

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

TWELFTH YEAR
No. 15

National Edition (4 pages), 50 cents a Year in Advance
Wisconsin Edition (8 pages), \$1.00 a Year; Six Months 50 cents
PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA



Ten Weeks Ten Cents, Either Edition, to New Subscribers Only
For Bundle Rates and Foreign Subscription Price, See Page 4

ESTABLISHED 1898
WHOLE NUMBER 575

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., AUGUST 7, 1909

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

The government is now trying to bar trusts from army contracts. We thought there were good trusts as well as bad trusts!

Judging from the "reception" the people are giving him in the European nations he is visiting, the czar must tremble at every step.

We notice that the *Catholic Citizen* has also swung the Hon. "Bought" Cockran into line as an advisor of the people against the danger of Socialism. Well, the people ought to love us for the enemies we make.

It is reported that George Bernard Shaw, the Socialistic smasher of conventions, will shortly visit this country. He is still active in the Fabian Socialist society, but has recently been at loggerheads with the Socialist author, H. G. Wells, over Fabian society tactics.

"Spanish Churchmen Reap an Awful Aftermath for Keeping the People in Ignorance," reads a center-shot headline in a Chicago paper. Spain has been kept in fearful ignorance and there are terrible times ahead for it until its people gain their rightful place in the scale of human rights.

The Western Federation of Miners, by almost unanimous vote, have adopted a call for a conference of all miners' organizations in the country for the purpose of forming an offensive and defensive coalition. The proposition was warmly championed by Secretary Hayes of the Illinois United Mine Workers, and the indications are that a great combine of mine workers to cover the whole continent will come about.

Socialism is decidedly up for discussion in Catholic publications, being discussed in the form of fair consideration in reviews that circulate principally among church scholars and priests, and cussed sensationally by Catholic newspapers, some of which use it to wheedle

dollars out of the big capitalists, who are glad to contribute to any attack on Socialism, which they regard as a menace to their game of "each man for himself, and the devil take the rest." All of which occasions us little uneasiness. We much prefer discussion to silence—and discussion never hurt any worthy cause.

Be composed, timid friend. There is no danger of Socialism, according to Gov. Hughes, and he gives a "reason," too. Just listen to this that he got off at the Yukon exhibition:

"There is no danger of Socialism here. The reason is that the average American boy today, the same as fifty years ago, starts out from his home to see what he can make of himself and he wants the reward honesty and perseverance entitle him to."

We should think the question was not whether the boy wants the reward of his industry but whether he gets it. And anyway the quotation shows what vapid stuff our present great men can utter.

We take the following from the dispatches from the uprising in Spain, showing that the Socialists are exerting their influence to bring something of public good from the passionate revolt of the long down-trodden masses:

"The Socialists are working hand-in-glove with the revolutionists and Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader, announces that all preparations for a general industrial strike have been completed and that the strike will be launched if the government carries out its threat to break up the anti-war meetings planned by the workers.

for a sturdy resistance to the reinforcements now en route to Barcelona. Barricades made of earth and cement and one-story in height have been thrown up in a number of streets and hundreds of well-armed revolutionists now man their defenses."

At the recent Kenosha (Wis.) tannery strike, according to the *Chicago Daily News*, it appeared that the mayor sympathized with the strikers. "Which led the president of the police and fire board, Z. G. Simmons, Jr., to order the police force to 'SHOOT AND SHOOT TO KILL,' if it became necessary. Simmons is a son of the big brass bested manufacturer, at whose big plant labor has also had a hard time of it first and last. It appears that young Simmons' bloodthirsty utterance voiced the capitalistic side of the controversy, as the shooting that led the press to announce an uncontrolled riot at Kenosha, came from that side. Had it come from the side of the men the state murder battalions would have rushed upon the scene without a moment's delay.

Federal Judge Sanborn last week suspended sentence on a young man who as an employe in the First Na-

tional Bank in Milwaukee had appropriated to his own uses about a thousand dollars of the bank's funds.

We have no fault to find with this judicial leniency, and personally, the young man having been a playmate of our youth, we rejoice, for his sake, that the punishment has gone no further than the disgrace which has come to him through his false step. For it was a crime that was economic in its causes, the same as most others. The young bank clerk has inventive genius. One of his inventions brought him offers of many thousands of dollars, which he refused. Then the invention was appropriated, the big capitalists who needed it knowing that he had not the means to follow very far in the courts.

The judge in suspending sentence—the maximum penalty would have been five years at the state penitentiary—said he did so on account of the family and the welfare of the young man. But the real reason was that the culprit came from a well known family belonging to the same class as the judge.

The judge could in such a case feel sympathy and understand the suffering and disgrace entailed, and he could exert himself to save the young man from the ferocity of the

law which he considered severe.

But had it been the case of a young man from the working class, the actual wage-working class, the average judge would have remained stony-hearted and would have doubtless added a severe lecture upon the criminality of the prisoner, to boot. And the prisoner would have been waved away with judicial dignity to don the stripes and begin his five or more years of hard labor.

Yet there would have been the same heart-breaking anguish of near and dear relatives, the same rights and human considerations—but what is working class anguish and humiliation higher up in the "social" scale?

In every court in our land today—not to mention the unspeakable brutality of the police courts—the heavy hand of the law is descending upon young men who have gone wrong under provocations the rich can never even understand.

It is this unevenness—this crime of "justice" that is the curse of the courts under the capitalistic era. And it will continue to be so in spite of everything until that era fades into the one that is to follow it in the onward march of social evolution.

Social-Democrats in German Political Situation

[From our European Correspondent]

BERLIN: One of the longest and most important sessions of the reichstag has just come to a close and the members have gone home for the summer vacation.

Perhaps my American comrades will think, "what do I care about the reichstag—that has no interest for me," but the last session in the Reichstags-Gebäude in Berlin must be of interest to every man who has the welfare of humanity at heart, for sad to say at this year and age, the reactionary forces have gained the victory all along the line. The bills as presented by the government are defeated and the imperial chancellor,

Fürst von Bulow, had to resign. The Centrum (Catholic party) is once more master of the situation.

In order to understand the situation it is necessary to go back to 1907. Previous to that year the Centrum had, together with the Conservative party (composed of titled and rich land owners of principally Prussia), dictated the laws that were passed in the German parliament. This majority was even too reactionary for the government of reactionary Prussia, and so the reichstag was sent home, dissolved by order of the kaiser and a new election held, with the campaign platform, "Germany for the Germans (as against the rule of Rome, through the Catholic party), down with the Centrum." Money

flowed freely; it was proven that money was directly appropriated on the quiet by the government, and everything was done in order to help the government on to victory, which in this case meant an increased number of Conservatives and Liberals being returned to the new reichstag. We are all familiar with the results of that election. The Socialists, although gaining a quarter of a million votes as compared with the last election, lost through a very shameful gerrymander some 14 seats, which partly went to the Liberals, Conservatives and the Centrum.

When the new reichstag came together the now splintered and obsolete block was formed, which gave the government a working majority that was composed of the Conservatives, Liberals, Freisinnige and a few minor factions. This block held together as long as nothing important came up for discussion, or rather, no laws were proposed that threatened the interests of the class possessing the wealth. Soon, however, little differences began to arise when the demands for a reform of the suffrage or voting system in Prussia became loud; and finally, when the government brought in its bills in regard to the financial reform, the crisis came and the Conservatives went back to their old love, the Centrum, and with these again forming the old powerful reactionary majority, which a few days ago, working against the protests of the other parties and against all parliamentary laws, passed such new revenue laws as best suited the interests of those two factions, utterly regardless of the needs, rights or interests of Germany as a whole, or of anybody else.

For years Germany has been forced to live, so to speak, from hand to mouth, so far as its finances are concerned, and every year there has been a deficit, which had to be covered by new loans, new bond issues.

In order to make an end to this condition, and to pass new revenue laws which will provide the necessary means for the increased expenses of the government, the government brought forth its plan for the finance reform, consisting of new taxes, to be levied on the various industries, spirits, etc.

It would take too much time and space to go into the long and tiresome details, which I will be willing to furnish any comrade on demand; it is sufficient for the present to point out some of the main features and those which were the bone of contention, so to speak, between the Liberals on the one hand and the Conservatives on the other and which formed the stumbling block upon which the Conservatives and Liberals split and rent the block in twain.

More Than Enough for the Lot Has Already Been Subscribed

Since our last announcement several hundred dollars worth of stock have been subscribed and paid for. The price of the lot is \$12,500. The stock subscribed for amounts to \$12,575, of which about \$10,000 has been paid. Those who have promised to take stock or spoken for some, will have little time left to subscribe. Out of a total of six hundred shares, five hundred and three shares are now sold. This leaves but ninety-seven shares.

This is the biggest project ever undertaken by the Milwaukee movement. The amount involved is about \$50,000, of which \$15,000 is to be raised by the sale of stock. After we have the \$15,000—and it seems that we will have it in a few weeks now—building will be commenced immediately. The amount necessary for this will be raised by a mortgage or by the sale of bonds.

The rapidity with which the stock has been sold is really marvelous. To raise \$12,500 in a few months is no small task here in Milwaukee where we have a purely working-class movement. And yet after all, it isn't strange. After investigating a dozen different buildings and localities, we find that in all cases the rent averages from three to over five cents per square foot per month. It is estimated that the building and lot will cost approximately \$50,000. At a rental of about two cents per square foot per month, we will derive an income of

\$1600 per month. This will provide for all running expenses such as repairs, taxes, janitor services, hot and cold water, heat, light in the halls, renovating, bookkeeping, loss of rental, etc., etc., pay five per cent on a mortgage of \$35,000, six per cent on the stock and leave a surplus of about \$1,000 a year besides. With such good prospects it is no wonder that the working-class is coming to the front quickly with the needed funds.

Of course, the Herald Publishing Company is promoting this building, not to give anyone a chance to make money, but to provide it and the labor movement with a home. The movement is constantly expanding, the HERALD is growing, and the labor unions are becoming stronger and stronger. Our object, and our only object, is to get our own home. Our present quarters are overcrowded, and we want and must have more room. And while we are going to move we want to make sure to provide sufficient room for years to come. Therefore, while the building will be only three stories high for the present, the foundation will be built strong enough for eight stories. It will also be arranged that a daily paper can be published. Our job printing department also is crowded and needs more space. The Social-Democratic party is growing and will require more room.

So you see our concern is simply to procure a home with provisions

for future growth. But to investors the project offers not only an excellent six per cent prospect, but from all appearances the stock will rise in value. The site is in the down town business district, and its value is constantly going up.

At considerably below the rates of rent prevailing in the neighborhood the income is great enough to pay all expenses and also for the building in thirty years. This, with the fact that the land is continually rising, ought to make the stock worth nearly three times its par value in thirty years. In other words, the mortgage to be given now to raise the money for the building, being paid off at the rate of about \$1,000 a year, will leave the property free from debt in thirty years. Therefore the People's Realty Company will have both the lot and building at that time. The rise in the value of the land will undoubtedly offset the depreciation of the building. As an investment nothing better or safer could be offered.

Even with such excellent prospects investors do not necessarily tie up their money beyond their reach. This stock will be so valuable that you can very easily find a purchaser should you be suddenly pinched for money in the future. Not only that, but the Realty company pledges itself to help you find a purchaser should it become necessary.

Unlike other stock companies where returns—dividends—are never forthcoming until an income from the business is established, arrangements have been made to pay four per cent interest during the time that the building is being erected. This four per cent will not be paid out of the money paid in for the capital stock, as some have seemed to think. It will be paid by the Promotion Committee, which

To E. T. Melms, Secretary Milwaukee County Campaign Committee, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Find enclosed \$..... which please apply to Spring Campaign Fund, it being understood that the balance of said fund, if any, after all expenses of the campaign have been paid, is to be applied to the fall campaign deficit.
Name.....
Address.....

Cash Payment Plan—Stock Subscription—People's Realty Company—Capital Stock \$15,000. .600 Unassessable Shares at \$25 each.
To H. W. Bistorius, Treasurer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of unassessable shares, of the par value of \$25.00 each, of the capital stock of the "People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to H. W. Bistorius, treasurer, for each share so subscribed the sum of twenty-five dollars in four installments of twenty-five per cent each, due and payable quarterly after date on the next succeeding first days of January, April, July and October. Enclosed herewith find..... for the first installment. I agree to pay the balance every three months thereafter as above enumerated. The subscriber is to receive four (4) per cent interest per year from date of payment in full of this subscription to and including December 31, 1910, and payable July 1, 1910, and January 1, 1911.
No. of Shares..... Subscriber.....
Amount..... Address.....

