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Rather Lose Votes Than Lose Party's Proletarian Character

By Victor L. Berger.

PARTY like ours, which aims at a total change of the present system, ought to pause from time to time in order to review its own activity. This is especially necessary when that party seems to be successful as we are in Milwaukee. And even more so when we find that the enemy is praising us.

Therefore, let us ask ourselves, "Are we making good as a Socialist party? Or is our organization only a cheap new broom for the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city of Milwaukee—incidentally also sweeping out a few grafters from the City Hall?"

There can be no doubt that our mayor, Emil Seidel, has started out nicely. He has made some very good appointments and he is himself "on the job" all day.

The department of the city attorney, Comrade Hoan's department, is also doing all that can be expected. As for the other department heads, they have been in office only a few weeks.

We have been in power now for almost three months. Now, what have we done for the working class as such? What measures have we passed and carried out that are of interest to the city collectively?

Let's see. We have abolished the three-headed board of public works and have put in a one-man commissioner. A good measure if our man makes good, of which we feel sure—but not a Socialist measure in itself.

We have passed an ordinance establishing the COST UNIT system. Also a very good thing and of great interest to the city collectively. But as yet we could not secure the right man to take the job, so this can hardly be called an accomplishment now.

We have introduced a number of ordinances to compel the street car company to give efficient and decent service. But so far there has been very little accomplished in that respect.

The street car service is as irregular and insufficient as ever. The indecent over-crowding of cars is still going on. The police would not stand for over-crowding of that kind in any public hall, theater, or church. Yet one can often see a street car stuffed with people almost to suffocation and then see a big, stout policeman instead of stopping the nuisance—only add to it by trying to squeeze in his own bulky form.

It is much too early to pride ourselves of our success in Milwaukee. Only one thing is certain.

The most dangerous part of the situation is that some of our comrades seem to forget that we are a SOCIALIST party.

They not only begin to imitate the ways and the methods of the old parties, but even their reasoning and their thoughts are getting to be more bourgeois and less proletarian. To some of these men the holding of the office—whatever the office may be—seems to be the final aim of the Socialist party. These poor sticks do not know that there are many Socialists who deplore that the necessity of electing and appointing officeholders will make it twice as hard to keep the Socialist party pure in this country, than in other countries, where the movement is relieved of this duty and danger.

And even some of the aldermen seem to have lost their Socialist class consciousness—if they ever had any. Instead of that they seem to make it a point "to be agreeable" to the old party politicians. Their kindness extends even to the MEMORY of the old capitalist and grafters' regime.

A machinists' union from New York sent a very sympathetic letter to the mayor and the common council of Milwaukee, offering help in the disposing of the city bonds and incidentally referring to previous "boodle and graft administrations."

To which allusion an illustrious remnant of the Rose regime, one Joseph P. Carney, took exception. Now, Carney is an enemy of his class and a traitor to union principles. Therefore he did not want the previous administrations referred to as "graft administrations." Four grand juries had brought about 230 indictments against them. Quite a number of the officeholders of the former administrations had been found guilty and fined, or sent "over the road." But Carney objected to a spade being called a spade.

In his objections he was ably seconded by Alderman Bogk, also formerly a part and parcel of the Rose clique.

These gentlemen insisted that the letter of the Manhattan Machinists' union, a friendly and sympathetic communication, should be expunged from the minutes of the common council because of that reference to the former administrations.

Our own capitalist papers of Milwaukee have said worse things hundreds of times. The minutes of the common council must certainly contain a record of one Frank Nierowski, commissioner of the board of public works; one Mike Dunn, building inspector, and a number of others having been taken off their jobs because they had very pressing engagements with the criminal authorities—yet with one exception (Fred. Braun), the representatives of the two capitalist parties voted in favor of expunging that letter of the machinists' union from the minutes.

They did not succeed, of course.

But no less than three Social-Democratic aldermen, Louis A. Arnold of the Seventeenth ward; Martin Mikkelsen of the Fifth ward, and John Reisse of the Sixth ward, voted with them. Evidently these comrades would rather hurt the feelings of all the members of the machinists' union in New York, and the social conscience of every loyal comrade in Milwaukee, than hurt the feeling of any local grafter.

If that is not "senatorial courtesy," then what kind of courtesy is it?

The Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee is going to make good in the city affairs of Milwaukee as no party ever did before. But it can only make good if it keeps intact its class consciousness and its social conscience.

Personally, we would rather lose half a dozen municipal elections, including every alderman in the common council, than lose the solidarity and the proletarian character of the party. We would rather have ten thousand votes less for our ticket at the next election, than miss one spark of the Socialist SPIRIT of our organization.

All who are concerned will please take notice.

Better Let Socialism Alone

Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune: It is rather foolish to organize solemn opposition to a foolish law that will run its course and disappear if left to itself. We do not mean to apply this safe generalization either to women's suffrage or to Socialism without crafty qualification.

Nevertheless we believe it is extremely foolish to organize either men or women to oppose women's suffrage and equally foolish to organize college professors and statesmen, clergymen and politicians, business men and labor leaders against Socialism. Let us put it in this way:

If women's suffrage and Socialism are righteous causes, the justice of heaven will see that they triumph in the end and opposition is futile. If

ably without their knowledge. The object of the association is to combat Socialism by public debate. "To safeguard the rights of life, liberty and property, and to maintain the everlasting reality of religion as the foundation of our civilization."

Bless your soul, this is just what the Socialists want. They are long on debate and will talk the clergymen and college professors into their graves. They live by abounding speech and this opportunity will give them a new lease of life.

Milwaukee preachers, who are living in a city under Socialist government, take no interest in the recently organized society of preachers and plutes and dollar-worshippers in New York to fight Socialism. They say they cannot believe that the new organization has really expected to down Socialism. They are mistaken, however. From Jim Hill's Archbishop Ireland down, the members are preparing to squirt their mental sewage at us midst the handclapping of the entire capitalistic plunderbund.

Milwaukee policemen now have their "offs," but many people misunderstand the arrangement. There is a widespread belief that, aside from the one day in fifteen granted by the Social-Democrats, the policemen also have Sundays at home. This is not so. The one day in fifteen is all that the policemen have, notwithstanding the injunction to rest on the seventh day.

THE EFFECT OF THE "OFFS" ALREADY IS SEEN IN THE INCREASING NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PLACES ON THE POLICE FORCE.

A report on the British Labor party to be presented to the international Social-Democratic congress at Copenhagen shows that the total

And We Smile!

The so-called Social Justice League of America recently formed in New York by Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill to fight Socialism is reported to have the backing of J. P. Morgan, Thomas Ryan and other big plutes. The league is composed largely of clergymen of all religious faiths. It is stated that the organization is going to smash Socialism by securing reforms for the people and that the United States Steel corporation has already dumped \$5,000 into the fund to assist in "the grand and noble work." The league surely will have an interesting experience.—Cleveland Citizen.

Mr. Taft and Socialistic Ideas

The Public: If in his Michigan speech in commemoration of the birth of the Republican party fifty-six years ago, President Taft intended to check the spread of Socialistic sentiment in the United States, he went about it in a blundering way. It was precisely this kind of talk about abolitionism by Democratic statesmen in the fifties that brought out the party whose birth Mr. Taft's speech has just celebrated. More and more as the days go by and event follows event, does it seem that Mr. Taft may pass into history as another James Buchanan—the last president, and a fatuous one, of a party which began as a champion of liberty and went to pieces in defense of slavery. And how very like Mr. Buchanan all around Mr. Taft does seem to be.

strength of the party last year was 1,481,368. The strength in 1900 was only 376,000. Seventy-eight Labor candidates fought in the general election, including the whole of the thirty-three sitting members and eleven members for whom the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was respon-

sible, but who in the previous parliament had sat as Liberals.

France is in a riot-breeding turmoil over the Liabeuf case—that of an alleged Apache, or local desperado sentenced to have his head sliced from his body for having run amuck against the police with the result that one of them was killed and several injured.

Although a fellow of no character, there were such strong indications that he had been police-hounded and driven to desperation that it was decided to make his case a test one in the hope of reforming police administration abuses.

One wing of the Socialists, the General Confederation of Labor, and others, are contributing and even leading the popular revolt and President Fallieres has been importuned to pardon the socially-developed "outlaw" by no less notable Frenchmen than ex-President Loubet and Anatole France, the noted author and Social-Democrat.

Another conspicuous figure in the case is Gustav Herve, the extreme radical Socialist editor, now serving four years for his anti-war agitations. From behind prison bars he is writing articles that are making the heads of the government uneasy. In fact, it is admitted by the officials that Herve is more dangerous in jail than on the outside.

Altogether the case is a most remarkable one. It is largely a popular revolt that cares little for Liabeuf, the Apache, but is bent on forcing a change, in excitable Frenchman style, in one branch of society's brutality toward its luckless members.

It is a case where "law and order" is being promoted by a defiance of law and order.

Sharp Clash in City Council

Milwaukee Socialist Aldermen Side With Eastern Union Against Boodle Party Representatives

Milwaukee: There was not only smoke but considerable fire in Tuesday's meeting of the city council—and the sparks flew in fine style. Some of the shady old party aldermen walked up to the Socialists with chips on their shoulders and the Social-Democrats not only sent the chips flying, but the incantations, gangsters after them. And incidentally the Socialists established the right of free speech for union men who send communications to the Milwaukee council.

On June 20, it will be recalled, the council received from Mayor Seidel a letter sent him by Manhattan Lodge No. 7, Brotherhood of Machinists, in which it offered to take Milwaukee bonds and made a reference to Milwaukee "boodle and grafters of former administrations."

Ald. Carney (D.) introduced a resolution to expunge the entire communication from the record on the ground that it reflected unreasonably and unjustly upon former members of the council now serving. Ald. Bogk (D.) also complained.

Ald. Berger (S-D.) took up the

challenge at once. In a vehement report he said the communication was not objectionable and that it did not offend anyone whose record is praiseworthy. In reply to Ald. Carney's charge that Ald. Berger had slandered him and other aldermen in the Socialist papers, Ald. Berger replied he had nothing to retract and that he might do it again. The sensitiveness of some of the aldermen looked queer. He said all of the Milwaukee papers have frequently referred to "Democratic boodlers and Republican grafters" and vice versa. No one, he contended, need feel hurt about the reference objected to unless it hit him.

It was stated by Ald. August Braun (R.) that the letter should not have been printed in the proceedings at all. Ald. Welch (S-D.) said the letter referred to former administrations, not to any member of the present council.

Ald. Carney denounced the Socialists for unjust insinuations and called upon the Socialist members of the last council to exert their manhood and defend their personal character.

To the surprise of the Social-Democrats on the floor and in the lobby this appeal actually had results. For when the vote was taken on the Carney resolution to expunge the New York union's letter from the records three Social-Democratic aldermen voted with Carney against the Socialists. These three were Ald. Louis A. Arnold of the Seventeenth ward, a hold-over alderman and Ald. John L. Reisse of the Sixth ward, an active union man for years, and Ald. Martin Mikkelsen of the Fifth ward, also a new alderman. In pleasing contrast to these three, who deserted their fellows, Ald. Fred. Braun (D.) of the First ward, voted with the Socialists to retain the objectionable letter. Ald. Braun served in a former council with a clean record and often voted against the gang and with the Socialists.

The vote was against the Carney resolution and the letter of the New York union will stay on the records. After the meeting Ald. Carney was chuckling over the defection of the three Socialists. "I am having my

More About the New Socialist Home

Progress Is Being Made in the Sale of Stock for the New Home for the Publishing House, the Social-Democratic Party, and Unions of Milwaukee

Never before, in the labor movement in Milwaukee, did any new project receive such prompt and substantial support. Big as the undertaking is, the splendid response promises early and complete success. If, therefore, you wish to have the honor of helping provide the Social-Democratic movement and the labor unions with a site and building, it will be necessary to act soon.

A Gilt-Edged Location

Undoubtedly the reason this stock is selling so fast is because it is the first time that a really good A No. 1 investment is offered and at the same time a chance to help the cause. The location is about the best that could be secured for the purpose. Due to "short cuts" afforded the working people by using Fond du Lac avenue and Winnebago street, tens of thousands of workers pass the lot on their way to and from work every day.

Besides, it is easy of access, as two street car lines pass the door and because Milwaukee's street car center lies only a few blocks distant. The proposed Metropolitan Civic Center is only two blocks away.

The rent charged in this district varies from 3 cents to 5 cents per square foot per month. At about 2 cents per square foot per month, the new building will yield a revenue of \$7,000 per month. This will easily provide for all charges such as taxes, repairs, janitor service, towel service, hot and cold water, heat, insurance, etc., for the halls, etc., etc., a 3 per cent sinking fund on the building and 5 per cent interest on a \$35,000 mortgage, and leave sufficient more for 6 per cent for dividends. And as practically all the space will be taken by the publishing and printing departments, the unions and the offices of the Social-Democratic party, there seems little chance that the building will not be constantly rented right from the very beginning. With such prospects it is

no surprise that the stock is being snapped up so quickly.

A Modern Building Going Up

On the lot which is 50x150 feet, located at Sixth and Chestnut streets, we are now erecting a modern, up-to-date building of reinforced concrete, of four stories and basement. The twenty-four hundred feet of space underneath the sidewalk is also excavated and will be used for storage purposes.

The basement is built high enough for roomy, sanitary and well-aired press and stereotyping rooms; both for our job and newspaper departments. It will also contain the heating plant for the building, and quarters for the janitor.

The first floor will be occupied by the business and editorial offices of The Herald, Verwaerts and Naprock composing room and a store. The second floor will contain offices of the county central committee, offices of the state secretary and the organizers of the Wisconsin state executive board, Social-Democratic party and labor union offices. The third floor will contain two halls and a few other offices. In case a daily is published the offices will be used for the editorial rooms. The fourth floor will, in case of a daily, be used for composing and stereotyping rooms. Before a daily is started this space can be rented for light manufacturing purposes.

This move to provide a building became a necessity long ago. In fact, the labor unions have been talking of such a building for years and have several times appointed committees to make investigations. Until now, however, nothing tangible ever came from such efforts. The greatly increasing business of The Herald Publishing company made it apparent years ago that something had to be done. Since 1892 to Oct. 1901 the German papers and later The Herald were issued from a dingy little office

at 614 State street, the home of The Vorwaerts. The party also had its headquarters there, but its affairs finally expanded so that there was not room there for the two papers, the state office and the business office, and so all the offices were moved into the store building at 344 Sixth street, three blocks away. The party with the old place was pathetic, for it had been the Social-Democratic rendezvous for fourteen years.

Always Growing!

The new quarters had three times as much space as the old, and it was thought that they would meet all requirements for years to come. But in two years it was necessary to again double the space occupied, as it became necessary to install our own plant. Up to December, 1905, The Herald composition and presswork had been done by an outside firm, but we afterward installed our own machinery—including a double-deck linotype, a perfecting web press, stereotyping machinery, three platen presses, type and equipment. Owing to the rapid growth of the job printing department, we added a cylinder press in June, 1907. This so crowded us for space that all party offices and the editorial departments were removed to the second floor next door, at 340 Sixth street, and a private telephone exchange connection established. Several other changes were made, to utilize every inch of space.

The growth of The Herald has been most remarkable and shows the vitality of the movement and the push and enterprise of the papers and the labor movement. When The Herald was moved to Milwaukee, in 1901, the space occupied, including party offices, was about 400 square feet, the present finds 5,200 square feet entirely insufficient. In fact, in the new building The Herald will occupy three times the space it does at present.

The shares of stock cost \$25 each. Anyone desiring to purchase stock

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

"American capital corrupts Nicaragua," reads a headline. What else do you expect?

Let the people refrain from congratulating themselves too soon. Roosevelt's Unusual silence may be but the calm that precedes the storm.

A Milwaukee Republican paper, plutocratic by adoption, speaks of Roosevelt's "robust common sense." Aw, get out, now! Watche-givin' us!

The capitalist press is just beginning to get it into its head that labor has really swept everything before it in Australia. It will discover some other things in this country, too before long.

It is said that J. Pierpont Morgan has now wormed his way into the dry goods trust, known as the United Dry Goods companies. One can easily imagine the future developments of that new member of the octopus family now that it is Morganized.

Score another victory for Social-Democracy in Germany. Our comrades have just captured the Usedom district and a new seat in parliament. The victory is one of great significance, since it is the first time that a Socialist has been elected in an entirely rural election district east of the Elbe.

The Ohio Fuel Gas company's stockholders met the other day to divide up the year's swag. It amounted to a 50 per cent dividend—the choicest melon cutt' in gas history.

Who says times are hard? They are certainly not hard for the majority of capitalistic parasites.

