalo
King of the Wild West
Company of Fifty Cowboy Brass Band
Tribe of Sioux Indians
WEEK SEPT. 1, SUNDAY MATINEE
"The Volunteer Organist"
A Play That Makes You Think
Labor Day Matinee

NEW STAR
Commencing Sunday Matinee, Aug. 25th
Twice Daily—2:30 & 8:15
The Century Girls
LADIES' DAYS Wed. & Friday Mat. & N.

GAYETY
(FORMERLY THE STAR)
Completely Remodeled Into the Safest Burlesque Theater in Milwaukee (20 EXITS—Count 'Em)
OPENS WITH
The City Sports
SUNDAY SEPT. 1 MATINEE

CRYSTAL
OVER ALL SUMMER WEEK OF AUGUST 26
Tivoli Quartette
America's Greatest Singing Four.
ADMISSION 10c Reserved Seats 20c

School Shoes
is where we are strong.
Our School Shoes wear, look neat and are comfortable.
It is nearing the time when your boy and girl will wend their way to school, and you will want them to look neat. What shows more neatness than a pair of really nice, good shoes?
Dress the feet well and the body will look well. Good shoes are what you want for them to romp around in. Cement walks and gravel school yards will soon take the starch out of a pair of poor shoes.
Then why not buy good shoes? We have them in all styles.
Lamers Bros. SHOES
334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS
HATS, CAPS FURNISHING GOODS
BRUETT CLOTHING CO.
Cor. Ford de Lee St., Lloyd and 19th Sts.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CLOTHING HATS or Men's Furnishings FOR LABOR DAY
CALL ON
JANDT & BLUEMEL
Clothiers—703-705 Muskego Av.
FOR UNION-MADE GOODS

Wash Goods Harvesting Monday
Washable Woven Scotch Plaids, for waists or children's school dresses, Monday. 15c
New Double-Fold Flannellets, patterns suitable for wrappers, kimono, etc. 12 1/2c
New Outing Flannels, plain gray and tan, also checked and striped, 12 1/2c quality. 8 1/2c
Woven-Stripe Crepe Waistings, plain black, also white and colored grounds with dots, rings and figures. 15c
Velour Flannels, beautiful new Persian and Oriental patterns, special value at. 15c
7c WHITE SHAKER FLANNEL AT 5c



Harvesting Time in Men's Goods
Men's former 75c and 1.00 Madras Shirts with separate cuffs, choice on Monday. 59c
Broken lots of Men's 50c to 75c Balbriggan Underwear priced on Monday. 35c
Men's Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, regular 1.25 value, in liberal sizes. 85c
Broken assortment of Men's Gray Woolen Underwear, best 1.00 values, Monday. 65c
BOYS' WASHABLE BLOUSES, PLAIN COLORS, FIGURED AND STRIPED, 48c EACH
Men's Satin Finished 75c Black Sateen Shirts at 50c

ANOTHER HARVEST FEAST FOR YOU
On Monday, August 26th, at the "Reliable" Store of the North Side
THE BEST BARGAINS AND THE BEST TRADING STAMPS for each ten cents spent. Either "Sperry" 2-per-cent. Gold Merchandise Stamps or "S. & H." Green Premium Stamps. Clearly, it's your mistake if you fail to come. There'll be still heavier and deeper cuts in prices. It is, without question, the greatest value-giving sale ever known. Many items decidedly less than regular prices.