Time Payment Plan—Stock Subscription—People's Realty Company—Capital Stock \$15,000. .600 Unassessable Shares at \$25 each.
To H. W. Bistorius, Treasurer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of unassessable shares, of the par value of \$25.00 each, of the capital stock of the "People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to H. W. Bistorius, treasurer, for each share so subscribed the sum of twenty-five dollars in four installments of twenty-five per cent each, due and payable quarterly after date on the next succeeding first days of January, April, July and October. Enclosed herewith find..... for the first installment. I agree to pay the balance every three months thereafter as above enumerated. The subscriber is to receive four (4) per cent interest per year from date of payment in full of this subscription to and including December 31, 1910, and payable July 1, 1910, and January 1, 1911.
No. of Shares..... Subscriber.....
Amount..... Address.....

A Protest Against Philipp II.

By Victor L. Berger.

ACCORDING to dispatches from Spain—which that government censors, of course—the revolution in Barcelona was drowned in blood. That uprising was said by the Spanish Captain-General to have equaled the Paris Commune of 1871 in intensity and revolutionary fervor.

But as far as we can judge, the uprising in Barcelona was neither Socialistic nor Anarchistic.

It was a general revolt of the people of all classes in Barcelona against the rule of the priests and courtiers in Madrid. And Barcelona being one of the few manufacturing towns in Spain, the factory proletariat naturally furnished the greatest mass of the fighters.

The immediate cause for the uprising was that a number of Spanish capitalists and the Jesuits (who are great business men) had secured mining property on the reef in Morocco which the native Moors disputed.

The Spanish government sent troops. They were badly routed at Melilla with a loss of 3,000.

Then the Spanish government called in the reserves in order to send 25,000 more to Morocco.

However, people live now in the twentieth century, A. D., and not in the seventeenth century, even in Spain.

And modern ideas, particularly also anarchistic notions, having taken root among the working men and women in Barcelona, they resisted the enforced recruiting for the service in Africa. They simply thought that as long as the young men were to be shot down anyway, they should die in their own cause rather than for the greed of Spanish courtiers and speculating priests.

And most of the population of Catalonia sympathized with the rebellion.

To understand the condition, we have to go back a little in Spanish history.

The modern Spanish monarchy originated with Ferdinand, King of Aragon and Catalonia, marrying Isabella of Castile at the end of the fifteenth century.

However, the Catalonians have never agreed to the centralized government of Madrid. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries several great uprisings of the Catalonians had to be put down by bloody force.

The Catalonians still uphold the doctrine of local self-government.

Besides, there is also another reason. As is generally known, Spain has had for many centuries the worst and the most priest-ridden government on God's earth.

It was in Spain where the holy inquisition attained its highest development and celebrated its greatest triumphs. It was in Spain where one inquisitor, Father Torquemada—belonging to the Dominican order, by the way—roasted over 10,000 men, women and children at the stake for "heresy" during the ten years of his reign, and tortured at least five times as many to a slow death. It was in Spain where the word "Auto da fe" was coined, and where the burning of human beings became a feast of the Roman Catholic church.

The possession of a Lutheran or other Protestant tract meant being burned alive. And in innumerable cases, people were killed for infinitely less, simply on suspicion, or because they were unfortunate enough to get the ill-will of some priest.

The result of all this is the Spain of today. And it may be said that the uprising in Barcelona was also a belated protest of the genius of the Spanish nation against Phillip II and against the "Holy Inquisition."

As I said, it was not a Socialistic uprising. The Socialist movement in Spain is very weak. In a country where 65 per cent of the people can neither read nor write, and where the priests, together with the nobles, still own the nation, a strong Socialist party is impossible.

Those who have some education and are not in the government service, are either Republicans and bitterly anti-clerical, or if they happen to be workmen, they usually become anarchists.

And, considering the type of government in Spain, no free man will condemn them.

Yet some of the enuncis in our capitalist press do so as a matter of course.

Says Uncle Ike's coolie in the Milwaukee Free Press of Wednesday morning: "No measure can be too severe to punish the ring-leaders of this carnival of anarchy."

Why? No doubt the best men and women of Catalonia were in that uprising. The anarchists formed only a small part—and not the worst part.

That they did not succeed is simply due to the fact that the people were not armed at all, or badly armed, while the soldiery has the very best of modern guns.

A handful of Boers could resist ten times as many English soldiers in South Africa, because the Boers, besides being brave, were well armed.

The Commune in Paris in 1871 could resist, because 500,000 proletarians had been equipped with modern arms in order to fight the Germans. And the leaders of the Commune were bright enough to secure immediate possession of all the fortresses around and about Paris.

But the poor workmen in Barcelona were unarmed and were simply slaughtered by the Spanish troops—murdered by the sons of the Spanish peasants who are still mere clay in the hands of the priests.

According to some dispatches, a thousand men and women were killed and 2,500 were wounded in a single workingmen's quarter of Barcelona. Reports claim that the women were in the front ranks of the fight.

Since the outbreak, 130 Socialists in Bilbao, the only place in Spain where the Socialist party is strong, have been arrested and imprisoned on the charge of conducting rebellious propaganda. Among those arrested is the old leader, Pablo Iglesias, the only Socialist member of the Spanish Cortes (parliament).

The question might be asked: Has all this blood flowed in vain? Have all those noble men and women given their lives for nothing? Oh, no!

King Alfonso, the half-idiotic lout on the Spanish throne, had better take warning. While the movement against him is neither Anarchistic nor Socialistic—the Bourgeois-Republicans of Spain also know how to get rid of tyrants.

Besides—the cause of labor flourishes in the blood of its martyrs. And if King Alfonso does not drop the war and does not devote his energies to the internal affairs of his country—such as the separation of church and state, and the economic improvement of the condition of the working people—then we would not advise any insurance company in America to take great risk on the life of that Bourbon. Because as sure as the earth is moving around the sun, Alfonso, and possibly his family, will take the same short cut to hell as did King Carlos of Portugal and his son.

And neither the Anarchists nor the Socialists will necessarily have to tend to that unpleasant duty. They did not in the case of Carlos.

Lawyers and the Workless

Learn that Harvest Fields are Crying for "Hands"

Some Points in the Situation They Probably Overlook. City Workers Not Satisfied, and the Reasons Why

By Murray S. Schloss (Written for the HERALD.)

The unemployment problem—that greatest of immediate questions for all grades of labor—remains unsolved by day after tomorrow, you'll know whom to blame. The "Commercial Law League" of America, has been convening, and demurring and alleging and injunctioning, and disputing itself generally, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., round the corner or so from Senator Aldrich's home.

Assistant Secretary McHarg, of the National Department of Commerce and Labor, chose this merry gathering of banditti to read a paper. Let's take up his principal whine:

The cities are filled with out-of-works, while the farmers are crying in vain for help to harvest their crops. That's it.

Why doesn't the unemployed shoemaker of Lynn, Mass., or printer of Newark, N. J., take the first train for Podunk county, south central Kansas, and go to work? And if he's got a family, take 'em along. The western country air'll do 'em good. Cost \$25 or \$50 you say? What of it? The average unemployed man spends that much every day for whiskey. If you don't believe it, ask the first capitalist you meet.

Of course, Mr. McHarg probably forgot to mention a few little points that a hair-splitting labor agitator might lay stress on. For instance, that it takes a lot of training and a terrific lot of muscle power to do farm work so as to be worth your salt in harvesting crops. That special farm training and great muscle power the average city worker hasn't got after years of specialized confining labor in town at a trade.

And the man out of work is likely to be, very often, the man who has so far worked himself out piling up wealth for the clients of the

"Commercial Law league" that he isn't a first class city slave any more, to say nothing of working in the country 12 or 16 hours every day.

Or, maybe he was born tired, which means that his parents before him were overworked or otherwise sapped of their vitality by the capitalist regime. Besides, the disturbing demagogue might go on, the average harvesting season, during which extra help is needed, lasts only about six weeks. How is Mr. Unemployed going to support himself and his dependents the other 46 weeks. And if he gets \$30 a month and board—in some cases, especially if he's a corking good "hand," he may get a little more—how is he going to get back to a center of population in another part of the country where he has the best chance of finding work at his trade? And how look after his own while watching and waiting for some good, nice, kind, pot-bellied capitalist to give him a precarious job?

But one can't expect so high and glorious a personage as Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor McHarg to take notice of such small details as these.

It is the clients of the Commercial Law league who either employ you, or turn you out to starve or steal, who blacklist you, and toss you on the rubbish heap in a few years, when they've worked you out, all at their own sweet pleasure.

It is the members of the Commercial Law league, paid fighters for their clients and getters of injunctions against you, who are elected to congress and the legislatures to make laws—BY YOUR VOTES.

There are lots of them on the Republican ticket—and their fellow partisans in office act in harmony with them. There are plenty of them on the Democratic ticket—and they rule the roost there.

New York.

Municipal Ownership

The Dallas city water system is a success from every standpoint. Not only does the city get at least as good service as a private company would give, but it gets it cheaper. Besides, all the water-works employees have an eight-hour day. And still the plant pays a big profit every year. This year, for example, out of the water receipts \$55,000 will be paid on the interest and sinking fund of the new \$500,000 bonds, thus providing for its own capital for improvements. Then \$65,000 will be spent on sewer extensions.—The Laborer, Dallas, Tex.

The Oriental Labor Giant

The magnitude and efficiency of the mighty labor giant the western world has taken so much pains to arouse to activity in China and other oriental countries is suggested by a report from Shanghai, China, upon an attempt by American manufacturers to introduce motor trucks and wagons into that city to do its carrying business, from the heaviest down to small parcels sold by retail stores. It was found that such conveyances could not compete with the coolie carriers of the city, who are strong, quick on foot, reliable, capable of carrying heavy loads in wheelbarrows, handcarts or suspended from the shoulders, and who will work many hours daily for 8 to 10 cents. Neither horses nor motors can compete successfully with such human labor.

It is not reassuring to recall that that labor can easily be taught to operate the labor-saving machines commonly used in the industrial arts by us westerners; which in turn suggests the tremendous possibilities of production by such labor when equipped as our factory.

operatives are. That industrial giant has been awakened and is not likely to again pass into its old lethargic slumber, which means that it must be reckoned with in the not distant future, with results that time and experience only can reveal.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

After Unions Are Crushed—What Then?

Nine years ago, so the story runs, J. Pierpont Morgan, during the adjustment of the steel workers' strike of 1901, in a burst of rage said to Theodore Shaffer, then president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers: "I'll smash your union for this!"

There is another strike in progress in the mills of the United States Steel corporation now, and not a union man is at work in any of them. Morgan has driven the union out, just as he vowed he would drive it from shops which employed about 130,000 men, most of them skilled mechanics. In 1901 there were 60,000 union men in the steel mills and 40,000 other workers were non-union, "Morganized" men. In 1906 the same mills were employing 21,000 union and 87,000 non-union men. In the early part of the present year the figures stood at 8,000 unionists and 110,000 non-unionists. When these 8,000 men struck against a reduction in wages, the steel corporation declared that the 15 mills in which the men struck would hereafter run as "open shops."

If the trust is able to defeat these 8,000 men, Morgan will have kept his word. The union will be smashed in the mills of the steel trust. When this job is completed Mr. Morgan will be able to say just how many nickels and dimes per day he will pay to each of 130,000 men without fear of interference. Unorganized, the men will not be able to force wages upward toward the rising cost of living. But if they try to find employment in independent mills they will simply glut the market with surplus labor and compel lower wages thereby. If they go into other lines of employment they must leave all their previous skill and experience behind them and begin in the apprentice class—and that won't raise their wages. There will nothing for these men to do but to accept the conditions and make the best of them—or perhaps join the ranks of Socialism.

The Steel Trust, with its heel on the necks of 130,000 men, will more than ever be able to dictate legislation in the national congress for its own benefit, make such prices for its products as it pleases and devise such snares as it may deem surest to crush competition.

The crushing out of unionism may precipitate greater dangers in this great American republic than are even dreamed of by the Morgans, the Parrys and the rest of the industrial Napoleons, who are opposed to the only organizations which now voice the protests of the great, toiling industrial army.—Detroit Evening News.

Why Editors Dun

The following appears on a bill head of a western country weekly: "Suppose that a farmer raises 1,000 bushels of wheat a year, and sells this to 1,000 persons in all parts of the country, a great portion of them saying, 'I will hand you a dollar in a short time.' The farmer does not want to be small, and says, 'All right.' Soon the 1,000 bushels are gone and he has nothing to show for it, and then he realizes that he has fooled away his whole crop and its value is due in a thousand little dribbles, consequently he is dreadfully embarrassed in business because his debtors, each owing him one dollar, treat it as a small matter, and think it would not help much. Continue this kind of business year in and year out, as the publisher does, and how long will he stand it?"

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism?"

