

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

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## Why the Manufacturers' Association Opposes Home Rule

By Victor L. Berger.

MILWAUKEE has never had any trouble with either the Mafia or the "Black Hand." And the few Chinamen who are running chop suey joints here are not numerous enough to form a High Binder society. So the obstacle to the progress and welfare of our city is really only the Merchants and Manufacturers' association.

Of course, as in every other aggregation of American citizens, there are some decent, honest and well-meaning men in that society. However, they are in the small minority. The bulk of its membership consists of business grafters. The leadership is controlled by pin heads, bribe givers and franchise grabbers.

They consider it the first duty of the association to watch legislation and to oppose anything that looks toward the improvement of the condition of the people. They consider it their next duty to serve every private monopoly and every exploiting tendency in public life. As for the rest—that association exists only for the purpose of representing the interests of the so-called "captains of industry" and of the robber barons of modern times.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' association of Milwaukee never stood for a good law or for one that might improve general conditions. The Merchants and Manufacturers' association always stood for every bad law, or any law that might increase the chances for graft in private and public life.

When a Charter convention was called for Milwaukee last spring, the Merchants and Manufacturers' association took it upon itself to propose and select the candidates for delegates for both of the capitalist parties.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' association made up a list of candidates for both the Republican and the Democratic party—simply taking it for granted that it is the sole prerogative of the rich exploiters, not only to make the laws of the country now, but also to frame up the constitutions and charters according to which these laws can be made in future.

And there was not manhood enough among the Republican and Democratic politicians to resist this open and contemptuous dictation of their masters.

The Republican and Democratic delegates thus selected by the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, formed the great majority of the Charter convention, consisting of forty-nine delegates.

It was in obedience "to their masters' voice" that they proposed "Home Rule" for Milwaukee.

However there were also sixteen Social-Democrats in that Charter convention.

And since their wishes had to be respected to some degree, there was a clause put into the Home Rule bill providing for the initiative and referendum—a rather weak clause, because it provides for an initiative signed by 10 and 15 per cent of the voters.

Now what happened?

Some Pater Filiculus, S. J., told some Captain Kidd, M. & M. A., that the initiative and referendum were rank Socialism and mob rule. And said Captain Kidd told the fearful story to some more road agents and to other knights of the industrial highway.

Thereupon the Merchants and Manufacturers' association called a meeting and denounced the threatened attack upon vested interests and the sacred rights of property. On motion of an old usurer the M. & M. A. almost unanimously went back on their own delegates—only a physician, who is neither a merchant nor a manufacturer, and who really does not belong there, stood by them.

The M. & M. A. instructed their legislative committee accordingly. They sent out protests broadcast. They saw nothing less than a new charter of 200 pages proposed every month, each of these charters asking for a general division of the wealth of our merchants and manufacturers, and particularly of our public service corporations.

Said the *Evening Wisconsin*, which is unquestionably the most indecently stupid of the capitalist month-pieces in Milwaukee, that with the initiative and referendum clause, the Home Rule measure is a "bill to keep Milwaukee in hot water." And the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, the organ of the street car company, added gravely: "That's about the size of it."

And said further: "We want to make our city attractive to outside capital and substantial homeseekers of the right sort. It would not be thus attractive with a fundamental law endowing agitators and the restless and irresponsible element they exploit politically with power for initiating and compelling changes altogether disproportionate to their numbers and substance."

"That talk about 'not trusting the people' in this connection is all bosh and moonshine. There are all sorts and conditions of people. Nobody distrusts trustworthy people; everybody distrusts people of the other kind."

Of course, nobody "trusts" people who are not "substantial." The *Sentinel* would not even trust them with a three months' subscription. And as long as men do the voting and the "substance" cannot vote, then the Merchants and Manufacturers' association is liable to find itself in the minority. Because it is all filthy substance—filthy lucre—there, and very little manhood.

And very little brains.

For if the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association had brains for anything besides exploiting and grafting, they would say to themselves the following:

We must live with the people, and we might just as well try and make the best of it. The tendency of the day is toward Democracy. People are a great deal more radical today in Great Britain, in Germany, France, Italy and Austria than they are in the United States. Today China could be considered the only place of refuge for the Milwaukee type of a merchant and manufacturer.

Besides, great bodies move slowly. And there is nothing on earth so conservative as the great mass of the people, our own people are the illustration for that.

Why, then, should even a merchant or a manufacturer be afraid of the people?

It takes considerable impudence even for the Milwaukee type of a M. & M. A. to go to the Wisconsin legislature and tell the legislators that the people of Milwaukee are not fit for home rule.

And why not?

Because there are too many Social-Democrats in Milwaukee.

What have these Social-Democrats done?

Well, they have brought honesty into the city government. They have compelled a graft investigation, which hurt some of the small grafters and scared some of the big ones.

That is the reason why Milwaukee is not fit for home rule, according to the M. & M. A.

The leading elements of the Merchants and Manufacturers are for home rule, so long as they feel sure that they can buy up the "home rulers."

And since it would be impossible to buy up the majority of the electorate of the city of Milwaukee, they are against home rule.

Furthermore, the initiative and the referendum would work like an automatic disfranchisement for certain Slavonians, Italians, Al-

banians, Greeks, Syrians and other Papouas who form the phalanx of both the Republican and Democratic armies on election days.

These hordes of illiterates could not be voted on a dozen different questions submitted to a referendum, because they would not know how to vote.

The initiative and the referendum—I am sorry that the "right of recall" could not be added, because the charter delegates of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association would not stand for "so much" reform—will give honesty a chance.

It will open the door to reforms as fast as the majority of the people desire.

At the present time the fool who stakes his money upon the result of a game played with loaded dice, has a better chance of success than the reformer who depends upon our "representative bodies."

Besides, the referendum is not a new principle. Every election is a referendum to the people, a submission of certain matters to voters for decision.

Even now all bond issues in Milwaukee have to be referred to the people first. And all amendments to the constitution of the state of Wisconsin now go to the vote of the people to be settled.

And it is not the intention of the advocates of direct legislation to give up the representative principle.

It is not representation, but misrepresentation that is wrong.

The problem is to keep the advantages of the representative system, its compactness, its experience and power of work—and to eliminate its corruption, its over-legislation for corporations and under-legislation for the common people.

The purpose of the home rule charter is, firstly, to secure home rule for the citizens of Milwaukee.

Secondly, to get a body of aldermen who are not beyond the reach of the people for two or four years—a body of aldermen who are subject at least to some extent to the people's direction and control.

I do not claim that direct legislation is a cure-all for all evils in our political and social system.

The forms of government are only the machines—the economic conditions are the power. And the best forms of government are like machines without power, as long as they are not backed up by the right economic conditions.

However, the new provisions mean a step forward. They will diminish the power of bribery. Corporations and individual capitalists will not care to spend much time and money on a few aldermen, as long as their action is not final—as long as politicians may not be able to deliver the goods.

We may also establish government by the people, to some extent at least, in place of a government by the politicians for the interest of capitalistic schemers whose tools these politicians are.

But this is the very reason why the Merchants and Manufacturers protest against having the initiative and the referendum attached to the home rule bill.

And why they would rather have no home rule.

Victor L. Berger

## Home Rule for Milwaukee

### Bulletin

Madison, Wis., June 3.—The assembly yesterday killed the bill for non-partisan elections in Milwaukee and ordered to third reading the Milwaukee Home Rule and Corrupt Practices bills.

Madison, Wis.—For the first time in the history of Wisconsin legislation the assembly recognized the eight-hour day in the erection of state buildings. Assemblyman Stevens, an old and rich Christian gentleman from Rhineland, a man who knew enough to take advantage of Wisconsin timber, the woodmen's labor, and some other little legitimate speculation, all of which swell the purse and bank accounts of our Christian friend, whose piety even revolts against young people playing the innocent game of baseball on Sunday.

Mr. Stevens, in opposing the eight-hour bill, held up to the assembly that while he was not opposed to organized labor (not he!) yet the bill was the means of digging one foot of the grave of

the property class. We are inviting mob rule, he said. These union men, said he, would, if they gain power, disable men, destroy property, cut the belts of your machinery, and cripple our factories. In politics he said these unions shifted their power and dictated elections which had resulted in gaining the support of congressmen to sustain legislation bringing about calamity to the owners of property and the nation. He finished his tirade by pointing to the horrible acts of Compers, Mitchell and Morrison, defying federal law, and capped the climax by making an awful mess of unionism, Socialism and anarchism. The leaders of the farmers, however, entirely disagreed with the Godfearing Mr. Stevens, and passed the bill with very few dissenting votes. Mr. Stevens, it may now be supposed (if he really shivers in his boots) is now preparing to purchase some bloodhounds and a battery of gatling guns to keep these terrible union men off his property. The strange part about the whole affair

## Nearly \$10,000 for Labor's Home

The past week has witnessed another boost for our new home. Progress is steady and sure. It is the same sort of progress which has characterized our movement for years. To date just \$9,725 have been subscribed for the stock of the People's Realty company. This is a gain of \$325 for the week. It is only \$225 short of \$10,000, which is two-thirds of the whole amount. With the amount of pledges which are considered good, it brings the grand total to over \$11,500. This would seem to leave only about \$3,500 unprovided for. But this is only apparently so. If any of our friends or readers want some stock they had better sign up for it at once. There is no more time to lose. For the balance of stock may be set aside any time, by the directors of the People's Realty company, for the benefit of the labor unions of Milwaukee. Some of them have already taken stock. Others are considering the matter now. The above amount named as spoken for and placed at about \$1,500 does not include what may be taken by the unions, or what they now have in mind. Judging from reports of officers and other active members of a number of unions, it is fair to estimate that about two thousand dollars is practically as good as subscribed. On this basis, the total actually subscribed and spoken for, is really about \$13,500. Accordingly, really only \$1,500 remains

which is entirely unprovided for. So you see there is very little stock left after all.