You'll Harvest Well if You Buy Any of the Following Goods Here on Monday
TABLE CLOTHS—Pattern Table Cloths, pure linen, bleached 2-yd. size. 95c
TABLE DAMASK—Heavy Hotel-Weight 72-in. Bleached Table Damask, per yard. 79c
TOWELING—Silver-Bleached Linen Crash Toweling, 18 inches wide, per yard. 8 1/2c
TOWELS—Large 18c size Hemmed Huck Towels with red borders, each. 10 1/2c
1.00 Patent Medicines at 75c
Horlick's Malted Milk—Peruna—Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Warner's Safe Cure—Wine of Cardui—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.
Clearance Sale in Shoe Department
OXFORDS—Women's Blue Oxfords, vici kid or patent colt leather, hand sewed soles, 3.00 values, 1.95 pair; 2.50 values at. 1.78
OXFORDS—Women's 2.00 Patent Colt Oxfords, flexible soles, sizes 3 to 4 1/2, per pair. 1.29
OXFORDS—Girls' Patent Colt Oxfords, broken lots, 1.75 values at 98c; 1.50 values 85c
Yarns for You to Harvest
Our popular 4-star-brand German Knitting Yarn, black, per skein. 25c
"Golden Fleece" German Knitting Yarn, black, full 1/4-lb. skein at. 27c
SHETLAND FLOSS, BLACK OR COLORS, 9c SAXONY YARN, ALL COLORS, 8c
SUN BONNETS—Women's or Children's Washable Sun Bonnets or Beach Hats, the new ones, on Monday at. 15c
DRESSES—Children's Washable Pink and Blue Chambray Dresses, trimmed with narrow braid, sizes 1 and 2. 25c
NIGHT GOWNS—Women's assorted 1.25 and 1.50 Night Gowns, bleached muslin, sizes 15 to 17, slightly soiled, choice. 75c
UNDERSKIRTS—Women's Bleached Muslin Underskirts, full flounce, lace inserting, 1.25 and 1.50 skirts, soiled. 75c

The Most Favorable Time to Harvest in Basement Depts...Monday, Aug. 26
12 1/2 Improved Round Washers. 2.69
Handled Handy House Brushes. 3c
Hardwood Toothpicks, box of 1,000 picks, Monday. 1c
New 25c Bristle Clothes Brushes. 15c
Etched Water Glasses, 75c per dozen kind, each. 4c
Gold Dust Washing Powder, full 4-lb. package. 15c
Large size Jelly Glasses, with tin cover, each. 1c
Rice Root Scrubbing Brushes. 7c
Fairbank's German Family Soap, 3 Bars 10c
39c English Earthen Tea Pots 25c
Cloth Covered Sleeve Boards 15c
Wooden Chopping Bowls at. 5c
Paper Napkins, 100 for. 50c
6-qt. 30c 7-in Sprinklers. 22c
Garbage Cans, hinged cover 79c
Noiseless Tip Matches, Large Package for 8c
Glass Vinegar Cruets only. 8c
New 15c Wool Dusters only. 10c
Decorated Splash Mats. 6c
Water Filters, Monday. 6c
Fruit Jars With Boyd's porcelain caps and heavy rubbers, complete, pints, 35c doz.; qts., 40c; 1/2-gal., 59c

Every Item in This Column Is an Extra Harvest Feast
UNDERWEAR—Boys' Balbriggan Underwear, cream color, all sizes, shirts with long or short sleeves, knee or ankle length drawers, only. 19c
UNDERWEAR—Women's fine ribbed sleeveless Cotton Union Suits, all sizes. 15c
UNDERWEAR—Extra large sizes of Women's Ribbed 15c Cotton Vests, sleeveless, with slight mill imperfections, Monday. 7c
EMBROIDERIES—Swiss, Hamburg and Nainsook Embroideries and Insertings, 20c values, in 3 to 4-in. widths, only. 10c
LACES—Normandie, Valenciennes Laces, insertings to match, including 20c values, 2 to 4 inches wide, per yard. 10c
HANDKERCHIEFS—Women's 10c Plain White Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched at. 5c
BUTTONS—Extra fine quality White Pearl Buttons, any size, per dozen. 4c
RIBBON—No. 1 White Satin Taffeta Ribbon, 10-yd. piece, worth 12 1/2c, for. 9c
RIBBON—Satin Striped Pillow Ribbon, all colors, 30c per yard value, at. 22c
Notions and Toilet Articles for You to Harvest Monday
Violet or Crushed Rose Talcum Powder. 8c
Graves' Tooth Powder, per bottle. 12c
Arbor Violet Toilet Soap, 15c box for. 10c
Sweetheart Toilet Soap, a cakes for. 7c
Cotton Tape Featherbone, per yard. 5c
Hanschid's No. 50 Crochet Cotton, 5 balls. 35c
M. & K. Knitting Cotton, any color, ball. 4c
Regular 5c package Invisible Hair Pins. 2c
Merrick's 6-cord Machine Thread, spool. 5c
10c card DeLong's Hooks and Eyes. 7c
Regular 10c pieces of Finishing Braid for. 4c
15c Alcohol Lamps, 9c
Darning Cotton at 2c
Linen Tape, piece at 2c