The fear of race-suicide is a most natural one to the bourgeois mind, which is haunted with the fear that the supply of wage-slaves may give out, and that there may be such a dearth of "food for cannon" in case of war that the capitalists themselves must fight or call off the war.

Tolstoi has said that the rich will do anything for the poor but climb down off their backs. But what if the number of backs should play out!

It is about time the workers of America took the conditions of their employment in their own hands, so far as their voting rights give them the chance.

Not only are Asiatics, with their low competing standard of living, passing into the channels of employment eastward from the Pacific slope, but it now appears that the railroads are drawing upon the peons of Barbarous Mexico.

Capitalism raises the prices of living and conspires to lower wages and then gets periodical fits of fear at its own devilment. Let the workers vote in their own interest.

The late King Ed. was given nearly three millions of the people's money annually for living expenses, and now the new king wants more, and the people are murmuring.

The more kings get, the more they spend and the more the "dignity" of their station requires.

It is to be hoped the people will soon shake off the useless official vermin with which their superstitions have burdened them.

Even in democratic America we give "our" president thousands of dollars to scoot around the country winning and dining and insulting the masses with partisan speeches.

One can even look leniently upon an evenly matched contest of plow-

less between two specimens of perfect physical manhood. But utterly repulsive and repugnant to all human feeling was the bloody ill-matched slugging contest at Reno. And it was allowed to proceed, with the governor in attendance.

"When Jeffries, with swollen, blood besmeared face, fell the first time great numbers turned and left their seats and struggled toward the exits through the densely packed aisles, to escape from the sickening spectacle," we read. Sporty men did this, so it must have been pretty bad.

Jeffries, although the loser, pockets \$200,000. The main trouble with prize fighting, aside from its brutality, is the commercialism that controls it. At Reno it forced the governor to let the fight proceed.

Chief Kohler of Cleveland has been exonerated. Our Socialist contemporary, The Citizen, while not endorsing Kohler in toto, has this to say on the subject of his persecution: "The elements behind the charges were such as to create suspicion, in the minds of all honest people. These interests hated Kohler because they couldn't use him, and he became the object of their malice for the reason that the working people were not dragged to prison in 'the good old way.'"

"The fact that Kohler reduced the arrests for petty offenses in Cleveland from 30,000 a year to 10,000 was not to the liking of the local plutocrats and snobocracy. "Probably the most vindictive wing of the conspirators who were determined to oust Kohler because the aggregation of open shoppers, who plot in secret against every man who stands for humanity and decency and righteousness. Headed by the loud-mouthed Jay Pay Dawley, the Lake Carriers' Association, the Employers' Association, the Coach Detective Agency and other concerns that are a positive disgrace to twentieth century civilization, these would-be labor-crushers scoured the city for several years in the attempt to secure or manufacture some sort of evidence to oust Kohler and place one of their tools in his position."

This explains a lot, and is worth keeping in mind. It is but another evidence that capitalism needs the police in its business!

"They told us a long time ago that Jeffries didn't have to come back; that he never had departed. "All false, every syllable of it. "The stream of champagne that trickled down the great burly fellow's throat during all the years of indolence and ease when he imagined himself immune from the call of the ring, burned away his vitality and left him only a shell. The training that he did, far from making the gladiator of old, the sound, perfect athlete and the game man, took away what little was left and only a complete wreck of this once noble specimen of perfect manhood remained, and the white race is to blame for his pitiable spectacle and downfall!"

These few sentences tell the whole story of the prize fight at Reno. Men like nations go down when they become the victims of unequal luxury. There's no supernatural fatality about it, it is inexorable cause and effect.

It is capitalism that promotes big fights and that kills off one burly champion after another by breaking down his normal living habits with the vast winnings—corruptive because plunging its victim from poverty to affluence.

The money is required now to pay the contractors. The money raised by the mortgage will not be forthcoming for some time. The investment is gilt edge, why not, then, invest at once? To postpone action is apt only to delay the progress of the building. Invest now.

can do so by paying for the same in advance, or, if this cannot be done, the stock can be paid for in installments of 25 per cent each, payable the first day of each month following the date of subscription, but in no case later than Dec. 31, 1910.

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The British Labor Movement

A Series of Articles by
Walter Thomas Mills

(Written for The Herald)
Article No. 4—The Co-operative Societies

THE beginning of the co-operative societies, as has been already mentioned, succeeded the break-up of the Chartist movement, and was contemporary with the great emigration of the Chartist to Australia and New Zealand, and the development of the British trades unions. It was an effort to save to the workers some share of the cost of retail trade; the principles involved being the following:

- (1) Genuine goods.
- (2) These goods to be provided by mutual organizations in which all the stockholders should have the same investment, the same voice in the management and the same benefits.
- (3) That prices were not to be cut in making sales, but profits realized from charges in excess of cost to be used in declaring dividends to stockholding purchasers, and in providing an educational fund in order to add to the personal efficiency of its membership.

Was Slow at First
The progress was very slow, but there were no bankruptcies—the plan of the organization made that practically impossible. The growth was very slow, but wherever the idea was able to win consideration at all, the growth was constant.

Those most active in the unions and those most active in the co-operative

societies in the earlier days regarded their programs as somewhat antagonistic. The unions insisted that the wage-worker's income should be increased and that the strike was the only method by which this could be accomplished. The co-operator insisted that even the small savings out of wages already paid would ultimately win the emancipation of the workers if they would co-operate.

Went to the Unions

At the British Trades Congress in session at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the summer of 1891, the co-operative societies sent a delegation to the trades unions asking for their co-operation. I had the good fortune to be present at the session when the unions gave consideration to the proposal of the co-operative societies, listened to the address of the delegates of the co-operators and to the response which was made by the congress, which resulted in the appointment of a committee on the part of the British Trades Congress to consider plans of mutual aid, the general thought being that the co-operative societies were to promote the sale of union-made goods, employ union labor and give their moral support to the trades unions' side of current controversies, while the unions would make an effort to induce all trades unionists to become co-operators also.

It is obvious that to the extent that this has been realized (and it has been very largely realized), to that extent the effort to get more wages and to make better use of the wages has become a joint movement, all factors working together, not against each other.

Became Manufacturers Also

The co-operative societies very early discovered that so soon as they were able effectively to organize the retail trade, it became difficult and in many instances impossible to make purchases from the wholesalers—the wholesalers combining in the interest of individual enterprises against the co-operators. Besides, it was discovered that the wholesalers' profit is a serious item in the cost of distribution. This led to the organization of wholesale companies whose stock was purchased by the retail societies. It was simply extending co-operation from a single group of co-operators to co-operating groups as well.

Just as the wholesaler, by discrim-

ination against the retail co-operators, forced the co-operators into the wholesale business, so the manufacturers have opened the way for carrying co-operation into the manufacturing processes as well.

The British co-operative societies now have more than one hundred and ten thousand employees at work in the manufacturing industries, covering a great variety of enterprises, who produce directly a large share of the goods disposed of through the co-operative stores.

A Vast Scheme

The raw materials for almost the entire living of the people of Great Britain are imported from abroad, not produced at home. This makes transportation a serious item and at once relates the British co-operators to the industrial interests of other countries. The co-operative societies now own steamship lines, as well as factories. The tea sold through the co-operative societies in Great Britain (and in Great Britain everybody drinks tea, from the babies up), the tea sold through the co-operative societies is directly produced in co-operatively owned and operated tea gardens in Ceylon. The British co-operative societies are the owners of several grain elevators in Manitoba. They have their own flouring mills on a large scale, their own bakeries, which are among the most interesting industrial equipments within or without the co-operative societies of Great Britain. The co-operative bakeries are now producing one-half of all the bread consumed in Great Britain, and the interesting thing about it is that while Great Britain has cheaper bread than America, the bread is infinitely better, and what is a great surprise to every Yankee purchaser, each loaf is weighed as it is delivered, and every short weight loaf is made up with a slice from another loaf added, until what the customer pays for, the customer gets.

Their industries cover soap factories, spinning, weaving, clothes making, tanning, shoe making, agriculture, house building, for one of the principal activities of the British co-operators is the collective building of workmen's homes, collectively owned and individually occupied, at a great profit to the tenant, both as a part owner and as a rent payer. In this connection, the co-operators have made some important discoveries.

Agricultural Experiments

It has been impossible to maintain rational conditions of employment and make their agricultural experiments pay the bills, demonstrating that British agriculture is an industry so sorely sweated, that to provide out of it a decent living for the workers is impossible under present conditions, but the co-operators are so determined to extend their work that in several agricultural experiments they face each year a net loss without grumbling, and with no intention of abandoning the better conditions of labor which they have attempted to maintain.

It is impossible that so great an undertaking could reach so many interests, involve so many people, secure investments so enormous, and not develop serious problems. Here are some of them:

Some of the Problems

As the co-operative societies have developed in the larger towns, they have established branches in the smaller ones, until they are, in very many places, overlapping each other's territory and becoming competitors of each other, with wasteful consequences, which all parties in interest recognize, but which they have not yet been able to avoid.

One solution which is proposed is that all co-operative enterprises within Great Britain shall be merged into one, that the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers shall cease to be stockholders in so many enterprises, and to merge the enormous properties of all the societies together into a single centralized enterprise, in which all shall be stockholders.

It is evident that under such an arrangement, the co-operative manufacturing societies would be more certain of a market. Now only one-third of the sales made through co-operative stores are of goods co-operatively produced. It would make an end of overlapping. It would eliminate its wasteful consequences, and would create a centralized body of very great power in British industry, commerce and politics.

Another problem which is arising is the relation of those voluntary organizations, composed necessarily of a part of the people, to the municipal enterprises undertaken under the authority, with the financial support, and to the equal benefit of all the members of the municipality.

As I shall show in the succeeding

articles, the municipal undertakings of Great Britain have already out-

stretched the co-operative societies. The co-operative societies are very largely exceeded in the number of men employed, in the capital invested and in the direct economies realized for the benefit of the community, by municipal industrial enterprises. Already it is not an easy matter to keep the peace in some instances between the aggressive municipal agitator and the equally aggressive co-operator. The spirit, however, which prevails among the co-operators is taking form in the direct proposal that the voluntary co-operative undertaking will retire from any enterprise in which it is now engaged as soon as public ownership will assume the responsibilities, and provide the same advantages or better ones than those provided by voluntary co-operative undertakings. This is well illustrated in Manitoba. When the agitation started in Manitoba for publicly owned grain elevators, the British co-operative societies at once expressed their willingness to support the proposition and to turn over to the provincial government the elevators located in Manitoba but co-operatively owned in Great Britain.

A Significant Development
Another discovery is being made, which is of the greatest interest and of the greatest importance to the co-operators. It applies equally to municipal enterprises and to publicly owned undertakings of every sort. It is this: Whenever private monopoly in any one enterprise is abolished, through the creation of a public monopoly or a co-operative undertaking in the same field, then the remaining monopolies may privately appropriate at least the lion's share of the co-operative benefits, by raising their prices on articles controlled by the remaining monopolies.

In the district of Springburn, in the city of Glasgow, the co-operative societies are the owners of some millions of dollars' worth of property. The landlords have adopted the idea that the best reference for an applying tenant is a reference to the co-operative societies. The result is that everywhere within walking distance of these co-operative properties, only members of the co-operative societies are able to secure places of residence. So soon as the territory was filled with co-operators, the ingenious and thrifty landlords added to their rents the amount of the quarterly dividends, in the co-operative societies, and the co-operators were made to FEEL a point that no amount of argument had before been able to make them SEE, and that is that public ownership, or collective enterprise, cannot secure to the public the full benefit of the collective ownership of any monopoly until the policy of collective ownership shall be extended to all monopolies.

Thousands for Education
It is considerations of this sort which each day are bringing into British politics more and more of the great strength of the co-operative societies. Many of the most active Socialist speakers and writers are almost entirely employed speaking or writing under the auspices of the co-operative societies, in connection with their educational work. This educational work of the British co-operative societies involves an expenditure each year of many thousands of dollars, and constitutes an educational movement in Great Britain older than its public school, and of the greatest value to society. And it is devoted especially to those topics most likely to make their students Socialists.

During the five months that I was in Great Britain, recently, I had the privilege of speaking many times under the auspices of the co-operative societies, and for my return trip I have many additional engagements of the same sort. Among them will be the anniversary address for the original Rochdale Society, which I am to give in that city on Oct. 16 next.

[The next article in this series will be a study of the British municipal undertakings.]

Buying Into the Senate

Chicago.—Ex-Senator William E. Mason defends his recent statement that 50 per cent of the members of the United States senate usually buy their seats.

"Fifty per cent are bought," reiterated Mason, "although I do not mean to say that the purchases are made outright, as is alleged to be the case of one Illinois senator. Money is spent by interested persons to create sentiment for or against a candidate. It amounts to the same thing. Money puts them in Washington, and it's a rare senator who does not represent the power that puts him there."

Cause of the Revolution

Mr. Martin J. J. Griffin, than whom there is no greater authority on early American history, regards hostility to the Catholic religion as the chief cause of the American revolutionary war. In this opinion Mr. Griffin is not entirely alone. Chamberlain says in his Life of John Adams the Statesman, "perhaps the prime cause, without which the revolution would never have begun when it did and where it did, was ecclesiastical rather than political." We hope Mr. Griffin's documentary work, "Catholicism and the American Revolution," will be put into every library in the land.—Catholic Fortnightly Review.

Weak men have wishes, strong men have purposes.—Bishop Berry.

"Then let us pray that come it may—As come it will for a' that—That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth.

May bear the gree, and a' that. For a' that, and a' that, It's comin' yet, for a' that, That man to man, the world o'er, Shall brothers be for a' that."

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Egypt: a Shameful History

Justice (London). The growth of the present Nationalist movement in Egypt, and the outrageous utterances of the swashbuckler Roosevelt in which he urged the British government to greater sternness and repression, make it worth while to recall the origin of the British occupation. We are in Egypt for the good of its people and for that of the whole of mankind. That is Roosevelt's theory, and he does well to illustrate it by the shameful exploits of the United States in the Philippines.

"It was with this primary object of establishing order that you went into Egypt twenty-eight years ago," said Roosevelt.

That is as untrue as such pretexts usually are when made the excuse for violent intervention. We went into Egypt twenty-eight years ago as the bum-bailiffs of the thriving international bondholders, and it has been in their interest, and that of the class to which they belong, that we have remained there ever since. How little need there was for British intervention for the preservation of order may be gathered from the following picture of the Fellaheen, the real people of Egypt, penned in 1876 by Mr. Wilfrid Scavenius Blunt; himself, as he says, at that time a believer in the beneficence of England's rule in the East: "The Fellaheen have every virtue which should make a happy, well-to-do society. They are cheerful, industrious obedient to law, and pre-eminently sober, not only in the matter of drink, but of the other indulgences to which human nature is prone. They are neither gamblers nor brawlers, nor licentious livers; they love their homes, their wives, their children. They are good sons and fathers, kind to dumb animals, old men, beggars and idiots. They are absolutely without prejudice of race, and perhaps even of religion. Their chief fault is a love of money, but that is one political economists will readily pardon. * * * It would be difficult to find anywhere a population better fitted to attain the economical end of the greatest happiness for the greatest number."

Such were the Egyptian people when the evil genius Ismail Pasha was made viceroy. At his advent, too, the people were prosperous. His predecessor, Said, had given encouragement to agriculture; says Mr. Blunt in his "Secret History of the English Occupation of Egypt." "This had resulted in a general enrichment of the population, and the Fellaheen, emancipated from their old condition of serfdom to the Circassian pashas, were everywhere accumulating wealth. * * * Certainly there never had been an age in Egypt when the mass of the native inhabitants had been so materially prosperous; and to the Fellaheen, especially, it had come to be spoken of as, for them, the age of gold! Ismail, when in 1860 he succeeded to the viceroyalty, was without question the richest of Mohammedan princes and master of the most prosperous of Mohammedan states."

But Ismail wasted his substance on riotous living; exhausted the national resources, and borrowed money from the international financiers at ruinous interest. It has been estimated that of 66,000,000 nominally raised by loans—the interest on which the unfortunate Egyptians were taxed to pay—only some 54,000,000 were actually received by Ismail.

The total cost to Egypt of Ismail's reign has been estimated, says Mr. Blunt, to amount to 400,000,000 sterling. This was the origin of that European intervention which, begun in financial embarrassments and inquiries, ended in 1882 in the British occupation. Ismail's indebtedness was a private matter; but the burden and the ruin of it were fastened upon the Egyptian people, who were reduced thereby first to beggary and then to foreign domination.