Rev. Edward J. Ward, of the board of education of Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Your pamphlet 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism? is just what we need." Please send me \$2 worth of them." Theodore Debs of Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "My brother, Eugene, is too ill to write you. I will, however, say, your pamphlet is clear, forceful and convincing, and we hope it may have the wide circulation it deserves." P. O. Christlorn of Crescent, Nev., writes: "Your pamphlet sets forth the true doctrine in such plain, direct, and convincing way that it would seem none could read and not be convinced. It should go into every household in the land. It carries in its simple, truthful message to man a greater saving power than our combined army and navy."

Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75. Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 342-344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Baron of Jauioz Breton Ballad of the Fourteenth Century

AS I was at the river washing, I heard the sighing of the bird of death: "Good little Jina, you do not know it, but you are sold to the Baron of Jauioz." "Is it true that I was sold to old Jauioz?" "My poor little darling, I know nothing about it; ask your father." "My nice, good father, tell me now—is it true that I am sold to Loys le Jauioz?" "My beloved child, I know nothing about it; ask your brother." "Lannik, my brother, tell me now—is it true that I am sold to that lord there?" "Yes; you are sold to the Baron, and you must be off at once. Your price is paid—fifty crowns of the white silver, and as much of the yellow gold." She had not gone far from the hamlet when she heard the ringing of the bells; whereat she wept. "Adieu, Saint Ann! Adieu, bells of my fatherland; Bells of my village church, adieu!" "Take a seat and rest thee till the repast is ready." The lord sat near the fire; his beard and hair all white, and his eyes like living coals. "Behold the young maiden whom I have desired this many a day! Come, my child; let me show thee, crown by crown, how rich I am; come, count with me, my beauty, my gold and my silver." "I should like better to be with my mother, counting the chips on the fire." "Let us descend into the cellar and taste of the wine that is sweet as honey." "I should like better to taste the meadow stream whereof my father's horses drink." "Come with me, from shop to shop, to buy thee a holiday cloak." "I should like better like a linsey petticoat that my mother has woven for me." "Ah, that my tongue had been blistered when I was such a fool as to buy thee." "Since nothing will comfort thee!" "Dear little birds, as you fly, I pray you, listen to me: You are going to the village whither I cannot. You are merry, but I am sad. Remember me to my playmates." "To the good mother who brought me to light, And to the father who reared me; and tell my brother I forgive him." Two or three months have passed and gone, when, as the family are sleeping, A sweet voice is heard at the door. "My father, my mother! for God's sake, pray for me—Your daughter lies dead on her bier."

The Common Good An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

(Continued from last week.) CHAPTER XI. SOCIALISM.

JOHN SMITH, do you know what Socialism is? You have heard it denounced many a time, and it is said that you do not believe in it; but you do not know what it is. Good or bad, wise or foolish, it is all I have to offer you ready for the many evils of which I have been complaining.

Good or bad, wise or foolish, Socialism is the only remedy in sight. None of its opponents none of your friends, the members of congress, old-time union leaders, editors, parsons, priests, lawyers, and men of substance have any remedy to offer at all.

Some of them are sorry, or profess to be sorry, that there is so much misery in the land; some of them offer a little mild charity, and some a little feeble legislation, but there is no great, radical cure to be heard of except Socialism.

What is Socialism? I am going to tell you, and I ask you to listen patiently, and to judge fairly. You have heard Socialism reviled by speakers and writers. You know that the pope has denounced it, and that bishops have denounced it. You know that men like Herbert Spencer, August Belmont and Theodore Roosevelt have written and spoken against it, and doubtless you have got an idea that it is as unworthy, as unwise and as unworkable as such men say it is. Now, I will describe it for you, and you shall draw your own conclusions.

But, before I tell you what Socialism is, I must tell you what Socialism is not. For half our time as champions of Socialism is wasted in denials of false descriptions of Socialism; and, to a large extent, the anger, the ridicule and the argument of the opponents of Socialism are hurled against a Socialism which has no existence except in their own heated minds.

Socialism does NOT consist in violently seizing upon the property of the rich and sharing it out amongst the poor.

Socialists do NOT propose, by a single act of congress, or by a sudden revolution, to put all men on an equality, and compel them to remain so. Socialism is NOT a wild dream of a happy land where the apples will drop off the trees into our open mouths, the fish come out of the rivers and fry themselves for dinner, and the looms turn out ready-made suits of velvet with gold buttons without the trouble of coaxing the engine. Neither is it a dream of a nation of stained-glass angels who never say damn, who always love their neighbors better than themselves, and who never need to work unless they wish to do so.

No; Socialism is none of these things. It is a scientific scheme of national government, entirely wise, just, and practical. And now let us see.

For convenience sake, Socialism is generally divided into two kinds. These are called:

- 1. Practical Socialism.
- 2. Ideal Socialism.

Really, they are only part of one whole, Practical Socialism being a kind of preliminary step toward Ideal Socialism, so that we might with more reason call them Elementary and Advanced Socialism.

I am an Ideal Socialist, and desire to have the whole Socialistic program come about.

Practical Socialism is so simple that a child may understand it. It is a kind of national scheme of co-operation, managed by the state—that is, the people. Its program consists, essentially, of one demand—that the natural resources and instruments of production shall be the common property of the people, and shall be used and governed by the people for the people.

Make the land and all the instruments of production collective property; put all farms, mines, mills, ships, railways and shops under state control, so you have already put the postal and telegraphic services under state control—and Practical Socialism is accomplished.

The postal service is the standing proof of the capacity of the state to manage the public business with economy and success.

That which has been done with the postoffices may be done with mines, public utilities, railways, and factories.

The difference between Socialism and the state of things now in existence will now be plain to you.

At present, the land does not belong to the people, but to a few rich men. The mines, mills, ships, shops, canals, railways, houses, docks, harbors, and machinery do not belong to the people, but to a few rich men.

Socialists say that this arrangement is unjust and unwise; that it entails waste as well as misery, and that it would be better for all, even for the rich, that the natural resources and other instruments of production should become the property of the state, just as the postoffices have become the property of the state.

Socialists demand that the state shall manage the railways, and the mines, and the mills, just as it now manages the postoffices.

Socialists declare that if it is wicked and foolish, and impossible, for the state to manage the factories, mines and railways, then it is wicked and foolish, and impossible, for the state to manage the postoffices.

UNEMPLOYMENT A NEW BOOKLET ON THE BIGGEST PROBLEM Written by SENATOR GAYLORD Senator Gaylord introduced, at the last session of the Wisconsin legislature, a resolution, in the form of a petition to congress, asking for immediate action to relieve the unemployment problem in this country. Of course, the resolution was killed. The Republicans didn't want to know anything about it, for fear they might "recognize Socialism"—and the Democrats followed suit. In searching for data on the subject, so as to present the argument as fully as possible, Senator Gaylord found a surprising scarcity of material available on American conditions. He began to start inquiries in every direction, however, and replies began to come in. Meanwhile the Senator was invited to debate the subject of "Unemployment and Socialism as Its Remedy" with John Basil Barnhill. Mr. Barnhill did not know much about unemployment, or Socialism, either, but the debate gave Comrade Gaylord occasion to probe deeper into the question. Finding such a scarcity of information on the subject, and no Socialist book or pamphlet bearing directly upon it in detail, he decided to give the American comrades the immediate use of what material he had already secured—meanwhile continuing his investigations. The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations. The pamphlet deals with Seasonal Unemployment, Industrial Displacement, The Chronic Unemployed, The Panic and The Industrial Reserve Army. The returns from Wisconsin are given with special accuracy and completeness. We have heard much of unemployment, and most of us know what it is to be "out of a job." But this little work sets forth the fact, and the Socialist argument based upon it, with startling clearness. PRICE 10 CENTS PER COPY SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 342-344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Socialists point out that if all the industries of the nation were put under public control, all the profit, which now goes into the hands of a few idle men, would go into the coffers of the state—which means that the people would enjoy the benefit of all the wealth they create.

This, then, is the basis of Socialism, that our country should be owned by our people, and managed for their benefit, instead of being owned by a few rich idlers, and mismanaged by them for the benefit of themselves. But Socialism means more than the mere transference of the wealth of the nation to the nation.

Socialism would not endure competition. Where it found two factories engaged in under-cutting each other, at the price of long hours and low wages to the workers, it would step in and fuse the two concerns into one, save an immense sum in the cost of working and finally produce more goods and better goods at a lower figure than were produced before.

But Practical Socialism would do more than that. It would educate the people. It would provide cheap and pure food. It would extend and elevate the means of study and amusement. It would foster literature, and science, and art. It would encourage and reward genius and industry. It would abolish sweating and jerry work. It would demolish the slums and erect good and handsome dwellings. It would compel all men to do some kind of useful work. It would create and nourish the craftsman's pride in his craft. It would protect women and children. It would raise the standard of health and morality; and it would take the sting out of pauperism by paying pensions to honest workers no longer able to work.

Why nationalize the resources and instruments of production? To save waste; to save panics; to avert trade depressions, famines, strikes, and congestion of industrial centers; and to prevent greedy and unscrupulous sharpers from enriching themselves at the cost of the national health and prosperity. In short, to replace anarchy and war by law and order. To keep the wolves out of the fold, to tend and fertilize the fields of labor, instead of allowing the wheat to be strangled by the taxes, and to regulate wisely the distribution of the seed-corn of industry so that it might no longer be scattered broadcast—some falling on rocks, and some being eaten up by the birds of the air.

I will now give you one example of the difference between Socialism and the existing system.

Take the soap trade: There is one firm which spends over \$500,000 a year in advertisements, and the head of that firm makes \$500,000 a year in profits. Socialism would save all that advertisement, and would pay a manager a reasonable salary and produce the soap at less than its present cost, whilst paying the workers good wages for shorter hours than they now work.

You will observe that under Practical Socialism there would be wages paid; and, probably, the wages of managers would be higher than the wages of workmen; and the wages of artists, doctors, and other clever and highly trained men would be higher than those of weavers or navies.

Under Ideal Socialism there would probably be no money at all, and no wages. The industry of the country would be organized and managed by the nation, much as the postoffice now is; goods of all kinds would be produced and distributed for use, and not for sale, in such quantities as were needed, hours of labor would be fixed, and every citizen would take what he or she desired from the common stock. Food, clothing, lodging, fuel, transit, amusements, and all other things would be absolutely free, and the only difference between a statesman and a miner would be the difference of rank and occupation.

I have now given you a clear idea of what Socialism is. If I wrote another hundred pages I could tell you no more. But two important tasks remain for me to do.

First, to give you some idea of the means by which I think Socialism could be established.

Secondly, to answer the chief arguments commonly used against Socialism by its opponents.

What we have to find out is, can Socialism be established, and how? And is Socialism just and desirable; and practicable if we can succeed in getting it?

(Continued next week.)

"We Know Our Friends by Their Deeds" The Allied LABEL on printed matter is a guarantee that the work was done under fair conditions. UNION PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL MILWAUKEE Printing without this label receives scant consideration from workmen. CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX Union-made Cigars. It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the trust

Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter UNION STAMP

Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE —no matter what its name—unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION JOHN F. TOBIN, President CHARLES L. BAITE, Secretary-Treasurer 248 Summer Street BOSTON, MASS.

When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shops

NEW SOCIALIST GAME "The Class Struggle" Social-Democratic Publishing Co. 342-344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Why Workingmen Drink The Cheapest Beer! Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is cleanest because it is not fermented in open vats, but in special Pabst hermetically sealed tanks into which no air except pure, filtered air ever enters. Pabst Blue Ribbon is cleanest because it is not cooled in rooms where men walk in and out, but in specially constructed sealed coolers where no breath of foul air can taint it. It is stored in hermetically sealed storage tanks until perfect in age, purity and strength, the cleanest beer brewed. JUST OFF THE PRESS! "County Option" by Senator Gaylord (just published) and find out. Prices—5c per copy, \$4.00 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand—postage or express prepaid. Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publ. Co. 342-344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD Published by the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY 344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis. FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER Editor Associate

The End of Unionism—By Robert Hunter

REALLY feel sorry for your people," he said. We were sitting in a committee room of the senate. "The senators and congressmen here know what is going on. The leading men in the country come here to talk over plans and they are determined to crush unionism and Socialism. In the next few years," he went on, "you will have the fight of your life. Every agency that money can command will be used to destroy you. Have you ever realized all you are up against?" he asked.

The state committees of Idaho and Iowa have appropriated the respective amounts of \$10.10 and \$5.00 for the Minnesota primary law contest.

German Political Situation

a host of other things too numerous to mention. If a house or a piece of land is sold the government takes 2 per cent of the sum paid as tax. If you live in a city, you pay 2 marks living tax (Wohnsteuer), and everyone, man or woman, having an income of more than 500 marks (\$125.00) yearly pays an income tax. I don't want to say whether these taxes are fair or not. I merely want to show that everything taxable had about already been taxed when the new reichstag assembled.

