

TENTH
YEAR

No. 19

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

WHOLE
NO.

475

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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COCKROACH PAVEMENTS VS. SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

By Victor L. Berger.

THERE is a general ordinance in Milwaukee, passed some years ago, forbidding the further laying of wooden pavements in the city.

Wooden pavements are above all things very unsanitary. They virtually begin to rot almost the very moment they are laid. They bear the infectious germs of many diseases. Typhoid and scarlet fever and many other deadly maladies lurk in the wooden pavement.

The urine of horses gathers under the blocks, and the heat of the sun develops dangerous gases. The upper layer of the pavement and the manure form a filthy "olla putrida"—just as dangerous to the eyes and the lungs when it is dry, as disgusting when it is wet.

Besides, wooden pavements are expensive.

It is true that the cheapest kind of wooden blocks cost only \$1.37 the front foot. But the resistance of wood for pavements is very small as compared with brick or stone. Every wooden block is of varying hardness. It will wear unevenly. In the soft parts there are holes in a very short time, while the harder parts form humps.

Therefore, in all European cities, and even in Russia, a country where lumber is very much cheaper than in America, wooden pavements are discarded. In Germany, Austria, France and Italy they are not used at all, although Germany and Austria have very wide and extensive forests.

Whenever cheap pavements are wanted in the cities of the old world—and they are usually much better paved than the average American city—round cobble stones ("hard heads" or "niggerheads" as we call them in this country) are used extensively. Here they are only used in alleys, but they are laid very carefully.

Of late, iron bricks or so-called blue bricks, have been used in many European towns, especially in England. The work is mostly done by the cities directly—and thus the profits of the contractor and a great deal of fraud are avoided.

We might well follow that example.

Free drinks and plenty of cigars and the united efforts of the self-satisfied business men of the Tenth ward, elected as alderman the owner of a little "Jungle" in that ward, a certain Valentine Gerhardt. By selling some of the wieners of the Chicago packing houses and making a still cheaper quality of his own, this man has succeeded in acquiring a property of 150 feet on Fond du Lac avenue.

He now feels that he is a "desirable citizen." Fond du Lac Avenue needs paving. According to the general ordinance he would have to lay a brick pavement there at the price of \$2.30 per front foot, while wooden blocks would only cost \$1.37.

Furthermore, the brick pavement would be assessed against his property, while the wooden pavement would come out of the repair fund, and the people of the entire ward would pay for his pavement.

And while Mr. Gerhardt makes profit enough on his wieners—wursts so that he might well afford to pay for the pavement in front of his jungle, yet true to his cockroach boss instinct, he prefers that the other people in the ward should pay it for him.

And there are some more cockroach business men of the same type in the Tenth ward. So it was easy enough for Mr. Gerhardt to get up a "sentiment" among them for paving Fond du Lac Avenue with wooden blocks instead of bricks.

And with the help of his Republican and Democratic brothers in the common council—by swapping votes—and by voting for one crooked measure and trading for another—Mr. Gerhardt succeeded in suspending the general ordinance for the special benefit of the cockroaches on Fond du Lac avenue.

Gerhardt gloats over his victory. And the *Free Press* hopes to knock out Social-Democracy with wooden pavement.

But Mr. Gerhardt did not gain his point by his ability, because he has none. He is ignorant. He can not express himself either in the English or the German language with any degree of accuracy. He simply employed the methods of the huckster, to which he was accustomed in his business, in the common council. But he was in favor of rottenness, and so he won.

But the permission for the use of wooden blocks on Fond du Lac avenue means a big step backward.

We have heard so much about a "greater Milwaukee" and a more beautiful Milwaukee, but here we are going back to the rottenest and ugliest and most unsanitary pavement—to a pavement which is the joy of the lumberman, the contractor and the undertaker.

Besides, in this case it is a dishonest pavement. A few denizens of Teutonia avenue also wanted a dispensation to pave their street with cedar blocks. But a committee was appointed to investigate, of which ex-Mayor Rauschenberger was a member. Rauschenberger is not a Social-Democrat, but at least is a broad-minded citizen. The committee reported not only against the wooden pavement, but in favor of a bituminous pavement, which is even more expensive than bricks. They decided that the best is the cheapest.

Now, if Fond du Lac avenue is to be paved with cedar blocks, these citizens will also have the pleasure of helping to pay for the pavement on Fond du Lac avenue besides, because wooden pavements are charged against the ward fund.

And what is of even greater importance, the decision of the common council means that we consider the temporary saving of a few paltry dollars to Mr. Valentine Gerhardt and other cockroach business men as of greater importance than the health of the working men and their wives and children who live in the neighborhood.

But the politicians, hucksters and "business men" owning property on the upper end of Fond du Lac avenue in the Twentieth and Twenty-second wards, seeing the great victory of their confere, Alderman Gerhardt, in the Tenth ward, now also demand that their part of the street shall be paved with wood. They want also to graft on the working men who own little houses on the side streets.

But their aldermen, being Social-Democrats, believe in representing men, and not "business"—believe in honesty and not in graft. The Social-Democrats refused to heed the demand for the graft.

Thirty "owners" of the Twenty-second ward, among them the "Dahlmann estate," therefore asked Gerhardt to represent them in the common council, and to ask for a permit to graft on their fellow citizens, since their own aldermen refused that honor.

And the cheap politician who wrote the petition even went so far as to declare: "We have petitioned the representatives of the Twenty-second ward without avail. It is known that these gentlemen champion the principles of the initiative and referendum. But it would seem as if these principles in their esteem were mere abstractions or, at best, for use in cases which they select and when they elect."

Great Scott! What an idea the signers of this petition must have of the referendum! Do they mean that only the dollars and cents are to be counted at the referendum? Or will they permit to count the voters? If dollars and cents only are to count, then the "Dahlmann estate" alone will have more weight than all the citizens of the Twenty-second ward.

We Social-Democrats are not a bit afraid of the result of any referendum, if one is taken. In a referendum the Dahlmann estate would have no vote, but the citizens of the ward, house owners and others at whose expense the Dahlmann estate wants to graft on the ward fund, will have thousands of votes.

The cockroach business man may own and rent five or six houses on Fond du Lac avenue, but he would have only one vote, while his tenants may have a dozen votes and more.

Some of these preachers better sharpen up a bit. Labor is advancing faster than they are. The Labor Day sermons that used to be preached are only laughed at by labor now.

When you see an editorial in a capitalist paper headed Labor day, you can tell beforehand just what it is going to say. Capitalist Labor day dope is always capitalist Labor Day dope.

The millionaire may be a workman according to your way of looking at it, Mr. Hearst, but we notice that he does not ask for a place in the Labor Day parades. Marching would be too much like work, and he doesn't hanker after work.

But it may be ventured that the untruths of the "nature fakirs" really do the denizens of the forest less injury than the blood-spattering bullets of the president who sets himself up as the protector of the good name of the animals, at a presidential rate per line for good magazine "copy."

There's been uneasiness in Toledo. Some gentlemen were convicted of violating the anti-trust law and a joking Texas paper pretended to be worried for fear the "gents" would actually get into jail and reach the common crooks more dangerous ways of crookedness. But we haven't heard of their going to jail yet, so the common crooks are probably still uncontaminated.

The telegraphers demand a 15 per cent increase, an eight-hour day, abolition of the blacklist, and a legal assurance of immunity from such treatment as the companies have accorded them in the past. They are forced to work exhausting hours, and their pay is not at all commensurate with the skill of their work. While they have a powerful corporation to fight, their fight thus far has showed wonderful staying powers and the fact of an undoubted and long standing list of grievances. It is a case of the worm turning.

The capitalist press seem to have seized on a, to them, rich morsel in the case of a man named Earle, an artist and "Socialist," who so far as a newspaper straining after sensations can be believed, discovered after being married some time that he really loved another woman, whom he says was intended for him by fate before either of them were born—this sort of a claim is supposed to emanate from a Socialist! As a matter of fact the man Earle is unknown to the Socialist movement, if indeed he is not entirely a capitalist press invention.

The doubter, the man who shakes his head and says that Socialism is not coming, has an awkward time of it these days. All about us are the evidences of the working of the new principle. Just the other day the governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts appointed a commission to investigate a plan for state pensions for persons over 65 years of age, and this was done in accordance with legislative action had some time before. It is things such as this that show the direction in which we are tending, that show how the old ideals are passing by and the new coming to the fore.

Tammany hall must be uneasy over the Socialist agitation, for its waukee protection against the germs of typhoid and scarlet fever. They are entitled to be protected against pneumonia and all kinds of pulmonary diseases.

The Dahlmann estate does not care. The cockroach business men who own the houses on Fond du Lac avenue do not care. And Valentine Gerhardt does not care.

And we dare say that Uncle Isaac Stephenson, who sells cedar for cedar blocks, and who owns the *Free Press*, does not care how many proletarians become diseased. And the editors of the *Free Press* do not care. And George Brumder, the owner of the *Germania* and *Herold*, who also owns extensive cedar swamps up north, does not care.

And that is one of the reasons why these papers are so strongly in favor of wooden pavements. The other reason is that they are in favor of political rottenness and graft in every way, and opposed to progress, purity and the Social-Democratic party.

But the organized working class of Milwaukee does care. And if the old parties want to make rotten pavements versus sanitary pavements and Social-Democracy one of the issues at the next election, we are ready.

poice have been unusually active lately in breaking up Socialist street meetings. Our comrades have faced the music like martyrs, and after a lot of them had been arrested and it was plain that others would step into their places as fast as required, the joke began to be on the officials. The Socialists are now fighting the matter in the courts, with some prospect of securing their rights under the constitutional guaranty of free speech. Some idea of the magnitude of the persecution may be had from the fact that on one evening alone thirty-one Socialists were locked up.

"We, who believe in the study of nature, feel that a real knowledge and appreciation of wild things, of trees, flowers, birds, and of the grim and crafty creatures of the wilderness, give an added beauty and health to life." So says President Roosevelt in his attack on the alleged nature fakirs. But as all accounts seem to agree that the president's interest in wild creatures is the same interest the fox has for the fluttering and defenseless bird into which it sinks its dripping tusks, there will be those who will accuse the president of hypocrisy. The president's pretensions to love for the wild animals is about as suspicious as his declarations of love for the working class.

Comrade Harry Quelch, editor of the *London Justice*, the organ of the Social-Democratic Federation of England, characterized the Peace congress as a "thieves' supper," in his speech at the international Socialist congress at Stuttgart, and the authorities promptly notified him that he must get out of the country unless he took it back. He refused, and the government sent a uniformed escort to be sure that he took the first train out. The town turned out to also participate in the escort and there were cheers every step of the way, and Quelch was assured that the populace regarded him with favor if the "government" did not. Quelch said in his "thieves' supper" speech that the governments were assembled at the Hague to find ways of agreement by which murder and exploitation of the world could be carried on as cheap as possible, which was surely a center shot, for the idea of the peace congress grew out of the complaint that wars had grown to be too expensive. The consideration was money, not human lives.

A capitalistic cable dispatch to the American capitalist newspapers says that England is in an anti-Socialist panic. This is, of course, a stretching of the facts, but there may really be some grounds for the report. The fact that Socialism has invaded the house of parliament, that it has just carried two parliamentary districts in bye-elections, when no one suspected that it would, and that the Socialistic demand for justice to the workers is now being voiced and fenced within the great law making body, these must naturally be a little disquieting to the lords and ladies and highnesses, and graces and eminences who have been bred to believe that they are the superior clay of earth and that the class that smells of honest sweat are simply the beasts of burden provided by an all wise providence for the pleasure and the support of the aforesaid lords, ladies, highnesses and eminences. It

There is one advantage of getting exchanges from all over the world. It enables a person, for instance, to realize how universal is medical fakirism. We get a little balm for our feeling of outrage that some American Socialist papers are content to let the patent dopes make game of their readers, by finding that the same evil exists among some Socialist papers of the antipodes. Thus we pick up the *Cape Socialist* of Capetown, Africa, and find that Dr. Billiam's Pink Pills for Pale Pimples does not confine its graft to this country alone. Then in the *Worker*, of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, we come upon the familiar figure of the consumption cure fakir from Kalamazoo, Michigan, pointing at the reader with his itching hand extended, just as he does in our own capitalist Sunday papers. The world is his country to catch dupes in, and Australia seems to have dupes aplenty, too, for he has a branch in Sydney. Then there is Doan's Shiver Pills, and so on. Let us see if the Socialist press cannot cut off a little of this internationalism of the medical harpy at least!

Comrade Otto Mack, formerly of Milwaukee but now a resident of Germany, sends us a photograph of the international Socialist congress, in session at Stuttgart. Comrade Mack had the British and American delegates under his charge as a voluntary guide during the congress, and made it easy for them to see all points of interest.

Victor L. Berger

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION in MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee: Labor day was celebrated Monday with becoming eclat and show of "hands." A grand parade was held from the center of the city to Pabst park, in which the organized workers proudly stepped to the strains of Marschelles and other inspiring music. Pabst park is a big park, but it was crowded almost from the moment the paraders reached it, just before noon to the approach of the midnight hour. In the afternoon Comrade John M. O'Neill,

editor of the *Workers' Magazine*, of Denver, made the address of the day and held a large mass of people by his eloquence and his appeals for brotherhood and labor emancipation. The weather was ideal. The parade started promptly at 10:30, headed by the grand marshal, Business Agent Fred Heise, of the Plumbers and the directory of the Trades Council. The spectators were massed at every point of vantage, the shipping yards of Pabst Brewing company on lower Third street, and the large time of

freight cars, furnishing especially favorable seats for a large number. The marshals consisted of Fred Heise for the first division, in which a place of honor was given to the striking telegraphers; Fred W. Wilson for the second division, made up principally of the metal trades; Joseph Britt of the third division, made up of the building trades; John Rader, of the fourth division, composed of brewery unions; and Frank E. Neumann for the fifth division, composed of the

WE WANT TO KNOW—AND HAVE THE RIGHT TO KNOW

By Victor L. Berger.