Egypt was, and is, nominally part of the Turkish empire. Under pre-

sure from England and France upon the Sultan Ismail was deposed and Tewfik Pasha appointed viceroy, or khedive, in his stead. He was a mere tool in the hands of the diplomatists of the two European powers, who established the dual control, under which it was agreed between them that in any administrative office to which an Englishman was appointed he should have a co-equal French colleague.

There appears little doubt that Ismail contemplated a repudiation of his whole debt, and to shelter himself in so doing by proclaiming constitutional government. This alarmed the Rothschilds, who eventually succeeded in getting such active intervention as resulted in his deposition.

It is impossible within the space of a short article to explain all the influences that operated in the development of events in Egypt; but out of the desperate move by Ismail to free himself from foreign control may be said to have sprung the Nationalist movement, which, under Tewfik, assumed considerable proportions, and had for its demand the establishment of a constitutional form of government.

In this Nationalist movement the native army played a prominent part. It was in connection therewith that Ahmed Arabi, so well known later as Arabi Pasha, came to the front. He was a fellah himself, and therefore his sympathies were with the Nationalists as against the Turks, as well as for a reform of the administration.

It is quite clear that Arabi had the whole of the native population behind him, and that to all intents and purposes a peaceful revolution had been accomplished when England forcibly intervened on the side of reaction.

There is no blacker page in our

history than that which records the measures taken by the Gladstonian ministry against the Egyptian Nationalists. "A people rightly struggling to be free," as the Grand Old Man himself described them.

No one had denounced the sultan of Turkey or Turkish misrule more vehemently than Gladstone had done.

But the Egyptians had to be suppressed. Disturbances were provoked in Alexandria and Cairo, in which several Europeans lost their lives; and it was pretended that the popular government was unable to maintain order, and that the lives of all the Europeans were in danger.

This was entirely untrue, and nothing but the old fable of the wolf and the lamb once more; but the dismissal of Arabi was demanded; then he was called upon to dismantle the forts at Alexandria. Eventually, as this latter demand was refused, the British fleet bombarded Alexandria on July 11, 1882, and demolished the forts. The Egyptian army withdrew from Alexandria, which was set on fire either by incendiaries or by the English shells; a British army was landed, and the "military operations," which concluded two months later with the defeat of the Fellaheen at Tel-el-Kebir and the capture of Arabi, were entered upon. In all this the British government acted alone, and upon England alone rests the responsibility for this crime against humanity, the end of which is not yet.

If Uncle Sam bought the sugar trust. And other trusts that make us bust. We smaller fry of business men. Would surely all be happy then. Of course, 'twould make an awful mess. And soon he would get after us. For capitalism has had its day. And Socialism is on the way. E. H. M.

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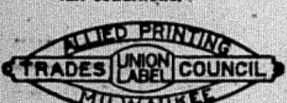
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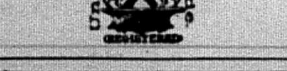
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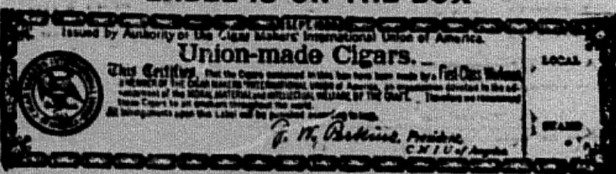
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Roosevelt's First Campaign Gun

Pinchot Fires It Before the Hissing Teeth Club—Put Big Business Out of Politics, But Let Grafters Do It—Deception for the Workers

By Henry T. Jones

SPECIAL interests must be put out of politics," repeatedly declared Mr. Gifford Pinchot in his carefully prepared speech which the former chief of the forestry bureau delivered before the Roosevelt club at St. Paul, recently.

Keep it in mind all you Socialists and near-Socialists that Mr. Pinchot delivered this address before the ROOSEVELT club, and the shining-teeth press agent in sending out the story, was careful to say in the introduction that Pinchot was fresh from a conference with Emperor Theodore the Great, and that the former chief forester had been dismissed by President Taft.

The address was sent to tens and thousands of newspapers by the capitalist press associations and the introduction was intended to and did serve the purpose of increasing the people's undeserved admiration for brutal and depraved Roosevelt, and also to increase the public's wrath against the Taft administration.

Conservation Is Right

Pinchot as an advocate of conservation is to be encouraged and admired. Pinchot, as a champion of Roosevelt, who is now, always has been and always will be a creature of the big business interests, is to be regarded with suspicion. The writer would even go so far as to suspect that Mr. Pinchot, as a courier of the infamous Roosevelt, when he "attacks" the interests, does it with the very purpose of betraying the cause of the people. Roosevelt is the most unscrupulous politician that America ever produced, and as he keeps his ear to the ground, and gets such advice as only such men can give, he knows that the Republican party can hope to win the battle in 1912 only by hypnotizing the voters into the belief that their standard bearer is a live champion of their cause as against the interests of the Standard Oil and other evidences of corporate greed.

Roosevelt's Steel Trust Friends
When Pinchot fired the first gun in

the interest of Roosevelt's proposed iron grip on the national political solution—he knew that Elbert H. Gary, emperor of the steel trust, was at the head of the reception committee; he knew that Elihu Root, the most cunning of capitalist attorneys, had been in secret conference in Europe with Roosevelt, and he must know that Roosevelt is regarded to the Big Business interests as perfectly safe and sane for their purpose of completely subjugating the working class. And knowing all this Mr. Pinchot is either one of the conspirators in the cunning game of exploitation, or he is being fooled by the wily Roosevelt. This means that the former forestry chief is either a knower or is simple-minded.

Big Business Owns Both

Mr. Pinchot said many truthful things in his address. Things that all Socialists could with safety commend, but if Mr. Pinchot knows anything he must know that a creature like Roosevelt could not subscribe to except in his "woolly horse" way.

The protest against politics for revenue only Pinchot said, is as strong in the following of one of the old parties as in the other, but he said the servants of the interests are plentiful in power in both. In that respect he said there is no choice between them. Right you are, Mr. Pinchot, but that is not true of the Socialist party. No servants of Big Business are in the Socialist party, and it is the only party, Mr. Pinchot, if you are sincere, where you belong. But we can get along without you. The Socialist party will never be dominated by friends of a "square dealer" whose square dealdom consists in convicting men before they are tried, and who kicks them after they are down. We Socialists, Mr.

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Pinchot, don't forget that J. Pierpont Morgan was a welcome visitor at the White house when T. R. was enthroned there, and we don't forget that an American who will declare his friendship for a royal autocrat like Emperor William of Germany, and who declines to accept the invitation of the president of the Swiss republic is unfit to lead any American political party to victory.

Revolution in Political Thought

"One of the most significant facts of the time is that the professional politicians appear to be wholly unaware of the great moral change which has come over political thinking in the last decade," said the spokesman of the strenuous one. It applies to the old party Republican gangsters who will be on the Roosevelt side after he is nominated, Mr. Pinchot, but it doesn't apply to the Socialists. They know that a social conscience has been aroused, and the vote this coming fall will demonstrate to you, and the rough rider autocrat that not even a Roosevelt can stop the avalanche toward the complete emancipation of the working class.

Listen to this from the St. Paul address: "The motto in every primary—in every election—should be this: No watch dogs of the interests need apply."

Very likely Senator Elihu Root wrote that part of the speech for Mr. Pinchot. Keep the interests out of the old party primary election! Just as much sanity in saying: Keep the Interests out of the Standard Oil. The Interests own the old party primary machinery, and of course they cannot be kept out. They own the whole outfit, and if Mr. Pinchot doesn't know it he should go to a political kindergarten and learn something. Pinchot is no fool, but he is an ass if he for one minute believes that the interests can be kept out of the political parties they own so completely. The interests too will see to it that only such creatures as Roosevelt will receive its support, and if an alleged reformer is given preference it will be to make use of his undeserved popularity for their own game of exploitation. Again we say to you, Mr. Pinchot, that you either must be a knave—or an ass.

Right You Are

"The people of the United States demand a new deal and a square deal!" shouted Mr. Pinchot. You bet they do and the demand if it is made through the gangsters that may elect Roosevelt will be given the same immunity—both bunk that the old shouters for constitutional rights have the effrontery to hand out in the name of statesmanship. The workingmen of America remember the square deal in the shape of bullets that Roosevelt handed to men fighting for living conditions when he was governor of New York; they remember the boastful shooting-a-Spaniard-in-the-back incident, as well as scores of other evidences of the rough-rider, autocrat's contempt for the working class. A square deal from a creature with a monarch-loving and plutocratic nature like Roosevelt!

Park Utility Applied to Gastronomy.

[From an address by City Treasurer Whitall of Milwaukee, who is a leading member of the Metropolitan Park commission and a city forestry expert of more than local repute.]

THE object in parking a city is to counteract the injurious effect of congestion upon the community.

What has this to do with gastronomy?

There is an economy in nature, which we ignore at our peril. To counteract these injurious effects is to check the waste of man's natural attributes. These elements which by their assimilation build man properly.

There is an interdependence between animal and vegetable, which appears not to have been an accident. It is not very unlike the poles "positive" and "negative" governing the course of electric force.

Although the lower forms animal and vegetable appear to be so merged as to place some doubt about which they are.

The higher forms easily distinguishable are none the less related.

We are beginning to use the word interdependence less and interdependence more than we did.

There seems to have been a balance of complimentary functions maintained between animal and vegetable. They have been so cleverly cared for by nature that we have been needless. Our developed instincts have not included the detection of injurious or unnatural environments.

A vitiated atmosphere, as well as a few other incongruities, are the evil results of our mistaken attempt to socialize on an independent basis, ignoring this interdependence of things natural.

These injurious effects of congestion upon us, is the result primarily of starvation. A hunger for the essential elements of food for stomach, for lungs and environmental influences that harmonize with our nervous system.

The activity of our lungs is of first importance. A normal or life sustaining atmosphere is as essential as food for the stomach. In large cities its scarcity becomes most serious. We can go many hours without sleep, and recover; we can go more hours with-

out food, and recover. But a few moments without air destroys life. Yet we make a business of providing for sleep and food, leaving air to follow us as best it can.

Today one-third of our population is crowded into large cities where there is a frightful deterioration takes place on account of unnatural conditions in which so very many try to exist. There is an insufficient supply of food to many; of rest to others, and air with light to most all.

The causes are chiefly economical and sociological, which need not be discussed at this time any more than to state the fact, that this unnatural grouping of people cannot be remedied by the individual.

He finds himself handicapped by conditions over which he, as an individual, has no control.

A Robinson Crusoe looked after his own health. His instincts and impulse being his guide. But in a city of 350,000 these natural instincts are deprived of their gratification to an injurious extent. Therefore the city must accept the responsibility for conditions which the city creates.

Nature's Methods the Key
To get right down to the fundamental basis, I will say it is a matter of keeping clean for which air, sunlight and water in sufficient quantity are indispensable. They are nature's or God given forces which, if withheld or diverted from universal use, cause pestilence.

What I really mean by keeping clean, is to promptly feed to vegetation all animal waste.

To remove matter out of sight is no more cleaning than the ostrich pushing its head under the sand is self protection.

Nature requires that all waste of animal elements be promptly assimilated by vegetation.

What we call disease is nature's method of self-cleaning. We call microbes, germs, tuberculosis, etc., and removing it to vegetative utility. It is an automatic arrangement. The waste is virtually the material from which a continuous supply of animal attributes is dependent, or to state it in another way, our supply of a normal food or support is contingent upon our return of waste to vegetation.

It is the crippling of vegetation's functions of which the tree is the dominant factor, that is leaving the population of large cities in distress.

When nature builds a tree about 90 per cent of the material is absorbed from the atmosphere. Chiefly noxious gases—we are entirely dependent upon vegetation for distilling atmosphere.

The action of sun and electric current seems to be requisite for animal and vegetable alike. But on account of our traveling or making about the same as we did under water. I find our breath with we get out. A plant

Peonage on the Hawaiian Islands

A NUMBER of foreign branches of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic party (Russian, Polish, Jewish, etc.) are in receipt of letters from their countrymen on the Hawaiian Islands, in which the Russian emigrants describe the various forms of peonage and oppression under which the plantation concerns of those islands keep them.

A couple of years ago a number of American agents for those concerns appeared in certain provinces of Russia, soliciting men and women to move to those islands. Employment at high wages, free houses, free schools and free transportation were promised. Under the protection and by the endorsement of the Russian barbarous government these fakery succeeded in inducing 2,000 Russian peasants and workmen to leave their native places and migrate to those islands.

When the Russians arrived at Honolulu they found out at once that they were deceived and ruined. Instead of promised big wages, an eight-hour day, free homes, etc., they were given 50 cents per day, hovels in

will fail on account of being stationary.

A test of normal environments is the ability of a tree to live there. Where a tree does not or cannot live, it is unsafe for mankind.

Typhoid and other fever troubles are usually traced to a vitiated soil or water condition. The roots should aerate the soil, keeping it sweet, and they absorb from the soil such poisonous elements as are nutritive for vegetable, leaving the water pure for our drink.

Therefore the conservation of humanity is more a matter of feeding physical hunger, through nature's environmental effects, than any other, and for this, parking is the scientific process of administration.

There is, however, an extended utility in parking as measured by gastronomy not yet inaugurated here.

There is but slight variation in the utility of different varieties of trees for ordinary parking. Therefore advocate a liberal use of nut and fruit.

"We should have twenty thousand acres, which, if properly distributed for physical protection of various kinds, could produce a very large yield of luxurious food—that would more than make the park department self-supporting."

One of the blights on civilization at the present time is the abnormal appetite for stimulants. While environmental influences have much to do with this, there is an insufficient amount of fruit in the diet of the average individual thus diseased. A four thousand acre apple orchard, yielding choice apples at 75 cents to \$1.00 a barrel, would do for us what prohibition never can do. The waste animal and vegetable product of our city will maintain twenty thousand acres in the most luxuriant growth. It is worth more to us than scrap iron or waste paper.

When one thinks of the poor land, impoverished humanity and idle humanity, we may well ask, why not put the three factors of degenerating conditions into active relationship for betterment?

Our "keep down the tax" economist says we cannot afford it.

The Germans, who are doing this sort of work, tell us the elementary land value in sewage is \$2 a year per acre. Our sewage therefore is worth about \$500,000 a year, if properly utilized. But we are putting it in our water for which punishment awaits us.

Pasadena, California, utilizes all its sewage on a walnut ranch, that yields 7 per cent on cost and maintenance of their entire sewage system. Therefore I predict that park utility, rationally applied to gastronomy, will put apples and nuts within reach of all.

Foreign News

The Norwegian government has appointed our comrade, Dr. Halvodon Kolt, as professor of history at the University of Christiania. Kolt is the first Social-Democrat to obtain a professorial chair at this university. In his scientific work he has not only shown a thorough all-round knowledge, but has had the courage to hold his own opinions against the official point of view. He has also written a short history of the Socialist movement in the work published a few years ago under the name of "Social-Demokratiets Aarhundrede."

The Vorwarts publishing department, Berlin, Germany, has just produced a small book of reminiscences of the poet-revolutionist Freiligrath. It contains his portrait and that of his friend Hasenclever, a short sketch of his life, articles by Kurt Eisner on "The Poet in the Revolutions," by Bernstein on Freiligrath's relations with Marx and Engels, and by W. Bloos on "Freiligrath and Social-Democracy." There are many illustrations, some of which were supplied by the only surviving daughter of the poet. The price is 20 pf. Freiligrath's songs of freedom are the spiritual property of what is now the only revolutionary class—the proletariat.

Our comrade, Dr. Adler, Austria, who is on the budget commission of the chamber of deputies, is demanding more social reform. Thanks to his efforts an extra sum of 200,000 crowns have been granted for factory inspection. But the inspectors are not chosen from the working class. For a year no social-political measure has been introduced with the exception of those regulating night-work for women. Resolutions from Adler and Seitz (introduction of meal-time intervals of not less than half-an-hour for workers in forges, 24 hours' Sunday rest in the mills, and acceleration of the negotiation for commercial treaties with Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Argentine) have been referred to the government for their consideration. Comrade Beer demanded a prohibition of the use of

which no human being can live, and a working day of thirteen hours. They are held and kept in bondage. A regular system of peonage and servitude was instituted. To quit work they cannot, as they have signed a contract in the old country. The appeals to the government of those islands are in vain, a dead sound, for, for some reasons or other the officials of the United States, under whose sovereignty those islands are, favor the bosses rather than the poor, oppressed peasants. Seeing no relief, those peasants finally decided to appeal to their countrymen living in the United States.