Our Women's Circle

Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. The Dropping of the Bars In the face of so vital and so radical a change in human life as this change of economic base in the position of women, it is well to call attention more at length to the illustrations of every-day facts in our common lives, which he factors may read, if he knows how to read. We do not, as a rule, know how to read the most important messages to humanity—the signs of the times. Historic crises, which have been slowly maturing, burst upon us in sudden birth before the majority of the people imagine that anything is going on. The first gun fired at Fort Sumpter was an extreme surprise to most of the citizens of the Union. The Boston Tea Party was, no doubt, an unaccountable piece of insolence to many worthy Britons. When the "deluge" did pour over the noblesse of France, few had been really foreseeing enough to avoid it.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

By August Rebell, the great Socialist leader of German Reichstag. "The trade union is that organization of labor which fights for the improvement of the workingman's condition on the field of the present order of government and society. But must carry on working-class politics—class struggle politics."—Extract from the book.

WANTED—A Socialist Traveling Companion

"Round the World with Wilshire's All Expenses and a Salary Paid. A red-hot Socialist preferred. Write at once for complete information.

What to Read on Socialism

By Charles H. Kerr, Editor of the International Socialist Review. Eighty-four pages, with many portraits of socialist writers. Includes a complete statement of the principles of socialism. One copy free on request. 17 mailed for 30c; 100 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$10.00. CHARLES H. KERR & CO. 163 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Books You Need

KARL MARX—By Wilhelm Liebknecht. A touching account of the life and heroism of Marx by the veteran Liebknecht, who shared his privation with him in the days when Socialism was more than unpopular and its foremost advocates were in exile. Cloth, 30c. THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY—By Paul Lafargue. Lafargue is a son-in-law of Karl Marx and has written quite a number of books, of which this is the most serviceable. Cloth, 174 pages, price \$1. FERDINAND LASSALLE—By Edward Bernstein. Bernstein's "Lassalle" is the most reliable of the accounts of the wonderful achievements of Social-Democracy's first great agitator. Cloth, 192 pages, price \$1.00. SCIENCE AND THE WORKINGMAN—By Ferdinand Lassalle. This is an address made in court, in which Lassalle rebuked those who charged him with stirring up class hatred. It is of more than mere historic interest. Cloth, 84 pages, 50c.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD... Business Dep't

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., TO MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY Telephone Grand 2384. Private Telephone 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis. Station. When operator answers, give name of person or department desired. H. W. HISTORIUS, Business Mgr. Office Hours—8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 12 Noon. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. National Edition, 4 pages—One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents. No paper sent to anyone unless paid in advance. Wisconsin Edition (including Milwaukee) 8 pages—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, 4 pages, \$1.00, 8 pages, \$1.50. BUNDLE RATES. NATIONAL EDITION—4 Pages. 100 copies or more, per hundred 5.75 1000 copies or more, per thousand 50.00 WISCONSIN EDITION—8 Pages. 100 copies or more, per hundred 1.00 1000 copies or more, per thousand 7.50 10000 copies or more, per thousand (in Milwaukee, only if called for) 6.00 WEEKLY BUNDLES. Five copies, 3 months, to one address... 75c Ten copies, 3 months, to one address... 1.50 Five copies, one year, to one address... 1.50 Ten copies, one year, to one address... 3.00 ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice. Receipts for remittances on subscriptions received from outside the city of Milwaukee are acknowledged by the NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER. To these separate receipts are never sent.

The Builders' Column

By Teddy HE time has come, comrades, and it means that you either must buckle right down to work now, or lose ground. We need subscriptions as bad as hungry children need food. The warm weather no doubt put a vacation fever into your bones, and we may blame this as the cause of the falling off in our subscription list, but do not shirk your duty. That duty means a whole lot to us when it is fulfilled. It may be harder just now than at any other time of the year, and you may think that our call for subscriptions is getting quite frequent here of late. We must make this appeal, however, and hope you will come back good and strong with your answer next week. We have come to the grade in our journey upward where the wheels on our vehicle are beginning to slide, although we have a full pressure of steam on. You know the policy of the locomotive engineers when they strike a steep hill or slipping rails. They sand the tracks for a solid footing. That's what we must do—or rather, you must do. Sand the tracks and sand them good and plenty. We will do the rest. The high pressure of steam under which we have been working will be kept up, but you must help us from the outside. We need your help badly. Are you willing to loan it to us? It is bad enough to have to stand still, but it will be worse if we were to go backward. We are asking you for subscriptions to offset this pending catastrophe. Never, since the existence of the HERALD did we have to back water; and neither do we want to begin now. One way out of this hole can be brought about by each and every one of you sending in one new subscription to the HERALD for one year. Can anything look easier, or be easier, than getting one subscription, one solitary one? We will not try to deceive that. It surely passes without a doubt. I think there needs to be no more figuring as to how we can overcome this difficulty, for you will all be ready to hand over that solitary one without much mousing of taps on our part. Do it now, right away, before you lay the paper aside. Delay may mean more than you really think, so don't take any chances, but wade right in.

God and the Social Democracy

A really wonderful book. The most convincing and stirring utterance so far put forth by the so-called Christian Socialists. If you have a religious sentiment anywhere in your being, you need this book. If you have a friend who is religious, give him this book. IT IS IRRESISTIBLE! The book is deeply religious, but it is also in complete harmony with Socialism, and the author is frank in his exposure of the cause of the Social-Democratic Party. CLOTH—PRICE \$1.00

THE VANGUARD PAMPHLETS

The New Emancipation BY POLITICUS. Every workingman is only too willing to listen to a plan to better his condition. Show him the way with this eye-opener. Socialism and the City BY WINFIELD R. GAYLORD. The historical facts on the development of modern cities are here given in a compact, well-written and understandable form. Just the thing you need to put up on. Rebel On Trades-Unionism A pamphlet on trade unionism—translating the speech of Eugene V. Debs and showing the necessity for the workers being organized industrially, as well as politically. Letter to an American Farmer BY CLAYTON J. LAMB. This pamphlet has already stood the test as a fine propaganda work among farmers. It is written by a farmer. Child Labor in the United States BY IRA B. CROSS. A survey of the cause of child labor as it exists in a country today. Full of interesting facts on the subject. Each of the Above, 5c a Copy Twenty-five copies (your own selection), \$1.00. Fifty copies, \$1.75. Ask your branch to get a hundred or more copies for distribution during the campaign. BEST AMMUNITION OUT! THIS OFFICE, 344 Sixth St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JUST OFF THE PRESS!

The Saloon and the Home What difference would it make in the saloon and drink question if every family in America had a decent HOME to live in? Would prohibition be an issue (if indeed it is) if there were no such thing as poverty? Get wise. Read

"County Option"

(Where Labor Stands at Present On the Liquor Question)—by Senator Winfield R. Gaylord. Prices—5c per copy, \$4.00 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand—postage or express prepaid. Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. 344-346-348 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.



LADIES CORSET COVER Paris Pattern No. 2412 All Seams Allowed. The fullness at the top of this National corset cover is regulated by a ribbon-run heading, and the fullness at the waist line gathered into a short pom-pom, which fits over the hips without a trimming, and narrow edging to match finishes the round neck and armholes. The pattern is in 2 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For B but the corset cover requires 1 yard of material 36 inches wide, or 1/2 yard 42 inches wide, 3/4 yards of heading, 3/4 yards of ribbon, 3/4 yards of insertion and 1/4 yards of edging. Price of pattern, 10 cents. 1000 Up-to-date designs (Union-Made) are shown in our Fall and Winter Catalogue. JUST OUT. Send us 10 cents and we will mail it to any address postage prepaid. This catalogue is better than ever and will be worth many times its cost to the Home Dressmaker. FOR SALE BY Social-Democratic Publishing Co., MILWAUKEE, WIS. GLOBE HOTEL

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 34 Sixth St.
Secretary—T. M. BRODIE, 1056 Eighteenth St.
Sergeant-at-Arms—M. WILSON PLUMB, 1377 Louis Ave.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—William Griebling, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, William Coleman, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edward Rosenberz.


LABEL SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Anton Miller; V. C. J. Brophy, Treas. J. Reichert; Sec. F. E. Neumann, 14 Eighth St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Cor. Sec. John Schweigert, 56 Fifteenth St.; Fin. Sec. Henry Rumpel, 318 State St.; Business Agent, Wm. Griebling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. R. T. Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

Union Barber Shops

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



MINERAL WATERS

Soda Water
Weiss Beer

TELEPHONE GRAND 177

Al. F. Baganz HOT AND GOLD BATHS

A Good Line of Fine CIGARS

SHAVING PARLOR

1002 Kinnickinnic Ave.—Cor. Lincoln

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PICNIC AND SOCIETY ORDERS

FRED. GROSSE

FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS

677 E. Water St.

Shaving Parlor

HERMANN ROLLFINK

MANAGER

Saloon and Restaurant

Free Hot and Cold Lunch All Day and Night

PABST BEER ON TAP

Telephone Grand 1428

215 THIRD STREET 215

J. N. GAUER SHAVING PARLOR

865 KINNICINNICK AVENUE NEAR OPPOSITE SOUTH BAY ST.

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP

First-Class Work Guaranteed.

452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms

EMIL TRIESS, Proprietor

THE OPERA BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOMS

M. G. HOFFMANN, Proprietor

Near National Ave. 310 REED ST.

Union Barber Shops

UP-TO-DATE

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

West Side:
Austermann, A., 559 3rd St. & E. Walnut
Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State
Beisner, J. C., 672 7th St.
Bethold Chas., 488 11th St.
Bonyha, A., 343 3d St.
Breutzmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut
Birk, Casper, 319 Chestnut St.
Diert, J., 48 30th St.
Fabry, J., 92 10th St.
Felsecker, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.
Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry
Goltz, Robt., 2102 Fond du Lac Ave.
Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.
Hansche, Albert, 2452 North av.
Hamden, H., Grand av. and 39th St.
Henkel, Henry, 279 27th St.
Hilse, Chas., 503 Chestnut St.
Holzapfel, G., 391 3rd St.
Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago
Huber, Hans, 470 11th St.
Jungman, L., 825 9th St.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut
Klingler, D., 1920 Chambers St.
Koenigs, G., 1103 Chestnut St.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd St.
O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 12th St.
Petri, Richard, 2922 Clybourn St.
Polaski, J., 614 35th St.
Reipke, Val., 1531 Cherry St.
Rietz, A. E., 1329 State
Rudel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.
Schenk, Carl, 2323 State St.
Schirer, Herman, 1200 Chestnut
Schmidt, John, 1303 Cherry
Shemell, F., 133 Second St.
Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut
Sery, J., 2616 Clybourn St.
Strenka, L. A., South Milwaukee
Unrau, G., 627 Grand Av.
Urban, George, 2906 Lisbon av.
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd St.
Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand Av.
Young & Dornoff, Third and State
Zeidler, M. W., 89 16th St.

East Side:
Curtis, R. A., 205 Wisconsin St.
Grosse, F., 573 East Water St.
Grossman, J., Blatz Hotel
Heilman, Chas. P., 85 Masor St.
Klett, Edward, 669 Market
Kozminski, Frank, 841 Franklin St.
Korte, D., 284 Brady St.
Lewis, B., 188 Wisconsin St.
Poser, Albert, 308 Milwaukee St.
Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan St.
Schmidt, R., 917 E. Water St.
Schmidt, C., 338 Brady St.
Schloetter, Ed., Cor. Wisconsin and Milwaukee Sts.
Trieb, Emil, St. Charles Hotel

South Side:
Agenten, P., 116 Clinton St.
Baer, W., 511 Seventh av.
Bauer, A., 424 National av.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.
Burkhardt, Emil, 503 Clinton St.
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. Bldg.
Davy, W., 534 National av.
Deloport, V. A., 73 Park St.
Daganz, A. F., 1002 Kinnickinnic Av.
Frank, M., 682 Scott St.
Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.
Gatz, J. A., 937 Kinnickinnic av.
Gauer, J. M., 805 Kinnickinnic av.
Gregory, C., 175 Howell av.
Hantz, L., 1245 Kinnickinnic St.
Henning, A. C., 914 National av.
Hoffmann, M. G., 310 Reed St.
Jorns, R. A., 135 11th av.
Kalb, W. J., 129 Pryor av.
Kemper, E., 307 Florida St.
Kuhns, H., 452 Reed St.
Perpich, S., 272 Reed St.
Siebert, Frank, 927 National av.
Senft, W., 383 1st av.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic
Wauwatosa.
Kuwkenr, uth, Chas., Wauwatosa.
Cudahy, Wis.
Burdecki, A., 804 Layton Ave.
Foran, J. A.
Fisher, Wm., Puckert av.
South Milwaukee, Wis.
Albers, C. J., Ronkowski, C.
Holt, J., Hofer, J. M.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Baier, Fred., 724 South 14th St.
Schwitzgoebel, John, 2131 N. 15th St.
Manitowoc, Wis.
Kaufmann, Jno., 1001 Washington
Borucki, Joe., 2007 Marshall St.
Vogel, A. O., 1200 Washington St.
Bean, Geo. W., 1204 Washington St.
Hartford, Wis.
Ahrendt, A., Spender, A. A.
Hilt, Geo.