It may be well to repeat a few of the strong features about this proposition. The lot is fifty feet wide on Chestnut street, and one hundred and fifty feet long on

**Promotion Committee Meeting**  
To the Delegates of the Promotion Committee, People's Realty Co.:  
You are hereby notified that the first meeting of the promotion committee of the People's Realty Company will be held at the office, 344 Sixth street, Monday, June 7, 1909, at 8 p. m. Don't fail to be present, as many important matters are to come up.  
H. W. Bistorius.

Sixth street, Chestnut street is one of the main thoroughfares in Milwaukee. It is especially valuable to us, because by means of short cuts afforded by streets running diagonally, tens of thousands of working men and women use it daily. So it is a sort of a "working people's runway." There are a lot of business houses situated on the street, chief amongst which is the main office and plant of the world's largest brewery, the Pabst Brewing company. This is only three and one-half blocks distant. Sixth street, on the side, is the longest street in Milwaukee. Street cars run on both streets. On Sixth street, the Milwaukee Northern Railway company also operates the Sheboygan Interurban line. This

was that Mr. Stevens should lay at the door of labor so much trouble and forget all about those who sweat and impoverish the working men, their wives and children, and rob the state of its natural resources.

### Stevens Has Horrors

This class of citizens and Mr. Stevens at least agree on one question, for one of his remarks were, "when I purchase labor I want to purchase it the same as cattle, at the lowest market price." Such speeches sound like the last squawk from a dying generation. May future legislatures be spared the pain of such revolting language.

Inadvertently on Wednesday, May 26, the daily press reported that Assemblyman Brockhausen laid over the Kleczka bill, relating to the discharge of firemen and policemen. The truth of the matter is that Assemblyman C. F. Busacker of Milwaukee offered the motion, and is responsible for the delay. Busacker is with the chiefs. Brockhausen is with the men, and has been ever since attempts were made to give the men a hearing.

### Non-Partisan Bill

In gaining support for the non-partisan bill, the Milwaukee Republicans are in their anxiety to have the bill win telling some amusing things about Milwaukee and the Social-Democratic party. Notably Peter Leuch and Senator Bodendahl have a cold in the feet and tell this gruesome story. If the bill is killed, the Socialists will win, and if the bill is carried they MAY win. They completely fail to show their friends how even an intelligent Republican can safely make his choice from the face of the voting machine, that will, if the bill passes, look worse than a crazy quilt.

Bishop Spalding has at last been made an honorary archbishop by the pope. The bishop was supposed to have the best chance for the archbishopric of Chicago some years ago, but the church passed him by, the belief being that his leaning toward Socialism had all to do with it.

### Kirby

The Hon. James W. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, has retired from the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Hon. John J. Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, O., has been selected to lead the union-smashers for the ensuing year.

It is on the records of Dayton courts that Kirby paid full-grown employees, men with families depending upon them for support, the munificent and princely wages of \$7 and \$8 per week.

Kirby has also been one of the loudest yappers against the Reynolds child labor law and is particularly active at present to prevent the Ohio legislature from passing the bill making it unlawful to work women more than eight hours a day—a bill that has received the commendation of all the women's organizations and many of the highest medical authorities in the state, as well as all the unions and scores of political, religious and fraternal bodies and every decent, self-respecting citizen. — *Cleveland Citizen*.

THE HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

## Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

Pres. Taft actually threw a baseball to open a country club game down East the other day. How wonderful—at any rate we suppose it was wonderful, as the newspapers round the country made pictures of the great affair.

Mrs. Oelrichs, one of the over-wealthy women who belong to the nation's 400, has just sold her marble palace at Newport to a get-rich-quick labor skinner from Colorado, and will leave Newport for good. Here is the reason she gives: "Newport is too nasty." But she did not mean that the nasty 400 had defiled it, not at all. What she meant was that too many common people had become residents there and made it "common." It is sad!

The street car strikers, the victims of corporation greed and heartlessness, in Philadelphia, and the street car patrons of that city, long the victims of double fare exactions at the hands of the street railway magnates, are making common cause just now, and the street car patrons are doing the rioting, it seems. The strike has amounted to a gigantic tie up, and the residents of the overgrown and corporation-cursed municipality are sustaining the strikers with all the good will they can give. It is really the citizens that are on strike.

Germany is preparing to change its railroads over to electric power. While monarchy-ownership is not public ownership by a long way, still it partakes of the same general rules, and hence provides for service first and profits afterward, instead of the reverse, as is the case with capitalist-owned roads. The capitalist roads of this country, being run merely for profit, will not change to the more modern power until long after the state-owned roads have done so. Thus again is shown the "blessing" of private ownership!

In the past twenty-seven months in the Cook county hospital in Chicago, six hundred children have been treated for venereal disease troubles! The Cook county hospital is only one of the many hospitals in that city. What the total number of children suffering from this fearful result of the immor-

ality of the city is can only be guessed in default of actual figures. The president of the Law and Order League of Chicago has given the above hospital figures to the press. There is certainly food for thought for the Individualist in this horrible showing. What becomes of his motto: Everything for myself, and the devil take the results! Why, even such reasoning is pathological—that is, diseased.

Of one thing the British capitalist press is satisfied, and that is that the government budget, "putting a tax on the luxuries of the rich instead of on the necessities of the poor," is Socialistic.

It is an unconscious tribute to Socialism when everything that is merciful is so regarded.

The American "widows and orphans" plea has made way for a new one in England. The British plea is that if the rich are taxed they will not pay out as much charity as they have been wont to!

One capitalist editor gets off the following, which certainly sounds familiar to American ears: "Taking from the rich never makes the poor richer," he says. "What makes the poor richer is assisting the fuller development of industry and the lucrative employment of capital." Such an audacious statement, said with a sober face and a pretense of conviction, possibly fools some poor witted citizens.

And yet all about are the evidences of its falsity.

The working people have been assisting in the development of industry right along. They have actually been the industry itself. They are of necessity the industrious class.

Yet the capitalist class has the wealth and the working class the poverty.

Verily, the poor have been "assisting the fuller development of industry," but statistics show that they have been made poorer in the process.

NEXT WEEK—"The Propaganda of Action," by Prof. Isador Ladoff. "Democratic Switzerland," by our special European correspondent.

THE HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers only.

## An Accident of Birth

The city of Detroit possesses a wonderful official in its commissioner of police. It is clearly an accident of birth that brought this man into the world on the Western hemisphere. Perhaps the stork, in his particular case, missed his way. The man should have been born in Russia.

Recently the pupils of the Western High school in Detroit arranged a debate on the subject of Socialism and sent an invitation to the Socialists to attend.

The invitation was read at a meeting of the Socialists and overheard by a police officer, who promptly reported the awful news to the central office.

At once an order was issued by the commissioner of police forbidding the debate!

The order was sent to the principal of the high school, a queer sort of an American, named Morse. Morse evidently believed that education should be under police espionage and stopped the debate.

More than this, he sent home the debaters who had sent the Socialists the invitation to attend the debate.

Interviewed by the newspapers, Morse declared with proud "patriotic" emphasis that he had stopped the debate, but refused to say if he had disciplined the debaters, as it was "none of the public's business." It is claimed that the superintendent was afraid of the police chief's threats.

Almost unbelievable as the above account is, it is strictly true. And

is estimated to cost about \$35,000 to \$38,000. With the price of the lot, it will bring the cost of the total improvement up to about \$50,000.

Now, to finance the new undertaking, the People's Realty company, with a capital stock of \$15,000, has been organized. Shares are \$25 each, and out of a total of six hundred, three hundred and eighty-nine are sold. There are about one hundred and sixty more, which, while not actually signed for, yet are spoken for, and will undoubtedly be called for shortly. The first meeting of stockholders was held last Monday. By-Laws were adopted, and the following directors were elected: Victor L. Berger, H. W. Bistorius, E. H. Thomas, Frank Bauer, William Arnold, Edward Kluckow and Adolph

it is in line with the conduct of the police commissioner, at the time of the recent May Day parade of the Socialists in Detroit.

The marchers were forming on that occasion, and all was quiet and peaceable, "when suddenly across lawn and flower beds dashed 200 policemen, 150 of them on foot, and with drawn clubs, the others on horseback."

These "preservers of order" then proceeded to ride down and club, Cossack fashion, everyone in their path, men women and children.

The clubs had rawhide lashes attached—in the interests of civilization—and even little children were slashed brutally with them.

Two young ladies were roughly handled, and their protesting father, a working man, "was dealt several stinging blows in the face," to quote the words of an on-looker.

No wonder the capitalist papers showed uneasiness and charged Police Commissioner Smith with "playing into the hands of the Socialists."

Such performances by the police of Russia stir up deep resentments. Can it fail to do so in a "land of liberty?"

