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Fourteenth Year

No. 21

Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath
It is serious enough that labor has to carry the rich upon its back, but still worse when the high cost of living makes its uphill path a rocky one.

The disease of the possessing class is gout; the disease of the dispossessed class is tuberculosis. In both cases it is simply the law of cause and effect at work.

Timid people and crooked people are capitalism's chief support. The capitalist mouthpieces keep the timid folks in a state of fright over the alleged dangers of democracy while the crooks go through their pockets.

Father Sherman, S. J., who declared that Socialists were "Hell's lowest vomit," in lectures all over the country, has been committed to the state insane asylum in California. Perhaps the Lord knows best.

When Social-Democracy puts men in office it takes them from the ranks of the people. By this fact alone the people are better represented than they are by the average professional politician the old parties select.

Uprisings of the workers in Ireland, England, Austria and Spain simply indicate the general world-wide unrest of the people. The people revolt year after year, but each year finds them higher up in the scale of affairs and better able by their revolts to gain ground for universal brotherhood and universal justice.

Lincoln Steffens' Claim

Lincoln Steffens, in a recent address in California, declared it his conviction that prosecutions cannot end city governmental graft and that the only hope lies in turning the cities over to the idealists, the men who have ideals and social visions.

He was speaking before a weekly luncheon of a Commonwealth Club, held at the Pacific hotel in San Francisco. That he did not mince matters to spare the class feelings of his auditors may be judged from this sample sentence: "Every city is the same. The courts and officials of all (large) cities are corrupt excepting Milwaukee alone, where they have a Socialist administration."

Labor Getting Wise

Something happened at the postponed Labor day picnic of the St. Paul-Minneapolis. Mayor Seidel and Congressman Berger had been invited but were unable to attend. So some one got Congressman Nye and Mayor Davis of Marshall, Minn., to speak, and they spoke. And so did the crowd. Nye started out to laud the Republican party and to defend its labor record. The Labor World says, "the crowd became restless. They had heard this kind of bancomb for the past twenty-five years." Then the crowd talked back and invited Nye to step down. The Marshall mayor then followed with a scold at labor for defending the McNamaras, and he did not last any longer.

Only to Be Expected

Stolypin! Think of the wrong, the horrors, the unspeakable tyranny that that hated name stands typical of! However we deplore the taking of life, even by the state, we bow in submission when an undoubted murderer pays the penalty of death at the state's hands. Stolypin was a thousand times a murderer, a thousand, thousand times more a human monster than the man who sheds a fellow being's blood. Much as we deplore and abhor man killing, it is hard indeed to feel regret that such a monster has been killed. Verily, he reaped what he sowed, yet had only one blackened life to give in atonement for the many lives he himself had taken.

Had Better Unionize

When the master bakers were recently in session at Kansas City they had for a leading topic of discussion the question of how to best combat the increasing tendency of housewives to bake their own bread. There are doubtless a good many home folks who would say such a tendency should not be combated. And it may be almost said with certainty that if such a tendency has set in the bakers would do well to get down to the real causes instead of trying to shame the housewives out of their pride in the home product.

U. S. Swindles Own People

It has been well said that many of the members of congress, particularly in the senate, do not represent states but definite commercial corporations. And it is also well known, for instance, that Senator Platt, an express company president, did his year after year in blocking a pa... is post in the interests of the express companies. The people paid him and others like him to legislate for them, but the legislation was for the interests. It so continues.

these kind of bakers have simply driven increasing numbers of homes to do their own baking.

A Glib Mammon Serber

"Making glib promises," "Would accomplish our social ruin," with various other prejudiced flings at the Socialists, a Professor Canfield, who holds down a chair at a small Wisconsin college, took his stand in a Milwaukee pulpit a Sunday ago and proceeded to bespatter the people who have dared to fight the people's cause politically. It is hard to see how a man with such a clearly biased viewpoint can be fitted for instructing young people on any subject, but still he does hold down a chair.

His cheap flings at the Socialists paved the way in his talk for a brilliant idea, which was that agitators are all right for agitation, but wholly unfit for administrative service. The Socialists might be all right as agitators, but it would be sad indeed if other cities were to be Milwaukee-ized. Even the Abolitionists were unfit for administration, he held, although successful agitators.

Think of it! Why, the time when the Republican party men in office were still honest—generally speaking—was the period succeeding the war that ended black slavery, when the offices were filled with Abolitionists. President Eliot of Harvard, after



Why British Labor Has Been Striking

\$100,000,000 was spent on the recent coronation. "It is estimated that one-third of the British people live on the verge of starvation."—News Item.
This cartoon originally appeared in the Sydney Bulletin, and was reproduced in the London Daily Chronicle as being particularly appropriate during the great labor strike.

THE GREATEST NEED OF THE PEOPLE IS HOPE

THE most formidable obstacle in the way of further progress—and especially in the propaganda of Socialism—is not that men are insufficiently versed in political economy or lacking in intelligence. It is that people are without hope.

Popular effort has so often been thwarted by selfish cunning—great moral enthusiasm has so often been dissipated by the suspicious organization of the ruling classes—that men have lost heart.

Despair is the chief opponent of progress. Our greatest need is hope.

The majority of our fellow workers know of public measures that would be beneficial—if an upward step were possible. But they claim it is impossible under the present system. Some of them wait for some great "revolution" that is to come "some day." Others do not wait for anything. They do not expect anything. They have lost hope. Why?

Both the so-called "revolutionists" and the "let-it-go-as-it-is-men" are overwhelmed by a multitude of incidental obstacles which are in themselves of small account.

Petty disappointments cloud the small horizons of these people. They are shut off from the sight of the great universal and historic forces that are working for progress—for Socialism—and even for progress beyond Socialism.

Only these forces work slowly. Slowly and surely.

Revolutions—and special evolutions—are brought about in human affairs not so much by the dissemination of a multitude of ideas, as by the concentration of a multitude of minds upon a single idea.

And this idea must be near enough and comprehensive enough and of sufficient importance to stir the very soul of the masses.

More theoretical or dogmatic phrases—no matter how "clear cut"—are not capable of producing the universal enthusiasm required to institute any fundamental innovations.

Besides, doctrinarism and dogmatism lead to splits and to the formation of political sects. But when people are con-

stantly absorbed in doing things, and in preparing for still greater things, the petty jealousies and small causes for strife and dissension disappear.

Furthermore, I say, we ought to have "uniformity" in general principles and general tactics only. We ought to leave minor details to the different state organizations. Especially where the movement is old and well rooted, where there are plenty of tried leaders and where membership is experienced, they are fully capable of the righteous settlement of all incidental questions without interference from the outside.

Instead of more uniformity we ought to have more unity. And we can gain this only when we leave details to the various subdivisions—and concentrate the efforts of our propaganda on the simple realities, self-evident and capable of being understood by all.

The first such central truth, to be proclaimed tirelessly by every Social-Democrat, is that the earth is large enough and wide enough to supply all the good things of life to every human being born on it.

Add to this, that the triumphs of modern science make it possible for men to satisfy every natural desire, every healthy desire, every reasonable hope and dream, without any man being compelled to sacrifice another being for his purpose.

This means that this world, now made a hell by human greed, abetted by ignorance and prejudice, might as well be a heaven.

It means that the misery caused by capitalism on one hand and poverty on the other, can be displaced by happiness and plenty for all.

Following this, one can demonstrate from history that this capitalist system did not always exist, but succeeded the feudal system, which had followed a system of slavery—each of these succeeding systems being better and more humane than its predecessor.

And we can also easily show then that the trusts are the

natural outcome of capitalism and competition and cannot be legislated out of existence as long as capitalism exists.

The immediate effects of the practical acceptance of these self-evident truths is always wonderful.

Convince men that our country is large enough and rich enough to give them all an opportunity to work and earn enough to support their families in comfort, to educate their children properly and to be absolutely secure in sickness and old age.

Convince men that their present poverty is unnecessary. Proclaim that Capitalism is simply a phase of civilization as Feudalism and Socialism will be—that nothing that is, lasts forever.

Convince them of this and you have them "for good."

Only take care not to have them tie their hopes for the future to any catastrophe that is to bring the millennium "at one stroke." Take care not to have them hope for any Messiah.

It invariably leads to fatalism of one kind or the other and destroys the incentive for continuous and hard work at the present time.

Therefore, Social-Democratic propagandists, do not weary your hearers with statistics or the definitions of "surplus value." Do not confuse them by trying to explain all the intricacies of the capitalist system and by describing the beauties of the cooperative commonwealth.

Teach them that in order to get a better world, we shall have to work for it and fight for it.

Work and fight are the "Messiahs" of proletarians. Teach the proletariat that the highest patriotism consists in working and fighting for the new world. And that to work and to fight for it is the sublime mission of this generation and possibly also of the next.

Nothing else in this world can compare with this work in importance.

Victor L. Berger

Vox Populi--"The Milwaukee Leader"

The Hunger Cry—Treble Your Energy in Behalf of the Daily—Remainder of Bonds Must Be Sold Before December 1—Break the Spell

The administration of the City and County of Milwaukee has no publicity. Outside of party circles the creditable and wonderful work of our public officials is practically unknown. The voice of the people is hushed. A dense pall of darkness enshrouds the Cream City. Newspapers, but for the purpose of unfounded and malicious criticism, feign ignorance of Socialist activity, and people will soon be led to think that Socialists are in office to only draw salaries.

Workingmen and workingwomen, organized and unorganized, break this loathsome spell. Act, and the voice of the people will be heard. The Milwaukee Leader will be your tribune in the forum of publicity. There is needed only a trifle of effort upon the part of each one of you to bring



Our Youngest Bond Holders
Fredrich W. Hollnbacher, 26 months. Victor Hollnbacher, 7 months.
1105 Fifth Street, Milwaukee.

cells may be had from the following facts:

Within the United States the rate of postage on fourth-class matter is 16 cents a pound, with a limit of 4 pounds. The United States is party to a treaty under which residents of 29 foreign countries may send fourth-class matter through the United States mails at 12 cents a pound, with a limit of 11 pounds. In other words, a man may send an 11-pound package from San Francisco to Rome, Italy, at 12 cents a pound, but if he wishes to send the same articles to New York he must divide them into packages of not to exceed 4 pounds each and pay 16 cents a pound. A Japanese residing in New York can send an 11-pound package to his friends in Tokyo at 12 cents, but an American in New York can send only a 4-pound package from New York to Washington and must pay 16 cents a pound.

forth, like a warm April shower does the tiny flowers of spring, the daily full blown. Only 4,500 bonds remain to be subscribed for, and the marvel is created. Only that many class-conscious Socialists have to respond and the trick is done. Are you ready? Are you ready now or must we everlastingly knock on your door in the endeavor to persuade you that the hibernating period is over and gone and the sun shines hot in the zenith?

If you wait and delay now you will postpone the appearance of the Milwaukee Leader for months. We cannot negotiate for the purchase and equipment of machinery till we have the full amount of bonds subscribed for. We do not want to buy and be in debt. The Socialist movement cannot afford to be unnecessarily drained by high prices and interest. Every cent has to be used three times over. We cannot go on with the editorial organization; we cannot make advertising contracts; we cannot secure subscriptions for the daily till the remainder of the bonds are sure to be disposed of. If you wait, you will make us wait three times as long. Act now.

Food prices are going up. Sugar

is being sold now at a cent more per pound than a week ago. Meat has almost doubled in price the last four years. Statistics show that while wages have increased twenty per cent in the last ten years the necessities have increased thirty-two per cent. The hungry cry is swelling the air. From every nation on earth comes a

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS
Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company
\$100,000 in Denominations of \$10.00 Each

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company and with each and all other subscribers to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds about to be issued by said Company to the Citizens' Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of ten (\$10.00) dollars, interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to be paid as follows: One-fifth, sixteen years; one-fifth, seventeen years; one-fifth, eighteen years; one-fifth, nineteen years; and one-fifth, twenty years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be secured and to bear interest from Dec. 1, 1911, and to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said Company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, A. D. 1911.

Number of Bonds..... Name..... (Seal)
Amount of Bonds..... Address.....
Bonds can be paid in installments of \$2.50 a month for each bond subscribed.

Enclosed find remittance of \$..... in payment for the above.

protest against the masters of bread. Man will not starve complacently. And yet the press beyond a cursory notice is silent on the subject. The press is either criminal—the betrayer of mankind—or it is helpless because of abject stupidity. Socialists alone have the light equal to that of all luminous bodies in heaven, to illuminate the way out of the dilemma. The Milwaukee Leader is needed now more than ever before. Let every man, woman, and child in the city and outside the city of Milwaukee, who can possibly loan ten dollars at a per cent buy one bond. Send in your subscription for bonds in the next few days, so that the block of 4,500 melts away as fast as ice on the equator. Send that bond subscription in now.

Purchasers: Bonds.
Arbeiter Sterbekasse & Krankenkasse No. 83, Philadelphia, Pa. 1
Termmakers' Assn., Newport News, Va. 2
Socialist Local of Burlington, Ia. 2
Deutsche Branch, S.-D. P., Providence, R. I. 2
Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund No. 253 1
Branch 18, S.-D. P. 1
Boston Lettish Branch 1
Local Kings County, N. Y. 1
Arbeiter Ring of Bronx, N. Y. 1
Workmen's Circle No. 110 1
Workmen's Circle No. 466 1
Junior Patternmakers' Assn. of Milwaukee 5

Samuel Gompers' Stand at Los Angeles

(By National Socialist Press.)
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 20.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, came out squarely for Job Harriman and the other candidates on the Socialist municipal ticket when he spoke to five thousand people in Shrine Auditorium, Sunday.

