

"There is Altogether too much Pandering to Wealth on the Part of some Ecclesiastics."--Catholic Telegraph, Cincinnati.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., August 5, 1905.

Armed Citizenship Needed.

By Victor L. Berger.

It is generally admitted that a lowering of the standard of living of the masses might be most easily prevented by continually withdrawing industries from competition and socializing them, that is, handing them over to the community.

But to these demands, as to all other good or bad things on earth, there are two sides. Here is the other side:

Even if these demands were realized, by far the greater number of workmen would remain a defenseless prey to the profitmakers.

Indeed, some representatives of the capitalistic parties advocate these reforms for that very reason--although experience teaches that Socialism gets its adherents mainly from the best paid workers.

Others demand them, because they can see the trend of the time and their economic necessity--not because they are Socialists and share our aim.

The Hearst papers, for instance, large Democratic sheets, the main editorials of which are written by an exceptionally brilliant man (Arthur Brisbane), have appropriated these and other demands of the Socialists upon the present state and are agitating for them.

While it is all one to us from what quarters some relief comes for the working people, it must nevertheless be observed that an actual realization of these reforms can never be expected from the old capitalist parties, in spite of the warning voices of a few far-sighted individuals.

But if the wages and the standard of living of the American workmen today and in the near future are to be kept from falling lower only by means of the votes of Socialists and social reformers, then there is a sorry outlook indeed for our working people.

Our form of government is not so centralized, not so "paternal" as the governments of Germany, England, or France.

In Germany and the interests of monarchy, which are still considerable, are so identical with the interests of the capitalistic class, and in many instances are directly antagonistic.

Here, there is no ministry to protect, no royal crown in danger.

Here, on the other hand, is a thousand-headed plutocracy, which is far more unfeeling, brutal and devoid of conscience, but also more powerful, than the European bourgeoisie can ever become.

The immense majority of the native element (outside of Wisconsin, California and possibly Chicago) so far has shown little or no comprehension of Socialist ideas and projects even when they are openly presented.

So the main weapon against the lowering of wages and the consequent deterioration in the standard of living, remains, as before, the strike.

In view of the permanently large "reserve army" of the unemployed, however, the strike is generally a miserable weapon, even during the so-called periods of "prosperity."

Yet the situation is becoming worse even in the so-called "good times." Not only is it easy to fill the places of the strikers, but the capitalists (and most of the courts) regard it as a sort of high treason if strikers appeal even with words to the sense of solidarity of those who take their places.

A crowd of workmen now meets with as little respect as a pack of coyotes.

According to the dispatch bureaus, which are in the hands of the capitalists, the workmen of course are always to blame for the bloodshed, because they try to interfere with the "right of others to take their jobs," even if they do so by persuasion.

Furthermore, we must consider that the social and political power of a trust is indefinitely greater than that of the individual employer of ten or twenty years ago.

This "heroic treatment" is getting to be more and more in vogue with all capitalists and corporations. The machinery of government is always willing to send the militia, and even to reorganize the militia if it is not "reliable"--and in any case able-bodied and reckless men can always be had to protect "law and order" as deputy sheriffs for \$5.00 a day.

Every strike nowadays has but one consequence. It ruins the existence of a more or less large number of workmen.

The unions, federations and brotherhoods on the other hand are not in a condition to play the role which the crafts, companies and guilds played in the Middle Ages.

Why cannot they do it? And why could the guilds of the Middle Ages, far inferior in numbers and intelligence, do it so well?

I am simply stating facts, and speaking of the moral (or rather immoral) effect of a people being totally disarmed.

As I have explained in a former article, I am entirely and positively opposed to any street riots or disturbances, which under no circumstances would do any good to the working class, and under the present circumstances would simply cause them to be shot down like rabbits.

Yet for various and entirely different reasons, we would like the working people and the farmers, in fact all citizens and voters of this great country to be free men--not simply a herd of bipeds.

I will have more to say concerning this in our next issue.

Victor L. Berger

The eighteenth report of Carroll D. Wright must have been somewhat displeasing to this capitalist government of ours, for it was allowed to get "out of print" with remarkable despatch.

In another part of the report a table is given showing the causes of idleness--of the working class, of course, not the rich--and the following figures are given: Establishment closed, unable to get work and slack work 56.96; sickness 23.05; vacation 6.45; bad weather 2.25; strike 2.07; accident 1.66; not given 6.68; and--please note this last one--drunkenness .26.

The HERALD has always made it a practice to issue a special Labor Day edition and will follow the usual custom this year.

Baking powder is a sm. thing, being made of cream of tartar or alum, soda and starch, but yet it has been big enough under the capitalist system to produce several millionaires in this country.

In the course of a religious meeting at Chicago the other day, the revivalist in charge of the exercises handed a \$20 bill to a stranger and asked him to go out and get it changed.

The above we take from a Milwaukee daily paper. It is one of those editorials that says one thing and suggests something else.

Capitalism Asks the Church to be it's Policeman!

In the course of a religious meeting at Chicago the other day, the revivalist in charge of the exercises handed a \$20 bill to a stranger and asked him to go out and get it changed.

SELLING OUT THE CHURCH!

FATHER KRESS EXPOSED AT LAST. --PAID BY CAPITALISTS TO FIGHT SOCIALISM!

Capitalism Asks the Church to be it's Policeman!

Father Kress and Others Shown to Have Risen to the Bait!

KRESS TRIES TO GET OUT OF IT BY PREVARICATION!

In our issue of Jan. 21, 1905, we made the editorial statement that Father Kress had been imported into Brockton, Mass., by Douglas, the millionaire shoe manufacturer, Democrat, and a Republican politician named Rapp, of the Moral Leather Company, and known as an A. P. A.

Reference to Comrade White's letter below will show why we have not presented detailed facts regarding Kress sooner, but there was also another reason. Comrade Carl D. Thompson of Milwaukee has been having a debate with Kress in a Milwaukee daily.

His Shady Work in Massachusetts Exposed!

Dear Comrade Heath: I enclose envelope that contained your letter with clipping enclosed. Upon examination of same you will see that some peculiar fates were at work if not a well conspired plan to prevent my getting this letter.

SHAMEFUL DEAL BETWEEN PRIEST AND PLUTE.

Editor Social-Democratic Herald: I regret very much that the controversy regarding Father Kress's anti-Socialist visit to Brockton escaped my notice until now.

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The Wisconsin Statement.

The Executive Board of that State Discusses the Referendum Seeking to Drive Wisconsin out of the National Organization.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 24, 1905.

To the Members of the Socialist Party: DEAR COMRADES: A referendum, known as the Crestline resolution, is about to be submitted to your vote.

We call upon the membership to VOTE DOWN these two measures. Our reason for advising you to vote "no" upon these propositions is that they are unjust, unwise and un-Socialistic, and might seriously injure the Wisconsin movement.

First, in regard to Comrade Berger--Comrade Berger has already been removed. To remove a man again who has already been removed is nonsensical and spiteful.

And every true Socialist will agree that the removal of Comrade Berger from the National Executive Committee without a trial was a most unjust and unjustifiable proceeding.

To briefly sum up the whole case, Milwaukee comrades decided to put no ticket in the field in the city elections last spring, owing to the lack of available candidates and the heavy debt left over from the two preceding campaigns of last year.

Among the nine judicial candidates nominated on the non-partisan ticket during this judicial campaign was one who was a political representative of the Catholic Anti-Socialist movement in Milwaukee.

We quote the following from the report of the investigation of the State Executive Board:

"First, that no collusion or understanding of any sort whatever exists, or at any time did exist between the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee and Comrade Victor L. Berger and any capitalistic party, candidate or candidates."

"That no collusion or collusion with capitalistic candidates was ever charged against Local Milwaukee or Comrade Victor L. Berger, even by the capitalistic press, or by any one of the nine candidates, only one of whom the Wahrheit particularly fought for the reasons stated."

"We find that the action of Local Milwaukee and its members was entirely in accord with the state and national constitutions of our party, and with international tactics and the precedents of the Socialist parties in other countries."

"The national and state constitutions and the principles of International Socialism have not been violated in spirit or letter by any members of Local Milwaukee in the judicial elections."

"As Comrade Berger stated in his testimony during the investigation: 'Article XII, Section 3, of the National Constitution reads that, 'No state or local organization shall under any circumstances fuse, combine, or compromise with any other political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations, in order to favor the candidate of such organization.' We have violated neither the letter nor the spirit of this provision."

"I have always so construed this section of the constitution, and almost every comrade in Wisconsin coincides with me, that whenever the party has a ticket in the field, it is the absolute and irrevocable duty of every Social-Democrat to vote that ticket, and vote it straight; but whenever and wherever the Social-Democratic party has no ticket in the field, any member individually has a right to vote as he pleases."

"That the National Committee itself has construed this section of the constitution in the same way as I do and as we all did, is clearly proven by the fact that the National Committee has just recently adopted a rule forbidding members of the party to vote at all whenever the party has no ticket in the field. But no law can work backward. Therefore, I ask, how could the Milwaukee movement or Victor L. Berger be punished for violating a rule last spring which did not exist at that time?"

And the Socialists in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Denmark go very much further than Comrade Berger went. They actually enter into open alliance with non-Socialist parties when, by so doing, they think they can aid the cause of Socialism."

"The matter was therefore debated at the Hanover Convention in 1899, and after a thorough discussion, the following resolution, drawn up by the great August Bebel, was adopted by a vote of 205 to 34:

"To reach its aim, the party will employ all means consistent with its fundamental principles that promise SUCCESS. While the party does not deceive itself about the nature and character of the bourgeois parties as representative and champions of the existing order of state and society, it does not refuse to COMBINE WITH THEM WHENEVER THE CASE MAY REQUIRE IT, in order to strengthen the party elections, to extend the rights and liberties of the people or to considerably improve the social conditions of the working class, to help along the aims of civilization, or in order to combat tendencies that are hostile to the working class and the people. But the party preserves its independence and integrity in all its activity and considers every success gained a step toward its final aim."

In his speech before the convention, Bebel declared that the Bavarian comrades, although they had entered into an open alliance with a capitalistic party, "had violated no principle of Socialism, and not even the tactics of the party."

The resolution adopted by the Hanover Convention remains the rule for German Socialists to this day, and this alliance in Bavaria has been repeated every year since then.

But Comrade Berger never recommended any alliance with any capitalistic party, and has absolutely opposed all such combinations. He only worked against one candidate who was particularly harmful to the Socialist party, and who was not even the candidate of any party.

Thus it will be seen that he neither acted contrary to the rules or principles of International Socialism, nor did he violate any section of the national constitution.

And it is not true that the tactics of the European Socialists are inapplicable to the American movement, because we have no relics of feudalism here as in Europe. The last reserved relic of the feudal age in this country as in Europe is the power of the Roman Catholic clergy, and it is a bitterly exerted against Socialism in America as in Europe.

Moreover, to now propose a referendum to remove Comrade Berger from the National Executive Committee, after he has already been removed by the national committee, is ridiculous, and can have no object except to stir up further dissension and trouble.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.)

NOTICE TO HERALD READERS.

Owing to the unusual press of other matter on our columns this week the eighth and last letter in Comrade Clayton J. Lamb's series of SOME LETTERS TO AN AMERICAN FARMER is unavoidably held over to next week.

THE WISCONSIN STATEMENT. — (Continued from Page 1.)

But the removal of one of the oldest, truest, and most self-sacrificing comrades of the Socialist party from the National Executive Committee was not only unjust, but unwise. Comrade Berger was working and starving for the cause of Socialism when some of his accusers were still voting the Republican or the Democratic ticket. We need just such devoted and experienced members as Comrade Berger in our national councils, and the removal of Comrade Berger from the National Executive Committee means a severe loss to the party.

Secondly, as to the expulsion of the Wisconsin organization from the party, we believe that the rank and file of the Socialist party will not stand for any such high-handed measure.

The Wisconsin organization has no charter, because when the union of the Socialist party was formed at the Unity convention in Indianapolis, the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin had already polled enough votes to be an official party in the state. At the Unity Convention, in 1901, a resolution was passed that those state organizations which took part in the forming of this union were parts of the new Socialist party by virtue of this act. Therefore, all state organizations there represented, including Wisconsin, needed no charter. To now force us to accept a charter, would be a violation of this understanding.