Clubbing parades and stopping debates distasteful to the predatory class will not put down Socialism in this country. It has not succeeded in other countries.

And if the Czar is in need of a coarse and brutal police chief, we think the Detroit officer might well be recommended—and spared.

Hueschmann. The directors will meet shortly to elect officers and make arrangements to push the project to completion as rapidly as possible.

The purchase price of the lot was only \$12,500. With the stock fully subscribed and paid, the balance, \$2,500, can be applied toward the building. The money to build will be raised by mortgage. If we borrow \$25,000 it will give us about \$37,500 to spend for the erection and furnishing of the building. It is proposed to pay the mortgage in thirty yearly installments. As a rental of from twenty-five to thirty per cent less than what is charged for similar offices in this neighborhood, our income will be over \$7,000 per year. After all expenses are deducted and the an-

(Continued to page 4.)



# Sugar Trust Is Caught Proper!

For Fifteen Years Was a Common Thief

The Story of Crooked Scales at Brooklyn Docks and How the Crime Was Found Out. But Being a Trust It Gets Off Easy!

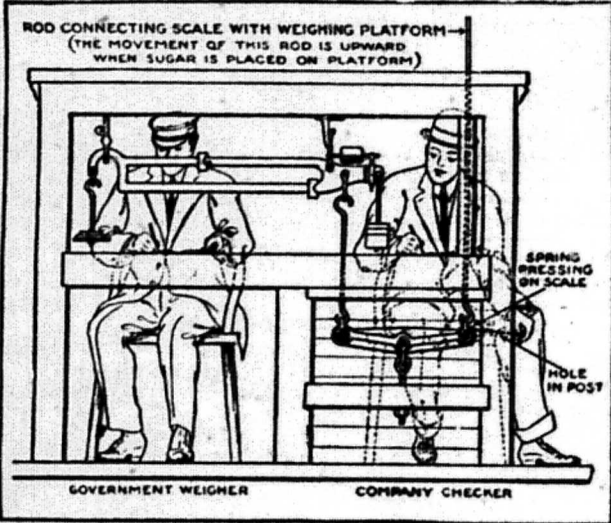
(National Socialist Press Bureau.)

Washington, D. C., June 3.—One of the most startling documents ever issued by the United States government is Senate Document No. 60, which gives a partial review of the methods of robbery adopted by the Sugar trust in defrauding the government out of millions of dollars, and which the law would give the government the right to collect \$65,000,000 for, if

transformation of business from a matter of barter hand to hand to a matter of an organization that in this instance seemed in power to rival the government itself, there has been no suit at law and no response to punishment like this.

**Story of the Smuggling**  
"The signboards of the remarkable story are these:  
"Just north of the Williamsburg bridge on the Brooklyn shore of the East river is the Havermeyer and Elder refinery of the American Sugar Refining company. Here smuggling has occurred, according to the evidence and the finding of the jury, from December 1, 1901, to Nov. 20, 1907. There is further evidence that similar frauds at these docks reach back beyond 1866.

"The particular device in use when the discoveries were made, and the agents of the refining companies were arrested last November, consisted of a corset steel set into the post of a platform scale.



it had enforced its claims instead of compromising, as William Loeb, Jr., has done. In the light of the quotations from this document of the government given herewith, the vote of some of the United States senators at this time is rather interesting. Says the report:

"The United States government has arraigned the American Sugar Refining company as a SMUGGLER. The company has confessed its inability to clear itself. Wherefore, yesterday morning, the United States government accepted from the concern the return of \$2,135,486.32 as booty, and seven men stood before the bar of the nation's court to answer, in the stead of an impersonal corporation, the charge of crime.

"In all the varicolored story of trading on the seas there has been no smuggling like this. In all the

But this was only the latest of SEVEN such devices introduced detected, forbidden, BUT NOT PUNISHED, and discarded in turn for some more ingenious contrivance working the same result. Company First Sued In Test Case.

"The company was sued for \$134,000 as a test case. It has chosen without formality of appeal, not only to pay that sum, but to pay the aggregate of the government's claims in other cases not even brought to trial—a total of more than \$2,000,000. Had the government sued for the forfeiture of all the sugar, any part of which was underweight, and was under the law subject to seizure, the total involved in these actions must have exceeded SIXTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

**Havermeyer's Sudden Death**  
"The inquiry into the practices of these docks and the suspicion that fraud is practiced there date back to 1904 and the White House in Washington.

"When this inquiry resulted in the arrest on the docks three years later and the news was carried to the president of the company, H. O.

Havermeyer, that great financier, was seized with an attack of heart trouble, sank rapidly, and in ten days died.

"The trial of the civil action for the recovery of the customs due began February 5, last, and ended an even month later in the award of every cent claimed by the government. Yet, up to this time, only three partial statements of the cases have appeared, most of the newspapers in the city of the trial have published less about it than about single misdemeanors of only the mildest interest.

**Smuggling of an Older Day**  
"The smuggling of an older day was a brave lawlessness. But the warm color is gone out of the later picture. Here is no brave lawlessness, no fulfillment of individuality. Here is no singing and laughter. Here is no life in the open air, with

(Continued to page 4.)

**Got Capitalist Lemon**  
Says the Iron City Trades Journal of Pittsburgh, in discussing the rotten deal labor received at the hands of the corrupt and ring-ruled legislature:

"The labors of the Pennsylvania legislature have been concluded. The workers of this state expected some remedial legislation, but, unfortunately, they received a 'lemon.' While the masses have been astounded by the audacity and insolence of the legislators, who acted as so many automatons to the dictates of the political bosses, the careful student of the legislative history of Pennsylvania is not surprised. Indeed, he is only amazed at the shamelessness of the servility to which intelligent men will permit themselves to be subjected.

**Off-Color Justice**  
Who is there today that has any respect for the court that issued the Dred Scott decision?

For almost fifty years the Supreme court has been the plant tool of the wage-slave owners of America. It seems to have reached the climax of that subservience in its recent decisions outlawing union labor, and endorsing the kidnapping of union officers.

A half century from now the present Supreme court will be held in as universal contempt for these decisions as the one presided over by Judge Taney is now for the Dred Scott decision.

If a court or any institution is to receive respect it must show itself worthy of it.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

**Dog Dinners**  
Mrs. L. Erb, 5019 Prairie avenue, Chicago, is giving a series of dinners to her pet doggie. The rooms were decorated with all the paraphernalia which goes to make up a very aristocratic dog, monkey or hog dinner. Mrs. Erb said, "Yes, I am going to give a series of dinners to my dog Bonnie Pink, with cats for his guests." Here is what they had to eat at this dog dinner: Canned salmon, cold roast beef, Turkey wings, Pork shanks, Ice cream, cream of real milk. This is what the working class voted for last year when it dropped its ballot in the box and made Big Bill ruler of the United States. But what is the use, as long as you want the "doggies" to have plenty to eat and go hungry yourself.—Findlay Call.

**Dangers of a Large Stomach.**  
Bernard Macfadden in Physical Culture: The inclination of a normal healthy body, when depositing fat, is to deposit it uniformly through its various parts. Of course, the physical conformations of various persons may exhibit physical idiosyncrasies, but the general rule is toward the depositing of the fatty tissue in an even layer throughout the entire body, tending toward the harmonious development of every part.

An enlarged stomach indicates, on the part of its owner, lessened vital resistance. One possessing a defect of this nature finds it a great deal more difficult to recover from a disease of any kind. Even this, emaciated individuals have less difficulty in recovering from ill health, than do those whose abdominal region is greatly enlarged.

**How To Tell Pure Beer**  
You do not need to be a chemist to know pure, clean beer. Get **Pabst Blue Ribbon** and you are sure of pure, clean, wholesome beer. It is the beer that never, throughout the long process of brewing, comes in contact with anything but pure, filtered air and perfectly sterilized pipes, tubes and sealed storage tanks. It is the richest beer in food value, and always the best to drink, perfect in age, purity and strength.

**NEW SOCIALIST GAME**  
"The Class Struggle" is a new, fast, and popular game. It is a game of chance and skill, and is played with a deck of cards. It is a game that is played by all classes of people, and is a game that is played by all classes of people.

# Unemployment—The Problem and Remedy

Written for the HERALD by Senator Winfield R. Gaylord

And so we come to the INDUSTRIAL RESERVE ARMY. This and the PANIC are due clearly and unmistakably to Exploitation.

W. H. Beveridge, an English author, writing on the subject of Unemployment, says (page 13): A third [kind], apparently far more important than either the occasional transformations of industrial structure or the periodic fluctuations of industrial activity, is only just beginning to receive attention. This is the requirement in each trade of reserve of labor to meet the fluctuations of work incidental even to years of prosperity. The men forming these reserves are constantly passing into and out of employment. They tend, moreover, to be more numerous than can find employment together at any one time. This tendency springs directly from one of the fundamental facts of industry—the dissipation of the demand for labor in each trade between many separate employers and centers of employment. Its result may be described as the normal glutting of the labor market. The counterpart of such glutting is the idleness at every moment of some or others of those engaged.

John A. Hobson, in his "Problem of the Unemployed," says: "In this country there are 2,000,000 such men. The Massachusetts Commission for the Unemployed found that one-third of the working population are unemployed one-third of the working time."