At present all over the United States their countrymen are organizing to help them morally as well as materially. A prominent Russian editor, Mr. Okantsoff, of New York City, went recently to Washington, D. C., to see the president about it. On his advice petitions are being circulated protesting against such inhuman and brutal treatment and urging President Taft to interfere. These petitions, with the signatures, will be forwarded also to congress, thus hoping to relieve those unfortunate slaves.

It is the duty of every liberty-loving, progressive citizen not to say of Socialists, to add his signature and thus voice his protest against this infamous kind of slavery and to urge our federal government to stop it immediately.

Resolutions to that effect will be circulated at the state picnic of the Social-Democratic party, on July 17, at Fabyt park, and we ask every

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.
The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

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

Recent Herald Callers: Frederick S. Faulkner, Calgary, Canada; Edw. Seemone, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Espenson, Ole Anderson, Carl Hagerman, Streator, Ill.; A. R. Michelson, Chicago, Ill.; Ernest Moore, Samuel Glogberman, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

In consideration of the fact that seventy-odd thousand miners in the state of Illinois are engaged in a battle for the life of their organization with the coal operators, backed by the Illinois Manufacturers' association, the national executive committee has unanimously adopted a motion offering all possible assistance to the strikers and their organization.

The International Socialist Congress

The International Socialist Congress, to be held this year at Copenhagen, from Aug. 28 to Sept. 3, will be an important event in the history of international Socialism. The following subjects, among others, matters of importance to the working-class movement, are down on the congress agenda for discussion: The question of the relations between co-operative organizations and political parties. The problem of unemployment. Arbitration and disarmament. International results of labor legislation. International solidarity. Particular interest will attach to the discussion on armaments and the best means of taking international action with a view to preventing a threat-

Sharp Clash in City Council

House painted," he said, "and not by union men, either. If I had union men the Socialists would give me credit for it." Ald. Carney, it may be mentioned, is a member of Typographical union No. 23, most of the members of which have no respect for such a union man in politics. To Use Police Patrol Booths Ald. Weiley, chairman of the police committee, introduced a resolution granting the chief, assistant chiefs and captains of the fire department, the health commissioner and sanitary inspectors the right to use telephones in the police patrol booths. It was referred to the committee on police. Passes Bond Issues The council passed three bond issues, as follows: School, \$115,000 at 4 per cent; west sewage, \$50,000, and south sewage, \$30,000, at 4 1/2 per cent. Action on the \$25,000 Auditorium bond issue was delayed. It was said that while the Auditorium company had agreed to raise a similar sum for improvements none of that amount had been raised. A \$50,000 fire department bond issue was killed because the money will not be needed for some time. Other things the council did: Referred ordinance to refuse liquor licenses to department stores after July 1, 1911, to license committee. Referred to health committee resolution to investigate milk shortage. Referred to finance committee resolution creating office of superintendent of purchases. Referred to judiciary committee resolution increasing bond of municipal court clerk from \$15,000 to \$25,000. Referred to judiciary committee resolution preventing dumping of loose material within three feet of dock edge along navigable waters. Referred to finance committee ordinance introduced under suspended rules by Ald. L. A. Arnold for \$100,000 bonds for isolation hospital. Fix Commissioner's Salary Referred to judiciary committee ordinance for protection and improvement of river banks above the dam. Fixed salary of Commissioner Briggs at \$5,000 yearly. Passed resolution to have Fifth ward park site appraised by Milwaukee Real Estate board. Granted sidetrack privileges to Hummel-Downing company. Forwarded all night hall lighting ordinance to engrossment. Accepted challenge of city hall reporters to ball game for benefit of babies' pavilion. Sent to health committee resolution instructing health commissioner to secure new quarters for Seventh street hospital now in a condemned building. Sustained mayor's veto of ordinance fixing salary of city chemist. Adjourned to Monday to act on supplementary license committee report. Appropriated money to send five aldermen to convention of Wisconsin League of Municipalities in Fond du Lac, July 12 to 14. President Melms names Aldermen Henry Smith, A. J. Welch, Henry Ries, Samuel Wright and Fred Braun.

ANNUAL July Clean-Up Sale
Men's, Women's & Children's SHOES At a Saving of One-Third to One-Half
A saving of about one-third to one-half is a saving worth while, and there's not a pair of shoes offered in this sale that is not reduced one-third or more. Every year at this season we must clean our shelves of all odds and ends to make room for our new fall stock which will soon be arriving. To do this we realize that there is only one thing to do, to cause a speedy removal, and that is a sacrifice of price, therefore you can readily understand that when we say a saving of one-third to one-half, that we positively mean with all truthfulness just what we say. Here are saving advantages that should appeal to those who are inclined to be economical and desire to make their dollars bring the greatest possible returns. Every pair of shoes offered in this season's sale, and of the highest quality. You can't match these bargains elsewhere in Milwaukee. Read every item carefully. We have reduced all broken lots, odds and ends with a determination of a quick clearance, and it will be to your advantage to buy now at these low prices. Sale commences today.

Men's Oxfords, patent, dull and tan leathers, sold regular for \$4.00 per pair. Sale price.....	\$2.95	Ladies' Oxfords, tan, kid and patent leathers, small sizes, worth up to \$3 per pair. Sale price.....	\$1.00	Ladies' Oxfords and Pumps, in tan, kid, dull and patent leathers, sold regular for \$3.00 per pair. Sale price.....	\$1.95
Ladies' Oxfords in patent, kid and dull leathers, button and lace, sold regular for \$3.50 per pair. Sale price.....	\$2.45	Boys' Patent Leather Oxfords, broken sizes, sold regular for \$2.00 per pair. Sale price.....	75c	Children's Kid Sandals, with bow, sizes 2 to 5, sold regular at 85c per pair. Sale price.....	50c
One lot of Men's Oxfords, patent, tan and oxford leathers, regular selling price \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per pair. Sale price.....	\$1.95	Children's Martha Washington Slippers, sizes 5 to 8, sold regular at \$1.00 per pair. Sale price.....	50c	Men's Elk Sole Outing Shoes, all sizes, sold regular for \$2.00 per pair. Sale price.....	\$1.25
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The Free Lovers---By Robert Hunter

(Written for The Herald.)
I came into my mind the other day to write a little tract for the Individual and Social Justice League of America. The League intends to expose the evils of Socialism and that is a most excellent work to undertake. We are grateful for any aid this association of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen can give us in purifying our cause. I suppose these gentlemen of the cloth will appreciate a full confession on the part of any high-minded Socialist. Wherever, therefore, the Socialists find any evidence of free love of anti-marriage and of atheism in their propaganda, let them openly confess it. So far at any rate as I am concerned I shall be perfectly frank and open my heart to these father confessors. They ought not to make ridiculous charges and therefore they should be grateful for such actual facts as I can give them of the vices of Socialists. As evidence in this matter let us take first the report of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. Now that report shows what the Socialists have tried to do in the Wisconsin legislature. A Socialist, named Brockhausen, for instance, introduced in the assembly a bill to legalize certain acts in furtherance of disputes between employers and employees. First, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information. Second, for the purpose of peacefully persuading a person to work or abstain from work. Third, to legalize combined action in furtherance of a trade dispute. Fourth, to prevent damage suits against trade union organizations for acts of its individual members. Another Socialist, named Weber, introduced a bill to prevent private detectives from harassing citizens in the course of a trade dispute. He introduced another bill to give poor persons right of action in the courts of the state without payment of cost. He also introduced a resolution to regulate the issuing of injunctions. He also introduced a resolution advocating the government ownership and operation of railroad, express, telegraph and telephone companies. Indeed, this Weber went so far in the Wisconsin legislature as to introduce a bill to give the right to the people to elect a committee to investigate the conduct of the judges of the state. And when one reads in cold type of the actual habits of these men the immorality of it is positively sickening. Another resolution as to try to cut the claws of the Sherman anti-trust act relative to organized labor. Another Socialist, named Gaylord, introduced a great many bills into the Senate. One of those bills favored the initiative and referendum on acts of municipal councils and boards of supervisors. Another bill provided that all land, mineral rights, water powers, and other natural resources within the state which are now or may hereafter become the property of the state shall remain forever the property of the state. He also introduced a bill providing for the nationalization of trusts and monopolies. And then this Senator, throwing aside all decency introduced a resolution providing for the abolition of the United States Senate; another resolution providing immediate relief by the government for the unemployed and still another resolution demanding the resignation of all state officers known to have received moneys during the state political campaign to promote the interests of any candidate. Now, there are perhaps those who will claim that this astonishing evidence of immorality applies only to a small group of Socialists in one western state. But look at what another Socialist, named Charles H. Morrill, attempted to do in the last Massachusetts legislature. He introduced a bill giving the cities the right to use the initiative and referendum. A bill to raise the age at which children may be employed. A bill to permit cities or towns to own and operate street railways. A bill memorializing congress to establish national ownership of railroads. Of course these bills were defeated, but this dangerous demagogue introduced another bill which was passed! And this bill provided that every employer advertising for men shall state in the advertisement whether or not a strike is taking place in his establishment. So we see there is method in this madness and that what the Socialists are trying to do in Wisconsin, they are also trying to do in Massachusetts. And when one reads in cold type of the actual habits of these men the immorality of it is positively sickening.

Postal Banks---By Henry T. Jones

(Written for The Herald.)
DISPATCHES from Washington say the postal savings bank bill, as amended, suits the Republicans. The amendment to the bill, as adopted, was introduced by Mr. Davidson of Wisconsin. Poor old postal masticated savings bank bill! It looks just as much now like its original self as a toad resembles a giraffe. Originally it wasn't worth so very much to the working class, but as amended it is a safe and sane piece of legislation that will permit the banking exploitation to continue. Mr. Davidson of Wisconsin, was thoroughly loyal to the interests he represents in congress when he jammed in the amendment which made an already worthless postal savings bank bill still more worthless. If Mr. Davidson had attempted to slide in an amendment that would have indicated real statesmanship on his part he would have been a traitor to the class he represents in congress. He was elected by a party that is financed by the corporations and money interests, and even his constituency, or that part of it which elected him, could not expect him to do anything that would actually benefit their economic condition when at the same time the legislation would be detrimental to the interests of the capitalists who control, not only the Republican, but the Democratic party. Good for the Capitalists This postal bank bill which looks so good to the Republicans and especially to the bankers provides for a 5 per cent treasury reserve. The 5 per cent reserve is the refreshing thrust that Mr. Davidson's amendment injected into it. How many voters know what that little clause means? Not one in a million. But Elihu Root, the greatest corporation lawyer, perhaps, in the United States, knows. He represents the interests of J. Pierpont Morgan in the United States senate—a useless appendage of our government institutions which the Socialists some day will consign to the scrap pile. Senator Root knows what that Davidson amendment means. Very likely he wrote it in the interests of the bankers who don't want any kind of postal savings banks. And according to a Washington dispatch published in The Milwaukee Free Press, SENATOR ROOT HOLDS THAT THE FIVE PER CENT TREASURY RESERVE MAKES THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL. Unconstitutional! Just repeat that word to yourself a few times. Every time any legislation seems to favor the people corporation lawyers discover it is UNCONSTITUTIONAL. What do you think of that, Mr. Voter, who aided in sending such men as Davidson and Root to congress? Root, Davidson, Lorimer, Dewey, Cannon, Roosevelt, Taft and the rest of the old party representatives are handing things to you, but you will get it somewhere in the region of the jugular vein—nowhere else. Loyal to His Class The foregoing being true, we Socialists do not blame Congressman Davidson for doing what he did. In congress he represents the interests he is expected to represent. He is powerless to represent the interests of the people who elected him without proving a traitor to the interests which directly or indirectly financed his campaign and saw to it that he

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Book Notes

(Written for The Herald.)
BY EMANUEL JULIUS.
Brandes' Essay on Reading.
From the heading of this department the reader may get the impression that only books of recent appearance will be treated. Such a view is erroneous. Not only will the very latest literary productions be reviewed but books and essays of the past will not be ignored. An essay by George Brandes, entitled "Our Reading," is worthy of careful study. Originally written as a magazine article it was translated in 1907 and published in August, 1906 by Dutton & Co., New York. The booklet is of only sixty-four pages, but it is so grammared full of original views and common sense advice that to miss reading it would indeed be a calamity not to be wished for. Brandes is far too careful a student to try to advise the reader what sort of books to read. He utters a truism when he says, "It is childish to suppose that a hundred books can be named as those which are the best for each and everyone." Brandes tells us that "a few years ago several European newspapers offered prizes for a list of the best one hundred books for a first-class library." The answers poured in: The Bible and Robinson Crusoe, Homer and Horace, Dante and Shakespeare, Hoffberg and Oefele, Schlegel, Goethe and Mielchewitz, Racine and Pascal, Arany and Petofi, Cervantes and Calderon, Bjornson and Ibsen, Tegner and Runeberg—each list characteristic of the country and the individual taste of the correspondent. To prove that the average person in listening to or reading poetry, does not make the slightest effort to understand what the author means, Brandes tells of the experience of an acquaintance of his. This acquaintance, in reading Goethe's "The God and the Bayaderer," to a company of ladies, began each stanza with the last line, and read upwards. The cultured ladies were delighted. The following is an example of what he read: "Then by her with grace in the nose-gay restored. Well skilled in its mazes the sight to entrance. The cymbal she hastens to play for the dance. And this house is love's abode." Brandes is right in condemning books that pretend to "begin with the creation of the world and end with our own times—the so-called literary histories of the world." Brandes is of the opinion that such a book is the most harmful. "No man capable of writing such a book," says Brandes, "and as such books go they are far more likely to stupefy than to instruct." "The author of such a literary history of the world speaks familiarly of writings in half a hundred languages with which it is impossible that he can have more than a slight acquaintance. "If he had begun to read before he was born, and had never done anything else—never enjoyed life, never slept, never eaten or drunk—but only read until he published his book, he would not have had time to read more than a small portion of the books he mentions and discusses. He can only know most imperfectly himself that which he strives to impart to others, and his teaching will be imperfect, like his knowledge." Brandes maintains that a book which is really to instruct must embrace either a single country, or a short, definite period. One might almost say the shorter the period, the better. Comparative narrowness of subject does not make a narrow book. Things that are great and comprehensive are produced only by greatness of treatment, by the author's comprehensive vision, not by his endeavor to cover an immense field. The infinite in itself is not immensely much; frequently it is best revealed by symbolic treatment of some significant detail. TO REPRESENT YOU OR BE CONSIGNED TO POLITICAL OBLIVION IF THEY FAIL. Record Already Known You KNOW now what to expect from such men as Davidson, and if you will look at the brief record of the Socialist administration at Milwaukee you SHOULD KNOW what to expect from a man of the type of Victor L. Berger. You couldn't possibly make a mistake by voting for a Social-Democratic alderman, for he could not, if elected, misrepresent you any more than the old party candidates. Think this over about five months and then, when the next election day which calls for the selection of a congressman from your district comes around, vote right. Vote right for once in your life, anyhow! Vote for yourself just once! Vote in the interest of your wife and your children, and all the rest of the useful human beings on earth! Be a man for once, and not a traitor to your class!

Builders' Column

The Builders' Column man played a trick on us this week. On Tuesday came a telegram from Saugatuck, Mich., to Business Manager Bistorick reading: "Excuse till Thursday. Married to a girl—Mance." That explained a lot, but made the identity of the bride a mystery. We suspect she is a Chicago girl, however, the daughter of an active comrade there, and a beautiful and accomplished young lady. Our congratulations—and the office gang isn't saying a thing about the reception the runaway Mance will get when he gets back.

HIDDEN MONEY DANGEROUS

"Statistics show that the percentage of money lost outside of banks is greater than that lost through bank failures by over 240 per cent. And yet people will store their money away in stockings, bureau drawers, mattresses, carpets, etc., waiting for the thieves and flames. The stories of serious and pitiable losses of this kind published during the past year would fill a volume. They show that many murders have been caused by hidden money—in some cases for ridiculously small amounts."—Charles Blake Clarke.

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WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Stat and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**, 344 Sixth St.

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Do You Want a Knife?

J. A. Williams of California, has donated a beautiful jackknife with the picture of Fred Warren, editor of The Appeal to Reason, on the knife, to be given to the individual making the largest cash purchase of Social-Democratic Herald subscription cards during the month of July. Comrade Williams is getting out knives with the picture of Mayor Seidel and Victor L. Berger worked in the handles. See his ad on another page of this issue.

Wm. ZASTROW

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Fine Wines Liquors & Cigars

Says States Att'y Shields Chicago Murderer!