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING PARLOR

166 LLOYD ST.

Finest Line of Union Cigars

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms

EMIL TRIESS, Proprietor

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

A. W. STREHLOW

Plum and Decorative PAINTING, Paperhanging and Calcimining

Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1193 Teutonia Avenue MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

Gerhard Suspenders

Every Pair guaranteed for 1 Year. Best Work—Insurer's Suspenders Made. Ask Your Dealer for Gerhard Suspenders.

807 THIRD STREET

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

MIES UNION TAILOR

875 Franklin St. 875 (Near South Bay St.)

Phone South 2690

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

R. JESKE & BRO.

The TINNERS

All Orders Given Prompt Attention

Galvanized Iron Work
Fireproof Windows

111-119 RESERVOIR AVENUE

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

ALB. ROLOFF'S

Saloon and Bowling Alleys

Sample Room

Phone Cassel 635 PEARL ST.

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

Chicago House

OTTO GROSSE, Prop.

524-526 East Water Street

N. Block North of City Hall.

BLATZ WIENER BEER ON TAP

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

LAWYER DANIEL W. HOAN

602-604 Wells Bldg.—Phone Room 2183

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

OLIPHANT & YOUNG

(SUCCESSORS TO S. G. TIDWELL)

107 Wisconsin St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PATENTS

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

FRANK KORSCH

633 GREENFIELD AVENUE

Saloon and Dining Hall

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS FISH

Phone Cass 2172

873 FIRST AVENUE 873

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

J. W. NIEMANN FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Telephone South 39

467 ELEVENTH AVE.

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

GOETHEL & RODEN

Tin, Zinc, Galvanized Iron and Copper Work

Estimates Cheerfully Given.

117 STYCAMORE ST. Phone Grand 1974

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

GOETHEL & RODEN

Tin, Zinc, Galvanized Iron and Copper Work

Estimates Cheerfully Given.

117 STYCAMORE ST. Phone Grand 1974

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

FRANK KORSCH

633 GREENFIELD AVENUE

Saloon and Dining Hall

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

J. W. NIEMANN FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Telephone South 39

467 ELEVENTH AVE.

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

GOETHEL & RODEN

Tin, Zinc, Galvanized Iron and Copper Work

Estimates Cheerfully Given.

117 STYCAMORE ST. Phone Grand 1974

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

GOETHEL & RODEN

Tin, Zinc, Galvanized Iron and Copper Work

Estimates Cheerfully Given.

117 STYCAMORE ST. Phone Grand 1974

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

GOETHEL & RODEN

Tin, Zinc, Galvanized Iron and Copper Work

Estimates Cheerfully Given.

117 STYCAMORE ST. Phone Grand 1974

Union Hat Co.

THE BEST

\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

Points in Pres. Lynch's Report to Fifty-fifth Session of the International Typographical Union

During the year our members have been quite generally employed. They have earned about forty million, five hundred thousand dollars. The average membership for the year is 44,924; for the last quarter, 47,174.

A mortuary benefit will knit our membership together, and make of the International Typographical Union a much stronger organization.

Opposed to amendments to the pension law that will increase its liabilities or reduce its revenues. Caution must be exercised.

The label propaganda should be continued, and eventually we hope to have the best organized, result-producing label movement on the continent. We have one of the best now.

Betterments of the year in brief paragraphs indicate wonderful progress. Careful reading will illumine and increase union faith.

The Union Printers' Home continues to improve. It is confidently believed that the home has been taken out of union politics.

In the health campaign we are gradually creating a better sentiment that is reaching the employer, and is having its effect on old composing rooms and in sanitary features in new composing rooms. If the employer will not put his composing room on a sanitary basis, then our unions will be justified in making particular scales for these exceptionally unhealthful composing rooms, scales materially higher than those that apply to the modern, healthful and up-to-date composing room.

A satisfactory copyright law was enacted by the last congress. The work of the organizers and the results therefrom mean a tremendous saving through the prevention of strikes and the loss of wages incident thereto.

We are in good shape from a financial standpoint, and the amount of money in our treasury is far in excess of that usually on hand during normal times.

Pittsburg redeemed; five hitherto non-union newspapers now in the fold.

Movement for efficiency in journeymen and apprentices successful.

Publicity campaign continued. Advertise your benefactions. Public approval, public esteem and public support worth working for. Membership rights in our union cannot be limited.

Joint ownership of label and equal representation on conference board demanded by allies.

The headquarters city touched upon, and a convention city recommended.

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Aug. 4, 1909, Bro. E. T. Melms in the chair, Bro. Alb. Walters vice chairman.

All officers present. Minutes read and approved.

New delegates seated from Carpenters, No. 188; Building Laborers, No. 113; Federal Labor Union, No. 8002; Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 170; Lake Seamen; Barbers, No. 50; Asbestos Workers, No. 19.

Moved to lay over the credentials of Plumbers' Union, No. 75, until after report of the Executive Board. Carried.

Bro. Feeley reported for the special committee to serve in the Coopers' controversy, saying that it had accomplished nothing at the conference held with the attorney for the Brewers. On motion the report was approved.

Bro. Reichert reported that the sales of Labor Day tickets to date

It was reported that the jurisdictional trouble at the Pabst theater had been amicably settled. On motion the special committee appointed to serve in the matter was discharged.

Vice Chairman Walters was called to the chair and Bro. Melms as delegate to the recent convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor at Eau Claire made his report on the work of the convention. The convention made a record by transacting a large amount of business in three days and was remarkably harmonious and progressive. On motion the report was received and concurred in.

Bro. Melms resumed the chair. The Building Trades Council reported the election of officers. It also reported that Plumbers' Union, No. 75, had been suspended for delinquency, and that the Lath-

ers' case had been reopened. On motion the report was filed.

The Metal Trades Council reported that it had requested the affiliated unions to try to secure the presence in Milwaukee in the month of September of special or regular organizers from their international. Report filed.

The Shoemakers urged union men to patronize the union repair shops throughout the city. Delegates to report back. It was reported that some makes of shoes were partly made in union factories and partly in non-union factories with the result that union men were sometimes fooled into accepting shoes without the stamp, relying on the name as a guarantee of a union product.

Moved that the time limit on badges at Pabst park on Labor Day be 3 p. m. Amended to lay the subject over until the Executive Board has reported. Amendment lost, 27 to 49. Main motion carried.

Bro. Weber reported on the work of the Equity Exchange fund and read the names and amounts of moneys returned, also reporting that there was still \$9.50 in the hands of the committee. On motion the committee was continued.

The Executive Board reported a recommendation that Painters, No. 222, be seated in the council upon payment of back per capita for two years. Approved. The board recommended that Bro. Weber be appointed to look after the various secretaries in the mailing list of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Approved. The board reported that Favorite stoves made at Piqua, O., were still unfair. Filed. A communication from the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was read reporting on the big strike in Pennsylvania and board recommended that the accompanying circulars be turned over to the official organ. Approved. The board reported having taken up the case of Plumbers, No. 75, whom the Building Trades Council asked to have suspended from the council for refusal to pay a fine assessed against it. It had also received a delegation from the Plumbers. The board appointed a committee to visit the Plumbers, but the committee was unable to adjust the matter. The board therefore recommended that action be deferred until the next meeting and that the Plumbers' answer be communicated to the Building Trades Council. Moved that the report on the Plumbers be not concurred in. Lost. The recommendation of the board was then approved. The board recommended that the secretary notify

the Painters' District Council that the rent at Headquarters would remain the same. Approved. The board recommended the adoption of a resolution endorsing the resolution of Supervisor George Moerschel in the County Board to appropriate \$5,000 toward the penny lunches in the schools. Approved. The Executive Board reported was on motion approved as a whole. The Barbers reported on Sunday closing, and that the card had been taken from John Sprink, 1441 Fond du Lac avenue, for defying the union and keeping open on Sundays.

The Bakers asked what had been done relative to reviving the Woman's Label League. Moved that a committee be appointed to work out a plan to put the league on its feet again. Lost.

On motion the agreement between the Electrical Workers and Theatrical Stage Employes, growing out of the difficulty at the Pabst theater, was ordered filed with the council.

The Bakers reported that the strike at Trettin's bakery, Wright street, was still on.

RECEIPTS.

Carpenters, No. 522.....	\$ 2.10
Steam Fitters, No. 18. rent.	9.00
Machinists, No. 301.....	1.05
Carpenters, No. 1586.....	1.01
tickets.....	5.50
John Reichert, Labor Day	\$18.66

DISBURSEMENTS.

F. J. Weber, business agent	\$ 37.50
F. J. Weber, office expenses	25.30
Jan. Sheehan, services.....	2.10
J. Rader, services.....	.50
Wm. Griebling, postage.....	1.00
E. T. Melms, expenses as delegate.....	34.50
W. S. Fisher, services.....	9.65
E. H. Basenberg, services.....	9.65
Thos. Feeley, services.....	1.60
Executive Board, meeting.....	4.75

The council then adjourned.
Frederic Heath,
Recording Secretary.

Organized Labor



Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

Organized Labor

the rent at Headquarters would remain the same. Approved. The board recommended the adoption of a resolution endorsing the resolution of Supervisor George Moerschel in the County Board to appropriate \$5,000 toward the penny lunches in the schools. Approved. The Executive Board reported was on motion approved as a whole. The Barbers reported on Sunday closing, and that the card had been taken from John Sprink, 1441 Fond du Lac avenue, for defying the union and keeping open on Sundays.

The Bakers asked what had been done relative to reviving the Woman's Label League. Moved that a committee be appointed to work out a plan to put the league on its feet again. Lost.

On motion the agreement between the Electrical Workers and Theatrical Stage Employes, growing out of the difficulty at the Pabst theater, was ordered filed with the council.

The Bakers reported that the strike at Trettin's bakery, Wright street, was still on.

RECEIPTS.

Carpenters, No. 522.....	\$ 2.10
Steam Fitters, No. 18. rent.	9.00
Machinists, No. 301.....	1.05
Carpenters, No. 1586.....	1.01
tickets.....	5.50
John Reichert, Labor Day	\$18.66

DISBURSEMENTS.

F. J. Weber, business agent	\$ 37.50
F. J. Weber, office expenses	25.30
Jan. Sheehan, services.....	2.10
J. Rader, services.....	.50
Wm. Griebling, postage.....	1.00
E. T. Melms, expenses as delegate.....	34.50
W. S. Fisher, services.....	9.65
E. H. Basenberg, services.....	9.65
Thos. Feeley, services.....	1.60
Executive Board, meeting.....	4.75

The council then adjourned.
Frederic Heath,
Recording Secretary.

Union Barber Shops

UP-TO-DATE

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

West Side:
Austermann, A., 559 3rd St. & E. Walnut
Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State
Beisner, J. C., 672 7th St.
Bethold Chas., 488 11th St.
Bonyha, A., 343 3d St.
Breutzmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut
Birk, Casper, 319 Chestnut St.
Diert, J., 48 30th St.
Fabry, J., 92 10th St.
Felsecker, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.
Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry
Goltz, Robt., 2102 Fond du Lac Ave.
Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.
Hansche, Albert, 2452 North av.
Hamden, H., Grand av. and 39th St.
Henkel, Henry, 279 27th St.
Hilse, Chas., 503 Chestnut St.
Holzapfel, G., 391 3rd St.
Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago
Huber, Hans, 470 11th St.
Jungman, L.,

PANYARD



FOR MECHANICS... THE HOME... THOS. A. PANYARD, 514 Grand Avenue

Wisconsin State Organization

Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer...

We Are Truly Convinced

that our efforts have been highly appreciated by the ever-watchful eye of the public.

By handling a better selection of FRUITS, etc. than any competitor...

FREE-All next week-A handsome souvenir with one or more pounds of 18c Coffee or better, at

THE BIG GROCERY

PRITZLAFF & WINK 522 MITCHELL ST. 524

WE HAVE

ABOUT 200 PAIRS OF Men's Canvas Shoes

worth from \$1.35 to \$2.00 per pair. We want to clean them out quickly...

75c WANT A PAIR! THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE

Bicycles from \$14 Up

PIERCE Racer, \$50 The only wheel rode by Frank L. Kramer...

Talking Machines

EDISON and VICTOR All Edison foreign and domestic records always in stock...

