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Workingmen of Milwaukee You Form the American Vanguard

ROR many years the ruling classes of Europe taught their dependents, the working people, that the noblest human sentiment was "patriotism," that is, the "love of their native country." By this the rulers meant the love of institutions, which preserved their power over the working class, and defended them against encroachments from the governments of other lands.

This fetish worked well for a long time. It was deeply seated in the minds and hearts of the common people. The peasants in the country, and the workers in the towns, were always ready to take up arms against those who were born on the other side of some arbitrary geographical line.

They were always willing to rush to glory and the grave in defense of institutions in which they could have no possible interest except to overthrow and destroy them.

The poor clods who thus, from servile deference to their masters, the possessing classes, exposed themselves to suffering and death, never for a moment stopped to ask themselves the question: Of what concern are all these matters to us?

Why should we French or English or German commoners fight among ourselves, and kill each other about the claims of Stuart or of Orange; of Bourbon or Bonaparte; of the Roman pope or the Lutheran king?

Or, why should we, the common people, fight and bleed and die for the purpose of acquiring markets for the millionaire manufacturers, while we could use these products to much better advantage for ourselves, or for our wives and children?

Singularly enough, such thoughts for ages never occurred to the working people.

They had always toiled and fought and suffered for matters in which they had no real interest. For them it was considered dangerous and sinful and rebellious to think of anything else.

They had been told that "law and order" demanded that they should be exploited, and they should die for their exploiters if they so commanded.

And the "holy church" incessantly repeated the old chant that such was the will of God.

Not until sixty or seventy years ago there arose in Europe men of great science and deep understanding, who raised a clarion note of protest against this hellish fraud.

These men pointed out to the working people that the interests of all working classes, French, German, English, American, were one and the same. These men exhorted and entreated the working people of all nations no longer to let themselves be divided by arbitrary ge-

ographical lines, by river or mountains and by the conflicting interests of their masters, but to regard themselves as of one class, one brotherhood.

These men called out: "Proletarians of all the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains!"

"No longer fight the battles of men whose very interest is to keep you slaves; but fight for yourselves, for the right to the full products of your toil. Join in the struggle for the abolition of class!"

The working people of France were the first to heed the call.

They declared boldly: If the old "law and order" demanded their exploitation and their misery, they were going to establish a new law and a new order.

They threw off the long-cherished superstition that they were slaves of the rich and powerful, by the "will of God."

These workmen determined that if that had been the will of God in time past, then God should make a new will.

And that they would help Him make it. And that they, the working people, would be the executors of the new will of God.

Progressive workingmen of other enlightened countries of Europe—especially Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Austria, England, etc., were soon of the same opinion, and they formed great political parties—Social-Democratic parties.

And they also formed great unions in every civilized nation to

protect themselves against the aggressions of their former unrestrained masters. Trade unions were first organized in England. However, today Germany leads in trades unionism.

Nor did they stop at forming mere trades unions, and building political parties to seize upon the political power, but they also formed co-operative societies for the purpose of production and distribution.

So successful have these workingmen's political parties become, that in Germany, for instance, the party of the workmen, the great Social-Democracy, has polled by far the largest vote of any other party in Germany. And were the law of Germany the same as in the United States, namely, that officers could be elected by a plurality of the votes polled, the Socialists of Germany could probably today elect the chief executive of the nation, become the masters of the military power, and enforce their just demands above all opposition.

And the workingmen are almost as successful in Austria and in France, and have made tremendous headway in England and in the Scandinavian countries.

The first of May each year has been fixed upon by the workmen of Europe as a day when they should universally and publicly protest against the industrial system which oppresses and crushes them.

On that day, by parades, public meetings and eloquent speeches, they voice their protest and de-

mand shorter hours and "reform."

And they do not stop at these. Their cry is "complete reform."

They want to abolish the present capitalist system and put in its place universal co-operation, the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, the Socialist commonwealth.

The workingmen in Europe extend sympathies across the sea to the American workmen and say to them, "Unite with us!"

"You, of America, who work with hand and brain for wages, belong to the proletariat the same as we do."

"The rate of your wages is fixed by the same economic laws which govern ours. You cannot by the old methods long carry on the unequal struggle with labor-saving machinery and all-powerful combinations of capital without being reduced to a condition of direct want."

"You also must make a supreme effort to seize upon the political and economic power. You are not hampered as we are by old customs which restrict the powers of the people. In your country the ballot is supreme and you have no excuse for not seizing upon power immediately, since you are in the great majority."

But alas! the American workingmen have heretofore closed their ears to this heroic call from across the sea.

The American workmen had been taught by the protected manufacturers in Pittsburgh and elsewhere to believe that they were "better men" and "more intelligent" than the laborers of Ger-

many or France. Therefore—by some queer logic—they should be more willing to be exploited by the capitalist class.

But, queer as it seems, many foolish American workmen believed it, and believe it still.

And Mr. Sam Gompers and others of the same type are trying to keep them in that belief.

We Americans have another Labor Day, the first Monday of September. On this day trade unions meet and parade. And in some cities they still meet and parade before reviewing stands filled with scheming and corrupt politicians, whose every instinct and interest is with the enemies of the working class.

These miserable prostitutes in their speeches to the workmen congratulate them that they are not like their brethren in Europe, rebellious against their employing exploiters; that they refuse to entertain "foreign ideas."

And, above all things, that they are not Socialists.

Yet in some cities the American workingmen listen and wag their heads approvingly—not knowing what gruesome idiots they are thereby making of themselves.

But mark! that sort of thing has passed for Milwaukee! and it is rapidly passing in all other American cities. On Labor Day no scurvy politician reviews or addresses the marching workmen of this city; no battist handkerchiefs are waved at the men from the palaces of the rich; no Civic Federation leader approves; no traitors to labor's cause sanction the labor demonstration.

A new day has dawned for Milwaukee and it is soon coming for all other cities.

Why?

Because the men who join in the procession are making their demonstration, not as servile cringers at the feet of capital, but as men who are heroically demanding the recognition of the rights of their class.

Not the right to a few cents more pay per day of the product of their labor, but to ALL the product of their toil.

Our Milwaukee organized workingmen know that men can gain the full product of their labor only by becoming the owners of the means of production. Hence they inscribe this demand upon their banners.

Hence they have built up the Social-Democratic party. They vote for it and will fight for it—if necessary.

All hail! you workmen and working women of Milwaukee—you form the American vanguard of the greatest and most beneficial revolution this world has ever seen.

Victor L. Berger

Labor Day In Strike Times

By May Wood Simons

LABOR DAY this year should have particular significance to the workers of America. For two years the country has been struggling under an industrial depression.

Through two desperate winters great numbers of the workers, not only in this country, but in every Euro- country, have faced all the distress and hardships of out-of-work and short-time.

Some workers must have read the meaning of this stagnation in industry.

Now the country has entered on a period that follows every such panic: a time of strikes and labor difficulties; a time when the ruling powers call out troops and shoot men who attempt to secure living conditions.

Over a year ago the financial papers of the country, the organs of the capitalists, commented on the fact that so far they had made all wage reductions and made all adjustments without arousing the workers to strike.

Within the past two months more than 50,000 men have been involved in large strikes and thousands more in smaller ones. This includes the 20,000 hatters, the 8,000 at McKees Rocks, the 5,000 at Butler, the 2,000 at Kenosha, the 10,000 at Philadelphia and the 3,000 at Evansville.

For two weeks the 12,000 street car men of Chicago have been discussing a strike.

Their fight for a clean city and

What Lincoln Said

"I hold, if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all of the eating and none of the work. He would have made them with mouths only and no hands, and if He had ever made another class, that He had intended should do all of the work and none of the eating. He would have made them without mouths and with all hands."—Abraham Lincoln.

The cold weather is not far off, and soulless capitalism has the same old grip on the coal supply and you must pay its heavy tribute if you want to keep from freezing. A vote for a capitalist party candidate is a certificate that you are satisfied with the thievery of the present system.

A list of the Milwaukee Social-Democrats in office is herewith given:

In the Wisconsin Legislature.

Senate—
Winfield R. Gaylord, Sixth Milwaukee district.

Assembly—
E. J. Berner, Ninth Assembly district.

Frank J. Weber, Sixteenth Assembly district.

In Milwaukee Common Council.

Aldermen at Large—
Emil Seidel (elected by city at large).

Ward Aldermen—
Herby Ries, Ninth ward.

William J. Koch, Tenth ward.

Edmund T. Melms, Eleventh ward.

Max Grass, Twelfth ward.

Louis J. Arnold, Seventeenth ward.

Jacob Rummel, Nineteenth ward.

August Strehlow, Twentieth ward.

Chas. P. Weisley, Twenty-first ward.

William Hassmann, Twenty-second ward.

In Milwaukee County Board.

Frank Bonnes, Ninth district.

George Muesing, Tenth district.

James Sheehan, Eleventh district.

George Moerschel, Twelfth district.

Arthur Urbanek, Fifteenth district.

Charles Jeske, Sixteenth district.

(The Socialists have now six out of the sixteen members of the county board.)

In Milwaukee School Board.

(Elected at Large.)
Mrs. Victor L. Berger.

Frederic Heath.

Henry Raueh.

Mrs. C. B. Whittall.

Justices of the Peace.

Richard Elsner, Sixth district.

Richard Bayer, Eighth district.

Carl P. Dietz, Ninth district.

Constables.

B. Landowski, Sixth district.

George Kirschner, Eighth district.

Herman Kamitz, Ninth district.

Milwaukee Jury Commission.

Charles V. Schmidt. (The commission consists of three members.)

Milwaukee Trade School Committee.

John J. Handley (one of five members).

Metropolitan Park Commission.

Charles B. Whittall, John Reichert. (Eleven members in all.)

Milwaukee Charter Convention.

Socialist Members—Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Emil Seidel, Winfield R. Gaylord, Edmund T. Melms, Frederic Heath, Charles B. Whittall, James Sheehan, Thomas Feeley, Frank J. Weber, Carl P. Dietz, John J. Handley, Charles Jeske, Albert J. Welch, Richard Elsner, and Jacob Rummel. The Republicans have twenty-two members, the Democrats eleven, the Prohibitionists one.

1909--LABOR DAY--1909

An Ancient Strike

WHILE rummaging in ancient books for some special information about the Roman republic, I happened on a passage from Livy which gives an account of the first strike recorded in history, as far as I know. The strike was engineered at Rome 310 years B. C., and the account referred to will be found in book 9, chapter 39. The story runs as follows:

The public pipers, or flautists, a part of the religious establishment, called a strike and then left Rome and went to Tybur, a nearby town, because the censor had forbidden them to feast and carouse in the Temple of Jupiter, which had always been their prerogative. There was now nobody to furnish the music at the sacrifices and festivals. The people, with pious concern, feared that the wrath of the gods would fall upon them. The senate sent messengers to Tybur to try to prevail on the musicians to return. The strikers held out. Then the Tyburites tried to persuade them, but with no more success. The astute citizens, however, knowing the weakness of the Roman pipers, hit on a plan. They feasted them and plied them with old wine until they were as drunk as lords. They then bundled them into carts and sent them back to Rome. When they woke up next morning they found themselves in the forum. The people flocked around them and welcomed them with delight; for no pipers, no religion. The citizens urged them to go to their usual duties. The pipers agreed to do so if their old privileges of carousing in the temple and masquerading on the streets nine days in the year were allowed them. Their demands were granted and the strikers returned to work. There is no mention made of a walking delegate, but it is gratifying to know that the first strike recorded in history resulted in a victory for the strikers.—C. W. Pafflow, in *Typographical Journal*.

What Social-Democrats in Office are Doing

MILWAUKEE Social-Democrats, in yearly increasing numbers, have been upholding the labor cause and fighting for labor ideals in constructive legislative work, since the memorable election in April, 1904, when nine aldermen; four supervisors, two justices and two constables were elected by the rising young party of the working class.

The work in the various legislative branches, state and local, has been painstaking, thorough and full of the fire of conquest.

They have caucused on all important measures, and their floor work has been careful, tactful and conscientious. With their eyes on the "end-aim," they have met the barriers and the problems of the immediate present in a way that has filled the opposition with awe and even secret admiration. Their absolute integrity has led more than one citizen to say: "This measure must be good, for the Social-Democrats are for it!"

The last session of the Wisconsin Legislature presented a peculiar field for the Social-Democrats to work in. Reversing the time-honored order in American politics, the senate was the progressive branch and the Assembly the home of the reactionaries and corporation scalawags. Senator Gaylord found the senate in control of the declining LaFollette movement and so was able to accomplish things both directly and by indirection. Just now the state is stirred up over the fight being made by the water power corporations to protect their "rights," and this salutary row was begun by the Socialist senator early in the session, through a report on the waterfalls of the state made by the geology department of

the state university at his request. Midst adverse conditions Assemblymen Berner, Brockhausen and Weber ably fought their way.

An improved child labor bill was secured.

An investigation of the unemployment by the labor commissioner was ordered and is now in progress.

An eight hour law on public buildings was enacted.

The \$250,000 bond required before a case can be appealed to the supreme court—designed to discourage injured workmen from appealing their damage suits—was wiped off the law books.

Bad features of the election laws were changed.

Contractors of sky-scrapers were forced to put floorings in during course of construction to safeguard the lives of iron workers.

The first attempt was made for a minimum wage to be paid by all public service corporations.

To this must be added mention of the successful fight in the previous legislature made by the Socialists for eight hours for the dangerously overworked telegraphers throughout the state. The bill became a law in spite of a powerful railroad lobby and thus 3,000 telegraphers were made jubilant, although the capitalist courts were later swung into line against them. The Socialists also secured a full-crew law, by which no trains can now run short handed. They secured a valuable blow-off law and various others to safeguard men at their work. They got some bad laws killed. One was killed that limited the damages a killed workman's family might recover to \$2,000. Thanks to the Socialists they may now recover up to \$10,000. They wiped out the requirement that a workman must give a bond of \$50 before he could sue a city for damages.

They fought for legal aid for the poor, public ownership of water courses, state insurance for the workers, etc.—there is no end to the list of measures.

In the Milwaukee council the presence of the Socialists has also had a most marked effect on the work of the old party men. Comical as it may sound, the fact remains that many measures proposed by the first Social-Democrats to enter the council have in later sessions been actually reintroduced by Republicans and Democrats, simply because the Socialists have so educated the public that the other fellows must show some progressive work or stand to lose their hides more and more at each recurring election.

And the Socialists have not been jealous a bit. Results are what they are after.

The Milwaukee council contains thirty-five members, yet the ten Socialists have strength enough to control the financial situation to the extent that not a bond can be issued without their approval.

They put up a fight that forced the electric light monopoly to reduce their charge for street lighting from \$69 and \$81 to \$65; and their hard fighting has been a powerful factor in passing the municipal lighting proposition.

The Socialists have made powerful railway companies come down off their high horses.

They have worked powerfully to prevent the administration from giving away more of the people's streets to the street railway.