The special committee appointed by the Milwaukee Federated Trades council to investigate State Atty. Wayman of Chicago's disclaimer of guilt in thwarting justice in the grand jury investigation into the murder of Bro. Charles Cerney, has made the following report:

Your committee, appointed to make a more thorough investigation of the murdering of Comrade Charles Cerney by the strike-buster David Beyer, employed by the Bremmer Baking company, in Chicago, and the malicious negligence of States Atty. Wayman of Cook county, in the case, beg leave to make a summary report.

Taking the entire matter of the case into consideration, your committee contends that the resolution passed by the Federated Trades council in condemning the attitude of State's Atty. Wayman in the case and holding him responsible for malicious negligence is based on the following facts:

(a) The state's attorney's office permitted the two most important witnesses, Frank Wejhan and Carl Ritter, to leave the jurisdiction of the state.

(b) The state's attorney's office made absolutely no attempt to produce these two witnesses before the grand jury.

(c) Witnesses who saw Beyer following Cerney for over half a block were not heard and such witnesses were only heard, with the exception of the two undertakers, who had not seen the shooting.

(d) Not even the stenographic testimony of the two missing witnesses was read to the grand jury.

(e) As a cheap excuse for non-production of the murderer by the state's attorney office of Cook county and in order to give the murderer the opportunity to plead self-defense, the state attorney's office put only such questions to the witnesses as applied directly to the shooting.

(f) The state attorney's office carefully avoided or concealed all immediate happenings which preceded the shooting in order to make the case against the murderer as weak as possible.

(g) As Beyer was an ex-convict and known as a dangerous character carrying a gun of which the police of Chicago had been notified prior to the shooting of Cerney, there can be no other conclusion reached, except that the said David Beyer, the murderer of Comrade Charles Cerney, was shielded and permitted to go free.

Therefore, the holding of the state attorney of Cook county by the honest, law-abiding people of the United States, in said case, of having been guilty of malicious negligence, is in compliance with the evidence given in the case.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK J. WEBER,
ARTHUR KAHN,
Committee.

State and County Tickets Chosen

The referendum on the state ticket closed on July 5, and the state ticket of the Social-Democratic party is as follows:

Governor—W. A. Jacobs, Racine.
Lieutenant Governor—Henry Bruns, Manitowoc.
Secretary of State—Gustav Hering, Wausau.
State Treasurer—C. W. Swanson, Superior.
Attorney General—Gerrit T. Thorne, Oshkosh.
Insurance Commissioner—Fred M. Althen, Two Rivers.
United States Senator—John C. Kleist, Milwaukee.

The vote was very decisive in all but the last office, where the winning candidate was only seven votes ahead.

Nomination Papers

The circulation of nomination papers for congressional and state candidates will begin at once, and comrades are urged to give this matter their most careful attention when they receive the papers from headquarters. Specific and full instructions will be given. Do not hesitate to ask for information if the instructions are not clear to you.

GET THE MATTER ATTENDED TO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. The time is short for the magnitude of the task.

We are now working on the county ticket nomination papers, and will prepare these as fast as the returns come in from the county conventions, sending them out with full instructions as to signatures and filling.

The law has been made very complicated. But we can do it if the old party politicians can, and beat them at their own game.

W. A. JACOBS,
Candidate for Governor

Office of the County Treasurer
Milwaukee, July 2, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that so much of the parcel of land described in the following statement as may be necessary thereto, will on the first Tuesday of August, 1910, being the second day of said month, in my office in the Court House, in the City and County of Milwaukee, be sold by me at public auction for the payment of taxes assessed and levied thereon in the year 1906, together with interest and charges due thereon, as provided by law.

Sale will commence at 9 o'clock a. m., in my office in the Court House, in the City and County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

JULIUS J. GOETZ,
Treasurer of Milwaukee County, Wis.

Town 6, range 21, Greenfield. Description: South 40 acres of east 1/2 of southwest 1/4 of section 7 (40 acres). (Ditch tax.)

JULIUS J. GOETZ,
Treasurer of Milwaukee County, Wis.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 7200. Social-Democratic Herald, STATE OF WISCONSIN—Circuit Court, Milwaukee County—Richard Elsner, plaintiff, vs. Gustav Weake, Theresa Weake, his wife, V. Schoenecker Boot and Shoe Co., a corporation, as trustee; L. H. Heywood and V. Schoenecker Boot and Shoe Company, a corporation, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said Circuit Court, in the above entitled action, which was rendered and dated June 5th, 1909, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, in the hall of the court house, near the south door fronting on the park, in the Seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee, in said County, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1910, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, all the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, together with the disbursements of sale and solicitor's fees, to-wit:

Lots numbered sixteen (16) and seventeen (17), in block numbered fourteen (14), in Milwaukee Savings and Investment Association's Subdivision No. two (2), in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin.

Dated Milwaukee, June 25, 1910.

H. E. FRANK,
Sheriff of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

WIDULE & MENSING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT. In Probate State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County—In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Johanna Becker, deceased.

Whereas, An instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Johanna Becker, deceased, late of the county of Milwaukee, has been delivered and deposited with the above named court; and whereas, application has been made by George Keller, named as executor in said instrument, praying that the same be proved and admitted to probate, according to the laws of this state, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon according to law to said George Keller, or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court at a special term thereof, to be held at the court house in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of August, A. D. 1910, 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 weeks successively, once in each week, in The Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1910.

By the court,
JOHN C. KAREL,
County Judge.

WIDULE & MENSING,
Attys.
Room 8, Metropolitan Bldg., corner Third and State streets, Milwaukee, Wis.

County Campaign Fund

Rich. A. Beyer	50
T. B. Schreiter	2.00
Nic. Petersen	1.00
M. E. Zoschke	2.00
Geo. Moerschel	5.00
L. C. Raasch	50
Paul Mueller	2.00
H. C. Raasch	50
N. P. J.	25
C. J. Kunz	25
B. R.	25
Daniel Hoan	25.00
R. Newbold	1.00
Max Paul	20.00
J. Rummel	10.00
T. T.	1.00
Iron Worker's Local No. 8	25.00
E. H. Thomas	50.00
J. T.	1.00
Third, Fourth and Seventh Branches, paid on literature	6.00

1910 Picnic Ticket Receipts

Hans Tschernitz	\$1.00
M. Gilpatrick	1.00
John Brinker	1.00
Joseph Holick	1.00
William Schroeder	1.00
Martin Bruns	1.00
John Brown	1.00
James McBride	.40

Carnival Ticket Receipts

Previously reported	\$1,486.20
Richard Waltenath	1.00

Hugo E. Bauch
MILWAUKEE'S "RELIABLE" DEPARTMENT STORE

10 Stamps Free! If you present this coupon at our store on Monday, July 11, you will receive 10 Gold Seal Stamps absolutely free.

Coupons will be redeemed from adults only.

A characteristic July clearance event on Monday, July 11th, in which every department of this reliable department store contributes values of the most extraordinary and most seasonable nature. Assortments are complete, but where one lot sells out it will be immediately replaced by another equally uncommon and attractive.

Closing Hours
During July and August are:
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays store closes at 5:30 p. m.
OPEN EVENINGS
Mondays till 9 o'clock—Saturdays till 9:30 o'clock.

Wantable Outer Garments Marked Down!

The New Marked-Down Prices will make this Sale an interesting bargain event.

10.00 to 20.00 Suits 5.00

Women's suits, broken assortments of our regular stock of 10.00 to 20.00 values, about ten styles to choose from, new and staple colors, no black, choice on Monday.

5.00

Dresses or Suits 1.95

Women's wash dresses and wash suits—white, tan, pink, cadet blue—values from 3.50 to 7.50, but not all sizes in each color, choice 1.95

Wash Dresses at 5.98

For women and misses, assorted washable fabrics, all nicely trimmed, lace yokes and self bands, formerly sold up to 12.50, marked down 5.98

15.00 Silk Coats at 7.98

Women's and misses' full length pongee silk coats, with semi-fitted backs. 7.98

Dusters at 1.95 and 3.95

Women's and misses' linen auto dusters at above special mark-down sale prices.

White Dresses now 9.95

White lawn lingerie dresses, all sizes for women and misses, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery—formerly sold at 15.00 to 20.00—Monday at 9.95

Misses' French-lingerie middie suits—navy, cadet and tan—marked down from 15.00 to 20.00—2.98

Women's seersucker petticoats, assorted stripes, all lengths, marked down for this sale 29c

Women's white lawn lingerie waists, about twenty styles of values from 1.00 to 2.00, your choice at 69c

Women's embroidery and lace trimmed muslin night gowns, all sizes of 50c values, marked down to 39c

These Marked Down Specials in Men's Furnishing Goods

Men's fine madras shirts, figured and striped, with cuffs, at 75c shirts at 59c

Men's new coat style madras shirts, cuffs attached, plain or plaid bosoms, at 1.00

Men's blue chambray shirts, with collars attached, 50c shirts in sizes 14 1/2 to 17, at 39c

Men's special quality balbriggan underwear, drawers with double seat, plain colors, also 29c

Men's ribbed cotton union suits, in sizes 14 1/2 to 17, 75c suits at 38c

Men's black cotton socks, special 25c quality, on Monday only 19c

Boys' washable blouses, plain colors, also 50c

Boys' 75c to 1.00 Knee Pants 59c

Bloomer style, sizes 7 to 16 years.

Underwear—Marked Down

Women's ribbed cotton vests, low neck, no sleeves, marked down to 12c

Women's ribbed cotton vests, lace trimmed, low neck, no sleeves, now 19c

Boys' fine ribbed cotton union suits, short sleeves, knee length, all sizes at 50c

Women's ribbed cotton vests, low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless, also lace trimmed ribbed cotton pants, knee length. 25c

Boys' balbriggan underwear, shirts with long or short sleeves, double seated drawers in knee or ankle length, all sizes at 25c

Art Goods Marked Down

75c hemstitched 18x54-inch dresser scarfs at 39c

Tapestry pillow tops, for canoe or porch, 25c

36-yard piece battenberg braid, white or ecru 19c

Scrim pillow ruffles, 4 1/2-yard piece for 19c

36-inch battenberg center pieces, round or square, worth up to 2.00 each, at 98c

Picnic Notes

Thousands of tickets have already been sold for the big picnic, and from present indications it appears that Pabst park will be tested as to its capacity on Sunday, July 17. Several new attractions have been secured for those who will attend and as there are already a large number of attractions at the park, it seems that every one will get his money's worth on this day. The secretary has received letters from all parts of the state promising to send large delegations. The Chicago delegations will come in two sections, a number of them leaving by boat Saturday night and arriving here Sunday morning—the second delegation leaving Sunday morning and arriving here Sunday afternoon. Quite a number of them will stay over Monday and visit our parks and public buildings. Special chartered cars will be sent manned by delegates from Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Port Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Appleton and Green Bay. Also a number of comrades have promised to attend from Beloit, Watertown, Whitewater, Superior, Two Rivers and Manitowoc. The committee on arrangements has been hard at work the last week making preparations for the picnic. Thirty-five thousand flyers have been distributed throughout the city, and the advertising will continue on street-cars, bill-boards and daily papers the balance of the time, from now until the picnic. We urge every comrade to sell as many tickets as possible and to remit the money for the same as soon as possible to the Social-Democratic picnic committee, 344 Sixth street. The speechmaking will start promptly at 3:15 p. m. The members of the West Side and the South Side Women's Branches, Social-Democratic party, have volunteered their services to take hold of the kitchen and dining rooms in the park on the day of the picnic. Every effort will be made to take good care as far as the visitors are concerned in the line of canteens at reasonable prices. John Carel's hall, 300 Fourth street, will be open in the morning of the day of the picnic to receive the visitors from the outside. We advise our people to go to the picnic grounds as early as possible on the day of the picnic, so as to avoid the tremendous rush during the early noon hours. Again the picnic committee wishes to remind you to attend without fail and spend an enjoyable day, under the auspices of the Social-Democratic state picnic.

For the June Bride—The Graduate—The Birthday or Wedding Anniversary.

When presents are to be bought—Let me show you the quality of my jewelry and silverware—they make the most delightful gifts for these occasions.

C. H. KOCH
Jeweler & Optician
427 ELEVENTH AVENUE

You can secure a certificate of deposit in this Bank for any amount, large or small. These certificates make an excellent investment for your savings.

The First National Bank of Milwaukee

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:—William Griebeling, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, William Coleman, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edmund Melms.

LABOR SECTION:—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Wm. Haller; V. C. Frank Krohn Treas.; J. Reicherth Sec.; H. P. Hook, 1115 South St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION:—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Cor. Sec., John Schweitzer, 605 Fifteenth St.; Fin. Sec., Henry Rumpel, 318 State St.; Secretary, Arms—M. WEISSENFLUH, 1377 Louis Ave.

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

News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher
Address all Communications to 318 State St.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A large majority of the contractors of this city, who are employers of union labor, have signed the new wage scale of the carpenters, which provides for an increase from 40 to 42½ cents per hour.

Madison, Wis.—An organization of the sheet metal workers has been formed in this city, which includes fully 90 per cent of all men employed in that line.

Chicago, Ill.—The wages of about 30,000 postoffice clerks and mail carriers throughout the country will be increased by an order that went into effect last Friday, and 1,000 of these are located in Chicago. The maximum salary of \$1,100 will be increased to \$1,200 and the minimum, which is \$500, will be increased to \$600.

Chicago, Mass.—The members of the Molders' union have been successful in securing an advance in wages of 25 cents per hour, which now makes their wages \$3 per day for molders and \$2.75 for core makers.

Montreal, Can.—The strike of the Railway telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific railway has been settled by the company granting the men an all around increase of \$5 per month. It is figured that this will average about 7 per cent.

Hagerstown, Ind.—The Typographical union has secured an increase in wages of \$1.50 per week.

Jamestown, N. Y.—Local No. 187, Metal Furniture Workers, is making a strong effort to enforce the nine-hour day for its members. The strike has been in operation for about two months, involving about 200 men and up to this writing there has not been a desertion from the ranks, and the company has been "up against" a hard proposition, as they have not been able to get any non-union men to take the places of the strikers.

Cleveland, O.—Probably one of the most notable victories of the Street Car Men's association was the arbitration result last week. The arbitrators fixed a wage scale for the men of 27 cents an hour for the first year and 10 cents per hour thereafter. They also cut off a year to reach the maximum period, the previous arrangement being 23 cents for the first year, 25 for the second, and 26 for the third. This is probably one of the best contracts that the car men have and at that it is hardly what can be called a living wage with the prices on all commodities taking airship excursions.

Kansas City, Mo.—The thirtieth convention of the Horseshoers' International union was held in this city last week, and in making his annual report, Roder Kenehan, secretary, had this to say: "The organization was never in better condition; we now have the nine-hour day established in the entire jurisdiction, with a minimum wage scale of \$3 per day, and runs from that to \$5 per day, according to the locality, the highest scale existing in New York City, Brooklyn, Chicago, San Francisco, Denver and Cincinnati. St. Louis is at present making a demand for a flat scale of \$4 per day." Mr. Kenehan refused to let his name go before the convention for re-election as secretary, having served in that capacity for twenty consecutive years.

Omaha, Neb.—The carpenters recently succeeded in putting a new scale into effect whereby the men received an increase in wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour for the eight-hour day.

Atchison, Kan.—The iron molders have scored another victory by signing up a new scale with several of the foundries here which provides for an increase in wages for molders of 35 cents per day, and 50 cents for core makers.

Oakland, Cal.—A stringent ruling has been adopted by the Central Labor council against the patronizing of Oriental labor. It imposes a fine of not less than \$25 for any union man patronizing Oriental labor in any form, from a Chinese lottery to a Japanese barber shop. An effort will be made to start a state-wide campaign against Asiatic labor.

Everett, Wash.—The laundry strike in this city lasted just one week. The girls proposed to start a union laundry of their own and started out to solicit work. The "open shop" bosses became panic-stricken and capitulated without demanding anything. The increase as demanded by the union went into effect, likewise the recognition of the union.

Louisville, Ky.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 employees of the American Tobacco company have been granted an increase in wages of 10 per cent. This is the outcome of a strike of the stemmers some weeks ago.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The plasterers have been granted a substantial increase in wages and are now receiving 55 cents per hour.

Little Rock, Ark.—The members of the Iron Molders' union have secured a minimum scale of \$3.50 for molders and \$3.75 for core makers, this being an advance in wages of 25 cents per day for molders and 40 cents for core makers.

Fresno, Cal.—The Typographical union recently put a new book and job scale into effect whereby the men get an increase of \$3 per week, which now makes the scale \$24.

Quincy, Mass.—The carpenters recently signed a new scale which provides for an advance in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.60 per day of eight hours, with the half holiday on Saturday the year round.