We pay dues to the national treasury and we obey all provisions of the national constitution. Why should we now all of a sudden be disciplined for sticking to the original agreement?

Moreover, we have worked long and hard for the cause of Socialism in Wisconsin. We have made the term Socialist honored and respected in this state. We have spent thousands of dollars and distributed tons of literature in the campaigns of recent years, and our labors are beginning to be crowned with success.

We have 32 elected Social-Democratic officials in Wisconsin, including one state senator and four assemblymen. Their record has been excellent. The working people here are learning to trust our party. Milwaukee will no doubt be the first large American city to be carried by the Socialists. And we shall do this in the very near future, perhaps next spring, if you do not give us a setback by voting for this referendum to suspend the state organization of Wisconsin.

For the Milwaukee capitalist papers have gotten hold of this matter of the removal of Comrade Berger from the Executive Board, and point to it as a good example of the "unjust, spiteful and cold-blooded methods" which the Socialists would use if they were in power. The capitalist press in Milwaukee has had a great deal to say about this, and it has already injured us very much. If this referendum should pass, the injury would be far greater and would perhaps mean a considerable loss in our vote next spring, for, as everywhere, so in Milwaukee, only a small part of the vote is polled by party members.

The Socialist party cannot afford to thus cripple a part of its own body. Comrades, the success of the Wisconsin movement is your success. You should rejoice in it, you should encourage us, you should cheer us on our way. Do not lay a stumbling block in our path. Do not undo the splendid movement which it has taken years to build up.

To briefly sum up the case, Comrade Berger did not vote for a Republican candidate, as this referendum charges. He did not violate the principles of International Socialism, since the Socialists of other countries go infinitely farther than he went. He did not violate the national constitution, since the constitution nowhere forbids any member to vote for other candidates when the Socialist party has no ticket in the field. There is no sense in voting to remove him since he has already been removed. His removal by the National Committee without a trial was an unjust and un-Socialistic act and under no circumstances should be endorsed.

The Wisconsin state organization never had a charter, because we needed none, according to the agreement entered into at the Unity Convention. We have paid our dues and done our duty. We have done hard and successful work and have built up a movement which gives great anxiety to capitalist politicians. By suspending Wisconsin from the party, you will give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Comrades, we have a great work before us, the task of building the Co-operative Commonwealth. This work must be accomplished by workers. We in Wisconsin are doing our share. But this mighty task of changing the present system can never be fulfilled by fighting each other and pulling down what our fellow Socialists have laboriously built up.

Comrades, let us work together in harmony and good feeling. Vast is the work, let us not lessen the number of the laborers.

For all the above reasons we ask you to vote "no" on the referendum, removing Victor L. Berger and expelling the Wisconsin organization.

ADOPTED BY THE STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF WISCONSIN, E. H. THOMAS, Secretary.

Saving the Party in Minnesota.

Nat'l. Committee-man S. H. Holman of Minnesota has issued a statement, as to the revocation of the charter of Local Minneapolis by the state executive committee, from which we take the following:

"As former state secretary and present national committeeman, and having held various official positions in Local Minneapolis for the past five years, the writer is fully informed in regard to the present trouble.

"Up to and during the last presidential campaign Local Minneapolis was a harmonious body. The campaign of 1904 was carried on successfully, and there were enough active members in the local to distribute literature over the entire city on four different occasions. We were able to give Comrade Debs one of the largest meetings of his tour. The hall, seating 3300, was full and hundreds turned away. This meeting netted the local about \$350.00. It was the talk of the town. This active work brought applications for membership in large numbers, nearly 150 in the last three months of 1904. Then the trouble began. Many old members of the S. L. P. and the Marx Educational Club were admitted without question. That faction which up to that time had been fighting our party on every occasion from the outside, now began a systematic attempt to get control of the local. The first move was to secretly attempt to slander and vilify those whom the party had honored by electing to office, and those who had most faithfully worked for the success of the party. By this method they succeeded in driving a great number of the older members from the party. These members left the party rather than be forced into a factional fight.

"The disruptionists then proceeded to take possession of the headquarters, trying to win to their ranks, by slander and abuse of those in office, all who visited the reading room, and quarrelling with all whom they could not influence; until the headquarters became an absolute disgrace to the party. Three fist fights were started at headquarters by these disruptionists; a thing hitherto unknown in the history of the local. The headquarters was rendered unsafe for any comrade not in sympathy with the disruptionists.

"Please bear in mind that the leaders of this faction, with the exception of Thos. Lucas (who is a born disruptionist) are new members. Thos. Lucas has on several occasions resigned from Locals Minneapolis or St. Paul because the members would not do his bidding, but as the older members understood him, he was not a menace to the local. But as soon as the S. L. P. crowd joined the local, Thos. Lucas immediately joined forces with them, and the trouble has continued until the Executive Committee, in order to save the state organization, was obliged to expel Local Minneapolis."

BRIGHT BITS FROM HERE AND THERE.

And here's a song on the program that we should like to hear; it's called "My Own United States." It must be a solo, as there is only one voice in the world that can sing it, and that is the golden voice of John D. When John D. speaks of my own United States, he utters a fact; when we speak of "Our Own United States" we are daffy if we mean it, and we are lying, if we don't.—"Forward March," in Socialist Voice.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago has unfolded many little peculiarities of human nature, but none more instructive than the inconsistency of the merchants in refusing to act individually in dealing with the strikers. They demand that the strikers shall act individually in dealing with them, but they on their own part will deal only through their committees. Strenuous for maintaining the principle of "open shop" against organized workmen, they are stubborn in maintaining the principle of "closed shop" for employers.—The Public.

Postmortem Cereals has another big anti-union article inserted in the newspapers as an advertisement. This time it is headed "You Are Your Brother's Keeper." We take it that this means that Brother Capital is Brother Labor's keeper and that it is his business to keep him in blessed poverty.—N. Y. Worker.

MANISTEE AND LUDINGTON. Only 75 cents every Saturday night to Manistee and Ludington and return, via Pere Marquette Line steamers. Docks 68 West Water street. Telephone Main 717.

A. E. DUFFY—take notice, that on August 19th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A.M., at Room No. 24, in the Miller block, No. 102 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis., I shall sell at public auction one typewriter, to satisfy my claim as plaintiff, amounting to \$56.35, besides expenses of sale. Lawrence Murphy. Dated July 24, 1905.

When you receive notice of expiration, make arrangements for the collector that he calls. Leave the amount with the people at home, and you may save this office some expense and the collector two or three extra calls. Help us out some and at the same time facilitate the work.



Beer With Meals

It is reliably computed that practically one-half of all the beer consumed in the world today is taken with meals. Whether it be with the laborer's cold lunch, the bon-vivant's repast or the "home spread," observing ones must concede to good beer, the place it has won as the nation's health beverage.

BLATZ WIENER BEER

To be health inspiring, appetizing, nourishing—the beer must be good. Blatz Wiener beer possesses every element of beer quality. Its very fragrance and "body" suggests at once the honesty of its ingredients. The vitality of the malt and the aromatic properties of the hops are manifest in every glass. The Blatz method of preparing the malt and original style of brewing accomplish certain results peculiar to Blatz Beers—this is the secret of Blatz character.

Wiener as a Table Beverage

The hop bitters act as an appetizer and digestant—and the malt is nourishing and "foody." The result is eminently satisfying. Nature knows the value of Blatz Wiener as a dietetic. Intelligence fosters Nature's demands. As a culinary adjunct Blatz Wiener is the beverage par excellence. It gives you that well fed feeling. Order a case sent home.

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Always The Same Good Old BLATZ



Socialist Aldermen at Work!

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malowicki, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schranz, Nicolaus Petersen.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Bunnis, James Sheehan, Charles Jaske, Gustav Goerdts.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Koesterman, N. P. Nielsen, Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Palda.

The Social-Democrats sort of "got busy" at the adjourned meeting of the Milwaukee council last Monday and the measures they introduced were of such public interest that the daily press in writing up the meeting could not ignore them or their demands for precedence over the other measures. For instance, the headlines in the Free Press dealt altogether with the Socialist measures, as follows:

ASKS SUSPENSION OF CHIEF CLANCY. Resolution to this effect presented to Council. Making Firemen's Clothing. Investigation of this Work is also called for. After the City Attorney. Charged with Neglecting his Duty.

Here are the Milwaukee Sentinel headlines:

WOULD SUSPEND CHIEF CLANCY. Ald. Seidel Wants Council to Order Mayor to Take Action. Probe Uniform Deals. Aldermen Introduce Resolutions Scoring Many City Officials.

Ald. Seidel's resolutions (which dealt with the fact that the mayor was trying to screen the new fire chief since the grand jury returned an indictment against him for committing perjury in giving testimony before the jury in regard to boodle money raised by members of the department in order to defeat the Social-Democratic measure before the legislature seeking to give firemen and policemen the right to a trial before being discharged) read as follows:

Whereas: Section 11 of Chapter 378 of the laws of Wisconsin for the year 1883, provides that the mayor of the city of Milwaukee may at any time suspend the chief engineer of the Fire Department for cause until such time as the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners shall decide that such charges are not sustained; and

Whereas: The chief engineer of said Fire Department has been indicted by the grand jury now in session for the crime of perjury; and

Whereas: The mayor exercised his right of suspension from office when ex-Building Inspector Michael Dunn was indicted for bribery; and

Whereas: The people of the city of Milwaukee ought not to tolerate a man at the head of the Fire Department who has been indicted for a state's prison offense; and

Whereas: A man who is under charges of such a serious nature, involving the integrity of his official conduct, is not a fit person to be intrusted with the

power of arbitrarily discharging hundreds of his men; therefore, be it

Resolved: By the Common Council of the city of Milwaukee that the Hon. David S. Rose, the mayor of said city, be and he is hereby requested to suspend forthwith Thomas A. Clancy from his office as chief engineer of the Fire Department until such time as the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners shall find such charges not to have been sustained.

Ald. Melms introduced the resolutions on the subject of police and firemen uniforms, calling for a special committee of three to investigate the matter. For years the uniforms of the two departments have been the monopoly of two tailors who have been furnished fat returns by the departments ordering men arbitrarily to get new uniforms on the slightest pretext, with the result that the men have had so many suits they haven't known what to do with them. The thing has been a part of the Rose machine. Ald. Melms also introduced a resolution in relation to the Sixth street viaduct deal, as follows:

WHEREAS, The common council on June 26, 1905, passed a resolution to accept \$112,000 from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as its share for the construction of the Sixth street viaduct; and

WHEREAS, By the terms of said resolution such acceptance is conditional upon the council accepting a written contract with said railroad company; and

WHEREAS, Under the city charter the said railroad company can be compelled to build the entire Sixth street viaduct at its own expense at an estimated cost of more than \$500,000; and

WHEREAS, It is inconceivable how any high-minded alderman claiming to represent the interests of the taxpayers can vote to relieve said railroad company of so large an obligation in order to saddle the same upon the people of Milwaukee;

RESOLVED, That said resolution of June 26, 1905, accepting \$112,000 as the share of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company toward the construction of the Sixth street viaduct be and the same is hereby rescinded and cancelled.

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company be and the same is hereby required forthwith to construct a new viaduct in place of the present Sixth street viaduct in accordance with specifications to be furnished by the board of public works; provided that the two bridges required for such viaduct be erected by the city of Milwaukee at its own expense.

Ald. Wild introduced a resolution calling for the raising of the railway tracks at the Reed and Clinton street death-trap crossings, and it was referred to a special track depression committee already in existence.

Ald. Seidel's measure calling for better service on the Twelfth street car line was defeated, the Socialist voting in its favor. The street car company, like the railroad companies, have suspiciously pliant friends among the old party aldermen of the council.

ment sidewalks or otherwise obstructing the sidewalks to provide a walkway sound such obstruction.