OUR party is pre-eminently the organization of the proletariat. This means that it is pre-eminently the champion of the "under dog."

This is a part of our immediate work.

The under-dog, whoever he may be or wherever he may be—and whether belonging to our party or not—can come to us and to our representatives and say, "I am downtrodden. I am oppressed. Help me as much as you can. See to it that I get a square deal."

And he is no Social-Democrat who refuses to see that the poor under-dog gets a square deal.

The Social-Democratic party is the political expression of the wage workers, of the workers for wages, even when they call their wages salary.

And since no other political organization depends upon general education and general enlightenment for its very existence and for its progress to such degree as our party—we have to take particular interest in the schools.

We are interested in the school children, in the school teachers, in the school books, in the school buildings. In short, in everything that pertains to the schools.

And the old Roman adage—"Whom the gods hate, him they make a pedagogue"—still holds good today.

The teachers are shamefully underpaid. The average man in every organized trade is getting better wages than the average school teacher. The only position in the public schools which is fairly paid is that of the principal.

When I speak of the meagerness of the teachers' remuneration, I have also to except the superintendents, and particularly, in Milwaukee, that great man, Carrol G. Pearse.

Mr. Pearse gets \$6,000 a year. He gets \$1,000 more than the governor of Wisconsin, \$2,000 more than the mayor of Milwaukee, \$3,000 more than the president of the state university, and over thirteen times as much as the poor teacher who begins to take a class in the public schools of Milwaukee city.

Not that I would begrudge Mr. Pearse's salary. I know he needs the money, and the "doodle book" proves it. But I am of the opinion that if there were salaries to be raised, the directors ought to have raised the salaries of the poor teachers first, who get only \$450 a year.

Nor has Mr. Pearse accomplished any great wonders so far. Our schools are surely not better than they were three years ago when he arrived. Some say they are worse. The only change that has been noticed is that the poor teachers seem to be more downtrodden than ever before, and more afraid of letting anybody know that they are on earth.

And the ravages of the various book trusts—the Independent companies as well as the American book company—are felt in about the same way as before, as every parent who has had occasion to buy books for his little ones during the past week will readily affirm.

Only for one thing we shall have to give Mr. Pearse credit.

Every school superintendent, by virtue of his office, must of course, be more or less politic. But we never have had as *politician* in the office of school superintendent as we have in Mr. Carrol G. Pearse. His work in Madison on the school board bills showed it. With the acute scent of a stag-hound, he very soon found the political gang with which it was most profitable to tie up. And he very soon became a Half-Breed of the 33d degree. Although a superintendent of the public schools, he plugged for that great lumbe gatherer, Uncle Ike Stephenson, for United States senator.

This was Pearse's only great deed.

But he immortalized himself twice in a smaller way.

He reduced Principal Lau of the Thirteenth district school to the position of German teacher, after a service of over forty years as principal and two years as superintendent of Milwaukee public schools. And he reduced Principal Tiefenthaler also to the position of teacher of German, after a service of thirty-six years in the public schools, during twenty-one of which he served as principal.

And this, by the way, also shows the high opinion and the high regard which Superintendent Pearse has for German instruction—he puts teachers on that "job" of whom he thinks they are good for nothing else.

Lau, being about seventy-five years old, submitted without a struggle. But Tiefenthaler, being a man in the best years of his life, wanted to know the reason. He received very scant courtesy from the old school board, which was entirely dominated by Carrol G. Pearse.

But in the new board the Social-Democrats are stronger, and upon motion of Director Albert J. Welch, Mr. Tiefenthaler has been finally granted a hearing and Mr. Pearse has been instructed to file his charges against Mr. Tiefenthaler.

Until now, Mr. Pearse had set himself upon a very high horse.

He simply declared that Tiefenthaler had no rights in the premises at all, because at the end of every year his term expired simply by the fact of his not being reappointed by Mr. Pearse, and that filing of charges or any hearing was unnecessary—although Mr. Pearse, by appointing Mr. Tiefenthaler as special teacher of German, thereby himself acknowledged that Tiefenthaler was a fit person to teach in the public schools.

On the other hand, Mr. Tiefenthaler says:

"It is not strange that my utter incapacity did not come to light until the appearance of Mr. Pearse, under whom I have had the pleasure of serving a little more than two years, while I worked as a principal under and with Superintendents Anderson, Beckham and Siefert for nineteen years."

"Admitting for argument's sake that the superintendent's statements be true, would not my thirty-six years of faithful service entitle me to a word of warning, of admonishment, of criticism from the superintendent or his assistants? Should I not have been told to mend my ways? But, neither Supt. Pearse during his two years of office, nor his assistants, ever uttered one word indicating that all was not right."

Whatever the case may be, it is clear that Tiefenthaler is at least entitled to a hearing. The citizens of Milwaukee, who are the employers of both Mr. Tiefenthaler and Mr. Pearse, are entitled to know why Mr. Pearse has discharged Mr. Tiefenthaler.

And I want it understood very plainly, that although Mr. Pearse is getting \$6,000 a year and Mr. Tiefenthaler was getting only \$2,000, not Mr. Pearse, but the city of Milwaukee, is the employer of Mr. Tiefenthaler.

Even the school directors are not the employers. They are only our agents. And in any case when the people want to know the facts, the school directors are in duty bound to give these facts. If they cannot, or in case they will not, the people, the electors of Milwaukee will see to it that other men shall be put in their places who will know their duty and fulfill it. This is the last school board in Milwaukee that has ever been "appointed."

Now, with all this, of course, I do not claim to know whether Tiefenthaler was a good principal or not. The charges and the investigation ought to show.

If Mr. Tiefenthaler has done his duty, he ought to be reinstated in spite of Mr. Pearse. If Mr. Tiefenthaler is not capable of filling the position, then, of course, he ought not to be reinstated.

But we want daylight on the matter.

Victor L. Berger

THE KEY MEN'S FINE FIGHT!

THE SOLIDARITY OF THE MEN IS INSPIRING.

The Grand Secretary-Treasurer Tells of the Efforts of the Companies to Mislead the Public. Ninety-five per cent of the Telegraphers of the Country are on Strike and Standing Firm as Gibraltar.

St. Louis, Mo.—In a newspaper interview, L. W. Quick, grand secretary-treasurer of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers says: "To one who is more or less familiar with strikes it would seem that the present situation must be entirely satisfactory to the strikers."

In the first place, when the strike occurred the walkout was practically complete throughout the country. Second, there have been no desertions in the ranks of the strikers of any consequence in any section of the country; in fact, when the length of time elapsing since the strike was called and the number of men involved is taken into consideration, I believe it can be said to the credit of the commercial telegraphers that there have been fewer desertions than in any other movement of this character that has taken place in this country.

Third, the telegraph companies have been utterly unable to fill the strikers' places, regardless of all claims to the contrary.

Of course the visit of the newspaper reporters to the main operating room of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which took place yesterday, and which was arranged twenty-four hours prior to that time, does not fool any one who is familiar with the situation. It is generally understood by the knowing ones that the 24 hours elapsing between the time the invitation was given and the time the visit occurred was consumed in "arranging" for that visit by bringing up the check clerks and other employees of the company in other departments to occupy the chairs in the operating room during that visit so as to endeavor to convey the impression that there was a force of telegraphers at work.

The visitors were informed that business was "well up" and as an evidence of this fact attention was called to the message hooks on the various tables, which were nearly clear.

This morning I received information from unquestionable authority, in fact, it came from one who is now employed in the Western

Union Telegraph Company's office, that as late as 10 p. m. Monday night they were still busy on the much heralded Barclay system, endeavoring to clear up Saturday's business. It is quite significant that when the newspaper reporters visited the office Monday afternoon none of this business was in sight.

Another significant feature in connection with the present strike is the strenuous efforts being made by the management to secure telegraphers, offers of \$150 per month are being freely made to the old men as an inducement for them to return to work; these offers have been made indiscriminately, many of them being made to telegraphers who prior to the strike were only receiving \$40 to \$50 per month. None of these offers have been accepted by the men.

Great credit is due the strikers for the orderly manner in which they have conducted themselves during the strike, as no semblance of disorder of any kind has occurred. It is unfortunate that the companies have not been as fair in their dealings with their former employees, but possibly the fact that they were so hard-pressed for help has induced them to resort to measures that would not be resorted to in other times. I refer particularly to the visit of a certain "spotter" to the headquarters of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, who worked very energetically among the strikers, endeavoring to incite them to engage in disorders, such as tampering with wires, etc. He did not succeed in his efforts, however, as the strikers were not men of that caliber.

Another case that might be cited wherein the company apparently endeavored to take unfair advantage of the strikers was the giving out of a story, which was published a few days since, regarding a pistol shot that was alleged to have been fired into the operating room of the Western Union Telegraph Company from an adjoining building. There were, I am told, something like 60 workmen employed on the floor of the adjoining building, from which it was alleged the shot was fired, and none of them heard it. A police investigation of the affair demonstrated the fact that the incident did not take place, and it can only be inferred that this story was started for the purpose of endeavoring to prejudice the public against the strikers.

The situation briefly stated, as I see it, is that something like 95 per cent of the commercial telegraphers of the country are on strike and that their places cannot be filled because there is no available material with which to fill them; therefore, if the commercial telegraph business of the country is to be handled it will be necessary for the commercial telegraph companies to make a settlement with those who are now on strike in order to induce them to return to the positions vacated by them, and I am satisfied that they will never return until a satisfactory settlement is made.

Organized labor in this country will supply the strikers with sufficient funds to enable them to continue the strike until their just demands are granted.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

When Ordering Suits Demand This Label



FREE, SANITARY SHOPS

As to Labor and Capital.

Why the Talk of Harmony is the Purest Buncombe.

By Daniel KISSAM Young.

E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and immigration of South Carolina, in his recent speech said: "The hour has come for the American manufacturer and the American laborer to join hands and eliminate the political demagogue whose mission in life seems to be to array labor against capital."

If Mr. Watson is talking for "buncombe" there is nothing to be said, but if he really means what he says above he shows great ignorance of present conditions and what he does not know about political economy would fill a Carnegie library.

The class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class is as capable of demonstration as is a problem in geometry. The interests of the two classes are diametrically opposed and, under our present system, can never "join hands." Let us demonstrate this mathematically:

Figure A.

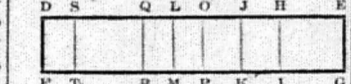


Figure B.

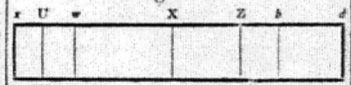
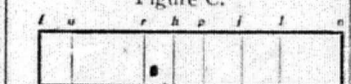


Figure C.



In figure A let the rectangle DFGH represent any product—wheat, corn, cotton, iron, leather, in fact, anything that is produced by wage labor. The whole product must be divided into several parts. First is the part HIGE, which represents the reproduction of the raw material, which must appear in the new material produced before any new wealth is created. Second is the part JKIH, which represents the reproduction of the wear and tear of the machines, which must be reproduced in the new material before any new wealth is produced.

The balance of the rectangle DFGH is divided into two parts. One part, LMKJ, is the part that labor receives for producing the entire rectangle DFGH. The other part, DFML, goes to the owner of the machine. In money, according to the census of 1900, the part DFKJ, which the average worker produces in a year. The part LMKJ, which he receives in wages, is represented by \$437, the average wage paid to the laborer. The worker therefore receives about one-fifth of what he produces.

Now it is manifestly to the interest of the worker to push the line LM in the direction of the line QR, because he might then receive \$500 in wages, but that would leave the owner only \$1,051, instead of \$2,014 which he receives at present. It is also manifestly to the interest of the owner to push the line LM in the direction of the line OP, because then he might have to pay the worker only \$400 in wages and retain \$2,051 for himself.

So that it is to the interest of each class to "do up" the other class, and they might "join hands" in the same way that two of war teams might "join hands," each trying to pull the other fellow over the line. The "interests of labor and capital are identical" in the same way that the interests of two cats with their tails tied together over the clothes line are identical, i. e. each is trying to make hiddle strings of the other.

It is also manifest that so long as one class owns but does not work, and the other class works but does not own, this war can never

be stopped except by the extinction of one class or the other. Suppose the owning class is pushed by the working class to the line ST. The struggle will still continue, for the capitalist class will try to push the line toward QR and the working class will try to push it toward DF (which the working class is at present). As it is manifestly impossible that the line can be pushed to JK by the capitalist class, for in that event the working class is the only class that can by any possibility be extinguished, and this can only be done by pushing the line LM out to the end of the rectangle to DF and the worker securing the full product of his labor. This, of course, means that the worker must own the machine and work for himself instead of for wages—in other words, that we must have the co-operative republic advocated by the Socialist.

Now turn our attention to Figure B. Let the rectangle UVed represent a ten-hour day's labor. This must also be divided into several parts. The first part, becd, represents the first hour which is employed in reproducing the raw material, which must appear in the new material before any new wealth is created. The second part, or hour, Zabc, is the time required to reproduce the wear and tear of the machine, which must reappear in the new material before any new wealth is produced. The third part, XYad, represents the two hours in which the worker earns his wages. Now the worker has reproduced the raw material and the wear and tear of the machine, and has earned his wages, all in four hours, and it is therefore time for him to take his hat off the hook and go home, but the capitalist says he must continue to work six hours more, for which he receives absolutely no payment in any form. He is therefore robbed of \$2,014 by the first diagram and of six hours' work by the second diagram.