THE RELIABLE STORE OF THE NORTHSIDE
Cor. Third and North Avenue

Town Topics by the Town Crier.
Milwaukee Socialists will all unite in extending to their comrades, Ferdinand Tribus and wife, their sincere good wishes on the occasion of their silver wedding, which will take place at the Burden Maennerchor hall, Ninth street, Saturday evening, Sept. 7. May they live to celebrate many more of 'em, is the wish of the HERALD.
And still the people are asking: When will Chief Clancy's case come to trial? The least that can be said is that it looks very much as if there was an understanding somewhere that Clancy is to go free as long as possible with the chance that the public may forget all about his indictment and the case can be dropped. The authorities owe it to Milwaukee to bring the matter to a hearing without delay. It is Milwaukee's fire department that is demoralized by having at its head a man indicted for crime, whose every move toward his subordinates does not bear the imprint of good faith but of ulterior motives. In fact, the good name of the department has so far suffered that the city is having difficulty in getting new men for the department. To Clancy belongs the credit of having the most demoralized force of any chief Milwaukee has ever had.

State Treas. Chas. B. Whitnall of the Wisconsin party has been made a member of the Milwaukee County Park Commission.
\$5.00—Detroit and Return. Only \$5.00 via Pere Marquette Line Steamers to Detroit and return, Aug. 19 and 20. Tickets good for ten days. Dock, 68 West Water street. Telephone Grand 717.
Picnic Ticket Receipts.
Previously reported. \$358.25
Alb. Blank. 50
Louis Waetjen. 1.00
Chas. J. Weiser. 1.00
R. Klensdorff. 1.00
Alb. Borchert. 1.00
Fred Reddemann. 1.00
Louis Spath. 1.00
Otto Dameran. 1.00
Herm. Callies. 1.00
C. Huertgens. 1.00
R. Fritzsche. 1.00
Rich. Hintz. 3.00
A. Hintz. 1.00
F. J. Weber. 1.00
Ed. Ziegler. 1.00
Stationary Engineers' Union No. 311. 2.50
Jas. Petersen. .50
Herm. Risch. 1.00
Louis Oehme. 1.00
F. Reinhard. .20
Max Hoffmann. .10
F. Dammann. .10
George Golin. 1.00
Peter Hansen. .50
A. J. Melms. 1.00
M. H. Engel. 1.00
John Seidel. .70
John Harrer. 1.00
Gust Geerdts. 1.00
G. Weber. 1.00
P. O. Clerks' Union, No. 3. 2.50
C. Bullerjahn. .50
Carl Kleist. 1.00
Emil Janowski. 1.00
Chas. Pfeiffer. 1.00
Cash. .20
F. C. Belau. 4.00
Anton Stanwick. 1.00
Fred Fischer. 1.00
Chas. Kuchenbecker. 1.00
Robt. Waller. 1.00
Herman Behl. 1.00
Alb. Nemberger. 1.00
Ernst Hartman. 1.00
Julius Hartman. 1.00
H. Maas. 1.00
Gust. Wilke. 1.00
Jac. Rummel. .50
John Protzmann. .50
Cash sale. .30
Peter Jungbluth. .50
John Berges. 1.00
G. Raissler. 1.00
Frank Boness. 1.00
John Merget. 1.00
Peter Mann. 1.00
Wm. Coleman. 1.10
John Lahl. 1.00
Sales at stores. 7.20
John Oehl. 1.00
John Doerfler. .20
R. Elsner. 2.40
Chas. L. Wuerdemann. 1.00
Henry Hoppe. 1.00
P. L. Devine. 1.00
\$430.35
The North Side Socialist Women's Club took half a bond for \$25 to help the party press. This is a step in the right direction, and should be followed by others.
State Secretary's Report for July.
Receipts.
Dues.
1 of Silver Springs. 4.05
1 of Ontario. 2.25
4 of Milwaukee. 1.80
Members at large. 4.05
1 of West Bend. 2.10
3 of Milwaukee. 3.00
2 of Milwaukee. 6.00
1 of Town of Lake. 3.15
22 of Milwaukee. 24.30
1 of Thiensville. .75
1 of Two Rivers. 7.35
1 of Grand Rapids. 2.70
20 of Milwaukee. 15.00
4 of Milwaukee. 1.80
9 of Milwaukee. 6.00
6 of Milwaukee. 6.00
15 of Milwaukee. 6.00
1 of Bayfield. .46
1 of Clafano. 2.10
1 of Town of Milwaukee. 3.00
1 of Milwaukee. 3.00
1 of Sheboygan Falls. 7.20
1 of Schlesingerville. 1.80
12 of Milwaukee. 40.50
1 of Superior. 4.50
1 of Park Falls. 1.50
1 of Fenwood. 4.50
1 of Brantwood. 3.00
16 of Milwaukee. 3.00
17 of Milwaukee. 3.00
2 of Milwaukee. 6.00
1 of Kewaunee. 3.30
2 of Superior (Finnish). 6.60
South Superior (Finnish). .99
Finnish branch of Milwaukee. 2.00
Finnish branch of Cliford. 5.00
1 of Eau Claire. 3.00