They forced one street railway company to give the people a three-cent fare.

The Social-Democrats have relentlessly fought the contract system in public work—the source of a vast amount of municipal corrup-

A Wrong System
Hitherto it is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being. They have enabled a greater population to live the same life of drudgery and imprisonment, and an increased number of manufacturers and others to make large fortunes.—John Stuart Mill.

Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

To eat, or be eaten—that is the question, under the capitalist system.

Every organized worker should not be content unless he is in line on Labor Day.

All the world's a stage, and all the people merely players, payers, preyers or slayers!

Now that the north pole has been discovered by an American the question arises: Will it belong to the United States or to Standard Oil?

These are prosperous times—for some. The steel-trust's net earnings for a year amount to between eighty and ninety millions of dollars.

That capitalism is the enemy of the home and of the family life is well shown by the government's figures: One divorce to every twelve marriages.

People have been fighting each other for a living about long enough. They are weary of the game. They want to fight side by side for a living—for all.

There is one kind of "dividing up" the Socialists do believe in. They would like to divide up a little of their common sense with the rank and file of old party voters.

Six hundred millions of dollars was squandered last year by the big nations of Europe and America, with Japan added, to maintain their big navies. Nations must go heavily armed in these days of "Civilization." And the workers bear the burden of it all!

The new religion will not attempt to reconcile people to present wrongs by the promise of future compensation, says President Eliot. Then capitalism will have little use for it. At the present day capitalism supports the churches, because they tell the work victims to be patient.

Samuel Gompers met the humiliation of his life in the International Trade Union congress, in France. His suicidal policies as leader of the American labor forces were easily seen through by the European labor men. They challenge him to show why labor in the United States is doing nothing with its free ballot, why it has not sent Socialists to the national congress, as has been done in every industrial country of the old world.

A Labor Temple for Milwaukee

Last week there was a total of \$13,550 subscribed. This week the total is \$13,900. This is a gain of \$350 for the week. Of this amount about \$10,600 has been paid in. As the price of the lot was \$12,500, only a balance of about \$1,900 remains to be paid. Just the moment this money is forthcoming, it will be turned over to the owner of the mortgage and the lot will be free of debt. Then building will commence.

Now, why not rush this thing to completion? There are dozens of comrades and friends who have promised to take a total of more than three times the amount remaining. We cannot, therefore, accommodate all who contemplated investment. If you are one of those, you had better send in your subscription at once by return mail. First come, first served. We cannot undertake to make specific promises to anyone to reserve stock. Why not finish it up this week?

When this project was first started many of our good old comrades shook their heads dubiously and felt greatly alarmed about the early success of such a great venture. But the Social-Democratic movement is growing, and as it grows it demands bigger and greater things all the time. The new venture means an investment of about \$50,000. Nothing running anywhere near as high as that in cost has ever been ventured by the party before. Yet, all things considered, there is no reason to feel astonished at the rapidity with which money is being raised for the new building.

We have made many inquiries concerning the rates of rent paid in this vicinity, and find that they

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"Thou Shalt Not Eat Bread In the Sweat of Another's Face"

By William Henry Ferber
(Written for the HERALD.)

Every male adult between the ages of 20 and 45 should become a producer and work like ants and bees during the sunny hours of bright days only, it would not be necessary to work during the inclement and stormy weather, and during the declining years of life, nor would it be then necessary to spend the declining years of a decrepit age in poverty, suffering and want.

If every young woman should be educated to be of use to the world, and render some useful service to mankind, and to the community in which she lived, and to the best of her ability perform some useful avocation, whether in the arts, professions, or in the simple performance of her household duties, this world would be a garden spot, and every house would be a treasure-house and a hive filled with sweets for the stormy days, and the winter of want. If every able-bodied person should give ten years of service to the production of wealth (or she) could produce enough, if economically administered, to last during the remaining years of life.

"Thou shalt not eat bread in the sweat of another's face."

ply passed it on as God's heritage to mankind, and as man's heritage to posterity. Those who dwell here now will pass it on to the children of today and to the children of tomorrow and to generations yet unborn.

What right had Alexander to all the known world of his day? None whatever. What right had Napoleon Bonaparte to wade through human blood to thrones, and depose God's heritage to man? None whatever. What right has Rockefeller to all the oil? What right has Harriman to all the railroads and waterways? What right has Baer to all the coal? What right has Weyerhaeuser to all the timber? What right has Patton to all the wheat and bread? What right has Armour to all the meat?

I leave it for you, the producers of the wealth of this earth, to answer these questions. Did God create all these things for the present breed of kings of finance, or was it His heritage for all mankind who shall dwell upon this earth? And if it is the heritage of mankind, then what right have these thieves who have robbed us of our heritage? I demand that you answer this question.

If you workers, who are plodding on alone, knew as much as ants, you would organize into bodies, into unions, or colonies, and whip these monsters, as African ants drive elephants and tigers. And if you knew as much as bees, you would drive out the drones, from your hives, and starve them to death at the beginning of winter.

If you were as humane as cranes, you would be kind enough to provide for the aged, and those of the human family who are unable to any longer provide for themselves.

If you knew as much as hogs, or even as much as geese, you would protect your own young offspring from peril; for hogs and geese as well as other animals and birds will fight for the protection for their young broods.

But you do not know as much as beasts and you do not care as much as birds, to protect your young. If you did know as much as beasts or birds you would protect your children from the greed of capitalism.

If you working people would organize into an industrial and political union, you could conquer the earth and own it. You could obtain freedom for yourselves and for posterity, and your children would not be enslaved and ground up in the slave mills by the captains of industry, who own the courts, control congress, direct the police, the army and navy, and the police.

Your republican president whom you elected last fall is the willing tool of the republican captains of industry, and kings of finance.

Your democratic and republican congressmen whom you elected by your votes have remained true to the bosses who selected and nominated them.

When you are starving for bread, and strike for a larger slice of bread, a better coat, or for better conditions, your bosses refuse; and if you dare show fight as do starving dogs, you will get your heads clubbed by brutal, degenerate policemen, or be shot by the militia, for daring to ask for what you have produced.

And yet you workmen claim to be intelligent, courageous men.

Well, you are neither courageous nor intelligent.

When your Labor-Day parade is over go out into the country and sit down on an ant hill and think about something. Well, just think about crushing ants or smashing the ants, union, or breaking up their work shop, or about starving them into submission, by supporting them. Well, you won't have long to wait, if you tackle a good big ant hill. If you are not satisfied after quitting the ants, go and buy a live of bees and carry them out into a stubble field or desert, and after you have carried them out there, take a stick and poke them and eject them from their home as did the hired thugs of the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado, or even as did the thugs of the Illinois Steel Corporation when they ejected the people of

Jones Island in Milwaukee, and Mr. Worker, you won't have time to tell the little honey bees: "YOU CAN'T COME BACK!"

No, sir! They will SHOW YOU, even tho' they are not Missouri bees, or African ants.

Mr. Workman, you and I have not the courage of insects, or of bees, or birds; and you have not as much intelligence as the beasts, or the birds, or the insects, of which I have written. You know how to protect your homes against pests of flies

The Sad Case of Sloppy

By Robert Hueter

(Written for the HERALD.)

HE Reverend Father Phelan writes editorially in his *Western Watchman* on "Sloppy Women."

He speaks of the "growth of gangs of lawless Catholic ruffians." He tells us that "they fill our jails workhouses and penitentiaries." He then asserts "the chief culprit in all this terrible demoralization is the sloppy Catholic mother."

"When she was young and unmarried she dressed well," he says, "had a good figure, belonged to societies and never missed Mass. But then there were young men to see and perhaps to please."

"Well, they find their life-partners and get married. They are good Catholics as long as their good dresses last. Some who can procure new clothes are good Catholics until the first baby is born. Then they neglect their waist-line and become sloppy."

"Sloppy does not go to Mass. Sloppy has no Sunday clothes. Sloppy's husband begins to neglect Mass."

"Sloppy is not seen around the priest's house until the boy is in the hands of the police, and then she has a tale of woe to tell of her drunken husband and her wild and reckless sons. It is too late. Priests are not policemen, and they cannot watch the street to keep dissolute Catholics off them."

"But Sloppy comes with a more terrible tale of woe and disaster: one of her daughters has gone off and got married by a squire or done worse. Sloppy for the first time turns to God and wants a Mass said for her wayward girl. Too late."

"Priests are not detention officers and theirs is not the work of female reformation. We do not think that much can be done for Sloppy or her children. They are both a disgrace to the Catholic world."

Too late? No, not too late, Reverend Father. Not much can be done for Sloppy and her children.

In fact, Father, if it is too late to save Sloppy, then millions and millions of the poverty stricken of all lands must go to Hell.

I used to live in Archie Road among thousands of poor Catholics. I used to think them somewhat more "sloppy" and degenerate than other people. But I soon learned

Ignorance

MACHINISTS' Journal: Ignorance has two constant allies—superstition and jealousy.

Every new idea, every step forward in the world's progress has met this trio of the old world. Ignorance has denied, superstition has feared, jealousy has fought every advancement.

"The discoverers of new arts and sciences," says Disraeli, "have hardly ever lived to see them adopted by the world."

Not progress alone, but virtue itself has been persecuted.

Socrates paid the death penalty for one of the offenses that his intelligence and virtue.

It required courage in those days to think.

It has always required courage to be honest.

Ignorance is often powerful, it is always cruel.

Knowledge has had a hard fight for existence.

Albert the Great, the godfather of the phonograph, spent thirty years creating a machine that gave forth vocal sounds, while Thomas Aquinas demolished in thirty seconds.

and mosquitos and against parasites, which destroy your fruits. But you tolerate the drones of society, to devour the food which you have produced and which rightfully belongs to your family, and you tolerate PARASITES, human parasites, to suck out your life-blood, just as meekly as beggars allow life to live upon their bodies.

Wake up and think, for the tide of Socialism is setting in, and get ready for the new era—dawn of a new civilization.

that poor Protestants, poor Germans, poor Italians, poor Jews were no less "sloppy."

And I learned also that Catholics and Protestants, men and women of all nationalities, dressed decently and lived decently WHEN THEY HAD THE MEANS.

This woman is not "sloppy" because she is a Catholic, but because she is in poverty. She and her kind are condemned to life in slums—degraded by merciless poverty and heart broken by a never-ending struggle with want.

She is a type. She is the bruised, battered and crucified victim of modern society. To place upon her poor head all blame for her condition is a black and wicked thought.

In this proud country millions of strong, fine Irish workmen and women are condemned to want. Their hours of labor are long; their wages small; their burdens heavy. Yet it is their labor which has built our railroads, erected our cities and

created the wealth of the world and fashioned our palaces. They have THEY AND THEIR CHILDREN STARVE.

They are victims—victims of industrial wrong, of financial piracy and of political treason.

Thieving landlordism and political tyranny drove Sloppy and her litter of babies from the rich, green earth of good old Ireland. They fled to America and here they find thieving landlordism and capitalist tyranny, robbing, impoverishing and ruining.

And, Reverend Father, have you no words with which to condemn this thieving landlordism and capitalist tyranny? Why is it that the rich and powerful escape that wrath which you pour forth in such volume upon the poor Catholic mother and her little ones?

I can't remember that Jesus ever condemned the poor, the weary and heavy laden or even the sinful Magdalene.

He had hard words for the rich and powerful, for whited sepulchres and hypocrites, for the oppressors of widows and orphans, yet in all His ministry there is never one word to indicate that to the Hell which Sloppy and her children endure on this earth another should be added in the world to come.

Her dear lad became a drunkard, a bruiser and a criminal; her little daughter a prostitute and street walker. And I ask that that misery and punishment enough without adding to her anguish the awful condemnation: "Too late, too late?"

whenever he wanted it, so that he would not be compelled to beg, to worry, to bow before obstinate and haughty corporation officials?"

"Oh, that would be impossible!" they chimed in. "Why there are five thousand men in this small town now who can not find a job, and if they were all put to work there would be nothing for anybody to do!" they continued.

They went on to tell me that it took rich men to establish works, and to employ men, and that the trouble was there was not enough of rich men to do this.

Well, I then asked them if there was one man rich enough to do it whether it could be done. Yes, they thought that quite possible. I then suggested that I believed Uncle Sam was the man for that place, and that the Socialists were in favor of making the rich old uncle do his duty.

I further explained that under capitalism Taft was logical when he said "God only knows what a starving man out of employment is to do," that under capitalism Uncle Sam is not allowed to see that his nephews and nieces are provided with work, because it interferes with the private graft of a few favored ones.

cial-Democrats had been defeated there would have been plenty of news in the daily papers. Special elections were held in three districts, according to European papers that are coming to hand, viz., at Genoa, Ostiglia and Nevara. In all three districts the Socialists routed the combined opposition and pled big votes. Thus the total membership of the Socialists in the parliament of Italy has increased to forty-four.—Ex.

Commercialism

"A lady asks: 'From whence comes the false hair with which the fashionable women of the day swathe their heads so profusely?' If the lady could see the hairless female skulls now decaying in graves her questions would be answered.—Ex.

A colossal Bust of J. J. Hill has been erected in Seattle. In view of the many men and things he is reputed to have busted it is difficult to think of a more appropriate memorial to him.—Farm, Stock and Home.

"The United States," says Prof. Giddings, "stands for thievery, and that by a gang of thieves worse than those Christ drove out of the temple."

Ralph Easley, promoter of the National Civic Federation and chairman of that body, has gone to Europe. The dispatches say that while abroad Easley will confer with Samuel Gompers and an effort will be made to establish the Civic Federation policies in the leading European nations. We can see their "finish!"

The Socialists of Germany are holding their annual-convention at Leipzig. The report of the officers show that the dues-paying membership has increased from 552,828 to 571,056. The women's organization increased from 20,458 to 62,259, more than double. The total membership is 663,309, against 450,723 in the year.

The United States steel corporation is now endeavoring to chase out of its plants the workers in all mines.

"THE MILLS OF MAMMON," a novel by James H. Brower, is the hottest story ever. YOU WANT THIS BOOK. It digs to the roots of our social sinning—exposes the WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC in words that burn, and goes after INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY in a way that will delight you IF YOUR BLOOD IS RED.

For the next 30 days we will accept orders for this book at \$1.00 per copy, and pay to your state secretary to per cent on all business secured in your state.

If you haven't the money today write us asking that we reserve a copy for you. We will hold it until October 15, which time "The Mills of Mammon" goes on sale with the regular trade at \$1.50 the copy—and this offer will be withdrawn. Send us the addresses of your friends, and we will forward advertising matter.

P. H. MURRAY & COMPANY, Joliet, Ill.

Italy For Socialism

ITALY is marching forward to Socialism in a manner that is attracting the attention of the leading politicians and newspapers in Europe. Not only did the Italians nearly double their membership in parliament at the last general election, but in by-elections held since they scored one triumph after another. The very latest demonstration in this respect occurred in the early part of this month and was not mentioned in Associated Press dispatches, although if the So-

The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Morrie England"

(Continued from last week.)