Ald. Welch, by resolution, demanded that the city attorney begin mandamus proceedings to require the street railway to observe the ordinance requiring the sprinkling of its tracks. Ald. Seidel introduced a resolution censuring City Atty. Runge for neglect to draw up an ordinance for the sanitary cleaning of the cars, in violation of his duties as laid down by the charter.

Ald. Seidel's ordinance on cleaning of street cars reads as follows: An Ordinance, to provide for the sanitary cleaning of street cars.

The Mayor and Common Council of the city of Milwaukee do ordain:

Sec. 1. Any person, persons, firm or corporation operating street cars for the purpose of carrying passengers, within the limits of the city of Milwaukee, shall see that such cars are kept in a clean and sanitary condition; and no cars shall at any time be taken from the premises of any such person, persons, firm or corporation, and be put into service for the purpose of carrying passengers within the limits of said city, before such cars are thoroughly cleaned and all dust and dirt removed therefrom.

Sec. 2. The cleaning and removing of dust and dirt from such cars shall be done in such a place and such a manner that the health and physical comfort of the public are not jeopardized thereby. Such cleaning and sweeping of cars shall at no time be done while cars are in service, nor by motormen or conductors, while the duties of such motormen or conductors bring them in contact with the public.

Sec. 3. Every car put into service, for the purpose of carrying passengers, by any person, persons, firm or corporation, shall be thoroughly disinfected in such a manner as to destroy all disease bearing germs and bacilli. And all cars shall be in such manner disinfected, at least once in every four weeks. Such disinfection shall be done in accordance with rules as drawn by the Commissioner of Health and approved by the common council.

Sec. 4. Any representative, agent, officer or manager of any such person, persons, firm or corporation, or any person, persons, firm or corporation, operating such said street cars, and who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the house of correction for a term not to exceed sixty days; and every car put into service each day in the year in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed a separate offense.

The Vanguard is a wonderful grey-matter agitator. One year, 50 cents.

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

What is Social-Democracy?

"Whereas industry is at present carried on by private capitalists served by wage labor, it must be in the future conducted by associated or cooperative workmen jointly owning the means of production."—Prof. Kirkup.

"Our aim... is to obtain for the whole community complete ownership and control of the means of production and distribution and transportation. We seek to put an end to the wage system, to sweep away all distinctions of class and to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth."

"Socialism is that contemplated system of industrial society which proposes the abolition of private property in the great material instruments of production, and the substitution thereof of collective property; and advocates the collective management of production, together with the distribution of social income by society, and private property in the larger proportion of this social income."—Prof. Ely.

DON'T MISS THIS!

One of our principal aims is to increase our circle of readers. There are many reasons for this, chief among which is our desire to secure converts to the cause of Socialism. Every new reader we secure soon becomes an ardent worker in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class from the slavery of wage labor.

We are going to make you an offer that you can't afford to neglect.

We have on hand a limited number of cloth-bound volumes of "Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. So long as they last we are going to give them away to each cash purchaser of five subscription cards at \$2.00.

But this is not all. We are going to give you a real surprise party. Read this offer and then act quickly, if you want to be in on the ground floor:

One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered, \$0.50
"The Truth About Socialism," by John Collins, 25
"Confessions of Capitalism," by Allan L. Benson, 25
"Woman and the Social Problem," by May Wood Simons, 25
"The Agitator" 25

Total, \$2.00
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Public Ownership Cheaper Than Private Plundering.

The "New York Independent" Shows How Private Contractors Make Inevitable the Corruption of Official Business Life.

Ultra-Conservatives who see "dangers" in every proposition of public ownership are fond of magnifying the opportunity which would be created for corruption if railways, telegraphs, electric lighting systems and so on should become public enterprises. They point to scandals in the Post Office Department, irregularities in army and navy supply contracts and leakage of crop reports as proof of the impossibility of conducting public business in an honest way and as samples of the wrong doing on a big scale that we might expect if the business responsibilities of public departments should be increased.

Do these defenders of the existing order ever take the trouble to inform themselves upon the relation between the private ownership of public service enterprises and graft? The shrewd French economist, Bastiat, used to say a good deal about the "unseen things" in economic phenomena. Like the tyro at chess, the tyro in economics sees a few of the possible moves on the boards so plainly that he is totally unaware of other moves that perhaps are far more important. The opponents of public ownership are obstinate examples of inability to see the really dominant facts of political and economic life. Peculation in public office, the spoils system and the betrayal of trust are but minor evils when compared with the greater corruption that is engendered by the existing relations of private corporations to legislation.

All public service corporations are solicitors of public favor. They must have franchises, to secure which they must by one or another means control legislative bodies and administrative departments. The means employed usually include inducements more effective than an appeal to the intelligence and fair mindedness of the legislator or the administrative officer. Bribe money, paid over without concealment, or paid under the disguise of a contract, is one of the necessary expenditures in public service finance.

We venture to say that no public service corporation in the United States would dare to publish an absolutely truthful financial statement showing the exact nature of all its disbursements throughout its whole history. Corporation statements are wonderful examples of the art of discreet itemizing.

One result is that every legislature and other franchise granting body has become a systematic and shameless grafter. And it does not confine its enterprise to extorting "what the traffic will bear" when corporations call for favors. All legislative bodies have learned how to bleed the corporations without waiting until benefits are asked. Strike bills or resolutions are introduced for the understood purpose of compelling involuntary payment. The cheapest and easiest thing the corporation can do is to step up to the political captain's desk and settle.

Now if one honestly supposes that this system of graft is not a far bigger tax upon the public and a far more demoralizing force than the official malfeasance that develops in governmental departments, he is an innocent. It has become the dominant factor in American business and political life. The fertility of our land, the native richness of our mines, the ingenuity and enterprise of our people, the tradition of self-government—not one of these things compares in importance as a fact to which every other business fact must somehow be adjusted with the partnership between the corporations and the politicians which yields to the latter a substantial "rake-off."

To press then the argument that public ownership means leakage, waste and corruption is either imbecile or disingenuous. It strains at the gnat and swallows the camel.

It may be that under private management a railroad can be run so that one hundred dollars comes in for every eighty dollars paid out, and that under public management ninety dollars would be paid out for

every hundred dollars that comes in. What reason is that for continuing the private management if out of the twenty dollars profit the public gets fifty cents, while under the public management out of ten dollars profit it would get ten dollars?

This is a question that the opponents of the public ownership of public service enterprises have never squarely answered. They never will answer it, and for an all-sufficient reason—namely, All men divide themselves into two classes, according to their real view of social relations. Consciously or unconsciously, frankly or shamefacedly, one class of men believes that the poor, the inefficient, the mediocre human beings exist and ought to exist for the benefit of their betters. The other class of men believes that human society ought to be an arrangement in which each exists for all and all exists for each. The men that believe in privilege and in a privileged class instinctively object to any extension of public enterprise which is "uneconomical" in the sense of depriving the privileged of money-making opportunities, although the public is benefited, or in the sense of increasing somewhat the sum total of official misconduct, although curtailing privately managed graft.

National Speakers.

John Collins: Aug. 6, Shawnee, Okla.; 7, Chandler; 8, Enroute; 9, Stillwater; 10, 11, Tulsa, Ind. Terr.; 12, Claremore. Geo. H. Goebel: Aug. 6, Marshall, Tex.; 7, 8, Longstreet, La.; 9, Shreveport; 10, 11, Blossom, Tex.; 12, Enroute. Comrade Goebel was unable to fill a number of dates in Louisiana owing to the quarantine against yellow fever.

B. Feigenbaum (Jewish): Aug. 6, Enroute; 7, 8, Minneapolis, Minn.; 9, St. Paul; 10, Milwaukee, Wis.; 13, Cincinnati. Dates between Milwaukee and Cincinnati will be filed later.

Comrade Jas. F. Carey of Maine has been secured for a tour of the central states beginning in September.

Comrade Ben Hanford of New York will speak at a big demonstration in St. Louis on September 10 and a series of eight dates will be made for him while enroute to that city and his return home.

Resolutions by the State Executive Committee of Minnesota.

Whereas, various false and misleading statements are being sent to the Socialist press in regard to the situation in Minnesota, therefore, Be it resolved, that our state secretary be instructed to send the following statement to the Socialist press requesting that it be published:

The State Executive Committee of Minnesota has found Thomas Lucas, Thomas Van-Lese, Frank Hicks, L. A. Hunt, W. H. Brown, Wm. Cole and Martin Hanson and their followers to be disruptors, quarrel-breeders, falsifiers, violators of the state and national constitution and traitors to the Socialist party. We have therefore expelled them from the party and warn the comrades everywhere against them.

By order of the State Executive Committee of Minnesota.
J. E. Nash, State Secy.
Unanimously adopted, July 30.

STUDENT'S CORNER.

* * * Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible, and on only one side of the paper.



A Question in Marx.

Ashplant's Answer to Sanial. 1.

EDITOR HERALD: In your issues dated, respectively, May 13th and 27th, June 3rd and 24th, and July 8th, Comrade Sanial has occupied much space in his efforts to explain "Who paid the 3/—?" in reply to a question in Marx, published in full with Lucian Sanial's original reply in your issue of Feb. 4th last. I must express my regret that our mutual friend has not (to quote his own expression of May 13th) "clearly perceived my fundamental misconception," and erasing the point at issue, has devoted the bulk of his efforts to matters not disputed and not raised by the original query. The result is that I cannot but regard Sanial's answer as unsatisfactory, and instead of feeling weakened I am strengthened (by this comrade's inability to clearly meet the issue) in my conviction that Karl Marx's position on page 109, Humboldt edition "Capital" is weak and faulty. I am aware of the fact that Sanial's position is the position accepted by the leading Socialists and Marxian students in the international movement, and that the position I shall assume, and attempt to defend, in this discussion, until satisfactorily convinced of its unsoundness, will not coincide with the established Marxian presentation of the argument for collectivism, based on that analysis of the genesis of capital which is summed up in Section 2, of Chapter VII, Part III, "Capital." That fact does not deter me from persisting in my request for a direct answer to my question, "Who paid the 3/—?" in gold, in Marx's example of the sum realized by a seller of yarn, in excess of the sum of gold paid by the seller for the labor and materials embodied in the product sold above its gross cost. In his letter published in the HERALD of Feb. 24th Sanial implies that the spinner paid the extra 3/—, My reply is, that it is not satisfactorily demonstrated to me that such is the fact, and to again quote my opponent's own expression (on May 13th), "I nurse the proud fancy that I have discovered a flaw in Marx's 'Capital.'" I might just say at this point that to be prone in adoration before the shrine of an Economic Deity is not much better calculated to give a true perspective of material things than is the inverted position of a

student standing on his head, and with utmost humility I submit to my esteemed Comrade Sanial that I do not think it impossible to improve on Karl Marx, and wholly apart from the personal element I would consider it no disaster to the international movement for the emancipation of the workers from slavery under capitalism if (to again quote an expression from Sanial on May 13th) a "supervisor thought shop" in Canada or any other country south of the North-pole should evolve an analysis of the existing economic system so "flawless" that the suffering public could grasp its propositions with greater ease, than it seems to me the average Socialist can grasp and comprehend Karl Marx's "Capital." I think it will not be denied that there are very few indeed in the rank and file of the American Socialist movement who have carefully studied "Capital," and much as the great international Socialist organization owes to Marx, for many reasons wholly apart from the historic work that is unique in the literature of political economy, that movement to-day does not depend on the analysis outlined in "Capital" so largely as may be supposed. That great organization is a product of economic evolutionary forces guided more by certain incontrovertible general principles than by the specific truth of the Marxian analysis, and if "Capital" was tomorrow refuted it would not leave the movement without guiding principles by any means.

I write in this strain at this point because I wish to impress on Comrade Sanial the fact that I am not a Socialist because I have learned to recognize the correctness of the argument in Marx's "Capital," and I think that thousands on this continent and in Europe are sturdy advocates for collectivism who know as little of "Capital" as they do of the higher problems of Euclid; so that we can approach this discussion with out fear and trembling lest the great Socialist movement should be stranded if it should so happen that Marx's "Capital" should be to some extent depreciated.