Now in the second diagram (figure B) the class struggle is transferred to the line UV. It is to the interest of the capitalist class to push the line out to xy, as then the capitalist will get an eleven-hour working day and get seven hours' work for nothing, while it is to the interest of the working class to push the line to xy and make the working day nine hours, because then they will be compelled to give up only five hours' labor for nothing. So that in the working day, as well as in the product in dollars, the "interests of the capitalist and the worker are identical" in the same way that the interests of two tigers are identical, i. e. each to eat up the other. And the only way that this war can be settled is by the worker working the whole day for himself, which means that

he must own the machine and must have the co-operative republic advocated by the Socialist.

We will now turn our attention to figure C and let the entire rectangle fgon represent the product of the worker—say ten pairs of shoes, or ten hats, or ten of any commodity. The part lmon represents the production of the raw material, we will call it one pair of shoes. The part jkml represents the reproduction of the wear and tear of the machines. Thus far no new wealth has been produced. The part hiki represents, say two pairs of shoes which the worker receives for producing the ten pairs. The part ghil represents, say six pairs of shoes which go to the capitalist owner, who may not know anything about the manufacture of shoes, as he may indeed be in the insane asylum or in jail, but he owns the stock or the bonds. The class struggle is here again at the line hi. The worker's interest is to push the line toward rs, because then he would get three pairs of shoes for himself out of the ten he has produced. The interest of the capitalist is to push the line hi toward pg, for then he would get seven pairs of shoes instead of six out of every ten. It is evident that the capitalist cannot push the line as far as jk, for then the worker would get no return for his labor and could not exist. It is also evident that the class war can never cease, even if the worker pushes his share over to the line ut and gets, say nine pairs of shoes out of the ten; seven for himself and two to replace the raw material and wear and tear of machines. The class war, therefore, can never cease until the worker gets the entire eight pairs of shoes which represent the new wealth produced. To do that the worker must own the machine and we must have the co-operative republic advocated by the Socialist.

The only way, therefore, that the manufacturer and laborer can "join hands" is in the same way as two wrestlers join hands for the purpose of each throwing the other. "The interests of labor and capital are identical" in the same way that the interests of two prize fighters are identical, i. e. each to pound the life out of the other.

So that it is not the "political demagogue" who "arrays labor against capital," but it is the robbery inherent in the capitalist system. It is the capitalist system that has divided the world into the robbers and the robbed. The "political demagogue" did not make this division of classes. He merely points out the fact that it exists. For the capitalist class to cry "political demagogue" is like the highwayman complaining of the policeman who shouts "look out" before the highwayman has the chance to sandbag his victim.

Narberth, Pa.

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have

come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent on itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. Under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the laborer of the working class produces above subsistence wages. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-DEMOCRACY comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depends. It demands that the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II. As an American Social-DEMOCRATIC party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-DEMOCRACY as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-DEMOCRATS of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world are divided by no national boundaries. The conditions of most exploited and oppressed workers, the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tend to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw the workers against each other in the struggle of competing capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-DEMOCRATIC movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III. The Social-DEMOCRATIC movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the material inequalities and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than

there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV. The Social-DEMOCRATIC program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The capitalists of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called "trusts" but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are running under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-DEMOCRATIC movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-DEMOCRATIC movement. The Social-DEMOCRATIC party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-DEMOCRACY means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be in the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby to sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-DEMOCRATIC party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pension for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the workers' children and their credit from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by the people; for every gain that may be won for the workers or advantage for the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is in the workers' most immediate interest, and to use every means to lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation, that the workers may seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies into the workers' cause to cast their lot and faith with the Social-DEMOCRATIC party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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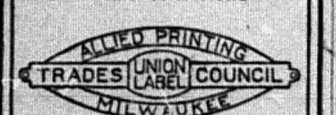
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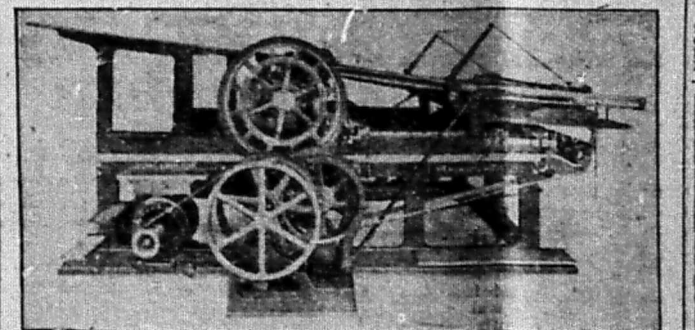
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DATE FOR THE REVOLUTION!

SINCLAIR'S NEW BOOK MARRED BY WILD GUESS.

A Readable and Valuable Work by the Author of *The Jungle* that is weakened by falling into the old and dangerous error of prophecy. A prophecy that has no historic legs to stand on.

By E. H. Thomas.

1913 is the year which Comrade Sinclair has set for the Socialist revolution. In 1912 Mr. Hearst, or some other radical Democrat will be elected. A great industrial crisis will be raging, with "strikes of a violence never known before," there may be a "great deal of burning and dynamiting" and probably some assassinations. In the week following the election of Mr. Hearst the "business of the country will have fallen into chaos." And then, all of a sudden, just as soon as Mr. Hearst is inaugurated—or perhaps even before his inauguration—the government will step in, take over the railways and the trusts, and—such will be the revolution. "It is a charmingly simple process," says Comrade Sinclair, naively, "I could do it all myself."

Let's see—where did we hear this before? Oh yes—it was at the Unity convention at Indianapolis, in 1901. Five years was the space of time given by Gaylord Wilshire for the final break-down of the capitalist system. It is now six years since the Unity convention was held. The capitalist system has not broken down yet.

Also, only last week Mrs. Lott, the millennial prophetess, solemnly announced that the "Millennial Dawn" when "capital will throw its money into the streets" will come in 1915. Mrs. Lott has the advantage over Comrade Sinclair by two years, during which she can still pose as a prophetess.

Now, of course, all prophets who set dates to their prophecies may be dismissed with a smile. Time so surely proves them false prophets. But Upton Sinclair has told us not only why, but how the revolution

will come. And since too many Socialists may think that he is all right about the method, and only off on the date, it may be worth while to consider his reasoning.

Comrade Sinclair starts with a parallel between the conditions which brought on the American Civil War and the abolition of negro slavery. He believes "that our country is now only a few years away from a similar great transformation." And then he falls into the strange error of supposing that the capitalist system can be overthrown all at once just as negro slavery was abolished all at once.

There could be no greater blunder. There is not the slightest parallel between the chattel slave system in 1860 and the wage system in 1907. Chattel slavery was an anachronism in 1860—a thing wholly out of date. For centuries it had been replaced in Europe by another social phase—by wage labor. The wage system in 1860 flourished in the larger, stronger and richer part of the United States. That is the reason that the North won out over the South. Its industrial resources were immensely superior. It was the triumph of a system already well developed and appropriate to its age over a system which had not flourished in civilized countries since the days of ancient Greece and Rome, a system which was not even a relic of the Dark Ages when serfdom had already succeeded chattel slavery.

Nothing of this sort is presented in the present industrial struggle. No mature and well developed system is ready to step in and take the place of capitalism, if it should "collapse" in this country. And just at present it shows little signs of "collapsing."

No such simple problem is confronting us as confronted our fathers in the war of the rebellion.

They had but to say "Let slavery be abolished!" and capitalism, already full grown and organized, came crowding in to fill the vacant space left by the old regime.

We cannot merely say "Let capitalism be abolished!" We must furnish a system to take its place. We must build up at the same time that we tear down. We must hold the trowel in one hand, and the sword in the other, like the Jews in the days of Nehemiah, who rebuilt

Jerusalem in the face of the enemy.

"The Socialist party," says Comrade Sinclair, "is a party of agitation rather than administration." This is the reason why the revolution is to be accomplished, not by the Socialist party, but by the programless Democratic party, with the vague and sphynx-like Mr. Hearst at its head!

Is the Socialist party merely a party of agitation? Wherever it has been given any administrative control, as for instance in some French municipalities, has it not shown wonderful administrative abilities? The workmen of France and some other European countries, where some cities have been carried by the Socialist party, have found the Socialist officials just as competent to carry out measures for the benefit of the working class as to agitate for such measures.

The Socialist party of America also will have to become a party of administration if it is to grow or even to live. Under the American form of government it will be impossible for us to shirk responsibility. In America all branches of the government, legislative, judicial and executive, are close to the people. It will occasionally result that some of our men will be elected to one or another of these branches. If the Socialist official knows how to carry his Socialist into practical application in the school board, the council chamber, the city treasury, the county clerk's office or the mayor's chair, the Socialist party will be entrusted with higher duties by the people. If the Socialist official can only talk about surplus value and the collapse of the capitalist system, he will never be re-elected. The American people are too common sense to vote for a party of mere shouters.

The near future will see whether we can stand this hard test. I have faith to believe that we shall pass triumphantly through this great and growing ordeal, in spite of Comrade Sinclair's low estimate of our destiny.

Our readers must not suppose that these errors make up the whole of Comrade Sinclair's most interesting and valuable book. There are many chapters in Sinclair's forceful style which deserve to be written in letters of gold. This makes it all the more to be regretted that this fine work, which Kaiser Wilhelm has advertised so well by prohibiting it in the German Empire, should be marred by these crude notions. When Comrade Sinclair becomes an older Socialist, he will grow away from them. And we trust that the Socialist movement in America will also grow away from them with a few more years of practical experience. If not, some other party will arise to elbow us out.

Milwaukee.

On Constructive Socialism

Second Paper.

By H. L. Nahin, M. D.

To understand the subject intelligently we must have a clear conception of the following:

1. The principles of socialism.
2. The scientific basis of Socialism; a) historic, b) economic, c) biologic.
3. The final aim of Socialism.
4. The attitude of the party to hasten its realization.

The Principles of Socialism.

These are concise and definite. Socialism proclaims that all those things upon which the people in common depend for an existence, such as land, raw material, machines, mines, and the means of transportation shall be the people in common be owned and operated for the common good. The instruments of production shall be accessible to all. The conversion of raw material into wealth, with productive physical or mental labor shall constitute the sole title for its possession. The creation of products shall be for the direct use and enjoyment of the producers. The means by which life is maintained shall have no economic power with which to enslave or exploit the labor of others.

[The chapter "The Scientific Basis of Socialism" was given last week, in the Labor Day HERALD, as a separate article and with the above introduction omitted.]

The Attitude of the Party to Hasten its Progress.

Upon the principles, scientific basis, and final aim of Socialism there seems to be no difference of opinion. The paramount question which agitates the minds of the Socialists all over the world is that of party tactics. The factions existing among the Socialists in Germany, England, France, and in this country are due to this controversy.

The contention of the so-called revolutionists are:

1. "Socialism must come all in a bunch. It is impossible to introduce Socialism by gradual reforms."
2. "The state is the legal servant of capital, and we cannot expect from the capitalist institution anything favorable to the masses."
3. "The Socialist party has nothing in common with the other political parties."
4. "We refuse to take part in municipal affairs. Municipal ownership are sops to workmen."

1. Socialism Must Come All in a Bunch.

Let us bear in mind that revolution in the economic order of society can not be made to order. Drimakos, Eumus, Gracchus, and Spartacus attempted to make revolutions. The Club of the Cordeliers endeavored to institute liberty, equality and fraternity among men. The proletarians of Paris tried to establish the Social Republic. They all failed. Not because they were wrong and their oppressors right, but because the conditions were not ripe for such a radical change. Alterations in the economic structure of society are effected in accordance with the law of economic evolution. The old economic system begins to show signs of decay and incompetency. Its persistence seriously threatens the medium standard of living of the multitude. The oppression is consciously felt by an active social force. The struggle between the classes and masses becomes intense. An agitation in the economic, political and social institutions becomes strongly manifested. The disturbance causes a reaction. The number of people who are dependent upon the prevailing system for an existence become automatically detached. The new social order begins to manifest itself. The detached forces of the old economic order become attached by an economic tie to the activities of the new order. The resistance

of the former is thus lessened and of the latter increased. The dynamic power of the new economic wedge forces the old one out of use. The economic utility of one absorbs the other. The importance of one makes useless the other. Thus the dissolution of the old social order is effected with the very activities of the new social order.

Savagery was not abolished by some authority. The human beast would not listen to the immorality of killing human beings. It was the economic advantage of slavery which destroyed savagery. Likewise the slavery system was not abolished by sentimental preaching and revolutionary phrases. The arrest of productivity, together with the oppression the slavery system caused, and the greater productivity and personal independence the new system offered, caused the decomposition of the former and the establishment of the latter. The same is true of feudalism. It was the sound bourgeois economic structure gradually built beneath the decayed feudal economy which shattered the feudal system. It was the conscious, well-directed capitalist force exerted against the weak, tottering feudal economic and political institutions which gave the former supremacy.

Likewise today Socialism can not come spontaneously. The economic expediency of Socialism must first manifest itself. It must inject the capitalist system by its power of absorption. Its importance must force itself upon the needs of society. To do this our efforts must be directed to find the decayed areas of the present economic structure. We must locate the most irritating regions which are causing pain. The masses must be made conscious of the causes thereof. Then the assault must be directed against the point of least economic resistance. Gradually such industries as are highly organized and concentrated should be attacked and placed under the management of the municipality. Thus the new social order will be formed beneath the old one. The activities of the new economic management will attract the detached forces of the old economic order. The former will thus be fortified and the latter weakened. We must direct the destructive agents for the decomposition of the capitalist system with the very activity.

(Continued on page 4.)

The Errors of Socialism.

Those Socialists, if I may say, would be in the past tense. For, darn it! they'd be all wiped out if we'd use common sense. Bill Brown says that all us folks who know we're in the right should argue, then Socialists would quickly take to flight. To Pat McGee's I went one day, for he's a Socialist. And into a long argument we two did then enlist.