When Mr. Gompers rounded out an eloquent period by advising every man to go to the polls and vote for Job Harriman the great audience arose with a shout that rang out for several minutes.

The president of the A. F. of L. will remain in Southern California several days and will do all he can for the election of the workers' ticket in Los Angeles.

The significance of Gompers' speech cannot be accurately estimated. Many of the best informed workers of Los Angeles viewed it as the beginning of the end of the barriers that has existed between the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist party organizations. Some go so far as to predict that in the next presidential campaign the two great bodies will march almost as one and that in the next succeeding fight for national supremacy labor will stand with united front under the banner of the great political working class party, as it now stands in Los Angeles.

In the course of his speech Mr. Gompers said:

"The men and women of today want more of the products of their toil and they will demand more and more and more and more, and if I read the signs right, they are going to get more."

"They want it all," shouted a man in the audience and as a deafening roar of approval went up the speaker smiled and nodded at the enthusiastic crowd that surrounded him.

Job Harriman was given a great ovation and the crowd insisted on a speech at the close of which the Socialist candidate was given another ovation.

Prospects for the election of the workers' ticket are growing brighter every day. The so-called good government administration has disgusted the people in general and the persecution of the workers has raised organized labor and Socialists to draw together for political action.

This activity is thoroughly frightening the opponents of labor. The seven candidates for council are union men and only a few professional men on the ticket are not members of unions. The candidates and others are making about thirty-five speeches in halls each week and scores of factory door and street meetings are being held. The number of meetings will be increased until the end of the campaign.

Reports to campaign headquarters indicate Harriman is almost certain of election and with him the entire council with the possibility of a number of other officials.

A capitalist paper speaks of the Gutch-Hackenschmidt wrestling match as the notable feature of the national Labor day this year. To the capitalist mind, of course, the great parades of labor were nothing; it was the international wrestling match, and a sell out match at that, that was the great thing!

Leaping Upward!

100,000
90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0

The Daily Bonds
This Week - \$55,650
Last Week - \$54,530
Gain - \$1,120

Plutocrats Getting Scared

Scientific Farming Urged or We Will Starve to Death—More Taft "Statesmanship"

By Silas Hood. (Written for The Herald.) WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT—"Injunction Bill"—who was elevated to the White House by the votes of farmers and other working people has again demonstrated his utter ignorance of the affairs of the world by declaring in a public speech September 16 at Erie, Pa., that unless the farmers get instruction along the lines of scientific farming the United States will be confronted with a food problem two or three generations from now.

The best authorities have figured it out very clearly that the rich farming lands in the Mississippi valley alone, if their productive power were properly utilized, would be capable of producing food enough for the entire population of the earth. And the same authorities say that the productive power of one state, that of Texas, is great enough to produce an abundance of food for the entire population of the United States. And the authority for this statement was no other person than a college professor at Yale University, where Mr. Taft secured his college degree. And two other professors and investigators from Harvard University came to similar conclusions after making a thorough study of the situation.

Food for Five Billion. Other careful investigators along the same line of inquiry have made the broad claim that this nation, with the present knowledge of producing things, was capable of supporting a population of five thousand million people. Five thousand million people! Read that over again and then read Taft's stupid intimation that the people of this great productive nation will be confronted with a problem of not

great Taft is apprehensive that a famine will overtake us if we do not resort to scientific farming. "Too much" was his statement before; now it is "too little." Without any reservation we do not hesitate to say that the official life at Washington is made up of as idiotic a set of numbskulls as the capitalist system ever produced, and Taft appears to be the premier of the list, especially when the real problems of life are up for discussion. And to refer to any of the clique now there, in view of their past performance, as statesmen is a reflection upon the word we find defined in the Dictionary.

Tangling Your Thinking Box

Taft and other "statesmen" of his plutocratic ilk attempt to make the people believe that the present high cost of living is due to a threatened shortage in the food supply. Statements of this character, are proof that the gang of big business traitors in control at the national capital are attempting to lull to sleep the spirit of protest that is abroad in this land today. The traitors at Washington who represent the big business interests are more concerned about profits from high prices, than they are in establishing legislation that would insure relief to the millions of consumers in this country, and when Taft and his aids deliver themselves of such nonsense as is quoted in the foregoing it is about time that the people recognized the utter futility of having such capitalist representatives at the nation's official helm.

Instructive Comparisons

If this nation is in any danger of being confronted with the problem of a short food supply one hundred years from now, Germany should have been face-to-face with the same problem a century ago, and starved to death by this time. For Mr. Taft's enlightenment we will say that the total land and water area of the German Empire is 204,992 square miles. The total land area of the state of Texas, exclusive of the water area, is 262,290, or more than 58,000 square miles larger than the domain of Emperor William. In other words, if the German Empire could be picked up and placed on the face of Texas there would be enough space left to put the entire state of Michigan, and even then there would be 3,490 square miles of water area left, besides land space enough to deposit the state of Rhode Island.

And when the comparison is made with the Republic of France with its area of 204,092 square miles, the result is even more startling. And Austria-Hungary with its 240,942 square miles of territory. Texas could take care of and still have 21,348 square miles left, or large enough

space to spare to comfortably take care of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island combined. So it is evident to any one possessing a grain of reasoning power that if Germany, Austria-Hungary and France, with their crowded population when compared with the United States, are not concerned in 1911 about the problem of being self-sustaining, it is absurd for us to think about it when our boundless resources are compared with those of the three nations named.

Some Resources These

Let's take a look at some of our resources in the shape of land area. Here are a few of the square miles of our vast territory: Montana 145,310; Arizona 112,920; California 155,980; New York 47,620; Wisconsin 54,240; Michigan 57,439; Minnesota 79,205; Illinois 56,000; Pennsylvania 44,985; Florida 54,240; Iowa 55,475; Missouri 68,735; Oregon 94,580; Washington 66,800; Colorado 155,980; Georgia 58,980; Florida 54,240; Nebraska 76,840; Kansas 81,700; and North and South Dakota 47,045. And this is only part of the list.

Taft made himself infamously ridiculous when he gave out his "God knows" reply to a sensible inquiry from a workingman at Cooper Union in New York City several years ago, thereby adding to his laurels as a statesman when he claimed that too much prosperity was a bad thing for an industrious people. But in view of the foregoing demonstration of facts and figures showing our boundless resources, his recent claim that the United States is not far from a period when it will not be self-sustaining proves that the mighty Taft is unfit to hold any kind of a public office in this enlightened age.

Idle and Robbed Producers

No, Mr. Taft, the trouble is not that we can not produce enough. The trouble is that we can produce too much, but the producers are not able to get the fruits of their toil. In addition to this the capitalist system which Taft, Bryan, Clarke, Wilson Harmon uphold and advocate does not provide employment at the present time for fully five million men who are willing and anxious to produce more of the abundant things of life. These "statesmen" also uphold a system that creates "hard times" and those who are in the mills, mines and factories and on the railroads are permitted to work only part of the time.

Under the planless and wasteful capitalist system of Taft and the rest of the Republicans and Democrats there is at the present time a short food supply in the larders of the millions of industrial workers. The people of the nation today are underfed because the Taft statesmen favor a

Socialism and Public Health

By W. R. Shier

(Written for The Herald.) WAS asked by a physician the other day how the Socialist party would cope with the question of public health. I replied that though the party had not as yet addressed itself especially to this problem, it could be expected to make public health one of its chief concerns when it attained to a fair measure of governmental power. But this general statement did not satisfy my friend. He smiled at me somewhat contemptuously and remarked that Socialists seemed to have only glittering generalities instead of definite measures to offer the electorate.

"How do you Socialists," he asked, "ever expect to inspire confidence in your party unless you bring detailed knowledge to bear upon public questions and show the people that you KNOW HOW TO SOLVE THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS that confront them here and now?" "It is all very well," he added, "to theorize about social evolution, to paint pretty pictures of the future, to denounce the evils of the present, to attack the old political parties, to expose the class character of modern institutions, and to point out that private property in the means of wealth production must eventually be done away with. I sympathize with all that, but what I want to know, and what thousands of other broad-minded people want to know, is what stand party candidates will take upon the various questions that must be solved within the next two or three years. But you Social-Democrats seem to live either in the pink clouds of romance or the black depths of despair. It's too bad that you have gotten into these ruts, for if you were as well versed in state and municipal problems as you seem to be in the statistics of poverty, you might accomplish something worth while."

Remedy and How to Get It

There would be no excuse for the existence of a Socialist party if Socialism did not provide a remedy for the evils of underfeeding, poverty and unemployment. But Socialism does provide the remedy. The collective control of the 873,000,000 acres of land in this nation, together with the collective ownership of the machinery of production and distribution is the remedy. And every vote for Socialist party candidates is an expressed desire to have that collective ownership. And when the people become enlightened enough to put a Socialist in the White House, a system can and will be inaugurated that will wipe the disgrace of poverty and enforced idleness from the earth.

What the Trusts Have Done

A Comparison of the Cost of Living During War Times and the Reign of the Trusts. Washington, Sept. 16.—When the great Civil war was raging and thousands of men were engaged in the mighty conflict; when the shop, the mill, the mine and the fields were depopulated to such an extent that laborers were few, the prices of the commodities of life increased. Today we are at peace, the machinery in the shop and mill is tended by thousands of willing workers, the miner digs industriously and skilled husbandmen are tilling the soil and gathering abundant harvests. Nevertheless, the prices of the products of the shop, the mill, the mine and the field are soaring. The following table of prices is taken from the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va. The war time prices are from the Index-Appel, a reliable authority on the Civil war:

Table with 3 columns: War time, Article, Now. Rows include Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Sugar, Molasses, Beef, Shoulders, Coffee.

The trusts are responsible for the prices now, and the same trusts are giving battle to the unions in their efforts to increase wages.

New Voice in Congress

Editorial, Spokane, Wash., "Daily Press": The recent speeches of Victor Berger and Henry George, Jr., in the house of representatives, as fully reported in the Congressional Record, are mighty interesting reading. For the first time in American history, avowed champions of two radical doctrines—the one of Socialism, the other of the single tax—boldly preached their gospel in the halls of congress and engaged in running debate with their colleagues. "Really, they appear to have held their own and to have distributed large chunks of thought in circles where thought is a rare commodity. A breeze is refreshing, from whatever quarter it blows."



Join Hands for the Daily

The Daily Today is Our Slogan Every Day

The Movement in Wisconsin Needs a Metropolitan Socialist Newspaper, and it Needs Your Help to Establish it. Subscribe for as Many Bonds as Possible on Blank or another page.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

Organized October 19, 1884, by German Socialist exiles. Two hundred seventy-six branches in 23 states. Forty-five thousand five hundred beneficiary members. Assets \$420,000—over liabilities. Claims paid since organization, \$1,087,845. Jurisdiction: United States of America. Age limit: From 18 to 45 years. Benefits, Sick and accident, first class, \$9.00 and \$4.50; second class, \$6.00 and \$3.00 per week, not exceeding 80 weeks for whole life. Death: \$250 uniformly. No sick benefit for third class (women). Initiation fees: From \$1.00 to \$7.00, according to sex, class and age. Monthly assessments: First class, \$1.05; second class, 80 cents; third class, 50 cents. For particulars write to main office, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, 1 and 3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York, N. Y.

The Truth About Milwaukee

Told in a nutshell every week by POLITICAL ACTION, the spicy little leaflet newspaper. It has already achieved stupendous success and should be read by every voter in the land. You can't afford to be without it. REMARKABLE OFFER. \$2.15 worth for \$1.00. POLITICAL ACTION wants a million subscribers and to secure them, makes the following remarkable COMBINATION OFFER: 500 Assorted Copies of POLITICAL ACTION for \$1.00. 2 yearly subscription cards to POLITICAL ACTION for .50. 1 Copy of "The Power and Weakness of Trade Unions," size 14x22, lithographed on Art Cover. Contains portraits of every elected Socialist official, 65 in number. 5 dozen Milwaukee Socialist Post Cards (Reproduction of above Calendar), 50c. 1 Copy of "Today's Problems," compiled by Henry E. Allen. A marvelous collection of statements by the world's greatest living thinkers. 10. 1 Copy of "The Power and Weakness of Trade Unions," by John M. Collins. The best work on this subject yet produced. 10. 1 Copy of "SOCIALISM, What It IS and How to Get It," by Oscar Ameringer of Oklahoma. Just off the press and by far the best book ever published with which to make converts. Worth a dollar or more refunded. Total \$2.15. Send us a ONE DOLLAR BILL and we will send you everything listed above by return mail. This COMBINATION OFFER is limited and you will have to act quick. Address: POLITICAL ACTION, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Desk No. 17.

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Socialist Literature

- Read This List Carefully. Prices of these books are postpaid. Evolutionary Socialism—Edward Bernstein. \$1.10 per copy. Substance of Socialism—John Spargo. \$1.08 per copy. Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism—John Spargo. 55c per copy. Karl Marx, His Life and Work—John Spargo. \$2.70 per copy. The Weavers, The Greatest Socialist Drama—Gerhart Hauptmann. \$1.05 per copy. Sidlights on Contemporary Socialism—John Spargo. \$1.08 per copy. Truths E. B. Lowry, M. D.—Talks with a boy concerning himself. 55c per copy. Confidences E. B. Lowry, M. D.—Talks with a girl concerning herself. 55c per copy.

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An Inspiration to Toilers of the Whole Continent

The new home of the Socialist party, Socialist press and labor unions is now finished and practically all rented to first-class tenants. The income from the rents now collected each month assures a profitable investment for all who have purchased shares in the People's Realty company. The People's Realty company is incorporated for \$40,000, divided in shares of \$25 each. More than \$35,000 worth of these shares of the People's Realty company have been sold, leaving only between four and five thousand dollars worth still to dispose of.

