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Perhaps It's the Bible Instead of the Truth That Needs Revision

Socialism and Liberty--By Victor L. Berger

ONE of the most common objections to Socialism is that it would take away the freedom of the people. Now I will say right here that this would be a very serious objection, and Communism at least is open to that objection. There may be also certain kinds of Socialism that would take away the people's freedom, but Social-Democracy will never do it. But as to freedom and liberty, who has liberty and who is free under the present economic system? Some time ago, an employer who was on the witness stand gave the following definition of liberty: "Why, liberty is the right of an American to do as he d— pleases." And he added, "This is the ideal of American manhood."

In one way, the man was right. Our present conditions have made it possible for a small class of Americans to do as they d— please, and that is looked upon by the press, the pulpit, and the schools as the ideal of American manhood.

Of course, it can never be real freedom. It may be the liberty of the libertine—of the slave, who has just got free—but it never is the freedom of the free man. The ex-slaves of the old Romans were called libertines, and when set at liberty they were noted for their licentiousness. They did "as they d— pleased."

If the capitalist right to oppress others is liberty, then our present capitalist liberty is right. Liberty of that kind, of course, can be used or abused, and our economic conditions set a premium upon the abuse of liberty by any ex-slave of the system who has become free.

But freedom as such can never be abused. Freedom is inborn with us, and the only trouble is, we cannot enjoy it, because a certain small class, the capitalist class—the libertines of the present economic system—is absolutely at liberty. And these men use their liberty to oppress us.

Freedom is closely connected with economic conditions. A man is not free who is dependent upon another for a job—for a chance to make a livelihood. Under the present economic system with its unbridled competition, only the successful are free. Only the successful can throw off the shackles of industrial slavery—and with this liberty they often become libertines, in every sense of the word. For further details, please read the columns of any metropolitan daily.

But we cannot live moral lives, unless we are free. Hence, freedom is the ideal of the Social-Democrats, and we will combat and defy anything and anybody, even within the Socialist movement and within the labor movement, that will curtail our freedom.

But who has freedom under the PRESENT economic system? Take all the different classes of our people, and in all of them you will find the same lack of freedom—all except a handful of plutocrats who have succeeded in gaining the monopoly of "liberty." All the others, business men, farmers, and wage earners, are not free.

Let us take the business men first. Now we all know that competitive business is by its very nature corrupt. Every sincere business man will tell you that it is impossible to conduct his affairs as an upright man and be successful, for the simple reason that it is always the unscrupulous rogue who sets the standard. It is the rascal who commences with adulterating goods, with using false advertising—but the honest man must follow suit. The same holds good for the manufacturer. It is the rascal who begins cutting the wages of the employes; endangering the lives of the workmen by neglecting to put up appliances for their protection, and

employing the labor of women and children—but the honest man must strike the same pace.

Another suggestive fact. About 90 per cent of all business men at least once in their lives go into bankruptcy. Still another; the mammoth store—the department store—is continually wiping out small merchants, and the large manufacturing establishments and the trusts are doing the same thing for the small shops. So it is pretty clear that the business men, the merchants, the manufacturers, are not free.

It is hardly necessary to add that the professional class, lawyers, doctors, teachers, preachers, are not free. They are of course mainly dependent upon the other classes, and especially upon the class WITH MONEY, for a living. Only in rare cases can they follow their own inclinations, and express their opinions without fear or favor. Surely, none of the men here mentioned can in any true sense be said to be free.

Now let us consider the farmers. In times of old, they were looked upon as the "free and independent class" par excellence. The present high prices for the staple goods of the farmers have for a moment relieved that class. They experience a temporary prosperity. But let us recollect the crisis of the nineties and the mournful story of the presidential election of 1896, when the poor farmers, burdened with debts and misery, like a drowning man clutching at the last straw, as a class voted for "free silver." It was lucky for the farmers more than for anybody else that they did not succeed at that time.

But this present prosperity is only temporary. The farmers will deteriorate again. They are bound to deteriorate as long as the present economic system lasts. The farmers are the serfs of the trusts, the railroads and the speculators. They are not free.

And how about the wage workers? Are they free? We hardly need to answer. Think of the insecurity and dependence which day by day makes the workman subject to his employer's favors, and to every whim of his, first in order to obtain his daily subsistence, and second, in order to retain it. And must not a wage worker give up his identity? He must identify himself with his master's private interest, no matter whether the master is inferior to him or not—nay, he must help him and obey him even when the master is a rogue who adulterates goods, or in other ways carries on a warfare against society.

In other words, the wage system possesses this miserable feature which makes it so similar to ancient slavery, that the workman is used entirely for his master's private ends. This was the definition of slavery.

And how about those who have NO work and cannot find any? Are they not in a still worse predicament? Are they free? Are they not the slaves of misery, hunger and every other ill? Surely no workman, whether employed or not, can be called free.

So to make a long story short, it is not so much the fact that there are rich and poor in the world under the present system, but the fact that the poor have to depend upon the rich for a living, that makes all servants and slaves. It is the terrible economic power of the capitalist class that keeps us from becoming free. Only Socialism can help us. And we shall become free only in the degree that we introduce Socialism and Social-Democratic measures into our system.

Victor L. Berger

Victor Berger Interviewed in New Haven

Under big black, inch high heading type reading, "Berger Here Tonight," the New Haven Daily Union, of Sept. 21, made a first page announcement of Congressman Berger's presence with the following interview:

"The U. S. Victor L. Berger, the first congressman to be elected as a Socialist, who is to speak at the Grand Opera house this evening at 8:15 o'clock, called at the U. M. office today and expressed himself enthusiastically over the growth of the Socialist cause in this country. "Although some people have fish blood in their veins, so to speak, and move slow, our cause is rapidly gaining in strength," remarked Congressman Berger in an interview.

"We polled 650,000 votes in the last presidential campaign and we will poll 2,000,000 in the next campaign," he continued.

"I occupy a unique position of being the first Socialist congressman ever elected in this country, but there will be more of us. I expect we will elect two in Milwaukee at the next congressional election; one in Columbus, Ohio; one in Minneapolis; one in Los Angeles; one in San Francisco, and other parts of the country."

"The best army material. This was all very well while the anti-militarists were in the minority, but with the advance of time Socialism has spread its creed of passive resistance to such extent that the czar has felt the need of a reinstatement of military favor to strengthen his forces." Werner says the Russian ruling class "started a quiet campaign and distributed circulars broadcast in which the memories of past military glory were invoked and every known chord of popular appeal struck by those in charge of the venture. But the result has been far from satisfactory. Despite every effort put forth only 6,000 children have answered the Czar's call for 'Boy Scouts,' and they come from the Cossack country. Werner adds that 'the Socialist press is jubilant, and even the government publications maintain an ominous silence. It is safe to say that Socialism is too firmly inculcated in the masses to give way to the uniform and city authority embodied in a membership among the so-called Play Troops.' Possibly if the Czar would import a few dozen American clergymen, who profess to walk in the footsteps of the meek and lovely Jesus, to assist in his campaign to establish a 'Boy Scout' movement he might meet with more success, says the Cleveland Citizen.

"Would that I might have the happiness of seeing, before I die, the restoration of that glorious age of the church when the Apostles cast out their nets, not in search of silver and gold, but to save souls of precious souls."—St. Bernard.

"How about La Follette?" "He stands no chance for a presidential nomination this trip." "How do the other parties treat you in congress?" "First rate. I am a member of the committee on the District of Columbia and they appointed me because of my familiarity with municipal affairs."

"My talk tonight will be largely on municipal affairs, as I see you are about to have a city election, but I shall also talk on Socialism in general."

"I have enjoyed my life in congress very much. I drew a very poor seat, however, but I am no kicker. Both sides treat me fine and at the congressional base all contest they appointed me umpire. I am a party by myself. I vote three times vote on one side and sometimes on the other. It is a saying in congress that whichever way Berger votes must be right."

"The Socialist party has doubled its membership in two years. We have no party assessments, but each member pay 25 cents a month for general expenses."

"Congressman Berger is a native of Germany, but came here when quite young and says he has resided in this country long enough to have been made a voter twice over."

"At the mass meeting tonight George C. Waldo, Jr., will be the chairman."

"Congressman Berger has no 'fixed' speech for tonight. He announces that he will give away the 'secrets' of Congress and expose trickery in high finance and political circles."

Hard Fighting

Back up your class. Stand by the press that fights your battle. You want a shorter workday, higher wages, better conditions. These are the labor demands.

The Milwaukee Leader will fight and fight hard every day for the labor demands—for better hours and better pay. The Milwaukee Leader will be your paper fighting your battle for your class.

Buy one bond today. Buy five or ten bonds. Back up your class, your press. Do your share.

Look for Great Vote

[From our special correspondent.]

STUTTGART.—Here in Germany things are getting brighter and brighter. The congress of the German Social-Democrats has just come to a close, at the old university town of Jena, and the harmony never was better than it is now. The party with its three million votes stands as one solid body and everything tends to give us here a big success at the elections for the Reichstag, this fall.

We have had the hottest and brightest summer in history this year. While the grain crop was very good, the vegetables, hay, potatoes and sugar beets are very poor. Sugar has gone up almost 100 per cent because we have only sugar beets here, while you in the States have cane sugar mostly. As a result all prices of food stuffs have gone up. The working class—and many of the officials with a small salary find it hard to make both ends meet. The differences about Morocco with France and in fact the whole mass of blunders made by the ruling class are going to be so much water on the Socialists' mill.

the road many have traveled. Some of the hardest fighters in our movement today began as bitter and sincere opponents.

After dealing in class legislation all these years, the capitalist class have the impudence to charge the Socialist with wanting to introduce such legislation. The most that the Socialist can be charged with is wanting the working class' interests and rights to be no longer overlooked in the law making.

Socialist victories are reported from Sweden in the reichstag elections. In Oostergotland one Socialist, two Radicals and one Conservative were elected, the Social-Democrats casting 3,637 votes. The party has thirty-three seats in the national body now, and expects to increase the number.

A shibboleth has its value, there is no denying. Thus, the Christian organization of Socialists in this country floats this defy to the breeze: The Golden Rule vs. the Rule of Gold. The Women Suffragists, those campaigners of the astonishing vitality, now have a compelling phrase: "Shall the Home be our World, or the World our Home?"

The people of Vienna have been rioting because of the intolerable high cost of living, and demanded food at proper cost. The government called out the soldiers and in place of giving the people food gave them bullets. Many were killed, the dispatches said. When rulers sow bullets among the people every bullet will return in a great crop for Socialism.

The most beloved capitalist in Kenosha, Wis., who got mountains of flowers at his funeral last week, appears to have earned his alleged title by keeping a good part of his wealth out of the way of the tax collector. The little workmen home owners probably loved him for obliging them to make good the taxes he is alleged to have evaded. Every large city has a good deal of the same sort of "citizenship."

Strike breaking usefulness of the Boy Scouts continues to be made manifest. The St. Louis musicians' unions were threatening to strike at the time of the Taft visit if the Boy Scouts were made his escort, and straightway a Boy Scout non-union band offers itself to take the places of the union musicians. Making strike breakers out of plastic minded boys, using them to take the bread out of the mouths of musicians with families to feed, is part of the patriotic Americanism the Scouts was organized to inculcate in our youth.

The Socialist mayor of Manitowish, Wis., attended the sessions in Chicago of the international municipal congress. He is the leading manufacturer of his city and has twice been elected mayor, although once defeated by the corporations. Mayor Stolze told of the pending acquisition by the city of the privately owned water, lighting and telephone systems and said that it was planned

in England the declaring invalid of an act of Parliament was a contributing cause to the hanging of Chief Justice Trevelyan for high treason and banishing his associates. Declaring acts of Parliament invalid in 1688 led to the arrest of Chief Justice Jeffreys, the flight of James II., and the revolution, and the act of settlement of 1701, which established the right of recall of judges in the hands of Parliament.

George Jeffreys, chief justice of England in 1683, aided in destroying popular government in London by pushing on the quo warranto proceedings which deprived London of its charter.

Although chief justice of England, he was a bloodthirsty villain of the deepest dye, and in 1685, on the western circuit in his bloody persons to his favorites to be sold as slaves, and imprisoned and maimed hundreds more; yet James II. made him lord chancellor and keeper of the great seal. The people rose against him. His master, James II., fled, and Jeffreys was taken to the Tower, where he died.

His great intellectual ability only made more damnable his vicious conduct as chief justice.

The revolution of 1688 led to the act of settlement of 1701, since which time Parliament has exercised the right of recall of English judges.

Thomas Jefferson, in his letter to Mr. Jarvis, in 1820, wisely said: You seem to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions; a very dangerous doctrine, indeed, and one that would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy.

to give each home free water up to a certain amount, after which a charge would be made. The idea is to safeguard the poorest in the right to water and to put the burden on the factories and those best able to pay. The direction is a good one.

"An official poltroon," is the epithet thrown at the memory of Governor Altgeld of Illinois by the editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, an interests' organ. Gov. Altgeld was the nearest to a labor governor Illinois ever had, a man of heart and true democracy, who was actually hounded into his grave by the hyena-like capitalists, because he did not serve mammon as he "should." Any man grand enough to serve the interest of the masses and to refuse to do the bidding of the cream-gatherers in society is a poltroon in the judgment of the latter. They even utter the charge with conviction and a sense of justification built upon environment and personal class interest.

Typical Capitalists "The greatest floral tributes ever seen in this city showed again that Charles W. Allen had been the most beloved man in Kenosha." (Kenosha, Wis., Dispatch.)

Yet this most beloved man in Kenosha left property valued at seven million dollars and paid taxes only on one million worth of it.

The Allen family is typically capitalist. Charles Allen, whose death due to a fall from a Chicago hotel window suggests all sorts of theories, was a brother of the Nathan Allen, also a multi-millionaire, who has recently been indicted by the federal

counts a charge of smuggling \$200,000 worth of diamonds into the country, and whose name was mentioned some time before in connection with a Mrs. Helen D. Jenkins, who was robbed of \$250,000 worth of jewelry, in a New York hotel.