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, July 6, 1910. Bro. John Brophy in the chair. Bro. James Hendricksen, vice chairman. All officers present. Minutes read and approved. On motion, the calling of the roll of organizations was dispensed with. New delegates seated from Cigar-makers, No. 25; Plumbers, No. 75; Broom Makers, No. 222; Carpenters, No. 522; Steamfitters and Helpers, No. 18; Engineers, No. 311; Stone Cutters, No. 159; Pressmen, No. 7; Typographers, No. 10; Typographical No. 23; Millwrights, No. 1519; Painters, No. 160; Brewery Workers, No. 9; Longshoremen No. 18; Building Laborers, No. 113 (new). Election of officers declared in order. For recording secretary Bro. Heath was nominated. Moved and carried that the nominations be closed. On motion the corresponding secretary cast one ballot for the council and Bro. Heath was declared elected. For corresponding secretary, Bro. Reicherth was the only nominee and was elected in the same manner. Bro. Brodke, for secretary-treasurer; Bro. Weissenfluh, for sergeant at arms; and Bro. Weber for business agent, were the only nominees for their respective offices, and were elected in like manner. For executive board, Bro. Rumpel was named as Building Trades member and elected without opposition. For the balance of the board the following were nominated: Bros. Melms, Rader, Fritzsche, Fisher, Weinheimer, Hendricksen, Scharr, Neumer, Walters, Hintz, Sheehan, Brophy, Handley and Schwab. On motion, the nominations were closed. Moved and carried that the six nominees receiving the highest vote be declared elected. Carried. The tellers retired. The executive board reported a communication from the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers relative to unfair brick being used by the city, and recommended that it be given to President Melms of the common council to hand same to the board of public works. So ordered. A communication from the Moving Picture Operators was read to council. Moved to refer back to the executive board, to consider the claims of the union musicians. Carried. A letter from the Cadet Tailoring Co., Buffalo, N. Y., was filed. Delegates were asked to take notice that Favorite stores and ranges of Piqua, O., were still unfair. A communication from the Allied Printing Trades council was referred to the next meeting of the executive board. A communication was read from the United Mine Workers relative to the coal mining strike in Illinois, and asking financial support. Donations are to be sent to Duncan McDonald, 505 Farmers' National Bank building, Springfield, Ill. On motion the delegates were asked to report back. Delegates were asked to take note that union neckwear and suspenders may be had for Labor Day from S. H. Solomon's Sons Neckwear Co., 1627 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo. A communication was received from the Central Labor Council of Stockton, Cal., relative to the Samson Iron works and the Holt Mfg. Co. and its various branches, all of which have locked out their machinists, molders and pattern makers. On motion referred to Metal Trades section. The board recommended that the council grant it the right to employ an attorney if developments made it necessary in connection with building trades work at the State Fair grounds. On motion the permission was granted. The board recommended that the bond of the secretary-treasurer be renewed. Concurred in. The board reported auditing the books of council and finding same correct. The receipts for quarter were \$650.24 and disbursements \$562.88, leaving cash on hand July 1 of \$85.37. The report of the executive board was concurred in as a whole. The committee appointed to make further investigation of the murder of Charles Cerney reported with a statement of the entire case. [See elsewhere in this issue]. Moved that the report be accepted and copies sent to the grand jurors in Chicago, the state's attorney and the governor of Illinois, the Chicago public press and to the chief justice of the criminal court, with the information that Beyer is now in St. Louis. Carried. The Labor Day committee reported that it had chosen Bro. W. E. Reddin as chief marshal of Labor Day parade. The Labor section, the Building trades, the Metal trades and Brewery trades are to choose their own division marshals and report as soon as possible. Approved. The Labor section reported that the Barbers had placed shop cards in the shops of Kleinhaus & Brandt, 253 Wisconsin street; G. H. Riley, 506 Reed street; Charles Burmeister, 762 Mitchell street; Leo Bizynski, 397 Mitchell street; Charles Marohn, 497 Russell avenue; Ed. Powalsky, 2306 North avenue; Joseph Szwalkiewicz, 844 Eighth avenue; Frank Klein, 1128 Burlington street; John Pikulik, 967 Chicago avenue; Frank Franks, 997 Chicago avenue; Anton Urbanski, 393 Beecher street. It also reported that the shop card was removed from Frank Schmel, 927 National avenue. Report filed. The Allied Printing Trades council reported on its meeting and announced that the label had been withdrawn from the North Side Printing Co. Filed. The tellers reported that 129 votes had been cast, of which Melms received 120, Fisher 92, Sheehan 86, Rader 82, Handley 72, Walters 46, Brophy 40, Schwab 38, Hendricksen 20, Neumer 26, Fritzsche 16, Hintz 13, Scharr 12, Weinheimer 8. The chair declared the following elected: Melms, Fisher, Sheehan, Rader, Handley and Walters. RECEIPTS FOR EVENING

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas., 253 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
FRANK METCALFE, 261 Mitchell St., Milwaukee, Wis.
PAUL LUETTEN, 1111 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 708 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.
HARRY SKIDMORE, 823 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.
WM. N. MILLER, 509 N. Dewey St., Eau Claire, Wis.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Compliance with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" here before appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class. Always demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD. Cast your Ballots for emancipation from wage slavery.

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

FRED. GROSSE
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS
577 E. Water St.
Shaving Parlor

J. N. GAUER
SHAVING PARLOR
808 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE 805
Opposite South Bay St.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

Financial Report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1910

RECEIPTS

Brewery Workers, 9	\$36.00
Brewery Workers, 27	4.20
Brewery Workers, 454	2.52
Brewery Workers, 207	8.40
Brewery Workers, 81	9.00
Brewery Workers, 107	4.32
Brewery Workers, 322	2.34
Brewery Workers, 290	2.16
Brewery Workers, 90	1.68
Brewery Bottlers, 247	7.14
Brewery Eng. and Firemen, 25	6.00
Brewery Maltsters, 80	21.00
Brewery Teamsters, 72	12.00
Bartenders, 64	3.60
Bartenders, 408	3.24
Bartenders, 523	6.00
Bakery Workers, 205	1.20
Boot and Shoe Wks., 282	6.66
Boot and Shoe Wks., 276	1.80
Blacksmiths' Helpers, 408	2.86
Broom Makers, 1	10.20
Cigar Makers, 25	1.68
Cigar Makers, 329	2.88
Cigar Makers, 34	1.56
Cigar Makers, 287	6.60
Cigar Makers, 162	3.68
Cigar Makers, 343	4.02
Cigar Makers, 85	6.60
Cigar Makers, 168	1.50
Cigar Makers, 304	2.88
Cigar Makers, 477	8.40
Cigar Makers, 381	15.00
Coopers, 35	6.00
Coopers, 30	13.08
Carpenters, 1074	3.34
Carpenters, 849	7.28
Carpenters, 657	2.40
Carpenters, 1246	5.37
Carpenters, 1447	3.90
Carpenters, 1053	13.50
Clothing Cutters, 195	0.60
Carriage and Wagon Wks., 25	15.00
Central Labor council, Ashland	5.00
Electrical Workers, 150	3.74
Food Trades council, Madison	5.00
Glass Bottle Blowers, 135	9.00
Iron Molders, 310	24.00
Iron Molders, 286	1.02
Journymen Tailors, 192	1.20
Journymen Tailors, 86	0.60
Journymen Tailors, 215	4.08
Journymen Tailors, 384	1.14
Journymen Horse-shoers, 11	12.00
Longshoremen, 35	1.25
Longshoremen, 277	3.12
Longshoremen, 508	90
Leather Workers, 30	3.40
Machinists, 451	90

FRED. GROSSE

577 E. Water St.
Shaving Parlor

H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP

452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

LOUIS JUNGEMANN

825 Ninth St. BARBER SHOP

H. C. MUNDT

166 LLOYD ST. PARLOR
Fin. Line of Union Cigars

J. P. KINSELLA

Shaving Parlor
227 1/2 Howell Avenue

OLE A. OLSEN

Social Democratic
Hair Cutting & Shaving Parlor
815 Forest Home Avenue

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIERS, Proprietor

"KORNS KURED"

with Waukeazy Corn Cure
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY
FRED A. WENZEL
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
Howell Ave. and Clarence St.

UNION MADE

Gerhard Suspender
Every Pair Guaranteed for 1 Year. Best Work. Largest Suspender Made. Ask Your Dealer for Gerhard Suspenders.
907 THIRD STREET

The Strissguth-Petran Engraving Co.

makes quality cuts

HALL FOR RENT

Newly remodeled Lodge Hall for rent for special meetings and private parties.
A. JAECK, 511 SIXTH AVENUE

GOETHEL & RODEN

Tin, Zinc, Galvanized Iron and Copper Work
Jobbing and Repairing
117 STAMORE ST.
Phone Grand 1874

R. JESKE & BRO.

The TINNERS
All Orders Given Prompt Attention
Fireproof Windows
111-119 RESERVOIR AVENUE

Chicago House

OTTO GROSSE, Prop.
524-526 East Water Street
4th Block North of City Hall

BLATZ WIENER BEER ON TAP

C. D. WAUGH
EXPERT OPTICIAN
820 GRAND AVE.
When You CAN'T SEE YOUR EYES
Open Day and Night—LADY ASSISTANT
Phone No. 788
425 Grove St.

EVERT VOTH UNDERTAKER

Funeral Director
1072 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE

J. W. NIEMANN

FUNERAL DIRECTOR
1072 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE

CLEARING SALE

SUMMER WASH and DRESS GOODS
Large assortment to select from. Extraordinary values at exceptionally low prices.
B. Strnad

Dry Goods and Furnishings

963 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE

For Your Needs Try

Bruett CLOTHING CO.
Sellers of Up-to-Date CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS For Men and Boys
Fond du Lac Avenue
Cor. 18th St.

Theo. Twelmeyer

Watchmaker and Jeweler
2111 North Avenue

A. W. HAAS

Fresh and Salt Meats
Poultry & Game in Season
211 HOWELL AVENUE 211

Adolph Heumann SALOON

626 Chestnut St., Milwaukee

DISBURSEMENTS

Frank J. Weber, for services at Appleton, Neenah, Oshkosh, Watertown, Fond du Lac, La Crosse and Madison. M. Levin, attorney services on industrial insurance bills. Daniel W. Hoan, services on industrial insurance bills. F. Brockhausen, services at Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Madison and Rhineland. Milwaukee Addressing Co. Space in Official Organ. Printing Literature Executive board sessions. Harry Skidmore, services at Madison. F. Brockhausen, loss of time on extra services in Milwaukee. Telegrams. Telephone, local and long distance. Street car fares. Postage. Stenography and office supplies. F. Brockhausen, attending public hearings on industrial insurance bills. Half share to union labor column in official organ. Per capita to National Women's Trade Union League. Secretary's office salary for April, May and June, 1910.

RECAPITULATION

Receipts for quarter ending June 30, 1910. \$586.60
Balance on hand April 1, 1910. 494.06
Grand total. \$1,080.66
Expenditures for quarter ending June 30, 1910. \$471.64
Balance on hand. \$609.02

DEFENSE FUND

Receipts for quarter ending June 30, 1910. \$147.78
Balance on hand April 1, 1910. 039.75
Balance on hand. \$1,087.53
LIBEL SUIT DEFENSE FUND Paid in. \$151.45
Pledged. 50.00
Fraternally submitted. FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

Clothiers, Hatters Men's Furnishers
We Carry a Large Line of Union-Made Clothing HATS and FURNISHINGS
491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

Union-Made Clothing

HATS and FURNISHINGS
491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

Merchant Tailoring

491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

Bull Wheelock's Place

UNION HEADQUARTERS
Past President Barbers' Union
193 FOURTH STREET

What a Union Has Done

Robert Glocking, president of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, says: "It is now seventeen years since the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders started business. What have we accomplished during those seventeen years? We have advanced the price of our labor from \$11 to \$17.50 for males and from \$4 to \$7 for females per week. We have reduced our hours of toil from sixty to forty-eight per week. To summarize: We have advanced the wages of our craft, male, \$600 per year; female, \$150 per year; a reduction in hours of one-fifth, or 312 per year, equal in value to a further increase in wages of one-fifth, or a total advance of \$312 for male and \$187 for female."

Employers Favor Unions?

"If a employer is in favor of a union, but a lot of employers want the unions to be so organized that they will do nothing ask for nothing and accomplish nothing."—Lincoln (Neb.) Wagerworker.

Union Men Only

Not only have union workmen the call, but no man who cannot show a union card in good standing has the slightest chance to break into the force of artisans who are erecting the buildings for the Ohio Valley exposition, which will be held in Cincinnati Aug. 29 to Sept. 24.

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Brushmakers, 16

2.40
Wis. St. Fed. of Labor. 20.00
Bakers, 205. 3.00
Machinists, 234. 12.00
Sheet Metal Workers, 24. 3.00
Iron Workers, 8. 6.00
Cement Workers, 95. 14.50
Bill Posters, 12. 1.33
Coopers, 30. 7.50
Typographical, 23. 10.80
Tailors, 86. 4.50
P. O. Clerks, 3. 4.00
Painters, 160. 3.00
Engineers, 123. 1.23
Stone Cutters, 311. .60
Typography, 10. 3.87
Plumbers, 75. 6.70
Painters, 159. 3.63
Carpenters, 1519. 1.73
Lumber Handlers, 18. 4.50
Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen, 27. 4.40
Brewery Workmen, 9. 21.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, 170. 1.50
Electrical Workers, 404. 1.30
Brewery Engineers and Firemen, 25. 2.40
Brewery Maltsters, 80. 4.40
Brewery Teamsters, 72. 10.50

DISBURSEMENTS

F. J. Weber, salary. \$75.00
F. J. Weber, scrubbing, etc. 7.50
F. J. Weber, rent for July. 20.00
F. J. Weber, stationery. 1.80
F. J. Weber, telegram. .65
F. J. Weber, long distance telephone. 1.30
S. D. Pub. Co., advertising. 12.50
Co-operative Printery, cards. 15.00
W. S. Fisher, labor column. 15.00
Executive board, July 3. 4.75
W. S. Fisher, advance money. 25.00
John Brophy, com. services. 4.35
F. W. Neumer, com. services. 3.50
F. J. Weber, telephone, three months. 24.00

There being no further business, the council adjourned.

FREDERICK HEATH, Recording Secretary.

UNION HACK DRIVERS.

The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:
Brett, Arthur J., 281 Reed st.
Czerwinski, M., 650 Fourth ave.
Crocker, C. J., 1228 Grand Ave., rear.
Feldmann, Chas., 1220 Garfield ave.
Fennig, K., 405 Lincoln avenue.
Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth st.
Juneau Park Livery, 417 Marshall st.
Kasik, Emil J., 1038 Fifth St.
Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed st.
Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth st.
Miller, Sam R., 539 Market st.
E. Schmitt, 2425 Vliet Street.
Tegen, William, 699 Tenth st.

UNION BREAD.

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

Are You Going to Use a Spring Medicine?

If so—Try a Bottle of Our **BLOOD PURIFIER**
50c a Bottle
Remember We Carry Also a Full Line of Garden Seeds in Bulk
H. F. Steinert
Pharmacist
1112 Teutonia Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.

G. HERGARTEN

TIN AND FURNACE WORK
All kinds of Jobbing Promptly attended to
Phone Connection 1826 WRIGHT STREET

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS

Phone No. 8719
623 FIRST AVENUE 373

TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DAMAGE
NEW TEETH—the best and most natural-looking in the world. \$8.00 UP
Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.
Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. \$5.00 UP
FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY
We guarantee complete satisfaction; give honest, intelligent advice free, and deceive nobody.
DR. YOUNG
414-416 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee
HOURS—8:30 to 6:00; Sundays, 9 to 12. Phone Grand 1394.

A. W. STREHLOW

Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Gypsuming Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.
1193 Teutonia Avenue MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. M. JOHNSON'S ICE CREAM and CANDIES

Wholesale 508 MITCHELL and Retail 612 MITCHELL STREET

MIES UNION TAILOR

875 Kinnickinnic Ave. 875 (Near South Bay St.)
PHONE SOUTH 1464Y

GRUENER'S Military Band and Orchestra

312 RESERVOIR AVE. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WEST SIDE HABERDASHERY

Geo. Seiberlich, Prop.
UNION MADE GOODS
BELLMONT HATS \$3.00
Hatters and Gents Furnishers
1513 Vliet St.

HATS and FURNISHINGS AT POPULAR PRICES

Schleiger-Schulz Co.
1301 VLIET STREET

PINSEL'S UNION MADE GENTS' FURNISHINGS and SHOES for the whole family

454 MITCHELL STREET

TO SEE WELL CONSULT

REINHARD
ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED
206 GRAND AVE.