With this preliminary to my answer to Sanial, I wish to point out that the issue as raised in my original question printed in the HERALD of Feb. 4th, is not, as Sanial chooses to interpret it in the HERALD of May 13th, "who is robbed?" but "How is the producer robbed," and in "Capital" Marx undertakes to demonstrate not simply "Who is robbed," but to demonstrate (as he is supposed to do on page 109, Humboldt) "How" the producer is robbed, and

it is the question of "how" and not "who" that is the point at issue raised by my question. "Who paid the 3/—?" in Marx's illustration. I maintain that Marx's theory is based on an incomplete analysis; his argument would be unassailable if gold production was in actual practice on the same footing relative to production and exchange of other commodities as assumed in this illustration, and his illustration is weak just in so far as it fails to comply with actual practice in daily commerce. Marx's analysis logically leads to the position of the single taxer, for if the ownership of gold producing properties was vested in the community, capital as evolved under Marx's surplus value theory would have nothing to rest on, since his (Marx's) argument rests entirely on the margin between the volume of gold produced in a day and the volume of commodities consumed in its production expressed in terms of gold.

Lucian Sanial appears to think that the all-important question is, Who is robbed? and that, How is he robbed? is a very insignificant question. I beg to state that in my opinion the need of the hour is correct explanation as to How—for the sim-

ple reason that there will be less difficulty in convincing a group of men that they have been and are being robbed when you can clearly and convincingly unfold to their senses "How" it is being done, than the difficulty you experience in convincing them of the facts when they do not realize it because the "how" is obscured to their sight, however evident to your own. This is my point in regard to Marx's analysis, and I must again emphasize the fact that I am referring not to anything that has been added to our knowledge since "Capital" was written, but simply to the particular illustration raised in my original communication as outlined in "Capital." I will in my next communication proceed to deal with Sanial's references to my errors in regard to the law of value as noted in his letters to the HERALD printed on May 13th and May 27th.

Henry B. Ashplant.
London, Ont., July 10, 1905.

Notice, Philadelphia.
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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND.
The death of Mrs. E. D. Rand, mother of the wife of Comrade George D. Herron, is announced from Italy.

The Social-Democrats of Rochester, N. Y., placed a strong ticket in the field for the county and city campaign.

The State Committee of Ohio reports 104 members admitted during June. Interest increasing. An active campaign in prospect.

The national committee will select two party members to act as an "editorial selective committee" to sit in judgment on MSS. submitted for party leaflet purposes.

On July 20th the 15th comrade was arrested for speaking on the streets of Oakland, Calif. \$100.00 bail is required for the one arrested. The crowds and enthusiasm increase every night.

Protest has been made to the National Committee against the action of Nat'l. Committeeman Trautman of Ohio speaking from S. L. P. platforms. The Ohio state organization has been asked to take action.

Reports of continued gains in party membership come from all quarters of the country. Socialism is now in the field and its army is advancing splendidly and gathering a fine lot of recruits as it proceeds.

A correspondent informs us that National Committeeman Spargo of New York is not a citizen of this country and is unable to vote. Some of the unwritten laws of our movement in this country that Comrade Spargo, in some cases, likes to obey, would seem to apply in this case.

What is graft after all but feathering one's nest by exploiting a public trust? And why does not this definition apply to a man who while national secretary of the party uses the office to get for his own subsequent use a list of all the leading Socialists in this country, etc., etc., and afterwards makes use of information gotten in such a way to try to build up a business and to set himself up as a party boss? How about this, Mr. Mailly?

A narrow-minded set of Socialists at Allegheny, Pa., passed resolutions of protest against the action of National Committeeman Robert B. Hinkle of Pennsylvania for voting in favor of Victor L. Berger for the

national executive committee after having previously voted for his (Berger's) removal from same. What will we do with such comrades when the real fight with the enemy comes on and they attempt to keep our strongest men from serving us where their talents can best be used for our side!

Word comes that Local Minneapolis has been reorganized with a membership of over fifty.

We have received resolutions from Local St. Paul, which were passed unanimously, holding that the revocation of the charter of Local Minneapolis was both justifiable and imperative, and stating that Minnesota can only preserve the Socialist movement within its borders by sustaining the action of the state committee. The resolutions state that St. Paul formerly had Thomas Lucas as its city organizer and that from its experience it can endorse all that the state committee has said about his disruptive proclivities.

CHICAGO.—The comrades in this city are now busily engaged in preparing a list of judges and clerks for the 250 primary districts of the county. The total number required is 1250, and 297 delegates to two conventions. Under the new primary law passed last winter, and becoming operative Jan. 4, 1906, it is declared that the Socialist party will hold no more primary elections until after the next presidential election.

Voting by machinery will probably soon be in vogue in this city. Huge instruments are now on exhibition at the election commissioner's office. If the development of industry will only succeed in evolving a machine that will reveal to the proletariat his class interest, then might there be room for rejoicing.

The Chicago comrades are now holding about forty street meetings each week. Splendid attention and enthusiastic responses are reported from every quarter.

The picnic held last week was attended by the happiest crowds that ever graced a day in the wood. The games were all highly enjoyed.

Hanford will be here on some yet to be fixed date in September, and Deba is booked for October 29, 30 and 31. Bumper meetings will be held in the three districts of the city.

The Teamsters' strike having come to an ignominious end does not seem to effect the removing of those dastardly signs from the wagons—"Injunction," by order of the mighty court of capitalism.

The poor of the city are suffering for want of a supply of ice. These are the same people who suffer for want of coal in the winter. What a wonderfully nice thing is Christian (capitalistic) civilization!



ACROSS THE POND.

Berlin, July 29.—Though Germany succeeded in preventing the French Socialist leader Jaures from coming to this city, it is doubtful whether it has gained much.

The action in forbidding M. Jaures to enter Germany has surrounded him with a halo and the speech, which he was to have made to the workmen of Berlin has been printed by the Socialist central committee, and is being spread broadcast over the country.

Reading the speech one understands why the kaiser so strongly objects to M. Jaures' presence here—it is not because of his Socialistic, but rather his anti-militaristic tendencies.

"War, like the exploitation of labor, is just a form of capitalism," M. Jaures says, "and the prevention of wars between nations, and the prevention of wars between capital and labor in each nation are associated tasks. The execution of these tasks means a gigantic educational effort, a hopeful effort as free from blind optimism as from paralyzing pessimism.

"Our horror of war does not proceed from weak sentimentalism, from enervation. We are as ready as others to accept the inevitable evils of the human lot.

"But in Europe of today liberty and justice are no longer to be achieved through bloodshed; the grievances of a people are no longer to be redressed in that way, but through an international unity—which, however, leaves each nation as unfettered in its specific relations as individuals are in their respective communities."

Madrid, July 20.—Serious disorders have occurred at Seville and Salamanca, arising from the general distress.

Four hundred farm laborers invaded Seville, looted the bakeries and shops and committed other depredations, until they were dispersed by a strong force of police and gendarmes.

A mob stormed the city hall at Salamanca, broke into the building and sacked it. A member of the municipal council fleeing from the rioters jumped from a window and was killed.

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Social-Democratic Herald

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The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT of it OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

"I would like to have a hand in hanging Stuyvesant Fish," said Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin to a committee of Galesburg citizens. Mr. Fish is president of the Illinois railroad. The cause for Gov. La Follette's desire was his experience on the Illinois Central train coming to Galesburg. (Dispatch from Galesburg, Ill.)

"Well roared, lion!" And will the brave deed follow the bold words? But stop! If we say anything of this sort, it may be denounced as "pure anarchism." Besides, the governor expressed this bloodthirsty desire for lynching the railway magnate Stuyvesant Fish just from ill-humor at the fatigues of his journey over the Illinois Central, fatigues which he could only endure, he said, because he has an iron constitution.

But if his Excellency Gov. La Follette wants to hang our railroad presidents for such trifles, how would it be if Bob were a real proletarian and had to bear all the misery, want, and the hopelessness of common wage slaves? We fear that Bob La Follette might go beyond Malatesta, Greve and Most.

"The source of all good things is a thousandfold." Many brooks must run together to make a stream, and many streams to form a river. The revolution must be preceded by many evolutions, into which flow unnumbered streams of industrial and general discontent, which find no means of expression.

All this cannot be framed in a catechism, cannot be run in a single mould. And this fact ought to teach all fanatics who swear on a sort of revolutionary Bible that they would not be hurt by a little wider view of the whole and a little less faith in a single individual truth.

The Christian Socialist has this to say of the Crestline-Puwallup resolutions, which aim to put the Wisconsin movement out of the party:

The Crestline resolutions against Victor L. Berger and the Wisconsin movement should be voted down. The Wisconsin movement is second to none in character and ahead of all in achievement, having thirty-two officials elected including five members of the legislature and many aldermen; and Berger is one of the ablest and best Socialists in America. It would be criminal insanity to disown the Wisconsin movement and punish Berger further. Vote the Crestline resolutions down.

The so-called "Industrial Workers" have organized in Chicago, DeLeon tells us. The speakers at their meeting were Hagerty, the traducer of our party, and Oscar Neebe, who was one of the pardoned Anarchists.

Some time ago Maily in his sensational Toledo sheet charged the HERALD with leaving out a paragraph from Debs' defense of Berger because it did not suit us, whereas the fact was that we did not pretend to print the full article and the portion left out was a mere and really a weaker repetition of what Debs had already said in a preceding paragraph. Strange to say, the N. Y. Worker quoted from our reply to Maily and took but a portion of what we said, thus ruining the context, and then proceeded to write an editorial scold built upon the false premises thus established. But the point we wish to make is that now Maily, who set up a hypocritical howl at our "garbling" of Debs' article, himself reprints the Worker's garbling of our reply, and, of course, with the keenest satisfaction. Not that we are surprised at anything Maily does, however!

With the duplicity that has marked so much of the agitatorial work of the so-called "Industrial Work-

SELLING OUT THE CHURCH.

(Continued from Page 1.)

lectures against Socialism and on what terms you could come to Brockton, how long you could remain and how many lectures could you give here if we could make provisions? Also when would it be convenient for you to come?

Yours very truly,
W. L. Douglas.

Here then was the first move made, yet according to the testimony of the "minister of God" William L. Douglas had nothing to do with his anti-Socialist crusade in Brockton.

Father Kress said he delivered twelve lectures here for which he received \$60, or \$5 a lecture. Seven of these lectures were delivered in Canton Hall and three in Rockland, where did he deliver the other two at \$5 each? Undoubtedly from the altar of St. Patrick's Church, for he admits he spoke twice there. And he was paid by Protestant politicians for desecrating a Catholic altar, and he practically admits it. I might add that his statement regarding a \$60 fee does not receive much credit here.

Malicious Double Dealing.

When Father Kress arrived in Brockton I was just getting through on the new water works system here, where I was employed as a common laborer. My mind was running in the direction of Socialism, but before I committed myself to Socialistic doctrines and principles I resolved to avail myself of this grand opportunity to hear the other side of the question. I therefore in all honesty and sincerity and with a prejudice favorable to a priest of my church attended every lecture in the course. The result was that I became convinced of the soundness and indestructibility of Socialist philosophy. His arguments were rotten, his theories were false, his defence of capitalism was anti-Christian, his very attitude and assumption of instructorship was poor "bluff." His complete ignoring of questions he advertised to answer and his evasion of others proved his dishonesty, and his falsification of the misreading of one of the questions which I myself furnished him proved that he was a malicious and cunning double-dealer. In the reading of his question by substituting the word "are" for "do" he gave the audience to understand that I called him an "ignorant man" and he posed as a martyr while his stage companions (the relics of A. P. A-ism) filled the hall with their horrified "oh-oh's." He did not get away with the false malicious slander, however, for I sprang to the stage as his lecture closed and flashing my paper in his face before the audience I unmasked his deceit, I nailed his lie. Did he apologize like a man? He could not, for he possessed no manly nature. No, but he threw his head up high and said, "You have insulted me anyhow." "How," I inquired, "by daring to ask a question of a man of your cloth?" "You called me a fakir," he replied. I snatched the paper again from the table and read, "I have discovered that your offer to answer questions is a fake—that is what I said, and the statement is true." Then to prove he was low-bred and unmanly he turned to the audience and putting all the ridicule and irony possible into his remark he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I apologize

to my Socialist friend for saying "are" instead of "do," and then he laughed loudly at his own wit and my supposed discomfiture.