Simon Goerke

639 THIRD STREET

Sands Lumber Company

LUMBER SHINGLES Clinton Street Near Bridge

A SALE ON BICYCLES

During Home-Coming Week Tires and Coaster-Brakes

Base Ball

Social-Democratic Baseball League. Standing of the Clubs: Won Lost Perc.

Milltown: This farmers' local is always to the front. At the meeting which Comrade Jacobs held there last week...

Centuria: At this place the "leading citizens" tried to freeze out Comrade Jacobs by standing at a distance

Gaylord Dates: Senator W. R. Gaylord will give Wisconsin ten days immediately after Labor day.

Jacobs Dates: Washburn, Friday, Aug. 6; Ashland, Aug. 7; Glidden, Aug. 8...

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business...

Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers, and let them know why you buy there.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Wilhelm Hehrens, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased...

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid...

No Flies On Us Comrades: We have a full line of Hats, Caps, Straw Hats, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Belts and Fancy Light Colored Vests.

TO CHICAGO DAILY 4:30 P.M. 8:15 P.M. SATURDAY 9 A.M. 4:30 P.M. 10 P.M. SUNDAY 3 P.M. 10 P.M. 11 P.M.

GOODRICH BOATS FOOT OF SYCAMORE ST. Phone Grand 888

Pere Marquette Line Steamers SATURDAY EXCURSIONS Ludington and Manatee \$1.50

TO CHICAGO DAILY 4:30 P.M. 8:15 P.M. SATURDAY 9 A.M. 4:30 P.M. 10 P.M. SUNDAY 3 P.M. 10 P.M. 11 P.M.

TO CHICAGO DAILY 4:30 P.M. 8:15 P.M. SATURDAY 9 A.M. 4:30 P.M. 10 P.M. SUNDAY 3 P.M. 10 P.M. 11 P.M.

TO CHICAGO DAILY 4:30 P.M. 8:15 P.M. SATURDAY 9 A.M. 4:30 P.M. 10 P.M. SUNDAY 3 P.M. 10 P.M. 11 P.M.

TO CHICAGO DAILY 4:30 P.M. 8:15 P.M. SATURDAY 9 A.M. 4:30 P.M. 10 P.M. SUNDAY 3 P.M. 10 P.M. 11 P.M.

TO CHICAGO DAILY 4:30 P.M. 8:15 P.M. SATURDAY 9 A.M. 4:30 P.M. 10 P.M. SUNDAY 3 P.M. 10 P.M. 11 P.M.

Why the Coopers Strike

Beer Barrel Coopers' Union No. 30 is on strike at the shops of the Pabst Brewing company, the Schlitz Brewing company, the Blatz Brewing company, the Jung Brewing company, the Cream City Brewing company, the Miller Brewing company, the Gettelmann Brewing company, and the Milwaukee Brewery company.

The action of Coopers' Union No. 30 has been endorsed by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, the Wisconsin State Federation in convention assembled, and the Coopers' International Union.

Only \$5.00 via Pere Marquette Line Steamers to Detroit and return, August 16th and 17th, good to return on or before August 27th.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

County Campaign Deficit Fund. More literature, more agitation and more education will be needed in the next campaign than ever before.

Following are the picnics so far arranged for: Aug. 15—Croatian Socialist Singing Society, Berninger's park, at South Pierce street and Twenty-sixth avenue.

Aug. 22—Twelfth Ward branch, Huelsbeck's grove, foot of Howell avenue car line.

Aug. 28—Ninth, Tenth, Nineteenth

Conditions Are Not What They Should Be—a Change Is Needed

SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN

(BY ALLEN L. BENSON) will help you hasten the process of making a Socialist of your neighbor. Hand him a copy. Try it, make the experiment, and notice results.

Price Only 15c 25 Copies, \$2.75 50 Copies, \$5.00

Social-Democratic Publishing Co. 342-344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

God and the Social-Democracy

Written by HERMAN KUTTER. A really wonderful book. The most searching and stirring tolerance has been set forth by the so-called Christian Socialists.

IT IS IRRESISTIBLE! The book is deeply religious, but it is also in complete harmony with Socialism and the cause of the Social-Democratic Party.

Our Motto for 1909 EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER EVERY LOCAL GET A LOCAL

The Social-Democratic Herald 342-344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Please Return Your PICNIC TICKETS AT ONCE And Save the Collector a Trip

Table with names and amounts: Charles Grabowski, Jerry Wren, August Joerens, Charles Rebholz, R. Peitzoldt, J. Hendricksen, Frank Baur, C. Abraham, G. Est. Rahm, J. E. Neill, W. P. Carrigan, Louis Grobe, Peter Straka, Henry Wetzel, David S. Finkel, Herman Groszkla, Fred Conrad, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, F. Schroeder, Adolf Hafner, August Kauselach, Jul. F. Schmidt, Emil Schultz, P. Kramer, Machinists Union No. 66, Henry Janssen, Paul Luetten, Julius D. Koplin, Andrew Zinkel, C. Aschenbrenner, Julius Mede, Leo Buchegger, Albert Maas, William Kneuppel, T. Tieg, Emil Weusch, Fred Grotenrath, Fred Sponholz, Math. Streith, William Fitch, Alban Flechsig, Peter Emrich, William Tewes, Charles Stuhler, Louis Jahn, Richard Elsner, Peter Belscher, Adam Weber, Carl Bullerjahn, Frank Kurz, Henry Gaultke, Geo. Gerstman.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY DELINQUENT TAX SALE

Notice is hereby given that so much of each lot, tract or parcel of land described in the following statement as may be necessary therefor, will on the Fourth Tuesday of August, 1909, be sold to the highest bidder in cash in my office in the Court House, in the City and County of Milwaukee, by me at public auction for the payment of the taxes assessed and levied thereon in the year 1907, together with interest and charges due thereon, as provided by law.

Table with columns: Description, Lot, Block. Aetna Park Subdivision in s. w. 1/4 of Section 27 and 1/2, w. 1/4 of Section 27.

Home-Coming Bargains in FOOTWEAR

A few to call to your attention: Ladies' Suede Pumps and Oxfords, values to \$3.50, to go at \$1.95

Ladies' Tan, Low Button and Oxfords, values to \$3.00, will go at \$1.45

Lamers Bros. SHOES

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Building Houses? Architect and Builder W. J. BUSCHER

909 Alle Street Milwaukee, Wis.

TRY A LOAD OF OUR PineKindling

AT The Mueller Fuel & Supply Co. \$2.50

Office 3007 Brown St. Phone West 748 DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

539 Market St. \$3.00

Wisconsin

OFFICIAL

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

STATE ORGANIZATION DEPT.
 Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer.
 W. A. Jacobs, Charles Sandberg.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD
RESIDENT MEMBERS—Frederick Brockhausen, Emil Seidel, E. T. Melus, Jacob Rummel, Winfield H. Gaylord, Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson.
NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—H. J. Anmann, Kief, William Kaufmann, Kenosha, W. A. Jacobs, Racine.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN
 Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson.

The regular meeting of the State Executive Board was held on Aug. 1, with Comrades Berger, Seidel and Rummel present and Comrades Melus, Thompson and Gaylord absent. The vacancy caused by the resignation of F. Brockhausen on the board never having been filled, the board elected Comrade Brockhausen to succeed himself. The motion was carried that a tour be arranged for Carl D. Thompson in the latter part of September or the early part of October. It was also decided to send out a circular letter to the branches in regard to raising the campaign deficit fund.

E. H. Thomas,
 State Secretary.

Let us take care of your printing troubles; that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address: The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Mention the HERALD to all our advertisers.

HENRY ASHTON

By ROBERT ADDISON HAGUE
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

This thrilling little story, written in a fluent and attractive style, with enough love affair worked in to make it palatable and interesting, carries a strong argument for Socialism on every page. "Henry Ashton" places before the reader all that may be said pro and con on the great question of Socialism. Every argument that can be offered against Socialism is treated fairly, and each in its full strength. This is a very effective book in the hands of the "light" reading boy.

5000 copies, bound paper, color front, 25¢.
 Price—Price 10 Cts. Paper Cover, 25 Cts.

Social-Democratic Publishing Company

342-344 Sixth Street
 Milwaukee, Wis.

The Social Revolution

By KARL KAUSKY, Editor of the *Rose Zell*. Translated by A. M. and May Wood Stearns. Price 50c, postpaid. Part I explains the difference between reform and revolution, and why Socialists are revolutionaries. Part II tells of "The Day After the Revolution" and discusses the necessary measures to be taken by the working class upon first obtaining control of the government. Kausky offers the most satisfactory answers yet made to a number of "vexing questions."

"The Social Revolution" by Karl Kausky, is a finely written, strong treatise, worthy of the widest attention because of its calm reasoning, its keen perception and its clear and rational method of presentation. Being the work of a highly intelligent thinker, it will appeal to all progressive readers.—*Review*.

This book and many others are listed in our new Book Catalogue, which may be had free for the asking.

Social-Democratic Herald
 342-344 5th Street
 Milwaukee, Wis.

Social-Democrats at Work

School Directors Want City Branch of State University

The first working meeting of the new Milwaukee School Board, the first having been a mere formal organization, took place Tuesday evening, with the Social-Democratic members taking an active part and giving promise of something more than routine for the months to follow. Several interesting debates were precipitated in which two of our members, Mrs. Victor Berger and Mrs. C. B. Whitnall, took well-sustained parts. Mrs. Berger began her School Board career by showing notable ability in debate, and the teachers have in her a champion who will voice their rights every time the right is on their side. Frederic Heath signified his entry upon the work by introducing a resolution to request the Wisconsin State University to establish a branch in Milwaukee, in a building to be provided by the School Board. Many young people now having to deny themselves a completed education because of the prohibitive expense of remaining in another city for study. The resolution is a protest against the growing tendency to drive our

youth into the factory with a merely rudimentary education. If they cannot go to the University, the University is to come to them. A committee of three is to be named to confer with the University regents. The proposal met with instant favor and will probably be recommended by the committee on course of instruction, to which it was referred.

The fight of the evening concerned the case of a Miss Hull, teacher of history in the West Side High School. For years she has had a rating of A, but this year, when the teachers with the A rating in the high schools are to be made heads of departments, she was given a B rating. The principal of the school, Prof. McLenehan, gives her the highest praise as a teacher, but did not favor her for administrative work, and wished to hold the place open. There was a strong element of injustice in the case, it being in effect a demotion, and the Social-Democratic members took the teacher's side. Mrs. Whitnall submitted a minority report, which was debated with effect by herself, Mrs. Berger and

others and it was finally adopted by a vote of 8 to 5. This puts Miss Hull in Class A and gives her a department.

The salary question was up in relation to the carpenter foreman, painter foreman and chief janitor, and Director H. C. Raasch made a clear and convincing statement of the necessity for the change.

Director Mowry moved to table, seconded by Kissing, but this was lost, 4 to 9. The report was then adopted by a like vote. The "tax-payers' money" plea was advanced in the case of a small salary raise for two of the employees of the secretary's office, Director Heath making a plea for a more adequate increase because of the high cost of living. The matter was referred.

The budget for the year was adopted.

The president reappointed John J. Handley, business agent of the Machinists, and A. J. Lindemann, manufacturer, to succeed themselves as Trade School directors.

The Health Resolution.

The following is the full text of the resolution by Director Heath regarding the University:

Whereas, The several hundred young people of Milwaukee who avail themselves of the instruction given by the Wisconsin State University at Madison are only a small number compared with those who would attend if not for the prohibitive cost to them of going to another city to study, and

Whereas, This limitation on the completing of the education of the masses is not only an individual, but is a social loss as well, and especially so since the university is a world-famed institution; Therefore,

Resolved, That the proposal be made to the management of the Wisconsin State University that branches of the university pertaining to engineering, law, medicine, etc., be established in Milwaukee, the instruction to be the same as the branches taught and by the same instructors as at Madison, the classes to be held in a building to be provided free of cost by the Milwaukee school board; and further

Resolved, That the president of this school board appoint a special committee of three in conjunction with the superintendent of schools, to confer with the authorities of the University in seeking to arrive at some arrangement in line with this proposal, said special committee to report to this board from time to time for instruction, in case the request herein contained shall meet with favor at the hands of the university regents.

Socialists in County Board Work for Penny Lunches

Many interesting facts were brought out last Monday at the joint meeting of the committees on charitable and penal institutions and laws and legislation of the County Board, when the appropriation for penny lunches for needy school children was discussed.

One of the most significant of these facts was the statement that many of the children in the public schools require these lunches because their mothers are at work all day and cannot prepare food for their little ones. From one school alone, and this by no means in the poorest district of the city, the principal reported forty mothers absent from home all day, and the children

left alone without proper food.

Here is a pointer for those who claim that "Socialism would break up the home!"