Dues in South District.
1 of Brodhead. 10.35
Members at large. 90
Finnish branch of Racine. 1.20
Campaign Deficit Fund.
Jacob Bush. .50
E. R. Evans. 1.00
Aurora Maennerchor. 15.00
1 of Thiensville. .25
1 of Two Rivers (for leaflets). 3.75
1 of Two Rivers (donation). .25
Carl Neubold. 1.00
J. G. Phelps Stokes. 500.00
Joe La Mer. .25
Joseph Kuhnhofer. .35
Alban Flechsig. 1.00
Anton Schmidt. 1.00
Josef Donser. 5.00
John Panser. 2.00
Finnish comrades of Cliford. 28.75
Sale of literature. 7.00
Proceeds from picnic. 32.60
Refund on organizer's railway ticket. 21.84
County Central, for carpenter work, etc. 13.50
Sale of buttons. .99
Balance forward from June. 64.84
\$228.89
Expenditures.
Campaign Deficit.
E. H. Thomas, loan. 30.00
Riverside Printing Co. 85.00
Cream City Bill Posting Co. 50.00
Machinists' Union, No. 300, note and interest. 513.34
Office Expenses.
Postage. 7.45
Rent. 12.50
L. Rost, stenographer. 23.00
Towel service. 1.50
H. Theile, three signs. 4.00
Repairing typewriter. 2.00
Carpenter materials. 18.90
Cleaning office. 2.00
National dues. 101.00
W. A. Jacobs, salary and expenses. 29.20
W. R. Gaylord, salary and expenses. 21.84
Total expenditures. \$906.60
Balance forward. 22.20
\$928.80
We do not print as others do, but as the printing best fits your purpose. Let us show you how we do it. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth street.

NOTICE!
The County Central Committee will hold its meetings hereafter at PASCHEN'S HALL, 325 Chestnut St. Next meeting will be held at the above mentioned hall on Monday evening, 8 P. M., September 9.

"Foot Notes"
You can't go wrong if you buy Meyer's \$2.50 Shoes (Union Made). You get \$4.00 and \$5.00 values every time.
The styles are new—just the sort that are worn by Milwaukee's modest dressers.
The fit is perfect—you always get real comfort in Meyer's \$2.50 Shoes.
The price enables you to buy two pairs of shoes at the price of one pair.
MEYER \$2.50 SHOES
always "Main a Gentleman Look the Gentleman"
In every style and leather that meets fashionable.
3 Meyer 3 Stores
207 West Water St.
208 Grand Avenue
193 Third Street
UNION TAILOR
Walther P. Strousser 316 State Street

You Will Like Them
—those new Fall Suits made up from unfinished Worsteds. They are making a hit with the smart dressers. Come in and take a look at them. From \$22.00 up ought to strike you about right, and we put the union label in every suit.
Painting and Decorating
CALL ON
EMIL JAKUBOWSKI
728 Third Street

ALHAMBRA
COMMENCING TOMORROW (SUNDAY) MATINEE
THE GREAT TRICK SPECTACLE
The CAT AND THE FIDDLE
A MAGNIFICENT \$10,000 PRODUCTION
30 MAGNIFICENT SCENES
Prices 10-25-35-50-75c—Other Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat.