I said to him "Who pays the wage of those of us that work?" "If it were not for capital, where would we be, you Turk?" "But who is it makes capital?" ses Paddy with a grin. "Why, capital, of course," ses I. Ses Paddy: "That's too thin—" "For all the wealth that's in the world was first found in the soil. And nature's storehouse only opens at touch of honest toil." "Oh! that's the case?" ses I to Pat: "Who is it owns the earth?" "Don't capital own most of it?" and then I shook with mirth. "Who gave them title?" replied Pat, and then went on and sed: "The quick should not give in to wrongs inflicted by the dead." And Paddy then shot off his mouth—I s'pose he was in fun—He must have, he sed, capital, yes, sir, was labor's son. He sed that, using his son's tools, labor paid its own wage. It capital was all wiped out—Pat put me in a rage. New capital would soon be made by horny hands of toil; He sed that God gave not to man, but to mankind, the soil. That capital, because we're fools, the laborer doth rot. Because it owns production's tools no man can get a job. Unless with capital's consent—then I jumped on the floor—I struck at Pat, and he struck back—I recollect no more.

FRANK V. CORK.

WHAT LIFE MEANS TO ME.

By Henry T. Jones.

Socialism! Life means more to me now that I have found this great truth. It means that I now know that there is hope for this world; that I have found a comradeship which enables me to know the way to end the crawling over the bodies of humans in this awful social pit we now have. It means to me that I have discovered that I am class-conscious and revolutionary and that the glorious chance has come to me to be a trusty follower in the most wonderful adventure the world has ever witnessed. I do not say leader in this crisis, for there are no leaders. It leads us on to that new light I have been ground up in this great mass of plutocratic disorder. I have had to resort to free lunches in order to sustain life, and this too, after a childhood and young manhood of luxury. I have remained in bed when I could not be seeking work, in order to keep back the hunger my body would endure if subjected to increased exertion, and in those days I was without hope. I could not see the way out for humanity. The terrible spectre of apprehension was always staring me and the rest of us in the face, and I saw no way to escape. But now I can see the glorious way to joy for the world, and that way is the Socialist way.

When this revelation came to me I saw that everything I looked at had a different aspect to my mind. I saw the fine equipages passing up and down Fifth avenue, Michigan boulevard or Pennsylvania avenue, containing handsomely gowned women and well-groomed men, and I realized then for the first time that the scented garments and the other belongings of the "upper" class were stained with the tears of the women of the hard working poor; were the evidences of destroyed lives of children forced to toil in the factory, mine and mill; were the flagrant evidence of the murderous thievery the world's best manhood has been influenced so long to patiently bear.

I, too, read books, editorials and speeches with a different understanding and marveled at the ignorance, stupidity and lack of logic of the authors. The rotten life, the tortured bodies, the monstrous poverty, the debauchery, the arrogant selfishness, the stupidity of the educated and the sickening mockery of it all was so repugnant to me that it wrung my very soul. Realizing all this, I was compelled to go onward and upward toward this wonderful paradise for mankind. My only regret is that I haven't another life, in the flesh, to contribute to this cause so sweet and wonderful. And when the dormant conscience of the world is aroused, as

it will be aroused, all the standing armies, police, courts, churches and the rest of the tinsel power of the capitalist brutality will not have strength enough to attempt to erect a barrier!

Before this truth penetrated my being I read the works of Dickens, Ruskin, Balzac and others with no object further than the interest I found in the narratives. In "hard times" I can now see that all of our cities are Coketowns; that honest old Stephen Blackpool is the kind of manhood our captains of industry have murdered and enslaved; that old Bounderby represents our God Almighty Baers and Carnegies, and that this civilization creates such despicable characters as the father of Balzac's Eugenie Grandet.

When I now see innocent school girls of tender years I often wonder how many of this innocent childhood will in after years be cast into lives of prostitution or to equally degrading places in the shops and mills to grind out profit for the monster class! Comparatively few, I know, are to be blessed with happy motherhood, and to live the joyous lives they would crave.

Don't say to me that many of the inmates of the brothels are there through choice! I know it cannot be true. Such a claim is an insult to our wives, mothers, sisters or sweethearts.

America is fast learning that the Socialists no longer are a band of insignificant dreamers and outcasts. We are both hopeful and defiant. And why? Because Socialists are absolutely sure they are right. They don't think and believe they are right. They know it. No wonder the present rulers of the world fear them. The revolutionists are stirred by a lofty enthusiasm that insures freedom. The future, we are absolutely sure, belongs to us!

So life means more to me now than it did in those dreary, uncertain days. And I am in the fight to stay, because I know that the battle is for right and that victory is sure. I am not a captain in this great fight, though. I am a follower with the rest, for there are no captains. And when you have taken the time to look down into this social pit and to realize that the lot of its victims is not to be endured by men, then, and not until then, will you learn that your time to be a follower and to take part in the great endeavor, that means so much to each and every one of us on this glorious earth, has come.

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We are very anxious to distribute bonds to those purchasers who have paid for them, but so far have only receipts to show for their money. It is now nearly three months since some of the bonds were paid for. That some of these purchasers should become impatient on account of the delay in delivering the bonds, is only natural. It is not receipts but bonds that are wanted. But the bonds cannot be delivered until all present mortgages are paid. The new trust mortgage is ready and has been since about the first of June. The original and duplicate copies have both been properly signed and executed, and are now in custody of the trustee—The Citizens' Trust Company. Yet this mortgage can not be filed with the city clerk as a first mortgage until all other mortgages are released. All that remains to pay is the mortgage of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of the typesetting machine. That amounts to \$1,430, with interest from December 31, 1906. Of this amount about \$1,000 more is required. As soon as this is on hand the Mergenthaler mortgage will be paid. Then we will be ready to file the trust mortgage and the bonds can then be delivered.

Now, dear reader, if you have a few dollars in a bank, why not invest it in bonds. They pay 5 per cent interest, the banks only 3 per cent. They are amply secured by property which would probably bring more than one and one-half times the amount of the bond issue, even at a forced sale. So many comrades are intending to purchase bonds. Why not close the deal right now. A number of unions are considering the purchase of bonds. Will our readers who are members of such unions please see that this occurs at once? It will help matters greatly if these pending deals are closed now. It is needed at the present time. Don't delay any longer. These bonds are safe. So why not act right away.

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Board of Directors:—E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, J. Rummel, C. P. Dietz, Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Chas. V. Schmidt.

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

The Herald Is Not Responsible for the Opinions of Its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

Recent HERALD callers: John M. O'Neil, Denver, Col.; Chester L. Campbell, Paw Paw, Mich.; Paul Ehmman, Cincinnati, O.; Carl Wentorf, Robert H. Wentorf, Two Rivers, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Johnson, Henry Kuebler, Chicago.

Father McGrady has written an article for the *Arena* magazine on the subject of the Catholic church and Socialism. He says that the efforts of certain clerics to obstruct the advance of Socialism will surely end in their defeat, for nothing can keep the people away from its emancipating truths.

A third and enlarged edition of Moyer's "Song of Socialism" has just been issued. Music has played a great part in nearly every movement and will probably do its share in ours, although slow to make its appearance. As we are now developing a literature, and with great rapidity, the song need will probably soon be satisfied. The Moyer book contains some stirring pieces, the popularity of which time will prove. Already they are being sung in meetings and conventions. We can supply the book. It costs 25 cents a copy, or five for \$1.

An item regarding the poem by May Beals in our Labor day issue was set up but in the crowding of the make-up of the final pages got set aside. What we tried to say was that the poem was kindly sent us by the gifted author out of the contents of the forthcoming first number of the *Red Flag*, which will be published from Abbeville, La. Comrade Beals requests that all mail sent her to Abbeville be sent in plain envelopes, as she is not at all certain of the disinterestedness of the post office force at that place touching politics, especially working class politics. The *Red Flag* will be issued in October at \$1 a year, or 10 cents the copy. Locals will do a very helpful thing if they will order one hundred copies through a newsdealer. Those ordering it direct are asked to address Miss Beals personally, and not by the name of the magazine, and to make out money orders also to her personally. Will the Socialist papers also give the above facts to their readers?

Inasmuch as Mr. Wilshire is still exploiting his gold mountain stock scheme by means of his magazine, which circulates largely among trusting Socialists, we feel compelled to again sound a warning. We advise comrades who may have a few dollars laid by to steer clear of all mining speculations, for they are most of them a delusion and a snare. The fact that Wilshire has been unloading on Socialists his own stock, which cost him little or nothing, at a ratio of profit almost beyond the dreams of avarice, while the purchasers supposed the stock was treasury stock and that their money went direct toward developing the "mountain of gold" does not tend to inspire confidence in his methods or in the sincerity of his comradeship. There are no reliable reports from the West to indicate that there are mountains of gold in the Bishop district, and Western men familiar with mining, with whom we have spoken during

Louis, Mo. Morgan's game is to pretend to start Socialist or labor papers, dispose of stock or secure subscriptions. The St. Louis comrades have carefully searched his record and characterize him as a grafter.

Interest in the plate matter service of the party should not be allowed to lag. While we have seventy-nine subscribers at this time, while our contract with the American Press association only calls for sixty, still there is room for more and more are needed. Now is the time to work up interest in this service. Each and every local should have a press committee, and see to it that they keep after the local papers until our plate matter finds a place in their columns. Proof sheets and blank contracts will be furnished upon application from this office.

The Socialists of Mississippi have nominated a state ticket as follows: For United States senator, Sumner W. Rose of Biloxi; for governor, L. P. McSwain of Ralston; for lieutenant gov., J. D. Wallace of Lexington; for secretary of state, M. E. Fritz of Lexington; for attorney general, C. W. Baylis of Estabuchie; for revenue agent, James Lester of Jackson; for land commissioner, C. F. Myers of Hattiesburg; for commissioner of commerce, Thos. D. Page of Jackson; for clerk of court, C. H. Campbell of Meridian; for treasurer, C. W. Smith of Meridian; for auditor, Alfred Wilby of Hattiesburg; for ins. commissioner, S. J. D. McDonald of Biloxi; for supt. of education, J. A. Brash of Gulfport; for railway commissioner, Louis A. Stultz of Vicksburg and R. E. Cumble of Biloxi; for trustees, P. A. Russell of Monticello and Archie Westbrook of Howison.

Labor Day in Milwaukee.

(Continued from page 1.)

printing trades and the tobacco trades, made a fine appearance, and there were some novel exhibits. The cigarmakers carried a painted banner nearly a block long, presenting the blue label and the command: "Smoke Union Made Cigars." It took thirty-six men to carry the banner. Beside this all the cigarmakers in parade wore badges consisting of the familiar blue cigarmakers' label. The Lumber Handlers had a float representing a ship, which received applause all along the line. The Barbers had a fine exhibit, a part of which was a gayly painted barber pole that turned round and round by means of a gearing moved by the wheels of the float. The Teamsters had a big truck with the seasonable placard: "Have Your Coal Delivered by Union Teamsters." Throughout the parade there were ever recurring transparencies that showed that labor was doing a little thinking these days. One read: "Wage Workers Get Together Economically and Politically," and "Let us Vote on Election Day as we March on Labor Day," and the like. The Printers had a sign showing the allied label with these words under it: "Rough on Rats!" The Boot and Shoe Workers carried large cardboard representations of their union label as breastplates. The various crafts were dressed in attractive costumes and made a fine appearance. During the afternoon as they mingled with the crowd in the park they lent interest and character to the assemblage. At 3:30 the sound of a bugle called the crowds to the big band stand where the address of the day was to be given.

Comrade O'Neil was introduced by Business Agent Frank J. Weber, one of the Social-Democratic assemblymen. The Western editor was given a rousing reception and spoke substantially as follows:

Under our present industrial system, equality of citizenship is a delusion and a farce until the machinery of production and distribution is

operated for use and not for profit. There can be no independence of citizenship while the Goulds, the Rockefellers have their "Joe" Cannon in the house of representatives and their Simon Guggenheims in the senate. There can be no independence of citizenship while the steel trust is dominated by an American czar. There can be no independence of citizenship while the legislative, the judicial, and the executive departments of government are the property of industrial despots to hold in bondage the toiling millions of the country.

Organized labor is beginning to realize that the great bulk of the people are in chains. Unionism must be able to grapple with this question. It must go to pieces. It must be able to meet the Napoleon of commercialism and bury into a grave the despotism of plutocracy. Unionism in the past has been built on poor foundations. Its walls must crumble under the canister of commercial despotism. The labor movement has been divided on the economic field and at the ball box. The time has come when the scattered regiments of labor must come together to overthrow the Samson of organized greed.

The privileged few owning the natural resources of wealth are writing the laws which bind the multitude in slavery. The man who owns a thousand jobs to be distributed owns that many slaves.

Today the average Labor day orator speaks of the dignity of labor; he points to the achievements of the brawn of labor, but he seldom tells you that you live in habitations that scarcely merit the term of home. Why is it that the workman lives in hovels, wears cotton and shoddy, and endures the pangs of hunger? Simply, because he has been drugged and robbed of the earth which should be the heritage of all mankind. The few will be powerful until the producers awake from the lethargy. All over this planet today can be heard the murmur of discontent. The slave is slowly awakening and is demanding that labor should receive the full products of its toil. The dignity of labor will not be accepted as security by a bank or as collateral for a loan. The very phrase is a burlesque that makes the devil laugh and a tragedy that makes angels weep. Labor can not dignify man, but man dignifies labor.