The building is an up-to-date, four-story, fireproof brick, cement and iron building. It is located at Sixth and Chestnut streets, one of the really growing business centers of Milwaukee. The foundation is built to support an eight-story building when necessary. Real estate is increasing in value in this part of the city every day and from all present indications will continue to do so in the years to come.

Brisbane hall is an inspiration to all progressive working people and Socialists who visit Milwaukee when they go through it. They are delighted with its quality, location and fitness for the grand purpose for which it came into existence—viz.: The home of the Socialist party, press and labor organizations. The present income from the rents indicate that it will be a good dividend payer from the start.

If you have a little money to invest you accomplish two desirable things by purchasing one or more shares of the People's Realty company stock. You make a good investment and at the same time use your money where it will be doing excellent work for the cause of the toilers.

Bear in mind that this building was planned as the foundation and home of the daily paper which will soon make its appearance, to voice the demands and aspirations of the advance guard of the army of labor on the American continent.

Form for purchasing shares in the People's Realty Company. Includes sections for TIME PAYMENT PLAN and CASH PAYMENT PLAN, both for STOCK SUBSCRIPTION. Fields for Name, Address, No. of Shares, and Amount.

Greatest Socialist Opponent in Texas Turns Socialist

(Written for The Herald.)

THE Rev. G. G. Hamilton is making Socialist speeches in Texas. What! the man who debated with Thurman at Crowell and Clark at other places. Yes, it is none other.

This news will surprise and delight Socialists all over the Southwest. To many elsewhere who may not have read of this celebrated opponent of Socialism it will be interesting to learn something about the man.

G. G. Hamilton is a Methodist preacher of considerable note who has always been a faithful and zealous worker in the church, showing more than ordinary ability as a leader and public speaker. On the platform he has no superior in all Texas. Highly educated, a master of logic, gifted with the eloquence that holds an audience at breathless attention, he caused even his enemies to admire.

A few years ago, Hamilton came into contact with Socialism, unfortunately mostly through certain speakers and writers who impressed him

with their unequalled hostility to Christianity and the avowed atheism and free-lovism which they seemed to make a part of the Socialist philosophy and program. Naturally, being of active rather than passive mode, he immediately joined issue with them in public discussion. Texans are fighters and soon the fight was on in earnest. He had gotten the idea that Socialism was necessarily anti-religious and destructive to the marriage institution. Of course it is not, but if I were ignorant of Socialism and heard some Socialist speakers, I would come to the same conclusion. He attributed the sufferings of the race to individual sins and the speakers failed to make him understand the origin of misery in social sin. Hence, he debated this point.

At Crowell, Texas, in April, 1910, Hamilton engaged with W. L. Thurman in a debate that will be long remembered. On four consecutive nights a large hall was packed with an audience that forgot the world in the intense interest of the discussion.

The whole community became excited and the situation was fraught with danger of violence. At one time those present were divided into hostile factions and feeling became so intense that the slightest threatening move on either side would have precipitated a pitched battle.

This was following debates with M. A. Smith, Redin Andrews and others, ending finally with an encounter with Stanley J. Clark, the master debater of the Socialist movement. Defeated by this matchless fighter, Socialism withstood the attacks of Hamilton as it never had before. Hamilton was called out of this series of battles by the sickness of his wife and that ended the conflict. I want to state for the benefit of Socialists who are under the impression that Hamilton ran away to avoid future encounters that it is a fact that the serious illness of Mrs. Hamilton compelled him to return home, where he remained during her sickness which lasted six weeks.

During these weeks this tireless opponent entered upon a re-study of

the entire subject. He had found that when he met in debate and the printed page the true philosophy of Socialism and its economic teachings and program, he could find no arguments to defeat it. Now he concluded, quoting his own words, that he "must prove it economically unsound and impossible and from every standpoint altogether untenable." For the first time he got down to the essentials of Socialism freed from the theories and opinions of individuals which had been confused with it. The philosophies of individualism and Socialism battled in his mind. The irresistible logic of Socialist philosophy—the grandeur of its spirit and principles, and the undeniable harmony between its purpose and program and the spirit and mission of Christianity as revealed, not in theological works but in the gospels interpreted in the light of history, were like the voice that challenged Saul on the Damascus road, and like Saul, he acknowledged the right and truth in the "way" he had fought so hard.

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Germany's Wonderful Postal Service

(Special European Correspondence.)

IF public or government institutions none plays so large and important a part in the daily life of the people here in Europe and particularly in Germany as the postoffice, and as Americans have been demanding a parcel post, a postal savings bank and other advantages for many years and in spite of the fact, that the big interests prevented the public from getting them, the public still believe that they have the best postal system in the world and are so proud of their stamps with a picture of George Washington flanked by the Stars and Stripes, that they forget their demands for improvements, when they get a letter with the Washington stamp on, I thought I would investigate the postoffice here and jot down my results.

So the other day in order to give my countrymen an idea what a postoffice can be to the people I went into a branch of the Koenigliche Wuerttembergische Post, stood in a corner and watched the people come and go. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and there were not many people in the space allotted to the public, so I had a good opportunity to see just what each person did, what business took him or her there.

As I came in an old lady from the

working class followed me with a bundle under her arm and when her turn came I watched. She asked the official what the bundle would cost. Her son it seemed was in the army. He had just been mustered in and was in Ludwigsburg one of the Black Dragoon. "Well," said the official at the window, "if it is for his own personal use it goes free, because he is a soldier in the service of Germany. You must write across the address, Eigene Angelegenheit des Empfängers (personal affairs of the receiver) and then it will cost nothing. But it must contain only things for his own personal use or that belong to him." "Oh!" replied the woman, "the parcel contains only his washing, a cake, a sausage and a little pocket money." "All right," said the official, "let me have it."

He took the parcel, the woman thanked him and went her way. And next day her soldier boy away off in Ludwigsburg had his package from his mother free of charge because of the parcel post and the government railroads which carry the parcels for the postoffice free.

Next came a man who said, "Here I have a note for Mark 246—payable in ten days from now in Frankfurt-on-the-Main; how can I collect this amount?" "Well," replied the official, "here is a blank. Fill it out and

the postoffice will present the note to the man on the day it is due, through its letter carriers there and if he does not pay it, the note will be protested before a notary and the papers will be returned to you. If the man pays, the money will be for-

German Imperial Postman, who collects and pays out money and is a great public servant.



MAIN POSTOFFICE BUILDING AT STUTTART, GERMANY.

city, too small to have a postoffice of its own. He has sold some pigs and has a lot of money. In that outlying district of the city there are no banks and if there were he would not go to them, for he is unacquainted with banks and banking. He knows, that the postoffice pays out and collects money and does a host of other things, so he comes in and tells the official he has some money, Mark 459—that he does not need just now and wants it taken care of. The official takes his money, gives him a receipt and a check book, explains to him how he can send his postal check to any one in payment so long as he has a balance left on his account and that any postoffice will honor the check and pay its amount to the bearer after sufficient time has elapsed, for it to ascertain whether it is covered by a deposit. Further that it is good both in Germany and Austro-Hungary. The farmer timidly enquires whether his money is safe. "Well," replies the clerk, "so long as the German Empire holds together your money is safe because the whole Imperial government guarantees it."

The amount to be collected is Mark 150. The parcel costs for transportation 50 pfennigs. Collection charges to pfennigs and the firm gets back from the postoffice after the money has been collected Mark 149.50 which deducts 20 pfennigs from the amount collected for the postal money order. So here the parcel post transports a parcel weighing 10 pounds a distance of 600 kilometers (or more). A 5 kilo parcel has the same rate any distance inside the boundaries of Germany, together with Austro-Hungary and collects 150 marks (\$35.24) for 80 pfennigs (20 cents). What would your express companies charge for the same service?

Cheap Insurance

His next parcel is carefully sewed up in canvas and sealed. Across the address is written, "Wert, Mark 1.800 (Value, Mark, 1,800). This parcel goes insured. Postage 50 pfennigs, insurance 30 pf., total charges 80 pf. (20 cents). If the parcel is lost the amount is refunded. Cheap insurance, eh? \$48.57 insured at a cost of 8 cents. And if the parcel is lost or stolen the money is paid promptly. You do not have to go to a lawsuit about it. And the whole German Empire guarantees you will get it.

The third and last parcel has a notice written across it, durch "Eilboten," which means special delivery. The charges are for a 5 kilogram parcel, postage 50 pfennigs. Special delivery 40 pfennigs, total 90 pfennigs (22 cents). Twenty-two cents for a parcel weighing 10 pounds sent from Stuttgart to Koenigsberg, a distance as long as from Chicago to New York, and delivered by special delivery the instant it arrives (if it arrives during business hours) surely no private concern could do it so cheaply.

After the porter had gone I turned my attention to the other window again and as I did so an apprentice boy hurried along with a telegram. There were 10 words from Stuttgart to Leipzig. Charges 50 pfennigs (12 1/2 cents). The rate is 5 pfennigs a word or one word a quarter cent. This rate is good for the whole of Germany no matter what the distance. This is also so because the telegraph

(Continued to 4th page.)

A Great Novel of the Socialist Cause Have YOU Read It?

JACK LONDON calls it
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UPTON SINCLAIR in an open letter to Socialist papers:
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"United States Constitution and Socialism"

This pamphlet of 32 pages is very timely. It shows that the United States Constitution does not deserve the sacred and profound respect our capitalist institutions and politicians would have us bestow upon it. Progress demands that the truth be told and that the last vestige of false pride so many Americans take in this fundamental law, be destroyed.

It contains the real truth about our "patriotic" forefathers. It has history, not found in our school books. The book contains a frank exposition of the hypocritical and fictitious patriotism of the framers of our constitution.

Socialist locals should push this book. It is good propaganda.

Book Contains Reference List for Historical Research in Libraries and also Comrade Hood's

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warded to you, brought into your home or place of business. "What are the charges?" asked the man. "If the man pays the note your charges will be 30 pfennigs for the letter, that carries the note and your formula and registration fee and 30 pfennigs for the money order that brings the money back. If the note is not paid and goes to protest then there will be 30 pfennigs for the registered letter, Mark 1—for the protest and 30 pfennigs for the registered letter that brings back your note and the protest document, together Mark 1.60" (40 cents).

The man filled out his blank, turned over the note to the official, paid 30 pfennigs, took his receipt and went his way. The return charges are collected C. O. D. Can you get a note protested for that money in the United States?

Real Public Service

Now came a little dimpled lass with flaxen hair and blue eyes with a letter in her hand. "Please, sir," she said, "will this letter go free?" "Yes," replied the postal clerk, "just write across the top Eigene Angelegenheit des Empfängers, and it will go free." The little lass did as told and her letter to the soldier boy among the Grenadiers in Strassburg went free, for the German government does what it can for its soldiers in many ways for every man must be a soldier and serve his fatherland whether he wants to or not, and as the government owns the railroads it often gives him free passage home for his leave of absence and favors him by sending him his mail and parcels free of charge.

A learned looking, elderly man stepped up. "Can I subscribe here to the Technische Rundschau?" (A technical journal for engineers). "Oh, yes!" said the official, "you can subscribe at any postoffice in Germany for any newspaper or periodical published in Europe. It does not matter whether it is printed in England, France, Italy or any other country, nor does the language make any difference. He drew out a blank and a big newspaper catalogue, filled out the blank, noted down the name of the paper and the man's name and whether he wanted it sent by mail regularly. The man paid the quarterly subscription, took his receipt and departed. In a few days he received the first copy and unless he stops the subscription the paper will come regularly and the letter carrier will collect the charges in advance each quarter.

A man comes along who looks like a laborer, but turns out to be a small farmer (a man with a little farm), from a little hamlet not far from the

How much better off is this German subject in regard to the safety of his money, than are the Americans under the sheltering wings of the great American eagle? On the one side the government protects rich and poor alike in so far as they have money deposited at the postal bank department, a loss is absolutely impossible. In the land of the free (?) the government is only a tool in the hands of the few, rich and used to prevent anything being done to make the poor man's money safe, rather he must place his savings, if he has any in private banks where it is a prey to all the big commercial pirates.

The German Imperial Postal Department now does a general banking business in so far as the sending of money from one city to another is concerned. Or in collecting or paying out of monies through the medium of postal money orders or checks. If a firm has a check account any one owing the firm can go to any postoffice in Germany or Austro-Hungary and pay in this amount free of any charge whatever. The only cost in the transaction are 3 pfennigs (3/4 of a cent) for sending the money to the city where the account is and for crediting it up to the proper account. Surely that is cheap, enough.

Government Owned Phones

"Please let me have a telephone connection with Tuebingen," said a studious looking young man. He is directed into a telephone cell and in a few moments gets his connection. A few minutes later he comes out and pays 25 pfennigs for a five-minute talk with some one in the university town, Tuebingen, some fifty kilometers away. He gets a telephone connection fifty kilometers away and talks five minutes for 6 cents because the telephone is a part of the postal system and belongs to the government.

Now comes a porter from a wholesale dry goods house near by with a hand-cart loaded with parcels all of about the same size and weight because a 5-kilogram parcel or box has a uniform rate (which is the cheapest in order to make the parcels come under one size and weight as near as possible and so to facilitate their handling) all over the German Empire and Austro-Hungary of 50 pfennigs. It does not matter whether the parcel is sent from Hamburg to Berlin or from Luebeck on the shores of the Baltic to Trieste which lies near the blue waters of the Adriatic, the rate for a 5-kilo parcel is the same, (5-kilo, 10-pounds, sent for 12 1/2 cts.).