EXACTLY AS ADVERTISED!

HERE IT IS—THE SALE YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR. THE FINAL CUT, \$15, \$12.50 and \$10 SUITS NOW \$7.50—A thorough clearance after the most successful and largest season's business ever enjoyed by any retail clothing house in the Northwest. In all the history of the clothing trade no sale ever offered such inducements. Our entire stock of old suits, small lots of suits, discontinued suits, spring weight suits, outing suits, bunched for immediate disposal; hundreds of handsome suits for men and young men, hundreds of fine business suits; hundreds of dressy suits in every smart material of the year, and to fit everybody. A clear saving of 30, 40, 50 and 60 per cent. for only.....

When you see the mountains of new clothing in our stores you will appreciate the reason we make this marvelous offer—we must unload.

Men's \$20.00, \$18.00 and \$15.00 SUITS Reduced to
 Never such an opportunity before to buy standard makes of finest Suits at such a ridiculously low price. Of course broken assortments, but all sizes are here—fabrics of very latest this season. This offer includes many fine Outing Suits—every garment hand-tailored. The value will surprise you—\$20, \$18 and \$15 Suits, now at.....

\$9.75

OUTING SUITS
 \$10.00 Outing Suits—wonderful values—a really unprecedented offer; beautiful, cool, airy homespuns, wool, crashes, flannel and serge; fancy mixtures and neat effects; all are \$10 Suits, not cheap truck that is now being scattered broadcast; see them; they are simply great and at.....

\$5.00

Clearance Sale of Boys' Clothing Workingmen's Clothes UNION MADE

\$2.95 and \$3.50 all-wool Knee Pants Suits, \$1.95—sailors, Norfolks, single or double-breasted style vestees, three-piece, all made of staunch wearing all-wool fabrics, all odds and ends from our \$2.95 and \$3.50 suits..... **\$1.95**
 \$6.50, \$5.50 and \$5.00 Knee Pants Suits \$3.45—all high-grade suits in Russian, sailors, Norfolk, two and three-piece suits, only a few suits left of each pattern, but every style, 2 1/2 to 16 years, your choice at..... **\$3.45**
 200 Wash Suits, 3 to 8 years, madras and duck, fast colors, 75c values, at..... **45c**

One dollar for \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$2.50 Vestee Suits, beautifully made and trimmed, sizes 3 to 6 years, from our \$5.00, \$4.00 and \$3.50 line, at..... **\$1.00**
 350 Wash Suits, in sailors and Russian, all fast colors, 3 to 8 years, at..... **69c**
 \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 Wash Suits, all the newest styles and patterns, 3 to 8, at..... **95c**
 50c wool Knee Pants, 3 to 16 years, at..... **25c**
 50c Corduroy Knee Pants—3 to 16 years, at..... **27c**

\$1.00 all-wool Knee Pants, 3 to 16 years, odds and ends from our 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 lines, at..... **39c**
 25c Wash Knee Pants, 3 to 16 years, at..... **15c**
 \$1.00 Boys' and Children's Straw Hats at..... **39c**
 \$2.00 Boys' and Children's Straw Hats at..... **95c**
 50c Boys' and Children's Straw Hats at..... **19c**
 50c and 75c Waists and Blouses at..... **39c**
 35c Boys' Underwear, at..... **19c**
 50c Boys' Blouses..... **19c**

We Are Exclusive Sellers of the Famous CARTER RAILROAD OVERALLS of Milwaukee
 Best quality chambray blue Work Shirts, union-made, 60c value, at..... **39c**
 Men's heavy black Working Shirts, 75c quality, at..... **39c**
 Men's heavy black sateen Shirts, 60c quality, at..... **39c**
 Men's heavy black and white striped Shirts, 50c value..... **39c**
 Men's heavy blue Overall, 60c value, at..... **39c**
 Men's heavy blue Jumpers, 60c value, at..... **39c**
 Men's heavy black Overalls, 60c value, at..... **39c**
 Men's heavy black Jumpers, 60c value, at..... **39c**
 Men's heavy Jean Pants, \$1.25 value, at..... **79c**
 Union made Engineer Caps, blue and striped, 25c value, at..... **15c**
 Fancy blue and white striped Overalls and Jumpers, \$1.00 value, at..... **69c**
 Men's Heavy Cotton Working Pants, \$1 value, at..... **69c**
 Men's Heavy gray all-wool hairline Cassimeres Pants, \$2.50 value, at..... **\$1.29**