The Allens were jointly owners of a big tanning business in Kenosha, at which some time ago a great strike of unorganized and underpaid workmen was stamped out under the heel of the Wisconsin state militia, under command of the president of the Merchants & Manufacturers' association of Milwaukee.

The workmen's living conditions brought out at the time of the strike elicited sorrowful comment from many people, while the tactics of the capitalistically used militia was roundly condemned.

Yet the floral offerings sent by Kenosha capitalists again showed that the dead partner in the labor-skinning business "was the most beloved man in Kenosha." The newspaper know the class they belong to, all right.

How can a man grow rich except upon the spoils of others' labor?—Froude.

Old Nick's Scouts Frederick Werner, one of the ablest newspaper syndicate writers stationed in Europe, declares that Czar Nicholas has copied the "Boy Scout" idea from Great Britain and America. Werner writes to the Hearst papers, the Cincinnati Enquirer and other papers that—"for years the spirit of militarism has been combatted by the masses, and for years Russia has depended upon her country-bred, half-savage citizens

Are You Ready?

The big four-deck press is ready. The building, the workrooms and offices are ready. Are you ready?

Understand: The Milwaukee Leader has \$55,000 now, but in order to come out in the streets as a daily paper grappling and combatting the combined capitalist press, \$45,000 more is needed for machines and the press force.

It is needed now.

Have you bought your share of bonds? Buy one bond today. Buy five or ten bonds today. Be sure you do your share.

The United States Constitution

By John M. Work
(Written for The Herald.)

THE constitution of the United States was written in 1787. At that time not a single one of the great labor-saving and comfort-producing devices of modern times had been invented. Not a mile of railroad track had been laid on the face of the earth. Not a rod of telegraph or telephone wire had been stretched. The marvels of steam and the miracles of electricity had not been dreamed of. The postal system was undeveloped. It took weeks to get a letter from a distance of a few hundred miles. Newspapers and magazines were few and far between. There were no libraries, no public schools. There were but a few stage lines. The tools with which the farmers and the mechanics worked were primitive—almost barbaric. Household conveniences were rare and rude. Not so much as a friction match had been devised. When the fire went out, it was necessary either to strike a new one from a piece of flint or go to a neighbor's house and borrow a supply of coals. Manufacturing, commerce and retail business were carried on, on a tiny scale by individual proprietors. Chattel slavery existed in the South and the indenture of bonded servants in the North. But most of the people worked "on their own hook," as the saying goes. The newness of the country and the primitiveness of the tools made it practicable to put into operation the theory of "every fellow for himself." Modern division of labor and complication of industry were unheard of. The people were largely independent of each other.

The constitution was framed by the well-to-do class. And it was framed to fit their own interests under the social conditions described above.

Manifestly, a constitution framed

to fit such conditions could not be thoroughly adapted to fit the conditions of the present day.

For, since those days, gigantic changes have taken place. The simple agricultural tools have been followed by the marvelous machinery now in use. Individual production in trades and manufactures, with primitive tools, has been followed by the factory system—modern industry—with its infinite division of labor and its prodigies of labor-saving machinery—so entirely wonderful in character and variety as to beggar description. The stage coach has been followed by the railroad train—a change which it is easy to recite, but which is so stupendous that it requires a mental effort to realize it. The almost total lack of communication has been followed by the telegraph, the telephone and the postal system. The tallow dip has been followed by the gas jet and the electric light. Newspapers, magazines, books and schools exist in numberless quantity and variety—though most of them are available to only a few. The triumphs of chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, geology, zoology, anthropology, biology, embryology, philology, physiology, archeology, the fine arts, the liberal arts, the industrial arts, etc., etc., have opened up fields of study, investigation and research which afford the keenest pleasure to the human intellect that has the opportunity to grapple with them. The industries have developed into great trusts and combines employing myriads of men and women carrying on business on a high scale. The great masses of the people no longer work "on their own hook." They are no longer independent of each other. They are interdependent upon each other. It is no longer practicable to apply the theory of "every fellow for himself." We are now capable of giving every

boy and girl a liberal education—but we do not do it. Steam, electricity, the wonderfully improved agricultural machinery, and the perfect forest of labor-saving machinery used in the mills, mines, factories and other industries have made us capable of producing, in a fraction of our waking hours, enough to provide every human being with all the necessities and comforts of life, including the leisure and the means for physical, mental, moral and spiritual development. We do not do it. But we must do it. In order to do it, we will have to introduce Socialism.

These, in brief, are the reasons why we have outgrown a good deal of the United States constitution. But do not worry.

This obstacle is not half as formidable as it looks.

Among others there is one splendid clause in the constitution which we have not outgrown. It is the one which gives congress the power to do anything that is for the general welfare. Under that clause we can introduce Socialism without a constitutional amendment.

Again, the supreme court has no legal power to declare a law unconstitutional. Certain isolated statements on the part of a few colonial politicians, and an overweening keenness to prove that the constitution is a class document—which can easily be proved without resorting to exaggeration—have led some Socialists to believe that the courts have such power. But it is not so. Therefore, if the judges nullify the laws passed by a Socialist administration we will just ignore them and go on about our business of introducing Socialism.

And yet again—if we want to amend certain provisions in the constitution, for example, to introduce equal suffrage or to abolish the senate—we can do it by a majority vote. Any provision which is opposed to majority rule is null and void and should be so treated.

So I say, you need not worry—for this constitutional obstacle is not half as formidable as it looks.

For a further discussion on this subject I will refer you to the chapter entitled "The Constitution" in my book, "What's So and What Isn't."



Francis Soukop
The Bohemian national committee of the Socialist party has made arrangements for a tour of the United States by Francis Soukop, who was a Socialist member of the last Austrian parliament.

Soukop is one of the best orators there is today in the German and Bohemian languages.

He will land at New York Oct. 1 and will start on his tour shortly afterward. All locals desiring to secure engagements for this orator are requested to address Thomas Pesek, 2317 Trumbull avenue, Chicago.

Senator (just returned from Washington): "Mr. Eeler, what is the sentiment of the people of your town concerning..."

Rising Politician (sternly interrupting): "Senator, we don't deal in sentiment in our town; we deal in fact—f. a. x. fact's"—Chicago Tribune.

Sugar at Half a Cent a Pound

Refining Company's Own Figures Show How Consumer Is Robbed—The Remedy
(Written for The Herald.)

SUGAR is selling in the United States this week in the neighborhood of 9 cents a pound, and the prospects are that the price may go to 10 cents.

And this price is maintained by the mandate of a few men in Wall street who have decided that more profits are to be demanded from the public.

Not long ago figures obtained from the official report of one of the big sugar refining corporations showed that sugar could be produced in the refined state at an average cost of one-half cent a pound.

The report of the sugar corporation didn't say, of course, that sugar could be made ready for the wholesale market for a half cent a pound, but the annual report showed plainly what amounts were spent or wages, together with other expenses, the amount of sugar refined and the receipts for same were also in the report, and it didn't take much time with the information at hand to prove that the cost of production of beet and cane sugar was not more than one-half cent a pound.

But the people who are complaining most should not blame the sugar

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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.

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Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.
Book Department Milwaukee, Wis.

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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.

We have tried to build everything pertaining to the Milwaukee Socialist movement, solid from the foundation up. The \$5,000 needed for the balance of the shares unsold in the People's Realty company is now desired to remove the last barrier to our peaceful occupation of Brisbane hall, which is the home of labor in every sense of the word.

From this building an influence will radiate which will carry hope to millions of toilers in all parts of the world. You are all interested in the movement of which Brisbane hall is a practical and useful monument. Let us hear from you with a check for at least one \$25 share of stock, if it is possible.

With this necessary preliminary work finished we will be free to lend all our efforts and energies to the task of launching the daily paper in Milwaukee.

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To H. W. BISTORIUS, Treasurer, 528-530 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$25 each, of the capital stock of the "People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to H. W. Bistorius, Treasurer, for each share so subscribed the sum of twenty-five dollars in four installments of twenty-five per cent, each, due and payable on the following first day of each month.

Enclosed herewith find \$..... for the first installment. I agree to pay the balance monthly thereafter as above enumerated.

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Ameringer's "Harangue"

(Communication in the Hartford (Wis.) Times.)

Perched on a drygoods box, a Socialist agitator from Oklahoma named Ameringer harangued the people on our streets last Saturday evening. He also had for sale Socialist literature, including his own speech, which those who did not hear and care to read can buy for ten cents from any of the Comrades in town. After the meeting about fifty Socialists, including women and children, met in the dining room of the Badger Hotel, where refreshments were served and music furnished by Zunker's band.

On Sunday evening Mr. Ameringer spoke in German at the K. of P. Hall to a full house, made up mostly of Comrades and their families. If Zunker's band, which Comrade Herman had engaged to play at the meeting, had not made a mistake and gone to the Opera House, where they attracted a crowd, the K. of P. Hall would have been filled to overflowing. At the close of the meeting a number of new members were added to the Hartford local. Both meetings were perfectly orderly, and our police court found no extra work on their account.

Ameringer's talk did not take well with some of our best people and tended to make them nervous and excited, and to loudly express their indignation and pity for such ignorant and deluded morals, and to recommend for their treatment rotten eggs and turning on the hose. However, this intolerant spirit found expression in nothing meaner than turning off the lights at the hall, which, while it caused some annoyance, was taken good-naturedly by the Comrades, who are quite used to being misunderstood and misrepresented.

Following is the conclusion of Mr. Ameringer's address:

"To rid the body politic of the

An Attractive School Bond Proposition

The Public: Somebody showed a good deal of financial sense at the recent convention of the National Educational Association. His name, whoever he may be, is John F. Murray. The great complaint at that convention, as everywhere, is that our school system is crippled for want of funds.

Mr. Murray was able to see, as many others do not, that one of the causes for this obstacle to public education is manipulation by bankers. They deal in bonds, gilt edge securities, as a village storekeeper does in musins and calicoes; and like the storekeeper, the banker must keep a good stock on hand. Consequently, the whole banking interest is kept for public bonding propositions, and opposed to having communities pay as they go, through equitable taxation. Hence school bonds, and more school bonds, and refunded school bonds, etc., etc., to the squeezing of teachers' salaries and the prosperity of bankers who "place" the bonds and the big investors who get them.

Now read Mr. Murray's resolution at the National Educational Association:

Whereas, The average school district bond is issued for a period of twenty years and draws 6 per cent interest, thus clearly showing that when the taxpayers of a school district tax themselves \$2.20 for school purposes they give the children \$1 and the money-lender \$1.20; and

Whereas, If the federal government would recognize school district bonds as a proper security, and would issue currency thereon, as it now issues currency to national banks, it would save hundreds of millions of dollars to the school fund; therefore, be it

Resolved, We favor the federal government permitting, in such manner and under such conditions as it may prescribe, school district voting bonds and municipalities issuing bonds for school purposes, to deposit such bonds with the treasurer of the federal government—in such sub-treasuries as he may designate—and the issuance thereon of government currency to the full amount of such school bonds, at the cost of issuance to the government.

Why isn't that a good financial plan for schools? What possible objection to it is there that does not apply with greater force to the pres-

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A Christian's Appreciation of Karl Marx

[From the Living Church.]
BISHOP GAILOR and "the brilliant Brooklyn lawyer" who gave him his inspiration for the sermon on "Education and Religion," published in your issue of August 19th, called those of us who are Socialists hard names. We are "clamorers for the positive infidelity of popular education." We are believers in bald materialism. For us God is an imagination, a myth—a dream. We aim, in the domain of what is today called religion, at atheism. It is not easy to reply to such charges in a useful way, and of course no other kind of reply is justified. If I protest that the Bishop of Tennessee does not know what Socialism is, or he would not denounce it in such terms, no doubt he would reply, "The Bishop of Utah does not know what Socialism is or he would not call himself a Socialist." Such an exchange of words would be profitless; and yet I feel that I must make my protest, and I hope that I may make it in a way conducive to the truth.

To some of us, Karl Marx is the "Darwin of Sociology." Now it is possible for the Haeckels to insist that the acceptance of the theory of organic evolution involves, if not atheism, at least extreme agnosticism; but the Henry Drummonds, on the other hand, feel that Darwin has given them a nobler thought of God. In the same way, although Bebel may feel that Marxian Socialism "in the domain of religion means atheism," there are as good Socialists as he who claim that Marx has shown them how to be better Christians. I admit that Marxian sociology is harder for the Christian thinker to utilize than Darwinian biology. Darwin's life was calm and peaceful compared with Marx's; who was driven from one Christian state to another, and did, without doubt, become embittered. Then, too, Darwin was an Englishman and Marx a German, and, as Professor James put it, "The expression of English thought is relieved from German technicality and shrillness, and content to suggest and remain vague, and to be, in the English fashion, devout."

If a serious effort be made to translate into American present-day thought the "German technicality" of Karl Marx, I feel strongly that his social philosophy will be found of the greatest value to those who agree with the Bishop of Tennessee that "there are imperfections, ay, injustices, in our present industrial economic condition." I understand Marx's four fundamental principles to be, (a) The materialistic or economic conception of history, (b) The fact of a class struggle, (c) The necessity of the social revolution (d) The conten-

tion that this revolution must be the work of labor and not capital.
 (a) In the July number of the American Journal of Sociology, Professor Charles A. Ellwood of the University of Missouri finds serious limitations in the first of these principles. Of course Marx was partial and one-sided. He was not a Christian; and yet a careful reading of Professor Ellwood's criticism does not change my conviction that the emphasis Marx put upon the physical environment in the development of social and individual life is of first importance and reformers overlook it to their peril. I once asked Jacob Riis whether he still held to a statement he was reported to have made that the environment counted 90 per cent in determining the quality of life. He replied, "No; because now I know that it counts for 99 per cent." The old American copy-book optimism, "Any boy can become president of the United States," "Perseverance conquers all things," as a sufficient philosophy of social progress, needed to be destroyed, and many of us feel that a debt of gratitude is due Karl Marx for destroying it. Unless the soil be made fit, the seed cannot produce even thirtyfold.