Another important fact, although by no means a new one, was the greater mental efficiency of the needy children after the establishment of the penny lunches. This is the prevailing testimony of educators in all parts of the world, wherever the system of feeding hungry school children has been given a trial. Of course, Milwaukee has proved no exception. A letter from Supt. Pease testified to the beneficial efforts of the system.

The principal of the same school, Mr. O'Hanlon of the school in the Twenty-second District, testified that many bad cases of truancy

had been entirely cured by the penny lunch system.

The proposition to appropriate \$5,000 for this purpose was favorably reported by the committees, by a vote of 3 to 2.

It is difficult to understand the mental or moral viewpoint of those who could vote against this humane and wise measure.

Since it is a proved fact that this measure makes for the moral and mental improvement of Milwaukee's children, since only a very shortsighted policy can begrudge expenditure for the making of good and intelligent citizens, and since these little ones are actually suffering—how can our capitalistic politicians stand on a legal quibble?

Well did Keir Hardie characterize such as these—"You well-fed beasts!"

At the meeting of the County Board Tuesday afternoon the proposal to finance the penny lunches was sent to the District Attorney for a report on its legality.

The balloting on a member of the commission on county institutions again resulted in no choice. On the thirteenth ballot the vote stood: Whitnall, S.-D., 6; Manegold, Rep., 3; Schinz, Dem., 5; scattering, 3.

By unanimous vote it was decided to advertise for bids for the construction of a model highway on the Janesville plank road. It will cost about \$10,000.

Ald. Melms Voices Protest of Polish Citizens

In the board of aldermen Monday afternoon, Ald. Melms presented a petition prepared by a big mass meeting of Polish citizens who have been forced to the point of rebellion against the conduct of at least two South Side police officers, who seemed to imagine that the dignity of police authority demanded the free clubbing of people because they were Polish and poor. The names of the two officers against whom there is the most complaint were given and the demand made that they be dismissed from the ser-

vice of the city. It is announced that damage suits against the city will be instituted for the assaults committed by the two men.

Ald. Melms also introduced a resolution instructing Ald. at-Large Adler to bring in an itemized account of the moneys handled by him as chairman of the legislative committee of the council, for the trips made to Madison last year during the legislative session. Alder, it appears, drew \$500 from the city to pay the transportation and expenses of the aldermen going to

Madison in the interest of the Milwaukee bills, and there has been a great deal of talk about the way he disbursed, or failed to disburse, the money.

The aldermen paid their own way expecting that Adler would repay them, and there the trouble began. It is rumored that he has not settled up with all of them to this day, and that he tried to pay some on the installment plan until they rebelled.

Ald. Seidel made a final effort in behalf of the residents around Union Cemetery against the

addition of more land to the already city-surrounded burying ground, but the aldermen were with the cemetery owners rather than with the residents of that section. The Social-Democrats wanted the city to reserve the right for the removal of the dead when the future interests of the city required it and the right to build a roadway through the cemetery, which already acts as a dividing barrier between the two portions of the city that flank it, but these were promptly voted down.

The Brewery Workers No. 9 Takes a Stand

In its regular meeting, held Sunday, July 18, local union No. 9 of the Brewery Workers considered it as their duty to take a stand on the declaration of the Milwaukee Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, which appeared in the public press June 27, and which was in favor of the maintaining and carrying through of the amendment to section 1557 of the laws referring to the sale of alcoholic drinks.

This amendment provides that under no consideration, within the state, shall beer by the pint or other intoxicating drinks be sold or given to any person under 21 years of age.

The following was passed:

Whereas, the overwhelming majority of the people of this city, especially the wage-earning class, considers the passage of such a bill to be against liberty, as an unauthorized encroachment upon the personal rights of the citizens; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of the

people of this city that the co-operation of the Milwaukee Retail Liquor Dealers' Association was not required to help the police enforce the above law; and

Whereas, Brewery Workers' Union No. 9 is convinced that, because of the decisions and declarations of said Beer and Whisky Dealers' Association the prohibition movement in this city is furthered, and inasmuch as we are convinced that said association, under the cover of lawfulness and moral intentions, intends to further their private interests at the expense of the wage-earner; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Brewery Workers' Union No. 9 of Milwaukee, That we emphatically condemn the action of the above organization; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the press and to the Milwaukee Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.

Brewery Workers' Union No. 9,
 Otto P. Schulz, Secretary.

Trades Council Urges County Board as to Penny Lunches

Whereas, Investigation has proved that there are in the public schools of the city and county of Milwaukee many children who are suffering from an insufficiency of food; and

Whereas, All experienced educators agree that underfed and suffering children are in no condition for study and that instruction given to such children is almost wasted; and

Whereas, Statistics of disease and crime show that these ill-nourished and stunted children ultimately furnish inmates for our hospitals, jail and prisons, to no small extent; and

Whereas, A civilized community should hold itself responsible for the welfare of its rising generation, and unless it takes practical measures for their proper care and protection it will be punished for its cruel indifference by mental, physical and moral disease in its midst; and

Whereas, Private charity has proved itself inadequate to deal with this problem of the underfed little ones; and

Whereas, Supervisor George Moerschel of the Twelfth Assembly District introduced a resolution in the County Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee County, that five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) be set aside as an emergency fund for the purpose of purchasing food for the underfed school children that attend the public schools of Milwaukee county; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Federated Trades Council of the city of Milwaukee and its affiliated unions, That we endorse this humanitarian resolution and appeal to each and every member of the County Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee County, in the name of justice, righteousness and humanity, to pass it, thereby assisting the intellectual, physical and moral development of the underfed school children that attend the public schools of Milwaukee county; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the County Clerk of Milwaukee County, and published in the official papers of the Federated Trades Council.

Remove the Load!

"A heavy drag broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the drag was a load of merchandise, and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Monopolists."

"A crowd of men gathered about and began to clamor for relief. The man crushed by the drag. They stayed so long and discussed so long that the people finally created them into a Legislature."

"Then they came in a lot more men, called Political Economists, who decided that the man had always been so crushed;

it was his natural condition, and it was useless to talk of removing him."

"Other professors said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the drag—and so it went."

"Next, chairs were endowed in universities to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too many overproductive, on top of him; that even if he got out he could not walk because of lack of experience in walking."

"Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the stuff could be taken

Remove the Load!

It was his natural condition, and it was useless to talk of removing him."

"Other professors said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the drag—and so it went."

"Next, chairs were endowed in universities to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that he had too many overproductive, on top of him; that even if he got out he could not walk because of lack of experience in walking."

"Then came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the stuff could be taken

JOIN THE ORGANIZATION

This is an age of organization. Everything that amounts to anything is organized. And everybody who has any sense is organizing something or other—joins the organized effort in this life.

We want Socialism. We have organized to get it. There are nine millions of us. We have over five hundred representatives in the national parliaments of the world. We want a majority of the world. We have hundreds of papers (weeklies, monthlies and dailies), hundreds of speakers, thousands of workers, tons of literature. We want to convert the world. It is a big job. It will require systematic, organized, sustained effort.

Hence we must organize. And hence, if you want your work to count directly and constantly, you should join the Social-Democratic Party.

Sign the application for membership below, cut it out and send it, together with 50c to pay the dues, to the secretary of your local organization. Or mail your application and the fee to the address below. All necessary information, literature and instructions will be promptly sent to you.

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT,
 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis. Social-Democratic Party.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN
 State Headquarters, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, subscribe to the principles and endorse the platform and constitution of the Social-Democratic Party; and, renouncing allegiance to and severing all connection with all other parties, do hereby apply for membership in the Social-Democratic Party, and agree to pay the regular dues.

Name _____
 Address _____
 Occupation _____

Were you ever a member in this party before? _____

— 50c per copy and please the party organization.

Equal to Every Demand!

Don't hesitate to try anything in the line of FINE BAKING if you have a

Brand's Famous Cabinet Gas Range

The most convenient, labor-saving gas ranges made. Come in and look them over.

Prices from \$15.00 up. Connections Free.

P. J. LAVIES & CO.

"The Old Hardware Corner" Third and National Avenues

off; finally, that if his heart could be got right he need not have the weight taken off at all!

"And the Theologians secured a life job for centuries, just for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was."

"Finally a man came along and said: 'Why, take the stuff off and let the man go free.'"

"That man was a Socialist."

AT THE THEATERS

NEW STAR.
 The Star Show Girls company, which opens a week's engagement at the New Star theater tomorrow afternoon, bears the distinction of including in its roster the names of some of the best known stellar lights of the vaudeville stage. Baker and Lyon, James Dixon, Fay Odell, Nicodemus and White, Dew Adams, Anderson and Reynolds, Violet Moore and a singing and dancing chorus of thirty beautiful and graceful girls. The show opens with a musical burlesque entitled "The Seminary Maidens," which is a rip-roaring comedy interspersed with an endless number of tawful and catchy songs.

Siege of Jericho
 The Gregory and Newton Fire Works Company, producing the great outdoor spectacle, the Siege of Jericho, which is to be presented here starting Saturday, Aug. 7, and continuing up to and including Aug. 15, have complied with every historical detail connected with this tragic event, in portraying as accurately as possible the stirring events of that memorable time. These performances will be under the auspices of Battery A and Co. D of the Wisconsin National Guard, in a mammoth outdoor enclosure, located at corner of Thirtyfifth and Clybourn streets.

Detroit and Return \$5.00
 Only \$5.00 via Pere Marquette Line Steamers to Detroit and return, August 10th and 17th, good to return on or before August 27th. Dock 68 West Water street. Telephone Grand 717.

Let Me Have Your Next Order for Wood and Coal
 By giving me your order for fuel you not only get good coal and good weight, delivered by union teamsters, at the prevailing price—not a cent more—but will also help, without extra cost to you, the Social-Democratic press and party, who, in turn, are surely working for your best interest.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co., which furnishes the fuel, absolutely guarantees full weight and the best of quality. "Anything

Life and Fire INSURANCE

places A MANTLE OF PROTECTION around the home—it secures the future of the family against adversity. A postal or a telephone call will bring the facts.

Victor L. Berger
 Phone Grand 2394
 344 Sixth Street Milwaukee

Stationery Department

- Collection Cards**
 for Branches of the Social-Democratic Party. Price 35c per hundred, if called for; sent by mail, 40c per hundred.
- Lunch Signs**
 bearing the union label. Bear, Chicken, Deer, Duck, Goose, Hasenpfeffer, Rabbit, Spanferkel, Turkey. Price 15c each; two for 25c, postpaid.
- Orders On Treasurer**
 for Social-Democratic Branches. Bound, with stub, 100 in a book. Price 25c, postpaid.
- Postal Cards**
 Private Postal Cards to notify members of branch meetings. Price 35c per hundred; \$1.50 for five hundred.
- Illuminated Programs**
 Strictly union made; of our own original and striking designs, in dainty color effects. For dancers, graduating exercises, etc.
- Receipt Books**
 bearing the union label; 50 blanks in a book, 25c, postpaid.
- Receipt Books**
 bearing the union label; 100 blanks in a book, 25c, postpaid.
- Receipt Books**
 of smaller size; 50 blanks in a book. Price 10c, postpaid.
- Rent Receipts**
 bearing the union label; 100 blanks in a book—25c, postpaid.
- Schafkopf Score Cards**
 bearing the union label. Good for four players, 80 hands. Price 15c per doz., \$1.00 per hundred, if called for; by mail, 20c per doz., \$1.30 per hundred.

Social-Democratic Publishing Company
 342-44-46 Sixth St. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

A Thoroughly Modern Printery, Complete in its Mechanical Equipment—

No Job Too Small, None Too Large, for Us, and Promptness Is Our Motto

Job Printing

Commercial Stationery Books and Catalogues

The Craftsmen Employed Are Competent and Practical, Giving a Maximum Quality of Work at a Minimum Price

The Kind of Printing That Attracts Attention and Brings Results—Any Other Kind Is Clearly a Wanton Waste

The Co-operative Printery

Telephone Grand 2394 342-344 Sixth Street

1st NATIONAL BANK

Productive Savings

Every man wishes to protect himself and his family against the misfortunes that may come in the future. For this reason he denies himself some of the pleasures of the present and saves part of his earnings. It is a very good plan to teach the children to do this while they are young and learn easily by copying their elders. After savings have been created do not hoard them at home, where they may be stolen, but deposit them in this Bank, where they will be safe and will begin to earn for you.

The First National Bank of Milwaukee

1st NATIONAL BANK

Town Topics by the Town Crier

They do say that the floral parade was a frost.

The poor old Harvester scab hand had a hard time of it this week.

Homecomers found our streets in the same wretched condition that they have been all along since unlovely Dave Rose got the upper hand. Especially at Third street and Grand avenue was the result of the asphalt trust-Dave Rose-tax dodger administration apparent. A fine state of things to exhibit to outsiders!