The last refuge of Gradgrind, when he is beaten by Socialistic argument, is the assertion that human nature is incapable of good. But this is not true. Men instinctively prefer light to darkness, love to hate, and good to evil.

The most selfish man would not see a fellow-creature die or suffer if he could save him without personal cost or risk.

Only a lunatic would wantonly destroy a harvest or poison a well, unless he might thereby reap some personal advantage.

It is clear, therefore, that men will do good for its own sake; but they will not do evil except with the hope of gain. And this may be said of the lowest and the basest types of mankind.

"Miserable theory"—says Carlyle—"miserable theory than that of money on the ledger being the primary rule for empires, or for any higher entity than city owls, and their mice-catching, cannot be pronounced."

Major Burke, of the Wild West, told me one day that on the prairies the cowboys went about finger on trigger, ever on the qui vive for an ambush. If a leaf stirred they fired, if a twig snapped they fired; and in about five cases out of a hundred they shot an Indian.

This is the state in which men live under a competitive commercial system. It is war. The hand of every man is against every man's hand. Men move finger on trigger, and fire at the falling of a leaf. But in a Socialistic state of society they would no more go armed and in fear of their fellow-creatures than did the Wild West cowboys in London.

It is no use arguing whether or not man is bad by nature, and without respect to circumstances. Man is a creature of circumstances.

The question asked is whether human nature is bad. We must begin by asking under what circumstances? Will a peach tree bear peaches? Yes, if planted in good soil and against a south wall. Will a rose tree flourish? Not if you set it in an ash-heap and exclude the light and air. Is a river a beautiful and a wholesome thing? Yes, when it is fed by the mountain streams, washed by the autumn rains, and runs over a pebbly bed, between grassy meadows decked with water lilies, fringed with flowering rushes, shaded by stately trees; but not when it is polluted by city sewers, stained by the refuse of filthy dye-works and chemical works; not when its bed is slime, its banks ashes, and when the light falling upon it is the flaring of forges; and the shadows those of mills, and fertilizer works, and prisons.

Is human nature sweet, and holy, and fruitful of good things? Yes. When it gets light and air and culture, such as we give to the beasts of the farm and to the lilies of the field; but when it is poisoned and perverted and defiled, when it is crushed, cursed, and spat upon, then human nature becomes bad.

We know how a man grows selfish and cruel. We know how he sinks to sottishness, to gluttony, to torpid, savage boorishness. We know we have with us vast numbers of rich and poor, of respectable and disreputable liars and rogues and beasts and dastards. Is that the fault of human nature? Or is it the fault of the evil influences that choke and poison human nature?

Gradgrind tells me that greed is the chief motor of the human heart. It has been so called by generations of shallow cynics and stupid dunces before him; and, as he never thinks for himself, he has never found out the error. But let any man look about him and think of what he sees, and I believe that he will agree with me that what phrenologists call "Love of approbation" is a hundred-fold a stronger force than greed.

What observer of life will deny this? Is it not plain to all when the eyes are opened that the desire to get praise or admiration is a stronger motive than the desire to get money? Nay, this desire to get wealth is only one out of a thousand consequences of the love of approbation. Only a miser loves money for its own sake. The great bulk of our graspers and grubbers value money for what it will bring: A few and to a small extent because it brings them luxury, ease, indulgence. A larger number, and to a greater extent, because it saves them and theirs from the risks of penury and degradation. A great preponderance, and to the widest extent, because it wins them the admiration, the wonder, the envy, and the services of their fellows, and saves them from work.

As society is at present constituted, nearly every man gets as much money as he can. What are the ordinary motives for this conduct? "Plutocrat says, 'I can make a fortune out of the iron trade, and why should I not? If I don't make it some other man will; and perhaps the other man will be a rogue.' You see, men cannot trust each other. Under the operation of unfettered individual enterprise, life is a scramble. A man knows he could live on less than ten thousand a year, and he knows that multitudes are hungry. But if he foregoes the making of a fortune it will not benefit the poor. Some other man will seize on what he relinquishes, and the scramble will go on. So men amass wealth because they think they might as well do it as let another do it in their stead."

There is another thing. Plutocrat will tell you he has a wife and family to provide for. He knows the world too well to leave a widow and children to the tender mercies of his brother graspers. It is every man for himself and the weakest to the wall! So he will grind other people to make money to prevent other people from grinding his children. He is right in a great measure. It is his duty to provide for his wife and children. And under our present system of robbery and murder by individual enterprise the widow and the orphan will find none to pity and defend them—unless they can pay for value received.

Again, in a commercial era and in a commercial nation, wealth is the reward of merit, the crown of honor and the sign of virtue. Every man dreads failure.

It seems, then, that to deprive money grubbing of its power to mislead we must make great social changes. We must assure men that the possession of wealth will not bring them honor. We must assure men that justice will win them respect and not contempt; and that the good man who forbears to fill his coffers at the public expense need not fear to see some rascal render his generosity abortive.

For the sake of love, for the sake of duty, for the sake of pity, for the sake of religion, and for the sake of truth; men and women have resigned their bodies to the flames, have laid their heads upon the block, have suffered imprisonment, disgrace, and torture, and starvation. Who will do as much for money?

(Continued next week.)

evilicious trades, such as machinists, millwrights, carpenters, painters and others, and even those who profess to have any sympathy with unions. Quite a number have been discharged in the plants in the Pittsburgh district and

A wonderful little pamphlet, "The New Emancipation," tells how Socialism will come about. 5 cents. This office, \$5 for a dollar.

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

Why Workingmen Drink

—and why rich men drink, for that matter—is a question worth getting the answer to.

When you have gotten as close to the facts as Senator Gaylord has you may feel more ready to work on the real problem.

Francis Willard said that the problem was POVERTY, NOT DRINK!

READ "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.

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Social-Democrats in Office and What They are Doing for the Workingmen

(Continued from page 1.)

for better morals in various downtown districts forced even the Catholic Citizen to editorially praise their work and to contrast it with the work of the Catholic aldermen, to the shame of the latter. This list of achievements could be extended indefinitely, but space forbids.

The Work in the Legislature

By Frederick Brockhausen
Assemblyman and Secretary of Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

THE pioneer work in any movement is rough and hard, and this in full measure applies to the wage workers' representatives in the Wisconsin legislature who, during the regular and special sessions of 1905, 1907 and 1909, have been selected to assume the duty of representing the workingmen of Wisconsin on a clear-cut working class platform. And this, as was expected, in the face of some of the most prejudicial, ignorant and stubborn opposition on the one hand, and grasping corporations, represented by crooked politicians, on the other.

The first experience of the Social-Democratic members in the legislature in 1905 was, to begin with, quite amusing. We were sized up generally as some Mephisto wonder and by others with some reflection which seemed to read, "what's this! Socialists in the legislature? the idea! just workingmen butting in to voice the will of just workingmen; well, what is this coming to?" One old gentleman asked the undersigned, "where is this Social-Democrats?" His attention was called to four of them sitting at their desks, close in front of him. "Why," said he, in wonderment, "them ain't so bad looking!" "You are speaking to one," he was told, and his old bent form straightened back to the agile youth, when he was turned out to battle with a world new to him.

Frequently inquiry was made about "the kind of bombs we carried," and not being averse to humor, we exhibited a good sized ball bearing from a relegated bicycle. This settled the bomb insinuations until real bombs, insisting on legislation for the wage-workers, came up for action. It was then business in dead earnest, not bomb throwing, but rotten egging labor, particularly by the representatives from the industrial centers of the state.

From the low grade capitalistic members we received a lot of raw treatment. Their first opportunity to show their real feeling came when the first of our bills came up for slaughter. Their negative votes would have done credit to any band of howling derisives.

This sort of low-breed behavior, however, has gradually worn off to the extent that Social-Democrats in the legislature are now shown no ceremony.

It is fast being realized that the Socialists are ever ready to assist and vote against the parasites and for industry and only such, as will protect and advance the cause of the really producing and useful people in society.

Farmers and workingmen are fast coming to understand this and so are those who are ever ready to stifle the people's voice, rights and inheritances. For this is proven by the fact that the corporation agents never approach the Socialists for or against a measure involving a public interest of any magnitude.

With enough bright and honest farmers and Social-Democrats in the next legislature the people would need have no fear as to their case resting in the several special committees dealing with important public questions, subject to a special session of the legislature, or perhaps the next regular session, and better so, for the crowd that controlled the last session is not to be trusted.

The real accomplishments of the Socialists in the legislature does not lie in the few reforms they have wrung from their opponents, but rather in their enthusiasm and industry to further the new principles, laying the seed for some real revolutionary measures by the legislature, not only of this state, but others that are watching and beginning to see the folly in impossibility and Gompersism, and taking kindly to constructive Socialism.

On this being Labor Day, a few remarks of criticism may not be out of place. Wisconsin admittedly has the most progressive and class-conscious labor movement in the country. However, this is not intended as a bouquet to Wisconsin, for our movement is not perfect, we still have some who see a solution only in the union while others find a quick and sure end of our trouble solely at the ballot box. For the present it is not the question of the final struggle, but it is a question of preparing for it, and to prepare well, so as to reach out into all the nooks and corners of the capitalistic entrenchments we must, like the capitalist, have a strong economic influence and the same politically. In other words, to win now and to succeed finally we must build up powerful unions and a powerful political organization, and the two must never dissociate on any point of principle.

So get to work, fellows, and finish the job before the McKees Rocks gang of Milwaukee and other industrial centers get too brazen.

By the State Federation of Labor convention, held last July, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has in several conventions emphasized that organized labor of this country is bound, in political elections to reward its friends and to punish its enemies; and

Battling Against Powerful Manufacturers' Lobbies, Fighting for Laws in the Interests of the Toilers, Preventing Steals and Grafts, Working for the Uplift of the Masses, Protecting the Under Dog, and Promoting Better Citizenship for Wage Workers. It is Better to Make Laws on the Inside than to Beg in Vain from the Outside!

(Photos by S. N. Franklin, Winnebago St.)

school board, and in the various other directions, the same sort of constructive work has been carried on. But we must not anticipate the following articles.

that originated with their party, and who have labored early and late for the cause of the working class; and, "Whereas, These representatives of labor have usually encountered the solid opposition of both of the capitalist parties, and in the last session of the legislature the opposition of the speaker of the Assembly, Levi H. Baneroff; therefore, be it

In Washington, D. C., and many states this may be considered undiplomatic. But what have they to show for their fine spunk diplomacy?" FRED BROCKHAUSEN.

In the Milwaukee Board of Aldermen

By Edmund T. Melms
Socialist Alderman

IT is with the greatest of gratification that we greet our fellow workers of this nation on this anniversary of our national holiday. This is the day when the workers of organized labor congregate to celebrate their victories and to also renew and ac-

quire new friendship amongst men and women organized and unorganized. Labor Day is the day when thousands of men and women march side by side, shoulder to shoulder, carrying the banner of labor emancipation forward to a goal of industrial freedom.

Men and women organized under the banner of trades organizations have won battles galore in the years gone by and workingmen are speedily realizing in this twentieth century, that when the working class organize, whether it be on the industrial or whether it be on the political field, it stands out

various business men's organizations, such as the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, Citizens' alliance and organizations organized for the purpose of fighting the working class on the industrial field. Almost everywhere where we can point our finger to, we find these organizations existing or in the process of organizing. We find them in our committee rooms of the common councils in the cities, in our county boards, in our state legislative halls and in the halls of congress, working there systematically in the interest of their class. They long ago have discovered

that the best way to fight their enemies is to organize against them with both arms, one the political arm and the other the industrial arm. Sad to say, however, that this cannot be said of all the brothers who are today members of the various trades organizations. Here in Milwaukee we have practically realized, that such a fight is necessary in order that organized labor may come out victorious.

Some five and a half years ago there were elected nine Socialist members to the common council of the city of Milwaukee, who for the first time in the history of the city took their seats to make an effort to fight for the interests of the working class. Prior to this time the hard working man was scarcely heard of at the sessions in which the members of our past common councils participated. Of course, there is a reason for this. Organized labor, as well as men not organized in the working class, never asked for any legislation. All that they were interested in more or less was a job and enough to eat in order to keep body and soul together. But when these nine men entered the council chamber and took their seats, their object more than anything else was to try and get legislation passed for the workers as best they could under a capitalistic charter.

Important measures were introduced protecting life and limb of the workers, securing for them better transportation and service from the public service corporations, working for better sanitary conditions, etc. It is a great deal better to have a few men inside the halls of our legislative bodies than to have a man on the outside with perhaps thousands of signatures, asking in vain on his bended knees for some legislation in behalf of the working class.

When a man is on the inside he can see how successful the game is being played by the enemies of the workers, whereas being on the outside he has got to rely largely on all kinds of flimsy promises and excuses that may be made by those who pretend to be the friends of labor.

Any one who has watched the actions of the labor representatives in the Milwaukee Common Council, knows by this time for what purpose they are there and while still in the minority at this time, yet it goes to show what may be done for the men of organized labor should they be placed in the majority.

Men of organized labor, is it not about time that you cease knocking at the doors which lead to your var-



The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Aldermen

Ald. Storchow, Twenty-first Ward; Ald. Weiley, Twenty-second Ward; Ald. Ries, Ninth Ward; Ald. Hassmann, Alderman-at-Large; Ald. Rummel, Nineteenth Ward; Ald. Melms, Eleventh Ward; Ald. Arnold, Seventeenth Ward; Ald. Seidel, Tenth Ward; Ald. Koch, Tenth Ward.

Note: Ald. Max Grass, 12th Ward, was absent from city when above photo was taken.

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The Milwaukee County Supervisors

By George Mensing
Socialist Supervisor

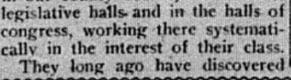
THE powers of the County Board are limited, and the official duties of supervisors greatly circumscribed by law and by the scope of their work. But the interests of the working people of the county are zealously guarded and matters for their benefit are constantly promoted by the Social-Democratic supervisors. And some of the measures in which they have taken the initiative or borne a

reinforced concrete structure was decided on. The contract was let to the Newton Engineering Co. and a Mr. Steinhagen appointed supervising engineer at \$5,000 per annum until the completion of the work.

The Social-Democratic supervisors opposed both recommendations on the ground that neither contractor or engineer had the requisite skill and experience. Subsequent events seem to have proved their conten-

The Wisconsin Social-Democratic Legislators

Assemblyman Brockhausen, Assemblyman Berner, Senator Gaylord, Assemblyman Weber



The Wisconsin Social-Democratic Legislators

tion's not entirely amiss. There was trouble between contractor and engineer, and the contractor finally abandoned the work.