Class Struggle a Fact
 (b) The class struggle is a fact, whether we like it or not, and Marx is to be thanked for making those who want the truth, see the falseness of a statement like "the interest of the capitalist and the laboring man are identical." Under the present competitive system the interest of capital and labor are opposed. If capital is to pay interest, insurance, profits, and rent, it must buy labor as cheaply as possible.

(c) John Spargo, in his Life of Karl Marx, makes it quite clear that "evolution" expresses Marx's meaning today more accurately than the word "revolution." But whether it come quickly or slowly, can any thoughtful person deny that a total economic change must come before conditions will be right? I believe Marx meant by the phrase "Social Revolution" with reference to the body corporate what St. Paul meant with reference to the individual when he said the man must become "a new creation." Too much of our reform is putting new patches on old garments and pouring new wine into old wine sacks.

(d) Although Marx insisted that reform must come through the workers themselves, because they have nothing to lose and everything to gain, still in the "Manifesto," he welcomes into the movement "Idologists" who are wise enough to see

the light and want to help on the movement along just and logical lines. One cannot help wishing that the editor of the "Department of Social Service" in The Living Church would meditate upon this phase of the reform movement. His knowledge of the efforts of charitably inclined employers to be kind, and enlightened legislators to try to be just, is commendably complete. Such a summary as that written by him in the January number of the American Journal of Sociology shows most careful investigation, but for the labor movement, from the side of the laboring man, he shows little interest. This is to be regretted, because there is ignorance among those who ought to know of the real feelings and motives and policies of labor. I had a striking proof of this when I was in Philadelphia, after the last General Convention. I was anxious to buy a copy of The Communist Manifesto and Vanderveldt's Collectivism to give to a friend who wanted to know something about "Scientific Socialism." I first went to Wanamaker's. The young woman who served at the counter where books on social movements were sold had never heard of these publications, and referred me to the head of the department, a man who looked as learned as a college professor. He said: "We do not sell books of that character. There is no demand for them. I do not believe they can be bought in Philadelphia." At the Church House they did not know where the Socialist headquarters were, but suggested that I go to George W. Jacob's store, as "they sold there all important books on reform." Here again I was referred, by a puzzled female, to the man in charge. He was very emphatic: "We do not sell that class of books, and we do not intend to. I have no use for Socialism. Why, the head of it, that man Karl Marx, who pretends to be a friend of the poor, is living at this moment in luxury in a big house on Long Island!" When I did find a Socialist who knew, I discovered that the sales of Socialist books

Is the Boy Scout Movement of a Military Nature?

By R. A. Dague, Author of "Henry Ashton," etc.
 (Written for The Herald.)

RECENTLY there has been so much public criticism of the Boy Scout Movement, that its promoters are beginning to deny that the organization is of a military character. Mr. C. de Vidal Hundt, commander of Boy Scouts, of Southern California, in a published article

every year, the cause officially being called "malnutrition." That is a polite word for starvation. In New York City alone, the annual malnutrition baby victims number nearly 20,000.

The list could be made columns long. But what's the use. And, the publication of these indictments would be inexcusable if there were a sound reason why they should exist. They bear no excuse for existence because a collective ownership and democratic management of the means of life would wipe away the stain of poverty and the disgrace of strikes.

Poverty, bread riots, malnutrition—crime and degradation will thrive as long as the capitalist system survives. But when the Socialist co-operative commonwealth is ushered in by the votes of the majority in America, and when things are made for use instead of for profit the ulcers of the present system will be no more, and the abundance that nature has provided will not be denied to the millions of workers who are now deprived of the free use of the means of production and distribution. And the ballots to be cast this fall will be an indication of how much longer the working class intends to uphold the present system.

Respectable Trickery.—To halt the march of the toilers toward Socialism, steal the Socialists' thunder, is the belief of Sir George C. Marks, a member of the English parliament, who has just arrived in Philadelphia from London.

and pamphlets by the Philadelphia headquarters exceeded \$1,000 per month.

I have been in touch with the Socialist movement, east and west, for a number of years. I am not a member of the party, the Christian Church being the only society to which I belong, but I have spoken at Socialist meetings in Pennsylvania, Colorado, Utah, California and Oregon, and my experience has not been like that described by the Bishop of Tennessee, who says: "It is a well-known fact that when earnest Christian men, some of the priests of the Church, have consented to speak at Socialist meetings and express sympathy with real and righteous methods of reform, they are met with gibes and disapproval." All that is necessary to win a thoughtful hearing and respectful criticism at Socialist meetings is to show that one knows what he is talking about. I have never heard any names applied to Christians as hard as those the Bishop applies to Socialists, though no doubt bitter words are sometimes spoken, especially by foreign-born Socialists, who know of Christianity only as it is represented by a State Church. But I think I speak for more Socialists than myself, when I say that Socialism enables me to be more patient and charitable than I could be if I believed that God's method of making mankind good and strong was to give to a few persons great wealth in order that they might bestow it in alms upon the poor, or as benefactors support colleges, charities, and churches. I know that rich men are not their own masters, but only parts of an economic system, in which fierce competition makes men selfish in spite of themselves, and in which the struggle for success demands most of their time and thought. While we honor all generous and kind-hearted men and women and are grateful to them for rising above the sordid selfishness about them, we feel that human society will not be organized according to the will of God until justice takes the place of charity, and the Co-operative Commonwealth replaces the regime of individualistic competition. F. S. SPALDING, Salt Lake City.

Operate Against the Spread of Sedition

operate against the spread of seditious Socialism among the youth of Russia.

Despatches from Berlin, last July, stated that Emperor William and military men of Germany, have taken steps to inaugurate the Boy Scout movement in that country. They are quoted as saying that "Germany's fighting efficiency can thus be augmented greatly, and the war spirit strengthened." The Socialists throughout Europe as well as non-Socialists who oppose war, are strenuously contending against this Boy Scout scheme. It would seem that no one in Europe questions the object of the movement as being to develop the war spirit in the boys.

Some of the more cautious and conservative monarchists have raised warning voices "to remind the government that the juvenile militia thus created may, unless proper precautions be taken, develop into a revolutionary army, so that, instead of being a national asset, the boy soldiers would become a serious danger to the safety of the empire." In the face of these well known facts, published in Europe and America, it would seem that Commander C. de Vidal Hundt, and others, are presuming much on the gross ignorance of their leaders, when they claim that the Boy Scouts are organized to make a little fun for the youths, and to teach the boys how to cook, sew buttons on their garments, and to excite the admiration of their girl friends.

The solemn truth is that Gen. Baden-Powell, the monarchs of Europe, and the plutocrats of America, invented and are promoting the Scout organization for the purpose of defeating the worldwide movement for peace and for international courts of arbitration, and to raise up an army with which to suppress all efforts of oppressed peoples, who may desire to be free, and to shoot into subjection working people, who may make a struggle to improve their conditions of living. The scheme was adroitly planned, and its real object hidden, while the supposed advantages accruing to the youths are painted in brilliant colors. The lads are told about the bright uniforms, the grand picnics, the fun and good times, but they will be taught to implicitly obey the orders of their officers. Little do they suspect that they are to have the killing instinct in their hearts cultivated and strengthened until they can go forth, and with torch and gun and bayonet, mercilessly wound and murder their fellow men, whom they do not know and who have done them no harm, and who, like themselves, are deluded victims and slaves of designing, ambitious tyrants, or selfish millionaires, who care nothing for the common soldier except to use him to burn, destroy and murder.

The Boy Scout movement was invented by a professional man-killer. It is wicked and unchristian, and I hope that no boy who reads this will join the cunningly devised plan to convert innocent boys into "fighting machines." Gen. Sherman said: "War is hell." My advice to the boys is to think good thoughts, do kindly deeds, speak friendly words, stand up manfully for peace and good fellowship, and if the kings and nabobs of Europe, and the grafting monopolists of America want to get up killing bees and wars, and thus "raise hell" by wholesale murder, to let them do the killing themselves.

Washington. R. A. Dague.

This Tells the Story.—The average life of all children born in the Old Country in February is 40 years, while for June children it is only 30 years. The peculiar thing about this fearful death rate among children in the summer months is that the increase in the average is among the children of the poor only, which goes to prove that it arises from preventable causes—lack of proper care and improper living conditions—both the outcome of the capitalist system.—Ex.

A Taft Break.—"Thank God!" exclaimed President Taft, fervently, "we had John Marshall and his associates to decide that the courts are the ultimate tribunal to make the laws that the legislature enacts square with the constitution!" Read again that phrase, "ultimate tribunal to make the laws," putting emphasis

Olive Schreiner's Great Book WOMAN AND LABOR

Should Be Read by Every Socialist

"Olive Schreiner has chosen as her subject the two great storm centers of modern times. . . . Since for the Socialist there exists a very definite relation between woman and labor, this book must, of necessity, have for us a peculiar interest. . . . Its discussion of woman's purely sex problems is exquisite, poetic, prophetic, running over with boundless faith in woman's evolution and high destiny. . . . No one has been able to equal her for unerringness of insight, tenderness of touch, delicacy of treatment and nobleness of vision. She voices the modern woman's sex problems, as all of us have felt them to be, poignantly, thousands of times. And we earnestly hope that not a single one of our readers will rest content till she has read this book, the stirring heart-cry of an noble and highly intellectual woman."—The New York Call.

"This is a book that will take its place as a classic in the growing literature that voices the demands of the awakened womanhood of our time. The comprehensive grasp of the subject, the keen analysis and philosophic reason displayed in every page, together with an occasional flash of subtle satire and pathetic eloquence, carries with it a deep sense of the writer's earnestness, conviction and power."—The Social Advance (Terre Haute, Ind.)

"It is a pity that every woman cannot own and read this book."—The Chicago Daily Socialist.

"No suffragist can afford to do without it. It reveals the fundamental facts that underlie the Suffrage movement, and is all that the critics say of it, 'logic touched with emotion, politics on fire.'"—Woman's Journal.

"It is doubtful if a more illuminating book has appeared on the Woman problem."—Western Woman Voter.

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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 P. 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 10 cents per copy; 75 cents per dozen, post paid. \$5.00 per hundred.
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OSCAR RADEMAKER
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
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Socialism is the New Patriotism

HUMANITY depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the earth, and machinery uses them upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty. Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled, by one man it can make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized efforts of many workers, its influence reaches wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION.
 In proportion as the number of other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, and are either only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers have become wage slaves of the industrial masters. The mere economic power of the ruling class is less useful to it, because in the life of the nation, the overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the masses, and manual and mental labor power, the wage workers—or that have little labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting property class on the one hand and the proletariat, the propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class of society. The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the current of capital. The fact that, under the present order, the sources and social tools for their individual and collective production for social ends, are in the hands of a few, and their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

MODERN INDUSTRY PLANLESS.
 In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation. The chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years. In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance.

AN END TO CLASS RULE.
 The basis for freedom lies in the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. The workers of all nations must be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

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

NOW READY

"United States Constitution and Socialism"

This pamphlet of 33 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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More of the Capitalist Circus

By Silas Hood
 (Written for The Herald.)

ADMIRERS of the capitalist system should be proud of the present and recent evidences of the system's failure. Here is a magnificent list of achievements brought about by the capitalist plan of savagery:
 "Riots, threatened revolutions and war spectres are thick on the map of Europe today. Not since the Russian Japanese war have the 'powers' faced as serious a situation. Besides the Franco-German fuss over Morocco there's a multitude of trouble."
 "Germany is torn by Socialistic activity. France has just passed through an open revolt against the high prices of food, at St. Quentin, Lens and Paris."
 "With the assassination of Premier Stolypin at Kiev, Russia fears another slaughter of the Jews, while Nicholas hides in terror at St. Petersburg."
 "Spain and Austria are in the throes of revolt. Barcelona threatens repetition of bloodshed and revolution. Valencia, Saragossa, Seville, Gijon, Cadix Bilbao, Spain, are in revolt."
 "Food riots in Austria result in martial law at Vienna and at Prague. The people are crying, 'We want bread!'"
 "Iron workers are on strike in Wales and in Scotland many trades are in difficulties."
 "At Dublin a great mass meeting

declares for a general strike throughout Ireland.
 "Socialistic demonstrations are occurring in Holland and even the papal see has ordered new rifles and ammunition for the Swiss guards at the Vatican."
 The foregoing indictments against the misrule of the commercial pirates and their allies on the thrones in the legislation halls of so-called republics are not the ravings of any terrible Socialist agitator. The list is taken from the columns of the capitalist press of September 20.
 The American capitalist press is liberal with its news about the serious unrest in Europe, but is comparatively silent about the unrest in the United States.
 Capitalist newspapers always fail to make its news incomplete so we shall add the following to the foregoing list:
 Fully 5,000,000 persons constantly in the army of the unemployed in America in 1911.
 Poverty in every city and hamlet in free America.
 Millions dying annually from preventable causes.
 Strikes threatened or in actual operation in every state in the Union.
 Eighty-five per cent of the population confronted with the spectre of apprehension because of the unsettled industrial conditions, or worrying about the high cost of living and uncertainty of employment.
 Tens of thousands of babies dying

every year, the cause officially being called "malnutrition." That is a polite word for starvation. In New York City alone, the annual malnutrition baby victims number nearly 20,000.
 The list could be made columns long. But what's the use. And, the publication of these indictments would be inexcusable if there were a sound reason why they should exist. They bear no excuse for existence because a collective ownership and democratic management of the means of life would wipe away the stain of poverty and the disgrace of strikes.
 Poverty, bread riots, malnutrition—crime and degradation will thrive as long as the capitalist system survives. But when the Socialist co-operative commonwealth is ushered in by the votes of the majority in America, and when things are made for use instead of for profit the ulcers of the present system will be no more, and the abundance that nature has provided will not be denied to the millions of workers who are now deprived of the free use of the means of production and distribution. And the ballots to be cast this fall will be an indication of how much longer the working class intends to uphold the present system.

Respectable Trickery.—To halt the march of the toilers toward Socialism, steal the Socialists' thunder, is the belief of Sir George C. Marks, a member of the English parliament, who has just arrived in Philadelphia from London.