The porter hands in one parcel after another until all are gone but 3. The first of these goes C. O. D.

Socialism is the New Patriotism

GERMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. These are assured by freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land is the basis of all other production. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it on the land. Whoever has control of machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for its production are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, the owner 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 circles of life. The ownership of such machinery becomes the dominant class.

THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION.

In proportion as the number of such machines grows compared to all other means of working people under their control, reducing to the masses the means of subsistence, either self-producing 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 to the masses. The ownership of the overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have not other productive property, or their own manual and mental labor power, the workers—or that have but little land and little machinery outside of their own hands, 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. The struggle of the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order of the dominant class of exploiters.

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

In its most 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 well-being to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance.

"Unreasonable" Court

If you steal horses, you must not be "unreasonable" about it, or the supreme court will make you quit in six months.

If you are killing people, you must not be "unreasonable" about it, or the supreme court will make you quit, in six months.

If you are bribing legislatures to elect Lorimers, you must not be "unreasonable" about it, or the supreme court will make you quit, in six months.

If you are robbing the public treasury, you must not be "unreasonable" about it, or the supreme court will make you quit, in six months.

Don't you think that the court itself is somewhat "unreasonable" in when it wants to interfere in the regular trade of commercial robbery in this manner?

Great is the supreme court, and great is six months' license to continue in crime.—Flint Flashes.

Couldn't be Bribed.—Thomas J. Pooher, Socialist police magistrate of Butte, has turned over a \$20 bribe, which was offered him, to the city council asking that it be turned into the general fund.

Pooher was visited by a saloon keeper who had been convicted in the police court of gambling, who offered him a \$20 gold piece. Pooher declined to accept the money, but the saloon keeper went away leaving the money there.

Pooher took the matter up with the city attorney, but nothing could be done in the matter, as there was no witnesses to the act.

Robert Hunter's "Socialists at Work" Regular price \$1.50 net. Reduced to \$1 net; postage 14 cents extra. This is cheaper than you can get it from the publishers. A fascinating book of facts not fancies. Book Department, Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company.

Spargo wrote a book for Socialist children. It's full of fine tales and pictures. We are selling it at half price. Cloth, 50—71 cents postage; paper, 25—7 cents postage.

A Postal Bank in Milwaukee

would be the safest kind of a bank. If you are looking for safety, our bonds are also a safe medium to invest in.

Why?

In the first place, a first mortgage will assure the return of your money and the payment of interest thereon. The mortgage will cover all the present property and good will of the Social-Democratic Publishing company, and all that may come into its possession in the future, just as long as the bonds are outstanding.

Bonds

Approximately four thousand bonds have been sold. There are six thousand left. Each bond sells for ten dollars, bears 4 per cent interest from Dec. 1, 1911, and runs for sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty years, depending upon the series it is in. These bonds may quickly be realized on, should you need the money, by using them as security for a loan.

In Reach of All

Desiring to have the working class control the Socialist daily, the bonds will be sold in ten dollar denominations. Secure them now, if you know that you will be able to pay for the same by Dec. 1, 1911. Subscribe for one or more bonds immediately. They may be paid for in four monthly installments.

A Good Investment

All present indications point to a successful and highly effective career for our daily. Not only have we a great Socialist sentiment in the city and county, but in the state at large, as well. We can, therefore, probably commence publication with an edition of about thirty thousand to start with. Besides, a great number of small business men are impregnated with Socialist ideas or at least are sincere sympathizers. These will be only too anxious to make use of our advertising columns to swing the great buying force of the working class into their stores and shops. The patronage received by this class of smaller business men because of their advertising in our paper will readily induce the larger concerns to seek our pages. Indeed, it appears now that our Socialist daily will probably be the best advertising medium in the city for the reason that we will have an intelligent and discriminating reading public. And advertising, nowadays, is absolutely necessary for all business.

Management

You will have an additional security in the good sense and sound judgment of an experienced newspaper management. The Social-Democratic Publishing company has weathered many a storm in the past ten years to bring the Social-Democratic Herald to its present successful basis. This force will pilot the new ship with the same steady and persistent devotion as heretofore. It will try to get sufficient advertising and the circulation for the new paper to at least cover the running expenses right from the start.

The A B C and the X Y Z

We have given you in a modest and conservative tone the A B C of a safe investment in our bonds. The X Y Z part of our proposition is your willingness to take advantage of this extraordinary opportunity. If you have ten dollars or more in a bank or at home, it will pay you to withdraw the amount, and invest it in the daily's bonds.

More information on request.

Bonds will not be issued until about Dec. 1, 1911. Pending the issuance and delivery of bonds all remittances will be acknowledged by receipt sent to the remitter.

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The Old-Age Pension Bill

By W. J. Ghent

(Written for The Herald.)
THE Old Age Pension bill recently introduced in congress by Representative Berger has attracted great attention all over the country. There is scarcely a newspaper of general circulation that has not printed something regarding it, and it has brought to Mr. Berger's office a flood of letters from every section.

The attitude of the capitalist newspapers is generally hostile, sometimes even scornful, although now and then a guarded commendation is given. But the attitude of the mass of the people, judging by the letters that have been received, is one of ardent enthusiasm for the bill. Men and women in all walks of life have praised it and pledged their support. Over and over again the statement is made that the introduction of this bill will bring more votes to the Socialist party than any other thing so far done in or out of congress. Socialists and progressives generally are planning an agitation for the measure which is expected to bring such pressure to bear upon congress as to compel action of some sort by that body in the near future.

above 40. But the introduction of such a bill, or of one even remotely resembling it, by a Socialist congressman would react against the movement and make the Socialist party appear the most ridiculous political factor that has arisen in America since the collapse of the Greenback party, with its demand for oceans of paper money. This, on the contrary, has made old age pensions a practical issue in American politics and has strengthened the Socialist party in every township, however remote.

Will Be Milwaukee Day

September 27, the day on which address the International Municipal Mayor Emil Seidel of Milwaukee will Congress and Exposition in Chicago, on "Municipal Socialism," has been set aside as "Socialist Day," and all addresses made during the day will be related to the "City for the People" movement.

From National Headquarters

State Secretary Meriam of California reports that N. A. Richardson has resigned as national committeeman in order to remain as lecturer on the lyceum lecture course.

Oscar Ameringer has resigned as lecturer on the lyceum lecture course, in order to remain as national committeeman of Oklahoma. Here we have the practical result of the new rule!

Victoria Licci has resigned as Italian Translator-Secretary. The executive committee of the national Italian Socialist organization has elected G. Corti of New York to fill the position pending an election by referendum. Comrade Corti has already taken up the work in the national office.

The Woman's branch of Local Livingston, Mont., has contributed \$10 to the McNamara Defense fund. The same has been forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Germany's Wonderful Postal Service

(Continued from 3d page.)
is a part of the postal department and belongs to the government.

An old man came who was bent and used up by hard work. His head was whitened by the snows of many winters. He presented his documents and received Mark 25—his monthly allowance of his old age pension. It was not much, but it at least is a recognition of the justice of the claim, that every old man has on the country in which he has spent the best part of his life, in labor, producing wealth, and shows what may be done when the workman is represented in the parliaments of his country, as is the case in Germany.

English Lord Socialistic

LONDON.—Baron Maurice Arnold De Forest, adopted son and heir of the late Baron Hirsch, the famous financier, has turned Socialist. De Forest is one of the richest men in England, owning practically the whole of the county of Lancashire.

He has announced his change of political faith in a newspaper controversy which he has been carrying on with the duke of Bedford, who owns enormous estates in rural England and valuable land in London.

He charged that the duke of Bedford owned the slum property in London where the tenants lived in abject poverty and squalor because of the exorbitant rents.

The duke denied that he owned any slum property at all, and threatened suit.

"I willingly accept his (the duke's) statement, and I do so the more readily because this in no way affects the truth of the proposition I was attempting to establish in the course of my speech," replied Baron De Forest.

He went on to attack the present land system "for which the duke of Bedford is not responsible, but by which he prospers."

"The only solution," he declared, "lies in the common ownership of economic rents."

We never enjoy perfect happiness; our most fortunate successes are mingled with sadness; some anxieties always perplex the reality of our satisfaction.—Cornelle.

The Three Winners

History—Logic—Laughter
Every Socialist literature agent in the country, and every Socialist worker should have a stock of these three pamphlets to sell, give or lend to the unconverted. These pamphlets are now selling very fast where they are known.

They are all new and deal with the latest phase of the raging class struggle for control of government and the means of life. The titles are:

HISTORY
"The United States Constitution and Socialism," by Silas Hood.

LOGIC
"The Menace of Socialism," by Father Gasson, and a Reply by J. F. Carey.

LAUGHTER
"Socialism, What It Is, and How to Get It," or Laughed Out of Court, by Oscar Ameringer.

Send 25 cents and get these three eye-opening pamphlets. If you get a sample you will want 100 or 1,000 to sell, give and lend to your neighbors.

No one will fail to read these books whose attention is called to them. Ten cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$5 per hundred, prepaid.

These three books are now selling like hot cakes in a winter lumber camp wherever they have been introduced.

Is Not Illiberal

The first of the specific charges made against this bill is that it is illiberal. My answer is that so far as I know—and I have eagerly digested all the lore on this subject that I have found available—no more liberal bill has ever been introduced anywhere.

In fact, when this bill comes to be discussed in detail, a particular point will be made by the capitalist press and capitalist public men that it is a bill extremely broad in its scope and ridiculously prodigal in its benefits.

The charge that it is less liberal than the British act is without a syllable of truth, and can not have been made except through ignorance or malice. The British act grants no pension to a person under seventy. This bill gives a pension at sixty. In the United States in 1900 there were only 1,279,503 persons seventy years and over, while between sixty and seventy years there were 3,097,106—nearly twice as many. The total for sixty years and over was 4,878,609, and the inclusion in this bill of persons between sixty and seventy, a total of 3,097,106, nearly triples the cost of the pension scheme. Some knowledge, however slight, of the statistics of population by age-periods ought to be conned by these critics before making their glib assertions.

The maximum pension under the British act is \$1.22 a week; under this bill it is \$4 a week. The minimum pension in the British act is 24 cents a week; under this bill \$1. The British act gives no pension to a man or woman who receives more than \$2.95 a week from all sources. A person receiving from \$2.70 to \$2.95 gets 24 cents a week. This bill gives \$4 a week to persons receiving not more than \$6, and its benefits are graded above the six-dollar line to allow—with pension and earnings—approximately \$10 a week. A little knowledge of wage rates in the United States for persons more than sixty will enable one to learn whether or not this bill is liberal.

It is needless to speak of the German act, because that is a contributory scheme in which the workman pays for his pension. The government contribution is the addition of the sum of \$1.90 yearly to each pensioner. No one who knows anything about the subject will assert that there is any notable liberality about the German measure. In 1908 the average pension paid was \$38.83, a weekly average of 74 1/2 cents.

It need not be pretended that the benefits in Mr. Berger's bill are ideal. It is asserted, however, that this schedule represents a fair pension under the existing conditions of capitalist society. It happens that we are living in that society now, and that we are subject to its conditions.

When workmen negotiate with their capitalist masters for wages, hours and conditions, they do not make an imperative demand for the co-operative commonwealth. They demand such wages and conditions as appear to them practicable under prevailing conditions. That is all this bill attempts to do.

This is of course a viewpoint incomprehensible to certain doctrinaires of the closet. They are men who, in the main, have never done a day's manual labor in their lives and who have solemnly vowed that they never will. They know at first hand nothing whatever about the working class, its conditions, its aims or desires, and their whole philosophy is a sexual dogmatism and phrase-worship which makes Mohammedanism by comparison seem liberal and enlightened.

It would be an easy matter to frame a bill demanding a pension of \$25 a week for every man and woman

from any city or postoffice in Germany into any city or postoffice in Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark. For the Austrian empire the rate is the same as for Germany. In Italy, Russia, Sweden, Norway, France and other countries the rate is Mark 1.40 (35 cents).

There is nothing to prevent the American people from enjoying the same advantages Europeans have in their postal systems, except that they must wake up and at the next election elect such men to congress and put such men into the senate (or abolish that useless body altogether) who will represent the people and not the big interests such as the big express companies, bankers, etc.

Stuttgart. Mephisto.

Carefully Drawn

This bill is drawn on general lines, and leaves details to a later time for formulation. Two of these questions in particular the present draft ignores. The first is the matter of local differences in wage-rates and standards of living. It is obvious that this point will have to be exhaustively treated when the time comes for drafting a bill that stands some show of passage. There are persons in this country who have never received an average wage equal to the pension granted by this bill. To receive a pension greater than a person's average wage may seem heretic, revolutionary and class-conscious to a certain type of Socialist, especially if he can be bamboozled into thinking that it "comes out of the capitalist." Such a payment would be a graft, and not a pension. It would be a graft that no Socialist

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Stuttgart. Mephisto.

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Down in the Sunny Ozark, the land of fruit and dairy farms, are 150 acres to be sold for the benefit of The Milwaukee Leader. The location is 6 miles from Mammoth Springs, Ark., 13 1/2 miles to good school and church. The land is a number one bottom land. From 30 to 40 acres are cleared, and the remainder is open timber of oak and hickory. The farm has on it a small box house, barn, smoke-house, and poultry-house, besides a good family orchard of apples, peach, plums and cherry. Also a grape vineyard and blackberry patch watered by a small creek and a big spring. Price ten (\$10.00) per acre—on payments if desired. The proceeds will be invested in bonds for The Milwaukee Leader. Here is an opportunity for your life, if you want a farm and a home of your own. Address:

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Milwaukee, Wis.