Warehouses are groaning with the surplus products of labor through the inability of the masses to purchase back with their meager wages the wealth they have themselves produced. There is a commercial congestion through an inadequate purchasing power. The ultimate result of such a condition is that the diplomats will find a way to bring about war so that the teeming warehouses can be emptied at profitable prices. War is simply a means to hold the workers in still greater bondage. There will be the inauguration of a conflict between nations and the masses will participate under the guise of patriotism. If the intelligence of the masses will be able to arrest the cyclone precipitated by the capitalists, then will follow a panic.

For organizations are institutions that had their birth in the womb of oppression, and they exist as a protest against the deilement of women and the confinement of the children in prisons of profit. Our civilization is based on wrong economic conditions. We must unite on the economic as well as on the political field. A system that debauches men debases women. The whole world today is a wild ocean of misery in whose waves are washing human wrecks of despair, and no one grants lighthouses to give courage to the hopeless, sinking hearts.

The churches point to a golden realm beyond, and the church tells the poor to be contented with their lot. The churches are supported by the owners of the department stores and the factories. The church seems to be blind to the fact that we live in an atmosphere that contaminates morality. The physician who would treat a case of typhoid and not look to the cause of the disease would be im-
morally condemned. The church must cease prescribing palliative measures to restore the vitality of physical and moral manhood and womanhood.

The speaker's references to the acquittal of Haywood called forth enthusiastic applause.

Following the address a large amount of literature was sold, for the workmen today have become students of economics.

It is estimated that the picnic will net the trades council about \$2,300.

(Continued from page 2.)

ivities with which we intend to build the Socialist structure.

It is possible, or even highly probable, that the capitalist class will offer great resistance toward the final establishment of the new social order, since such a radical change will totally check the flow of gold into their coffers. To meet this emergency our economic and political forces must be equal to the occasion. If ever we shall be forced into a physical encounter we will reluctantly accept it. Our forefathers paid human lives for political liberty, and if need be, we will pay with the same commodity for economic freedom. But in order to lessen the horrors of physical conflict and the social shock of the final revolution, our economic and political activities must exert a powerful influence during the pre-revolutionary period. For let us remember that a "revolution" is a radical change in the institutions of society; it is a combustion of social forces resulting from "evolutionary" activities. It is potential social energy converted into dynamic force. Hence the success of this final change depends upon the number of former rational activities. Our intransigence should therefore cover a large area. Let our activities invade the meshes of the human fabric. The stronger foothold we gain on the present institutions, the easier will be the final task of wrenching them out of private control and placing them under the management of the collectivity.

The State Is the Legal Servant of Capital.

This statement is true. But how can it be otherwise, since by our inactivity we surrender its function to

the tender mercies of capital? The present state is almost wholly composed of capitalists or their paid representatives. It is directly supported by capitalists. Most of the officials retain their seats by the grace of capital. The state has its dealings with private corporations. It gets its supplies from trusts. It is financially indebted to private financiers. Hence the state must serve capital. This, if no other reason can be advanced, is sufficient to warrant our activity in the present state. We must, by all means, divorce the state from the influence of private capital. The state must itself supply its own necessities. It must deal less with individual corporations and more with the municipality. It must be made indebted less to private capital and more to the collectivity. Hence private capital will be served less and the people more. The officials will be obligated to the community instead of private corporations. We thus see that even in the present state by slow and gradual reforms radical changes can be accomplished and the condition of the masses improved. As a matter of fact, improvements have and are being made every day. We must by all means encourage them. We must exert our organized power to counteract the depressing tendencies of the capitalist system. And, if by our political strength we succeed in turning the mechanism of the state to better the conditions of the masses, then it is not merely a great moral advance, but the victory of a new principle.

(Continued next week.)

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

Milwaukee: At the meeting of the city council Tuesday there was again the spectacle, now a common sight, of an old party alderman bringing in a Social-Democratic measure after the same had been summarily killed in a former council. Two years ago the then Ald. Welch, now Social-Democratic school director, introduced a resolution providing for a reference library of books on sanitation, paving, city lighting, and the various subjects on which aldermen ought to be, but on which the majority of them are not, posted. It was introduced midst the usual haw-haw

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.

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IN MADISON: Aldermen—John Kaufmann, Henry Bruina, A. C. Brown.

IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen—Conrad Hoffman, Justice of the Peace—John Kuchel.

IN PLYMOUTH: Aldermen—Hump Weber, First ward.

IN PRAIRIE DU CHIEN: Aldermen, John Plutz, Supervisor, George Willard.

of the capitalist party aldermen. The Social-Democrats had such queer and impractical ideas, you know! And besides, think of the taxpayer who would have to stand the expense of such nonsense. So the measure was killed without mercy. Last Tuesday in comes Ald. Smith (D) with the same kind of a proposition! In the city council, as in the state legislature, the old party representatives first kill off Social-Democratic measures and then, realizing that the public must be appeased, reintroduce them themselves as "original" measures. Ald. Smith not only wants the library, but he wants a librarian at a thousand dollars a year. And then he obtrudes his capitalistic hoof by providing that the selection of said librarian shall be made by a committee upon which the *Merchants and Manufacturers' association* shall be represented. Foxy Hank! And this same Smith once went to congress on a labor party vote and for years pretended to be a workman friend. Naturally that style of friend would not dream of allowing organized labor as well as organized capital a voice in the selection of the librarian, although all efforts to improve legislation have been carried out in the face of capitalistic opposition.

One of the queer things done at the meeting was the voting of one thousand dollars to Bill Hooker,

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tax commissioner, for a junket to other cities to see how taxes are collected. As Bill gets a salary such as he never before got in his life, which gives him ample spending money for any attempts he may make toward making himself fit for his job, the appropriation Tuesday amounts to a squander of a big sum of money. Many a workman takes correspondence courses at his own expense to better himself for his work, but the minute an official gets wafin in office he pursues an entirely different course.

Much of Tuesday's meeting was taken up with saloon license wrangling.

Ald. Melms introduced the following resolution on the subject of parks:

WHEREAS, The development of the public park system of the city has tended to render unprofitable the private parks and gardens that were formerly plentiful in Milwaukee, and

WHEREAS, The time is fast approaching when the various societies and nationality organizations will be unable to find a place within the city limits in which to hold their annual picnics, therefore

RESOLVED, That the board of park commissioners be and they are hereby asked to co-operate with this council in the securing of a suitable tract of land to be fenced and fitted up for picnic and other purposes, and that the tract, when so secured, be rented out to the various societies on such days as they may require, and to be on those days in their entire possession under the usual arrangements by which they now rent private parks.

Milwaukee: Over the protest Tuesday evening of Social-Demo-

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cratic Director Welch, the Milwaukee school board passed a resolution providing that all of the fifteen members of the board might take part in the trip to Chicago to inspect a school for the blind at public expense. Director Welch sought to limit the trip to members of a committee. Director Whitnall introduced a resolution calling for an investigation into the idea of pensioning teachers. At last it begins to look as if the school board would have to come down off its class high horse and give the teachers who do the work some consideration.

Milwaukee: At its meeting Tuesday the county board of Milwaukee county voted favorably on a motion by Supervisor Jeske (Social-Democrat) to require the employment of union labor on the construction of the new Grand Avenue viaduct. The supervisors voting against the resolution were: S. R. Bell, Dorner, Farries, Faulkner, Greenwood, Guentner, Hamme, Heyden, Karsten, Kuth, Naczek, Schoenhorn, Sheriffs, Singles, Swigart, Toppins, and Tower.

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Social-Democratic Herald 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

At the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada have in most instances a struggle for existence, owing to the lack of subscribers and advertisers; and, as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official, accurate labor news that the public press of most cities and towns will not permit in its columns. It becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by liberal patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered.

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, the international and national organizations, the state federations, central labor unions and federal labor unions are herewith requested to assist such bona-fide labor papers in their respective localities, by endeavoring to increase the circulation of said journals, and also by patronizing the job printing offices where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations, as such printing offices are through union establishments in every department, and by not doing tend to increase the influence that a bona-fide labor journal generally has on a community in assisting and advocating the cause that we are banded together as union men to uphold.

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WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Editor
SEATTLE, WASH.

A Weekly Publication of classified news, with economic interpretation of current events. Commenced publication May 4th, with largest advance subscription list ever secured by any paper devoted to the interests of the working class.

This paper will never compromise with the enemies of the working class—we are guilty of a crime on each marching under the same flag.

The regular readers of this paper will come to know the meaning of current events through the order in which they come to their notice. It will not argue the theory of economic causes so much as simply tell the story of the week, with economic causes always in view.

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Subscriptions may be taken for three months at 45 cents; six months at 90 cents; or one year for \$1.50. Canadian subscribers pay the same rates, but for one-third less time, on account of new postal rates. Agents sending us \$1.00 for each subscription taken at these rates will be given a year's subscription free, and a copy of "The Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mills, 64 pages handsomely bound in English linen, sent by mail postpaid. Subscribers may give their names for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1.00, at any time; only the total must be \$1.00. This offer will not last long; better get busy at once.

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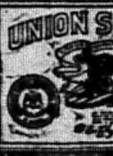
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418 MILWAUKEE

Organized Labor



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!"

All Hail to Labor's Martyr Heroes.

By R. A. Dague, Tacoma, Wash.
All hail, Pettibone, Moyer and Hay-
wood—
Leaders, martyrs of labor's great
cause,
Champions of universal brotherhood,
Opponents of unrighteous laws.

Ever since history was written
The cry of the oppressed has been
heard;

The lash of the master has smitten,
The soul of the worker been blundered.
Oh, the oppression of ages
Charged to the capitalist class,
History records on ten thousand
pages

The wrongs of the great toiling
mass
The rich, the general, the king,
In all the ages gone by,
Have made the centuries ring
With the enslaved worker's cry.

Why was this, ye proud masters,
That ye murder, rob and enslave,
And mete to your brother disasters,
Driving them into slavery and
grave?

Because wild beasts of the jungle,
And serpents and sharks of the sea,
Destroy their kind and mangle,
Were you, like them, fashioned
to be?

Know you not, fellow mortals,
The plan of creation revealed;
God bids man enter portals
Above that of beasts of the field?
"A tooth for a tooth, an eye for an
eye."

And might ruling right in ages long
gone
Were abolished by powers on high
When Bethlehem shepherds heard
angels' song.

"Peace on earth, good will to men"
Heralded the birth of a glorious age,
Announcing the old would come to
end,
Kindness should displace the savage
rage.

Take heed, ye 'ch, ye favored few,
Ye selfish, greedy, purse-proud men;
The old has passed, a cycle new
Is here—now is—now is crowding in.
The time is coming—aye has come—
When war, and graft, and greed
must go.

The workers all shall have a home,
Joy and prosperity instead of woe.
Every worker, with head or hand,
Citizen of the coming state,
Shall own his portion of the land
And the full product of his labor
take.

No king, nor law, nor millionaire,
Shall rob the child of his young life;
No shop, nor factory, with its foul
air,
Shall rob the schools for greedy
strife.

O, glorious age which before us lies,
War no more—slavery gone—
cruelty, injustice, greed
All vanished—men united by brother-
hood ties,
Mankind from wrongs of centuries
freed.

Then shall the Lord's prayer be
answered;
Then shall the golden rule be
obeyed;
Then shall the race no longer be ran-
som-
ed,
The millennium no longer be de-
layed.

All hail, again, ye three brave men,
Whom the oppressors sought to
kill;
Though imprisoned in jail and brutal
bullpen,
Future freedom of your heroism
will tell.

The McPartlands and Orchards—the
conspirators all—
Shall fail in their purposes dire;
The workers shall triumph, their
enemies fall,
And civilization be pushed up
higher.

General Labor News
The Amalgamated Society of Engi-
neers of England commenced the
present year with 105,000 members,
and a credit balance in its funds of
£25,000.

The government of Belgium,
which failed to pass a measure for
reduced hours in the mines recently,
has been rebuked in the chamber of
deputies.

The British postmen's organiza-
tion now has 15,388 members.
Now Pennsylvania officials are
making the claim that that state
can show a less percentage of child
labor under sixteen than any state
in the Union. Sounds well.

DR. CHURCHILL
EYE EAR NOSE THROAT
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SLUGGING!

Another Witness Testifies that Molder Pickets Were Slugged to Order at the Allis-Chalmers Works. Sensational Admissions.

The deposition of another strike-
breaker has been taken in the
suit of the union molder, Peter J.
Cramer, for damages for conspir-
ing to do him bodily injury be-
cause of his activity as a picket in
the molder's strike. The following
is taken from the testimony of the
strike-breaker in question, Kirby
Fines, who was examined by A.
Rubin, representing the molders.

Q—Where have you worked dur-
ing the last year? A—I, in the last
year I worked for Vilters five weeks,
then I went to West Allis and have
been at West Allis ever since the 8th
day of last September.

Q—Working in West Allis for
whom? A—For Beigel.

Q—He was foreman of the foundry?
A—Yes. I worked for a fellow
by name Luter and a fellow named
Charlie, and another foreman by the
name Goerl; all side foremen.

Q—Did you come here during the
strike? A—Yes, I came here during
Cleveland.

Q—Are you under contract with
anybody? A—I have a contract with
the Association for five years.

Q—What Association? A—Natio-
nal Foundry Association.

Q—You are what is commonly
known as a professional strike-
breaker? A—Yes, sir.

Q—By whom were you sent here?
A—Vilter fetched me on here from
Cleveland. Vilter Manfg. Co., South
Side, Milwaukee.

Q—Have you known during the
time you worked here that there was
a strike at the Vilter Mfg. Co. at
Allis-Chalmers Co. A—Yes. Strike
of Molders.

Q—Do you know Peter J. Cramer,
the plaintiff in this case? A—Yes, I
have known him pretty nearly a year.

Q—Do you remember the day he
was assaulted? A—Yes sir, 19th day
of February last, year 1907.