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 It appeals to people because it is packaged so daintily and looks so appetizing.
Pabst Blue Ribbon
 The Beer of Quality
 has the delightful tonic tang of the hops and the rich mellow flavor of the fully matured malt without the excessive bitter or strong heavy flavor that so many find unpleasant.
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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.

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

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.

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

Recent Herald callers: Eben Raynor, Newport, R. I.; E. Malstrom, Canton, Ill.; Wm. Maloney, Wheelock, N. D.; D. C. Coates, Spokane.

No Labor Party
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22.—Organized labor in Illinois is opposed to the formation of an independent political party.

Not Guilty of Libel
New Castle, Pa., Sept. 23.—After an all night session the jury in the case of the commonwealth against the publishers of the Free Press, a Socialist weekly, charged with seditious libel, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Socialism in Church History
We have been interested in reading a recent work bearing the title which we have named above.

Graham Brooks' Ringing Declaration
San Francisco, Cal.—"We are facing a crisis in the United States at this time just as serious, or more serious, than the crisis before the civil war."

Unions Show Change
He showed the great progress Socialism is making in trade unions, which is beginning to result in the ousting of conservative leaders.

Praises Socialism
"There is only one thing that can save the country," said Brooks, "and that is Socialism."

It's Your War
Every time an employer raises wages it is due wholly or in part to organized labor.

Every time an employer shortens hours and betters working conditions it is a recognition wholly or in part of the power of labor on the industrial and political fields.

And nothing—absolutely nothing—has done more to advance and develop the power of labor than the labor press.

Back your press. Back it to the limit. Be a plunger. Come on—it's your war. The Milwaukee Leader will be your paper.

Buy one bond. Buy five or ten bonds. Do your share—your help is needed.

Former Antagonist Speaks As Socialist

The Rev. G. G. Hamilton, of Texas, Confesses His Error and Takes His Stand with the Working Class

POSSIBLY I have been the hardest and most persistent fighter of Socialism in the state of Texas. I have left nothing undone in waging vigorous and uncompromising warfare on the movement.

I believed that the men back of the movement were opposed to religion, and that they held lax views regarding marriage. Basing my belief on the teaching of certain Socialist writers, I openly charged that the movement was anti-religious and subversive of true morality.

In support of my position, realizing that the movement was great and growing, I sounded the warning to Christian people through the press and from the platform. I met in joint discussion some of the ablest Socialists of the southwest.

Socialism and Morality

My position was that the Socialist proposals led inevitably to destruction of the church and the breaking up of the home. I could see nothing else and sought nothing else. I eagerly bought every book that I could hear of that seemed to support my position.

The Successor to Plevhe

Of what complaint did Stolypin die? No complaint. Everybody was satisfied. In refuting this old joke, it must be admitted that it about hits the case. Even Socialists who abhor assassination and "propaganda of the deed," have to admit that there are times when, all other chance shut off, the people may be looked to, to turn to violence.

A lecturer in Detroit last Sunday, a Prof. E. W. Burrell, said that—"The murder of Stolypin would not be nearly so bad as the slaughter of tens of thousands of Russian revolutionists who have met death through his orders."

"He refused the people the right of education and of public assembly; he denied them the exercise of freedom of thought; sent 456 editors to penal servitude for citing facts, suppressed 1,085 publications, and last and worst of all, he killed, or wounded from 36,000 to 40,000 people."

"Stolypin issued strict orders that every political prisoner who showed his face at the window of his cell should be shot, and shot through the head, so that there would be no wounded. Men are arrested, thrown into prison, murdered or sent into exile without the slightest pretense of a trial."

Individual vs. Social Salvation

In religion I had always been a stickler for the strictly individualistic idea of sin and salvation. Socialism seemed to stand for the very opposite. Between Christianity and Socialism, as it seemed to me, there was a great gulf fixed.

Abolish the Wages System

"At the time and quite apart from the general servitude involved in the wages system, the working class ought not to exaggerate to themselves the ultimate working of these everyday struggles."

Unions Show Change
He showed the great progress Socialism is making in trade unions, which is beginning to result in the ousting of conservative leaders.

Praises Socialism
"There is only one thing that can save the country," said Brooks, "and that is Socialism."

It's Your War
Every time an employer raises wages it is due wholly or in part to organized labor.

Every time an employer shortens hours and betters working conditions it is a recognition wholly or in part of the power of labor on the industrial and political fields.

Back your press. Back it to the limit. Be a plunger. Come on—it's your war. The Milwaukee Leader will be your paper.

Buy one bond. Buy five or ten bonds. Do your share—your help is needed.

The True Home

I believe in the home, the Christian home, not the tawdry mansion of the idle rich, nor yet the crowded, germ-infected, disease-breeding tenement of the suffering poor.

No worse picture can you find anywhere of the tyranny of a centralized government than that portrayed by Samuel. (See I. Sam. 8: 10-18.)

No Socialist claims that the government of Israel under Moses and the judges was Socialism; neither is claimed that the communism of the early Christians (See Acts 2:44, 45; 4:32-35), and which continued until Constantine corrupted and secularized the church, was Socialism.

At Ease in Zion

Socialists are being continually condemned as calamity howlers and prophets of evil by those who are "at ease in Zion," and crying, "Prophecy unto us smooth things"; but it would be hard indeed to bring a severer indictment against the existing order, or rather disorder, than Isaiah. Yet the indictment was true in the case of Israel, and it is true today when applied to our boasted Christian civilization—it is awfully, fearfully, horribly true.

The present system of production and exchange puts the greed of one set of men against the humanity of another set of men; it puts dividends above human lives and magnifies the dollar as of more consequence than the honor of men, the virtue of women or the innocence of childhood.

A Splendid Book

I secured a copy of "Christianity and the Social Crisis," a work written by Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, the able Baptist divine and educator, now professor of Church history in Rochester Theological Seminary.

Yes, I am a Socialist. Does that name carry odium with it? Does it mean ostracism and the alienation of friends once near and dear? Does it mean poverty and privation and persecution and a place in the potter's field at last? I care not; I can bear the odium, suffer the ostracism, endure the taunts and jeers of erstwhile friends, and fight and bleed and die uncomplainingly and without a murmur for humanity's cause—yes, for God's cause.

Yes, I Am a Socialist

Yes, I am a Socialist. Does that name carry odium with it? Does it mean ostracism and the alienation of friends once near and dear? Does it mean poverty and privation and persecution and a place in the potter's field at last? I care not; I can bear the odium, suffer the ostracism, endure the taunts and jeers of erstwhile friends, and fight and bleed and die uncomplainingly and without a murmur for humanity's cause—yes, for God's cause.

Life is a quarry out of which we are to mold and chisel and complete a character.—Goethe.

An Appeal to Socialists of Wisconsin

Comrades and sympathizers:—Thirty-four weeks have gone by since our first announcement of the establishment of a Socialist daily newspaper in Milwaukee was made.

unavoidable guerilla fights incessantly springing up from the ever-increasing encroachments of capital or changes of the market. They ought to understand that, with all the miseries it imposes on them, the present system simultaneously engenders the material conditions and social forms necessary for an economic reconstruction of society.

Municipal Cars Pay—Calgary, Alberta, a city of 40,000 people, owns the street car lines of the city. They give a 4-cent fare and universal transfers. During the hours that working people use the cars they have a 3-cent fare. These fares pay the entire expense of operation and during the first year earned a surplus of \$50,000.

We thought the matter carefully over, making investigations in various lines to be safe in our progress and venture. We examined the newspaper business from a business point of view. We were convinced we could publish a daily to the great advantage of the Socialist movement not only of the city of Milwaukee but also of the state.

We thought we could begin publishing the daily about the 1st of October. 'tut soon found out that we had to postpone that event to the 1st of Nov., and now, comrades, it seems we will have to postpone it once more, and to the 1st of December unless you act now and stop delaying your subscription for bonds.

We have succeeded in disposing of approximately \$57,000 worth of bonds, leaving still on hand some 4,300 bonds. This remainder will have to be taken by Socialists, and principally by those residing in Wisconsin.

Comrades, let us shove the thermometer for next week way beyond the \$75,000 mark. Besides you are making just a loan. You will never regret having subscribed for a bond to establish a first class metropolitan Socialist daily newspaper in Milwaukee. The paper will be a hummer from the very first issue, and will fly and live by its own efforts. Now, all together for the big push forward next week.

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance
The Socialists' Opportunity

Discontent and Unrest Everywhere—Want and Fear of Want in Midst of Superabundance and Unlimited Capacity for Producing the Necessaries and Reasonable Luxuries of Life—Socialism Alone Has a Remedy to Offer—Every Socialist Must Become a Teacher—How to Do It

Never before in the history of America has there been such universal unrest among the mass of the people. They are being pinched and squeezed by the trusts and combinations that control the necessities of life to such an extent that there is discontent and rebellion brewing in every direction.

THE HERALD BEST EDUCATOR
Generally speaking the best method of placing the Socialist message of hope before your neighbors is to place before them a good piece of Socialist literature. For the purpose of arousing their interest you will find that the Social-Democratic Herald will do the work.

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FARM FOR SALE
Down in the Sunny Ozark, the land of fruit and dairy farms, are 120 acres to be sold for the benefit of The Milwaukee Leader. The location is 5 miles from Mammoth Springs, Ark., 134 miles to good school and church.

Social-Democratic Herald
Brisbane Hall Milwaukee, Wis.

A Race of Prostitutes

(Written for The Herald.)

OUR morality is closely linked with our economic conditions. The conditions of the present are warping our morality to an amazing degree. The idea of individualism is still strong in the breasts of a large part of our populace. Individualism carries with it the right of concentration of wealth. To accomplish this, suppression of the masses is resorted to by the moneyed classes. This, in short, is our condition today.

What, now, has this to do with our morality? Girls, born of poor and ignorant parents, are oftentimes driven into lives of shame by their own fathers and mothers because the parents need the earnings accruing therefrom to buy bread and butter. Sometimes the girls enter this life of their own accord, but always for the same reason. Some girls are brought up decently enough, even given a meager education, and yet conditions force them to lead immoral lives. The conditions of society absolutely prohibit some women and girls from leading decent lives. They can not earn enough to eat or dress. The passions of men bred under like conditions, are their only resort for a livelihood.

But far the largest number of women who are immoral are not professionally so. The young girl of the large city has not the motherly care she needs nor the educational care, either; due in both cases to economic conditions. She is driven to work by necessity. She is ill paid, and finds but few joys in life. Her ultimate pleasure is attendance at cheap dance halls, the saloon, the dive, or the public park concert. In each of these places she comes in contact with young men raised under conditions similar to hers. Their money is scarce, their education poor, their actions and words are coarse; they attend the worst of the theaters and the vilest motion picture shows. They attempt to imitate high society in its immorality. They have learned of human reproduction in alleys and dives. They look upon the raping of young womanhood as a natural right. They know no better and they have no chance to learn better.

In the public parks, the girl comes in contact with the most dangerous beast of modern civilization, the pampered scion of the well-to-do family; he has money, perhaps an automobile, and he preys upon women and girls. At the evening con-

certs at Lake Park, it is a common thing for a young man to stop a strange girl and ask her if she will go to the "boulevard" (Kenwood), where there is a thick hedge of bushes, and no park police, and where prostitution flourishes through the night. These are bald facts, but they are true ones, and they require attention. These sort of young men know better and are educated, but they must be amused; and the ruination of women is good amusement, forsooth.

At the other end of the social scale, where we find the 400 or more sorts of society, immorality is as rampant as in the slum. Economic conditions are here likewise to blame. The women are criminally operated upon to avoid the nuisance of children, and drunkenness, vice and prostitution are regarded as select entertainment. Both "society" vice and slum vice are due to conditions; the one is coupled with education, the other with ignorance.

The most distressing phase of our economic conditions is the fact that wages are so low in comparison to the cost of living, that young men are becoming unable to marry at a reasonable age, or even at all. Hence, increased numbers of women are being driven into the world to support themselves. The trend of the past decade has been toward a marriageless era. What of morality then? What of the destruction of the home and the family?

Religion has done naught to relieve these conditions. Ministers, bought by wealth, defend existing affairs. Political parties have purposely overlooked these things. But the time is arriving when they must be corrected. Institutions which pick but one woman in a hundred from the gutter can accomplish little in the end. What we must do is to reach the root of the trouble, change the intolerable and unequal conditions, and bring about a basis of economy which permits of decent and moral living. Look about you, fathers and mothers, and all you who regard with respect and affection the purity and sanctity of young manhood and young womanhood, and find the agency that will accomplish this end. It is your duty to your children, and to all boys and girls, to keep them clean and decent and pure; and not to hand them filthy to a degraded world, the half of which is already immoral.

ALFRED S. HARVEY.

An Evergreen Eruption

Our gabby and frothy fellow citizen, Dr. Ralph Elmergreen, who wasn't reappointed on the Emergency Hospital board, to the board's great loss, we suppose, was just the kind of nimble chap to rush in, in the police ambulance controversy. And it should occasion no surprise that he lands the pig-headed inhumanity of Chief Janssen, and pours out torrents of foolishness against the ambulance, his chief "argument" against which is that it contains room for more than one victim.

Listen to the silly rot of the silly Elmergreen: "Its use would be criminal to say the least. The idea of having four compartments is absurd in itself. It would kill one person to wait for another to get injured before rushing to the hospital." And as if he were afraid he would not make himself wholly foolish, he draws the phony agony out to more absurd lengths: "It would be extremely inhuman to crowd one person into an upper berth, and then wait for another, a third, and then a fourth to get injured before making a trip to a hospital."

As if to answer this irresponsible nonsense, at just the moment the Evergreen tirade was being put in type by the Sentinel and other morning papers, twelve men were overcome in a caisson at the foot of Ogden avenue, were rescued more dead than alive and bundled to the Emergency hospital in patrol wagons and anything else that could be pressed into service, while the much discussed auto ambulance owned by the city was being held out of use by the pig-headed police chief, to vent a jealous grudge—just such an ambulance as was needed to get these injured men to the hospital, not preferring one over another, but taking several at a time.