A Never Solved Question

The requirement of a period of citizenship has troubled a number of critics. The question of what to do with the alien—the man outside the group, or clan, or race or state—is one of those questions upon which every experiment has been tried since first men gathered in communities. It is a question never solved, and I hold no millennial anticipations about its solution under Socialism. In this particular phase of it there are two aspects. If, on the one hand, a pension act is a purely sentimental and humanitarian measure, the benefits of which are to be distributed without any regard to desert, and the funds for which will be raised down, like manna, from heaven, then of course the immigrant who arrived an hour ago is to be treated just as the native of four score years ago.

If, on the other hand, a pension act is to be based on the Socialist principle of returning to the deserving aged worker some part of the surplus value which has been taken from him during his prime; if, furthermore, the funds for this scheme are to be raised in normal ways from men who toil to produce wealth, then the alien will assuredly always suffer discrimination. The surplus value he has produced has been taken by men of another community—of another state—and he has no moral right to ask that it be returned to him by men who had no part in its expropriation. The last men in the world to budge from this view will be the workmen themselves. Humanitarians may plead for a broader view; but the toilers who foot the bills—if only they are sufficiently conscious that it is they who really foot the bills—will never yield. The only solution of this problem will be a reciprocal arrangement between nations for the pensioning of one another's aged exiles.

It is granted that the requirement of some period of citizenship is inevitable in every country, there is still to solve the interminably debatable question of what term of years. Any term may be dogmatically put forth and no doubt sustained with more or less good argument. The term of 16 years of citizenship given in this bill was inserted after a careful consideration of the subject. It is approximately the same as in the British act.

A Glance at History

All felonies are due to capitalism, say some, and therefore the felon is entitled to every benefit received by the person who is law-abiding. History is lost upon such faratics. The fact that all social systems—tribal communism, serfdom, slavery and all the intermediate stages—had their law-breakers, means nothing to men who can with a phrase shut out the whole evolution of the race. The noble Greeks knew nothing of capitalism, yet they were a nation of swindlers and thieves, with no very great scruples against arson and assassination. The Romans of the later republic and of the empire were equally ignorant of capitalism, but they knew and practised every crime that has ever been conceived. The ancient Jews knew nothing of factories, surplus value and class consciousness; but they were a turbulent and lawless race—often, as in the time of Vespasian and Titus, giving themselves up to the wildest frenzy of crime. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's day was not inspired by wage slavery, and the blood-feud of Southern Italy or of the Kentucky mountains bears no relation that any one can discover to machine production.

The felon is a breaker of the social compact. He bears the same relation to society as a whole that the "scab" does to the trade union, or the man who votes a capitalist ticket or who accepts a capitalist political job bears to the Socialist party. There is every reason for believing that the felon will fare far worse under Socialism than he fares under capitalism. The plea of mitigating circumstances is sometimes made in his behalf today; it will rarely be made in his behalf under Socialism. The closer knitting of the social fabric, a general recognition of the need of conformity to rules and wages, will make his act less tolerable than

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance
Campaign Funds—How to Get Them and the Greatest of All—Bundle Brigades
One of the serious problems Socialist locals have to solve is the raising of campaign funds. These funds when secured are largely spent for Socialist literature.

The mistake most Socialist locals make is in postponing the campaign until the election is near.

TRY THIS METHOD
The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald is the cheapest and most effective Socialist literature you can obtain. People will read it who will not read the average Socialist propaganda leaflet or pamphlet.

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They will read the Herald because it tells of Socialists in action attempting to work their theories out in practice.

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When you get a person to subscribe for the Herald, one of Uncle Sam's bundle brigade boys will hunt him up fifty-two times a year and place the Socialist message before him. This highly organized bundle brigade that your Uncle Samuel has perfected never misses, never goes on a vacation, never grows weary of distributing the Socialist message. It has even the famous Milwaukee bundle brigade "beaten to a frazzle."

Take that blank you found in your paper last week, and get a new club of four readers. They will pay for their own education and conversion and be ready to work and contribute to your local campaign fund when the election of 1912 draws near.

Where the Herald goes, Socialism and Socialist organization grows.

Introduce Us to Your Friends

Send us a list of persons you think might become subscribers for The Herald if they could read a few copies and we will send them sample copies three times. Where The Herald goes, Socialism and Socialist organization grows.

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than it is today. There is no mercy even now by the trade unionist for the "scab"—none by the Socialist for the backslider or the traitor.

What utter cant, therefore, to assert that all felonies—or even that most felonies—are due to capitalism, and to claim for the law-breaker the same rights and benefits that go to the law-abiding! No student of history can for a moment tolerate the assertion, and no society—least of all a Socialist and working-class society—can ever acquiesce in so absurd a claim. The breaker of the social compact must take his medicine, and he will be compelled to take it so long as human society lasts. Whatever sympathy we have for him—and perhaps most law-breakers need and deserve more sympathy than anything else—society holds to its inexorable law, and must so hold or be destroyed. But it is a somewhat singular fact that the very doctrinaires who espouse this absurd claim for the law-breaker are usually the persons most intolerant of any deviation from their own standards of thinking and acting. They would draw and quarter, if they could, the person who departs from their particular group morality.

This paper is already much longer than I had intended it should be. It has been written at odd times—in intervals which have been stolen from

other work and which could ill be spared. But feeling, as I do, that the foolish and sometimes malicious criticism of this bill by a few doctrinaires may deceive some well-meaning comrades regarding it, and may furthermore obstruct and cripple the movement for old age pensions, I have thought it of urgent importance that some reply should be made. The time is ripe for action, and to waste that time in wretched pettifoggery over the details of this measure is to sacrifice an unexampled opportunity.

"It is money that rivets the chains of labor."—Wendell Phillips.

Important

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Gasson, president of Boston College, the leading Roman Catholic College in New England, delivered a lecture in Ford Hall, on The Dangers of Socialism, Boston, February 5. On February 27, ex-Representative James F. Carey of Haverhill, a member of the National Executive Committee, and State Secretary of the Massachusetts Socialist Party, replied to Father Gasson.

This is a most timely and important publication. Price to cents per copy; 75 cents per dozen, post paid. \$5.00 per hundred.

Social-Democratic Publ. Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Grappling with Unemployment

Steps toward helping the man out of a job.

Report by William Leiserson for the New York Unemployed Commission.

THE biggest single tragedy under the industrial system of today is the man out of work and out of money, though willing to work—the unemployed man who wants a job.

He is the stuff we use most often when we make a tramp, a criminal, a degraded bootlegger or a rotten degenerate.

He is the man at the bottom.

No Thorough Study of Question

Unemployment, hundreds of thousands and sometimes several millions of men out of work and desperately in need of work to get bread to live, this problem has had less thorough study than any one of the big definite problems.

Tuberculosis, housing, milk transportation, on these subjects are hundreds of books, pamphlets, reports, speeches and documents accompanied with recommendations. But the subject of unemployment, what to do and what can be done to help relieve the out-of-work, has had little attention.

Only Labor Press Discussed It

The labor press has boiled with agitation of the question. And in fact, this big and momentous subject has had very little discussion anywhere except in the labor press. The constant effort of the capitalist press has been to ignore and belittle the subject, claiming "prosperity," revolving wheels of industry, full dinner pails, and nobody out of work except paupers and the lazy and crazy.

No longer will this prosperity chatter satisfy the working class. The demand that something be done in this situation grows more serious every year.

New York Appoints Commission

In 1909, it was recognized by the New York legislature. A commission was appointed to inquire into the question of "employers' liability and other matters." Among the "other matters" was "unemployment and lack of farm labor."

This commission engaged as its expert for investigation purposes, William Leiserson, who had made a record for solid, effective work in the University of Wisconsin, under the direction of John R. Commons. Leiserson visited every portion of New York state. He made a trip to Europe. He gathered the best experiences of England, France, Germany, and Belgium, in the handling of the unemployed situation.

Big Report Published Now

The report of this commission, written by Mr. Leiserson, was rendered April 26, 1911. It has now been issued in printed form.

This printed report has 245 extra-large pages. The completeness and the thoroughness of the work will surprise all who have tried to find material on unemployment.

It ought to be read and consulted by all who want clear, definite knowledge of unemployment and state relief methods.

Will Not Abolish Unemployment

Help, relief, a lessening of the total amount of unemployment, this is all the report promises. "From our analysis of the causes it must be apparent that no remedies that could be applied would entirely abolish unemployment," says Mr. Leiserson. "We might do away with all that which is due to mere maladjustment, we might

train the unskilled to fill the demand for skilled workers, we might reduce the time between jobs, and we might dove-tail the seasonal work for some so that they could go quickly from trades that have become slack to trades that are busy. But when all this had been done, there would still remain a large number unemployed. We have seen that a reserve of unemployed labor is necessary for the ordinary development of industry."

Measures Tried Out

Yet there are steps that can be taken to lessen the amount of unemployment and to decrease the misery accompanying it. Public employment offices, direction of children into promising employments, public work for the unemployed, labor market bulletins, these and other measures that have already been under varying conditions in various countries, are described.

The shocks and slumps in the labor market can to a certain extent be reduced, even under the present industrial organization. "While there are definite organized markets for almost all articles of trade, the buyers and sellers of labor have no common, well-known meeting places where information is available regarding the supply of labor and the demand in various parts of the state and country," says Leiserson.

Extend Public Work

It is pointed out, "The state and municipal governments can greatly reduce the distress from unemployment by saving their work, such as canal and road building, extension of streets, improving parks, etc., for the years of depression when private employers are laying off their help. Public work can be made in this way to regulate the labor market and so make it more steady. In prosperous times when private industry is expanding and employment is plentiful, the state and municipal governments should reduce their operations to a minimum, to be pushed forward again as soon as a depression comes."

More Data Needed

Understand, that while this is the most comprehensive and practical document or book that has yet been published in America on this subject, Mr. Leiserson states at the close of his recommendations, "We feel that much more information than we now possess is necessary before we can take other and more radical measures to deal with this problem. This information we shall have when the public employment offices are well organized and statistics of their operations become available."

If the supply has not yet been exhausted, you can obtain a copy of this report by writing to the Department of Labor, State of New York, Albany, New York. The report is titled "Unemployment and Lack of Farm Labor."

Advancing Our Program

The purpose of the above review is merely to induce a little hope with regard to what has been regarded as an almost hopeless situation. Generally, men throw up their hands in useless despair when asked what can be done on unemployment without abolishing capitalism. There are a few things that can be done and when we are asked what they are we should have them at hand.

As the politicians of the goo-goo order try to "steal our thunder," it is up to us to show them that we have a bigger supply of good, practical thunder than they think we have. The more of our program they adopt, the more of a program will they find we have. Carl Sandburg.

Protest against malicious misrepresentation of the best administration Milwaukee has ever had.

Protest against the crooked journalistic attempt to foist upon Milwaukee that gigantic humbug of non-partisan elections.

Fight for a daily newspaper in Milwaukee that will not be controlled by the Pfisters, Niemans, Stephenson, Hoyts, etc, but by the people.

Milwaukee needs a daily newspaper that will not suppress and distort the truth about the workers.

WORKINGMEN AND CITIZENS!

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THE CAPITALIST PRESS, by continued lying and the distortion and suppression of news, broke up the eight hour movement in 1886; tried and hanged, journalistically, the officers of the Western Federation of Miners in 1907; is passing the verdict of guilty on the McNamara brothers today; is trying hard to break up the unions and Socialist power in this very city today. CALL A HALT NOW AND FOREVER!

AUDITORIUM

Sunday, Oct. 1, 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS:

WM. H. JOHNSTON

who has just been elected President of the International Association of Machinists, will speak for the first time in Milwaukee.