Beautiful type of the true disciple of Christ indeed!

Next day I wrote an open letter to Father Kress and had it printed in circular or pamphlet form. I put out about 10,000 of these letters and the Irish people (to their credit be it said) applauded my action. Father Kress was then in the neighboring town of Rockland and when he received the first of these "open letters" he closed all engagements, gathered up the skirts of his soutan and made a bee-line for Ohio. But Father Kelly was the sufferer by his visit here. The Irish people were wildly indignant because of Father Kelly's supposed complicity in this political deal, but it is not true that any public indignation meeting was ever called. Excitement ran high, however, and a "boycott" of Father Kelly's church was threatened.

Low Piece of Political Trickery.

Thereupon Father Kelly sent for President John B. Donnelly and the Business Agent of the Laborers' Union as well as Bart Ford, a member of the Socialist Central Committee, and to them he explained all the inside workings of this dirty piece of political trickery. Father Kelly was highly excited and indignant and several times during the interview cried out, "I have been uncooled by Douglas and others." He did not see the game that was being played, being a poor health and confined to his room most of the time, he said. The first he knew of the affair was when Father Kress wrote to him enclosing Douglas's letter and asking him if he had any objection to his (Kress's) filling this engagement. Father Kelly replied saying that if Father Kress could satisfy him that he was a priest in good standing, he, Father Kelly, had no objection to his coming. Father Kress replied enclosing credentials from his bishop.

Subsequently when the time was ripe—about two weeks before city election—he stormed Brockton with the two weeks' lecture course which my "open letter" broke up. Father Kelly allowed the committee from the Socialist Club and Laborers' Union to copy Douglas' letter to Father Kress and it was put on the street in circular form next day.

When interviewed with regard to the letter by the reporters, Douglas said, "I have nothing to say."

Douglas Dared not Deny Deit.

The Douglas letter to Father Kress was an autograph and written on one of his business sheets with the well-known portrait of the great "friend of labor" (W. L. Douglas) on the left-hand upper corner.

And this pious minister of God, this saintly disciple of Christ, this evangelist who came to Brockton to save souls, not to make money, this Ananias, this Judas Iscariot, says, "Douglas did not invite me to come to Brockton." No, indeed. Douglas only hired him to come to Brockton to desecrate his church and calling for \$60 and to betray the poor credulous credulous people who might look to the "minister of God" for political advice.

It seems to me that Father Kress as a tool of the capitalists has outlived his usefulness, and as a priest of the Catholic church he occupies an unenviable, discreditable position.

If however there are to be found any religious bigots in the Socialist ranks, I wish to say to them that they must not find comfort in the writing of this or the "open letter" by a man who was baptized a Catholic and will unquestionably die in that faith. My church has ever taught me to speak the truth at all times, to be fearlessly honest and to expose hypocrisy and wrong and injustice, wherever and whenever I may. And it is my love for the Catholic church as much as my faith in Socialism which compels me as a duty to expose a ministerial fraud and desecrator of his sacred calling. And if those in authority over Father Kress fail to perform their duty in the premises, they are to blame—not the church—and they will be held responsible for their action or inaction. The aristocrats of the church are in duty bound to rid that church of this false prophet. While they retain him they must expect the odium to cling to them.

It speaks eloquently for the ghastly destruction and devastation caused by capitalistic power when even the ecclesiastics of the church founded by Christ are hired for money to aid and abet the perpetration of a system of legalized crime which has demoralized all mankind.

William D. Dwyer.

Half Hours in The Herald Sanctum.



Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

Editor Herald: Now that Comrade Berger has spoken the truth in thunder tones, perhaps some of us may venture past the walls of Impassibility and Anarchism, and applaud a little.

When, the previous week, I read the apology of Comrade Berger, by a leader, I came near speaking right out.

Comrade Berger did nothing wrong in Wisconsin, and any cen-

tral body accepting Wisconsin, must accept any presentable delegate sent. When a party puts up no ticket the situation is the same as though no party exists. If the voters in Wisconsin are advised to use their votes wherever they will do the most good—and a solid vote is always recorded, then other states should copy, notably Illinois, where excessive fealty and impossibility cut the vote in two. The greater the liberty the more will men unite for a good measure.

What would Comrade Berger have advised Chicago voters last spring, when the party put up a ticket but repudiated the platform? The platform demands municipal ownership, but the party organ said that voters should have nothing to

Three Big Prizes for the Three Months Contest!

First prize: One New Royal Sewing Machine, Single door, Parlor Cabinet style, absolutely dust and dirt proof—a happy combination of beauty, durability and convenience, from and exhibited at Bitker's, 18th st. and Fond du Lac ave., Milwaukee.

Second prize: One \$30.00 Schostak wheel, 22 inch frame; color, Indian red with aluminum, half-inch stripes, standard one piece Fauber hanger, Wheeler or Century saddle, adjustable handle bars, coaster brake, Bridgeport pedals, Diamond chain, Perfection anti-rust extra heavy spokes, leather grips, Triumph guaranteed tires, from and exhibited at Jos. Schostak's, 3rd and Cherry sts, Milwaukee.

Third prize: One Edison Standard Phonograph with flower horn and crane, value \$28.00, from and exhibited at Geo. H. Eichholz, 1340 Fond du Lac ave., Milwaukee.

This contest opened July 1st and will close Sept. 30th.

Here is the plan, open to every reader: Every yearly subscription will count five points, every six months subscription three points, and every ten weeks subscription one point. The person receiving the greatest number of points will get first prize, the next largest, second prize, and the next, the third prize.

It is nearly as easy to get a yearly subscription as one for a shorter period. But this contest is arranged not only to get subscriptions, but what is of vastly more importance, to make Socialists. And this cannot be done with ten weeks or six months subscriptions. Any workman, however, who reads fifty-two issues of the Herald is almost sure to become converted. Therefore, it was thought best to encourage the yearly subscriptions.

It will make no difference how many or how few points the three lucky ones will secure. Simply the three highest will get the prizes. Based on previous experience, it is safe to say that the winners will get perhaps from 100 to 200 points to capture these prizes. Of course, we can't predict how many points will be necessary, but the above is a fair average of what has occurred in the past. Never for one moment forget that it is as much to make Socialists as to get subscribers this contest is started for.

No employee in the office will be permitted to take part in this contest.

Either cards or subscription blanks can be used. The rate for five subscriptions or more per year is forty cents; for six months, twenty cents, and for ten weeks, ten cents. The paper can be sent to one address for as many years as desired at the above rate, and each year will count five points.

Subscription cards sent on credit will also count, but to stimulate cash payment in advance the following additional premiums will be given:

For five subscriptions, \$2.00:	For ten subscriptions, \$4.00:	For fifteen subscriptions, \$6.00:
One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50	One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50	One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50
"The Truth About Socialism," by John Collins......25	One copy "Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mills......25	One copy Mills' "Struggle for Existence"......25
"Confessions of Capitalism," by Allan L. Benson......05	Total.....\$3.00	One copy Marx's "Capital"....1.75
"Woman and the Social Problem," by May Wood Simons......05	Ten subscription cards at 50c each.....5.00	One copy "Evolution of Man"......50
"The Agitator"......05	Total.....\$8.00	Total.....\$5.25
Total.....\$0.90	Grand Total.....\$8.00	Fifteen subscription cards at 50c each.....7.50
Five subscription cards at 50c each.....2.50	All for only \$4.00, if paid in advance.	Grand Total.....\$12.75
Grand Total.....\$3.40	This is a cut-in-half bargain, and well worthy of your immediate attention!	All for only \$6.00, if paid in advance.
All for only \$2.00, if paid in advance.	Now, comrades, let every one get busy. This is your opportunity to reduce—even eliminate—our deficit. Once this is accomplished, the local organization will get all the profits from picnics, etc. What an impetus to Socialism this would be! Just think of the thousands of dollars for additional propaganda which would be at our command. To work then, comrades! Let's double our circulation and do it at once.	The above is a Socialist library in itself!

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do with that issue. The result was that out of the 46,000 votes of 1904—to which add at least 5,000 new converts—all but 23,000 voted for the Democratic candidate and municipal ownership, and the majority of the latter was somewhat less than this bolting Socialist vote. Did the bolters do right or wrong? Would it have been better to allow another victory for the corporations? Was the cause of collective ownership helped or hindered by the election of Judge Dunne?

There appeared recently in the HERALD a short article by Comrade C. J. Lamb. Many persons might read this without realizing that it places doctrine before party, but such is the case. I quote: "Social evolution is a movement of progress." "We take a name. But we do not take the movement. The movement takes us." "Some are sectarian and some are cosmopolitan. The sectarians may form a sect, but never a political party." "Socialism is not sectarian. We must reach and teach all manner of men. And we must be democratic and not autocratic."

To advocate collective ownership of public utilities, managed by elected officers, is democratic. To advocate the same, except that the management must be by Socialists, is not democratic. It would be class rule. A man versed in street cars, even if he believes in collective ownership only of street cars, would be a better manager of street cars than a mere theorist who advocates collectivism in all things.

The question arises: Is the municipal movement in Chicago in harmony with social evolution, or is that movement represented only by a Socialist party which denies its platform? It is quite possible that no party will promote collectivism but the Socialist party; nevertheless when that party says "we should have

nothing to do with municipal ownership" many voters will desert to a party that at least makes promises. We have more to hope for from an independent voter than from one who votes blindly for party, with little idea of doctrine. "The elements of progress stand in importance, I think, in this order: Democracy, doctrine, party. Democracy is the foundation, and the security for all gains so far made. Doctrine is our guide, or specifications, on which we build the edifice based on democracy. Party is the tool. Like government, when it ceases to fulfill the purposes of its existence, it is our duty to change or abolish it.

Party is important, and should be sustained when it upholds the doctrine to which it owes its existence. The trouble with the party in many sections at present is the attempt of anarchists to enter the party and rule or ruin it. For instance, in the Chicago city convention of 1905 there were, out of nearly 200 votes, 50 votes for a purely anarchistic platform.

This is the element that would view all legislation in this way: "Is it in the interest of the working class? If so we are for it; if not we are against it." This is so vague as to be valueless. A genuine Socialist would ask: Does this legislation promote the movement for collective ownership and democratic management of collective capital? All efforts through agents independent of the state, such as colonies, trade unions, philanthropy, secret societies, etc., may ameliorate, but oftener fail utterly. Efforts made through the agent which the whole people now choose to set for them, the state, in the line of acquiring possession of capital, have succeeded in some degree, and present collective capital is managed much better, for the people, than private; except where the methods of monopoly have crept in, as in the rental of mail cars.

Efforts for collective capital within the state are socialistic; efforts outside the state are anarchistic. This should guide the voter.

Chicago. Answers to Correspondents. C. C. Hitchcock, Mass.—Please make your question more explicit. Boston.—The first Socialist resolution was offered in the A. F. of L. at its convention in 1885. Comrade Thomas J. Morgan introduced the one at the convention of 1893.

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET, Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at Free Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary; FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St., Rec. Secretary; HENRY HOPPE, 2415 Chambers St., Pin. Secretary; J. W. TONSOR, 607 1/2 Twenty-seventh St., Treasurer; M. WEISENFLUCH, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms.

Executive Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

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Organization & Credentials: F. J. Weber, Henry Raasch, J. W. Tonsor, Fred Wilson, Jas. Hendrickson. Arbitration: J. J. Handley, Wm. Brehm, Chas. Winterhiltz, Wm. Dietrich, Hy. Zastrow. Legislation and Laws: V. L. Berger, Chas. Dippel, Thomas Feeley, E. T. Meims, F. J. Weber. Sanitary Conditions: Henry Taves, V. L. Berger, F. Heath, Dan. Silver, Fred Wilson. Nominations: H. H. Basenberg, M. Tesch, Jos. Zuberl, W. E. Acker, Wm. Brehm.

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Federated Trades Council.

Regular Meeting, Aug. 3, 1905. Bro. Berner, chairman, Bro. Neuman vice chairman.