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glories in the fact that this city ambulance is being held out of use!

The trouble with our friend, Evergreen's, argument is that it does not square with city conditions and needs. In a city like Milwaukee a large number of accidents happen where there is not only one victim but several. It was so in the recent street car accident. It was so in the Middleton fire and in the Marville fire. It is so in numerous industrial accidents. The city fathers are to be congratulated that they have purchased an ambulance that meets such emergency cases.

And the futility of the Evergreen argument lies in the fact that the ambulance in question can just as well carry one person as four.

No one denies that it runs. No one will begrudge the fact that it has capacity to spare when it only carries one person. The point is that, up to four victims, it meets any emergency that may arise.

As to the ambulance holding one victim while it waited for another to get hurt, that may sound like argument to the gabble-headed Evergreen, but it will not have weight with the average run of Milwaukeeans.

The papers have tried, in their partisan spite, to show that the matron of the Emergency hospital declared the ambulance unfit. This is a bald-faced lie. When that stuff was printed this paper interviewed Miss White. She said the papers had shamefully misrepresented what she had said. She found the ambulance a good one, but suggested some minor points where it might still be altered for the better. The fact was, a dishonest afternoon paper made her say what it wanted her to say. That's what the interests have newspapers for.

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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, Stephensons, 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!

ATTEND THE

GREAT PROTEST

AND

MASS MEETING

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

TOMORROW

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.

Congressman Victor L. Berger, Mayor Emil Seidel and Carl D. Thompson

It Is Your Duty to be there to Protest, and to hear about the Workingmen's Daily Newspaper of Milwaukee—

The Milwaukee Leader

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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



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A Judge's Queer Work in Los Angeles

(By National Socialist Press.)
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23.—"If the attorneys for the defense of the McNamaras are to be sent to jail for contempt of court for refusing to disclose the secrets of their clients or to give the details of their plans for the defense, then we are ready to go," said Clarence Darrow in Judge-Walter Bordwell's court when John R. Harrington was before the court on a citation for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions propounded him by the grand jury.

Harrington is an attorney who has been helping to prepare the case for the defense of the McNamara brothers. The grand jury has made every effort to extract from Harrington some of the particulars of the defense and the lawyer stood firm for the protection of his clients. He refused to answer several questions and gave as his reasons that he was sworn to protect his clients and would do so at all hazards.

"Before any honorable attorney would reveal the secrets of his clients he would rot in jail," said Darrow. "If the court holds that we must go before the grand jury, at the call of the district attorney and reply to all questions asked us concerning our witnesses and our relations with them, then we might as well go to jail right now and our clients be hanged."

The attorney vigorously attacked the grand jury, again charging them with bad faith and again declaring they had been sitting nearly a year under the direction of the district attorney and saying it was likely they would be interested in the prosecutors' welfare enough to get evidence favorable to the prosecution of the men whom they had indicted. He showed that the grand jury was prejudiced against all labor and reviewed the cases where an abundance of evidence had been given to show that some of the grand jurors were the bitterest enemies of labor that had ever been gathered in one group anywhere. Some of the grand jurors were actually in the employ of H. G. Otis and their highest desires were to see the McNamaras convicted.

Judge Bordwell went to the defense of the grand jury, saying they should not be impugned but Darrow did not recede from his position and boldly defied the court to send the attorneys for the defense to jail.

"No bona-fide investigation was undertaken when Harrington was examined by the grand jury," declared Darrow. "It was simply a move on the part of the prosecution and the grand jury to harass the defense and make it show its hand in this case."

"Do you mean to assume that the grand jury started the investigation to cause the defense to reveal its hand?" asked Judge Bordwell, leaning forward as his voice took a high, angry pitch.

"Yes, I believe that," replied Darrow boldly, "and before any honorable attorney would reveal the secrets of his clients he would rot in jail. If the court holds that we must go before the district attorney in the presence of the grand jury and answer all his questions, then we might as well abandon our clients to the fate. We are ready for the jail cells in preference to that."

Bordwell sat a moment as if stunned by the defiant attitude taken by the defense. He muttered something about an investigation and set the case for next week, when Harrington will again be compelled to appear. It is believed the district attorney and Burns outfit will continue its acts in harassing the defense by use of the grand jury.

No Political Toadying in His!

Bro. O. P. Smith, ex-first vice president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, has sent the following protest against the old game of kowtowing to capitalist party politicians, to the Labor Times-Herald of Ft. Wayne:

"I see by the daily papers that somebody has invited Senator Kern and ex-Senator Beveridge to the Evansville convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor. I suppose the bewhiskered Jawn W. will tell the assembled workers why the Dummerets failed to reduce the price of bacon, and the effervescent young ex-senator will likewise inform his hearers how the republicans failed to pass his child labor bill. All this may be highly enjoyed by some people, but there is a growing sentiment among the men and women who 'pay the freight' in organized labor that the custom of inviting men from the capitalist class to orate and pull wires at labor gatherings has about had its day. If those in charge of the convention at Evansville are really looking for a politician who has truly represented labor's interests and stood for the common people, why not invite Victor Berger? But the objection will be made that Berger is a Socialist. What of it? Are we not committed to a policy of independent political action? And are we not told by the highest authority in the realm of trade unionism that we must support our friends and rebuke our enemies, irrespective of party affiliation? Wherein then comes any valid objection to inviting Socialists to address our gatherings? I am not a Socialist, and am not writing from a Socialist party standpoint, but I do believe in the 'square deal' in fair play. I also believe in at least a little consistency in the labor movement. If by independent political action, it is meant that we shall confine our field of political activities to the republican and democratic parties, then the sooner we learn this fact the better. I for one never had any such narrow conception of the 'Get Into Politics' movement that was inaugurated by the A. F. of L. some years ago. As I state in the foregoing I am not a Socialist (at least not a party Socialist), yet if I lived in Milwaukee I would certainly vote to return Victor L. Berger to congress; if I lived in Los Angeles I would vote for Job Harrington for mayor of that monopoly ridden city; aye, I would take hook, sniker, line and pole, and vote the straight Socialist ticket. I do not consider that I would be endorsing Marxian Socialism by such action. The trouble with the men in the labor movement who preach independent political action is they don't know what they are talking about."

"I trust that the delegates to Evansville will take up this question of independence and discuss it thoroughly as it may serve as an educator. I would not confine this question of independence to the political field entirely. Take an inventory, you men who pay the freight, and see if you cannot discover other matters of vital interest to you that could be improved by the rank and file using more independence. A little independence by the state body itself just at the present time might cause some people in Washington, D. C., to think twice before they issued their arbitrary ukases in the future."

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Bakers in Cumberland organized a union in 1902. Previous to the formation of the union they worked fifteen hours a day and received wages ranging from \$5 to \$11 a week. In the year of their organization they presented demands for a 10 hour work day and got it. Since then they have succeeded so well that they now work 9 hours a day, enjoy four holidays a year, with pay, and receive an average scale of \$2.28 a day, \$256.66 a year more than they did in 1902.

In ten years the dues paid into the union, \$9 a year, will amount to \$90. It will have earned \$2,566.60 an amount sufficient to purchase a comfortable home. In addition it will have secured 18,780 hours or 2 years six months and seven days, which can be spent in taking care of and beautifying the home, and in rest, recreation, physical and mental development.

On an investment of \$9 a year the bakers have received in interest 2-85 per cent, not including the 18,780 hours which they can now use to their own advantage. In 1902 the bakers of Cumberland had only 9 hours daily to sleep, eat, get recreation and devote to study. Through their efforts as union men they have now reserved the order of the day, and have 15 hours for themselves while the employer gets nine.

Organized labor has accomplished wonders. It will accomplish much more in the interest of the toilers when they have been taught the necessity for organization.

STRUGGLE IS RENEWED.
Dishonorable Employers at Muscatine, Ia., Have Violated Agreement, and Shops Are Closed.
Men, women and children, employed in the button factories in Muscatine, Ia., are again engaged in a battle for the life of their union. The employers have violated the agreement entered into with the labor organization, and the members of the Button Workers' Protective Union are determined not to return to work until the terms of the contract are strictly observed.

The struggle of the button workers has been a memorable one. Compelled to work under conditions that shorten life, their lot has been made harder by the exactions of the employers, who have robbed them through counting and weighing methods, and have heaped all kinds of indignities on the women who were compelled to seek employment in the plants.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

General Officers
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 528-530 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Secretary-Treasurer, 453 Orchard Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Executive Board
WM. SAUTER, 411 Center Street, Sheboygan, Wis.
Wm. SOMMER, 128 Phillips Avenue, Racine, Wis.
M. WEISSENFLUH, 1577 Low Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 Eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
THEO. F. STRAUSS, 526 North Ninth Street, La Crosse, Wis.

Remember, You Can Buy Your **FURNITURE Rugs and Draperies** at Lowest Prices **Beds, Bed Springs and Mattresses** my Specialty
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to look at **A Complete Line of Union-Made Clothing**
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Wisconsin State Federation of Labor
Milwaukee, Sept. 23, 1911.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Executive Board Session.
M. Weissenfluh, Chairman.

In a letter by the chairman of the Industrial Commission attention was called to a practice by some workingmen removing guards from machinery while using a machine and failing to replace such guards intended to prevent injury, thus endangering the limbs and lives of other workingmen and frequently causing serious accidents to fellow-workmen; and that such neglect is unlawful and subject to penalties from \$10 to \$200 for each such offense.

Letter received and in subject matter referred to the secretary, with instructions to issue a circular calling attention to the law and penalties for its violation.
The secretary, having attended a conference by the American Association for Labor Legislation, reported as follows:
Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 18, 1911.
To the Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:
The conference of the American Association for Labor Legislation was held in Chicago at the Auditorium Hotel Sept. 15-16. It was attended by about 100 persons, composed of members of the association, factory inspectors from various states and representatives of some manufacturing concerns.

Papers were read on "Scientific Accident Prevention," "Safety Standards Through State Inspection," "Practical Safety Devices," "The Massachusetts Boiler Rules," "The Wisconsin Industrial Commission," "The Beginning of Occupational Dis-

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Stevens Point Convention

The tentative program given below has been suggested for the Stevens Point convention. Any suggestions or changes for this program will be gladly received. Any additional subjects which ought to be discussed, may be added to the program.

Many of the delegates inform us that they cannot reach Stevens Point before Saturday evening (Nov. 4) or Sunday morning (Nov. 5). Therefore it seems advisable not to begin the convention until Saturday evening, thus giving the delegates time to make the trip.

It will be noted that some very important subjects are to be considered. There is every reason to believe that if we do good earnest agitation work this year and good campaign work in 1912, the Social-Democrats will send several members of legislature to Madison next year from districts outside of Milwaukee county. This is a subject which needs careful consideration. Every delegate should ponder over this matter beforehand, in order to have some valuable suggestions to give at the convention.

Another subject of tremendous importance is the best means of getting women into the organization. This is a problem which should be taken up by every branch and discussed before the convention. Every delegate should be instructed from his branch on this point. It is one of the most vital questions before us.

Here is the tentative program for the consideration of the branches and their delegates:

Saturday evening, Nov. 4, 7:30 p. m.:
Call to order by state organizer.
Organization of convention.
Appointment of committee on credentials.
Appointment of committee on Resolutions.
Appointment of committee on organization.
Speeches by delegates and visitors.
Report of committee on credentials.
Sunday morning, Nov. 5, 9 a. m.:
County organization.
Agitation for election of Socialist members of legislature.
Programs for small cities and townships.
Municipal ownership.
Sunday afternoon, 2 p. m.:
Distribution of literature.
What are the best books and pamphlets for propaganda purposes?
How to get women into the party.
How to get the Socialist Daily.
Agitation among trades unions.
Agitation among farmers.
Sunday evening, 8 p. m.:
Addresses—
Gerrit G. Thorne.
Carl Minkley.
Oscar Ameringer.
Monday morning, 9 a. m.:
Report of committee on Resolutions.
Report of committee on Organization.
E. H. Thomas, State Secretary.

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.

Stevens Point Convention. The Stevens Point Local has elected an arrangements committee of three to look after the reception of the delegates to the state conference. Comrades L. P. Scheweiler, George V. Beck and E. Francis were elected to the committee. As the time for the Stevens Point convention draws near, we receive notification of the election of more delegates, so that we shall probably have quite a large attendance. In another column, we give a proposition for the program for the convention.

Ameringer's Lectures. Comrade Ameringer reports excellent meetings for the last week. Sheboygan turned out a good crowd, including a large number of women. In Kenosha two hundred persons listened to him in Socialist Hall, and fifty pieces of literature were sold. In Two Rivers, Comrade Ameringer had two excellent meetings. Oshkosh was so well pleased that the comrades there want to have Comrade Ameringer to return and spend one week in Oshkosh. They promise to raise the money necessary to finance this one week of agitation. Everywhere, Comrade Ameringer reports good sales of literature.

New Branches. It is a splendid sign of the progress of the Social-Democratic movement in Wisconsin, that the comrades are beginning to organize for themselves, without the presence of an organizer. Mason, Bayfield county, has organized on its own account and the same is true of Wabeno and Padus. Also a new Finnish branch is reported in Hartford.

Kenosha. The German branch of Kenosha has subscribed for 1,000 copies of the Social-Democratic quarterly bulletin. This branch has always been a good worker for the movement and we trust that it will continue the same never-tiring agitation.

Benziger's Trip. The State Executive Board has engaged Otto W. Benziger for work in the state. Comrade Benziger will secure subscriptions to the Socialist papers of Wisconsin, and will also do organizing work.

Insulting the Fire Chiefs

The Milwaukee Sentinel's pink sheet editor last Sunday committed an act of glaring inhospitality when, in spite of the presence of the national convention of the fire chiefs, and of one certain fire chief in particular, he dished up to Milwaukee readers for their Sunday education, the following incident from the life of Jack Dempsey, the prize fighter:

"Having cleaned up all the California fighters, Dempsey now turned his eyes toward Portland. Soon after his arrival there he was matched to fight the famous Dave Campbell for \$2,000 a side. Campbell was one of the finest athletes in the west, standing over 6 feet. He was the chief of Portland's fire department and a great favorite among the Portland fans. When Dempsey arrived in Portland he was laughed to scorn by the local sports. Campbell towered way above him in stature and bulk, and the Portland sports rushed to get their money down on Campbell.