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McNamara Defense Needs Funds (By National Socialist Press.) LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 20.—On the eve of the trial of the McNamara brothers the defense finds itself seriously hampered by the lack of funds to carry out the case. "These men were illegally brought here, thousands of miles from their homes and the expense of travel and other necessary expenditures on the trips between far distant points, has made serious inroads on the funds," said one of those who has in charge the management of the defense. "The money subscribed and sent thus far is less than one-third of the amount that we were assured would be forthcoming." Attorney Clarence Darrow admitted that foregoing statement was substantially correct but no one at the offices of the defenses would discuss it or give figures. They say Mr. Gompers has the matter in hand. It is true we are being hampered. Funds have not been forthcoming as was expected. This is the crucial hour with us. The trial is only a few weeks off. The prosecution has no such difficulties as we are experiencing. Unlimited money is available for those who are determined to convict the McNamara brothers. The county is not withholding any money or any support. It is known here that Burns is getting plenty of money to carry on his campaign to hang the McNamara boys and break up the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union. Operatives by the score are working night and day in Los Angeles county where the jury will be selected to try the labor men. The county supervisors are most friendly to Otis and the M. & M., and other labor baiting organizations, and they are willing to appropriate any amount of the county funds for the prosecution. Mayor George Alexander and the city council gave Burns \$20,000 of the people's money, but the detective was plentifully supplied with money before that neat little bundle was passed over to the bloodhounds. "We have the steel trust with its unlimited millions back of us and we will hang these fellows and then go after others of their kind," said an operative, who is notorious for his brutality and unscrupulous, talking to newspaper men in the county jail. District attorney Frederick and his assistants are aware of the predicament of the defense in the lack of funds and no point will be left uncovered.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT General Officers FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 526-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis. FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Secretary-Treasurer, 453 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis. Executive Board WM. SAUTER, 411 Center street, Sheboygan, Wis. WM. SOMMERS, 1636 Phillips avenue, Racine, Wis. M. WEISSENFLOH, 1577 Louis avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 Eighth street, Milwaukee, Wis. THEO. E. STRAUSS, 526 North Ninth street, La Crosse, Wis. UNFAIR—WAS IT? The United States Supreme Court has rendered the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List," heretofore appearing here, has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU! Wage Earners Wake Up! Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD cast your Ballots for emancipation from wage slavery

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News of Organized Labor Conducted by Walter S. Fisher Address all Communications to Room 206 Brisbane Hall Iron Workers' Convention The international convention of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers opened in Milwaukee Monday with a short session at which Mayor Seidel extended the welcome of the city to the delegates, and Frank Weber, business agent of the Federated Trades Council greeted them. Mayor Seidel speech met with loud applause. The convention then passed resolutions of confidence in and pledging support to the McNamara brothers. It also officially thanked the A. F. of L. for its stand in the McNamara case. Shortly after the delegates opened their session Tuesday the annual report of General President Frank M. Ryan was read. President Ryan's Address He advised members of organized labor to subscribe to the papers which had helped the McNamaras. He especially thanked organized labor and head of the A. F. of L. for their efforts in behalf of the accused and extended official thanks to the Socialists for their work. He advocated the upholding of the union label. In addition recommending that only such men be given political support of union labor as would pledge themselves to work against the abuses of courts and legislatures in dealing with labor. He further urged that members of his union pay strict attention to making reports of deaths and of injuries to members with a view to promoting protective legislation and effective liability statutes. Tells of McNamaras He reviewed the conferences both of the executive board of the A. F. of L. and the executive board of the Building Trades Department, which he had attended throughout the year. He alluded to an unsettled jurisdictional dispute with the boilermakers and iron ship builders. He gave in detail the story of the kidnaping of J. J. McNamara. McNamara's Message J. J. McNamara, in his report, written in the Los Angeles jail, and read to the convention today, extended thanks to those who have aided him. He reviewed in detail the fight made by the National Erectors' association against the Structural Iron Workers. He called attention to the creation of the Pennsylvania state constabulary and asserted that such force is desired in the various states by big employers. Along that line his report says: "While our enemies are decrying force they are overlooking no opportunity to use it as a factor in the furtherance of their own selfish plans. Dangerous Tendencies "Enlarging the national guard, building armories, purchasing improved slaughtering machines, organizing boy scouts and similar movements, have not as their main objective point the inculcation of patriotism and the protection of our national honor. "They are but cogs in the wheel that is being perfected to uphold prejudiced legislation and judge-made law. WHAT OTHERS SAY OF US. Members of Labor Organizations Seldom Solicit Assistance from Charitable Agencies Washington.—The Survey pays labor organizations the following compliment: "Only a small percentage of families whose heads hold membership in labor organizations come within the ken of charitable agencies. There are several reasons for this. The organized worker receives a better wage; therefore he can care for this family better than his less fortunate brother, and he can lay up something for a rainy day. A labor union represents collective ambition. The professional men forges ahead, or tries to at least, single handed. The mechanic, as a rule, can progress only with the other mechanics in the same kind of work. He can only rise as his fellow workers rise. The very banding together of persons in the same trade means foresight. It means that these workers realize individually that they must forego some liberties, give up part of their earnings in order to gain more liberty and better earnings in the end. The organized worker has not the "what's the use?" state of mind. He has certain standards which he desires to live up to. "As a matter of fact the labor organization in most cases has a strong hold upon the worker because it means much to him. He is attached to it more than he is to his church, because it takes cognizance of his present needs. With the "Do it now," that we parade everywhere has come a "I live now." The Labor Union is here to serve that "now."

H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP 452 REED STREET, Corner Scott H. C. MUNDT SHAVING 166 LLOYD ST. The Line of Union Cigars PARLOR J. P. KINSELLA Shaving Parlor 227 1/2 Howell Avenue ST. CHARLES HOTEL Barber Shop and Bath Rooms EMIL TRIESS, Proprietor.

Joe Becker UNION MADE SHOES 821 3rd St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Car Workers, 310 6.00 Lumber Handlers, 18 2.40 Carpenters, 1,748 1.92 Carpenters, 1,748 1.92 Beer Bottlers, 213 30.00 Painters, 222 10.38 Shoe Cutters, 351 2.40 Plasterers, 138, rent 6.00 Sheet Metal Workers, 24, rent 6.00 Painters Dist. Co., rent 6.00 Carpenters, 1,519 .90 Cement Workers, 95 2.40 John Reichert, labor day tks. 70.50 Total \$164.30 Carpenters, 1,053 2.87 John Reichert, labor day tks. 5.00 Total \$172.20 DISBURSEMENTS, SEPT. 20, 1911. John Brophy, salary, 3 mo. \$9.00 Emil Brodde, salary, 3 mo. 12.00 Henry Raasch, salary, 3 mo. 3.00 E. F. Wendler, suitcase 5.00 Wm. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 2 pair shoes 6.50 Walter S. Fisher, E. Bd. 4.00 Walter S. Fisher, editing labor column 10.00 Frank J. Weber, 2 wks. salary 50.00 Frank J. Weber, notary public office 7.50 Frank J. Weber, postage and telephone 3.50 Co-operative Printery 3.50 United Woolen Mills Co., labor prize 20.00 Emil Brodde, postage 3.00 Total \$137.50 There being no further business the meeting then adjourned. John Brophy, Sec'y. Label Taken Away The Bakers' union announces that the union label has been taken away from the bakery of Charles Mews, 2607 Fond du Lac avenue, he having broken his contract with the union.

Wm. Smith Shaving Parlor 835 Kinnickinnic Avenue FELIX WICHTA THE SOCIALIST BARBER SHOP 600 Grove St., Reik Bldg.

GET BUSY Don't Miss the Great Clothing Bargains at Leo. Hirsch Cor. 3rd & Chestnut The home of Union Made Clothing

LAND ADVANCES WITH THE RAILROAD How the Investor in British Columbia Real Estate Doubles or Triples His Money Getting in ahead of the railroad and the resulting rise in real estate values is the way thousands of people have made fortunes, especially in Western Canada. The wise real estate buyers of yesterday are wealthy people today. Every Western railway town in Canada shows from 100 to 1,500 per cent advance in land values upon completion of the railroad, and has made big profits for investors who were keen enough to get in first. Fort George, B. C., lots which sold 18 months ago for \$100 and \$150 cannot be bought today for less than \$600 and run as high as \$1,500 to \$2,000. Prince Rupert, B. C., lots which sold two years ago at \$250 to \$500 are now worth anything from \$1,000 to \$3,000, and some command higher prices. The same ratio of increase applies to Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. In this regard history repeats itself. Fort Fraser, B. C., is next in line for rapid development and promises a brighter future than any new town in Western Canada. The "Hub City" of British Columbia, it is destined to be the great distributing point of this richest Canadian Province, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is pushing its way. Its grading camps are now within two miles of Fort Fraser. Trains will soon be running from Prince Rupert to this point. The last spike of the entire road from ocean to ocean will be driven in 1913, but before that time Fort Fraser will be a busy place and town lots will have taken a phenomenal jump—\$100 to \$500—\$1,000 to \$5,000, and even double that—as they did at Calgary and other places when they were about to be opened to commerce. One does not have to be rich to buy Fort Fraser lots now. Present prices are \$100 to \$200 and up. Terms of payment are 10 per cent cash, and 5 per cent monthly, no interest or taxes till fully paid. The Townsite Company is composed of strong, reliable men of highest standing. Its representatives are Spence, Jordan & Co., 312 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, who will send full information on request. The title to Fort Fraser lots is guaranteed by the Government of British Columbia. Every transaction is strictly a square deal. This is an opportunity to "get in right," and make some good honest dollars. Don't wait till prices rise. Send for literature today; then act quickly, that you may secure some of these desirable lots at ground-floor prices.—Adv.

PLAUM CLOTHING CO. CLOTHIERS, HATTERS MEN'S FURNISHERS We Carry a Large Line of Union-Made Clothing HATS AND FURNISHINGS Merchant Tailoring 491-493 Eleventh Avenue

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WHAT OTHERS SAY OF US. Members of Labor Organizations Seldom Solicit Assistance from Charitable Agencies Washington.—The Survey pays labor organizations the following compliment: "Only a small percentage of families whose heads hold membership in labor organizations come within the ken of charitable agencies. There are several reasons for this. The organized worker receives a better wage; therefore he can care for this family better than his less fortunate brother, and he can lay up something for a rainy day. A labor union represents collective ambition. The professional men forges ahead, or tries to at least, single handed. The mechanic, as a rule, can progress only with the other mechanics in the same kind of work. He can only rise as his fellow workers rise. The very banding together of persons in the same trade means foresight. It means that these workers realize individually that they must forego some liberties, give up part of their earnings in order to gain more liberty and better earnings in the end. The organized worker has not the "what's the use?" state of mind. He has certain standards which he desires to live up to. "As a matter of fact the labor organization in most cases has a strong hold upon the worker because it means much to him. He is attached to it more than he is to his church, because it takes cognizance of his present needs. With the "Do it now," that we parade everywhere has come a "I live now." The Labor Union is here to serve that "now."

Borchardt Bros. Tailors Clothiers Furnishers 347-349 Grove Street

B. Lakoski UNION TAILOR Prices Reasonable 620 Chestnut Street

Federated Trades Council Meeting of Federated Trades Council, September 20, 1911. Bro. Frank J. Weber called meeting to order. John Rader was elected chairman. Bro. Paerte was elected vice-chairman. Roll call of officers showed all present. Roll call of organizations was dispensed with. The minutes stand approved as read. The following credentials were received and delegates seated: Waiters Local No. 59, Brewery Workers Local No. 9, Sprinkler Fitters Local No. 183, Plumber Local No. 25, and Painters No. 222 were laid over till further notice. The report of the Local Trades department was received and granted their request for aid was laid over. The report of the Ex. Bd. was taken up verbatim. The Ex. Bd. recommends we do not buy liquor license was carried. A communication from the commissioner of public works in regards to buying union bricks, etc., was read. A communication from the Stove Mounters of Kalamazoo was running an open shop and a strike is on was recommended that delegates take back to their locals. A communication from the Waiters Local No. 59 requesting that we ask the different waiters whether they have union cards and buttons—the delegates were requested to take back to their locals. The Ex. Bd. recommends that a committee of three be appointed to appear before the school board were as follows: Bros. Krogsteds, Voeltz, Ed. Knappe. The report of the Ex. Bd. was adopted as a whole. It was moved and seconded that the credential of Cap and Hat Makers be laid over till next meeting. A communication from the Akron Allied Printing Trades council was received and a committee of three were appointed, consisting of Bros. Wedereit, Blakely and Max Lembke. A communication from the National Free Labor association in relation to publicity of prison contracts was received and filed. Reports that Stumpf & Langhoff non-union clerks and gets out printing without label. A motion was made and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to visit the men who has the power to appoint the local industrial commission and secure the appointment of two union men to represent the employees was carried and Bros. Ed. Melrus, Wm. Coleman and Max Grass were appointed.

KITCHEN RANGES and Everything in Hardware Reinhold Bros. 2402 Lisbon Avenue

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RECEIPTS. Plumbers, 75 \$ 7.02 Carpenters, 1,586 .42 Boxmakers, 3 1.50 Lithographers, 7 1.62 Bartenders, 64 6.00 Carpenters, 1,813 1.03

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WANTED Young woman 25 to 30 years of age to take charge of Cigar and Tobacco stand. Address S. M. P., care of Social Democratic Herald, stating experience and salary expected.

Remember, You Can Buy Your FURNITURE Rugs and Draperies at Lowest Prices Beds, Bed Springs and Mattresses my Specialty Reupholstering and Repairing of all Furniture Promptly and Neatly Done Comrades, patronize an old party member T. B. Schreiter Cor. 28th St. and North Ave. OPEN EVERY EVENING

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ROOFING Call South 38, tell us the size of your ROOF and we will tell you how little the material will cost to recover that old tar and gravel or leaky shingle roof. Samples if you say. We have twenty leading brands that you can pick from. Interior Woodwork Co. 519 Park Street. Phone South 38.

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J. W. NIEMANN FUNERAL DIRECTOR Telephone South 810 1072 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE

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GOODWIN & CASSEL UNDERTAKERS Licensed Lady Embroider in Attendance 519 Grand Ave., Phone Grand 1968 1010 Greenfield Ave., Phone South 469 Mrs. Goodwin, Res. Phone Grand 2283 J. F. Cassel, Res. Phone Grand 4608

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L. BERG, CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER is Now Located at his NEW STORE 323-325 Chestnut St. Also Old Store on the Hill, 824 THIRD STREET

WM. WIGDER OPTICIAN 405 Twelfth Street

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry 10c, Crystals 10c. All kinds of minor repairing at lowest cost. All work guaranteed. VAIL—667 Third Street F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRAB 378 FIRST AVENUE 373 FISH



A Few of Our New Fall Shoes

We carry them in all the wanted lasts, tan, patent and dull leathers

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Good shoes mean well fitting shoes, well fitting shoes mean comfort



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TURN HALL SALOON

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY—County Court—In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Augusta Gehring, Deceased.

On this 21st day of September, A. D. 1911, upon reading and filing the petition of Anton Alfred Gehring, a brother of said deceased, stating that said Mary Augusta Gehring, of the county of Milwaukee, died intestate on or about the 21st day of August, 1911, and praying that said Anton Alfred Gehring be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is Ordered, That said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1911, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is Further Ordered, That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.

By the Court, M. S. SHERIDAN, County Judge.

JOHN C. KLEIST,
Attorney for Petitioner.