The Census of 1900 shows that 22 per cent of the wage earners are unemployed part of the year. The Massachusetts Commission for the Unemployed shows that in the shoe industry of Massachusetts alone, aside from those regularly employed, an army of 100,000 men is kept in reserve. These 100,000 men are employed only in rush periods. The Commission says: "This problem of the unemployed must be looked upon as a more or less permanent one. Evidence is so clear that even in so-called normal times, there is an amount of non-employment which occasions suffering."

John Graham Brooks, author of "Social Unrest" (not a Socialist, by the way), wrote an article which was published in the Boston Transcript of May 1, 1908, from which we quote the following:

"Now what marks the new attitude in England is that most of this Socialist contention is admitted from most unexpected sources. It is no less an authority than the Liverpool merchant, Charles Booth, who says frankly that the present industrial system will not work without a constant reserve of unemployed."

"Two years ago the German government published a report upon unemployment, not alone in that country, but in Europe generally. It was the first aim of this inquiry to find out the permanent and calculable element of the problem. Why, decade after decade, should there be variations in enforced idleness, ranging from two to twenty-one per cent? Labor Bureaus are now so elaborately organized throughout the country that the tests are trustworthy."

"The first of four conclusions reached by the investigations is, that this fluctuating margin is a permanent fact. It has the regularity which one could forecast and make the basis of insurance as in the case of life and fires. As competitive industry now exists, this out-of-work contingent is necessary. Just such a necessity are the hand-to-mouth jobs which come to thousands two, three or four days in the week. As we shall soon see, this lottery chance not only demoralizes all but exceptional men and women, but it creates all sorts of perils for their children."

"If one accepts the emotionless conclusions of this German report, or that of Charles Booth, it is a palpable absurdity to attribute the 'fault' of this workless contingent to the weaknesses of character alone. A system which requires a margin of unemployed is itself responsible. To see this is to raise profound ethical questions. WHAT RIGHT HAS SOCIETY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ITS INDUSTRIAL METHODS, AND ALLOW THE ACUTE DISADVANTAGES TO FALL SO CRUSHINGLY UPON THIS RESERVE OF NECESSARY VICTIMS?"

Beveridge says (page 69): "In the best years all the groups alike tend to have about 2 per cent unemployed. An excess of the supply of skilled labor over the demand appears to be a normal condition in the skilled and organized trades."

And, again (page 15): "From the beginning to the end of fifty years of unprecedented industrial expansion, unemployment has been recorded continuously, and has passed, at intervals of seven to ten years, from a normal to an acute phase. This, in itself, is enough to show that unemployment depends not so much on the volume of industry as upon the methods of industry, and, while the methods remain unchanged, will continue to recur, however the volume grows. A falling demand for labor may come as a symptom of national decay. A rising demand for labor will be no cure for unemployment."

And, again (page 101): "But whatever the form taken by the reserve, its economic character is the same. It is a thing required and produced by the character of the demand for labor—a demand dissipated between many different centers and different employers, each subject to fluctuation. . . . If there were fewer opportunities of casual employment, there would be fewer casual laborers."

Louise C. Odencrantz, in an article published in The Survey, of May 1, 1909, gives the following:

Out of 1,103 positions held by working women in New York, 382, or 35 per cent, were held less than three months; 172, or 16 per cent, were held less than three to six months; 180, or 17 per cent, were held less than six to 12 months; 171, or 15 per cent, were held less than 1 to 2 years; 76, or 7 per cent, were held less than 2 to 3 years; 113, or 10 per cent, were held less than 3 years or more.

The above table shows that 68 per cent of these positions were held less than one year.

The same writer reports that returns from the New York trades unions in the year 1900, including chiefly skilled labor, showed that from 5 to 13 per cent of the members were out of work in the busiest part of the year, and that the time actually lost varied from 17 to 30 per cent of the year.

As for the causes of this, which is called "casual unemployment," Beveridge says: "The tendency springs from the multiplicity of separate employers, and from the irregularity of their separate businesses." Which is only another way of saying that it is due to the anarchic, unorganized, competitive system of business; which operates only when the particular employer or corporation sees an opportunity of making money by exploiting labor, and which does not hesitate to shut down on short notice—or no notice at all—when the prospect of profits is not clear.

It is production for sale and for profits, and not production for use, which furnishes the basis of the present industrial method.

## THE PANIC.

Most acute of all, and with a cyclical or recurring habit that makes it almost capable of classification as "Chronic," is the Panic, considered as a cause of unemployment.

We have happily passed the days when Jevons blamed "spots on the sun" for the panics, or short-sighted economists attributed them to shortage of crops. In these later days we have seen them laid at the door of the "demonetization of silver," overproduction, tariff, and now more especially speculation and high living are being used to throw dust in the people's eyes on this question.

But while capitalistic minds have been wandering in the swamp of conjecture on this matter, the Socialists have for thirty years or more held steadily to one analysis of the cause of panics, and now have the satisfaction of seeing the economic world veering around into line with their ideas.

To quote Boudin, the chief cause of panics is "the dual position of the laborer as a seller of his labor power and as a purchaser of the products of his labor power, and the creation of a surplus-product flowing therefrom, which must result in an overproduction of commodities quite apart from the 'anarchy of production'!"

As early as 1815 Robert Owen had seen the true cause of the trouble, when he wrote at the close of the war of 1815: "The war was the great and most extravagant customer of farmers, manufacturers and other producers of wealth, and many during this period became very wealthy. . . . And on the day on which the peace was signed, the great customer of the producers died, and prices fell as the demand diminished, until the prime cost of the articles required for war could not be obtained. . . . Barns and farmyards were full, warehouses loaded, and such was our artificial state of society that this very superabundance of wealth was the sole cause of the existing distress. Burn the stock in the farmyards and warehouses, and prosperity would immediately recommence, in the same manner as if the war had continued."

Fourier says a crisis is "a crisis from plethora," and occurs when "abundance becomes the source of distress."

Rodbertus said: "If every participant in exchange always retained the entire product of his labor, if the purchasing power therefore consisted in the market value of the entire product, then no glut could arise from an increase of productiveness, either in respect to any one

or to all commodities, until all the participants had received enough of them for their use, until more of them had been produced than is required by society." Of course, if more were produced than was required by society—each one having all he needed, that would not create an unemployment problem: that would be leisure—the leisure upon which the Greek culture depended.

Marx, in his vivid way, expresses the same essential analysis as follows: "The production of surplus value, and with it individual consumption, may be in a flourishing condition, and yet a large part of the commodities may have been entered into consumption only apparently, while in reality they may still remain unsold in the hands of the dealers; in other words, they may still be actually in the market. Now, one stream of commodities follows another, and finally it becomes obvious that the previous stream had been only apparently absorbed by consumption. The commodity capitals compete with one another for a place on the market. The succeeding ones, in order to be able to sell, do so below price. The former streams have not yet been utilized when the payment for them is due. Their owners must declare their insolvency, or sell at any price, in order to fulfill their obligations. This sale has nothing whatever to do with the actual condition of the demand. It is merely a question of a demand for payment, of the pressing necessity of transforming commodities into money. Then the crisis comes." (Capital, Vol. II.)

Most picturesque and convincing of all the statements is that of Engels, found in his reply to Dühring: "Since 1825, when the first general crisis broke out, the whole industrial and commercial world, production and exchange among all civilized peoples and their more or less barbaric hangers-on, are thrown out of joint about once every ten years. Commerce is at a standstill, the markets are glutted, products accumulate, as multitudinous as they are unsalable, hard cash disappears, credit vanishes, factories are closed, the mass of the workers are in want of the means of subsistence because they have produced too much of the means of subsistence; bankruptcy follows upon bankruptcy, execution upon execution. The stagnation lasts for years; productive forces and products are wasted and destroyed wholesale, until the accumulated mass of commodities finally filter off, more or less depreciated in value, until production and exchange gradually begin to move again. Little by little the pace quickens. It becomes a trot. The industrial trot breaks into a canter, the canter in turn grows into a headlong gallop of a perfect steeplechase of industry, commercial credit, and speculation, which finally, after breakneck leaps, ends where it began—in the ditch of a crisis. And so over and over again."

Some have said that the panic is due to the speculation in Wall Street. They think the American public is wild with speculation, that the Americans are gamblers as a nation, and that it is just the venturesome spirit of the American blood that brings on an expansion of credit which must finally end like the breaking of a "boom" bubble in a western town. Such folks have no knowledge of the fact that these crises, panics and industrial depressions (and there may be reason for using the separate terms to indicate different phases of the same great current of facts) are international in their extent, and practically contemporaneous. The following table is taken from the report of industrial depressions, in the Federal Labor Bureau Report of 1836:

## YEARS OF INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSIONS.

Countries.	1814	1818	1826	1830	1837	1847	1857	1867	1873	1882
United States.	1803	1810	1815	1818	1826	1830	1837	1847	1857	1866
Great Britain.	1803	1810	1815	1818	1826	1830	1837	1847	1857	1866
France.	1804	1810	1813	1818	1826	1830	1837	1847	1856	1866
Belgium.							1837	1848	1855	1864
Germany.							1837	1847	1855	1873

Beveridge's work shows tables and charts showing that the fluctuations of foreign trade in six principal nations correspond approximately as to date, during a period reaching from 1866 to 1907.