"On the morning of the scheduled day the two fighters, their attendants, the officials and such sporting men as were in the secret, boarded two steamboats at the Portland docks and started up the Columbia river.

"A suitable spot was found in Lewis county on the Washington territory side. The ring was erected and preparations made for the fight. On entering the arena Campbell walked over to where Dempsey was sitting in his corner and offered to bet \$500 that he would win the bout. In the third round Jack put a quick and unexpected end to the battle by knocking Campbell out with a right blow to the jaw.

"Back in Portland the fight fans, in ignorance of the real outcome of the contest, were preparing to welcome Campbell in gorgeous style, for they had not a doubt that he would return from the fight with victorious honors. The fire department boys brought out hosecarts and hook and ladder trucks and festooned them with flowers and banners, while an

Insulting the Fire Chiefs

open barouche loaded with flowers and drawn by four white horses was brought down to the dock, followed by an immense throng with horns, bells and flags to welcome the supposed victor.

When the boats docked and the sad news was spread around, so amazed was the crowd at the unexpected result that the barouche with the four white horses was entirely forgotten and left standing on the dock.

You can help this paper and the party by giving me your order for fuel. Write or phone H. W. BISTORIUS, this office.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

(Continued from 4th page.)

case Reports," "Accident Records of Minnesota," and "Administration of Workmen's Compensation Acts," and others of minor importance. In his opening address Mr. Henry R. Seager, president of the association, expressed some dissatisfaction with workmen's compensation laws of the elective order. He favored the compulsory acts and expected that a way could be found to make such laws constitutional.

The representative of the Illinois Steel Company showed by a large number of stereopticon views how it was possible by the covering of flywheels, pulleys, belts, emery wheels, grinding stones and other dangerous machinery to almost prevent any serious accident. The same attention is given to the prevention of falling into holes or pits, melting ovens or the falling on dangerous machinery by stairs and viaducts and other ingenious devices of protection, such as signals and warnings of danger. The company also has an organized corps for safety with rules and a central committee where every accident is discussed, to gether with plans to prevent a repetition of similar accidents.

Not long ago this concern with its several plants was a veritable slaughtering outfit, and, being continually shown up to the public by able investigators and writers, the plute owners were finally shamed into the expense of guarding against the crippling and killing of its workers.

During the discussions of the factory inspections and the enforcement of the factory laws in other states it appears to me that our state with its industrial commission more nearly approaches a practical and simplified system of protection. With the aid of experts to investigate dangerous employment and occupational diseases, their remedies and enforcement will have a far better standing in the courts than coming from the class of factory inspectors heretofore employed. In cases of judicial action this is much simplified by taking cases away from local courts under local influences directly to the Dane County Circuit Court, thence to the Supreme Court, from which it may be re-referred to the Industrial Commission in case the defendants should introduce new testimony not having been presented to the commission in its earlier hearings.

The association for labor legislation no doubt serves a good purpose by disseminating literature on the prevention of industrial accidents, and occupational diseases and the creation of public sentiment for labor legislation. However, I think it in place here to suggest that the association should not place too much dependence on the humane employer, but push hard for legislation and its

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This Handsome Napoleon Bed \$12.00
Made of select quarter sawed oak, hand-polish finish, a \$16.00 value, our price only \$12.00.

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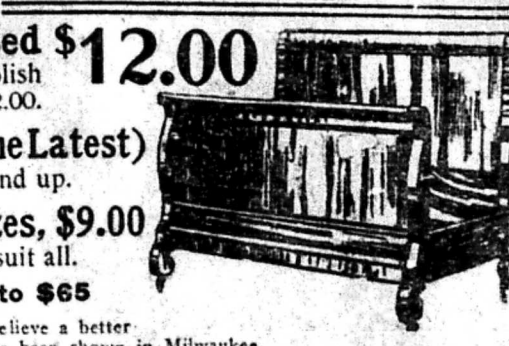
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Accounts opened during the first five business days of any month draw interest from the first of that month.

In conformity with an action by the La Crosse convention the secretary was instructed to attend the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

The question of expense in securing naturalization papers was discussed and instructions given the secretary to take up the question with Congressman Berger.

Adjournment.

Fraternally submitted,
FRED BROCKHAUSEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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Union Made Clothes

New Fall Fashions

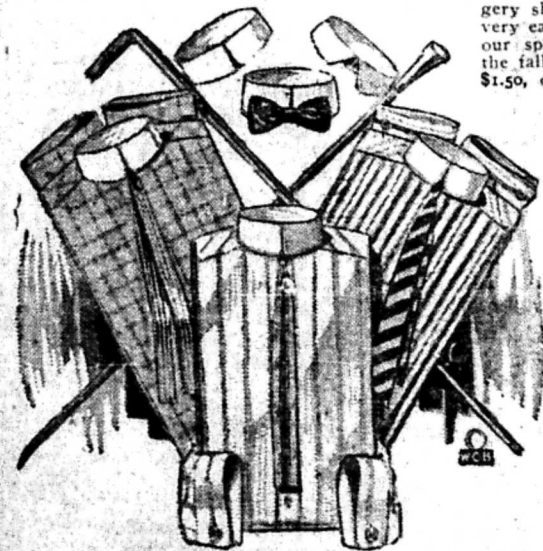
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AFTER MANY WEEKS of studious thought, skillful planning, deliberate care and much traveling, we have finally completed our arrangements for AUTUMN.

The most artistic Fall Suits and Overcoats ever designed are now in readiness, at prices so extremely sane and sensible, that it seems certain, we will close a deal with every thinking man who takes time to view our stocks. **Jacob Cohen Sons & Co.**, the world's greatest Union Made Clothes makers, have this fall given us entirely new things in Suits and Overcoats. The English Effects—and the Form-Fitting Clothes. Young men especially and all men who like to dress in a way to give them a good figure will be interested in our New Models, which we are showing in many beautiful colorings in rich Browns, Tans, Olives, Blues, Oxford Blues, Purple Blues, Grays and Mode shades not to be found in any other stores but ours. **Prices \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25.**

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A MANHATTAN SHIRT \$1.50
 is one of our special features—tans, browns, lavender, green, smoke, in all sorts of stripes and good patterns. See our Manhattan golf shirts with roll-back cuffs. \$3 Full dress Manhattans \$2 and \$3. Manhattans \$2 and \$3 are here in all styles, \$3.00 down to \$1.50
 Pure Silk Knit Ties, four-in-hands, fancy and plain shades and two-tone effects, exceptional values at..... **50c**
 Fall and Winter Underwear—Munsing union suits in all sizes, stouts, regular and extra long. \$5.00 down to..... **\$1.00**
 Cooper's Spring Needle union suits, medium weight, at..... **\$2.00**

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THIS IS A CLOTHES DISPLAY WITHOUT A RIVAL IN THIS CITY. THE VERY BEST THING, AND THE MOST IMPORTANT, ARE THE VERY HIGH CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF THE CLOTHES THEMSELVES.

The Viking Suits for boys, sizes 7 to 17.—These suits are made up with two pairs of knickerbocker trousers to each suit, two and three-button double breasted coats, plaited or belted Norfolk, full lined knicker trousers in heavy all wool kerseys, at..... **\$4.95**
 Tested Maryland Kerseys at \$2.95.—Pure all wool heavy weight fabrics, each suit comes with two pairs of trousers. This price also embraces a collection of blue serges, tweeds and worsteds in three-button cut coat, full knicker trousers, at..... **\$2.95**
 The "Hahn Bros. Special" Boys' Suits, sizes 7 to 17.—The fabrics are cassimeres, gray, tan, brown and fancy worsteds, plain and fancy serges, in Norfolk or regular coats fancy or plain sleeves—full lined knicker trousers, at..... **\$6.45**
 The "Better Grade" Hand-Tailored Suits for Boys, sizes 8 to 18.—These garments are made up in long or medium long, two and three button coats, wide cut sleeves, long, medium or short lapels, full cut knickerbocker trousers; the fabrics are English and domestic materials, such as gray, tan, brown, cassimeres and worsteds, plain and fancy serges, \$15.00, \$10.00 and \$8.50, down to..... **\$7.50**
 Children's Suits and Topcoats, sizes 2½ to 10 years.—Suits, in Etons, military, sailor and Russian styles; top coats in double-breasted models, with trimmings to match, flannel and serge lined—\$12.00, \$4.95 and \$3.95, down to..... **\$2.95**

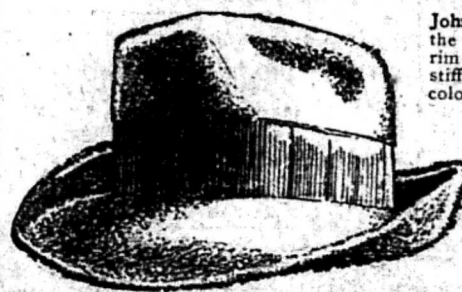
SPECIAL SATURDAY \$2.00 SUIT SALE.

Tomorrow we place on sale 250 wool school suits, 5 to 17 years; each suit has 2 pair knickerbocker pants, in neat, dark colors; all \$3.50 values for..... **\$2.00**

NEW FALL FASHIONS

In Soft and Stiff HATS

Union Made



John B. Stetson Hats—in all the latest low crown and wide rim effects, in both soft and stiff, in all the fall colors, at..... **\$3.50**
 The popular young man's hat, the Varsity, in low crown and wide rims, all newest colors at..... **\$2.50**
 The "Howard" special made for us, made of pure Nutria stock, guaranteed anteed at..... **\$3.00**
 The Wearwell, guaranteed soft and stiff hats, worth \$2.50, all colors and shapes..... **\$2.00**

YOUNG MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Very special values in new Fall Suits, young men's College and High School Suits, sizes 31 to 38, in the new English models in four button cut coats, soft roll effect, coat is snug and close, trousers fit tight, they are the real English models. The man is the shapemaker, the coat is form fitting, with a flare 33 inches long, the trousers fit snugly over the hip, they can not slip down, not necessary to wear a belt or suspenders; legs are cut full peg with a 3-inch cuff; materials are beautiful. All the newest browns, tans, blues and fancy mixed effects. You'll not see their equal at less than **\$14.50** \$20.00 anywhere, at.....

Wear the

Signal Shirts

For Cool Weather



MADE BY
The Hilker-Weichers Mfg. Co.
Racine, Wis.

Union Made

At the Theaters Next Week

DAVIDSON—"Dear Old Billy"—The Witness for the Defense
Two engagements of importance characterize next week at the Davidson theater, Milwaukee. For the first half of the week, starting Sunday night and including Wednesday matinee, William Hawtree, the distinguished English actor, will occupy the boards with his farcical comedy, "Dear Old Billy," and for three nights and a Saturday matinee, opening Thursday, Ethel Barrymore will be the attraction in her new play, "The Witness for the Defense."
BIJOU—"The Rosary"
Seldom does an author portray such an important character as that of a Catholic priest, and have it meet with approval from the clergy. But this is just what has happened to Edward E. Rose, author of "The Rosary," which will be seen at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon.
Mr. Rose has drawn a character of Rev. Brian Kelly, a Catholic priest, who interferes in domestic troubles between man and wife, and eventually shows the unlimited amount of good that can be done by a priest.
SHUBERT—"The Man From Home"
William Hodge in his original part in "The Man From Home," will come to Milwaukee for the first time on Sunday night, when he begins a week's engagement at the Shubert theater, with the customary Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Mr. Hodge will be supported by the New York cast. "The Man From Home," by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson, has been one of the biggest successes of the decade.
CRYSTAL—Vaudeville
One of the newest recruits to the ranks of the vaudeville performers is David Higgins, well known star of the legitimate stage, who will be seen at the Crystal next week with a most excellent company in a sketch of western life entitled "Bill's Gal" which is said to be one of the best tabloid dramas ever produced. Others

on the bill are Melrose & Meers in the only bare back riding act now in vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville
Ruth St. Denis, the famous interpreter of Hindu dances, will be the extraordinary headliner at the Majestic theater for the week, beginning Monday afternoon. She will be supported by her company of twenty-five in her "Rahda" dance, or "The Dance of the Five Senses," the most pretentious and most picturesque of her various numbers. Notwithstanding the importance of this engagement, the rest of the bill has in no wise been neglected.
GAYETY—Burlesque
Patrons of the Gayety will witness entertainment this week which is a radical departure from the beaten paths in the burlesque field. The Trocadero company that blazed a trail in the movement for advanced burlesque will begin a seven-day engagement Sunday afternoon, presenting a new, two-act musical farce called "Sweeney's Vacation."
STAR—Burlesque
Billy Watson, favorite burlesquer, comes to the Star theater for the week, beginning Sunday afternoon. Mr. Watson is making his farewell tour this season in "Krausmeyer's Alley," the vehicle that has served him so successfully for several seasons, and the announcement of his coming will no doubt crowd the Third street theater.

AT LAUER'S

National, Cor. 1st Ave.

UNION MADE

Clothing . \$15.00 and Up
Hats . \$2.00 and Up
Dress Shirts \$1.00 and Up
Underwear . 50c and Up
Wool Hose . 25c and Up
Neckwear . 25c and Up
Cotton Hose 2 for 25c and Up

Overalls, Suspenders, Garters, Work Shirts, Gloves and nearly everything that man wears.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

Branch Meetings Held Next Week

SUNDAY
Bohemian Branch—Bohemian hall, 652 Twelfth street.
Roumanian Branch—Heumann's hall, 526 Chestnut street, at 2 p. m.
Eleventh Ward Polish Branch—Heim's hall, 794 Forest Home avenue.
Town of Lake Branch No. 1—246 Highland place, at 2 p. m.
Slovak Branch of Cudahy—Pabst hotel, 1211 Packard avenue.