Two other firms then bid on the work and the National Construction company of Milwaukee was the lower bidder. In addition to this the company, at the urgent solicitation of the Social-Democratic supervisors, agreed to employ only local organized labor at every stage of the work and entered into an agreement with the Milwaukee Federated Trades council to that effect. Thus organized labor was recognized in one of the biggest undertakings in the county. Also, it gave many men employment and the county the benefit of skilled work. The new firm has carried on the work with great energy and in good faith. But the Social-Democratic supervisors have also been vigilant and inspect the work, turn about, every working day and have since the work began. Engineers from all over the country have examined the bridge and pronounce it the best of the kind in the United States, and a marvel of strength and beauty.

Defeat of Juvenile Court

At the past session of the legislature there appeared a bill creating a Milwaukee Juvenile Court. The bill if passed as drawn would have entailed an enormous expense upon the county, would have added a large number of superfluous and overpaid officials, and added in building up one of the most powerful and perfect political machines that ever existed in the county, by which the judge of the juvenile court would have been able to perpetuate himself in office term after term.

The Social Democratic supervisors fought the bill before the legislature and killed it. It is but fair to add that in this they were ably assisted and loyally supported by several non-socialist members who are justly entitled to a large share of the credit.

A Milwaukee County Traveling Library

The legislature of Wisconsin authorized County Boards to appropriate FIVE HUNDRED DOL-

lar for the purpose of purchasing books to be distributed at various rural centres to be exchanged and re-exchanged. Supervisor Geo. Mensing, Social Democrat, introduced a resolution in the County Board, by which the benefits of this system were to be made available to the farming population of Milwaukee county. The resolution passed and good and useful books purchased, and distributed throughout the towns and villages, and are being widely read.

Pensions for Indigent Blind.

Supervisor Geo. Mensing introduced a resolution, by the provisions of which adult blind persons, who have been residents and citizens of Wisconsin for at least ten years and residents of Milwaukee county for at least a year, and who have an income of less than \$200 per annum, are to receive a pension of \$25 per quarter to assist them in their struggle for existence, and to prevent the disruption of home and family; it having been found that the afflicted members of a family were generally sent to the almshouse or other institutions, since the burden of supporting a non-productive adult blind person is so onerous for the rest of the family.

The small pension in a measure, prevents this breaking up of a home. This affords a drastic refutation to the well known charge of the Socialist's opponents, that Socialists endeavor to break up the home.

Other resolutions to the credit of the Social-Democratic supervisors may be enumerated as follows: Sup. Sheehan: All county printing to be done in union shops. Sup. Urbanek: Bread used at the county jail to be bought from union bakers. These two resolutions were referred to the District Attorney, who declared them illegal and unenforceable, and were therefore not reported back by the committee; but inspired by this action, the various county departments are now using union printing, and the sheriff has contracted for union bread to be used in the jail.

Sup. Frank Boness, S. D., as chairman of the committee on plans, introduced and had passed a resolution that hereafter no plat shall be accepted, unless the streets therein were of the width of 80 feet or more.

The Social-Democratic supervisors took a firm and decided stand against high salaries for high salaried officials.

The latest act of the Social Democrats and which caused widespread comment and received the almost unanimous approval of the public, was the introduction of a resolution by Sup. Geo. Moerschel, S. D., according to which poor, ill-fated school children are to receive wholesome, nourishing noon lunches. For years a band of noble women comprising the "Women's School Alliance" have provided penny lunches for such children, but as the number of needy children increased the work became more and more difficult.

This briefly summarizes the work of the Social Democrats in the County Board. Much has been omitted, only those acts which are essentially beneficial and in the interest of the great working class have been mentioned. Social Democrats, their friends and sympathizers may point with pride to their representatives. Although in the minority, they have accomplished much; but more, much more can be done for the working class, if they obtain the majority. It is the duty of every member of the working class, especially of those enrolled in the ranks of organized labor, to assist in accomplishing this result.

GEORGE MENSING.

The Principles We Advocate

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

The Masses in Subjection.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied class on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class.

They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our times.

Modern Industry Planless.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

Public Intelligence Crucified.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislators and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and direct interest in abol-

ishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth, rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

Must Conquer the Political Power.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

An End to Class Rule.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

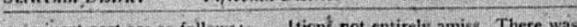
To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class rule to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brother-

hood of man.

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Supervisors

Supervisor Bonnes, Supervisor Moerschel, Supervisor Sheehan, Supervisor Jeske, Supervisor Urbanek, Supervisor Mensing

Ninth District, Twelfth District, Eleventh District, Sixteenth District, Fifteenth District, Tenth District



The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Supervisors

Correcting House of Correction

Six years ago, when Socialists were first elected to the board, Supervisors Chas. Jeske and Jas. Sheehan pointed out to the board, to the State Board of Control and to the public the deplorable condition of the existing house of correction. Though antiquated, delapidated, unsanitary and a veritable fire trap, the unfortunate prisoners were crowded into the cells and the principal idea of the authorities seemed to be to protect the smug and self-satisfied citizen from the so-called "idle and vicious class."

No thought was given to the idea of the uplift of the prisoner, or that many of them had been more sinned against than sinning. Backed by an awakened public sentiment the arguments of our Socialist supervisors proved effective, and after a long thorough and impartial search, aided by geographical and real estate experts, a large tract of land north of North Milwaukee was selected for a new and a real house of correction site. The land contains a fine stone quarry, the quality of which is highly praised by United States and University of Wisconsin geological experts. But after the contract had been closed there loomed up one Thos. J. Neacy, who has amassed a big fortune by exploiting labor, and "in the name of the taxpayers" took the matter into court and secured a temporary cessation of all further efforts to relocate the city prison. A man lacking in education and culture, Neacy is forced to such shifts to secure a much-hungered-after prominence. The case was finally heard before the circuit court and decided against Neacy, the court saying that the County Board had power to act, and had acted in good faith, and exercised sound judgment and prudence. The Social-Democrats will now expedite the re-location and thus secure a house of correction that will be a model and pattern for the others throughout the United States.

The Grand Avenue Viaduct

The Wisconsin Legislature of 1907 authorized the County Board to erect and maintain a viaduct spanning the deep valley west of the city on outer Grand avenue. A

ious legislative halls? Have you not discovered by this time the way and the methods by which you have been beaten by the judicial tribunals? Working under laws and ordinances passed by the same class? Have you not noticed how the weapons which once upon a time were mighty with organized labor, have you not noticed how successfully an injunction will put some of those mighty weapons, namely, picket duty, unfair list, boycott and strike out of business? If you have been reading and have kept wide awake as to the laborers' conditions, then you must certainly have realized the facts just mentioned.

Why not let us get together and work out the labor problems that confront our nation. Yes, the labor problems that confront us internationally, and remember to solve these labor problems rightfully in the interest of the workers of the world we must use a weapon that has up to a few years ago not amounted to very much.

Let me earnestly appeal to you in conclusion to hereafter work in the interest of yourself, Brother Trades Unionist, by fighting not only in the ranks of organized labor on the industrial field, but affiliate yourself with the organization that today is fighting in the interest of the rights of the workers of the world.

THE POLITICAL FIELD. I refer you to the party of the Social-Democratic.

If this be done, then the Labor Day celebration of the future has great things in store for the organized workers. EDMUND T. MELMS.

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are as desirable as pure food. Unclean food cannot be healthful. It is the method of handling in the manufacture of a food product that makes it clean or unclean.

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Every Saturday

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

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

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

To Him Who Sets This Up in Type

By Ernest Poole

(Written for the HERALD.)

TOP your linotype machine! You have? Good. The jingling rattle has suddenly ceased. The machine is before you motionless,—grim—for the moment dead. And I myself, as a writer, am for the moment dead. Powerless. Of my 100,000 readers I can reach not one. You have suddenly stricken me dumb.

There are other machines beside you. But all are run by union men. The printers and all the other trades here, all are worked by union men. And most of the papers and magazines all through the American cities and towns go to press through the labor of union men. And since in these modern days, the most vital speech of a civilization is printed speech, in you is the power to strike whole cities dumb. You did it once in Vienna. Last month you did it in Stockholm. And in "free America", if the powers that rule ever lose their heads and strive to take from the people the right of free speech and free press—then you will certainly show your strength.

Your strength all lies in union. The strength of men in all trades, in all civilized nations of the earth, lies in steadily banding together. This they have begun to see. And slowly, year by year, trade by trade, nation by nation, the workers of the world have begun to unite.

This the powers that rule you have begun to see. And swiftly, in nations all over the world, but most swiftly of all in our nation here, the unions of employers have suddenly appeared. Injunctions have appeared. Anti-boycott decisions have appeared. A host of other obstacles are suddenly rising in your path. Rising, swiftly rising, new ones every year, most cunningly devised by the ablest legal minds, most cunningly fitting in one to the other, like girders of steel in the frame of a bridge. The bridge is rising high over your heads. And the bridge is intended to lead you back to the black old days of slaves.

The bridge already looms over your heads—looms high. And so huge and heavy it seems, that when you look up at its massive frame you believe it can never be changed.

The bridge makes me think of a legend. A legend I read in some old book dealt with our Western Indian tribes.

Many thousand years ago, on the desert, there lived a tribe that crawled in the dust. All its members, men, women and children—crawled along on their hands and knees, eyes fixed on the dust and the mire. And no one had ever dared to look up. For the tribe believed that above in the sky loomed a Terrible Something—something intended to crush them—and that if a man looked up, then he would instantly die.

One day a very old man, crawling along in search of food, suddenly fell exhausted at full length upon the ground. His eyes for a moment were turned to the sky. In his eyes flashed a look of amazement and joy. With a shout he staggered to his feet.

"Brothers!" he cried. "Look up! Here is no terrible thing! Here is only—" But his speech was stopped. For his neighbors in blind terror at his boldness, their eyes still fixed upon the dust, reached up and pulled the old man down—and choked him till he died.

And so the tribe crawled on.

But one man, who was young and filled with fierce revolt at the thought of the long weary life ahead, a life in the mire and dust—he thought to himself of the old man's cry. It was with him while he toiled all day, it rang in his ears in the night.

At last, one dazzling morning, he suddenly leaped to his feet. He threw up his head, gave one glad look, burst into a peal of laughter!

His laughter was cut off. He too was dragged down by frenzied hands. He too was choked to death. But his laughter—and the old man's cry—began now to work in the minds of others.

Two men, by side-long looks and whispers, resolved to spring up together. This they did. Before they could both be dragged into the dust, a third man had risen, then a fourth! And soon a score of young men were upon their feet—shouting:

"Brothers! Look up! Here is nothing terrible! Here is only a bright blue sky—and a flashing sun—and air to breathe!"

And from that day onward, the tribe walked erect—like men.

A thousand years ago, when most men were still slaves, over their heads their loomed a Terrible Something. It was vague, mysterious, made up of laws and customs which they could not understand. It was almighty in their eyes. They believed it was eternal, come from God, to endure so long as the earth should last.

But there were men who dared to rise and look this something in the face. And from that day onward, one kind of slavery began to disappear.

A hundred years ago, in "free America", a union among workmen was decreed a crime. Again there was something over their heads, again it was made up of customs and laws, and again they were made to believe that this something was unchangeable, that it must forever endure.

But again there were pioneers who dared to rise, look squarely up. Those early pioneers in Labor's cause were hunted, starved, imprisoned. Many were shot down. But others rose to take their place. The work went on—not only here but in countries over the sea. And from that time onward, the organized armies of Labor began.

Now you number tens of millions—but your work has just begun. And now once more there suddenly rises over your heads the old Terrible Something. Swiftly, year by year, it rises higher, more solid and compact, made up of laws, most cunningly devised to crush out your union strength. Are you going to lie down and crawl—back to the mire of dust and slaves? Or are you going to rise, as men have risen before you?

To rise will not be easy. For all around you are workers by the millions who are blind as the Indian Tribe with its eyes upon the dust. "Unions," they will tell you, "we believe in. We have had unions before. But to UNITE AS CITIZENS IN A POLITICAL PARTY ALL OUR OWN, TO RISE AND TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT AND MAKE THE LAWS OURSELVES—THIS IS ONLY SOME WILD DREAM! IT WOULD NEVER WORK, IT COULD NEVER LAST! BECAUSE IT HAS NEVER BEEN DONE BEFORE!"

The same old cry, the same blind fear. But the pioneers are rising. And the time is close at hand. For your unions are fast being robbed of their strength. You cannot stand still. You must go forward or back. You must either submit, give up your organizations, give up the right to strike, and go back to the black old days of slaves. Or you must rise and face this something now looming high above you. "Shall we pull it down?" you ask. "Pull down the whole vast system, government, laws, courts and all?"

Oh no. At least not with a crash. For in these modern times, these PRACTICAL times, when men decide that a bridge or a building is unsafe, a menace to the mass of men, they do not pull it down with a crash. They take it down slowly, piece by piece, and slowly piece by piece they build another in its place.

The Socialist movement has no purpose of pulling things down with a crash. No violent revolution—but a carefully worked out plan, a progressive program, whereby as we slowly come into power THROUGH PEACEABLE MEANS, BY THE BALLOT, WE MAY PIECE BY PIECE REMOVE THESE LAWS, THIS GREAT NETWORK SO CUNNINGLY DEvised TO KEEP YOU DOWN—AND IN THEIR PLACE MAKE NEW LAWS WHICH SHALL GIVE NEW LIVES TO A NEW AND NOBLER RACE IN THE YEARS BEFORE US, WHEN THE WHOLE GREAT TRIBE—HUMANITY—SHALL NO LONGER CRAWL WITH THEIR EYES ON THE DUST BUT SHALL WALK ERECT LIKE MEN.

I have written. You have read. Now turn back to your machine. For you stand between me and thousands of readers. Without you I am dumb.

NEW YORK.

Recent HERALD callers: John Danneker, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. Rammel, Tomahawk, Wis.; A. Litman, Missouri; David L. Roberts, Thos. J. Morgan, Chicago, Ill.

It is not too late to give space to an article which Robert Hunter sent to the labor press after his Milwaukee visit, where he was the speaker at the picnic of our party at Pabst park. Here it is:

IS THIS AMERICA? Is this America? I can hardly believe my eyes.

For the first time I have seen workmen fighting in union, thousands upon thousands of them.

Masses such as gladdened my heart wherever I went in Europe. Twenty-seven thousand of them in one single enclosure. Machinists, bricklayers and carpenters. The leaders and the led. The fomenters of strikes and rebellions, men who voice the demands of the workers in union halls, in city councils, in senates and assemblies.

I have seen the strike backing up the vote, the vote affirming the strike. Here is a movement become a weapon. An organization industrial and political. Union men and Socialists with arms interlocked.

Something will come of this. For men are ranked by the power they wield and these men have power. They have fashioned for themselves a club that begins to strike terror to the hearts of their enemies.

The working class of America is pretty helpless. It is so, helpless in fact that it can't even get fifth cleaned from its doors.

It is beggared by thieving politicians, corrupt judges, teacher-legislators, piratical bosses, tyrannous capitalists. It is so powerless that the police can beat it into submission and the militia be used to crush its hunger revolts.