New delegates seated from Stereotypers, Job Pressmen, Iron Molders No. 125, Metal Polishers, Iron Molders No. 166, Typographical Union No. 10, Meat Cutters.

Atty. F. W. Thiel spoke on court decisions in respect to an 8-hour work day.

Executive Board Report. Reported to board that Coopers' Union No. 30 had retained a lawyer and demanded arbitration on the jurisdiction question with the Brewery Workers. Communication from Union Cedar Co. asking support of label collars and shirts. Notification that 2,000 Woodworkers were on strike in Chicago for an increase from 28 to 30 cts. per hour.

Delegates to report back. Communication from A. F. of L. in regard to Carpenters 1053. Board had prepared a reply and submitted same to council to consider under executive session. Resolutions submitted on the Mattison affair, and adoption of same recommended. Report received and concurred in. On motion it was decided to go into executive session under the head of new business.

Delegate Fischer reported on his work at the Marinette convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. Moved by Sims to receive and concur in.

Secretary Brockhausen took the floor to show that Delegate Fischer misrepresented the Trades Council and that he worked as a disorganizer of the labor movement at the Marinette convention.

Motion divided and chair put the motion to receive the report. Carried. Moved to lay motion to concur on table. Division. Carried 80 to 48.

Bro. Brockhausen then submitted written charges against Delegate Fischer, claiming that he misrepresented the council at Marinette, that he advocated division in the labor movement and the support of a rival labor organization, that he made false charges against the Typographical union of Colorado and other union men, that he made false statements to the delegates regarding the reasons why the council elected him as a delegate, that he deliberately attempted to disrupt organized labor in Marinette, and through ignorance or malice misrepresented both the Trades Council and the State Federation.

Bro. Aldrich moved that a committee of three be appointed to act on charges against Fischer presented by Bro. Brockhausen, to be chosen from the floor. Secretary read charges. Aldrich's motion carried unanimously, a majority vote to be

required and the lowest ten to be dropped on 1st ballot. Tellers appointed and vote taken. Business resumed.

Communications. Circular letter of Macabees employment bureau read. On motion Bros. Melms and Rooney appointed a committee to draft resolutions. At request of State Federation that council appoint a deputy organizer. Bros. Neuman and Feeley nominated, Feeley declining in favor of Neuman and Neuman elected. Moved to adopt circular exposing E. C. Mattison and his fake bureau. Carried. Bros. Weber, Sheehan and Rooney appointed to draft circular to business men. Communication from Bakery Workers requesting council to put Carpenter & Skiles Baking company on the unfair list. On motion request was granted.

On motion secretary was instructed to notify all delegates to be present at next meeting to hear report on the Fischer charges.

Tellers on Fischer committee reported that Bros. Sheehan and Rooney had received a majority of the votes. Moved that the five highest candidates be declared elected. Carried. Bros. Rooney, Sheehan, Feeley, Sims and Melms declared elected.

Council then went into executive session. Receipts for evening, disbursements \$62.40.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

Picnic Tickets.

The Picnic Committee is anxious to make a report of the recent picnic as soon as possible. To do so, it must have the co-operation of all of our readers who have not yet settled for their tickets. To do so, it must have the co-operation of all of our readers who have not yet settled for their tickets. To do so, it must have the co-operation of all of our readers who have not yet settled for their tickets.

Table listing picnic tickets for various individuals and groups, including names like Otto Reiter, J. Merget, Morris Smith, etc., and their respective ticket amounts.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

FRANK GAUTHIER, 691 5th Ave. E., Ashland, Wis. WALTER W. BRITTON, 263 Maiden Lane, Kenosha, Wis. W. E. SPRING, 308 Somerville Ave., Menominee, Mich. J. J. HANDLEY, 396 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. BURT F. TOMLINSON, 500 Park St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee. FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy. Treas., 653 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis. The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis. The P. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee. The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath-tubs and plumbing supplies. Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 152-154 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures. The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee. The Oswald Baking Bakery, Milwaukee. Panopis & Johnson, better known as the P. & J. Cigar Co. of Green Bay, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco. The Janville Clothing Co. The Black & Gerner Co., Manufacturers of the Radiant Home line Stoves. The Carill Coal Co. of Green Bay. Casey & Strewn-Bentley Co., Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Marinette, Wis., July 22nd, 1905.

First session of the newly elected Executive Board by the 13th annual convention.

Frank J. Weber, chairman. On motion it was decided to continue as official organ the S.-D. Herald of Milwaukee and the Volksblatt of Sheboygan.

On motion 100 copies of the proceedings of the 13th annual convention was ordered printed and the secretary was instructed to place the order.

It was decided to continue the former business system of the Executive Board.

The resolution placing the firm of Carpenter & Skiles of Milwaukee on the unfair list was on motion referred to the local quorum.

The matter of arranging a confer-

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EXECUTIVE BOARD:

FRANK GAUTHIER, 691 5th Ave. E., Ashland, Wis. WALTER W. BRITTON, 263 Maiden Lane, Kenosha, Wis. W. E. SPRING, 308 Somerville Ave., Menominee, Mich. J. J. HANDLEY, 396 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. BURT F. TOMLINSON, 500 Park St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee. FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy. Treas., 653 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis. The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis. The P. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee. The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath-tubs and plumbing supplies. Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 152-154 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures. The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee. The Oswald Baking Bakery, Milwaukee. Panopis & Johnson, better known as the P. & J. Cigar Co. of Green Bay, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco. The Janville Clothing Co. The Black & Gerner Co., Manufacturers of the Radiant Home line Stoves. The Carill Coal Co. of Green Bay. Casey & Strewn-Bentley Co., Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Marinette, Wis., July 22nd, 1905.

First session of the newly elected Executive Board by the 13th annual convention.

Frank J. Weber, chairman. On motion it was decided to continue as official organ the S.-D. Herald of Milwaukee and the Volksblatt of Sheboygan.

On motion 100 copies of the proceedings of the 13th annual convention was ordered printed and the secretary was instructed to place the order.

It was decided to continue the former business system of the Executive Board.

The resolution placing the firm of Carpenter & Skiles of Milwaukee on the unfair list was on motion referred to the local quorum.

The matter of arranging a confer-

18 K SEAMLESS WEDDING RINGS OUR SPECIALTY.

Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wedding Gifts at the lowest possible price.

August H. Stecher JEWELER... 280 Third Street, Cor. State.

Advertisement for Wm. Jandt, Tailor and Dealer in Gents' Furnishings, 705 Muskego Ave., Cor. Mitchell St.

WM. BORMANN DEALER IN... Furniture, Upholstered Goods, 936 THIRD STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY Mens' and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps. 1043 TEUTONIA AVENUE, NEAR CENTER STREET.

CHAS. W. EBEL, 622-5th STREET.

Notice to Secretaries and Delegates to the Marinette Convention. In a number of instances the addresses of delegates does not appear as required by the rules on the duplicate credential. This omission may cause some delay in mailing copies of the convention proceedings to the delegates. Therefore to avoid complications and to secure prompt action by the secretary in mailing printed proceedings, secretaries are requested to forward to the undersigned the addresses of their delegates as soon as possible.

JOE BECKER, UNION-MADE SHOES, 821 THIRD ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Caspar Hach, Baker and Confectioner, UNION BREAD. All orders promptly attended to. 927 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

ANTON WEISS' Pharmacy, Cor. Eleventh and Greenfield Aves. Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

YOU NEED GLASSES? WHY NOT GET THEM FROM Dr. S. R. Rosenberg, Scientific Optician, 372 GROVE STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Let Comrade MIES Be Your Tailor! THE ONLY UNION TAILOR SHOP IN BAY VIEW... 784 Kinnickinnic Ave., at the Bridge, and 279 National Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HERMAN BUECH MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE CIGARS, Tampa, 10 cts., National Sport, 5 cts. 578 16th AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

ELSNER'S UNION MARKET Dealer in Fresh, Salted MEATS and Smoked MEATS, Lard, Hams, Sausages, Etc. 861 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

BORCHARDT BROS., TAILORS AND FURNISHERS. 30-30 Grove St., Milwaukee, Phone 485 N.W.

THEO. KOESTER, WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE, Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices. 309 Chestnut Street, Phone Main 2290. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. GOETZ, DEALER IN WOOD AND COAL, 524 WINNEBAGO STREET, Phone Main 2535.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL AND SHOP CARDS.

ASK FOR Edelweiss, Schoen Hofenbrau, Select or Ambrosia

BEERS OF SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO., Try Our Tonic "EDELWEISS-MALTINE" 440 Barclay Street, Corner Scott. Phone No. 104.

FRANK KORSCH, Saloon and Sample Room, 489 Eleventh Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. M. JOHNSON'S Home Candy Kitchen, ICE CREAM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 421 Grove St., 259 Mitchell St. Phone 9321 Scott. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Union Made Shoes AT ERNST SAUDER, Repairing Neatly Done. 1881 Howell Ave., Near Kinnickinnic Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

C. D. WAUGH Expert Optician, 320 GRAND AVE. When you can't see well, see WAUGH

WHERE TO EAT. LAWRENCE'S ORIGINAL 30 LUNCH ROOMS, OPEN ALL NIGHT. Headquarters for a Good Lunch or Meal at moderate prices.

THE AMERICAN DAIRY O. E. SIEGMUND, Prop. Bottled Milk and Cream a Specialty. You Meet the Wagons Everywhere. Free Early Deliveries Anywhere. 1523 Vliet St. PHONE WEST 503

ADOLPH HEUMANN'S BEER HALL AND SAMPLE ROOM, 402 Sycamore St., Cor. Fourth. Opposite Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Passenger Depot. Telephone Black 0881. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

OTTO C. LAABS, Pharmacist, 1029 VLIET STREET, Corner 20th. Telephone West 1st.

KIENTH'S PHARMACIES, 608 & 840 Mitchell St. This 'ad' and 15c entitles you to a 25c bottle of our famous cough cure. Cut it out and bring to our stores.

A. W. HAAS, Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game in Season, 811 HOWELL AVENUE.

RACINE ATTENTION! WM. PRICE, SHOEMAKER AND... BOYDLE REPAIRING, 1112 Ninth St., RACINE, WIS.

GLOBE WINDOW CLEANING CO., J. BOSEK, Proprietor, 1326 CHERRY STREET, Phone, Red 3342. MILWAUKEE.

ADVERTISE SMALL WHY? THE ONLY PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GET THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY. LUDWIG BERG, 100 N. W. 1st St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Wm. Gerhard 907 THIRD STREET, GAPS

THE POPULAR Geo. Schlegel, MENS FURNISHER, CORNER 13th & VLIET STREETS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

GUST. SCHMIDT, Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars, Headquarters 15th Ward Branch, 1629 Vliet Street, cor. 17th Street.

BRAMAN COAL CO., ALL KINDS OF COAL & WOOD, 973 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE, Phone South 314.



Wonderland.

All of Wonderland's outdoor vaudeville attractions will be given on the elevated stage in the center of the plaza, and the program for the week, commencing tomorrow afternoon, will consist of three headline vaudeville acts which have just completed a tour of the western part circuit. The most conspicuous in the list will be the act presented by la belle Unitis and Paul in a series of aerialistic twirling feats combined with quaint comedy and sensational gymnastics. The Georges, artistic reproducers of ancient and modern statuary, will also be conspicuous. The third act will be introduced by the Floods and their performing dog Trixie. A feature of this performance is a ladder balancing act and juggling on a revolving sphere.

The big event of the season at Wonderland, however, does not take place until a week from next Monday, when the management will hold a big summer water carnival on the miniature lake.

A special programme of popular music has been arranged for tomorrow by Capt. Clauder.

- 1. March-Maud (new), Arnold Hirsch
2. Overture-Mr. Piekwick, Klein
3. Selection-Dolly Warden, Edwards
4. Titania "Air de Ballet" (new), Sirel
5. Musical Scenes from Herbert's latest opera "It Happened in Nordland"
6. The Grenadier Patrol, Powell
7. Overture-Fra Diavolo, Auber
8. Peppino-March, Troszup, Moret
9. Medley-Bits of Bemick Hite Lampe
10. In Cupid's Chain, Morceau de Concert, Clement
11. Selection-The Yankee Consul, Kovyn
12. March-Wonderland, Jos. Clauder

Meetings to be held next week by the Ward Branches and County Organizations.