MONDAY
Sixth Ward Branch—Buerki's hall, 607 Third street.
Tenth Ward branch—Spangenberg's hall, Twelfth street near North avenue.

TUESDAY
Sixteenth Ward Branch—Schmidt's hall, 2601 State street.
Silver Springs Branch—William Eschrieh's place, town of Milwaukee.
Wauwatosa branch, at J. Koepfer's.

Notice!
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Twin Buttes Mining and Smelting Co., of which ex-Mayor Rose was president, will be held at the Republican House, October 2, 1911, at 8 p. m.
All interested parties are urged to be present.
John M. Sell.

Milwaukee Co. Organization
Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, Brisbane Hall, 128 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 waitz. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.
The East Side Women's Socialist club have arranged for cinches to be held every fourth Tuesday afternoon of the month, at 2 p. m., at Jung's Hall, Third and Sherman streets, to which all ladies are most cordially invited. Many valuable prizes have been secured for the winners. Admission 15 cents.
The South Slavonian Branch No. 9, S.-D. P., has arranged for their annual Weinele-Feier, to be held Sunday, October 8, at the Harmonie hall, First ave. and M'eral 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 West Side Women's Socialist Club have arranged for an entertainment and ball, to be held Sunday afternoon and evening, October 29, 1911, at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, 264 Fourth street. The proceeds will go towards the Socialist daily. Everybody is most cordially invited to attend, as a good time is assured to all.
The Hungarian branch, S.-D. P., held a very successful "Weinele-Feier" at the Leidertafel hall last Sunday afternoon and evening.
Comrades, Attention!
The executive committee of the county central committee is planning to organize a study class in Socialism, and hereby request each and every comrade who is interested in this study class to send his name at once to Comrade E. T. Melms. The class

Meeting Halls for Rent

A few dates are still open for the Small Hall in Brisbane Building

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays are open for engagement for the large hall in Brisbane Building

Unions, Societies and Organizations are requested to investigate these halls. They are high, well ventilated and fireproof. The building is a modern structure, built entirely by Union Labor. They are splendid halls to hold meetings.

Branches of the Social-Democratic Party and other organizations will find these halls excellent and convenient for lectures. Take up the matter with your organization. The big hall ought to be used every Sunday afternoon for this purpose. Why not organize for such weekly Sunday afternoon lectures?

People's Realty Co.
528-532 CHESTNUT STREET
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Removal Sale
We are forced to remove this wood from the place stored, and in order to move it quickly quote you the following prices:
Maple Wood \$8.50 per cord
Maple slabs and edgings \$7.00 per cord
Pine slabs and edgings \$6.00 per cord
2 or 3 cuts \$1.50 per cord extra

W. C. Luebke Coal Co.
Phone No. 123 711 Chestnut St.

Townsite
YOU CAN MAKE MONEY IN TOWNSITE LOTS

CITY OF NEW BUTLER
Location of Great C. and N. W. R. R. 2 1/2 miles from Great C. and N. W. R. R. station. 4 miles northwest of Milwaukee. Also from office daily 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. For information see N. W. 30 W. 1/2 Sec. 10, T. 12 N., R. 10 E., A. B. C. Co., Architects, 41 Loan and Trust Bldg., 3rd and Grand aves. J. Milton Grainger, 60 N. Exchange bldg., W. 4th and Broadway.

Comrades Take Notice
Our young and old alike love amusements when they know it is arranged by their class and feel assured they will have a sociable time.
The Second ward branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for October 24 with the Crystal theater a benefit theatre party, the proceeds going to the establishment of the much spoken of Milwaukee Leader, the new Milwaukee daily paper.
It should be the desire of every loyal comrade to see it appear as soon as possible.
Take heart, comrades, bring your sweaters, your sisters, your brothers and the whole family, it will help our new daily, your new daily to appear much sooner and at the same time afford you a sociable evening.
Remember, comrades, bring every member of the family. Tickets can be secured from the Brisbane Hall Book and Tobacco Store, also from all members of the Second ward branch, the price being 20 and 30 cents.
Remember this, comrades, THE TIME, THE PLACE AND THE OBJECTIONS.

For Sale

Two Story House With Lot

At 1105 Fifth Street \$2900.00 Will Buy It.

The Owner will invest part of the proceeds in Bonds for our daily. See

H. W. BISTORIUS,
BRISBANE HALL,
Cor. 6th and Chestnut Sts.

Removal Sale
We are forced to remove this wood from the place stored, and in order to move it quickly quote you the following prices:
Maple Wood \$8.50 per cord
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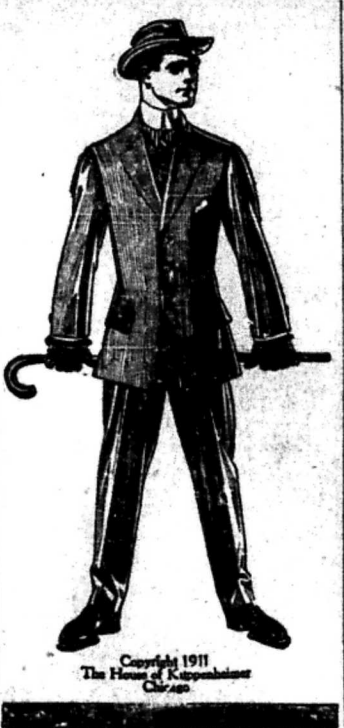
Do You Want to Purchase a Flat and Help Our Daily?

Double Flat and Lot, 60 feet frontage on North Avenue, near 16th Street, sewer, gas, water and two furnaces, earning \$33.00 rent per month. Owner wishes to sell and invest from \$300.00 to \$400.00 of the purchase price in Bonds for the new daily. See Mr.

H. W. Bistorius, Brisbane Hall
Milwaukee, Wis.

For Good Reliable SHOES
Go to
H. T. Piltzner
"The Shoe Man"
1278 Kinnickinnic Avenue

place, Thirty-seventh street between Cedar and State.
South Side Women's Branch—Korch's hall, 653 Greenfield avenue, 2 p. m.
WEDNESDAY
West Allis branch No. 2, at Berninger's Hall, Fifty-first and Greenfield avenues.
THURSDAY
Fifth Ward Branch—382 Washington street.
Ninth Ward Branch—Odd Fellows hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets.
Eleventh Ward Branch—Meier's hall, Mitchell street and Muskego avenue.
Eighteenth Ward Branch—Century hall, 480 Farwell avenue.
Twenty-fourth Ward Branch—Zyskowski's hall, 935 Muskego avenue.
South Milwaukee branch—3111 Ransom avenue, South Milwaukee.
Hungarian Cudahy Branch—Kohlhardt's hall, Cudahy.
Cudahy Polish Branch—Gutsch's hall, Cudahy, Wis.
South Side Singing Society Aurora—Meier's hall, Mitchell street and Muskego avenue.
Social-Democratic Coming Nation Club—Corner Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.



Barrett's

Gold Filled Eyeglasses or Spectacles

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

95c

5-YEAR GOLD FILLED GUARANTEED MOUNTINGS, fitted with Crystal Lenses, \$2.00
10-YEAR GOLD FILLED GUARANTEED NOSE PIECES, with genuine Crystal Lenses, at..... \$3.50

SHUR-ON MOUNTINGS, with genuine Crown Lenses, priced at \$4.50 and..... \$3.50

Your Eyes Tested Free of Charge

Repairing at lowest possible prices

FRIDAY
Seventeenth Ward Polish branch, at 692 Ninth avenue.
Twenty-second Ward Branch—Waedekin's hall, 2714 North avenue.
Twenty-fifth ward branch, at Schaeffer's Hall, Eighth and Locust streets.
Town of Greenfield branch—H. Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham street.
Cudahy Branch—Kohlhardt's hall, Cudahy.
Polish Branch—Petzak's hall, Ninth and Forest Home avenues.
Danish Branch—467 Eleventh street (upstairs).
Socialist Damenchor "Aurora"—At Schultz's hall, Eleventh avenue and Rogers street, from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m.
SATURDAY
Slovanian branch of West Allis, at Fifty-fourth avenue, West Allis.
West Side German branch, at Freie Gemeinde Hall, 264 Fourth street.
Hungarian Branch—Heumann's hall, 526 Chestnut street, third floor.

—about your Fall Suit

We have it here waiting for you. It is your Particular style—just the color to suit and your size.

Those English Coats are GREAT

All the best dressers will wear them this Fall.

Nobby Fashions

—all of them. Made in the Tweeds—English Worsteds—Homespun and Imported Cassimeres

\$15.00 to \$35.00

And

don't forget that it is time for Fall Overcoats. We have them in every good style made—for every figure—for every price.

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Stumpf & Langhoff Co.
SIX BIG MENS' STORES

Iron Workers Convention

The initiation and contribution fee of \$25 of the International Association of Structural Bridge and Iron Workers will be increased to \$50, if the various locals ratify the action taken by the delegates in convention Monday in the St. Charles hotel. The fee is now \$25.
The executive board was increased from four to six members.
A \$75 gold badge was presented to J. J. McNamara, facing trial in California, and he was re-elected secretary by acclamation. The badge will be sent to him. W. S. Hockin was re-elected acting secretary. F. M. Ryan, Chicago, was re-elected president and John P. Butler, Niagara Falls, second vice-president. Eugene A. Clancy, first vice-president, is seriously ill and is not expected to survive, it was reported on the convention floor. In the event of Mr. Butler's becoming first vice-president, Mr. Hockin will succeed to the second vice-presidency.
The convention will come to a close late Monday night or Tuesday morning, after one of the most important sessions ever held. The McNamara case was gone into thoroughly and ways and means to increase the defense fund for his case have been perfected.
An increase of thirty-eight local councils has been made during the last year, as reported by the organizers. The association has now 197 branches.

Satisfaction in Shoe Buying

Gun Metal Tans, Patent

Do you want New Shoes just as easy as the old ones? We care a whole lot to satisfy our customers, our reputation is our pride and is borne out in the quality of footwear we sell.

Lamers Bros.
354 Grove St.

For Sale

Comrade has \$2300 stock in the People's Realty Co. which he wants to sell because money is required to develop business. See Mr.

H. W. Bistorius
Brisbane Hall

PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, MEN'S FURNISHERS

We Carry a Large Stock of

Union-Made Clothing
HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Merchant Tailoring
491-493 Eleventh Avenue

Wedding Rings

ANY STYLE
MADE TO YOUR LIKING
QUALITY GUARANTEED

Archie Tegtmeyer

DIAMONDS WATCHES
392 NATIONAL AVE. 392
Cor. Grove St.

JUNG

POST CARDS

Milwaukee Views 15 for 10c
Comic Postal Cards
10c per dozen

FRED A. WENZEL
Prescription Druggist
Cor. Clarence St. & Howell Ave.

West Side Haberdashery

UNION-MADE GOODS
BELLMONT HATS \$3.00
HATTERS AND GENTS FURNISHERS 1513 Vliet Street

FEDERMAN'S-FREY ENGRAVING CO.

Rebuilt Typewriters

A Typewriter is a necessity in any line of business. It adds prestige, saves time, and the copies of your letters give you a complete record of your correspondence. We place on sale hundreds of typewriters of all makes at prices within reach of all. Every machine guaranteed to be in good working order.
Remingtons from \$15.00 to \$30.00
Smith Prem. from 15.00 to 30.00
Densmores from 15.00 to 30.00
Olivers from 30.00 to 50.00
Jewitts, Blicks, Fox, Sholes from 10.00 to 15.00.
Three months' rent for \$5.00. Rent to apply toward purchase price. Send for catalogue.

Milwaukee Typewriter Insp. Co.
COR. MASON & BROADWAY.

Get back of your own paper. Support Herald advertisers.

DAVIDSON

Milwaukee's Leading Theater
SHERMAN BROWN, Manager
4 Nights BEG. SUN. MAT. WED.

3 Nights

Chas. Frohman presents
MISS ETHEL
BARRYMORE
IN A NEW PLAY
The Witness for The Defense

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Tomorrow 2:30
Other Matinees Wed. and Sat.
Last Season's Greatest Triumph

THE ROSARY

Founded Upon An Emblem of Purity
Cast of Exceptional Strength
Beautiful Stage Settings
Week Oct. 8, ROSE MELVILLE in Sis Hopkins

SHUBERT

Sunday Night and All Week
WM. HODGE
LIEBLER & CO., Managers
In The Success of the Century
THE MAN FROM HOME

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Monday Afternoon and All Week
Bargain Matinee Daily
RUTH STENIS
10c to 35c
Evenings 10c to 75c

STAR Theater

WEEK STARTING SUNDAY MAT.
The Original and Only
Billy Watson
and his World Famous
'Beef Trust'
In Krausemeyer's Alley

CRYSTAL

Week of Oct. 2nd
DAVID HIGGINS
IN
BILL'S GAL
A Pretty Little Playlet of Western Life
5 Other Tremendous Features 5
PRICES—10—20—30c

GAYETY

Milwaukee's Fun Center
WEEK BEGINNING SUN. MATINEE
Troadero Burlesquers
Comedian Frank Finney and 40 others
in a Whirlwind of Fun entitled
Sweeney's Vacation
A \$2 Show at Gayety Prices

Selling Pianos By Sharp Practice

There are reputable piano dealers in Milwaukee, and there are those who deal in pianos on the lottery plan. They make use of fake guessing contests in the daily papers, some of which are downright swindles, and

LOOK

Every One Gets a Prize for Solving This PUZZLE
WIN A PRIZE
16-Dinner Set—21 Pieces
24-Lady's Watch
400-Fancy Table Cloth



Story & Clark Piano Co.
122-128 FIFTH STREET.

old pull-on game, and that every prize has a piano string tied to it. Of course pianos that are made for such a game are far from valuable. A year's use will generally be enough to turn them into veritable old tin pans. Pianos cost a good deal of money, and when a person buys one he or she wants it to adorn and gladden the home for many years to come.