The same author quotes from Burton's "Financial Crises, etc.," the following passage, which ought to be of some use to our democratic friends: "Crises and depressions have occurred almost contemporaneously in different countries, under every prevalent system of banking; in monarchies and republics; in countries having free trade alike with those maintaining revenue or protective tariffs; in those having only metallic money and in those having metallic and paper money; in such as have irredeemable paper money and in those having paper money redeemable in coin; in such as have gold as the standard alike with those having silver; also in countries having gold and silver with a fixed ratio between them."

## WHAT DOES CAUSE A PANIC?

San Francisco earthquakes and Russo-Japanese wars may make quite a disturbance, but they must also be added to the already long list of "excuses" for panics, given by men whose eyes are blinded to the big facts.

What cause is there, big enough, constant enough, affecting all civilized countries alike, operating more or less uniformly throughout the world, and covering the whole space of time in which these cyclical disturbances occur? What is there which is important enough to throw the world-markets out of balance? Why is the world-market glutted? And why does this everlasting ghost terrify the civilized world in such inevitable and inexorable habit?

(Continued next week.)

## For the Rich Man

Now the corrupt politicians of California have joined the states that are surreptitiously robbing the people of the power of the ballot unless they exercise their franchise by voting for one of the two old parties, which are seeking to monopolize politics along "divine rights" lines. According to the new California law it will cost a minority party \$8,000 in fees for the grafters in office for filing state and county tickets, and nearly as much more to secure signatures to petitions entitling such party to a place on the ballot. Having been gradually robbed of their industrial liberties, the conspirators are now going to destroy what little political liberty is left. That comes of voting for the rotten ringsters like so many chattle. The Socialists will test the law in the courts.—Ex.

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## System Needed By Socialists

### Suggestions for Party Organization and Work

The State Organizer for Wisconsin Gives Advice to Locals Based on the Work in That State. Results That Count

By Carl D. Thompson  
[Written for the HERALD.]

HERE are certain definite things a local has to do.

And generally there are only a few active workers "who have to do it all" as the saying is.

These few find the work burdensome, and sooner or later grow tired and discouraged.

If, now, the work can be systematized and sub-divided so that no one will have too much to do, it will be easier. The work will be much more likely to be done and go forward continuously.

And it is the persistent and sustained work that counts. It doesn't do much good to sow seed and then not go back to cultivate the field or reap the harvest.

Work must be steady, continuous and persistent. It must be done month after month, and year after year if it is to be substantial and lasting.

Now here is a way to organize and systematize the work of a local so that it can be thoroughly done, no matter how small the local.

It is the purpose of this article to point out the method for accomplishing this.

#### WHAT THE WORK IS.

There are four or five principal lines of effort which every local must maintain if it is to live at all. First of all, and most important, it must distribute literature; next to that in importance, it must hold at least occasionally a public propaganda meeting. It must get new members, and it must keep the ones it has.

This much it must do as a starter. Later, if it lives and grows, it must take part in campaigns, not only the state and national campaigns, but local ones.

#### DIVIDE THE WORK.

Each of these lines of work requires about the same kind of organization and system. The meetings need thorough advertising. A meeting that costs \$10 to \$15, or \$25, ought to be advertised. And whatever other means are used, every meeting ought to be advertised by some kind of announcement put into every house. That means a house-to-house distribution.

The same with regard to literature. It isn't sufficient to hand out a few papers or pamphlets at random. At least once in a while an effort should be made to reach every person in a given section.

This again means a house-to-house canvass. That looks big and hard. And it is, unless we divide the work and systematize it.

#### ONE HOUR'S WORK A WEEK.

But a little planning will make it easy.

Get a map of your city or town. Divide it into wards. And divide these into precincts, and, if necessary, divide these into still smaller sections. Divide, until you get a section small enough so that a comrade can cover it, and put a piece of literature into every house in about an hour, or at most two hours' time.

Almost any comrade can give an hour's time to such work at least once a month, or even once a week. And that amount of effort steadily

followed up for a year will work wonders.

Some comrades put in an hour of that sort of work every week in Milwaukee, at least during campaigns. And that is what makes the movement.

#### WORKS WONDERS.

When the territory is divided up in small sections, put a comrade in charge of each one. If there are but two or three comrades who are willing to work—at least let them take their sections and start out.

If the others see them doing it, they will take hold later. And even if they shouldn't—and there are drones in every hive—the work of the faithful ones will draw in recruits after a while anyway. And they will help. Keep the work going at all events. It will create an enthusiasm finally. Set the example if there is only one or two. Keep at it and you win.

Even children help.

Once the work is started, it is surprising to see how the spirit of it spreads. In Milwaukee the children of the comrades, boys and girls, grow enthusiastic over the work of their fathers and ask to go with them mornings to help distribute the literature. They enjoy it and they lighten the burden. Some comrades hire boys for a trifle to help them where their territory is too large.

When once the territory is thus divided, and a comrade put in charge of each, he will very soon know just how many pieces of literature or bills will be required to cover the territory. The required number can then be handed to each comrade who is in charge of a district, and as much of the territory covered as there are comrades available for the work.

#### ADVERTISING MEETINGS.

This same system and organization can be used when a meeting is to be advertised. The required number of bills can be left with the comrade in charge of each district, and at whatever time best suits his convenience he can distribute them. And if tickets are to be sold as a means of advertising a meeting, or if, as some locals have a custom of doing, tickets are enclosed in envelopes and left at the houses with the invitation for those who receive them to pay for them at the door of the lecture, this can also be attended to by the distributor.

As soon as sufficient number of comrades have been found to cover the entire city, you will then be organized for thorough work in any line of propaganda.

#### WORK IN THE COUNTRY.

In the farming districts the methods will necessarily be different from those in the city. Some of our comrades make good use of the mails in the country. They secure the names of the farmers in a certain district and send the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD or some paper for ten weeks, to ten names. This costs only a dollar. When they get another dollar in their funds, they take another ten names and send the paper to them. And so on until their district has been thoroughly covered. Other comrades among the farmers take a day off now and then and drive around, leaving literature at the farm houses.

In some sections our comrades have imitated the example of the Socialists in foreign countries and have organized bicycle clubs that ride out through the country distributing literature. In many places a great many farmers come to town on certain days and Socialist literature may be dropped into their wagons or carriages. The country affairs, picnics and other occasions of gathering of the country people are good opportunities for the distribution of literature.

#### LOOK UP DELINQUENTS.

This organization and system

## Milwaukee's Local Bogey

**I**F you don't look out the Socialists "ll get you." Beware, home rule, the initiative and referendum and the recall—they are the works of the Socialists and they are dangerous. Stop! Look! Listen!

Are the intelligent people of Milwaukee not getting tired of having the Socialist bogey thrust into their faces by parroting politicians and unimaginative monopolists? At every election the politicians set up a cry—"elect me or a Socialist will be elected." A great calamity would befall the community if one of these politicians should not get an office and a Socialist should be elected in his stead. Now the same cry is being raised against the home rule measure by the street railway monopoly and affiliated interests, fearful that their hold on the public in some unforeseen manner may be loosened if change shall be made.

Who are these Socialists that so frighten our monopolists and professional politicians? Are they the loafers, the thugs, the gamblers, pickpockets and the criminal elements of the community? Are they the repeaters at our elections? No; they are hard-working men—constituting one of the best and most industrious elements of our population. It was this very element that before the Socialist party made its remarkable growth in Milwaukee could be depended upon to vote for reform movements in the Republican party and that ever stood against graft, corruption and crooked politicians. They are workers and home owners, and have "a stake in the community."

There are Socialist politicians that are cut from the same cloth that politicians of other parties are cut from—but it is an insult to the intelligence of the people of Milwaukee constantly to hold up the thousands of hard-working, industrious men that compose the bulk of the Socialists as a menace to the community. Instead of being a menace, they are one of the chief sources of its prosperity. In this connection we need not consider Socialism whatever. For it is not within the power of the Socialists of Milwaukee to enact Socialism—the most that they could do, even if given a free hand in municipal affairs, would be to work a program of moderate reforms. It is simply a question of the character of men that constitute the Socialist party of Milwaukee.

And what is their offense—what is it that makes them a menace? Is it that they work? Is it that they support families instead of brothels? Is it that they are lawabiding? Why, indeed, should they be a menace—we never hear our monopolists or reactionary politicians expressing fear that the community may suffer through the political activity of the criminal elements—graft and grafters never disturb them or threaten "business." What sort of civilization have we that is menaced by the men that work steadily, are industrious, home owners and constitute the sinew and fibre of the community? Or are they no menace—only a bogey?—*Milwaukee Daily News* (editorial), May 31.

will also lend itself to whatever line of activity the local may be required to do. For example, when the secretary looks over his list and finds the names of members who are delinquent in their dues, he may hand the names to the various workers in their respective districts and it would be a very easy matter for these workers to look them up.

The special advantage of this method is that it will enable any local to begin systematic work without overburdening its members. If there is even one comrade who is willing to undertake systematic work he could select a certain section of the city, such as he could cover, and could distribute literature there at one time and take another section when he is able to do more work.

As soon as there are two or more they can share the work, still keeping up the system. In this way whatever work is done is done thoroughly.

And as soon as two or three comrades in a community set forth the example of thorough-going, systematic and persistent work, the cause from that time forward will grow. Others, seeing their example, will follow it, and it will not be many months before an active organization for the systematic work of the local will be in operation.