Tuesday, Aug. 8th, 8 P. M. 1st Ward, 836 North Water street, Schmitt's Hall. 21st Ward, Wegner's Hall, cor Chambers and Buffum sts. Cudahy Branch, B. Farrell's Residence, Cudahy, Wis. South Milwaukee, Odd Fellows' Hall.

Tuesday, Aug. 8th, 8:30 P. M. South Side Socialist Women's Branch, Al. Jaek's Hall, 6th ave. near Greenfield.

Wednesday, Aug. 9th, 8 P. M. 19th Ward, Ecksmann's Hall, 3170 Lisbon ave.

Thursday, Aug. 10th. 7th Ward, Locke's Hall, 594 4th st. 8th Ward, Mann's Hall, cor. 4th and Mineral sts. 10th Ward, Wiggins Hall, cor. 12th and Lee sts. 11th Ward, Bulgrian Hall, 9th ave. and Orchard st. 18th Ward, Bresemaster's Hall, 19th and Washington sts.

Friday, Aug. 11th, 8 P. M. 6th Ward, Locke's Hall, 594 4th st. 8th Ward, Mann's Hall, cor. 4th and Mineral sts. 10th Ward, Wiggins Hall, cor. 12th and Lee sts. 11th Ward, Bulgrian Hall, 9th ave. and Orchard st. 18th Ward, Bresemaster's Hall, 19th and Washington sts.

Saturday, Aug. 12th, 8 P. M. 12th Ward (Polish), Buech's Hall, 905 Clinton st.

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS LOW TOURISTS' RATES. Charlevoix and return, \$7.00, Petoskey and return \$7.00, Traverse City and return \$7.00, Mackinac Island and return \$9.00. Dock, 68 West Water St. Telephone Main 217.

Get a \$50.00 Sewing machine free. See our price offer elsewhere.

ACADEMY
THE COOL THEATRE
TEMPERATURE KEPT AT 64°

Five More Performances of Conan Doyle's Great Sherlock Holmes Play
THE SIGN OF THE FOUR.

Beginning Monday Evening, August 7.
H. V. ESMOND'S FOUR-ACT DRAMA

WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE
Introducing MISS ADELINE RAFFETTE as "FIRELY"

Prices: Every Evening, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 70.50, 71.00, 71.50, 72.00, 72.50, 73.00, 73.50, 74.00, 74.50, 75.00, 75.50, 76.00, 76.50, 77.00, 77.50, 78.00, 78.50, 79.00, 79.50, 80.00, 80.50, 81.00, 81.50, 82.00, 82.50, 83.00, 83.50, 84.00, 84.50, 85.00, 85.50, 86.00, 86.50, 87.00, 87.50, 88.00, 88.50, 89.00, 89.50, 90.00, 90.50, 91.00, 91.50, 92.00, 92.50, 93.00, 93.50, 94.00, 94.50, 95.00, 95.50, 96.00, 96.50, 97.00, 97.50, 98.00, 98.50, 99.00, 99.50, 100.00

Next Play—HEARTS COUrageous.

Waukesha Beach.
A Good Place to Spend your Sunday.

Grand Concert by Cull's Orchestra—Ball Game—Yacht Races—Excursions on Lake—Boating—Bathing—Fishing—Following the Crowd.

THEO. M. TOLL, Exec. Agent,
114 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.

\$1.00 TO CHICAGO.
Round Trip \$1.50.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS.

For Chicago and Racine, daily, 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
For St. Louis and Milwaukee, daily, except Monday and Saturday, 8 A. M.
For Milwaukee, Racine, and St. Louis, daily, except Monday and Saturday, 8 A. M.
For Racine, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, daily, except Monday and Saturday, 8 A. M.
For St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Racine, daily, except Monday and Saturday, 8 A. M.

Fish Creek, Sister Bay and Keshena, S. A. M.

DOCKS: Foot of Sycamore St., Tel. Main 985

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS

\$1.50 to Manistee and return
\$1.50 to Ludington and return
Saturday Nights at 6 o'clock

Docks 68 W. Water St. Phone Main 717.

75c BARRY LINE STEAMERS
Daily for Chicago at 8 p. m. FARE. Phone Main 521

HY. F. SCHMIDT'S HALL
Saloon, Sample and Wine Room
Hall for Parties, Weddings, Entertainments and Meetings.
Dancing every Saturday and Sunday Evenings
21st Ave. and Rogers St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE

500 pairs F. Mayer B. & S. Co. Oxfords, cloth and velvet top, patent and stock tips, \$2.00 values, at 98c a pair.

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We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

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Teeth Extracted ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger.

New Teeth, Test and finest Manufactured, \$8.00
Fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth, \$5.00
Fine Fillings a leading specialty.
We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and deceive nobody.

DR. YOUNG, 413-416 Gen. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Hours—8:30 to 9: Sunday, 9 to 12.
PHONE 8313 BLACK.
COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

WAY ON TOP THAT'S WHERE PUBLIC FAVOR HAS PLACED WIRTHWEIN'S Ice Cream

All up-to-date dealers sell it.
Ice Cream and Cake furnished for private parties and picnics.

L. WIRTHWEIN, 1623 Walnut St.
PHONE WEST 493.

Consult DR. I. GREENBERG
About Your Teeth and Eyes.
OPTICAL DEPT., Goodman's Dept. Store, 4th St. & 4th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GOOD ADVICE.
Purchase a House Safe of Hibbard & Richardson Co. and have your "Safety Deposit Box" at home.

A Warning to Advertisers!

At Wednesday's meeting of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council resolutions of denunciation of an advertising solicitor named E. C. Mattison were passed and a committee appointed to draft a circular to business men putting them on their guard with regard to the fellow. This was in a line with a policy the council adopted a year or so ago of driving out of the city the fellows who in the name of Labor hold up business men for all sorts of fake schemes. The city has been fairly well rid of them ever since, but a few of the more crafty ones have continued to ply their nefarious arts. Last year Mattison was employed to solicit advertisement for the Labor Day edition and given credentials from the Federated Trades Council. Suspicious finally became certainties when it was found that he had been holding back money and appropriating it to his own use, instead of making a proper accounting. Evidence was secured on which to base a criminal prosecution, but Mattison saved himself from prison by going to the firm (the Leidersdorf company, and others) and giving his note for the amounts he had misappropriated from them. Meantime, he cast about for a new scheme and finally—just think of it—rented a room and set himself up as the "Bureau of Investigation and Protection—Established for the Suppression of Fakirs and Grafters."!! Under the guise of furnishing business firms with secret information protecting them from grafters he prepared the field so that he himself could get busy. There are always some gudgeons among business men and he got some of them hooked.

Evidently Mattison's new field did not pan out very well, however, for when the Trades Council decided to again participate in a Labor Day edition of the HERALD this year, he seemed to think that the old game could be played over again and applied for the job of soliciting the advertisements. Know-

Social-Democratic Notes.

The next meeting of the Social-Democratic Women's Club of the West side will take place in West Park, on Thursday, August 10th. All members please meet at 2:30 P. M. in the vicinity of the boat house.

The newly organized Polish Literary Society, composed of members of the Social-Democratic party (South side branches) has arranged for a picnic at Hein's Grove, cor. of 29th and Lincoln aves., next Sunday, Aug. 6th.

Comrade Barkowski of Chicago will deliver the principal address in the afternoon in Polish. Admission to the park 15 cts. All the comrades and their friends are cordially invited.

The East Side Women's Club will hold their next meeting on the afternoon of Tuesday, Aug. 15th, at West Park. All members please take notice. Meeting to be called at 2:30 P. M. near Pavillion.

Following are the new officers: Pres., Mrs. J. Reisse; Secretary, Mrs. C. L. Wurdeman, Fin. Secretary, Mrs. C. Miller; Treasurer, Mrs. H. Taves; Trustee, Mrs. F. Locke.

The Sixth Ward branch, Milwaukee, has decided on November 19 as the date for its annual entertainment and ball at the Vorwaerts turn hall, Third and Reservoir avenue. Other branches and singing societies are urged to bear this in mind when arranging their own entertainments, so as not to conflict with the above date.

Comrade Wm. A. Arnold will speak at the corner of Grove and National ave., Saturday night, Aug. 5th.

Comrades Galbraicht and Poor will debate the question, Resolved That Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities is Beneficial to the People. Comrade G. H. Poor will take the affirmative and Comrade James Galbraicht the negative of the question. The debate will take place under the auspices of the Eight Ward Branch S. D. P., Friday, Aug. 11th, at Mann's Hall, corner of Fourth and Mineral sts. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Comrade E. T. Melms, county organizer of the Social-Democratic party, spoke to a large gathering at Monument Square, Racine, last Saturday night. He reports the movement in Racine in good working order, and says that a lot of literature was disposed of after the meeting.

Don't forget that the Jewish section of the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee have arranged for a monster basket picnic to be held at National Grove, corner of 37th and National ave., Sunday, Aug. 6th. Emil Seidel will deliver an address in English and Carl Kleist will speak in German.

The members of the Socialist home held a meeting at the home last Thursday evening.

Don't forget the 20th Ward Basket Picnic, Sunday, Aug. 13th, at Falk's Park, Hawley Road, one block south of the Blue Mound Road. Give them a boost, because the comrades of the 20th ward deserve it.

Hurry in those new subscriptions. If you get them in during July, August and September, you may win a prize.

The 8th Ward purchased some literature for free distribution this week. That ought to help some in that district.

Don't forget to send in a donation now and then on the City Organization Fund.

The County Central Committee will hold a meeting at Giljohann's Hall, 274 West Water st., Monday evening, Aug. 14th. The County Central Committee decided at their last meeting to hold only one meeting a month during the months of August and September. Thereafter, however, two meetings a month will be held, namely, the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month.

Comrade Melms will deliver an address at Whitewater, Wis., Saturday, Aug. 26th, under the auspices of the Whitewater Social-Democratic branch, which numbers about forty members.

The branches will get to work in their old-time form just as soon as cooler weather sets in.

With the Democratic and Republican pledges count for naught except to catch votes with, while on the other hand, principle once and for all time cuts the most important figure with the Social-Democratic party.

Attention is hereby called to the branches who are in the Lecture Circuit, if they will apply to the County Organizer for the names of the speakers and dates of their respective ward meetings, they can advertise the same by getting out cards and tacking them up in the various saloons, stores, etc. It will help to keep green the memory of those who are anxious to attend these meetings.

Academy.

Following the great Sherlock Holmes play by Canon Doyle, "The Sign of the Four," at the Academy, a pretty drama in four acts, by H. V. Esmond, will be given. In this play, "When We Were Twenty-one," Nat. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliot scored their greatest success. Next week will also introduce to the Academy patrons Miss Adeline Raffette, the new juvenile woman of the company. Miss Raffette will replace Miss Grace Rauworth who retires from the company this week. Miss Raffette will play the Firely



A. H. Van Buren who plays the "Imp" in "When We Were Twenty-one" at the Academy.

in "When We Were Twenty-one" and having had much experience in stock work she is sure to make the part stand out well. Miss Evelyn Vaughan will play Phyllis, and Mr. Baume will play the part originated by Nat. Goodwin, Dick Carewe. Mr. Van Buren will be the "Imp." "The Sign of the Four" will close a week of big business on Sunday night. There is therefore still a chance to see it.

Wisconsin Notes.

Alderman Seidel will speak in Kenosha tonight.

Alderman Melms addressed an open air meeting in Racine last Saturday. The Racine comrades intend to hold a street meeting every Saturday evening during the summer.

Two referendums are now before the comrades, the vote on the city constitution before the membership of Milwaukee County, and the so-called "Crestline" referendum before the membership of the entire state. Get out a strong vote on both these referendums, comrades. "Jay George" says that the Socialists do not care enough for party affairs to vote upon their own party referendums. Show him that this is not true of the Wisconsin Social-Democrats. Attend your next branch meeting and record your vote without fail.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF Union Barber Shops up-to-date.