HENRY F. SCHMIDT

561 SALOON
Muskego Avenue

Smoke Tampanola

10c CIGAR
MANUFACTURED BY Herm. Buech
678 16th Ave. Phone South 3235

THE HOME TEA CO.

303 Grove St., Milwaukee
A Full Line of Groceries
YOGENITZ & RUHRE, Proprietors
Postively the Best Teas and Coffees at LOWEST PRICES

KOESTER & LIEBSCHER

West Side Bottle House
WINES and LIQUORS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES
P. O. 2122 308 Chestnut St.

MAX HAUSER, OPTICIAN

Moved to 405 East Water St., Opposite City Hall

TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DAMAGE
NEW TEETH—the best and most natural-looking in the world. \$8.00 UP
Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.
Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. \$5.00 UP
FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY
We guarantee complete satisfaction; give honest, intelligent advice free, and deceive nobody.
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454 MITCHELL STREET

TO SEE WELL CONSULT

REINHARD
ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED
206 GRAND AVE.

Beautiful Medallion Free

To Cash and Charge Customers Alike

How to Get It

With every purchase you make we give you a record of same on a small card that fits the purse or pocket and when your purchase has reached \$1.00 or more we give you a beautiful life-like picture. A reproduction of hand work. Six different styles to choose from. Samples of pictures now on display.



Lasting Work

The picture is burned in upon non-corrosive metal, faced with celluloid, giving the appearance of paint on a porcelain back, but with the advantage that the picture can be washed without injury.

Samples of the medallions and frames may be seen at the medallion counter, main aisle, main floor.



Wisconsin State Organization

Winfield R. Gaylord, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

The rattle of the small arms in the battle of the state campaign is getting a little swifter every day now around the office of the state organization. In the absence of Comrade Thomas, the duties of the state secretary are being discharged by the state organizer as best he can. If now and then there is a little mistake, the comrades will understand that the battery of four typewriters could not quite keep up with the procession. We shall have to add another soon to keep things going if the work of the campaign increases much more.

Marinette County

The comrades are enthusiastic over the work of Comrade Minkley in that bailiwick. Uncle Ike will find several holes in his pasture bars this fall, for Comrade Minkley organized three locals in that county, and we have besides that members-at-large in three other towns.

Oshkosh

Oshkosh had a shock last week when Comrade Jacobs, candidate for governor, visited there. He spoke in the afternoon at the city hall to a group of active Socialists. A circular

letter to readers of party papers had led some of the workers who had never before helped, to quit their work and attend the meeting. The result was FIFTEEN NEW MEMBERS for the party in Oshkosh, and a tremendous impetus to the county campaign.

Richland County

Richland County will hold a county picnic on Sunday, July 10, at Richland Center. The county ticket will be chosen at this meeting.

New Locals

Applications for charter have been sent in as follows:

By Organizer Minkley: Marinette, Peshtigo, Wagner.

By Organizer McCaleb: Fennimore, Montfort, Willow Creek.

As a result of Minkley's work, an application came in from Berlin also. This makes seven within the last week—an average of one a day. We hardly hope to keep this up—but the signs of a violent disturbance in the organization field have not stopped yet.

Members-at-Large

Another member-at-large came in from Stevens Point. This makes seven members at that point now, and Portage county will have to hang on tight, or it will have a Social-Democratic party local in time to nominate a county ticket. One of the organizers will visit that city soon. Members-at-large at Peshtigo multiplied until Comrade Minkley put a stop to it by organizing a local. Highland, Iowa county, sends in a member-at-large by Comrade McCaleb. That is the first member of our party in Iowa county. Bridgeport, Crawford county, sends in another, to help out the fight there. Jefferson, Jefferson county, woke up and sent in another and he is willing to take his chances on the party ticket as a candidate. Dodge county sends in one from Juneau—an old German comrade who has been discouraged for many years, but now is hopeful on account of the Milwaukee victory. There is a bunch of comrades at Beaver Dam just waiting until we get an organizer out there. Dodge county will have a ticket in the field.

Eau Claire County

Eau Claire county had McCaleb for three days, July 4, 5 and 6. We have not received full reports as yet. But there is no doubt that Mac put a tension on the capitalist system there which gave it a severe strain.

Clark County

Clark county had a three-days' dose of McCaleb this week, as a cure for Indifference. The treatment came to a head on Saturday, July 9, at Abbotford, and broke out in the form of a county ticket. Full returns later.

Rusk County

Rusk county has McCaleb, at Lady Smith, for one day, July 10. Can't spare him very long from his own territory, but they have been calling for help up there for some time, and we just had to do it.

Barron County

Barron county will try to do something on Tuesday, July 12, at Rice Lake. McCaleb will spend two days

Snap Shots in Seidelburg

"I'm not saying there have been joy rides in city autos," says Comrade Briggs. Then he adds, "but wouldn't it be funny if there hadn't been?" It would.

The liquor business is to be divorced from the red light district on order of the mayor. Moving pictures of the brutal Johnson-Jeffries prize fight also are under the ban. The boast of Dave Rose is being given the count of ten.

The Social-Democratic commissioner of public works continues to turn the old methods up side down and shake out the worthless methods of the Rose men who have departed. Henry Campbell has been appointed purchasing agent and already he is abolishing the free and easy buying methods that have prevailed. Buying from small merchants on slight provocation on the part of ward men has been abolished. Gradually buying will be brought to a scale where competitive bids will be asked on all supplies in large lots. Trade discounts will be saved to the city. It is the plan to establish a city store room as soon as possible. Even the gasoline used in the seven city automobiles will be checked against each car and a speedometer on each will register the distance traveled. No more joy rides is the word that has gone out. The department name has been ordered on each auto.

The commissioner has found it necessary to name a temporary chief sidewalk inspector to keep him in

City Forestry Wins Favor

The old idea of platting land is going. Sanitary is entering into this important work under the guidance of the Social Democrats. A number of plats have been forced to come under a general scheme of city platting by the Social Democrats. Longer blocks, wide streets with a narrow roadway and parked sides are some of the requirements. The larger real estate men agree with the idea and there is an agreeable co-operation manifested. The mayor and Treasurer Whitall have inspected a number of plats and suggested changes which have been made. This is but one of a hundred ways by which the Social Democrats are influencing Milwaukee life for all time.

Treasurer Whitall has announced that 3,000 acres will be platted in accord with the new idea this summer. This means that in these districts there never will be the horrible congestion that is found in some districts of the city.

Up with the red flag!

It is the flag of international brotherhood and the promise of universal peace—the end of war.

Propaganda

The state office is planning a leaflet for use among the farmers. We have some ideas of our own, but do not claim to have a monopoly on them. We should be glad to have some suggestions from Socialists who are farmers, or who have made the matter a subject of study. Send in your articles. We cannot call this a prize competition, for lack of a prize. But we would like to have the comrades thinking about the work among the Wisconsin farmers.

Financial Report of State Secretary for May

RECEIPTS	
Dues from Milwaukee County—	
Danish Branch, Milwaukee	\$3.00
1, South Milwaukee	4.50
1, Milwaukee	9.00
11, Milwaukee	30.00
5, Milwaukee	9.00
Hungarian Branch, Milwaukee	12.00
Hungarian Branch, Cudahy	1.80
2, Town of Greenfield	6.00
Italian Branch, Milwaukee	9.00
Slavonian Branch, Milwaukee	3.00
23, Milwaukee	9.00
3, 4 and 7, Milwaukee	10.50
20, Milwaukee	15.00
1, Town of Milwaukee	9.00
21, Milwaukee	15.00
1, West Allis	6.00
Jewish Branch, Milwaukee	12.25
3, Town of Lake	6.00
17, Milwaukee	45.00
Polish Branch, Milwaukee	6.00
1, South Milwaukee	8.55
2, Milwaukee	6.00
14, Milwaukee	9.00
16, Milwaukee	6.00
15, Milwaukee	3.00
1, Cudahy	6.00
9, Milwaukee	12.00
1, North Milwaukee	6.00
18, Milwaukee	12.00
8, Milwaukee	6.00
13, Milwaukee	3.00
\$98.35	
Dues of State—	
1, Appleton	\$8.55
1, Two Rivers	13.05
2, Sheboygan Falls	8.10
1, Green Bay	3.00
1, Fond du Lac	9.00
1, Waupaca	7.80
1, Kiel	3.15
11, Racine	6.75
5, Racine	3.00
1, Madison	3.00
1, Sheboygan Falls	9.00
German Branch of Kenosha	9.00
1, Manitowoc	9.45
Finnish Branch of Allouez	1.50
Finnish Branch of Ironbelt	1.00
Finnish Branch of Kenosha	2.00
Finnish Branch of Milwaukee	4.00
Finnish Branch of Racine	1.35
Finnish Branch of Superior	2.50
1, West Bend	2.70
Members-at-large	6.00
\$113.00	
Special Assessment Stamps—	
1, Milwaukee	\$2.00
2, Town of Lake	2.50
1, Pardeeville	1.50
1, Beloit	5.00
1, Cudahy	2.50
Italian Branch of Milwaukee	3.25
Finnish Branch of Ironbelt	1.25
1, Superior	5.00
1, Prentice	1.75
3, 4 and 7 of Milwaukee	2.75
1, Silver Spring	1.25
1, Green Bay	2.25
1, Milwaukee	6.50
1, Fond du Lac	2.00
Finnish Branch of Superior	7.00
1, Town of Lake	2.50
Finnish Branch of Oulu	1.25
1, Waupaca	2.50
South Slavish Branch of Kenosha	8.00
2, Green Bay	2.75
Finnish Branch of Kenosha	3.75
1, Appleton	1.25
Women's Branch of Milwaukee	2.50
1, Kenosha	9.50
Bohemian Branch of Kenosha	7.50
19, Milwaukee	9.75
17, Milwaukee	12.50
1, Madison	2.00
German Branch of Kenosha	9.25
Polish Branch of Kenosha	4.75
1, Manitowoc	2.75
2, Sheboygan Falls	4.50
1, Irma	2.00
1, Sheboygan	3.75
\$130.25	
Campaigns and fund	\$18.75
Sale of Literature	0.00
Sale of	.10
Beer Bot	1.60
typewriting	1.60
Collection of	22.15
Sale of buttons	2.40
\$504.50	
Cash forwarded from April	1.34
\$505.84	
Expenses	
National dues	\$10.00
Special assessment stamps	\$13.75
W. R. Gaylord, organizer	

Barrett's

DEPARTMENT STORE

Warm Weather Needs

Much Less to Pay Here



50 ft. of warranted Garden Hose, complete with hard wood hose reel and spray nozzle, Monday only. **\$4.95**

Colonial Handled Sherbet Cans 6 for. **29c**

Blue Flame Oil Stoves at **\$3.95**

Inverted Half Frosted Gas Globes at **5c**

Colonial Covered Butter Dish. **10c**

Boys' Baseball Gloves, regular 25c values, Monday at only. **10c**

Baseballs, the price range is 5c, 25c, 10c and. **5c**

Heavy Wire Garden Arches, Monday, dozen. **19c**

Screen Door Spring Hinges, per pair. **9c**

Tin and canvas covered Trunks, a big line at from **\$2.95** to **5c**

Japanese Lanterns, in all shapes—gaily colored and decorated, each 10c and. **5c**

Boys' complete Indian Uniforms, including head dress, for boys at the ages from 2 to 6, Monday at. **98c**

Inverted Gas Lights, complete, at only. **35c**

Bath Spray with 5 feet of rubber tubing and 3-in. spray. **79c**

8-Quart Tin Sprinkling Cans, Monday. **29c**

Woven Rust Baskets for carrying swimming clothes, Monday at. **10c**

12-Gallon Galvanized Garbage Cans with tight fitting covers, at. **\$1.19**

Good quality of House Paints at, gallon. **59c**

Seamless Refrigerator Pans. **10c**

Thin Blown Water Tumblers, wreath engraved, special at. **4c**

Screen Doors, 3 panel, hardwood finish, on sale at. **89c**

Colonial Water Tumblers, Mon. 6 for. **15c**

Sleeve Ironing Board, and Iron at. **39c**

4 Passenger Lawn Swings, Mon. **\$4.98**

Lemon Squeezers at low price of. **8c**

Folding Go-Carts with rubber tires, perforated wood back and seat, Monday. **\$1.39**

Refrigerators—Rhinelander make, the best for the money, white and galvanized zinc lining, sanitary in every respect, mineral wool filled. The prices range up from **\$10.98**

Adjustable Window Screens, a big assortment of all sizes, prices are 25c, 19c and. **10c**

2-Quart Arctic Triple Motion Ice Cream Freezers at **\$1.68** only.

Lawn Chairs, reclining canvas seat and back, Monday **75c** at.

Folding Camp Stools, sale price 29c and. **25c**

24-inch Black Wire Cloth, Monday at, yard. **7c**

Hardwood Bath Tub Seats, Monday at. **15c**

Steel Grass Shears at. **10c**

Dr. Rucker After the Slums!

"You can cure an ulcer once, but it will break out again. The only way is to dig down and remove what causes the ulcer."

Those are the words of Health Commissioner W. C. Rucker, and that is the way he views the housing problem. "We are just scratching the surface," he said in speaking of some things already accomplished in housing reforms.

In the Washburn flats, known for long as among the city's worst, there are marked improvements under way, due to the forcible manner in which the new health commissioner brought to Milwaukee as a sanitary engineer, got busy. In one of these buildings on Cherry street, which, by the way, houses a synagogue on the upper floor, conditions were beyond printable description. In a sub-cellar there were three vaults for toilet facilities. Shocking conditions were created by these vaults, used by people crowded into the floor above the sub-cellar, but under the synagogue. Sanitary toilet facilities have been ordered installed and work is under way.

be speeches by prominent officers and forester drills by teams. On Sunday the Swiss Turners will have their annual picnic, which will be replete with gymnastic exhibitions and wrestling matches between champions representing Milwaukee and other cities. The beautiful park is now at the height of a successful summer season. Kennedy's X. I. T. Ranch show, poor, how dirty, there always seems room for music and up out of the grime and suffering there came from all directions the strains of music from many instruments. It seemed like some cry going up to express the desire of these people for something better. Perhaps they don't know what they want; perhaps they don't know they have not all that they should have, but this music tells one that there still is a yearning for better things."

Dr. Rucker is studying the city in all of its phases. He is going about by day and prying into the hidden places by night.

Into the byways and tenements and hovels he is nosing his way, asking all manner of people all manner of questions, trying to find out why people live as they do—not a superficial why, but a fundamental, real why that he hopes will lead him to the bottom of the question so that when he begins to apply a remedy it may be a remedy that goes as deep as the problem.

Speaking of one of his night expeditions he said, "There is something that impressed me in the poorer districts. No matter how destitute, how poor, how dirty, there always seems room for music and up out of the grime and suffering there came from all directions the strains of music from many instruments. It seemed like some cry going up to express the desire of these people for something better. Perhaps they don't know what they want; perhaps they don't know they have not all that they should have, but this music tells one that there still is a yearning for better things."

Concert

The program at the "Bier-Quelle," 315 Chestnut street, for evenings and Sunday afternoon will include the celebrated Steiner quartette in popular songs and solos. Pianist Carl Ludwig, and last-but not least, our old friend, Seppie Thaler. Cooling refreshments served in first-class style.

MAJESTIC—"Forty-five Minutes from Broadway"

Theater-goers and music-lovers alike will hail with delight the Alhambra company's production for the first time in Milwaukee, at popular prices, of George M. Cohan's famous comedy with music, "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway." Director Frank Hatch has especially engaged Miss Olive Vail, celebrated lyric soprano, recently seen in Milwaukee in "Miss Nobody from Starland," to play and sing the Fay Templeton role of Mary Jane. "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway" will be given by the Alhambra company at the Majestic theater, where, from now on the ensemble will be located for the remainder of the summer.

PABST PARK

What is expected to be the largest gathering of Modern Woodmen ever

GOOD NEWS FOR MEN!

Commencing Saturday, July 9th

Gimbels

will offer a Straight Discount of **20 Per cent Off**

All Men's Clothing Prices

This 20% will be deducted from the regularly marked price at the time your purchase is made, and will be shown on your purchase ticket.

Men! You cannot afford to overlook this opportunity

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Campaigns and fund \$18.75

Sale of Literature 0.00

Sale of 0.10

Beer Bot 1.60

typewriting 1.60

Collection of 22.15

Sale of buttons 2.40

\$504.50

Cash forwarded from April 1.34

\$505.84

Expenses

National dues \$10.00

Special assessment stamps \$13.75

W. R. Gaylord, organizer

Wind-up of Our Great Forced Factory Sale

Hurry up if you wish to benefit in this unequalled underprice event—only a few more days and this big bargain sale is at an end. No shop worn goods, but fresh, snappy style Shoes and Oxfords from the RICH SHOE CO., consisting of upwards of

700 pairs of the season's best styles—values to \$3.50—Your choice for

\$1.79

All sizes—all widths—all leathers—pumps—sandals—ties—blucher, lace and button oxfords and some high cut shoes—black and the popular colors of the day—only two more days to take advantage of this bargain sale.