Clearance of Men's Pants
 Pants buys come tomorrow. Great special sale almost half price.
 Men's \$1.00 Worsted Pants at..... **69c**
 Men's \$1.50 Working Pants at..... **95c**
 Men's \$1.75 Wool Pants at..... **\$1.29**
 Men's \$2.50 Wool Hair-line Pants at..... **\$1.45**
 Men's \$3.00 Fine Worsted Pants at..... **\$1.95**
 Men's \$4.50 Fine Worsted Pants at..... **\$2.45**
 Men's \$5.00 Fine Worsted Pants at..... **\$2.95**
 500 dozen Men's 35c Balbriggan Underwear at..... **19c**
 200 dozen Men's 50c Balbriggan Underwear, at..... **39c**
 350 dozen 50c Jersey Ribbed Underwear, in gold and blue, at..... **35c**

A Great Offer of Men's Hosiery at 16 1/2c Worth 50c and 75c
 Wilson Bros. of Chicago, have closed out to us their samples and odd ends; every year this well known furnishing goods house closes out to us their samples of 25c, 35c and 50c fancy hose—Don't fail to see them now..... **16 1/2c**
 Men's Heavy Fancy Sox, 10c value, reduced to..... **5c**
 Men's Heavy Black and Fancy Sox, 15c value, reduced to..... **8 1/2c**
 Men's Fancy Striped and Neat Figured Sox, reduced to..... **12 1/2c**

Clearance Sale of Shirts and Underwear
 Shirts at Half-Price
 2,000 Boys' Shirts, all sizes, light and dark colors, all with separate cuffs, 50c and 75c values, tomorrow at..... **29c**
 6,000 Shirts bought at low price, some lots have only 14, 14 1/2 and 15. Other lots have 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2 and 17. That was the reason of the extremely low price at which we bought these shirts. They are all of the newest patterns, light and dark colors, 75c and \$1.00. This is a snap for you tomorrow..... **29c**
 100 dozen Men's Soft Laundered Negligee Shirts, plain tans, mohair, cream and beige colors, also neat stripes and figures, \$1.00 values, at..... **39c**
 Tomorrow we expect to sell hundreds of Wilson Bros. and Monarch at this low price. Shirts that have been selling at \$1.50 and \$2.00 tomorrow at..... **95c**

CLOTHING HATS FURNISHINGS

HAHN BROS.

335-537-539, 12th St. IN THE MIDDLE OF BLOCK 369-371-373, GROVE St.

STOPPING A STEAL!

The daily papers last Wednesday made no very special effort to acquaint the public with the fact that one single redoubtable Social-Democratic alderman had, in a few moments, saved the city treasury the nice big sum of \$25,000. Some of them even tried to give the impression that he had tried to delay and badger the municipal light plant proposition. Think of a Social-Democrat wanting to injure municipal ownership!

To Ald. Seidel belongs the credit of this notable saving to the city as well as the curbing of a rapacious firm of high-up experts. Hunt & Co. have a standing in the technical world, and are considered unusually fair, but in the case of the Milwaukee plant (the figures

for which they have been preparing) they were certainly out for velvet—and two old party aldermen especially seemed to be protecting them in their graft. These two aldermen are Stiglbauser and Smith, the latter the self-styled "watchdog of the treasury," mind you!

The council agreed to give Hunt & Co. 5 per cent of the cost of the municipal plant as compensation for their work, which, on the face of it, was all right. But under the protection of Stiglbauser and Smith the firm had its bill in for 5 per cent on not only the plant but the entire conduit and trench work. And anyone who tried to look into the matter in a business like way had to be prepared for an onslaught from the said Stiglbauser and Smith.

So bad was this situation that Ald. Seidel served notice on them that if they persisted in acting as lawyers for Hunt & Co. they must expect to hear from him straight from the shoulder.