The Story & Clark Piano Co. of Grand Haven, Mich., has a Milwaukee office and has also gone into the prize business. Recently one of their catch advertisements appeared in the Journal, which will print most anything for money, and a north side young lady sent in a "correct answer" and got a letter telling her that she was entitled to a prize of \$115. As the part of the letter so informing her was printed on the letter with a printing press it is evident that the firm must have sent out a raft of such announcements. In fact the puzzle pictures are made so simple that almost every one who tries sends in the right answer. So each puzzle brings the firm a chance to pull-on a long list of alleged prize winners. Now, did the North Side girl get her \$115. Naw! Nix! The "divel a bit!"

We reprint a fac simile of the letter telling her of her good luck. Well, when she went to the store she found out these facts:

That she would not get the \$115. All she would get was a credit for that sum if she paid over her money for a piano at a price set by them. That the letter was so cunningly worded that the piano she would get part credit on was not one of their make, but some piano they had gotten from some job lot somewhere, most likely.

That she would only be entitled to a diamond ring or a filled watch if the piano she bought was a Story & Clark piano.

That if she took the option of taking a used piano for the \$115 prize award, she would have to take any old thing they offered her and pay about what it was worth beside "for cost of cartage and SHOP WORK."

That these offers only held good for five days. (A scheme to stampede her into a thoughtless purchase without due reflection.)

The young lady felt that she had been flim-flammed, turned on her heel and quit the store. She felt humiliated that she had had such a game played upon her.

We say plainly that no reputable newspaper would help on such a shady game, but we have not many reputable newspapers in the city of Milwaukee, sad to say.



Story & Clark Piano Co.
GENERAL OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS 212 217 20 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE, WIS. Sept. 20, 1911.

You have been awarded one of the LARGEST CASH VALUE PURCHASING AWARDS to the amount of \$115.00. This gives you part ownership in a new piano or a used piano ABSOLUTELY FREE for the cost of cartage and shop-work. You must call for your piano at once.

Dear Miss:--
Don't fail to see the NEW UPRIGHT PIANO selling regularly for \$300.00, marked Special \$175.00, which will cost you only \$60.00 with this letter. With your selection of a Story & Clark Piano, you will receive a Ladies Genuine Diamond Ring or a Gold Filled Watch (guaranteed.)
Not hearing from you within five days, this offer will be transferred to the contestant having sent in the next best answer.

Yours very truly,
Story & Clark Piano Co.
C. A. Fredrikson, Mgr.

judging from the way the game is being kept up.
But if you successfully answer one of these puzzles and go to the store for your prize, instead of the prize you get your head talked off in the effort to saddle you with a costly piano—for a poor piano is always sold at a much costlier price than it is worth.
This piano game ought to stop in Milwaukee. If we had an honest press it could not be worked at all.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Will you be at the big Auditorium meeting? Well, we know it.

Nonpartisan candidates having honestly, truly, really paid the city its due of taxes on all their belongings?

It is now up to the people to take a look at that new police ambulance and judge for themselves. Go to the station and demand a chance to inspect it.

Go early Sunday evening to that big Auditorium meeting and get a good seat. It is better to sit down than stand up. Go early and get a front seat, where you can enjoy the oratory and the good, straight facts brought out, and where you can give vent to your enthusiasm without having your arms pinned to your sides in the crush.

In one of the city schools this week the article by our European correspondent, in last week's Herald, on the postal service in Germany, was used as a text book by one of the classes and a very interesting and interested recitation was had, we are informed. Our European correspondent, Otto F. Mack, now resident of Stuttgart, where he is in business representing a large American manufacturer, was formerly a Milwaukee boy. He gives the Herald from time to time some most entertaining and instructive articles.

William Franzen, wealthy bottle manufacturer of Milwaukee, who died the other day, was an enthusiastic supporter of the so-called Tax Payers League. After his death his estate was appraised in the Milwaukee county court and showed that he died possessed of great riches. Being an ardent Taxpayers League man it naturally followed that curiosity should be rife as to how much taxes he had been paying to Milwaukee, and lo! now comes the revelation that he used Okauchee as his official residence in order to escape having to pay taxes in Milwaukee. Like most of the Taxpayers League bunch, his loyalty to Milwaukee does not bear close scrutiny!

Chief Janssen, who has been constituted czar of Milwaukee by the editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, with faint me-too's from the other papers, says that he wanted an ambulance such as Dr. Rucker recommended. The joke is that Dr. Rucker recommended an ambulance with accommodations for six people. The chief wanted one that would carry only one and the lame duck Evergreen says the same silly thing. Dr. Hill of Trinity hospital told Ald. Grass, "While you fellows are quarrelling over that new ambulance, I wish you would let Trinity hospital use it. I would be mighty glad to pavements in existence and two of the best."

Laugh at Judges
In his speech before the Westminster league, Henry George, Jr., made several hard swipes at the judiciary. "Why should we respect the law?" he said, after showing that laws are made by plunderers for plunderers. Mayor Seidel, the following speaker, observed, "If I should make the same remarks as those which have just been delivered by our guest, I would be accused tomorrow of throwing mud at the judiciary." And the audience laughed. All except our esteemed nonpartisan sitting judge, Eschweiler.

they put out false and misleading promises of something for nothing, and the unsuspecting public are the victims.

Guess this puzzle and get a cash prize! And the prize is a sum of money that will be allowed you off the purchase price IF you buy a piano—and the price of the piano is screwed up so that you pay a good deal more than the piano is worth. In other words, you are Robbed.

The Social-Democratic Herald, as usual, is the only newspaper in Milwaukee that has exposed these sharpers and refused to print their lying and crooked and swindling advertisements, and it is still after them.

Our exposures drove the crooks to modify their game, for fear of the law. The postal authorities got after them. They have therefore tried to get around the lottery idea by advertising to give presents outright for the successful answers to their puzzles. That is, they make it appear so, but the person who sends in a correct answer finds that it is the same

Lying Headlines

No Social-Democrat in the common council felt that Chief Janssen was not entitled to an official censure for his brutality in the police ambulance matter. But City Atty. Hoan, who is the council's legal adviser, called the attention of the aldermen to the fact that a censure was not in the council's province, therefore they, all of them, including Ald. Weiley, who had proposed the censure in the first place, voted to table the resolution.

This is the simple fact about the whole matter.
But—Ha!—! Note what the newspapers did in reporting the matter. With one possible exception they gave the account to the reading public with lying headlines. They deliberately, as is their custom since the Socialists carried the city, put themselves out to give a false impression of the matter. In each office, with one possible exception, the headline writer, under orders, put headlines over the reports to trick and misinform the reader. To this extent has the newspaper profession in Milwaukee been prostituted and the newspaper men corrupted and degenerated!

Let the Railroad Commission Investigate Itself

"WORST GRADE ACCIDENT IN HISTORY"—Ten Meet Instant Death." This is part of the headlines over the fearful collision of a rapidly moving train and a hay-wagon full of people at Neenah last Sunday.

This affair comes only one week after the killing by a certain train of four people, run down at a crossing, north of Milwaukee.

Now come more big headlines saying that the state railway commission will investigate. It is said that in the Neenah accident a long billboard kept the occupants of the wagon from seeing the train that was dashing toward them.

Perhaps it would be better for the state railway commission to investigate themselves—BECAUSE HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE STATE RAILWAY COMMISSION ALL THESE FOURTEEN CITIZENS OF THE STATE WOULD BE ALIVE TODAY. They were not killed last Sunday and the Sunday previous, but their deaths were decided the day during the last session of the legislature when the rate commission succeeded in getting the senate to kill the Socialist bill to require railroads to install loud bell signals at every grade crossing in the state. The assembly had already passed the bill, and the commission did not head it off because it would not make a wise law, but because they felt that their alleged jurisdiction over grade crossings should not be infringed. Hence no signals. Hence these terrible accidents. Hence the need

Better Pavements

When it becomes necessary, there is a mass of evidence which can be shown to prove that the cutting out of the binder course from asphalt pavements by Supt. Mullen was a wise move. It will mean not only cheaper pavements but better wearing pavements.

In this connection, the following statement by Supt. Mullen is of interest:

"At the Municipal Exhibit in Chicago, which Mr. Briggs, Mr. Mesiroff, Mr. Ries and the writer visited last Saturday, the thing that directly interested us most were two exhibits at the booth of the Barber Asphalt Paving company. One was a piece of pavement taken from Vermont avenue between H and I streets, Washington, D. C., which pavement was laid in 1879, directly on top of an old tar macadam pavement. The asphalt used on this street was Trinidad Lake."

"Another exhibit was a piece of pavement taken from Woodward avenue between High street and Martin place, Detroit, Mich., the said pavement having been laid in 1892. In this case Bermudez Lake asphalt was used."

Gross Hardware Snaps

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
BEGINNING SATURDAY, SEPT. 30th, ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 6th
All Steel
Folding Saw Clamps
The strongest and most serviceable clamp vice made.
Cancel break. Easily adjusted and clamped to any size bench or board. Worth \$1.25, special for this sale. 79c

Clark's Expansion Bits
Adjustable for boring different size hole with one size bit. Bit stock shank fits in any kind of ratchet bit brace.
Small Size, 1/8 to 1 1/2 inch. Has two cutters. Boring any size hole between 1/8 to 1 1/2 inch. 59c
Large Size, 1 1/2 to 3 inch. Has two cutters boring any size hole between 1 1/2 and 3 inch. 79c

Machinists' Tools and Supplies
Drills, Taps, Reamers, Files, Screw Plates, Vises, Chucks, Belting and Hose, Packing, STARRETT and BROWN & SHARPE MACHINISTS' TOOLS
SPRING CALIPERS
1 inch at 43c | 5 inch at 48c | 6 inch at 53c
Automatic Center | Radius Gauges | 73c
Punches | Starrett's Slide Rules | 89c
Combination Square | Starrett's Center Gauge | 53c | Attachments | 39c

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12 in. Triangular Rules 35c | Mohr-Nor Pencil, 2 for 15c
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Pearwood T Squares 35c | Drawing Boards 75c

STOVE TIME IS HERE
Select your Stove or Range now and we will deliver and set it up in your house at once. You can pay part down and the rest on our EASY PAYMENT PLAN

Detroit Jewel Monarch Malleable Milwaukee Makes \$1 Per Week

We Give and Redeem "ESPENHAIN" MERCHANDISE BONDS
"IF IT'S FROM GROSS, IT'S GOOD"
Ph. Gross Hardware Co.
126-128 GRAND AVENUE

and gave a long list of the main firms and individuals in the Grove street district as petitioning for the street fair. It won't do, Miss Perdue! We used the only petition on file in the common council, the only petition that body had official knowledge of, and we challenge you to show that we used one single name that is not on that petition.

We challenge you to show this. Can you do it?
It will not do to fall back on some alleged petition that was never shown to the common council. Any one may have started out to get names and then got no farther—it is the official records that count in this matter.

Do you still deny that we took our names from the petition—the only petition on file at the city hall? If you still try that game we will print a photographic reproduction of the petition in our next week's issue.
Pulling Journal chestnuts out of the fire, Miss Perdue, is dirty business. And you have been caught red-handed at it.

If you want an estimate of Clancy, Clancy the self-admitted perjurer before a grand jury, according to the testimony, this little bit from the reports of the Fire and Police Commission hearing last Monday, ought to be sufficient:

Clancy was called to the stand to again testify as to whether he knew at the time that the men in the fire department were being made to contribute toward his lawyers' fees in his perjury trial, and he again denied that he knew anything about the collection being taken. Then the files of the Free Press were placed in evidence, showing that while the panhandling was going on the fact was printed in the daily papers. "Truthful Tom" was up against it. But his hide is thick. Looking the commissioners in the face and controlling his embarrassment, he said that the newspaper accounts were never brought to his attention!

We have no right to say this was a lying reply. It MAY have been true, improbable as it looks. It may have been true that Chief Clancy, about to face a trial in court on a charge of perjury, did not read this news that everybody else read, to the effect that the firemen were being panhandled to pay his personal lawyer bills! Being the most interested person in the matter, it is possible that such news "was not called to his attention!" It is possible, even though it does not seem probable, that this is not the only instance of Clancy testimony that it seems he ought to change, as he did his grand jury falsehoods. Earlier in the trial Supt. Kleinstaub testified that as head of the fire alarm telegraph he was asked to see that his men con-

tributed and that when he had the money in hand he took it to Clancy's office and tendered it to the chief. But Clancy, he says, refused to take it and told him to turn it over to the committee—to turn it over to a committee that Clancy claims he did not know existed! Well, Clancy on the stand denied the Kleinstaub testimony.
Out of all this comes a mighty strong suspicion that that fund for Clancy's lawyers was raised at Clancy's suggestion, and that his brother, who was panhandler-in-chief for the "great surprise" (?) was carrying on a pretty slick and a pretty disreputable piece of work. It was better that the chief's brother should be in charge of the collection, as it made the men in the fire houses mindful of the fact that if they refused to contribute it was altogether likely that the chief would have their names and play some of his personal vengeance tricks upon them. Under these circumstances, it is not at all surprising that the fund raised was large. Clancy methods are repugnant to Milwaukee's sense of decency and fair play toward her servants.
Child Welfare Column
Question: My baby is four months old and bottle-fed. The tongue is heavily coated and the mouth sore. What shall I wash the mouth with to relieve this condition?
Answer: It is a common custom for the mother or nurse to rap a piece of gauze or linen about the index finger and scrub out the baby's mouth with some antiseptic. This custom is not without some danger. The mucus membrane of the baby's mouth is covered with the delicate cells and in washing out the baby's mouth with gauze or linen enough injury is sometimes done to destroy these cells. This removes the natural protection of the deeper tissues and very often infection occurs because of the damage done. If the baby's tongue is heavily coated it is evident that the food does not agree with the child. It may be too rich or it may require the addition of lime-water or other modification to make it more digestible. If you do not succeed in changing the food so that the tongue becomes clean in a short time, take the baby to your family physician and he will advise you.
Order Your Fuel Now
These chilly nights should remind you of the approach of Winter. Better lay in your supply of fuel now and avoid the delay of delivery when the rush comes. Order your coal and wood now from
H. W. BISTORIUS,
Brisbane Block, 528 Chestnut St.