It is divided into bitter factions ever aiding oppression by cutting its own throat.

But this is Milwaukee, and I have seen 27,000 people marching as one man. Men of every nationality, men of every creed, men of every trade fighting the common fight and battling with their great weapons for big things and little things with one mind and heart.

For the first time on this continent I have seen public service corporations fighting for their privileges; bosses fighting to retain their power; grafters fighting for their very lives.

Elsewhere they buy, buy, buy, corrupt and corrupt, steal and steal what they will. But here the battle lines are drawn and for once they must fight.

Think of it. Let only the working class realize its power, let it once realize what unity and solidarity can accomplish and who can guess what will come?

With what magnificent determination have they fought during the century with strikes and starvation!

Today a new era begins. It is no longer merely the strike and starvation, but also the vote and victory.

There is nothing in this world so beautiful as unity and solidarity—nothing so powerful—and when that is once grasped and its power conceived of, the world will be made anew.

Labor's Interests in the School Board

By Elizabeth H. Thomas

State Secretary of the Party in Wisconsin

THE history of the Social-Democratic members of the Milwaukee school board does not cover so long a period as the history of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic aldermen or assemblymen. It was not until 1905 that the first Social-Democratic school director, Comrade William A. Arnold, president of the Typographical union at the time, took his seat in the Milwaukee school board. The following spring two other Social-Democrats, Albert I. Welch, printer, and Henry C. Raasch, international president of the Tile layers, were elected.

As the Milwaukee school board is composed of fifteen members, of course our men were in an almost helpless minority. Nevertheless, they succeeded in pushing through a few good measures.

They agitated—pioneered—for larger school grounds, and, in at least two instances, secured them.

They introduced and carried through a measure providing that all printing done for the school board in union offices must bear the union label. As almost all this work is done in union establishments, the result is that the label is now placed on nearly all the

Labor Temple

(Continued from page 1)

6 per cent. or more after that. Still, while we are boosting this project, our readers and friends must not forget that there are other activities that must not be overlooked. In fact, the new building should not detract one iota from meeting the deficit left over from

spring and fall campaigns. It is strictly only to those who are looking for such a fine investment that we are now appealing. Remember, the Social-Democratic party is still in debt. Leave no stone unturned to clear this off immediately. There will soon be another campaign, and not a single penny of debt must be left by that time.

1909.

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.

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Director Berger Director Heath Director Raasch Director Whitnall

printing of the school board. The steamfitters at work on the school buildings hitherto had not been paid union wages. Comrade Welch induced the board to pay them the union scale. A measure for raising the pay of the janitors, also arranged for in the budget by his efforts, encountered rough sailing later on.

As chairman of the committee on buildings, an office which he still holds, Comrade Raasch has saved the city many thousands of dollars. During his service in this capacity the fine new school house in the Tenth ward was erected. By the way, it Comrade Arnold who had called attention to the need of a new building in this ward, and introduced a resolution providing for its erection. This, one of the finest school buildings in the city, was built under Comrade Raasch's watchful eye so that there was not one cent's worth of graft. It is interesting, from the point of work-

ing class politics, to note that Comrade Raasch himself was employed on this building as a tile layer, and therefore was in a good position to keep track of all the details of its construction. So much for the election of practical workmen, who really understand work and materials, and Social-Democrats, who do not go into politics for "business" reasons!

In the spring of 1909 an exciting school election was held. In spite of the opposition of certain interests and of certain priests, two of the candidates on the Social-Democratic ticket were elected.

These were Frederic Heath, editor of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, then a national committee-man of Wisconsin, and one of the

leading pioneers in the founding of the Social-Democratic party, and Mrs. Meta Berger, wife of Victor L. Berger. As a former Milwaukee school teacher, Mrs. Berger is well equipped for her office. She has the distinguished honor of being the first Socialist woman official in America.

Besides these two regular candidates of the Social-Democratic party, by a curious combination of circumstances, the Socialists gained another school director. Mrs. C. B. Whitnall was one of the best members on the old board. She it was, in conjunction with the ladies of the Woman's School Alliance, who first started penny lunches in the Milwaukee public schools for the benefit of the underfed school children. She was not a Socialist at the time of her first election, but since then had become a convert to Social-Democracy. This was unknown to the anti-Socialists, who without her consent placed her as a candidate for re-election, on the "Citizens' Anti-Socialist ticket." They did this in order to lend their ticket respectability and popularity. As Mrs. Whitnall was absent on the Pacific Coast, she knew nothing of all this,

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Our Women's Circle

Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Woman's Labor Day

IF all the oppressed toilers on the face of the globe, women ought to take the deepest interest in Labor Day.

In the first place, because women have the oldest interest in the labor question.

Archaeologists tell us that the first slaves were women. When the first division of labor took place, the sexes were the dividing line. The men hunted and went to war. The women performed the first rude agricultural labor. The tools were very crude and primitive, the work very hard. The warriors and hunters, therefore, naturally tried to shirk all labor in the fields. They stole the people of the nearest tribe and forced them as slaves to do this heavy drudgery. And as the women were least able to resist, they were the easiest plunder. The men of the neighboring tribes made their slaves or their wives, or both. It came to pretty much the same thing in those days.

Thus the first working class was formed. The baneful effects of slavery were soon apparent. In fact, their far-reaching results have continued to this day. As the smallest women were the most easily stolen, this natural selection of the unfittest, for generation after generation, finally told on the size and strength of women. They gradually became shorter of stature and smaller of bone. Many a woman who is foolishly vain of her little hands and feet, does not dream that these are a mark of slavery, a relic of the suffering and oppression of her sex through unnumbered ages.

But when the number of slaves frightfully increased in the ancient civilized countries, and immense multitudes both of men and women were enslaved, the women still had the

heaviest end. They were made to grind grain with hand-mills and perform other exhausting tasks. When slavery was changed to serfdom, the women serfs were at times subjected to conditions so horrible that they cannot be described.

Today, when wage slavery has replaced the older and grosser forms of servitude, it is woman who still stands on the lowest round of the labor ladder.

Women work the longest hours. Women get the lowest wages. Women are surrounded by the most unsanitary conditions. Women are treated with least regard by the employing class. It is clear, then that women have the deepest interest in this holiday, which stands, if it stands for anything, for the emancipation of the entire working class.

Room then for women in the Labor Day celebration. Room for her in the working class movement! She herself is the representative of the oldest working class. She has labored longest and suffered most. She will be the greatest gainer in the final overthrow of the capitalist system.

Room for her in the Social-Democratic party! Her, night of suffering and sorrow will end only with the dawn of the Socialist day.

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Paris Pattern No. 3006

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Our Fall and Winter Fashion Catalogue is now ready for mailing and will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to cover the cost of mailing. You should not overlook this opportunity to see over 1,000 of the newest designs Union Made for Ladies, Misses and Children's Clothing. It's worth many times the price.

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All Orders Galvanized Iron Work Prompt Fireproof Windows
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60-62 State St.—Phone 245

OLIPHANT & YOUNG 167 W. Water St.

FRANK KORJCH 633 Greenfield St.

F. TEWS 1177 State St.

Women's Trade Union League Convention

It is that remarkable document, "The Pittsburg Survey," Dr. Devine states the third chief cause of the poverty and degeneracy of the workers in the Pittsburg Steel District as follows:

"Still lower wages for women, who receive, for example, in one of the metal trades in which the proportion of women is great enough to be menacing, one-half as much as unorganized men in the same shop, and one-third as much as the men in the union."

And this fact is true of every great city in our country wherever the women are unorganized. So strong is their faith in what can be accomplished for bettering the industrial conditions by coming together from all over the country to consider these questions that the young women have declared their willingness to do so, even though in many instances at a great personal sacrifice.

The second biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League will be held in Chicago beginning Monday, September 27.

About eighty delegates are expected from points as widely separated as Boston and San Francisco, use of the stickers, to be applied to all non-label printing. The delegates were requested to report back. The board recommended that Bro. J. J. Handley be sent to address the convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America when it convenes in this city on October 5, in accordance with a request from Local No. 50 of the Barbers, which read, in part, as follows:

"It is customary for conventions to have the mayor to welcome them, but as we know too well the love (?) which our honored (?) mayor bears toward organized labor, and we, therefore, cannot accept an address of welcome from him. We think it more appropriate to come from our own people, and will be better appreciated than if coming from one whose heart is not with us."

"Therefore, we ask that Bro. Handley be sent to act for the council to welcome our people to the city."

The recommendation of the board that Bro. Handley be sent was concurred in. A motion to reconsider was lost.

The board presented two lengthy letters from Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, in which it was assumed that a charge by Peter W. Collins, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was true, to the effect that the Milwaukee Federated Trades council had "refused to unseat the seceding unions of the electrical workers," and stating that the charter of the trades council would be taken away unless it immediately "unseated the delegates of the seceding unions."

The communication went into the case at length and quoted freely from the A. F. of L. law. The board recommended that the following reply be sent to Secretary Morrison:

A Quaker Blunder
"Dear Sir and Brother: Yours of the 26th ult., to hand, in which you state that you had received a communication from Mr. Peter W. Collins, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in which he appeals from the action of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee in refusing to unseat seceding unions of electrical workers."

"We are at a loss to understand with what class of hallucination Mr. P. W. Collins is affected, for there never was any such action taken or even considered by the Federated Trades Council, which every officer in proof and every delegate thereto can verify by affidavit, if necessary, and how Mr. Peter W. Collins can take an appeal on imagination and have it considered by the A. F. of L. is one of the most extraordinary cases of appeals in the American labor movement."

"We would greatly appreciate the information as to who is responsible for the statement and who informed Mr. Peter W. Collins that the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee had refused to comply with the laws of the parent body, the A. F. of L."

"Yours fraternally,
"Milwaukee Federated Trades Council."

On motion the recommendation that the reply be sent was concurred in. The board recommended that the council order 2,500 copies of the Labor Day issue of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD for distribution on Labor Day. Concurred in. A letter from the Painters' District Council, complaining of unfair treatment at the Gayety theater renovating, was read and delegates asked to report back.

On motion, the executive board's Report was concurred in as a whole. Bro. Griebling complained that Bro. Jeske had not appeared before the executive board for censure as

and we are also looking forward with much pleasure to welcoming our friends from France, Germany, Italy and England. Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League, is coming from London and Mrs. Werner Hegemann of Munich, Germany, and Miss Agnes Herman, secretary of the Verband Kaufmannischer Weiblicher Angestellten, of Berlin, are definitely expected.

The enthusiasm of such a meeting helps to establish that concerted action so necessary to all constructive work of the day, and everybody must understand how valuable is this coming together of the organized working women of our country to consider their own and their sisters' needs in the industrial world and to plan together how better to equip themselves for their service.

The headquarters of the convention will be Miss Morgan's studio, Room 825, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

Public Meeting—Monday evening, September 27, at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, 153 LaSalle Street.

PROGRAM.
The chorus of the Chicago Women's Trades Union League will lead

tickets 57.00
Engineers No. 311 1.26
..... \$111.62

DISBURSEMENTS.
F. J. Weber, wages \$50.00
F. J. Weber, soap and scrubbing 5.45
F. J. Weber, badges and pins 3.61
F. J. Weber, office rent 20.00
J. Reichert, postage 2.10
Thos. Feeley, com. services 4.95
People's Realty Co., stock 200.00
Co-operative Printery 9.00
Co-operative Printery 2.25
E. H. Basenberg, services 4.99
W. S. Fisher, services 4.99
Com. on Jeske complaint 4.95
S.-D. Pub. Co., adv. 15.00
S.-D. Pub. Co., typewriting50
Executive board 5.50

The Bakers' Label
At this time, when union labor is celebrating its anniversary on Labor Day, it is a very good time to think about one union label that is generally sadly neglected. I mean the Bakers' Label. For some unknown reason organized labor seems to re-

International Union of Bakers
REGISTERED

member their own trade-marks a great deal better on other things than they do on their bread and other bakery products. I have seen the wives of union men come into a union bakery on Sunday morning and go away angry because they could not get fresh hot rolls.

Now, fellow workers, is it any wonder that the bakers have a hard up-hill struggle when their employer meets with such experience from other organized workers?

It is high time for all branches of union labor to stand behind the bakers, and if they will, the bakers will have very little trouble to persuade every master baker, of any standing in the city, to put the label on his goods, and organized laborers would be well paid for their support because they could be sure at all times that their bakery products were made under clean and sanitary conditions.

As it is today, if Upton Sinclair would write a description of some of the non-union bakeries, it would be somewhat like the description he gave of Packingtown in "The Jungle."

ordered, and moved that he be removed from the Labor Day committee. Bro. Jeske explained that he intended appealing the case and said his evidence had not been returned to him so he could do so. The motion of Bro. Griebling was carried, 53 to 47.

The Iron Molders No. 166 asked the council to advertise the fact that the union would dispose of one of the stoves it would have in the Labor Day parade by lot at the park. On motion, the request was granted.

Moved that a fifth member of the Labor Day committee be appointed. Carried. Moved that the appointment be made by the chair. Carried. The chair appointed Bro. Thomas Feeley.

RECEIPTS.
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 15 \$3.00
Metal Polishers No. 10 1.20
Painters No. 222 27.60
Carpenters No. 1748 1.78
Building Laborers No. 113 18.00
Carpenters No. 1053 1.78
John Reichert, Labor Day

in the singing of labor songs. Mrs. Ellen M. Henriotin, Mrs. Robins' predecessor as national president, will welcome the delegates. Speakers.
Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League.
Mr. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.
Mr. John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America.
Mr. Raymond Robins.
Tuesday evening all the delegates to the national convention as well as the members and friends of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League are invited to the University of Chicago settlement, 630 Gross avenue, near Ashland avenue.

Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 29, the delegates will be shown the parks in an automobile ride.
Thursday evening, Sept. 30, they will be the guests of the Chicago Kindergarten institute, 40 Scott street.

The work to be considered at the convention is outlined by the following committees, appointed by the president: Credentials, rules and order of business, constitution, organization, resolutions, legislation, recent judicial decisions, label, officers' reports.

The motto of the convention can best be expressed by William Morris' beautiful words:
"Oa we march then, we workers, and the rumor that ye hear
Is the blended sound of triumph and deliverance drawing near;
For the hope of every creature is the banner that we bear;
And the world is marching on!"

After October 1st the law offices of Daniel W. Hoan will be removed from the Wells building to 608-609 Caswell block, with Kleist & Bender.

WANTED—Shoe workers to take notice. The tendency of the times is for a shorter workday. "Nine hours should be enough." Organize for this purpose.

UNION HACK DRIVERS.
The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:
Brett, Arthur J., 281 Reed st.
Czerwiniski, M., 650 Fourth ave.
Crocker, C. J., 1228 Grand Av., rear.
Feldmann, Chas., 1220 Garfield ave.
Fennig, K., 405 Lincoln avenue.
Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth st.
Juneau Park Livery, 417 Marshall st.
Kasik, Emil J., 1038 Fifth St.
Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed st.
Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth st.