THE MODEL JULIA MARLOWE SHOE STORE 213 GRAND AVE.

Expert Roman Racer in Kennedy's X. I. T. Ranch Show, Playing a Limited Engagement in Pabst Park.

held in Milwaukee county will take place in Pabst park on Saturday, when the united camps of the county will hold their annual picnic. There will

Playing Horse with the People!

We are all familiar with such scenes as a judge severely reprimanding a witness and even fining a witness for being a few minutes late in obeying a subpoena, just because the witness could not leave his work on the spur of the minute.

But when a man becomes a magistrate, contempt proceedings for failure to appear in obedience to a subpoena are at his pleasure.

A subpoena served on John I. Beggs to appear before the court commissioner on July 1 in the license fee case, brought against him by the city attorney, was treated by him as an invitation to a pink tea, and he didn't even send his regrets. He assumed the functions of a court by saying the city has no cause of action, so why should I waste a few moments in obeying this subpoena.

He sat unconcerned in his office after the hour set for the hearing while his lawyers were frantically rushing around seeking a judge to sign an order staying the proceedings, which order was based on an

unheard of technicality and was solely for the purpose of delay.

For twenty minutes after the hour set for the hearing an assistant city attorney was demanding the presence of the witness and asking that the order of the court be upheld by a fine for contempt of court.

But the dignity of the magistrate was upheld instead, on the feeble statement that the magistrate had preferred to send his lawyers in search of a judge to stay the hearing rather than come out through the hot sun in obedience to the subpoena.

The order of the judge finally came (thirty minutes too late to have any legal effect) staying the hearing until July 15, at which time the city has been ordered to show cause why it should pursue a remedy plainly given to it under the discovery statutes.

The city is required to show cause why John I. Beggs should not sit in his office on a hot day rather than obey a subpoena, just because he is the said John I. and why obey the subpoena and simply answer the

question as to how many cars had been operated on the city streets each year since 1894.

That was all that was required of him, but since he considered it none of the city's business, he tore up the subpoena and sent out his lawyers to keep the courts from molesting him on a hot afternoon.

The self-answering questions are: Are subpoenas commands with a fine for disobedience or are they mere invitations? And should not John I. Beggs be fined for refusing to obey a subpoena, the same as any other man would be fined? However, the city attorney has met the bluff for delay by serving his complaint at once, stating the number of cars operated on "information and belief."

But—

John I. Beggs is playing horse with the city.

And—

Is the most noble and circumspect judiciary helping him to play the game?

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Ald. Carney dreads to hear a spade called a spade.

Perhaps Ald. Bogk hasn't forgotten that what Beggs said about him was said in a public place.

It is high time brutal fight pictures which educate youth to false and vulgar standards of manliness, were suppressed. Not only has Mayor Seidel put them under the ban, but most of the mayors round the country seem to be doing the same.

Bawdy houses that lure young men into the haunts of prostitution and loathsome diseases by the illegal sale of liquor, are to be reached at last. Let there be an absolute divorce between prostitution and liquor selling, and prostitution will be easier to keep within bounds.

A person must almost laugh at it, it is so ridiculous! Here comes the president of the gang of phutts that draw big profits out of Milwaukee strap-hangers and tells us that those new cars John I. Beggs has been promising "soon" have not yet begun. They may be here next winter, he says!

King John Janssen is again put in a bad light. His talk about not being able to get policemen looks a little queer in view of the fact that some thirty men have just passed the examination and are ready to go into service. There will be less trouble to get men now that the policemen are allowed at least one day in fifteen to live with their families or to devote to their own enjoyment and rest.

The south side has three institutions that it is not proud of, the isolation hospital, the house of correction and the Semei-Solway coke stinkery. Ald. Grass made a successful fight on the last and got its perfume toned down quite a good deal and the Socialist supervisors are pushing the project of a new house of correction north of the city, although badgered by another south side nuisance, a Neacy injunction, and now the pest house, the hardest of all to shake, will soon get attention.

John T. Janssen, chief of police, must be feeling a bit uncomfortable just now. After all his wailing against

Trade Unions are After Ald. Carney

Some years ago, when the charge was made and substantiated with affidavits that the now Ald. Joe Carney, a loud-mouthed card holder in the Printers' union, had built his home with non-union labor, Carney got a labor leader named Otto Fischer, who had a pretty checkered career, to swear that he knew personally as a former business agent of the Carpenters, that the charge was untrue. After election the fellow Fischer was paid for his work by the Rose machine by a fat office. He was given a place as elevator inspector by Building Inspector Edward V. Koch.

This was in line with the situation that existed for years in Chicago, where any putrid labor "leader" who would do dirty work in elections for the Democrats would be given a fat job on the city payroll.

Now the unions are after Carney again and there is no convenient Otto Fischer to go to his rescue.

Business Agent Richard Witte of the Painters' District council, charges that Ald. Carney has employed non-union painters to repaint his house—that he practically admits it. Bro. Witte has written a letter to Typographical union No. 23, in which Carney still hangs on to a membership, stating the facts and asking the union to deal with the alderman as his departure from union principles deserves. It is by unionism that labor has raised itself in the scale of wages and citizenship, and the charges against Carney are therefore serious from the trade union standpoint.

Voting Wid de Gang!

To The Herald:

Will you please inform me what's the matter with those three Social-Democratic aldermen, Arnold, Mikkelson and Reisse, who voted with the grafter party aldermen to strike out the word grafters in a letter sent the city by an eastern union? Believe me, they would not be sitting in the council today if the Socialists had not been brave enough to call a spade a spade all these years in Milwaukee. What's the matter with those fellows, anyhow, are they getting too nice to vote with the other Socialists when a Carney and Bogk (Beggs' friend) are feeling bad? They better go over to the Bogks and Carneys if they don't like the present company they are in. That's my idea of it.

A WORKINGMAN.

(TO THE EDITOR)

There may be a little excuse for Ald. Mikkelson and Reisse because they are green men in the council, but what about Ald. Arnold? Does he think the party elected him to the council to soft soap the feelings of Carney and the others? Not on your tin type. Have Ald. Arnold, Reisse and Mikkelson forgotten the graft injuries and the thieves, Republican and Democratic aldermen and supervisors, who went over the road? Such cowards make me tired.

A MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT.

We would call the reader's attention to the advertisement of Mrs. Lydia Ely on another page. Mrs. Ely owns a large tract at a most advantageous spot on the Wisconsin river adjacent to the wonderful Dells, and has plotted it into large building plots, suitable for summer or small country homes with truck gardens and fruit raising. If the state makes the Dells a state park the Ely land will then be just at the gateway of the preserved scenic wonders.

It will be noted that no armed forces were sent against the milk strikers. The difficulty was settled by intelligence.

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We have them in large variety and sell only the best makes. "Famous" "Acorn" "Diamond" Prices From \$12.00 Up. Also a complete line of Gas Hot Plates, and Gasoline Stoves. We will demonstrate to you new features on Gas Ranges if you will give us a call.

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The popular family resort for the working people. Concert every Saturday evening from 8 to 12. Sundays from 6 to 12. Popular musicians and female singers and a splendid Alpine quartette. Large glasses and dishes. Reasonable prices. A cordial invitation extended.

Mans Tschernitz.

The Housewife's Pride

in her cooking and baking, and her greatest aid in the culinary art, has been the

City Hall Happenings

Postmaster Owen Take Notice!

The gentleman who signed his name to the article appearing in The Milwaukee Journal the other night certainly sounded a humane note relative to the conditions under which letter carriers must work during the hot, sweltering days of summer.

Many people do not know, or if they do know, they cannot realize, what it means to cover a distance of between ten and twenty miles per day with a 40-pound load on the shoulder, and then on top of this be required by the "imperial whim" of the postmaster of the city to keep on their coats and keep them buttoned, even on days when the thermometer registers two degrees.

And it is a "whim" of the postmaster, with whom the power lies, to alleviate these conditions, for in none of our neighboring cities do like conditions exist, instead, shirtwaists and straw hats are the order of the day.

It is a nice, easy thing to order from a cool and well ventilated office, supplied with electric fans, but as has been said, if the postmaster had to work one hour under same conditions he would not say when approached by a committee of letter carriers to rescind order that "he was running this office and as long as he was, coats would have to be buttoned."

Let the citizens in general protest against this inhuman order, let the influence of sympathizing humanity be felt, and not allow 300 letter carriers to suffer, just so that one pink tea dode who happens to be postmaster may boast of the discipline in his office.

'Ware Sunstrokes

Workingmen, especially those forced to work hard in the direct rays of the sun, furnish a large part of the victims of sunstroke. Sunstroke is now so prevalent and so dangerous that every citizen should exercise every precaution to avoid the danger. Sunstroke is a sort of apoplexy, a pressure on the brain, due in part to overheating of the blood. Look to the hat you are wearing—a white straw is best, as white reflects instead of absorbing the sun's rays. Avoid hats that bind tightly round the crown of the head, and stiff felt hats that hold the heat of the head against the brain. Avoid tight bands about the neck. Wear light clothing, both as to color and weight. Keep out of the direct rays of the sun on blistering hot days. Carry an umbrella in the sun. Eat lightly. Drink plenty of water. And be careful!

Hungarian Picnic

The Hungarian Branch, S. D. P., has arranged for a picnic to be held July 24, in a grove called "Stadt-waldchen," north of city limits. Take Third street car to end, walk three blocks along Port Washington road and two blocks east to the grove. The arrangement committee has provided for all kinds of games and refreshments. The proceeds of the picnic will be donated to the Hungarian party organ, "Elore."

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

And Everybody Is Going, Where?
Why to the Ninth Monster

Social-Democratic STATE PICNIC

PABST PARK
MILWAUKEE
SUNDAY, July 17

The Biggest Picnic of the Season

Many New Attractions

DON'T FORGET THE DATE

Admission 10c a person

Music by Franz Mayr's Band

Addresses by
Hon. Emil Seidel
Mayor of Milwaukee

Wm. A. Jacobs
Candidate for Governor on the
Social-Democratic Ticket

City Hall Happenings

How can Social-Democrats help the workingmen? Here is one answer.

Out at Lannon, twenty-two miles away, much of the stone used for paving Milwaukee's streets is quarried. Immediately after election the quarry bosses began to shout "hard times. Milwaukee is dead. There is no market. We will have to lay off men."

It happens that Lannon has an anti-Social-Democratic spirit exceeding in bitterness that of almost any other place in the northern states. It also happens that since election about \$4,000,000 has been rolled up in capitalization of new firms, or increased capitalization of old ones in Milwaukee SINCE THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS WON AT THE POLLS.

Out at Lannon the men began to be laid off. But only the Social-Democrats were laid off. It was a queer happening. One man, whose name is Schneider, was an expert stone cutter. He was not laid off until two weeks ago. Then his turn came. He came to Milwaukee. He told the story of exploitation that set the Social-Democratic governmental machinery to work to raise the wages and standard of living of Lannon, which is governed by capitalists.

Schneider went to stone cutting shops in Milwaukee. In three, all he visited, he was offered immediate work at eight hours a day and good pay. "Take off your coat now," they told him. So he knew the story about Milwaukee being dead as a result of the election was not true.

Then Schneider went to the city clerk, a Social-Democrat. Comrade Thompson heard the story. He heard this part in particular. Schneider said, "We used to cut paving blocks 12 inches long. We got a cent each. That was low enough. Then they began to make the blocks longer. Fourteen, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, two feet they grew. We got only the one cent each for getting them out. Now, what can we do about this? I would never have thought of coming here before for the Republicans and Democrats I know wouldn't listen. But now it's different."

Comrade Thompson bounded from his chair. "I should say we can do something about it," he exclaimed. We can establish a standard length of 12 inches for paving blocks," he exclaimed, and he marched straight away to the Social-Democratic commissioner of public works. The Lannon stone quarry men will again cut blocks 12 inches long because the Social-Democrats won in Milwaukee. Their wages will go up as the difference is between 12 and 24 inches of hard stone. This is one of the little things that occupy the minds of the men in the city hall. They much prefer to think and act on these matters than to thinking and acting about charity balls and Prospect avenue. Perhaps the capitalists who own Lannon will realize that Milwaukee is not dead and perhaps some of the workingmen of Lannon who have taken their politics from their bosses will realize that they have drunk from the wrong fountain.

The clash in the common council over the word "boodlers" as used in a communication to that body from Manhattan Lodge No. 7, Brotherhood of Machinists of New York, was

amusing. Ald. Carney was vociferously opposed to allowing the communication to remain in the council proceedings. Ald. Berger told him that those who felt hit or hurt probably would object, but that others should remain quiet. The word stands. It may be a trifle strong, but a lot more disgraceful things than that may be found in the council records. Those things the Social-Democrats have done their best to expunge, and they're still at it.

City planning is one of the great undertakings of the administration. With this work must go the formation of a building code. The commission has been given some new blood and it should get busy at once. It might be remarked in passing that a garage ordinance, with which the old commission began its work, is not the most important part of a modern building code. The commission has a great task before it and it may, by its work, make a reputation that will go around the world. Let's hope it will grasp the opportunity and frame a code that Milwaukee and America will be proud of.

The cross-town car line franchises are being pushed by President Melms of the common council. To those who object to having cars on their streets he says, "We can't run any air lines and somebody must stand for them. We must serve the greatest number of people, and the cross-town lines must come."

There are those who "view with alarm" the organization of bridge tenders and firemen. The American revolution also was seen in a similar light.

Typhoid is on the decrease. The number of cases per week has fallen to about half the number reported weekly a month ago.

Mayor Emil Seidel says he hopes there will be no shooting on July Fourth next year. He hopes for exercises of a more sane nature.

Park Concert Schedule Next Week
Sunday Afternoon, July 10—River-side park, Zeitz; Washington, Brunkhorst; Lapham, Hugo Bach; Humboldt, Langheirich; Mitchell, Ward.
Tuesday Evening—Lake park, Dunker.
Wednesday Evening—Washington park, Clauser.
Thursday Evening—Kosciusko park, Zeitz.
Friday Evening—Humboldt, Stoklasa.
Saturday Afternoon—Lake park, Clauser.

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WOODMEN'S PICNIC SATURDAY
SWISS TURNERS SUNDAY
Interesting Gymnastic Exercises, Exciting Championship Wrestling Matches.
Don't Miss
KENNEDY'S X. I. T. RANCH SHOW
Thrilling Wild West with Band of Indians, Afternoon and Evening CONCERTS BY MAYR'S MILITARY BAND.
Ten Acres of Fun for 10 Cents.

Meyer Factories Clean Up SHOE SALE

BIGGER THAN EVER
BETTER THAN EVER

The backwardness of the spring weather is the cause for the larger accumulation of Oxford Ties this season. We've got the right kind of weather now and we've got the right kind of shoes to fit the weather, but considerable more of them than we want and we want to get rid of them and quickly, too, so we offer our entire stock of upwards of

1500 PAIRS UNION-MADE OXFORD TIES

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Three big lots to choose from—pick them as you like them—the niftiest styles of the summer season—all shapes—all leathers—all sizes—all widths—blacks and colors.

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The Meyer \$2.50 SHOE STORES



Beggs' Murderous Cars

Two coffins were lowered side by side in a double grave at Pilgrims' Rest cemetery Wednesday afternoon, containing the bodies of Charles and Julius Schiebel, victims of the street car accident at Kinickinnick avenue and Trowbridge street, Sunday night.

At home, 391 Ellen street, a sister, Bertha, watched over her 13 year old brother Alvin, whose illness is the cause of a diphtheria quarantine at the home.

BASEBALL

Commercial League

Games scheduled Saturday:
South Side Park—2 o'clock, Harvesters vs. Standard Beddings; 4 o'clock, Wadhams vs. Allis-Chalmers; umpire, Heder. White City Park—2 o'clock, Hoffmans vs. New Stars; 4 o'clock, Andersons vs. Gas Lights; umpire, Luell. Bay View Park—2 o'clock, Gross Hardwares vs. National Straws; 4 o'clock, Interior Wood-works vs. Johns-Manvilles.

Fraternal League

Sunday schedule:
8:45, Foresters vs. Royal League; 10:30, Royal League vs. Ben Hurs; 1:45, Sycamores vs. M. B. A. 1374; 3:30, Miltons vs. Success 1518.

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