## The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

A great book was "Merrie England." Half a million were sold in Great Britain, many thousands in this country. Its usefulness as a Socialist primer in this country was impaired by its references to English matters and its English phrases, tending to distract the attention of American readers. In order that its wonderful agitation value may be restored for this country, we have prepared the following "Americanized" version.—H.

(Continued from last week.)

Before I attempt to show you in detail how I think you might profitably spend your leisure time, allow me to call your attention to some of the ways in which you now waste your time; yes, and waste your labor also.

We will begin by a brief inquiry into the ordinary domestic waste of time and labor and money that goes on in an average working-class home.

In my last letter I spoke of the drudgery of Mrs. Smith's life. You know that each family has its own dinner cooked daily; that each wife has her own washing day and baking day; that she has her own cooking range and implements; and that she makes a special journey to the shops once a day, or once a week, and buys her food and other necessities in small quantities.

Take a working-class street of one hundred houses. Consider the waste therein. For the convenience of one hundred families you have:

One hundred small, inconvenient wash-kitchens.  
One hundred ditto ditto cook stoves.  
One hundred ditto ditto drying-grounds.  
One hundred wringing machines—turned by hand.

You have one hundred dinners to cook every day. You have, every week, one hundred miserable washing days; you have one hundred women going out to buy a pound of tea and sugar, or other trifles.

Consider the cost of the machines, the cost of coal, the labor and the trouble of the wives expended.

## The Principles We Advocate

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

The Masses in Subjection.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting property classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage-working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which

suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

Modern Industry Planless.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

Public Intelligence Corrupted.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and

direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

Must Conquer the Political Power.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

An End to Class Rule.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

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



TELEPHONE: North, East and West Sides, North 400 South Side, South 353

Now cast your eyes over these extracts. This is from "Problems of Poverty," by John A. Hobson, M. A.:

The poor, partly of necessity, partly of habit, make their purchases in minute quantities. A single family has been known to make seventy-two distinct purchases of tea within seven weeks, and the average purchases of a number of poor families for the same period amount to twenty-seven. Their groceries are bought largely by the ounce, their meat or fish by the penny's worth, their coal by the bushel, or even by the pound.

This is from the same book:

ASTONISHING facts are adduced as to the prices paid by the poor for common articles of consumption, especially for vegetables, dairy produce, groceries and coal. The price of fresh vegetables, such as carrots, parsnips, etc., is not infrequently ten times the price at which the same article can be purchased wholesale from the growers.

This is from "The Co-operative Movement To-Day," by G. J. Holyoake:

It may be assumed that 100 shops earn on an average \$10 a week, or \$500 a year; thus the hundred shops would earn \$50,000 a year. Thus it is evident that every 4,000 poor families in a town actually pay \$50,000 a year for having their humble purchases handed to them over a counter.

And Mr. Holyoake proceeds to show how by establishing one great central store the great bulk of this loss would be saved.

I said to you, when I began these articles, that I am a practical man, and speak from what I have seen. I know all about those small purchases, and big prices. I have picked up half-a-dozen empty bottles off as many ashpits, when a child, and sold them for a penny to buy coal. I have gone out many a time to buy a quarter of an ounce of tea and three cents' worth of milk. They taught stern lessons in my school.

Now let me describe a different kind of experience, in a different school.

A company of soldiers numbers from eighty to a hundred men. The allowance of food to each man is 3/4 lb. of meat and 1 lb. of bread. But besides that, each man pays 6 cents a day for "groceries," consisting of tea, coffee, milk, vegetables, and extra bread.

Now, if each man had a separate kitchen and cooked his own meals, that would mean a great waste of room and money and time, and it would also mean very poor feeding.

But each company strikes a man off duty as cook, and there is a general kitchen, where the cooks of the whole, or sometimes half, the battalion prepare the meals. The result is better and cheaper messing and less labor and dirt.

Take, again, the case of a sergeants' mess. The sergeants have the same ration, 1 lb. of bread and 3/4 lb. of meat a day, and they pay about 12 cents a day for "messing." One sergeant is appointed "caterer," and his duty is to expend the messing money and superintend the messing. He is, in fact, a kind of temporary landlord, or club steward.

I often filled that place, and I found that when, as occurred on detachment, we had only five or six sergeants in mess, it was very difficult to feed them on the money; but at headquarters, with thirty in mess, we could live well and afford luxuries on the same allowance per head.

With these facts in our mind, let us go back to our street of one hundred working-class families. Suppose, instead of keeping up the wasteful system I described, we abolish all those miserable and imperfect drying-grounds, wringing machines, wash-kitchens, and even kitchen stoves, and arrange the street on co-operative lines. Don't you see how much easier the lives of our poor women would be? It is in this direction that improvement must come—so long as there is no lessening of the privacy of family life.

It is the direction I am pointing out to you.

I need not go into details; you can elaborate the idea for yourself. Let us now turn from domestic to commercial waste.

Commercial waste is something appalling. The cause of commercial waste is competition. The chief channels of commercial waste are account-keeping, bartering, and advertising. If we produced goods simply for use instead of for sale, we should save all this waste. But consider the immense number of cashiers, bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, shopmen, accountants, commercial travelers, agents, and advertisement canvassers employed in trade.

Take the one item of advertisement alone. There are draughtsmen, paper-makers, printers, bill-posters, painters, carpenters, gliders, mechanics, and a perfect army of other people all employed in making advertising bills, pictures, bill boards, and other abominations—for what?

To enable one soap or patent medicine dealer to procure more orders than his rival. I believe, I am well within the mark when I say that many firms spend \$500,000 a year in advertisements.

And who pays it? You pay it; you, the practical, hard-headed workman. You pay for everything, you poor fellow.

I will also show you in a future letter how the same competition which causes waste causes also a wicked obstruction of progress. At present just consider these questions. Why do gas companies oppose the establishment of electric-lighting companies? Is it because they think gas is better light? Hey, John?

I said just now that we would consider the question of how to employ the leisure we should secure in a well-ordered state. Let us get an idea what that leisure would be.

At present less than one-third of the population are engaged in producing necessities.

This one-third of the people produce enough necessities for all. Now take the sum in two ways. If one-third produce enough for all, then three-thirds will produce three times as much as we need. Or, if one-third produce enough for all by working nine hours a day, then three-thirds will produce enough for all by working three hours a day.

So we shall have plenty of leisure. What are we to do with it?

One use for it is the acquirement of knowledge. I will give you two very striking examples of the kind of work that needs doing.

Take, first the Germ theory of disease. I am a very ignorant man, and can only offer hints. Read this:

If the particular microbe of each contagious disease were known, the conditions of its life and activity understood, and the circumstances destructive of its life ascertained, there is great probability that its multiplication might be arrested, and the disease caused by it be abolished.

Consumption, typhoid and typhus fevers, cholera, and many other plagues are thought to be communicated by small creatures called microbes. These microbes attack people who have become "run down" in general health, or who "lack resistance" to disease. At present we do not know enough about these microbes to exterminate them or to starve them out. That is one thing well worth finding out.

(Continued next week.)

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"When mothers will teach their sons that all men are brothers, and that the only enemy they have is the man who wants to rule and exploit them, then we will have the women of the world—who will raise sons with a higher manhood than the world has ever known."

Tolstoi.

The national committee is voting on the following motion: "That the national committee place its emphatic stamp of disapproval upon any and all enterprises of a commercial or speculative character where Socialists are primarily appealed to and the Socialist movement made the means for the exploitation and graft, and upon the indiscriminate use of the word COMRADE in making appeals for commercial, speculative and stock-jobbing enterprises."

We take the following paragraphs from a letter printed in *Common Sense* of Los Angeles, Cal., which was called out by an address by Comrade Ralph Korngold on the subject of organization and tactics:

"The average impossibilist in the Socialist party reminds me oftentimes of a man who seeks to gain control of a most complicated machine, yet knows not where the controlling gear is located, and refuses the advice or co-operation of any person who does know. He seems to imagine that he can jump into the middle of the machine with a sledge in one hand and a hatchet in the other, and hammer and slash his way to a control of the machine. To my mind he is the most impracticable of all the impracticables. As you indicate in this address, the Wisconsin comrades are the most practical revolutionists in the American movement today, and the only real ones, and for the very obvious fact that they are seizing

the political power of the industrial machine at the points of least resistance and degree by degree, are teaching the proletariat to know their power, how to attain it, and when once attained, how to use it in dispossessing their despisers. In other words the Wisconsin comrades have advanced beyond the stage of the Socialist 'war dance,' and are now engaged in the active conflict. The balance of the movement in this country is yet in the 'war dance' stage and just how soon they will emerge and begin to participate in the real conflict can only be answered in the ambiguous language of his Royal Fatness, 'God Knows.'"

#### Students' Educational Fund.

What is keeping your white back, comrades? You are, no doubt, aware of the fact that we are greatly in need of it. Don't keep us waiting then. Send it in now. To those who have not as yet learned why the Students' Educational Fund was started we will once more say that it is for the education of students, which the name in itself indicates. Reason will prove to you that we must educate the coming generation as well as the present. We were to begin sending copies of the HERALD to the different students the first week in May. This would make it the initial copy in the twelfth year of the life of the HERALD. That could not be done, however, owing to the fact that the fund is too small to be standing such a demand. You see by this that it's up to you. Help make this fund a success, as its purpose is for the enlightenment of humanity. Do your share now, and begin turning the mill!