Q—Now, what time of the day did
this happen? A—Just at noon. I was
working in the center on cylinders.

Q—Now, while working on that
floor did you see Beigel there shortly
before noon? A—Seen him two days
before this happened, in fact three
days before this happened. I knew it
was coming off, Beigel wanted to give
Cramer a kick, he said Cramer was the
instigator of all the trouble, and he
would stand good for the fine and
the costs.

Q—As near as you remember can
you tell us the exact words used by
Beigel? A—Beigel made the state-
ment that if we get after Cramer and
give him a good beating he would
stand for the fine and costs.

Q—What did Beigel do in the
shop? A—Can't just recollect but I
saw him and Nolan talk together and
I saw him get the bunch together to
go after Cramer next the door.

Q—Next to what door? A—So as
to get out to 60th Street, out to Jack
Hayne's place.

Q—How many men did he take?
A—There must have been about eight
or nine, I could not say exactly. They
went outside that gate—just outside of
the cleaning-room—chipping-room
and got pieces of pipe about that long
(indicating about two feet) and they
went out there and that's where I got
mixed into it.

Q—After they stood behind the
gate, what happened next? A—They
went outside there and there was five
of them out there and four of them
ran away, four Union fellows, and
Pete Cramer, he came across and
asked Nolan for protection and Nolan
chased him away and would not have
anything to do with him at all.

Q—What did those non-union men
that stood at the gate do? A—They
went outside and got after Pete Cramer
and they began to beat him with
those pipes and he went over to Nolan
and asked Nolan for protection.

Q—Who went over to Nolan? A—
Why Cramer, and Nolan shoved Cramer
away, called him names and told
him to get away.

Q—Did you recognize some of
those men that were in that crowd
that got after Peter Cramer? A—I
know Harry Clair and Jones and all
those fellows were in it, I forget just
what Jones first name is, all I know
is they got after him and beat him
with pipes about that long (indicating
about two feet).

Q—What kind of a pipe was it?
A—As near as I could tell, it was
about half an inch pipe with a hole in
it, about that long (indicating about
two feet) there must have been at
least five or six pieces of pipe in that
bunch.

Q—What did Jones do? A—Jones
went after him too. Why they kept
just beating him up as fast as they
could and got him down to the middle
of the road, and after he got there he
ran down the middle of the road and
Nolan pushed him away.

Q—Can you tell us about how many
were in that crowd? A—As nearly as
I can tell, eight or nine.

Q—All hitting Cramer? A—Yes,
every one of them.

Q—How did they know just when to
go after Cramer? A—Nolan told
them they were out there, just as the
whistle blew.

Q—Did you see Manager Forgoet
there before they went out? A—Yes,
I saw him talk to Harry Clair just
before they went out.

Q—What happened after Forgoet
left? A—Why Nolan got the men to-
gether.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer:
Q—Who did you first tell this story
to? A—Told it to Pete Cramer, he
was the first one I told it to.

Q—Had you been discharged then?
A—Yes.

Q—Do you know why you were
discharged from Allis-Chalmers? A—
Well, I know exactly why I got dis-
charged. I got disgusted, me and
Beigel had a little chawing match over
a casting and I told him what to do
and he canned me.

Q—Where did you say you came
from? A—Salem, Ohio.

Union Barber Shops

U P T O D A T E

The following is a list of Union
Barber Shops—See that your shop is
on the list.

West Side.

Ansternann, A., 559 3rd st. e. Walnut.
Bartlett, Henry, 48th and State.
Beisner, J. C., 678 7th st.
Benz, George, 1725 11th st.
Beitzhold Chas., 488 11th st.
Breutmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut.
Buchholz, J., 2423 State St.
Dettmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut.
Ebert, J., 2922 Clybourn st.
Engel, Max, 1920 Cherry st.
Fabry, J., 73 13th st.
Felsecker, J. P., 4422 Walnut st.
Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut.
Fry, Adam, 1320 Cherry.
Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.
Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av.
Herr, Henry, 1510 North av.
Hayden, J., 270 27th st.
Hilse, Chas., 503 Chestnut st.
Holzapfel, G., 301 3rd st.
Holzhauer, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.
Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.
Kammiller, A. G., 273 4th St.
Kastner, Louis, 2027 Walnut.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut.
Klinger, D., 1920 Chambers St.
Lange & Wells, 281 Third St.
Locher & Stiel, 108 Grand av.
Lutzenberger, Peter, 910 Center.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd St.
Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore st.
Polaski, J., 014 35th st.
Pruessing, G., 345 Third st.
Pruessing, E., 2727 Fond du Lac av.
Reple, Val, 1531 Cherry st.
Reple, A. E., 331 North Ave.
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
Schneidecker, F., 1215 Vliet.
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.
Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac av.
Urban, George, 2006 Lisbon av.
Weber, C., 682 7th st.
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.
Wittenberg, E., 825 Grand av.
Zeidler, M. W., 89 16th st.

East Side.

Bornholt, A., 637 1/2 E. Water st.
Curtis, K. A., 105 Wisconsin st.
Grosche, F., 573 East Water st.
Grutscha, J., 359 Bradford st.
Heilman, Chas., P. 85 Masor st.
Klett, Edward, 669 Market.
Kozminski, Frank, 841 Franklin st.
Korte, E., 384 Brady st.
Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan st.
Schirer, Ed., 857 Racine st.
Schmidt, B., 683 Market st.
Schmidt, C., 338 Brady st.
Triebs, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

South Side.

Agenten, P., 116 Clinton st.
Bauer, A., 424 National ave.
Boos, Geo., 201 Grove.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th st.
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Davey, W., 534 National ave.
Dressen, A., 1002 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Dresen, J. W., 137 1/2 Reed st.
Frank, E., 682 Scott st.
Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.
Gatz, J. A., 937 Kinnickinnic av.
Gauer, J. M., 865 Kinnickinnic av.
Hantz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic av.
Holmes, Wm., 317 Ellen st.
Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.
Kammerer, P., Oklahoma & Howell
avenues.
Kempfer, E., 307 Florida st.
Kempfer, H. C., 106 Perry st.
Marion, Chas., 487 1/2 Russell av.
Mieske, Edw., 452 Reed st.
Perpich, S., 272 Reed st.
Retz, W. F., 310 Florida st.
Roth, Joe, 499 Clinton st.
Sant, W., 383 1st av.
Seely, A. W., 127 Pryor av.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
Thomas, C. C., 1242 Kinnickinnic.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic.
Woida, Frank, C., 97 Greenfield av.

Carley, Wis.

Fisher, Wm., P. Vert av.
Albers, C. J., Kib, W. J.
Holt, C., Hofer, J. M.
Korowski, C.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Baltzer, Fred., 274 South 14th st.
Kaufmann, Jno., 1204 Washington st.
Hartford, Wis.
Ahrendt, A., Spender, A. A.
Hilt, Geo.
Wauwatosa—Falk, Geo.
Corliss, Wis.—Marcouiller, A.

UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restau-
rants use union-label bread:
Jacobs, Third and State streets.
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near
Second Ward Bank.
Miller Cafe, East Water and
Mason streets.
Moll & Thane, East Water and
Michigan streets.
Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street,
between East Water street and
Broadway.
Albion Hotel, Michigan street, be-
tween Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street,
opposite Shubert theater.
Walter's Restaurant, 269 Third st.

Union Drivers.

The following liverymen in Mil-
waukee can furnish union drivers
on request. Their barns are not
unionized, but they employ some
union men. When ordering a rig
insist on a union driver:
C. J. Crocker, 277 Milwaukee st.
Fass & Nicolai, 730 Third st.
L. A. Jung, 2425 Vliet st.
M. A. Kohn, 850 36th st.
Geo. Lepper, 506 Eleventh st.
Dan Mahoney, 252 Highland Pl.
Sam. R. Miller, 539 Market st.
John Nolan, 140 Detroit st.
Chas. Rappaport, 304 Eighth st.
Rich. G. Strandt, 1105 Fourth st.
Wm. Tegen, 609 Tenth st.
Geo. Woelfel, 429 24 1/2 st.
Steve White, 726 Milwaukee st.

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318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Sec'y-Treas.,
658 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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GIMBEL BROS., Dept. Store, Milwaukee.
Light Horse Squadron Cigar Co., Milwaukee.
The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
Aug. Rohm, Merchant Tailor, 264 W. Water
st., Milwaukee.
Chas. Polacheck Bros. Co., 189-184 Third st.,
Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chande-
liers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co., Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jager Bakery, Milwaukee.
Carpenter-Skiles Bakery, Milwaukee.
Wagner Bros. Cigar Mfrs., Watertown.
The Janesville Clothing Co., Janesville.
The Black & Germer Co., manufacturers of
the Radiant Home line stoves.
The Kuebler & Sons, Shelbyville, Wis., man-
ufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co.,
West Bend, Wis.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co.

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The Whole State Is Watching MILWAUKEE and Asking CAN MILWAUKEE SEND

100,000 PEOPLE TO THE STATE FAIR?

It's Up to Milwaukee and Its Loyal Merchants and Mechanics, and It is the Duty of Every Man Celebrating Labor Day to Pledge His Support to MILWAUKEE DAY at the STATE FAIR, THURSDAY, SEPT. 12

ADW. 50c LET THE WHOLE TOWN TURN OUT FAIR OPEN DAY and NIGHT

AT THE THEATERS.

Madge Brierly, the heroine of the Dazey melodrama, "In Old Kentucky," which comes to the Bijou Sunday, offers opportunity to a young actress that few players have the courage to refuse. The part is "grateful" in that Madge is always sacrificing herself for those she loves, and she is always doing heroic things.

The role has been played by several women distinguished in the world of the theater. The first of the Madges was Marion Elmore. Brilliant, gifted, beautiful, unhappy Bettina Girard, was the next of the Madges. Laura Burt was the next actress to try the part, and she made it almost her own. She gave it up, however, to become Sir Henry Irving's leading woman. Lulu Tabor, Effie Warner, Elsie Ryan, Alice Treat Bessie Barriscale, Marie Quinn, Alice Riker, Lizzie Evans, Grace Shirwood, Hattie Delaro, Barnes, Nellie Elton, Blanche Seymour, Bijou Fernandez, and Lillian Mortimer have all had a try at the part. Miss May Stockton, who has been engaged to enact the role this season, comes of a prominent theatrical family. In beauty, gracefulness, elocution, and in that inimitable chic so necessary to the part, she is said to be most prolific.

Olive Vail, late of "The Time, The Place and The Girl," was the prime favorite during the past week at the Crystal, and drew the largest audience in the history of the house. Many had to be turned away. There will be six more performances, today and Sunday, in which you can hear this popular singer and see the beautiful playlet, "Lucky Jim," given by Jane Courthope and company.

Make your purchases at the stores of our advertisers and tell them why.

Fireman for Stationary Engines

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, Sept. 7, 1907.
A competitive examination for the position of fireman for stationary engines will be held at the above office on Thursday, Sept. 10, 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m. Special requirements are: Some familiarity with machinery and mechanics' work, and experience as a fireman. Other requirements: United States citizenship, residence in this city for three years next preceding the date of application, good health and habits, ability to do hard work. Applications in writing to be presented personally up to and including Sept. 10, 1907, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office. W. W. McINTYRE, Pres. FRED. A. LANGE, IRVING B. CARY, FRANK A. KREHLA, Commissioners. JOHN J. VLACH, Sec.

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for a Man's Shoe of good, honest worth. We have it made especially for the worker. No frills of fashion to be seen in it anywhere, but it's built to stand the hard knocks and kicks a shoe of this kind usually gets. The upper leather is strong and sturdy; the sole is like flint. Try a pair and see if they are not worth \$2.00 of any man's good money.

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its story is an old and familiar one now-a-days, yet theater-goers seem to enjoy a re-telling of it on the



stage from season to season to such an extent that crowded houses are the rule wherever it is presented. This season's "Madge Brierly," the leading role, will be played by Miss May Stockton, and some of the favorite "In Old Kentucky" actors are with the organization, including Chas. K. French and Bert G. Clark. The engagement opens at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon, and will continue throughout the week with matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

GAYETY.
One of the biggest musical shows that will be seen here this season will be Sam Scribner's Morning Glories at the Gayety. It is complete with funny situations, witty dialogue and catchy musical numbers. There is an olio of acts never before seen with a company of this kind, including Helen May, the clever soubrette; Scandan, Stevens, Keller, Hawley, Sam Scribner's own comedians; Florence and Charles Gregson; and the three Lee sisters, an especially imported act from the music halls of Europe.

STAR THEATER
The Jolly Girls company, featuring Edmund Hayes, the "Wise Guy," which opens at the new Star theater, Third and Wells streets, Sunday afternoon. Mr. Hayes will be seen in a two act comedy, "A Wise Guy," a piece written by George M. Cohan. The Jolly Girls company was not to have played the new Star until November, but it made such a hit in the east that Manager Trotman secured it for state fair week.

CRYSTAL
The bill for next week is headed by Francesca Redding and company. The five Nambra Japs will be a great feature. And then there is Shamon and Straw and the moving pictures. Popular prices prevail during Fair week.

Examination for the position of firemen for stationary engines will be held at the city hall on Thursday, Sept. 19, 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m. For particulars see the "ad" of the board of city service commissioners.



Four Huntings

ceived in the large cities of the country where it has appeared. During the piece the four Huntings will do the singing, dancing and acrobatic specialty that made them the most talked about vaudeville artists in this country or Europe.

PABST PARK
Dickey's Wild West commences their second week at Pabst park tomorrow afternoon, and change of program will be introduced tomorrow afternoon. The exhibition of lariat throwing and rope spinning by Buffalo Vernon and Texas Charlie will be retained. Miss Goldie Wooden who has mastered the art of staying on a bucking horse's back is one of the principle features. The Indian village is one of the interesting places to visit in the park, and admission to it is free. Franz Mayr's military band will furnish the music for the coming week. The North Side Improvement association will picnic at the park tomorrow. The regular Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday night dances will be given.