Union Barber Shops
UP-TO-DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops. See at 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.
Dilk, Casper, 419 Chestnut st.
Ebert, J., 48 30th st.
Fabry, J., 92 10th st.
Felsecker, J. A., 1422 Walnut st.
Franz Chas., 328 Chestnut.
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
Golz, Robert, 2102 Fond du Lac Ave.
Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.
Hanschke, Albert, 452 North av.
Harden, H., Grand ave. and 30th st.
Henkel, Henry, 279 27th st.
Hilse, Chas., 503 Chestnut st.
Holzapfel, G., 391 3rd st.
Hohausner, Peter, 1101 Winnebago.
Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.
Jungmann, L., 825 9th st.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut
Klingler, D., 1020 Chambers St.
Koenigs, G., 1103 Chestnut st.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.
O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 12th St.
Petri, Richard, 2923 Clybourn st.
Pofaski, J., 914 35th st.
Reple, Val, 1531 Cherry st.
Rietz, A. E., 1329 State.
Rudel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.
Schenk, Carl, 2343 State st.
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
Schoenher, F., 1726 Walnut.
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.
Strenks, L. A., South Milwaukee.
Uhran, G., 627 Grand Av.
Urban, George, 2006 Lincoln 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.
Gossman, J., Blatz Hotel.
Heilmann, Chas. P., 86 Masor st.
Klett, Edward, 666 Market.
Kozminski, Frank, 841 Franklin st.
Korte, D., 384 Brady st. ave.
Lewia, B., 188 Wisconsin st.
Poser, Albert, 398 Milwaukee st.
Schmidt, B., 917 E. Water st.
Schmidt, C., 338 Brady st.
Schloetter, Ed., Cor. Wisconsin and Milwaukee sts.
Trieba, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

South Side.
Agenten, P., 116 Clinton st.
Baer, W., 511 Seventh ave.
Bauser, A., 424 National ave.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th ave.
Burkhardt, Emil, 503 Clinton st.
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. Bldg.
H. Coratzky, corner Oklahoma and Howell avenues.
Deloport, W. A., 734 Park St.
Robt. Topping, 1002 Kinckinnick avenue.

Frank, M., 682 Scott st.
Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.
Griser, A., 917 Kinckinnick av.
Gans, J. M., 305 Kinckinnick av.
Gregory, C., 175 Howell ave.
Hautz, L., 1255 Kinckinnick av.
Hennig, A. C., 914 National av.
Hoffmann, M. G., 310 Reed st.
Joers, R. A., 155 11th av.
Kalb, W. J., 129 Pryor av.
Kempfer, E., 307 Florida st.
Kinsella and Jorns, 227 Howell ave.

Kiese, H., 452 Reed st.
Perpich, S., 972 Reed st.
Siebert, Frank, 927 National Ave.
Sant, W., 383 1st av.
Smith, William, 835 Kinckinnick.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinckinnick, Wauwatosa.
Kochsreuther, Chas., Wauwatosa.
Cady, Wm.
Bardecki, A., 204 Layton Ave.

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LUDWIG BERG 173 ST

Union Made Flour
Ground, packed and handled by Union Labor. Buy it as a good friend will call. We deliver to all parts of the city. FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY
UNION FLOUR CO., 620 Mineral Street

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Telephone South 210
1072 KINCKINNICK AVENUE

WM. WIGDER OPTICIAN
408 Twelfth St.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas., 333 O'Farrell St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
FRANK METCALFE, 641 Dover St., Milwaukee, Wis.
PAUL LUETTEN, 1111 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 708 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.
HARRY SKIDMORE, 232 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.
R. D. BONNAMY, 1118 Madison St., Eau Claire, Wis.

Foran, J. A., Fisher, Wm., Puckert av. South Milwaukee, Wis.
Albrec, C. J., Ronkowski, C. Holt, J.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Buhler, Fred, 724 South 14th st. Schwitzgoebel, John, 211 N. 15th St. Manitowoc, Wis.
Kaufmann, Jno., 1604 Washington, Borucki, Jos., 2007 Marshall st. Vogel, A. O., 1204 Washington st. Beau, Geo. W., 1404 Washington st. Hartford, Wis.
Ahrendt, A., Sprender, A. A. Hilt, Geo.

Assemblyman Comrade Frederick Brockhausen found a purse lost Monday morning at Fifth and State streets containing money, street car tickets and key. The owner can call for same at the Social-Democratic Headquarters, 344 Sixth street.

WANTED—Shoe workers to take notice. The tendency of the times is for a shorter workday. "Nine hours should be enough." Organize for this purpose.

UNION HACK DRIVERS.
The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:

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Juneau Park Livery, 417 Marshall st.
Kasik, Emil J., 1038 Fifth St.
Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed st.
Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth st.

DID YOU EVER HEAR OF Franz's Summer Garden
Just a Nice Cool Spot, where you can take your refreshments under big shady trees
Casualty Every Sunday Mornings and Evenings
Ladies and Gentlemen Cordially Invited
Respectfully yours,
MAX FRANZ

FOR SALE
One share of stock in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Owner is in very poor circumstances. Who will help him? Price of share, \$2.00. Address C. F., care of Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Strieckoth-Petras Engraving Co. makes quality cuts

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Clothing, Hatters
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We Carry a Large Line of
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When You CAN'T SEE Well USE WAUGH

EVERY VOTH UNDERTAKER
Over Day and Night—LADY ASSISTANT
Phone So. 790
435 Grove St.

E. BACHMANN
Jeweler and Optician
811 Third Street—Near North Avenue

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has ordered the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Compliance with the terms of the decision, the "Union Law" hereafter a growing bane has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners
Wage Up!
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class
Always demand the UNION LABEL
and they can't cut your back for you
Free wage survey

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

WANTED—Shoe Workers to take notice. The tendency of the times is for a shorter workday. "Nine hours should be enough." Organize for this purpose.

TEETH EXTRACTED
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR HARM
NEW TEETH—the best and most improved in the world—\$8.00 UP
Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.
Standard Crown and Bridge Teeth—\$5.00 UP
FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY

We guarantee complete satisfaction. No pain, intelligent advice free, and decisive reboly.

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Manufactured by Herman BUECH
Phone So. 4140
578 SIXTEENTH AVENUE
10c CIGAR

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A Full Line of Groceries
LOWEST PRICES
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MY BRANDS:
100—Santia go de Cuba—City League
10—Golden Harvest—Loce Star—No. 30

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ADOLPH HEUMANN
271 THIRD STREET
Sample Room and Bottle House
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211 HOWELL AVENUE 211

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Over Day and Night—LADY ASSISTANT
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E. BACHMANN
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811 Third Street—Near North Avenue

FRANK KORJCH 633 Greenfield St.

F. TEWS 1177 State St.

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J. W. NIEMANN 1072 Kinckinnick Ave.

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Couches in all grades of Covering, \$6.75 to \$50.00
3-Piece Parlor Suites from \$15.00 to \$90.00
A Full Line of Parlor Furniture at All Prices

Rugs
6 x 9 Rugs \$7 up to \$18
8 x 10 Rugs \$10 to \$34
9 x 12 Rugs \$12 to \$38

Carpets
Ingrain Carpet 35c to \$1.00
Tapestry Carpet 75c to \$1.00
Velvet Carpet 90c to \$1.35

SPECIAL
All carpets ordered before Sept. 11 will be sewed and laid FREE

Wisconsin State Organization
Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

La Crosse. Comrades in La Crosse report that the literature being circulated there is doing most effective work. Especially the articles in the Social-Democratic Herald are having excellent effect. Several new members are ready to join the branch. As La Crosse has been a very difficult field to work, this is exceedingly encouraging.

NEXT WEEK AT THE BIG GROCERY

Jelly Tumblers, per doz. 18c
Pt. Mason Jars, per doz. 39c
Qt. Mason Jars, per doz. 45c
1/2 Gal. Mason Jars, doz. 65c

THE NEW ECONOMY JARS

Pints, per doz. 85c
Quarts, per doz. 95c

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682 MITCHELL ST. 584

Sands Lumber Company

LUMBER SHINGLES

Clinton Street Near Bridge

Building Houses?

When in doubt turn to your right

Architect and Builder
W. J. BUSCHER
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DAILY 4:30 P. M. 8:15 P. M.
SATURDAY 8:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. 10 P. M.
SUNDAY 8:30 A. M. 10 P. M.

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Phone Grand 988
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SATURDAY EXCURSIONS
Ludington and Manistee \$1.50
LEAVE DAILY AT 8 P. M.
Dock 68 West Water St. Telephone Grand 717

TRY A LOAD OF OUR Pine Kindling

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Open Day and Night
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Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings

NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED

\$3.00

mittee composed of five members. They intend to make a really thorough and systematic literary campaign during the coming winter. This is work that requires regular and systematic treatment and we are glad the Wauwata comrades have gone about it in the right way.

Utility Law Hits Labor

"The public utility law allows the railroad commission to compel public utility companies to charge reasonable prices, a reasonable price being the cost of producing and selling the commodity with a just profit on invested capital added. When a price is once established, the employer cannot increase wages or shorten hours without a sacrifice of profits."

The above is taken from the report made by Don D. Lescohier, student at the University of Wisconsin, who has investigated into the effects of lower rates for street railway, electric light, gas, water and telephone service upon the condition of wage earners in these industries, under the new public utility law. The results of his investigation form his thesis for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

The state bureau of labor and industrial statistics, for which he has been acting as special agent, has just published his work as a part of the thirteenth biennial report of the bureau.

The defect in this law pointed out by Mr. Lescohier is a bad one, and anyone who has had experience with the public service companies will not have to be told that they will take advantage of it to the fullest.

The discovery of the defect in the law simply again calls attention to labor's relations to legislation. Labor gives its votes freely to old party candidates who, however good their intentions, always make laws with reference to the non-working class.

Base Ball

Social-Democratic Baseball League. Standing of the Teams.

21st Ward S. D.	Won	Lost	Pct.
Soc. Dem. Herald	5	3	.625
20th Ward S. D.	4	4	.500
Coming Nations	5	5	.500
17th Ward S. D.	3	8	.273

Fully 500 people turned out to witness the games at the Social-Democratic League park last Sunday afternoon and everybody enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

Probably at 2:30 p. m. Comrade F. J. Weber, the business agent of the Federated Trades Council, tossed over the first ball, and the battle between Comrades Beech and Baumele's Coming Nations and Comrade F. J. Behling's Seventeenth Ward Social-Democrats was on. It proved to be a royal battle, as both teams were evenly matched. Deuter, the funny little man pitcher of the Nations, was pitted against postal, Behling's crack hurler, and both of them worked like fiends to win their game. Deuter, however, came out a victor by the following score:

R H E.
Com. Nat's 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 4
17th W. S. D. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3
Batteries—Deuter and Bunde for the Nations; Dostal and Schoeman for the Seventeenth Ward S. D.

In the second game Melms' Social-Democratic Herald's defeated crack boys' Twentieth Warders in a well played game until the ninth inning, when the Twentieth Warders went to pieces. Art Johnson, the crack south-paw pitcher of the Herald, had the batters of the Twentieth Warders at his mercy. In addition to this the Herald's had on their batting togs and swatted the ball when hits meant runs. Phiefinger, the Twentieth Warders' star twirler, received poor support at times, and this explains the one-sided score.

R H E.
20 W. S. D. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 6
S. D. H. 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 5 4 5
Batteries—Johnson and Jones, for the Herald; Phiefinger and Schwartz, for the Twentieth Ward Social-Democrats.

Next Sunday afternoon will be ladies' day at the Social-Democratic Baseball park, corner Schiller and Howell avenues, and all the ladies will be admitted free into the park, and it is expected that a large number of ladies from all parts of the city will turn out to see the games.

Mrs. E. T. Melms will pitch the first ball promptly at 2:30 p. m.

The schedule for next Sunday afternoon follows:

2:15 p. m.—Coming Nations vs. Twentieth Ward S. D.
3:45 p. m.—Social-Democratic Herald vs. Twenty-first Ward S. D.
Batteries—Nations, Deuter and Bunde; Twentieth Ward, Phiefinger and Schwartz; Social-Democratic Herald, Johnson and Jones; Twenty-first Warders, Hiller and Styles.

Two red hot games may be looked for, the Twentieth Warders, who far the first time last Sunday were pulled out of the first place, will put up a desperate struggle to again get into

County Campaign Deficit Fund.

Now for the \$2,000, boys. We can get it by September 15 if we get busy. Let us show the politicians in the capitalist party how to do things, for soon we will have reached one-half of that \$5,000, and then it will be somewhat easier to raise the balance. But, at any rate, let us get the sympathizers of our voting districts busy to contribute to this fund. I do not like to send out any appeals for funds unless it becomes absolutely necessary. Therefore, let us hear from those who have something to offer. I care not how small. Send all contributions to E. T. Melms, Secretary of County Campaign Committee, 344 Sixth street.

Following are the contributions received last week:

Previously reported \$1,718.31
Louis Grobe 25
Bernhard Jentsch 50
Picnic receipts 100.00
10th ward special assessment 37.50
Jewish Section 3.75
K. Beyer, per cap. tax 25.50
H. Thalman, Del's ticket 10
9th ward special assessments 2.30

Total \$1,851.46

To All Sympathizers of the Suffering Workers in Sweden!

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1909.

Greeting: You have heard about the great struggle now going on in Sweden. You know that Sweden, like all other civilized countries, has passed through an industrial crisis, forcing a great number of workers out of employment, leaving them, their wives and children destitute. But in spite of this fact, every honest, thinking man, who has had an opportunity to study economic conditions in Sweden, must admit that the employing class—the class who owns and controls the means upon which the people are dependent for a living—has, instead of trying to soften the suffering thus caused by this crisis, done everything to bring the workers into greater distress. During the last two years lockout upon lockout has been called on the workers, until at last, on the 2nd day of August, over 80,000 workmen were locked out, denied the opportunity to support themselves by their labor.

As a protest against this inhuman and brutal treatment, and as an attempt to force the manufacturers' association to recognize the rights of the workers, Sweden's labor union called a general strike Aug. 4, completely tying up every industry in the land and affecting over 300,000 men. It is the hope of the Swedish workmen that this great struggle, which they have been forced to take up, will result in an agreement which will guarantee endurable conditions for themselves and those dependent upon them.

The outcome of this struggle we do not know, but we do know that while this industrial war is going on and long after it is over there will be suffering and destitution in many a home in Sweden.

In the name of humanity, in the name of justice and progress do we appeal to you to do all you can to aid those suffering the most—the wives and children of the Swedish workers.

Niels J. Lindskoog, Grand Secretary Independent Order of Vikings.
John Sandgreen, Grand Secretary Independent Order of Svithiod.
Otto Damm, President Scandinavian Local Union No. 101, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of American, Chicago, Ill.
John Danielson, Svenska Socialisten, Rockford, Ill.