- SEE THAT YOUR SHOP IS ON THE LIST.**
- WEST SIDE.**
Austermann, A., 530 rd St. cor Walnut St.
Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State Streets.
Belsner, J. C., 682 Seventh St.
Beyer, George, 175 11th St.
Bernier, Oscar, 1601 Vliet St.
Bethold, Chas., 488 11th St.
Boyd, E. H., 424 Grand Ave.
Bretzmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut St.
Detmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut St.
Eckert, J., 2221 Chestnut St.
Felscher, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.
Frank, Chas., 328 Chestnut St.
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry St.
Frye, M., 214 Sycamore St.
Hammer, E. C., 141 North Ave.
Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North Ave.
Herr, Henry, 1310 North Ave.
Hoffman, C. A., 1104 Wells St.
Holmes, Wm., Cor. 13th and Clybourn St.
Holszfel, G., 691 3rd St.
Holtzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago St.
Holtzhauser & Son, L. Union Depot.
Huter, Hans, 470 11th St.
Iine, J. C., 1930 Cherry St.
Kandell, W., 227 Walnut St.
Kasiner, Louis, 3027 Walnut St.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut St.
Lange, F., 251 Third St.
Laidgen, R., 625 Chestnut St.
Lewer, Geo., 691 3rd St.
Locher & Stiel, 106 Grand Ave.
Lutzberger, Peter, 910 Center St.
Lutz, H. C., 1235 Knickknack St.
Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore St.
Polanski, J., 614 35th St.
Reple, V., 1231 Chestnut St.
Schirer, Herman, 1205 Chestnut St.
Schmidt, John, 1908 Cherry St.
Sprink, John, 1441 Fond du Lac Ave.
Ullman, George, 2906 Lisbon Ave.
Weihausen, J. C., 443 3rd St.
Wittenberg, H., 165 Michigan Ave.
Zeldner, M. W., 80 10th St.
- EAST SIDE.**
Curtis, R. A., 703 Wisconsin St.
Grosche, F., 575 East Water St.
Holszfel, G., 691 3rd St.
Kleit, Edward, 706 Broadway.
Lass, August, 543 East Water St.
Logsdon, H., 165 Michigan St.
Schmidt, B., 685 Market St.
Triebe, Emil, St. Charles Hotel Barber shop.
- SOUTH SIDE.**
Abrecht, A., 419 Clinton St.
Bald, Chas., 307 Florida St.
Bauer, A., 416 National Ave.
Boos, Geo., 291 Grove St.
Brockmann, H., 604 11th St.
Brotherton, L., 722 National Ave.
Buckhardt, Emil, 350 National Ave.
Cunway & Cole, 1256 Florida St.
Dressen, Albert, 17 Lincoln Ave.
Frank, M., 682 3rd St.
Friedrich, A., 236 National Ave.
Gantz, J. A., 954 Knickknack Ave.
Gauer, J. M., 802 Knickknack Ave.
Hennig, A. C., 614 Michigan Ave.
Hilke, Ch., 283 Mitchell St.
Hoffmann, M. G., 310 Reed St.
Joggie, Joe, 872 Greenfield Ave.
Joers, R. A., 325 11th Ave.
Kammerer, Phillip, C., 452 Reed St.
Klemm, John, 611 Clinton St.
Lassner, Tony, 331 Clinton St.
Melnke, C., 3984 Grove St.
Perpich, S., 272 Reed St.
Peters, C., 1235 Knickknack Ave.
Seiff, W., 383 1st Ave.
Smith, William, 822 Knickknack Ave.
Thomas, G. C., 1235 Knickknack Ave.
Unger, T., 110 Clinton St.
View, J., 310 Florida St.
Werner, Edward, 673 Knickknack Ave.
Wischer, Wm., Packer Avenue.
- SOUTH MILWAUKEE, WIS.**
Clark, Sherman.
Iron Mountain, Wis.
Isolik, J. R.
Jendrich, A., HARTFORD, WIS.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The strike at the Harvester works in this city is still on. The men are out doing picket duty ever since Feb. 28.

The Machinists' strike at Corliss is typical of the classical labor battle. The striking men are living in tents—having been driven out of the company houses—and while they have rented the ground the company is egging the scabs on to acts of deprecation and to threats of demolishing the canvas domiciles. One scab brought suit for assault against a striker and the case was so clearly trumped up that when Bus. Agt. Wilson demanded a jury trial, the jury laughed the case out of court. The sheriff of Racine county (Emmett) has sent a deputy to the works who is boarded and fed by the company. The non-union men are, as is often the case, a hard lot, and one of them, a cook at the company boarding house, has just been found guilty of raping a young girl of Corliss.

Seven scabs complained to the company of receiving poor food and of having to sleep on the floor of the company hotel, but the company flatly refused to listen to them and as a result they quit and left the city. The chances now indicate that the strikers will win out.

Delegate Fischer misrepresented the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, which had honored him by sending him as its delegate to the state convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, by voting against a request that the A. F. of L. send a fraternal delegate to Germany as well as to England.

The county board, through one of its committees, has been trying to get the tract index in the register of deeds' office into modern shape and an expert indexer named Weeks, who has been doing this sort of work all over the country, and who will probably get the work to do, caused a public meeting to be held last Wednesday at the court house in order that anyone having fault to find with the proposed system might have full opportunity to be heard. Instead, however, of the meeting developing any tangible objection to the system proposed, it developed two very interesting things: That the local abstract trust was trying to defeat the improvement in various ways, and, secondly, that the Republican county committee wanted to have the work done under the supervision of non-experts for the political pap that could be made out of it, the work requiring quite a large number of copyists. County Chairman Lorenz and County Secy. Kelling were both on hand with their hammers, and the latter was even quoted as having said in almost so many words that he didn't want the work to get away from the Republican organization. Register of Deeds' Maas declared point blank that he would block the work of indexing by refusing to let the book go out of his office, but it became evident that the man back of him was Clerk of Courts Wieber, who is a part of the alleged court house

machine. The meeting cast an instructive illumination on the methods and crooks and turns that exist in the so-called public service where capitalist parties administer public business for sinister and party ends.

As Seen From The Gallery!

The principle of "do what and whom you can for gain" is responsible for the corruption in political as well as civic life.

The slough of corruption as exposed, by the present and former grand juries has tended to fill the honest worker with contempt for everything connected with a public office. And justly so.

Capitalism is running its course at a "mile a minute" rate. It has reached that stage of its course where its influence is nothing if not corrupting. And nowhere has this corruption been more in evidence than in politics. Whatever is to come, this much is plain—politics must go! And with politics the politician also!

The workers of all types look at every official in public life with suspicion, mingled with a feeling of contempt. The first thing that the Socialists must do, is to regain the confidence and respect of the people for their elected representatives.

Frequently some gawky newspaper writer aims a derisive remark at the grammar or style of speech of one of the workingmen representatives in the council. Perhaps some of these do not use good English. Be that as it may, so much is true: The mistakes made in manner or style of speech by these aldermen have not cost the city a single cent. The real and costly mistakes that have been made are those made by learned and glib-tongued lawyers and others. Not in speech, but in the squandering of money, the grants of valuable franchises, the mal-administration of public institutions, etc. Where is the builder that could not have been able to predict the settling of the walls of the garbage plant?

The politician must go and be replaced by men from the factory, shop and scaffold!

Politics must go and economics take its place!

Gallery God.

Campaign and Organization Funds.

East Side Women's Club	\$1.00
Headqs. Sale of Campaign knives	2.00
Carival Committee	17.34
Hunger	1.75
Mariette	3.90
Globe Headqs.	1.45
Fred. Krauer	1.20
23rd Ward Branch	2.00
Ed. Zinn	.80
11th Ward Branch	2.00
Globe Headqs.	.36
Total	\$32.70

DETROIT AND RETURN \$5.00.
Only \$3.00 via Pere Marquette Line Steamers to Detroit and return, August 17th, good to return on or before August 28th. Dock 68 West Water street. Telephone Main 717.

Look for the advertisement of our big three months subscription contest. Better still—go into it and win a prize.

Printing Plant Fund.

Previously reported	\$789.95
E. R. Evans	2.00
F. A., per J. H.	10.00
A. A. Ten Eyck	1.00
S. A. Langer	.50
Emil Weigel	.50
Jos. Bauman	.50
Nick Weber	1.00
Otto Dameran	1.00
R. M.	.75
Wm. Mackay	1.00
H. B. Miller	2.00
Chas. Zimbel	.40
Total	\$810.25

Preliminary Notice.

Unions and branches please take notice that the Liedertafel Hall has been rented by the Social-Democratic party for a big Fair to be held for one week from Feb. 12th to 18th, 1906. In making dates for entertainments etc. please bear in mind the time of the Fair.

State Organization Fund.

W. E. Middleton, punch card	\$1.55
1 of Kenosha	1.00
Ernst Radtke	1.00
John H. Severin	.75

VACATION TRIPS.

Charlevoix, Petoskey, Traverse City and return \$7.00, Mackinac City and return \$8.00, Mackinac Island and return \$9.00, via Pere Marquette Line steamers. Dock, 68 West Water St. Telephone Main 717.

WONDERLAND EXTRA!

NEXT WEEK COM. TOMORROW AFTERNOON 2:30 ON THE PLAZA STAGE

Every Afternoon and Evening

La Belle Unita and Paul
Aerialistic Twirling and Sensational Gymnastics.

THE GEROMES
Artistic Reproduction of Ancient Statuary.

THE FLOODS
And their Trained Dog TRIXIE—Novelty Artists Supreme.

CLAUDER'S BAND
Ragtime Concerts Thursday and Saturday.

\$1,000 DISPLAY PAIN'S FIREWORKS
Tuesday and Friday Evenings.

BUMP THE BUMPS FREE—DANCING Every Afternoon & Evening—MUSIC BY CLAUDER—Admission 10c. Children 5c. All Cars Run Direct to Wonderland.

Mid-Summer Water Carnival
Aug. 14 to 19 inclusive (Governed by A. A. U. Rules.)
50 YARD DASH, Class A. (Under 16 years)
50 YARD DASH, Class B. (Over 16 years)
50 YARD TUB RACE (Open)
50 YARD DUCK RACE (Open)
Relay Races, Diving and Other Aquatic Sports

SPECIAL
Gorgeous Display of **PAIN'S WATER FIREWORKS**
Spectacular Colored Illuminations Every Night.

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

GIVEN BY THE

UNITED BREWERY WORKER'S UNIONS OF MILWAUKEE

AT SCHLITZ PARK,

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1905.

Athletic Games for Children and Adults.

ADMISSION TO PARK AND BALL ONLY 10 CENTS.

Music by Franz Mayr's Military Band.

SAWS THAT SAW.

The best kind you ever saw. Call on us and let us show you their merits and good quality. We carry a complete line of Atkin's, Disston's, Bishop's and Simond's Saws. All Union Made and fully guaranteed. Prices from 35c to \$3.50.

WE ALSO CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF

Carpenter's, Geopel's, Mason's and Mechanic's Tools.

OUR GUARANTEE: A NEW TOOL FOR EVERY ONE THAT IS NOT SATISFACTORY.

Marschalck & Weiss,
1117 VLIET STREET.

HARDWARE, STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. BUILDERS' HARDWARE and SUPPLIES a Specialty.
TELEPHONE MAIN 813.

Opening Sale at My New Store

481 THIRD STREET, Corner Cherry,

BICYCLES, RACYCLES and PHONOGRAPHS

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.

A large assortment of Second-Hand Bicycles. All kinds of Tires, Coaster Brakes, Pedals, Saddles, Handle Bars, etc. REPAIR PARTS FOR ALL MAKES OF BICYCLES.

We also carry now a Full Line of Automobile Supplies.

WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF BICYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE MERCHANDISE IN THE CITY.

PRICES POSITIVELY THE LOWEST. **JOS. SCHOSTAK.**
PHONE WHITE 9025. Open Evenings 6:30 to 9:00, Sundays 10:00 to 12:00

Entertainment for all Occasions

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

\$1.00 A WEEK

Geo. H. Eichholz, 1340 Fond du Lac Ave.