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WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. **RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.**

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WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.**

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RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 15c each, or two for 30c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.**

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IF INJURED: Damages collected, no charge unless successful. **BONDED RAPID COLLECTING AGENCY, Inc., 412 Railway Exchange Bldg., Telephone Main 3128.**

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New and Sanitary Second-Hand

Furniture of all description. Carpets, Rugs, etc., cheaper than anywhere else. Don't waste your time looking, go to **SCHULZ, 519 E. Water St.**

Phone Main 2239
1000-1000th St. Phone Main 945-946

A Description of Actual Warfare

Don't be in a hurry to enlist, brother. Wait a few more days. Two weeks after next will do. The "very best people" in your town are not hurrying to enlist. Can't you see the point? Before you enlist, or before you consent to have your son or younger brother enlist, be sure to read some books describing real war with improved murdering machinery. A brilliant war correspondent, Mr. Richard Barry, thus describes a modern warstorm in his book, descriptive of the Japanese-Russian war Port Arthur, A Monster Heroism, passim:

"Toward three o'clock a second advance is ordered . . . nearly 15,000 men close in . . . now they are through (the wire fence) . . . half naked, savage, yelling, even Japanese stoicism gone. Up to the very muzzles of the first entrenchments they surge, waver and break like the dash of angry waves against a rock-bound coast. . . . Officers are picked off by sharp shooters, as flies are flected from a molasses jug. . . . So up they go, for the tenth time. . . . Spotsylvania Court House was no more savage. . . . Thus hand to hand they grapple, sweat, bleed, shout, expire. The veneer of culture sloughed as a snake his cast-off skin; they spit and chew, claw and grip as their forefathers beyond the memory of man. . . . The cost! The fleeing ones left five hundred corpses in four trenches. The others paid seven times that price—killed and wounded—to turn across the page of the world's warfare that word Namshan. . . . A hospital ship left every day for Japan carrying from 200 to 1,000. . . . I lay in the broiling sun watching the soldiers huddle against the barbed-wire, under the machine guns . . . only to melt away like chaff before a wind. . . . The "pioneers" met with the death-sprinkle of the Maxim (guns) . . . a machine rattled and the shale beyond splattered. I was carried back (in memory) to

a boiler factory and an automatic river. Of all war sounds that of the machine gun is least poetic, is most deadly. . . . The regiment under fire of the machine guns retreated precipitately, leaving one-half its number on the slope. . . . Overwhelmed on all sides, tricked, defeated, two-thirds of its men killed or wounded . . . for out of that (another) brigade of 6,000 men there are . . . uninjured but 640 . . . Moreover in throwing up their trenches . . . corpses had to be used to improve the walls . . . The dead were being used to more quickly fill the embankments. . . . Soon dawn came and with it hell. The battle was on again. Within his sight were more than a hundred dead and twice as many wounded. Groans welled up like bubbles from a pot. Arms tossed feverishly. Backs writhed in despair. . . . almost crazed by thirst and hunger, he a wounded soldier unattended for days on the battlefield) at length severed the arteries of one of his comrades newly dead, and lived on (that is, sucked blood from a comrade's corpse?) He found worms crawling in the wounds of his legs. He tore up the shirt of a corpse and bound them. . . . How like a living thing a shell snarls—as some wild beast, in ferocious glee thrusting its cruel fangs in earth and rock, rending livid flesh with its savage claws, and its fetid breath of poison powder scorching in the autumn winds. . . . All the way up the base of the hill . . . they were almost unmolested. . . . This made them confident. But the Russian general . . . had ordered his men to reserve their fire till we got within close range, and then to give it to us with machine guns. . . . The aim was so sure and firing so heavy that nearly two-thirds of the command was mowed down at once. . . . Then came the thud of a bullet. It was a different thud from any we had heard up to that time,

and though I had never before heard bullet strike flesh, I could not mistake the sound. It goes into the earth wholesome and angry, into flesh ripping and sick with a splash like a hoof-beat of mud in the face. . . . The parapets of four forts were alive with bursting shrapnel. A hundred a minute were exploding on each (at fifteen gold dollars apiece). The air above them was black with glycerine gases of the motor shells, and the wind blowing . . . held huge quantities of dust. . . . "No, the truth about war can not be told. It is too horrible. The public will not listen. A white bandage about the forehead with a strawberry mark in the center—is the picture they want of the wounded. They won't let you tell them the truth and show bowels ripped out, brains spilled, eyes gouged away, faces blanched with horror. . . . Archibald Forbes predicted twenty years ago that the time would come when armies would no longer be able to take their wounded from the field of battle. That day has come. We are living in it. Wounded have existed—how. God knows—on that field out there without help for twelve days, while shells and bullets rained about them, and if a comrade had dared to come to their assistance, his would have been a useless suicide. The searchlight, engine of scientific trenches, machine guns, rifles point blank at 200 yards with a range of over 2,000—these things have helped to make war more terrible than ever before in history. Red Cross societies and scientific text-books—they sell well and look pretty, but as for humane warfare—was there ever put into words a mightier sarcasm!"

Read all of Mr. Barry's thrilling book and thus learn why the haughty "very best people," who despise the workingmen, socially, don't go themselves, up close, to the foul and bloody hell called war.

In today walks tomorrow. Schiller.



Don't look for "extra" button's on "Best-Ever" clothes—they can't come off—wire sewed—and no extra patches because fabrics are already re-inforced with double thickness at seat and knee.

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All Styles--Many Fabrics

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West Store: Eleventh and Washington St.
Twentieth and Wood to Lee Ave.

Wisconsin State Organization

E. H. Thomas, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis., state secretary, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

Green Bay Conference.—Although small in point of numbers, the district conference of the Fox River Valley and Lake Shore region was an occasion of great interest. The morning session opened with a speech of welcome by Comrade Oliver of Green Bay, and the response from Comrade Thorn of Oshkosh. Comrade Joseph of Green Bay opened the discussion on county organization, a most important topic at the present time. All present concurred in the opinion that we have reached a time when county organization in nearly twenty counties of Wisconsin has become a necessity, if we are properly to work up our country districts. Comrade Robinson of Green Bay followed on the question of trades unions and the Socialist movement, which was also ably discussed. The afternoon session was held on the grounds of Comrade Joseph's residence at a beautiful spot overlooking the Rox river. A discussion on the subject of co-operatives was opened by Comrade Ja-

seph, and was followed by a discussion on Women and the Socialist movement, opened by Comrade Thomas. In the evening, State Organizer Minkley and District Attorney Zabel of Milwaukee addressed a large and appreciative audience in Turner hall. Quite a number of those present were not Socialists, and had probably attended a Socialist meeting for the first time. They seemed well pleased and good work was doubtless done.

Ameringer's Dates.—Comrade Ameringer's dates for the next three weeks have been arranged as follows: Racine, September 24. Kenosha, September 25. Beloit, September 26. Fort Atkinson, September 27. Richland Center, September 28, 29 and 30. Elroy, October 1. Grand Rapids, Oct. 2. City Point, Oct. 3. Vesper, Oct. 4. Medford, Oct. 5. Stetsonville, October 6. Eau Claire, Oct. 7. Baldwin, Oct. 8. River Falls, Oct. 9. Cumberland, Oct. 10. Amery, Oct. 11. Osceola, Oct. 12. All who wish for a date for Comrade Ameringer should apply at once.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee.

The Seventeenth Ward branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for a monster annual ball. Same will be held at the South Side Kindergarten hall, Greenbush street, Saturday evening, September 30. One of the features will be a prize walk. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

The East Side Women's Socialist Club have arranged for a prize cinch party, to be held Tuesday afternoon, September 26, at 2 p. m., at Jung's hall, Third and Sherman streets, to which all ladies are most cordially invited. Admission 15 cents. The members of this club also wish to announce that these prize cinches are held every fourth Tuesday afternoon of the month at the same place.

The South Slavonian Branch No. 9, S.-D. P., has arranged for their annual Weinelese-Feier, to be held Sunday, October 8, at the Harmonic hall, First ave. and Mineral st. A dance will follow in the evening. Admission 10 cents; at the door, 15 cents. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The South Side Women's branch

will hold their cinches every first and third Tuesday of the month, at William Ferber's hall, 611 Union street. The meetings will be held the last Friday in the month.

The Hungarian branch, S.-D. P., has made arrangements for their international "Weinelese-Feier," to be held Sunday afternoon, Sept. 24, at the Liedertafel hall, corner Seventh and Prairie streets. A fine program is being arranged for, and everybody attending is assured a good time. Admission, 10 cents; at the door, 15 cents.

AT THE THEATERS

DAVIDSON—"THE FORTUNE HUNTER."

The most important event in early theatrical offerings will be the return engagement of the "Fortune Hunter," Winchell Smith's famous comedy of town and country, presented by Fred Niblo, one of America's best comedians, and a perfect company, including Miss Josephine Cohan, at the Davidson Theatre for week beginning Sunday evening, September 24th, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

The Smith comedy played two years in New York.

BIJOU—"MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH."

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," a play which may be said to be a fit example of the simple life, lived humorously, comes to the Bijou tomorrow afternoon and will be presented by practically the same cast as last

season. It needs no introduction or recommendation to local amusement lovers.

SHUBERT—"Mother"

"Mother," Jules Eckert Boodman's great play, will be the attraction to be offered by William A. Brady at the Shubert theater for the week starting Sunday night, with the usual matinee on Wednesday and Saturday. This piece will be brought to Milwaukee directly from New York city, and will be seen here for the first time, with Katie Putnam in the title role.

MAJESTIC—Vaudeville

Miss Minnie Seligman and William Bramwell, in their powerful play, "The Drums of Doom," will be the headline attraction at the Majestic theater for the week starting Monday afternoon. Other excellent acts will include the Doland and Lennhart company in a travesty on misreading, rapid calculating, etc.

CRYSTAL—Vaudeville

Next week's bill at the Crystal is topped by Pat Reilly in the spirited military sketch "In the Days of '61"

Mr. Reilly is assisted by Miss Flo Wells, a talented and charming young actress. A big European novelty act is the offering of Mille Palmerma & Co., in a big comedy illusion and magic act.

GAYETY—Burlesque

A merry week at the Gayety will begin with a matinee on Sunday by the Jersey Lilies company. Owing to the demand for burlesque of a higher character and quality, the company is said to be a more talented organization than the one that played at the Gayety last season.

The opening act is called "A Complicated Affair," the plot dealing with mistaken identity.

EMPRESS—Vaudeville

Nat. Field and company will be the headliner at the Empress, beginning Sunday matinee, presenting the greatest musical comedy hit, "The Girl Behind the Counter." Other acts are Newell and Niblo, Rawson and Clare, Anna Buckley's Equine Wonders and Harry Thoman.

STAR—Burlesque

Pat White, favorite burlesque comedian, will come to the Star theater at the head of his own company Sunday afternoon for a week's engagement, with daily matinees, and ladies' day on Friday. "Casey's Celebration" and "At the Hoffman Club House" will be the burlesques to be offered. Mr. White is surrounded with a large company, including a number of well known burlesquers.

Bierquelle.

After a most successful debut last Saturday and Sunday, the management of the Bierquelle has arranged an entire season's engagement with Rick's Tyrolean Alpenjodler. Every day one can enjoy the real jodler and every lover of music has the opportunity to hear the unsurpassed songs of the Tyrolean Alps.

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Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

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Pharmacist

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Clothing and Furnishings 2716 North Ave.

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SHERMAN BROWN, Manager

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THE FORTUNE HUNTER

The Great American Comedy with
FRED NIBLO
and a Perfect Cast, including
JOSEPHINE COHAN

Nights 25c to \$1.50
Matinees 25c to \$1.00

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Tomorrow 2:30
Other Matinees Wed. and Sat.

The Success of Two Continents

Mrs. Wiggs
OF THE
Cabbage Patch

The Play that can always come back
Same great cast and production

WEEK OF OCTOBER 1
"THE ROSARY"

SHUBERT

Sunday Night and All Week
835 "Play of the Century"—N. Y. Sun

MOTHER

Night Prices, Main Floor \$1.50, \$1.00
and 75c.
Balcony 75c and 50c. Gallery 25c.
Wed. and Sat. Mat. Best Seats \$1.00.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Monday Afternoon and All Next Week
MINNIE SELIGMAN & WILLIAM BRAMWELL
In "THE DRUMS OF DOOM"

Bargain Matinee Daily
10c to 35c

Evenings
10c to 75c

STAR Burlesque Mat. Daily

Sunday Matinee and all Week
THE BIG FAVORITE PAT WHITE

And His own Company in
"Casey's Celebration" and
"At the Hoffman Club House."
800 main floor seats all Mats. 25c.

Empress
SHOWS DAILY 7:30-9:30

Week starts Sunday Matinee Sept. 24

NAT FIELDS & CO.
in a condensed version of Lew Fields
"The Girl Behind the Counter"

Newell and Niblo—Classical Music
Rawson and Clare
Anna Buckley's Equine Wonders
Harry Thomson—His Honor the Mayor

CRYSTAL

Week of Sept. 25th

Six Big Feature Acts

PRICES—10—20—30c

A. W. HAAS TELEPHONE SOUTH 1891
Fresh and Salt Meats
211 HOWELL AVENUE 211
Poultry & Game in Season

Faking the Grove Street Carnival

It is certainly a matter for regret that Rosa Perdue has become a mere Journal hack writer. Her attack upon the Order of Moose might be all right if she had confined herself to facts, instead of avoiding facts, under Journal orders doubtless, in order to frame up a slam at the city administration. The Grove street carnival was held at the request of a lot of South Side business men, whom she dismisses contemptuously from her story as being principally made up of "a mere boy and a downtown clerk," which is a dishonest Perdue way of misrepresenting a long list of these signers, among whom were: Archie Tegtmeyer, Stumpff & Langhoff Co., Borhardt Bros., Winter Piano Co., Buehner & Bautz, Zoeller Bros., Ahrens & Vahl, Lech's Racket Store, Stern & Callum, J. H. Hess, Richardson Drug Co., Emil R. Lamers, L. Trowbridge, The Millinery Shop, Dohi & Busse, Lamers Bros., Conrad Kranz, H. Brandt & Son, J. V. Wol-lensak, J. A. Heghlin, C. W. Mel-necke, William Korn, H. B. Gregory, Fred. Mootz, A. F. Klingheil, Wm. F.