Contributions will be received by Mr. John Dawn, 2382 N. Sacramento Ave., Chicago, Ill., or Herman Lindquist, "Folkets Hus," Barnhusgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

The Social-Democratic Heralds



S. Haegerson, Kreeck, Johnson, Jones, Johnson, Baloun, Thuan, W. S. Haegerson

first place; on the other hand, the Nations have been playing an excellent article of ball the last month and with Sammy, the old reliable, in the box, there will be something doing. In the second game the Twenty-first Warders will face Johnson, the crack Herald twirler, for the first time this season. When these two teams met in defeat, but tomorrow they are going to redeem themselves, and if they are successful they will climb into first place.

At any rate the fans can look for a big time tomorrow at the park. Let the party members, their friends and sympathizers, the fire turn out and give the ladies and the players a royal reception.

Social-Democratic Field Day

The Social Democrats of Milwaukee will have an opportunity to help in celebrating the first grand holiday ever held by the Social-Democratic Party in Milwaukee, for the Baseball Managers of the Social-Democratic League have set aside Sunday, September 19, for that purpose. The program which is subject to change here-with follows:

9:30 A. M.—Baseball game between two teams in the Social-Democratic League.

2 P. M.—Peanut race for boys under 12 years of age. 2 prizes.

2:15 P. M.—Baseball game between two teams in the Social-Democratic League.

2:30 P. M.—Baseball throwing contest. 2 prizes.

2:45 P. M.—100 yard foot race for fat men only. 2 prizes.

3:00 P. M.—Potato and spoon race for girls under 12 years of age.

3:15 P. M.—Tug of war between Social Democrats from the West Side and Social Democrats from the South Side. 1 prize.

3:30 P. M.—50 yard dash, open to all. 2 prizes.

3:45 P. M.—Baseball game between two teams in the Social-Democratic League.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

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

The Fifth Ward branch will hold a prize cinch party at their meeting place, the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street, every first Friday evening of the month, at 8 p. m. Comrades please take notice and attend. The South Side Young People's Socialist League club has made arrangements for a lecture course to be held at the Socialist Home, every second Thursday evening of the month, at 8 p. m. The first lecture will be held next Thursday evening, Miss E. H. Thomas, state secretary of Wisconsin Social-Democratic party, will deliver a lecture on that evening. Subject: "Socialism and the Child Labor Problem."

The Sixth Senatorial district held a successful picnic at Pabst park last Saturday afternoon. Thomas J. Morgan was the speaker of the day.

Next Sunday has been set aside as Socialist ladies' day by the management of the Social-Democratic Baseball league. Be sure and turn out to give the ladies a royal welcome.

The branches are urgently requested to send in the dates of their respective picnics, card tournaments, or other form of entertainments, to E. T. Melms, county organizer, so as to enable the organization department to advertise them in the columns of this paper.

Two well attended open-air meetings were held last Saturday evening at Sixth and Vliet streets, and Eighth and Mitchell street.

Has your branch made arrangements for lectures to be held for the fall and winter months as yet? If not, let us have a reply from your organization as soon as possible, so that we may be able to arrange our lectures and advertise them properly a few weeks in advance. It will help us in the organization department and will also help the branch organizations in trying to get a good audience for each one of the speakers.

To the Branch members: Comrades, now is the time to again get busy. Remember, a hard campaign is approaching and we need your help. Therefore, we want you to carry out these four following propositions: First, attend your branch meetings. Second, see that your dues are paid. Third, get busy on lectures, literature, etc. Fourth, get a list of read-

For nine years recognized as the most scientific of socialist periodicals.

The INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

has suddenly come to the front as the most enjoyable.

Its new policy is to tell of things that are doing from month to month, always from the point of view of the working class, and in the light of Marx's revolutionary theories.

We have enlarged it from 68 pages to 102; this enables us to give more scientific matter than ever, and to add pictures, stories and news.

Monthly, 10c a copy; \$1.00 a year. We want you to see what it is like now, so if you mention this advertisement we will mail you three copies (our selection) for only ten cents.

Charles H. Kerr & Company
154 Kansas St. Chicago

JUNGO

SEPT 4TH

Mechanics Attention!

Here we are again with our **ANNUAL Labor Day Week Offer of 10% Discount on all Tools** (This Offer Good Entire Labor Day Week)

Good Mechanics Require Good Tools

Don't be misled by inferior makes. Buy and use good tools with a guarantee back of them. That is the kind we sell. Call and inspect our stock, you will get suited. Ask to see "Carborundum" Oil Stones

P. J. Lavies & Co. The Old Hardware Corner
3d and National Aves. Open Evenings

YOU CAN'T GET

good clothes the wrong way. All Good Clothes are Custom Made.

Don't wear the other fellow's clothes, have them made for you. Prices right and the **UNION LABEL**

Walter P. Stroesser
TAILOR
316 STATE STREET

WANTED—Shoe Workers to take notice. The tendency of the times is for a shorter workday. "Nine hours should be enough." Organize for this purpose.

SUMMONS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE—ss. In Justice Court, To N. Treis Heating Company, N. Treis, sole proprietor.

You are hereby notified that an execution and garnish has been issued against you and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of John Allen amounting to \$28.50.

Now unless you shall appear before C. P. Dietz, a justice of the peace in and for Milwaukee county, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1909, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you and the same and property garnished applied to pay the debt.

Dated this 1st day of August, A. D. 1909.
John Allen, Plaintiff,
by Rubin & Zabel, his attorneys.

Special Sale on Blankets

Are now showing full new line at **LOWEST PRICES**

B. STRNAD
DRY GOODS and FURNISHINGS
963 KINNICKINNICK AVE.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES

\$1.00 A WEEK

YOU NEED ONE TO CHEER YOUR HOME

Geo. H. Eichholz
1340-42 FUND DU LAC AVE.

School Days

Are fast approaching, and aside from books, writing material and what not, there is one item that needs careful consideration. This article is what we take pride in furnishing, because we know we have the best in quality as well as in price.

School Shoes

is what we talk of, and it is the variety we can show you as well.

A ruler with every pair.

Lamers Bros. SHOES
334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Leading Business College of Wisconsin All Commercial Branches Taught

The only Business College in Milwaukee teaching the Famous **GREGG LIGHT LINE SHORTHAND** Superior Advantages, Abundant Faculty, High Grade Instructors in all departments. Largest, Lightest, most Sanitary and best equipped Business College rooms in the entire Northwest. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. ASK FOR CATALOGUE. **STUDENTS MAY ENTER ANY TIME**

Cream City Business College,
Phone Grand 1427 S. E. Cor. Grand Ave. and 5th St.

Men's Union-Made Shoes

at any price you want to pay. Shoes for work, the best to be had for the money. \$2.50

If you want a shoe for dress or one which will stand wear, hold its shape, give real satisfaction, we've got them. \$2.50 to \$6.00

They're made by Union Labor in the best factories and of the best material and they'll suit you.



Luedke, The Shoeman
413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE

Ich und Gott und Hoffstatt

ORDER and riot at McKees Rocks! Strikers and constabulary in mortal combat! Shade of William Penn! We are faint; we are nauseated with the putrescent belching of the protected industries! How long must this go on? How long will Pennsylvania suffer these periodical eruptions? Is there no caustic, no antiseptic, potent enough to cleanse these festering sores? How long must the seed

ONE DOLLAR

WORKINGMAN'S SHOES

195-197 West Water Street

MR. WORKINGMAN

SAVE A DOLLAR

\$2.50

Never 2.50 Shoe

BIG DEMAND

ATTEND THE

McDonald Business Institute

Matthew Bldg., 307 Grand Av. Milwaukee, Wis.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Business Arithmetic, Business Papers and English Branches

BEGIN NOW

DAY AND NIGHTSCHOOL

ENROLL NOW

Address, A. C. McDONALD, 611-622 Matthew Bldg.

Mrs. Gruener's Piano School

312 Reservoir Av., Milwaukee

Offers unsurpassed advantages in the study of piano playing at moderate cost. Brilliant and unrivalled faculty. The piano school of the highest standing, pattern after European Conservatories, giving the most thorough education in piano playing. Best methods used. Course of study based on modern, progressive, educational principles.

A Large Proportion of Mrs. Gruener's pupils are themselves teachers.

CUCUMBER REAMURES HAPPED

For the Face

To Be Had of

J. G. Mueller

DRUGGIST

Eleventh and Greenfield Aves.

MINERAL WATERS

Soda Water

Weiss Beer

TELEPHONE GRAND 177

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PICNIC AND SOCIETY ORDERS

BUTTER BROS.

606 MITCHELL ST.

The Exclusive Gents' Furnishers and Shoe Merchants of the Ave.

We always carry the very latest styles in Shirts, Ties, Caps and Hosiery.

Show and Hats of the latest CREATION, made with a guarantee to wear three months without a break and they have the strap too.

The First National Bank of Milwaukee

Savings Department
408 East Water St.

Productive Savings

By depositing your savings in our savings department they will be kept safe for you until the time they may be needed and during this time they will be earning for you

Certificates of Deposit
84 Wisconsin St.

Investment

It seems hard to find safe investments on small amounts of money, but you can buy our certificate for any amount and so secure a safe and productive investment for small or large sums

The Socialists' Fight for Air Brakes

Monday's common council meeting was one of the most remarkable held this year. The Beggsites started out with flying colors, and then just as they were beginning to feel exultant something happened and inside an hour they were all shot to pieces. All their wiles, all their craft had been penetrated and repulsed by the Social-Democrats, just common working men, mere everyday representatives of the common people.

The campaign for more street-gobbling by the smooth Mr. Beggs had been craftily planned and quite successfully worked up. The people were made to believe through the press that unless the street car company got more streets there would be increasing congestion at Third street and Grand avenue, and, worse yet, the state railroad commission had been in some way hypnotized into helping on the fraud. The Socialists showed the

pages so dissipated that it must be renewed. Who governs this Pu-teoli of the American common-wealth—this stink-pot of the industrial world? What cognomen of putridity can be applied to adequately describe it? Is there no Vesuvius as of yore to belch forth in anger and expunge it from the face of the universe? And who is this Hoffstott, this American Caesar who dares to say the strike is nobody's business but his own? Who is this anointed exponent of the divine right of kings and near-ones? How dare he repudiate his faith in American equality? How dare he insult the flag that shelters the mercenaries so eager to defend his property and his despotic rule? His God in His infinite wisdom in conferring upon him (Baer-like) the guardianship of the working people's interests neglected to fire-proof the plant of this Christian gentleman?

Strange! that so important a thing should have been overlooked. Is not divine wrath powerful enough to cow the naughty strikers, or has it missed a connection and landed on the tariff workers? Perhaps the divine inoculation has not taken well the first time? Forsooth! the intoxicating virus of consummate ego should be introduced once more! Let it be done at once ere it loses its virulence!

We can conceive of Hoffstott in a halo; we can imagine the incongruity of a laurel wreath; we can mentally smile at his addled pate enthroned with a fool's cap, but we dare not even think of the fitness of a crown of thorns or the removal of his hirsute adornment—not in this enlightened age! Isn't it lovely. Isn't it sublime!

The Gadfly.

humbly up on Monday and now the people have seen that the congestion is a mere thing of Beggs' making and that Beggs can do away with it any time he sees fit! Such a fraud!

Ald. Koch (S-D) moved to refer the franchise to the committee. But the aldermen did not want that. Ald. Koerner (D.) said the resolution in question had nothing to do with the franchises, that the people were impatient to have congestion relieved, and all that kind of thing.

Ald. Seidel (S-D) counseled caution. If Beggs wanted more streets the city should get something for what it gave. It should get air-brakes and a straightening out of the long-way round transfer system.

Ald. Koch's motion was killed, 14 to 16. Then Ald. Koch's short-route transfer amendment was taken up. In support of it he showed how people in a hurry often had to pay double fares to get to certain parts of the city on time, and how the forcing of people to ride down-town transfer also helped make congestion.

Then Ald. Melms (S-D) took the floor and began to expose the hollowness of Beggs' talk of down-town congestion. He denied that the new franchises were necessary or would relieve congestion at Third and Grand avenue. He had been investigating and the thing was

A Hoax on the People

There are usually six lines running north and south at Third street and Grand avenue and four running east and west, he said. But Sycamore street was being repaired, so some of the lines were paired, so some of the lines were the congestion was thus relieved temporarily. Beggs could relieve congestion right along if he was sincere, but he wanted all his lines to get some of the business at Third street and Grand avenue.

Ald. Melms then explained in detail his plan for relieving congestion. As he proceeded the thing was seen to be so simple that the aldermen began to sit up and take notice. The atmosphere began to shift and the floor leader for the street railway began to see his "fondest hopes dead." By simply utilizing the tracks he already had, Ald. Melms said, Beggs could shift his State street line from Third street to West Water street and then send it across the river at

Wells street bridge, thence up Mason street and to Wisconsin street and to its terminal at the lake. The Eighth street line could be shifted to West Water street, as it formerly ran, and one of the Vliet street lines could be run also on West Water street. And the same with one of the Third street lines. This would give at Third street and Grand avenue three lines running north and south instead of six, and the other changes would make City Hall square, Broadway and Wisconsin street, and Mason and East Water streets live centers again, and accommodate the riding public much better. Ald. Melms' explanations of the advantages of the changes were very lucid and did not fail to make an impression.

Ald. Fass (R.) moved to reconsider the vote previously taken on Ald. Koch's motion to re-refer the franchises. The motion was carried, 17 to 14.

The gage of battle had changed. The original motion of Ald. Koch to re-refer the franchises was put to vote and went through by a vote of 18 to 13, some of the Democrats even deserting the Beggs side.

It was a fine battle, and the right triumphed.

The City Dads

By One Who Knows

The A. B. C. (Abert-Beggs-Carney) combine again failed to railroad the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light franchises through the common council.

It appears that a Socialist alderman may also have ideas on street railway congestion. Ald. Melms can give Mr. Beggs some pointers on how to relieve congestion.

Ald. Koch's amendment to give the street railway patrons a continuous ride over the shortest route certainly has been treated shabbily by the A. B. C. combine. Ald. Koch "is on," however, and will give the bunch a fight for their money.

Ald. Carney is still looking for a hole to crawl out of. He has gone to the railroad rate commission to find out under what pretext "we" (the council) can evade our duty. He is being watched, however.

According to information that comes straight from the inside the Democratic aldermen of the council have been holding regular caucuses behind locked doors in the mayor's office before every council meeting and often before committee meetings. This is why Ald. Carney was so visibly confused when Ald. Melms gave him an innocent little shot at last Monday's meeting.

ALHAMBRA.

Clyde Fitch's latest successful farce comedy, "The Blue Mouse," comes to the Alhambra theater on Sunday evening for a week's stay, inaugurating the new policy at the beautiful playhouse of the first-



class attractions under the direction of Sam S. and Lee Shubert (Ind.) The "independents" have all the biggest stars, as well as the best shows, under their management this season, and will give the syndicate the fight for its life.