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

## Mr. Roosevelt and the Social-Democrats

Written for the HERALD by Robert Hunter

THE Outlook condemns the impetuous haste of the Socialists in attacking Mr. Roosevelt. It is of the belief that we should have waited until Mr. Roosevelt's second article on "Where We Can Work With Socialists," appeared.

In this article Mr. Roosevelt declares that he and others can work with us "atheists, free-lovers, and moral degenerates," in trying to put a stop to child labor, in trying to decrease the hours of labor where they are excessive, in trying to put a stop to insanitary crowding, in trying to do away with unhealthful conditions in the various trades, and in trying to secure employers' liability for accidents.

Apparently these reforms appear so gigantic and momentous to Mr. Roosevelt as to require the aid of Socialists.

But, Mr. Roosevelt has no need to stoop to association with us in order to effect these reforms.

He has no need to contaminate himself with us moral delinquents in order to institute these humane measures.

The Republican party controls overwhelmingly our government. It has in its possession a majority of the state. It can do what it will.

Within a fortnight every one of these evils may be abolished if Mr. Roosevelt and the leaders of his party so desire.

The Socialists have not one man in congress. They have no judges,

and few legislators.

No matter how much they desired, they could not pass a single law in any legislature in the country.

The Socialists of Wisconsin have introduced measures to abolish every one of these evils, and advanced Republicans under the leadership of Senator Robert LaFollette have defeated them.

Trades unionists—Socialist and non-Socialist—have persuaded legislators in every Republican state to introduce measures to abolish these evils, and the Republican party has in every instance used its power to kill these measures.

In what way, then, can the helplessness and immoral Socialists aid Mr. Roosevelt and the great Republican party?

Wrong Punishment

THE Rev. Madison C. Peters suggests that we put Patten and his gang in stripes, and treat them as any other criminals who rob the poor. But what's the use?

That's what clergymen are always saying. That's what Roosevelt says.

Why not change the system?

Patten and his gang are doing exactly what Rockefeller and his gang are doing, exactly what Harriman and his gang, Ryan and his gang, Baer and his gang, are doing. Thomas Paine, in the French

If Mr. Roosevelt will call in that thug, dive-keeper and highwayman, Boss Cox of Cincinnati, he can pass whatever law he wants in Ohio.

If Mr. Roosevelt will call in the lecherous and libidinous friends of his (of the type of Tom Platt and Matthew Quay) who dominate the Republican machine, he can obtain the passage of laws in all our states abolishing these evils.

The parlor Socialists cannot help him. The Christian Socialists cannot help him. The proletarian Socialists cannot help him.

There is no need of Mr. Roosevelt putting his pride in his pocket and working with atheists, free-lovers and degenerates in order to institute these reforms.

Wrong Punishment

convention, which decided to execute the king of France, endangered his life by laboring to show those excited Frenchmen that they were trying monarchy, not the man, and that the crimes imputed to the man were the crimes of the monarchial system.

Wouldn't it be better if some of our clergymen and most of our politicians realized the same distinction as existing between capitalism and capitalists?

Take heed, brother! Hate the thieving piracy of the whole rotten system of capitalism, not the individuals, rich or poor, who find themselves its victims.

weighing one hundred truck loads an hour.

"Seventeen slips make up the docks. They stand away from the main building like teeth of a comb. At the base of each slip is a weighing house.

How the Frauds Were Brought About

"At one end of the seat in the scale house, the end nearer the door, sits the government weigher. His business is to determine how much sugar is in each truck weighed. He has exclusive control over the scale. But with him, at the end farther from the door, was allowed a checker for the company.

"The American Sugar Refining company maintained thirteen such checkers on the docks.

"As the result of three years of pugnacious hard work, there stood on the dock of this refinery the morning of Nov. 20, 1907, with what he believed to be a chance to 'get the gang,' one Richard Parr, special agent of the Treasury. He had come there by agreement with a former employee of the company, Richard Whalley. The latter had reported to Parr that whenever a draft of sugar was put upon the scales the company checker in the scale house dropped his left hand at his side in a peculiar way.

"Parr came with another agent, James O. Brezinski. Just after he entered another draft of sugar was weighed—which is a fact of interest in view of what followed. In the meantime the two truck loads—just taken from the platform—were called back and reweighed. Here's the result:

"The draft which Parr had seen weighed tipped the scale at the figure in the weigher's record.

"But of the two other drafts, one now tipped the beam at four hundred pounds more than the records of three weeks before, and the other indicated a corresponding increase of eighteen pounds.

"The company checker, Kehoe, was meanwhile crouching down in the dark corner of the scale house. His left arm was held in the corner. His face changed color, not once, but many times.

"What you monkey-doodling with down there?" demanded Parr. "Nuthin'," said Kehoe. "But Parr ordered Kehoe out of the way, ran his own hand beside the stanchion in the corner of the scale house, and his fingers fell on a thin strip of steel, wound with string to protect the fingers, protruding from the scale post.

"Things happened quickly in the ensuing five minutes. Kehoe ducked, stopped only when told he was under arrest, and then denied all knowledge of the spring. Spitzer, the man of authority on the dock, who hired the men, wanted to know what was going on. 'What did he do?' was asked of Parr in the course of the civil action. The agent's answer was:

"Took me by the arm and walked with me a few paces and said, 'We will have to fix this thing up, and not expose this thing and get a lot of people into trouble.' I said that if there was any trouble it was their own fault, and he said that was all right, that we would have to fix it up."

Treachery of Senators

"Notwithstanding the fact that this document was read in toto in the United States within four days of the taking of the vote, the following United States Senators feel such contempt for the intelligence and resentment of the American people that they were willing to go on record as continuing the nefarious tax on a daily commodity used by the masses despite the sensational exposure made by the 'insurgents' of this unpopular trust. Those who achieved the unenviable reputation of supporting the trust on one or two amendments to the sugar schedule were:

"Aldrich, Borah, Bourne, Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Brown, Buckley, Burnett, Burroughs, Burton, Carter, Clarke (Wyo.), Crane, Callum, Cummins, Curtis, Dewey, Dick, Dillingham, Dixon, Dooliver, DuPont, Ellins, Flint, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Gable, Gurneen, Hale, Heyburn, Hughes, Johnson (N. Dak.), Jones, Keam, Lodge, McCumber, McEnery, McLaughlin, Nixon, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Root, Scott, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Stephenson, Sutherland, Warner, Warren, Wetmore."

## The Sugar Trust Theft

(Continued from page 2.)

the lungs filling deep and the heart pounding before a fight. See what is here.

"The Havermeyer & Elder refineries overtop all Williamsburg. Only the new bridge towers above these ugly piles of blackened rock. In the upper floors, floors that look down on the masts of American ships of the line in the navy docks to the south, are processes so valuable and so secret they have not even been patented. Murky smoke hangs about the black windows. Out in the river shuttles the ceaseless line of tugs, ferries, freighters, tramps and passenger craft.

Ship From All the Nations

"In the slips are ships from every country where sugar grows. They

are not schooners. They are steel freighters with foreign and geographical names. Some come from Chile, some from Egypt, some from the Philippines, some from Peru, and some from Java.

"This is the largest institution of its sort in the world, says counsel for the company. 'The amount of sugar that is melted at that refinery in one year ranges from 1,000,000 pounds to 1,200,000,000 pounds.' It must draw on all the world for its supplies, and it does.

"The docks are several blocks long. They are not so long, however, that they are not kept piled high with fat bags of sugar.

"All day long the men sweat and swear. All day long the scales are

## Who Owns The Court?

The supreme court has decided that the railways need not confine themselves to their primary business of carriers, but may become shippers as well. Not in so many words, but to that effect.

The Hepburn law says that the railways must not, as carriers, transport commodities owned by themselves, or in which they have any interest, direct or indirect.

The supreme court says that this does not permit them to be carriers of goods manufactured or dealt in by themselves in theory, but only in fact. They may own all the stock in a corporation which makes or deals in the goods, and while no one else has any interest in the commodities, the railway has none, direct or indirect.

The man who owns all the stock in a mine thinks he has a rather definite and direct interest in the coal or ore taken from it; but the supreme court says "No." The mining company is legally a different person from the man who owns all the stock in it.

The problem presented was not even a hard nut for the trusts to crack. When it fell open in the supreme court, the other day, that great tribunal impartially gave the kernel to the trusts, and handed the shell to the people.

## Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum



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

We are not responsible for views of our correspondents.

Capitalist Trial Marriage!

Editor HERALD: Local Auburn wants your valuable paper. Auburn has just ended one of the most remarkable fights in its history at a school election.

Local Auburn had quietly arranged a full ticket for school commissioners for the caucus, May 11. The labor unions also decided to run a ticket, but when they discovered the Socialists had three union men as candidates, arrangements were made for a convention and Local Auburn asked to send delegates. The result was the adoption of the Socialist proposals—free text books, etc., and union men and Socialists were nominated at the primaries. The labor ticket ran far ahead of the capitalist ticket. The fact that the labor candidates were Socialists was not known until the day before the election, May 18. As it is always a non-partisan elec-

tion, there was no necessity for giving out the party affiliation of the labor candidates. But two days before the election the papers spread the fact that the three comrades were registered on the enrollment list as Socialists. Then there was fun. "The Socialists had captured the labor unions, etc." It was inspiring. Democrats and Republicans got together and arranged a TRIAL MARRIAGE against the Socialists. Free text books were damned microbe scares, etc. The weather election day brought out a mass of electors. The capitalists had all the big private motor cars, telephones and cash. Labor would have won, but for the hours of voting, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., and only three polling places. Never was there such a heavy vote cast. Enclosed find result of election.