When the joint finance committee and advisory board met Tuesday afternoon, Ald. Seidel went for the Hunt & Co. graft rough shod. "This is an outrageous graft on the city treasury," he said, "paying these experts 5 per cent on the cost of work which a day laborer could do. It does not require a renowned expert to lay out trenches and conduits. I understand 'plant' to mean only the buildings and machinery, and not poles and other material. The idea of the city paying 5 per cent of the cost of every pound of wire to these men!"

Ald. Stiglbauser was on the defensive in a minute. He was hysterical. He charged Ald. Seidel with trying to obstruct the building of the plant. In fact, he was playing the attorney for the experts in fine style and might have scared a less valiant man than Ald. Seidel. But Seidel's retorts were so pat, and the facts he laid bare were so clear that Capt. Hunt himself felt obliged to concede the point. He said that he could insist on payment for everything, but if the committee wished, his payment could stop at the four walls of the plant. And then—

The joint committee of alleged representatives of the people sat there like dummies and did not want to press the city's rights in the matter!

Ald. Seidel insisted. He pointed out that there was a widespread suspicion that old party aldermen and officials took care to make municipal ownership plants as expensive as possible so as to slyly give municipal ownership a black eye. It is the aldermen of Milwaukee allowed this palpable graft to succeed they would be open to such a charge.

This brought them to their senses. The Hunt bill was cut down. And the city saves \$25,000. It pays to have Social-Democrats in office, as we have remarked before.

Reynolds grove that has become city property, is waiting for a name. An effort will be made to tack the name of Roosevelt to it. Think of the name of Roosevelt for a park that will be almost wholly used by "undesirable citizens," that is, the working class. Ald. Melms, at the last council meeting offered a resolution recommending the name of Lassalle Park. Queer enough—and yet, not queer enough—the noisiest opposition to this came from Ald. Hank Smith, pretended friend of the people. He said Lassalle was not an American. Well, neither was Kosciusko, but Smith's voice was not heard in opposition

when the Polish people demanded that the park in their midst bear the name of the Polish patriot. Not much, it wasn't. Ferdinand Lassalle was a patriot for the wage-workers, and was one of the greatest men Germany ever produced. His name would be an eminently appropriate one for a park that will be frequented by working people. They have never been recognized in the naming of a park in Milwaukee. Why not now? There is a Washington Park and several named after local celebrities, and there is talk of calling the Lindworm farm Jefferson Park—now where do the working people come in?

School Director Arnold, representing the working class on the old board, tried to have the selection of the men to comprise the trade school committee left to the new board, as the new board were newest from the people, even if they were appointed, and also because the trade school has only just been taken over by the people, and the old board had really nothing to do with it. But the powers that be could not see it that way, nor are they burdened with any feelings of decency that would let them forego a Merchants and Manufacturers' association advantage in order to take chances with a new and untried board. The old board therefore appointed the committee.

It consists of A. J. Lindemann, a big manufacturer; F. W. Sivyler, president of a big iron founding plant; J. C. Crawford, an insurance official; and J. J. Handley, a business agent of the Machinists' union. Here you have it.

The capitalist fiction about a "partnership between labor and capital" melts away whenever there is a chance to appoint a committee like this. The trade school now belongs to the people, not the capitalists and manufacturers. But a committee to manage it is made up so that it practically remains a manufacturers' institution—it was, in fact, originally started as a means to break strikes. John Handley, or Jack Handley, as his friends affectionately call him, is a man of ability and capacity, but we are far from believing that the powers that made the appointment meant to compliment him by putting him forth as the equal of three capitalists. And so we ask the question: Why was the capitalist class given three-fourths of the voice of the governing committee and labor one-fourth, while the trades school "belongs to the people?" Is the Superintendent of schools' membership in the Merchants and Manufacturers' association the answer?

There is no disputing the fact that Milwaukee now has about the rottenest telephone service it has ever had. Private ownership of a public necessity!

"Post Mortem Kindness does not cheer the troubled spirit," says Mr. Beggs. Perhaps that's why he fights so hard against damage suits over the many people killed under his badly managed cars.

The nerve of a man named Reynolds asking that the city immortalize his name in christening the new South Side Park is really sublime.

Stiglbauser's work in the municipal electric light expert's affair reminds one of his work for the Central Heating Co. franchise of old.

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