BIJOU
It was away back in 1892 that that sterling drama of the Blue Grass state "In Old Kentucky" was first produced. From then until the present season of 1907-08, it has never been withdrawn from the stage for a single season. It has amassed a fortune for its owners, and has become one of the most popular of American plays. While

Watch the HERALD advertising columns and note who helps the paper.

WISCONSIN

OFFICIAL

STATE OFFICERS
E. H. THOMAS, Sec'y, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
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STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD
RESIDENT MEMBERS—Frederick Brockhausen, Ed. Seidel, E. T. Melius, Jacob L. Bernall, Arthur Gardner, Victor L. Dwyer, Carl D. Thompson, Frederic Heath.
NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—H. J. Anagnost, K. H. Hertz, J. Dunham, W. W. Parks, Supervisor.
NATIONAL COMMITTEES
Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Frederic Heath.

The state executive board held its regular meeting on Sept. 1. A charter was granted to the Scandinavian branch of Kenosha. It was decided to make use of the services of Comrade Rademaker of Madison as a speaker for the party, arrangements to be made by Organizer Jacobs for the South district. It was also decided to give authority to Comrade J. S. Miles to act as organizer under supervision of the party. It was voted that organizers be classed as district and local organizers, to be selected by the district or locality and commissions be issued to them subject to the approval and revocation of the state executive board. Also that organizers should report monthly on blanks furnished by the board. The secretary was instructed to draw up forms for commissions and report blanks.

E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

Southern Wisconsin Notes.

The Ninth and Eleventh ward branches held a joint picnic at Union park, Racine, on Sunday, Sept. 1, and cleared about \$100, which will be used for general party purposes.

Comrade Jacobs, the organizer, was the principal speaker at the Labor day celebration this year, held at Appleton. He was well received and found a body of intelligent workingmen, who, no doubt, are learning how to organize and look after their own interests without asking the masters' consent. The most progressive ones all seem to be tintured with the ideas of Social Democracy, which is an encouraging sign.

The Appleton Daily Post of Sept. 3 says the following about Comrade Jacobs' address:

"The speaker of the day, W. A. Jacobs of Racine, was placed as the closing number of the afternoon's program, which was an unfortunate position for the speaker, as the crowd showed visible signs of restlessness. He spoke on 'The Value of Organization.'"

"The Universe is in itself an organization of the particles which factor in its make-up. That portion of society general which is the best organized receives the benefit of the best that society has to offer. The great capitalists of the age have long since realized the value of organization, and this accounts for the manner in which they have fortified themselves against privation with their millions of dollars, earned for them by the laboring man."

"Sentences like the above punctuated as practical an address on a current theme as has ever been delivered or heard in this city, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Jacobs could not have been afforded more time and been favored with the presence of a larger crowd."

The Scandinavian branch, which is being organized at Racine, is progressing nicely and bids fair to become the largest branch in that city.

The Scandinavian branch at Kenosha has had a charter issued and is now ready for active work. Keep your eye on this branch.

"FOOT NOTES"

The store that sells shoes at various prices is the store to avoid, for, unless you are an expert judge of quality, the chances are, you'll pay too much for the shoes.
Meyer \$2.50 Shoes—Union Made—are sold in many styles and leathers, but there is only one price—\$2.50.
You take no chances—every shoe is a good shoe—a bargain. Just the kind that you'd pay \$3.50 to \$5 for if you were not posted.

MEYER \$2.50 SHOES
Always "Make a Gentleman Look the Gentleman"
In every style and leather that's most fashionable.
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200 GRAND AVENUE
100 THIRD STREET

BALL GAME
"STICK" "STICKER"
"ROUGH ON RAT"
STRIKING
PRINTERS vs. TELEGRAPHERS
ATHLETIC PARK
Eleventh and Chambers Sts.
SATURDAY, SEP. 14
Game Called at 2 o'clock.
See the Strikers Strike and the Stickers Stick.
Come Out—Root for the Sticks, Sticker Strikers
TICKETS 25c
Come Out—Root for the Sticks, Sticker Strikers

Wisconsin State Fair

All is now ready for the great State Fair, to be held in Milwaukee next week opening Monday, Sept. 9, and closing Friday, Sept. 13. The state board of agriculture has provided the greatest exhibit ever known in this state. All that now remains to make the fair a tremendous success is a monster attendance of Wisconsin people from all parts of the state. The people owe it to themselves to attend the fair, because it is a great school of instruction and at the same time a very entertaining event. No fair in the United States is in a position to offer such splendid opportunities for exhibiting cattle as Wisconsin. The sheep exhibit will this year for the first time be judged in the stock judging pavilion which has just been completed and has a seating capacity for one thousand people.

The entertainment attractions provided by the fair are unusually fine. Particular mention should be made of the Strobel airship, which will make daily ascensions, the weather permitting. A splendid night show has also been provided, the principal feature of which will be a brilliant fireworks spectacle, entitled "The Destruction of Moscow." This great performance involves stage setting more than a block long, the employment of 200 people and the mighty discharge of thousands of dollars worth of fireworks.

Wednesday, which is State day, is expected to produce a greater attendance of Wisconsin people than ever gathered before at any event in this state.

Charity is only a narcotic to the pain-racked patient. It does not touch the root of the disease.—Dr. Alex J. McVoy Tyndall.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT
In Probate. State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County—ss.
In the Matter of the Estate of Florence Caroline Berger, Deceased.
On this 5th day of August, A. D. 1907, upon reading and filing the petition of Gustav F. Berger stating that Florence Caroline Berger of the county of Cook, state of Illinois, died intestate on or about the 18th day of March, 1907, and praying that Louis P. Schloesser be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.
It is ordered that said application be heard before this court, at a regular term thereof to be held at the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.
And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.
By the Court: JOHN S. McLELLIN, JIL.
Second Assistant Register of Probate.
Richard E. Kiser, Attorney for Estate.

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is the product of workmen who receive the highest wages for their skill, this
GUARANTEES
that your clothes will be made in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. Individuality must be in every line of the garment to give you
SATISFACTION

You wear the clothes and know what you want; let us fit you to what you want. We have some smart styles in unfinished worsted for this fall at from \$25 up.

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that is what you want now—serviceable, good looking, good wearing shoes, all combined in one. We have all this in our school shoes. Try us.
This month we give a nice hardwood ruler with every pair of school shoes. Be sure you get one—they wear like our shoes.
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Honest Answers to Honest questions

By Allen L. Benson, author of Socialism Made Plain, Confessions of Capitalism, New Zealand's Answer to Pessimism, etc. A handy, pleasing little pamphlet to hand your neighbor or the fellow who only needs to be shown.

Socialism and the City

By Winfield R. Gaylord. Here you have in small compass just the historical facts you need to post up on the development of the modern municipalities and to explain some of its manifestations.

Letters to an American Farmer

By Clayton J. Lamb. This pamphlet has already stood the test as a fine propaganda work among farmers. It is written by a farmer.

Child Labor in the United States

By Ira B. Cross. A survey of the curse of child labor as it exists in the country today. Full of verified facts on the subject.

Bebel On Trades-Unionism

The pamphlet on trades unions, translated from the speech of Bebel.

Each of the above, 5 cents a copy; twenty-five copies \$1.00, your own selection. Fifty copies will cost \$1.75, and one hundred copies \$2.75.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his needs." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

A WINNER—NOW READY!

"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allen L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

"I recognize in the Social-Democratic Herald one of the ablest champions of the people publisher in America." John M. O'Neill, Editor "Miners Magazine," Denver.

The Cost of Printing

should not be determined on what the printer charges, but should be verified by the actual value it has as a business getter. Cheap printing is the kind that you throw into the waste basket. The printing you read—that commands attention—is what we are prepared to do.
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SOCIALISM AND WHAT IT SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH
By Wilhelm Liebknecht. This pamphlet from one of the mouthpieces of German Social-Democracy will clear up many misapprehensions. Paper, 10 cts.

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By Dr. A. Shaffie. Finance minister of Austria, Dr. Schaeffle started out to oppose Social-Democracy and to show what he was attacking, his first volume gave a fair presentation of the principles of the movement. When the German government forbid the circulation of Socialist books the party there used this book for propaganda. Cloth, 128 pages, \$1.

EQUALITY
By Edward Bellamy. A sequel to his "Looking Backward" and presenting his ripe knowledge of the principles of Socialism. Is in the form of a story and very readable. Cloth, 142 pages, \$1.25. Paper 50 cts.

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PRICE TEN CENTS BY MAIL, 15 CENTS

This book is written by a rising author whose splendid abilities have been supplemented by a thorough training in the school of experience. His arraignment of the capitalist system is uncompromising, and his explanation of the philosophy of socialism logical and convincing, the whole couched in language so simple as to be readily understood by all. The book has just undergone thorough revision, bringing it right up to date. The typographical appearance has also been considerably improved, a new title page and cover being among the improvements. May be had in cloth, gilt lettered, at Fifty Cents.

ADDRESS ORDERS TO THE Social-Democratic Herald 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The Frost line cars ran down and killed a man the first day of operation. Who says Frost is not a part of the Beggs' system?

Supt. Pearce now talks glibly of democracy in opposing high school societies. He was not so glib about democracy when he braved appearances and lobbied for an undemocratic school board in Milwaukee.

"We want to know before we get any farther in this thing if 'Sherbie' becomes governor and Uncle Ike should die, whether Sherbie would appoint Bill Hooker or himself United States senator to fill the vacuum."

So says the Milwaukee Daily News. But you cannot fill a vacuum with nothing, Mr. News editor.

Banker Puelicher of the school board wants business men to address school children. Of course. The only idea such a man has of the public schools is to turn out employees for the capitalists. But if business men are to air their usual ignorance before the school children it may not be such a bad thing. The average leading business man wears a halo until you get intimate with him, and then you find him a narrow man, with his mind centered on profits and competitive throat-cutting, and it may be as well to let the school children find this out.

There is probably some reason for the feeling on the part of trade unionists about being held up for hand music on Labor day, but it will be a pity if this feeling causes them to abolish Labor day parades without carefully weighing both sides of the question. There can be no question that a parade of labor on Labor's holiday gives character to the day in the eyes of the public, and that it also helps toward the solidarity of the workers by getting them shoulder to shoulder with a common thought. Before the parade is given up it would be well to make a strong effort to get the music unions into a truly unionistic frame of mind on Labor's holiday.

During the address of John M. O'Neil of Denver at the Labor day picnic, Monday, a character named Frank Riley, who has a police record, and who is now trying to get a saloon license from the common council in spite of an adverse police report, stationed himself at a bar only a few feet away from the speaker's stand and made so much disturbance with his loud talk and his filthy, ribald language that he

DAVIDSON

STATE FAIR WEEK ATTRACTION

Beginning Sunday Night
Matinees Wednesday
and Saturday
Kirke La Shelle's Great
Racing Play

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The Best of the Sort
The One You Want To See
Don't Miss It

Prices—Eves. \$1.50, \$1.75c,
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BIJOU

STATE FAIR WEEK
BEGINNING MATINEE
SUNDAY

Fifteenth Annual Tour of
Jacob Litt's Incomparable
Company in the Most
Popular American Play
Ever Written

IN OLD KENTUCKY

An Entirely New \$50,000 Production.
50 Frolicking Pickaninies
6 Thoroughbred Race Horses
The Famous Pickin' Brass
Band

Matinees Sun, Wed. and Sat.

Week Beginning Sunday, Sept. 15
The Melodramatic Masterpiece

The Original Cohan

Laughter-Pathos-Pretty Girls

kept a good many from hearing all of what the speaker said. His language was so obscene at times that ladies tried to move away out of hearing distance.

The workingmen on the building at West Water and Grand Avenue are complaining of the inadequate closet facilities provided by the contractors and ask why the health department can not forget its sharp watch of poor householders long enough to discover a nuisance right at hand in which men of influence are concerned.

The working class did not get representation on the school board a moment too soon. Here is Director Puelicher (an Ike Stephenson "reformer") putting in a resolution for lectures to school children by "business" men—Tom Neacys and the like—and only recently Supt. Pearce, who is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, used his bulletins to the teachers to get "hands" for certain business men in need of "help"—in other words, TRYING TO LURE CHILDREN OUT OF THE SCHOOLS AND INTO THE BUSINESS TREADMILL. This kind of "reform" is fast becoming a stench in the nostrils, and it is worse than that, for it is actually striking blows at our public school system.

Ald. Valentine Gerhardt, of course, hates the working people and their representatives. The only use he has for them is the necessity of getting their money away from them over his notorious holo, a sausage counter. Being a true type of a cockroach boss, he hates unions still more bitterly. But most of all he hates the Social-Democratic party, because it stands for a new world, for cleanliness, for humanity, and against small and big thievery, against private hucksters and against cockroaches.

In voting the tax commissioner a thousand dollar jag the aldermen evidently believed in favoring a man according to his taste.

Now is the season for the graft of the school book companies that make up the school book trusts. The prices charged for some school books are simply outrageous and have become possible because of the adulterous relations between book trust agents and old party school directors. Every family in which there are school children is held up by these precious robbers, and the public, under the numbness of capitalistic party dope, submits to the robbery. The community could make its own books and sell them at cost, and the parents would be saved more than half. Moreover, the American Book company trust and the Independent book companies' trust would not then be able to corrupt the fount of education.

The ignorant Ald. Gerhardt of the Tenth ward is the true type of the cockroach butcher at his worst.