Deuster, J. Kaufer, Sam. Bach, John Gaüter, Frank J. Kullmuench.

These are a few of the signers taken at random from the petitions, but enough to give an idea of the character of the petitioners. The petition asked that the use of the streets be granted because "it will not only help the Moose Club, but will help us in our business."

As a rule these street fairs are awful fakes and catch-dimes. When the petition of the above merchants was passed by the common council, Mayor Seidel was out of the city and the acting mayor, Pres. Melms of the common council, only agreed to sign it on the pledge that the business men would cooperate with the city in preventing any immoral or dishonest shows to form a part of the fair. He said he was opposed to granting streets for fairs anyway, as they were better suited to small towns, but that he would sign if such a pledge were given.

The result was that when the fair opened, although the business men

were a little slow, several features were closed up and also the fake doll racks, cane racks, and the like.

All who saw the fair and the one on Market street some months ago, agree that the Market street affair was black compared to it.

It is to be hoped that Milwaukee has seen the last of these street fakes, even when the most objectionable features have been cut out. The cane, doll and other games of chance and "skill" are uniformly crooked, as this paper showed at the time of the Market street fair—and we were the only paper to expose it. The Journal included. These cane and doll men have confederates that travel with the shows. They go by the name of Shillabers, or "shills", and it is their work to appear in the crowds as strangers to the showmen and to win all sorts of money and prizes, so as to stimulate business. The stands are crooked and can be arranged to favor the shills, without it being perceptible. Afterwards the shills secretly return their winnings to the showmen.

Teaching Murder to School Children

Last Saturday at the state fair was children's day. Also it was war day, and it is a shame and a disgrace that the two were brought together. To entice the children of Milwaukee to the fair and then set before them enticing and romantic pictures of warfare, with all the glitter and none of the gore and agony, was an affront to our civilization. It ought never to be repeated.

The capitalistic talk of peace is a pretty clear case of hypocrisy. At every opportunity the war idea is boosted, not alone because money can be made out of it, but because

it is considered part of the necessary education of childhood. Capitalism determined that war shall be attractive to the young, so that youth will be ready to do the fighting when capitalist interests shall require it. Moreover, while talking peace, it is bent on inclining the youthful mind toward war so as to make the dawn of peace as remote as possible.

On another page this week we print an article on what war really is—the agony and the blood and the Hell of it. Let our young people also see the glory side of the inhuman thing.

Perjury Is a Crime

Some of the very prominent and very respectable citizens of Milwaukee seem to be in need of a definition of the crime of perjury.

The Universal Dictionary contains this: PERJURY (Lat. perjuro, from perjurio-to perjure, to forswear; Fr. parjure; Sp. and Port. perjuro; Ital. pergiurio.)

The act of swearing falsely, or of violating an oath; specif, in law the act or crime of willfully making a false oath or affirmation in judicial proceedings.

"The crime of wilful and corrupt perjury is defined by Sir Edw. Coke, to be a crime committed, when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceedings, to a person who swears willfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question."—Blackstone: Comment, c. IV. Ch. 20.

It will be recalled that last year in the Hedger murder case a workman testified falsely as to his having expressed an opinion in the case. He explained that he was out of work and in order to get the money, the fees, that would be paid a juror, he had sworn falsely. He was convicted of perjury. And because of his guilt as a perjurer, because he had committed the crime of perjury, he was sentenced to three years in the state at hard labor in the state's prison at Waupun.

It appears therefore from the common sense usage and from the legal definition by legal authorities that perjury is a crime.

Further, it also appears that in a certain kind of case, it is the practice of judges in Wisconsin to punish crime of perjury by sentencing the man who is found guilty of the crime to a term at hard labor behind the steel bars of the state's prison.

more persons. The specifications of Dr. Rucker, an expert, and regarded as a high authority by the government, were followed and a splendid car secured. Then the pig headed police chief got up on his ear. And he has allowed the ambulance to remain out of use, because he did not have his own way. The story that the ambulance was condemned by Miss White, matron of the Emergency Hospital is denied by her, although the newspapers keep on repeating it in order to save the chief from the people's righteous wrath. The chief's claim that the ambulance is "too heavy" is silly. If it were twice as heavy and still did the work, no one need object. It is to the credit of the aldermen that they have decided to call the chief to account. And the aldermen should not be deterred by the wails of Sentinel, Wisconsin, News and Free Press editors, who hold that the chief is mighty and that it is no business of common citizens what he does.

Something happened recently at the Soldiers' Home that is said to have a queer look. A negro veteran, with a long record of good conduct, was dishonorably discharged by Governor Wheeler, charged with having insulted by two church sisters. It is said the man was summarily jobbed, as such men can easily be in such a place when the powers that be take

Town Topics by the Town Crier

"We fire chiefs must together sticken!"

The people be damned.—Chief Janssen.

Good boy, Janssen.—Milwaukee capitalist press.

According to the editor of the Free Press there are two governments in Milwaukee. One is composed of the common council with the mayor at its head. The other is the police department with the chief at its head. This is a fine idea, truly! The citizens have control of their common council and mayor. But they have no control of the police department and its chief! Guess the Free Press editor is a little too anxious to give autocratic power to the chief!

We have taken no sides in the trial of Chief Clancy, but the testimony given the other day by ex-Ass't. Chief Harden gave a sort of look-in into fire department matters that must have opened a good many eyes.

It was a pity that Harden could not have been on the stand several days instead of hours, for he was evidently posted. In his own case, it was clear that through jealousy of his fire fighting abilities Clancy, with his customary littleness, had assigned him to fire houses on the outskirts where he could not have a hand in the down-town fire fighting.

The long arm of Janssen has set several capitalist daily editors awriting in Milwaukee, and the scares they throw out would stop a clock. The chief's miserable conduct in the police ambulance matter properly brought a protest from the common council. Immediately the Janssen guard is agitated to the point of hysteria. It is always so. The chief is protected by a circle of influence that looks very suspicious. What is there back of it? All this easily sprung excitement is not accidental. What lies behind, and covered up? What tremendous scandal is being guarded by these editors and newspapers?

GAYETY
Milwaukee's Fun Center
WEEK BEGINNING SUN. MATINEE
JEKSY LILLIES CO.
Comedian Chas. Howard and 4 others in
A Complicated Affair and Winning a Miss
SPECIAL—"The Unwritten Law"
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A LAUGH IN EVERY LINE

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No Excuse for Grade Crossing Accident

That fearful grade crossing accident north of the city last Monday, where a family driving along a country road was ground to pieces under the wheels of a passenger train, was an accident that would not have happened had a law been passed in the last Legislature that the Socialists asked for.

Assemblyman Gilboy, representing the Second and Sixth wards of Milwaukee, introduced a bill (No. 833 A.), which required that—

"Every railroad company or corporation shall in every case, erect, maintain and operate at all times at every place where such railroad track crosses a public highway or street, and near such crossing, an efficient electric alarm bell or signal, properly installed and kept in good working order," etc.

What happened to the bill was this:

It was bitterly opposed by the administration leaders in the assembly, but was carried by a large vote.

The railroad commission got alive, claiming they had power to order the installation of bells at highway crossings.

The senate committee on corporations then reported the bill for indefinite postponement thus assuming the responsibility for the killing. The committee consisted of Senators Owen, Bosshard, Scott, Snover, Thomas, Weigle (of Milwaukee) and Wright.

Then the bill was killed. No alarm bells were installed. Hence, a continuation of the fearful loss of life at the grade crossings. What do you think of it?

Rural Clerks Elect

Oscar F. Nelson, Chicago, president of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, who recently was removed from the mail service in Chicago for violation of the "gag" rule alleged to be in force in the department, was the speaker at the morning session of the convention of the National Rural Letter Carriers association in Walker hall of the Auditorium to-day.

He protested against the "gag" rule, which he says was first instituted by President Roosevelt and which was brought into its full force by President Taft at the time of the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy.

At the Thursday session Pres. McMahon, Texas, was re-elected.

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it into their heads. The man, Henry Bostic, when brought up for examination, denied that he had insulted the women, and said that he merely replied to the importunities of the sisters that "he would get to heaven as quick as they would." This seems to have appeared an impertinence to them and they made a charge against him. The trial before Wheeler, if such it could be called, resolved itself into a question of veracity between the negro and the sisters and a man of their faith who was with them at the time, so that it was manifestly unfair. Bostic carries two army wounds and enlisted in 1863 and served in Company F, Fourth U. S., heavy artillery. The claim is made that the old soldiers are worked upon by various sects without let or hindrance from the governor, and it becomes an annoyance. On pension day, it is said, these elements are thick, like harpies thirsting for blood, and that much of the pension money that the disreputable National avenue saloons do not get, gets away from the old soldiers in this direction. It seems as if the government should protect its wards from this sort of thing, and see to it that the old soldiers, if they want religion, should have it at a less heavy cost.

Gross Hardware Snaps

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
BEGINNING SATURDAY, SEPT. 23rd, ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 29th
Cutlery Specials During "Wiss" Demonstration

12-inch Tinners' Snips
3-inch cutting blade, made of forged steel. Edge guaranteed against breakage. Regular price \$1.25. **89c**

8-inch Household Shears
Nickel Plated
The very best American Shears made. Will cut the heaviest or finest cloth. Will stay sharp and cut clean up to the point. Regular price \$1.00. **79c**

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For GILLETTE BLADES Only
Sharpens two edges at once. Just keep on turning handle. Sold on 30 days' trial. Guaranteed for 10 years.
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TWO GILLETTE BLADES SHARPENED FREE.

Machinists' Ball Pen Hammers
Everyone Warranted.
Drop forged, from crucible bar steel, hardened and tempered. All sizes, 6 oz. to 1 1/2 lbs. Special for this week **48c**

Sawyer's 12 Inch Combination Squares
"UNION MADE"
Very accurate and warranted. Scale has regular graduations. Stock adjusts very easily and tightens up accurately with level. **89c**

Right Angle Rule Clamps.....60c
10-in. Extension Dividers.....95c
Tool Kits in leather cases.....\$2.00

Johnson's German Silver Combination Rules.....\$1.25
Rule Tools, attached to 2-ft. rules to make angles.....25c

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\$1 Per Week
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MONARCH MALLEABLE
MILWAUKEE MAKES

We Give and Redeem
"Esposhain"
Merchandise Bonds

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You don't have to try this but once. Then you will know it is a good plan. When you're going to buy something, take this paper and look over the advertisements. You will find among our advertisers just the very place you ought to buy from. You will get good prices and good goods from our advertisers. Get back of your paper, the only labor paper in Milwaukee. Try this plan a few times just to see how it works.

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The one best store for the most stylish tailored suits and coats is this big store with its lavish display of the richest fall models

Dainty Millinery of a winning originality
Aside from the exquisite importations from European fashion centers, and the artistic creations from famed American designers, the showing of HATS FROM OUR OWN WORKROOM is one of alluring beauty and distinctiveness. One SPECIAL ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMED VELVET AND FELT MODELS await your inspection. Every model in the collection is of a captivating style, richly made from the choicest materials, and mark at this inviting price of **\$3.75**.
Now.....

Tailored suits
Many beautiful Models with which you should get acquainted. Smartly designed SUITS made of a superior Broadcloth, in colors—Navy, Brown and Black—Plain tailored Jackets. Skirts have a panel back and front, and latest effect in collars and cuffs. This price, special, at **15.00**

Handsome coats
Large assortment of elegant styles for women for Fall and Winter. Some choice MIXTURES and Camels HAIR COATINGS are in this special assortment. COATS have the deep shawl collar, trimmed with a band of velvet. Sleeves have the turnback cuffs, inserted with same velvet, and button trimmed. Also plain tailored models at this low price of **12.50**

Beautiful New Serge Dresses
HEAVY STORM SERGE—in shades of Navy, Black and Garnet. Skirt has high waist line—panel front and back. Waist has a deep sailor collar, terminating in large reverse on right side in front—kimona sleeves. Another style in same heavy serge—colors, black and navy—high waist line, panel skirt, waist beautifully embroidered, also sleeves—BOTH STYLES—special **9.95**

Splendid bargains in lace curtains
Nottingham Lace Curtains 3 yards long—in green and red—figured patterns—regular 98c value, per pair **59c**
Nottingham Lace Curtains 2 1/2 yards long—in Cream and White—plain center or figured—regular to \$1.19, per pair for only **63c**
White Nottingham Lace Curtains Goods—full 1 1/4 yards wide—excellent fancy square design—worth 30c yard—this great sale, special, per yard, at **19c**
White Figured Curtains Swiss Yard wide—dot patterns and the latest square designs—our specially reduced price for this great sale is only **7 1/2c** per pair.

Pearl Top Hat Pins
The Season's Newest in Pins.
The latest style—white and gun metal tops—unbreakable. Our price, each, is **10c**

Children's Chic Fall Bonnets
Stylish Soft Fox Bonnets in colors of Navy, Green, Black, Red, White. Finished with a rosette and quill at side. Smartest thing at 50c. Our price at **39c**