CRYSTAL.

The Crystal theater has an excellent bill of vaudeville booked for next week, starting Monday matinee. Lew Shaw, world's champion trick and fancy billiard shot,



will head the bill. Augustus Neville and company, in "Politics and Petticoats," Goford and Doyle in a comedy musical act "Kessley's European Marionettes," Mr. Vogel's illustrated songs and the Crystalgraph.

GAJETTY.

"What Happens After Twelve," a two act musical travesty will be

Bruett CLOTHING CO.

Takes pleasure in announcing the arrival of advance

Fall Styles in Suits and Overcoats

WE extend to you a most cordial invitation to call and inspect the "nifty" models as well as the conservative styles of Men's Fine Tailored Clothing at prices ranging from

\$10.00 to \$22.50

A Fine Showing of Furnishings, Sweater Coats and Underwear

Bruett CLOTHING CO.

Food du Lac Ave.—Cor. 10th St.



the offering of Fred Irwin's Big Jolly Girls," who appear at the New Show, at the Gayety theater next week. The company opens its weeks' engagement with a matinee performance tomorrow. The cast includes fifty high class entertainers and the greater portion of this number are handsome show girls. The Coccia and Amato troupe of Apache dancers, seventeen in number, are the headliners in the vaudeville portion of the bill. Others who appear are the pretty Watson Sisters and their Imperial Sextett, Dixon and Engleton, in a high class travesty act and Leeds and La Mar, an Australian importation.

NEW STAR.

Two ridiculous and irresistibly funny burlettas, entitled "Our New President" and "A Young Turk," are the latest offerings of "The

SUMMONS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE—ss. In Justice Court.

To Frank Kufel (alias): You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee has been issued against you and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of J. H. Kammber, amounting to \$200.00.

Now unless you shall appear before C. P. Dietz, a justice of the peace in and for Milwaukee county, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1909, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dec'd this 3d day of September, A. D. 1909. J. H. Kammber, Plaintiff, by Rubin & Sabel, his attorneys.



Cool Weather Is Coming

An Acorn Kitchen Heater

Would heat your kitchen quickly, comfortably, at little expense. Burns coke or hard coal and gives a steady, even heat, close to the floor, where it is needed.

Can be adjusted to the height of any gas range, or, if desired, can be set any place in the kitchen independent of the range.

Has two eight-inch covers on the cooking top, and can be used for heating the water boiler. Provides a handy place for burning the waste which accumulates so quickly about the house.

PRICE \$9.00

Be prepared. Place your order now.

Reinhold Bros.

"Everything in Hardware" Lisbon Ave and 23rd St.

Going to Dress Those Kids

for school pretty soon, you know. Shoes pretty well stubbed out from vacation—we'll fix you up. Had you in mind when we ordered those School Shoes two months ago. Bring the boys and girls right down to our store. They'll get a school outfit consisting of pens, pencil, ruler and a fine pencil box free with the shoes.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE
575-577 MITCHELL ST. Prices start at \$1.00 and run up gradually to \$2.00

pieces of musical comedy which have made the La Salle theater in Chicago so famous as the home of musical fun. Those who have been privileged to look at this production pronounce the organization admirable and are loud in their praises.



FORWARD, THE HOSTS OF LABOR!

Formation of Parade, Line of March and Instructions

Unions and Music Bands are to march three abreast. Keep on the right side of street car track. All should assist to keep street cars moving on Third Street.

Divisions will form as follows:
FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.
FIRST Division forms on Chestnut Street, head resting west of Fourth Street.
BREWERS' UNIONS.
SECOND Division forms on East side of Sixth Street, north of Chestnut, head resting on Chestnut Street.
METAL TRADES COUNCIL.
THIRD Division forms on east side of Sixth Street, south of Chestnut Street, head resting on Chestnut Street.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.
FOURTH Division forms on Fifth Street, north of Chestnut, head resting on Chestnut Street.

LABEL TRADES SECTION.
FIFTH Division forms on east side of Fifth Street, south of Chestnut, head resting on Chestnut Street.

LINE OF MARCH: East on Chestnut, north on Third Street.

Vehicles or floats not under the jurisdiction of a union must follow in the rear of the Fifth Division, placing themselves in line on Second Street, north of Chestnut Street.

Marshals of unions are to obey the orders of division marshals and assist in the formation of the divisions.

Division marshals will keep all crossings clear until line moves, see to it that no vehicles are in their division that do not properly belong there.

Division marshals, bands, and marshals of unions, are instructed to march to the west end of the park before disbanding, in order to prevent any crowding at the gate. All union floats and vehicles must have union drivers, and they will enter the park and go out at the rear gate.

All union men whose unions do not parade can march with the Federated Trades Council.

TAKE NOTICE! Members

wearing union badges will be admitted to park free until 3 P. M. After that hour no person will be admitted by badge. Tickets 10 cents.

Parade to move at 10:30 A. M. sharp.

Brewery Malsters No. 89.
Band.
Beer Bottlers No. 213.

THIRD DIVISION.
DAVID KUGLER, Marshal.
Delegates to Metal Trades Council.
Machinists' Lodge No. 66.
Machinists' Apprentices Lodge.
Iron Molders No. 125.
Iron Molders No. 166, with float.
Boiler Makers No. 107.
Boiler Makers No. 302.

FOURTH DIVISION.
ADOLPH HINNEPETH, Marshal.
Delegates of Building Trades Council.
Delegates of Carpenters District Council.
Band.

U. B. Carpenters' Union No. 188.
U. B. Carpenters' Union No. 1053.
U. B. Carpenters' Union No. 1447.
Band.
U. B. Carpenters' Union No. 1519.
U. B. Carpenters' Union No. 1586.
U. B. Carpenters' Union No. 1748.
Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 24.
Delegates to Painters' District Council.
Painters' Union No. 922.
Drum Corps.
Painters' Union No. 1066.
Painters' Union No. 159.
Painters' Union No. 160.
Painters' Union No. 222.
Plumber Laborers' Union No. 1.
Marble Workers' No. 9.
Tile Layers' No. 3.
Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 139.

FIFTH DIVISION.
H. P. BOCK, Marshal.
Delegates of Label Section.
Delegates of Allied Printing Trades Council.
Band.

Typographical Union No. 23.
Typographical Union No. 10.
Electrotypers' Union No. 12.
Stereotypers' Union No. 90.
Web Pressmen's Union No. 23.
Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen No. 27.
Bookbinders' No. 49.
Photo Engravers' No. 19.
Boot and Shoe Workers' No. 70.
Barbers' Union No. 50.
Bakers' Union No. 205.
Broom and Whisk Makers Union No. 1.
Band.
Cigar Makers No. 25.

Orator of the Day
Bro. Max Hayes
Editor of the "Cleveland Citizen"
Organizer of the International Typographical Union

FIRST DIVISION.
JOHN RADER, Chief Marshal.
Officers and Executive Board of Federated Trades Council.
Band.
Delegates to the Federated Trades Council.
Truck Teamsters No. 749.
Coopers' Union No. 30.
SECOND DIVISION.
WM. WITTE, Marshal.
Executive Board of Brewery Workers.
Band.
Brewery Teamsters No. 72.
Band.
Brewery Engineers and Firemen No. 25.

Proclamation

To Organized Labor of Milwaukee and Vicinity.

GREETING:
Next Monday, Sept. 6, is another Anniversary of Labor, when throughout this nation a million or more of the organized toilers will be in line to participate in the festivities and shout their hosannas.

While there never was a time when organized labor of Milwaukee was more united and hence better prepared to meet the opposition of the profit living class, it is therefore, necessary to demonstrate labor's unity and solidarity by every one of the organized workers participating in the parade and the celebration held in Pabst park.

Wake up, brothers, for your own sake; wake up! Help to make Labor's National Holiday in Milwaukee a success. Proclaim to all toilers that the GRAND ARMY OF LABOR, the army of peace, the grand army of construction, is on the march, proclaiming that the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness for the toiling millions can only be achieved by the economic and political unity of the toilers.

Fraternalty yours,

Frank J. Weber
William Griebling
J. J. Handley
J. Brophy
T. Feeley
Labor Day Committee

Town Topics by the Town Crier

One J. A. Bayliss, is now using the papers for free advertising for a business deal in land reclamation. And the papers seem to like pretty easy.

The motormen and conductors, we understand, on the Chicago & Milwaukee and the Milwaukee & Northern local street cars get the magnificent wage of 19 cents an hour! And a raise has been refused. In these high-priced hunger days, when even an exploiter like Beggs has to make some show of raising wages, the new lines will not commend themselves to the riding public by refusing their men living pay for their work.

There is no doubt but that the state factory inspectors have their troubles.

Recently the state department got after the Davidson hotel for having

in charge of its passenger elevator a boy who was not of the legal age. The boy, John Wegner, was 15 years old, and there could be no excuse for the manager, for on the back of the permit was printed the law too plain to be overlooked.

When the case got into court, the judge practically apologized to the manager for deciding that the boy must relinquish the job. "I am doing you a favor in stopping the boy before anyone is hurt in your elevator," he said. The case was dismissed, the manager having only the costs to pay.

This is not very encouraging to a state department that is trying to carry out the laws that the people expect to see enforced. And it is an easy guess that if it had been a common workman who had broken the law instead of a hotel manager, the case would not have

been dismissed, but a fine would have been exacted, and there would have been no apology for it, either!

Neal Brown's cry of pain and rage to the Wisconsin Bar Association was amusing and it was significant. As spokesman for the water power pirates he gave a good exhibition of the spoiled child caught at its tricks.

One of the things he said is worth reprinting. It was to the effect that in England Socialism "is a protest against social conditions which arise from men's finite nature."

Really, now!

Iron Molders 166 will have three stoves on their float Labor Day and one of them will be given away. Each marcher will get a numbered ticket and also each person buying an admission at the park. The tickets are to be signed and returned to the Iron Molders' float where the drawing will take place.

The life savers and heroes in Milwaukee seem to be all Social-Democrats. In the Journal hero contest the two men who led the voting and made such an exciting finish, George Borgenhagen and Edward Wiese, were both Social-Democrats, and there were also some others who vote our ticket in the list. It looked like a sure thing for Borgenhagen up to the last day of the count, but Wiese forged in ahead at the closing hour. Borgenhagen is a member of the Molders' Union, and the boys worked like Trojans for him.

Edward Wiese, the winner, was one of the firemen that Clancy fired from the department because they would not help the chief build up his personal machine. Wiese, who is a husky, fearless fellow, whom Milwaukeeans could well afford to have fighting their fires for them, had a remarkable experience in the department. At one time he was fined for going to his father's funeral. At another time he was refused permission to appear in the Probate court where the estate was being adjusted and was fined by the court for not appearing. Large numbers of firemen, with whom he is popular, worked secretly for him in the hero contest and gave him his main strength.

Patterson's Play in Milwaukee
Milwaukee Social-Democrats are looking forward with more than ordinary interest to the vaudeville bill at the Majestic theater for the coming week, beginning Monday afternoon, for Manager James A.

We Are Ready For You Now

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NEW STYLES IN

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FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

We are this season prepared to take care of the increasing trade better than heretofore.

And would appreciate a call from you to inspect our new line of

FALL AND WINTER WEARING APPAREL

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Making Beggs Walk Spanish

After the way things went up in the air at Monday's council meeting, Mr. Beggs decided to come down a peg or so, and on Wednesday met with the railroad committee and the fighting Socialist aldermen, to come to some agreement over the down-town franchise question.

Beggs is big enough to take a bitter pill when there seems no escape for it, and he sat glum and angry until the meeting opened and then pulled a smiling face and prepared for the ordeal. He became nice as pie, called Seidel "Brother Seidel," and Melms "Brother Melms," and finally acceded to Ald. Seidel's demand that he make a written agreement to put on air-brakes in such a way that it would bind his company, its heirs or assigns and have no element of uncertainty about it anywhere.

He agreed to put on 100 new cars with air-brakes this fall, to equip 100 of the old cars with such brakes within twelve months, and a like number each year for the following two years—400 cars in all. Lawyers, representing both the city and the company, are to draw up the papers and get them as iron-clad as possible.

He also agreed to take up with Ald. Seidel his short-haul transfer went so far as to praise Ald. Melms plan for rerouting lines to prevent congestion—although he threw in some customary bunk to the effect that a city that does not have congestion is no city at all.

Oh, I. John was on his good behavior, was I. John! But just the same, he hates the Social-Democrats like poison, and what he told the people of Burlington came from the bottom of his heart—charitably conceding that he possesses one.

Higler has obtained as a special feature attraction, "Dope," a miniature drama, by Joseph Medill Patterson, the millionaire Socialist author and playwright, of Chicago, and it will be presented by Hermann Lieb, one of the foremost actors of the day, and the original company which appeared in Chicago recently with such success.

Mr. Patterson is said to have quite outdone himself in "Dope," a playlet which is bitter, cynical, though so true to life that every Socialist will feel his or her heart touched by it. "Dope" is a play first; it is a sermon afterward—a sermon which should go straight to the hearts of its hearers.

Coopers Still on Strike

The Coopers strike against the breweries is still on. So far an agreement for 37 1/2 cents has been arrived at, but the brewers are still holding out to have the three-year contract expire in the fall instead of the spring when other contracts run out. The reason for this is plain to be seen.

Victor L. Berger speaks at Chicago on Labor Day.

PROF. WIRTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES

First lesson for beginners at Recreation Club Hall, Wednesday, Sept. 8; Armory Hall, Thursday, Sept. 9; Recreation Club Hall, Saturday, Sept. 11; Bahn Frei Turn Hall, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

Leading schools. A teacher who has four Diplomas and is a gentleman. Teachers without a Diploma are Quacks. Private Lessons. Please Grandstand. All class lessons with practice are 4 1/2 hours long. Prof. A. C. WIRTH

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STARTING MONDAY MATINEE LEW SHAW, World's Champion Billiardist. AUGUSTUS NEVILLE & CO., in Politics and Petticoats, and other acts.

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Jolly Girls

A Galaxy of Artists. Magnificent Gowns. Costly and Dazzling Scenery. All Star Company and a Host of Pretty Girls.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 6th TO 13th

"DOPE"

A Play in One Act By

JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON

WITH

HERMAN LIEB

And Original Chicago Company

Socialist Ladies' Day

AT THE Social-Democratic Base Ball Park

Cor. Howell and Schiller Aves. (South Side)

Following Socialist Teams Will Play

B. & B. Coming Nations vs. 20th Ward S.D.

21st Ward S.D. vs. S.-D. Heralds

Tomorrow Sept. 5th

One Admission 15c Grand Stand 10c Extra

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

NOW LET US ALL TURN OUT AND GIVE THE SOCIALIST LADIES

A GRAND RECEPTION. BE SURE TO BRING THE LADIES ALONG

Don't Forget the..... Monster S.-D. Field Day, Sunday, Sept. 19 If You Want to Enjoy Yourself, Don't Fail to Attend