Hooker and Baumen will make a nice pair to be engaged in a sober investigation of how taxes are collected in the various cities. And Bannion might take his brother, the manager of the local asphalt trust, along to get them into confidential relations with the various rings and corporations at the places they visit. And John McCoy might go too, and Billy Walker, if he were still alive.

The Milwaukee baseball team finding that St. Paul stubbornly blocked its efforts to get the bottom position in the club line-up has now wisely decided to move toward the upper end of the scale.

We do not know that it is especially to the credit of the Milwaukee street car company that it is the first of the companies

GAYETY

(FORMERLY THE STAR)
Completely Remodeled into the
Safest Burlesque Theater in Milwaukee (20 EXITS—Count 'Em)

Week Beginning Sunday Mat., Sept. 8

Gay Morning Glories Compy

Blatz Park

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The ideal spot for picnics, banquets and parties. New bowling alleys. Regular Sunday dinners served from 12 to 2:30 p. m.

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Golden Fleece German Knitting Yarn, black only, full 34-pound skeins, on Monday for..... 27c



20 STAMPS FREE

With a purchase of 2.00 or over—in addition to the regular amount of stamps for your total purchase—if you present this coupon at our stamp desk with purchase checks

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Either "Sperry" Gold merchandise stamps or "S. & H." Green Premium stamps—the best stamp of either kind. (S. D.)



Knitting Yarns

Our popular 4-Star Brand German Knitting Yarn, black only, full 34-pound skeins, on Monday..... 25c

MONDAY
SEPT. 9th

First Day of Our State Fair Sale

MONDAY
SEPT. 9th

A vigorous beginning of the second week of our Advance SEPTEMBER SALE of Fall and Winter Goods. HUNDREDS OF IRRESISTIBLE NEW BARGAINS have been received to take the place of those that created such extraordinary sensations last week. The sale has been strengthened by the addition of SCORES OF OFFERS NOT PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED. This second week of the splendid series of sales shall be larger than the first—and we have the goods and quote prices that will accomplish the desired results. ITEMS ADVERTISED TODAY ARE FOR MONDAY ONLY—new items on other days of the week.

Cigar-Shaped Lead Pencils Free With 25c Purchases of School Supplies on Monday, September 9th

ADVANCE SHOW- ING OF NEW

Dress Goods and Silks

Much of general interest to those who would learn the style-trend for fall and winter is evidenced in this advance showing of new Dress Goods and Silks. Every new color, color combination and novelty weave has its full representation.

SPECIAL BLACK GOODS SALE, INCLUDING B. PRIESTLEY & CO.'S ENGLISH MOHAIRS in 36 to 48-IN. WIDTHS AT PRICES FROM 50c to 1.50

Also complete showing of Black Panamas, Black Queens Cloth, Black Serges, Black Cheviots, Black Kerseys, Black Taffetas, Black Plain and Novelty Voiles.

New 50-in. Panama Cloth, green, wine, brown, navy blue, good 85c value, for early fall suits, per yard..... 69c

New 24-in. Costume Velvets, in black and all the new shades, special value on Monday at..... 85c

Changeable new 22-in. Peau de Cygne Silks, for fall wear..... 1.19

Special 36-in. Serge, in black, blue, brown, green and wine, good quality for children's dresses..... 48c

Plain Colored 85c Louisine and Peau de Cygne Silks, white, black and all colors, Monday..... 59c

Special Finished Guaranteed 36-in. Black Taffeta Silk..... 1.19

NEW 27-IN. BLACK VELOURS FOR COATS—AT 1.50, 2.50 AND 3.00 A YARD. 36-IN. BRILLIANTINES IN ALL COLORS, 19c YARD.

SEPTEMBER SALE OF NEW

Carpets and Rugs

A superb collection of superior makes, in widely varied designs and rich, soft colorings, at less than original prices.

Extra Heavy Body Brussels Room Rugs, 8-3x10 feet, Monday.....	22.50	Brussels Carpet, new patterns, with borders to match, per yard.....	75c
Seamless Brussels Rugs, suitable for bedrooms, 6x9 feet.....	7.98	Extra Heavy Quality Body Brussels Carpets, Persian patterns.....	1.10
Fall Patterns of 9x12 ft. All-Wool Columbia Brussels Rugs.....	5.98	The best 85c quality All-Wool Ingrain Carpet on Monday only.....	69c
Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs, floral and oriental patterns, 9x12.....	24.00	Tapestry Brussels Rugs, in floral and oriental patterns.....	13.50
Full size Wilton Velvet Rugs, with seam, fall patterns.....	19.50	Choice Patterns of 8-3x10-6 fine Brussels Room Rugs.....	11.50
High Grade New 9x12 ft. Body Brussels Room Rugs.....	25.00	Seamless Velvet Rugs, 8-3x10-6, floral and oriental patterns.....	19.50
New 40.00 Wilton Rugs in rich silk-finished effects, Monday.....	35.00	Heavy 9x12 ft. Ingrain Rugs, suitable for bedrooms.....	2.50
Seamless French Wilton Rugs, in rich oriental designs, 9x12.....	43.50	Imperial Smyrna Rugs, 36x72, without fringe, 4.50 value.....	3.75

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, 30x60 INCHES, 1.75; 36x72 INCHES, 2.50

Third Floor Dep'ts

The variety is great, the qualities are so good, and the prices—well, they cannot be duplicated.

Feather Bed Pillows, ready for use, with new patent ventilator, fancy art ticking coverings, 22x27 inches, pair..... 1.98

Extra strong Double Woven Wire Bed Springs for..... 2.25

Cotton Top Mattresses, clean and sanitary, all sizes, for..... 2.75

Heavy Weight Comforters, full size, filled with good white cotton batting, stitched dark colored silkolines..... 1.50

Extra Quality Comforters, corded edge, best silkoline coverings, fluffy white cotton filling, for..... 2.50

French Curtain Muslin, the new colors and designs, suitable for bed sets, etc., for..... 1.25c

Fancy Striped Cream Color 36-in. Curtain Scrim, at..... 4c

Striped Couch Covers, all new colors, fringed all around, 100 covers..... 75c

12 1/2 COTTON BATTING for..... 9c

12 1/2 COTTON CURTAIN RODS at..... 8c

(With white ends.)

We Pride Ourselves Upon Having the Most Complete Crockery, Glassware and Housefurnishing Department

Our assortments are large, our qualities are the best, and our regular prices are lower than elsewhere. The special prices quoted for Monday have never been equalled, and should prove a big inducement for early buying. A partial list follows. There are hundreds of other equally big bargains not mentioned here.

School Supplies

(Main Floor)

Draw String School Bags..... 19c

25c box of Prang's Paints..... 17c

2c Lead Pencils at..... 1c

5c Note and Composition Books..... 3c

School Pens, dozen..... 5c

Boys' Leather School Bags..... 25c-50c-75c

New 15c Book Straps..... 9c

Assorted 5c Penholders..... 3c

25c Eagle Compass..... 17c



Potts' Sad Irons, complete set as above..... 75c

Nickel-Plated 6-hook Hat and Coat Racks..... 10c

Sink Cleaners 1c

Cloth Brushes 19c

Glass Pickle Dishes..... 5c

Box of 1,000 Toothpicks..... 1c

88c Water Sets, decorated, 6 glasses, jug and tray..... 69c

Strong 39c Willow Clothes Baskets Monday..... 25c

No. 8 Enameled Steel Tea Kettles, each..... 39c

35c China Cupboards, floral decorations, for..... 25c

Stone Jars, 5 and 6 gallon sizes, per gallon on Monday..... 6c

Soup and Vegetable Bowls—1-pint, 4c; 1 1/2-pint, 6c; 2 1/2-pint, 10c

VICTOR GAS MANTLES 19c

Bowl and Pitcher for..... 75c

15-in. Perforated Chair Seats for 5c

10-in. Wood Frame Wash Wringers..... 1.59

SANTA CLAUS SOAP, 9 BARS 25c

Patent Medicines

(Main Floor)

50c Bottles at..... 39c

Including: Kilmer's Swamp Root, Malted Milk, Dandelion, Linzozone, Hays' Hair Health.

Large 10c Cake of Armour's Antidorm Bath Soap at..... 7c

Buttermilk Soap, box..... 15c

Gravel Tooth Powder..... 12c

La Primera Castile Soap at..... 5c

Embroideries, Etc.

(Main Floor)

Assorted, 100 English Totehon Laces, with insertings to match, from 2 to 4 inches wide, Monday..... 5c

45c Corset Cover Embroideries 18-in., 25c

Pearl Buttons, all sizes, good 5c buttons, per dozen..... 2c

Ribbon, plain taffeta, 4 1/2 in. wide, per yard..... 18c

4-in. Plain Taffeta Ribbon, in all colors, only..... 15c

Handkerchiefs

Women's Hemstitched 10c White Linen Handkerchiefs..... 5c

Art Department

New Tapestry Pillow Tops, with material for back to match and tassels on each corner, conventional designs, Monday..... 50c

Extra Large Size Laundry Bags at 19c Each

Embroidered Brush Holder for..... 25c

9-in. Drawn Work Doilies, each..... 17c

Mountmellick Pillow Tops, to be embroidered in white top and back..... 35c

School Shoes for Boys and Girls

Shoes that are made in lasts of special design—lasts designed by experts. They shape growing feet along natural lines, aiding nature and forestalling future foot trouble.

BOYS' Extra Strong BOX CALF LACE SHOES BOYS' BLUCHER BOX CALF LACE SHOES

Sizes 9 to 13.....Special at 1.35 a pair Sizes 9 to 13.....Monday at 1.50 a pair

Sizes 1 1/2 to 2.....Special at 1.50 a pair Sizes 1 1/2 to 2.....Monday at 1.75 a pair

Sizes 2 1/2 to 3 1/2.....Special at 1.75 a pair Sizes 2 1/2 to 3 1/2.....Monday at 1.98 a pair

GIRLS' VELOUR CALF BUTTON SHOES, EXTENSION SOLES

Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 at 1.35 a pair; Sizes 11 1/2 to 2 at 1.50 a pair.

CHILDREN'S FINE AND HEAVY RIBBED COTTON HOSE, STAINLESS BLACK, DOUBLE KNEES, HEELS, TOES, 3 PAIRS FOR 1.00



throughout the country to install a hospital car. It is no great thing to brag over that it is the first road whose daily killings of citizens have risen to the point where a hospital service must be put on. The slaughter of citizens by this company grew more numerous day by day. It is a poor day, indeed, that cannot show a lot of human butcher meat strewn over its rails at some part of the city. We are skeptical about this new hospital car service. To us it looks like a clear case of bluff; or worse. People injured now are held by company agents and the nearest doctors ignored in order that a company physician can be the first to treat the

patient—and also give cautious testimony before the coroner-elect—with-street-car-campaign-funds. But if the victim must hereafter lie alongside the tracks until the hospital car gets round—it cannot jump over the cars ahead of it, that's certain—it may mean more tardy hospital service than before.

The latest wrinkle consists in a set of three souvenir Socialist post cards of the Milwaukee movement. One card shows the party headquarters on Sixth street, another the big press on which the HERALD is run off at the rate of 2,400 an hour, and the third gives a view in the printery showing the new big job press. The three cards will be sent, post paid, to any address for 5 cents. Address this office.

Printing that fits your purpose does double advertising. Get your next estimate from the Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth street.

The Landis Melodrama.

Yes, the Standard Oil company has been found guilty by Judge Landis of the United States court, of rebating on 1,452 counts, and

Form of Will.

I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to "The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company," incorporated, the sum of..... (or, if other property, describe the property.)

has been fined \$20,240,000. No, that is wrong. It is the fool people who buy their own oil of the oil trust that have been fined.—The Organizer.

The Standard controls 85 per cent. of the output and when it boosts prices the little parasites will follow suit. The latter have no love for the people. All their howls against Rockefeller crowd were the result of their inability to skin the public as effectually as they desired. The threatened enormous increase in the price of oil may be avoided by the supreme court, which may scuttle the law or set aside the Chicago verdict, and then pose as the people's "savior." To confiscate nearly \$30,000,000 from the Standard and permit that corporation to retain control of its so-called vested rights and to raise the price of its products as is ridiculous a burlesque as any that appears in a theater where they give and take stage money by the handfuls.—Cleveland Citizen.

Even in "God's Own Country!"

The New Zealand Times says: When all is said, there is little difference in the fundamental constitution of society between New Zealand and Great Britain, and there are not wanting signs that the root of the same evils which our kindred at home are deploring exists in a more or less dormant condition with us.

We are not quite strangers to poverty and its consequences. A Socialist lecturer at the beginning of this week threw on the screen photographs of Wellington slums, and no one who knows the city can doubt

that the difficulty of securing adequate housing accommodation is being felt in our centers of population.

We were told the other day by a Wellington builder that when recently he advertised casual work for sections of our population in sufficient degree to demand attention and treatment.

It is obvious, on the other hand, that our manufacturers have been forced, like manufacturers elsewhere, to form combinations among themselves, and we have all the evils of trusts and rings to put up with.

ALHAMBRA

COMMENCING TOMORROW (SUNDAY) MATINEE

STATE FAIR WEEK—THE BIG SHOW

The FOUR HUNTINGS

and Their Company of FIFTY DANCERS, SINGERS, COMEDIANS and ACROBATS—in the BIG MUSICAL SUCCESS

The Only Musical Show in Town

Next Week THE FOOL HOUSE

Prices 15-25c-35-50-75c—Other Matinees Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

PABST PARK

Third and Burleigh Sts.

10 Acres of Fun—5 Acres of Shade

THE ONLY OUTDOOR AMUSEMENT RESORT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS

The Wildest of Them All! DICK'S WILD WEST and Indian Congress

SEE Goldie Wooden Ride Bald Hornet

ADMISSION 10c CHILDREN UNDER 12c

Accompanied by Parents

1100 ST. CAR