Chicago street car men are about to strike. They have a union and

can make a collective demand for better conditions. The right to form a union is supposed to belong to American liberty—but it doesn't on the Beggs lines in Milwaukee. Mr. Beggs is a kindly gentleman who only believes in combination on the capitalistic side.

The Park Board met last Tuesday but did not act on the Weiley proposal for public bathing at the river near Folsom place bridge. Instead the matter was put over to next week to be looked into a little. This action is strange, to say the least. And summer is slipping away and the swimming season will before long be past.

Very craftily the administration aldermen have dropped the additional downtown franchises move for Beggs—for the time being. People have become stirred up by the agitation of the Social-Democrats for air-brakes, by the Social-Democratic franchise amendments, and by the railway commission report, and so it will be better to let the subject rest until the public is less alert. And to help allay public feeling, which has been rising pretty strong, Beggs himself had to make a move and announce new cars with air-brakes. Keep watching the gang, good people! Stay on guard.

Dave Rose vetoed the Weiley resolution asking for information from the Tax Commissioner in regard to red light property believed to represent flagrant tax dodging. The mayor said it was none of the council's business how property was taxed. That all the aldermen had to do was to approve or disapprove of the tax roll. Yet how can they vote intelligently if they have no right to information regarding the way in which various properties have been assessed! Dave is the "beatnest" framer-up of weird reasons that ever came down the pike. The veto has been referred to a committee.

For one thing, we must give the Catholic Citizen credit for getting out a relatively clean anti-Socialist edition. The usual clerical descent to filth-throwing was pleasantly

Let Wauwatosa Wake Up!

There was a small newspaper item floating round the Milwaukee papers last week to the effect that the so-called dike in Wauwatosa was to be drained, the embankment leveled and the space now occupied by the half-mile long sheet of water used for railway sidetracks and switches.

It was a small item because probably it was thought that it was a small matter. But it ought to be a big matter to the people of Wauwatosa and they ought to be up in arms over the thing.

The dike was constructed many years ago, when the village, now a city, was in its infancy. A strip a quarter of a block wide was marked off along the valley, an embankment built and water from the river above the village turned into it, and thus a fine water power was secured for the old saw-mill and the grist mill now standing in the center of the village. But the dike was more than a mere business proposition—it was a source of never-failing delight to the young people of the village—the successive young people for all the years that have flown. In summer it provided splendid bathing opportunities, and every early summer evening the farmer boys and the village boys congregated there for their swim. In summer also it afforded fishing for the youngsters and occasionally a little boating. And in winter a finer skating pond could not be found, then or now.

If this beautiful and useful asset

to the picturesqueness of Wauwatosa is lost to the people of that community, they will probably have their own slothfulness of mind to thank for it. Just when all other places are spending money to produce civic betterment, ornamentation and health and recreation utilities, Wauwatosa sleepily says nothing when the calamity herein outlined threatens her. Let her awaken. Let her ascertain just what the ownership of the dike consists in, and of her own rights with regard to it. Let her, if necessary, spend money to avoid the calamity, either in protecting her ownership rights, if such exist, or in procuring other land and trading it to the railroad for its sidetrack purposes. That done, then let Wauwatosa show a tardy appreciation of the utility of the dike.

Let it clean it up, protect it from water contamination from the county buildings, erect swimming houses for all the residents' (male, female, youth and adult), or a great natatorium building to span a part of the fine body of water. Let her provide for public skating and other healthful exercises in winter and surround the water with parking, seats, boat landings, and a special caretaker in charge all the time.

Wake up, Wauwatosa! Other communities would give thousands of dollars to have such a beauty spot as the dike is even now. Don't sit by and see it obliterated to your own hurt!

Frederic Heath.

absent. The families of Socialists were not aspersed and it was inferentially conceded that a man could be a Socialist and a clean man at the same time. This much we can acknowledge. On the other hand, it was filled with plenty of false witness, too numerous to be specified at just this present moment. It is not this we would call attention to here. What may be mentioned is the fact that the Citizen sets forth the claim that it is the great friend of the labor cause and that the church is likewise, and that therefore labor has no need to look to Socialism. And yet the Citizen refuses right along to use the union label, and there is the further fact that the Wiltzius Company, which publishes the Catholic Directory, has a very bad labor record and is still hostile to the printers and will not recognize the union. Talk may be all right, but works are more convincing. If the cause of labor is believed in, the best way to show it is to show it.

fronted with sights to bring the blush to their faces and to attack their natural feelings of decency. Drunkenness and boisterous conduct on the part of a certain element began to manifest itself Tuesday on the downtown streets, especially City Hall Square and Market street.

If the politicians who run Milwaukee cannot have a public affair for the city without a mixture of indecency and wide-open townism along with it, it is about time the decent element called a decided halt, no matter whether the hotel-keepers and street railway and the dives make less money or not.

Ruskin's Views

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

The Supreme Court

"It is easy to see in the exaltation of the Federal judiciary a survival of the old medieval doctrine that the king can do no wrong. In fact much the same attitude of mind which made monarchy possible may be seen in this country in our attitude toward the Supreme Court. As long as the people revered the king his irresponsible power rested on a secure foundation. To destroy the popular belief in his superior wisdom and virtue was to destroy the basis of his authority. Hence all criticism of the king or his policy was regarded as an attack on the system itself and treated accordingly as a serious political crime. There are indications . . . that popular faith in the infallibility of the Supreme Court has been much shaken in recent years. . . . It is but natural that the wealthy and influential classes who have been the chief beneficiaries of this system should have used every means at their command to exalt the Supreme Court and therefore secure general acquiescence in its assumption and exercise of legislative authority."—Prof. J. Allen Smith, University of Washington.

As soon as we begin to feel angry in argument we are no longer arguing for the sake of the truth, but for ourselves.—Carlyle.

"A LITTLE BROTHER OF THE RICH"
By Joseph Medill Patterson
Bound in cloth, postpaid, \$1.50

Get Upton Sinclair's Latest
"THE MONBY CHANGERS"
By Upton Sinclair
Cloth, postpaid, \$1.50

"The Uprising of the Many"
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL'S STUDY OF CO-OPERATION, PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

From the tyranny and corruption of the masters of the world, as exposed in "The Greatest Trust in the World" and "Lawless Wealth," Mr. Russell turns here to the constructive efforts of the workers of the world. Price \$2.50—THIS OFFICE.

Take Away the Goods

this week at prices that will make your Home-Coming doubly enjoyable. Every article, except contract goods, under the hammer of progressive energy

The carpenters begin their work promptly after Home-Coming to make improvements, for which we need the room, to accommodate our fall stock. There are hundreds of Suits, which can be worn until late in the fall, priced so low as to merit your attention. There are Boys' Wash Suits and there are Men's Furnishings that will appeal to your purse, while they are still right in style.

- | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|------------|
| Men's \$25.00 Suits, under the hammer. | \$17.75 | Men's 40c and 75c Negligee Shirts | 39c |
| Men's \$15.00 Suits, under the hammer. | \$9.75 | Men's 25c and 35c Suspenders | 17c |
| Men's \$1.50 Shirts, under the hammer. | \$1.15 | Men's 25c Boston Garters, under the hammer | 15c |

Boys' Wash Suits, Boys' Knee Pants and Boys' Suits GREATLY REDUCED

THE EYE-OPENER

LACHENMAIER & CO.

Men's Clothing Men's Furnishings Men's Hats

CORNER THIRD AND STATE STREETS

THE VANGUARD PAMPHLETS

The New Emancipation
BY POLITICUS. Every working man is only too glad to see a plan to better his condition. Show him the way with this reopener.

Socialism and the City
BY WINFIELD R. GAVLORD. The historical facts on the development of modern cities are here given in a compact way—easy to understand—just the thing you need to post up on.

Bebel On Trades-Unionism
A pamphlet on trades unions—translated from the speech of Bebel—and showing the necessity for the workers being organized industrially, as well as politically.

Letters to an American Farmer
BY CLIA VYON J. LAMB. This pamphlet has already stood the test as a fine propaganda work among farmers. It is written by a farmer.

Child Labor in the United States
BY IRA R. CROSS. A survey of the course of child labor as it exists in the country today. Full of verified facts on the subject.

Each of the Above, 5c a Copy
Twenty-five copies (your own selection), \$1.00; fifty copies, \$1.75; one hundred copies, \$2.75. Ask your dealer to get a hundred or more copies for distribution during the campaign. BEST AMMUNITION OUT!

THIS OFFICE, 344 Sixth St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE SECOND SOCIALIST POSTER IS NOW READY.

It is the same size as Poster No. 1, 10x26 inches, and GIVES THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS, AND SHOWS WHAT THE SHARE OF THE WORKERS IS IN THEIR PRODUCE. These figures are absolutely reliable, being prepared by a former statistician employed in the census bureau.

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

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

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

PRICE, POSTPAID: Single copies Five cents
Twelve copies Fifty cents
Twenty-five copies One dollar
One hundred copies Three dollars

For Sale at the Office of the Social-Democratic Herald.

PRICE: Five Cents a Copy; special rates for quantities of not less than 25 copies.

Address all orders to the Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Poster No. 1, shows the comparative strength in Numbers and in wealth of three great classes in this country into which capitalism has divided the people. Other posters to follow. Prices the same in all cases.

NEW STAR SAT. DAILY
Com. Sunday Matinee, Aug. 8

A FEAST OF FOLLY! THE STAR SHOW GIRLS
A Two-Act Musical Creation
An Assemblage of Beauties That Makes Everybody Sit Up and Take Notice—A Galaxy of Artists—Costly and Dazzling Scenery—Magnificent Gowns

DID YOU EVER HEAR OF Franz's Summer Garden
It is at the Corner of Locust and Buffum Sts.

Just a Nice Cool Spot, where you can take your Refreshments under big shady trees

Concert Every Sunday Afternoon and Evening
Ladies and Gentlemen Cordially Invited
Respectfully yours, MAX FRANZ

PABST PARK

ONLY AMUSEMENT RESORT IN THE CITY

MAYR'S FAVORITE MILWAUKEE BAND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
HIRSCHHORN'S TYROLEAN SINGERS

GREAT CARVER SHOW SEE MISS LORENZ the Swimmer and DIVING GIRL, Prof. ALLEN'S TRAINED POLAR BEARS, the High-Diving HORSES, and the Lost Fisherman

Daily at 8 P. M. Special Matinees Friday, Saturday and Sunday Afternoons.
Ladies Admitted to Park Free Friday Afternoons. Dancing Tues. Wed. Saturday and Sunday Evenings. Admission 10c; Children Under 12, Accompanied by Parents, Free.

TAKE THIRD STREET ON MILWAUKEE-NORTHERN CARDS

Saturday, 7c; 7c—Edge's of Columbus Place Sunday, Aug. 8—8th Street's Place

MACHINISTS' DAY

AT THE Social-Democratic Base Ball Park
Cor. Howell and Russell Aves. (South Side)

Following Socialist Teams Will Play
S.-D. Heralds vs. 17th Ward S.D.
Coming Nations vs. 21st Ward S.D.

Tomorrow One Admission 15c
Grand Stand 10c Extra

Aug. 8th

First Game 2:15 P. M.
Second Game 3:45 P. M.

NOW LET US ALL TURN OUT AND GIVE THE MACHINISTS A GRAND RECEPTION BRING THE LADIES

If You Want to Enjoy Yourself, Don't Fail to Attend

A WARNING.
Many of the newspapers of the state are publishing the stereotyped plate matter that is being sent out by the paid attorneys of the municipal monopolies on public ownership. These articles are written against municipal ownership. They purport to be reports from different cities where municipal ownership has been a "dismal and horrible failure." Many, if not all of these reports are either misrepresentations or absolute lies. In case any of the comrades get into a controversy over these alleged reports, write to the headquarters, and we will try to supply you with the facts.

In some cases these "awful failures" of municipal ownership are reported from towns that never had any municipal plant at all.

We are watching these fellows and will nail their lies as fast as they come out, and as fast as we have time to look that way. So, comrades, be on your guard against these misrepresentations.

A Wage Existence!
In cold and heat
We all must work
So we can earn
Our bread and meat
Just bread and meat
To make us strong
Enough to work
In cold and heat.
—Celia Bernstein, in N. Y. Times.

"It is impossible to calculate the moral mischief that mental lying has produced in society."

UNION BREAD.
The following downtown restaurants use union-label bread:
Jacobs, Third and State streets.
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward Bank.
Miller Cafe, East Water and Mason streets.
Moll & Thane, East Water and Michigan streets.
Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street, between East Water street and Broadway.
Albion Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street, opposite Schubert theater.
Walter's Restaurant, 260 Third st.

Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers, and let them know why you buy there.

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.