The workers were afraid to take time to vote. Many could not afford to lose time. It is all piece work in the International Harvester Co.'s works, and wages have been greatly reduced since Nov. 3.

It was silk petticoats against muslin, front pews against the back pews, the Protestant pulpit against Christ.

E. H. Gohl.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Through the kindness of some friend I am visited each week by the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, and I have enjoyed the visits very much. It is no wonder that Milwaukee elects Socialists to office. Such a journal can accomplish much. The new civilization is coming faster than most of us suspect. Wishing you all possible success in your great work.

J. M. Guillems.

State Normal School, Ky.

## Foolish Notions as to Socialism

By a Business Man-Socialist.

Socialism Would Give "The People" What They Did Not Want

Being a wage earner, and being dependent upon a regular job in order that I may live and support my family in decency, I naturally feel that one of the most desirable things about Socialism is that it will guarantee every one useful work. This it will do without his surrendering his manhood by begging some one for this right.

I was holding this important and to me very desirable feature before a small capitalist who thought himself to be in fairly prosperous circumstances. Imagine my surprise when he told me that that reminded him of a story he had heard of Abraham Lincoln, which ran as follows: Lincoln had the smallpox, so our small capitalist said, and at the time he wittily remarked that now he had something that he could give to all of the people. But our small capitalist explained that unfortunately it was something that none of the people wanted, and so it was with what Socialism offered. Even granting that it could be as I explained how could you give to the people something that they did not want.

For a moment I was considerably puzzled. Then I remembered that to the capitalist or to one with the capitalist mind "the people" are the property class. When they speak of "the people" they mean these and not the working class or the dispossessed. These latter are the mob, the rabble, the mask. I now understand "the people" do not want work. They want the mob, the rabble, the mass of the dispossessed to have it all. And it will continue just that way until the mob, the rabble, the mass of the dispossessed decide to own their own job, put themselves to work, and take the product for their own exclusive use.

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## The Builders' Column

By Today

I knew we would get them, comrades, one way or another. This does not mean that you hardy workers should stop hustling for awhile though. It only means that you answered our summons last week and came in good and strong. This must be kept up, however, if it is to show any results. We know you are going to do it, too, as it was only a case of getting started, and now that you are started, why it merely means to stay right at it. There is not one of you who cannot do that.

It is sometimes said that it never rains but what it pours. See that this comes true right here, comrades. Make the subs rain right in. Make them flood us. You know how, so put them right to it. One stitch in time saves nine. Do you realize what that means.

It means that if the work of hustling in those subs does not keep up good and strong, that at some near future date you will have to work it just nine times as hard, with just nine times the opportunities gone and just nine times as many odds against you.

Then why not make hay while the sun shines, comrades? You will reap a greater harvest if you do. These drawback days, with only a few subs coming in each day, must be put out of business. We do not want to put our call for subs any stronger, but must if the subs are not forthcoming.

Go to it then, comrades. If you like the HERALD, work it in your locality. If you do not like it, let us know what's wrong with it. Anyway, comrades, do your duty for the cause.

"Making Good"

Ten copies of the HERALD for forty weeks, and \$3.40 for literature, is what our Independent Socialists of Washington put over the plate, and which put us in the running with a big handicap to the good. A good starter, comrades. If all locals would only do half as much.

Comrade Inderebst of Connecticut put a line on us for sub cards last week. There wasn't one pin standing out of the nine when that one twenty of his bowled in. It could readily be seen by the manner in which he handled it, that it wasn't his first shot. A few more strikes, comrades.

The HERALD for one year and a book, order all the way from the so-called "Golden Gate of the West," through the efforts of Comrade McDevitt, the Socialist nominee for mayor of Frisco. Yours with luck, comrades.

The endeavors of Comrade Anderson of Washington netted us three new ones for the HERALD. He is

in line with our sub carders come Comrades Gesell of California; Pinkham of Colorado; Davidson of Indiana; Stone of Pennsylvania; Hoover of Illinois; Fry of Mississippi; Welch of Kansas, and Sellin of Wisconsin.

In line with our sub carders come Comrades Gesell of California; Pinkham of Colorado; Davidson of Indiana; Stone of Pennsylvania; Hoover of Illinois; Fry of Mississippi; Welch of Kansas, and Sellin of Wisconsin.

Nearly \$10,000 for Home (Continued from page 1.)

nual payment on the mortgage is provided, the net revenue will exceed twelve per cent of the capital stock. We are not promising twelve per cent dividends, but we are perfectly safe in saying that six per cent will easily be earned and paid. That can be depended on as a regular income. But that isn't all. With the excellent location of

the lot, and the fact that in thirty years or less the building will be paid, stockholders will at that time possess both lot and building free from incumbrance. This will make the shares worth, not twenty-five dollars—what they cost now—but two or three times as much. Let us have your subscription now. Send it right away. Don't delay. Do it today. Here are some blanks to assist you.

To E. T. Melms, Secretary Milwaukee County Campaign Committee, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Find enclosed \$..... which please apply to Spring Campaign Fund, it being understood that the balance of said fund, if any, after all expenses of the campaign have been paid, is to be applied to the fall campaign deficit.

Name .....

Address .....

Time Payment Plan—Stock Subscription—People's Realty Company—Capital Stock \$15,000. 600 Unassessable Shares at \$25 each.

To H. W. Bistorius, Secretary-Treasurer, Promotion Committee, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of unassessable shares of the par value of \$25.00 each, of the capital stock of the "People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to H. W. Bistorius, Secretary, Treasurer, Promotion Committee, for each share so subscribed the sum of twenty-five dollars in four installments of twenty-five per cent each, due and payable quarterly after date on the next succeeding first days of January, April, July and October. Enclosed herewith find.....

No. of Shares..... Subscriber.....

Amount..... Address.....

Cash Payment Plan—Stock Subscription—People's Realty Company—Capital Stock \$15,000. 600 Unassessable Shares at \$25 each.

To H. W. Bistorius, Secretary-Treasurer, Promotion Committee, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of unassessable shares of the par value of \$25.00 each, of the capital stock of the "



# 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, 218 State St.  
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St.  
Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St.  
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD—**William Griebling, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, William Coleman, Charles E. Jeske, John Rader, Edward Besenberger.

**LABEL SECTION—**Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 218 State St. Chairman, Anton Miller; V. C. J. Probst; Treas., J. Reichert; Sec., F. E. Neumann, 144 Eighth St.

**BUILDING TRADES SECTION—**Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 218 State St. Chairman, John Schindler, 606 Fifteenth St.; V. C. J. Probst; Treas., Henry Rumpel, 518 State St.; Business Agent, Wm. Griebling, 218 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.)

**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**

# Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, June 2, 1909.  
—Bro. Julius Scharneck in the chair. Bro. R. J. E. Skinkle, vice-chairman.

Moved to dispense with roll call of organizations. Motion carried, 46 to 36.

All officers present. Minutes read and approved.

New delegate seated from Painters No. 160.

The report of the special committee on the Building Trades Strike against the breweries was laid over to new business.

The Building Trades council reported having sent a committee of five to visit the Trades school with a like committee from the Metal Trades council. The council reported having considered the new agreement with the breweries and approved same. A rising vote of thanks was extended to the Trades Council committee for its efficient work in negotiating with the Breweries' association. The council voted to continue Bro. Griebling as business agent until Jan. 1, 1910. On motion the report was filed.

The Metal Trades section reported having written Pres. Gompers that it was not a special organizer that was wanted in Milwaukee, but a general organizer. Report filed.

The Label section reported upon its work. Report filed.

The Executive Board reported a letter from Sam R. Miller, union liveryman, stating that non-union livery stables were telling patrons that there was no such thing as a drivers' union. Mr. Miller employs only drivers who are members of Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers' Union No. 790. Letter filed. An appeal from the United Hatters was read to council, and, on motion, delegates were asked to have their unions contribute as liberally as possible. Cigar Makers No. 381 of Watertown complained that Milwaukee was the main patron and supply point for the non-union Wiggenshorn cigars. The brands: "Badger State" and "Black Rose" are made by this firm. On motion, delegates were asked to particularly inform their unions. The Bakers' union requested that the business agent take steps at once to reorganize the Woman's Label league. Request granted. A communication was read from the Social-Democratic party urging union men to attend the annual party picnic at Pabst park, July 18. Filed. A letter from Great Falls, Montana, warned union men against dishonest reports as to work in that vicinity. Filed. On motion, the executive board report was adopted and concurred in as a whole.

Bros. Berger and Griebling reported for the special committee on the brewery strike. On motion the committee was given a rising vote of thanks and discharged.

The Bakers announced their annual picnic at Pabst park, June 12, and invited union men to attend.

On demand the chairman required delegates to sit in the main body of the hall, and the visitors in the side seats.

It was announced that the Carpenters and Electrical Workers were still on strike against some of the bosses.

The Bakers reported that the Atlas and Carpenter bakeries were still in bad standing with the union. In Chicago the bakers work nine hours and get \$21 a week. In the Skiles bakery in Milwaukee the men work twelve hours and get \$12 a week. Bro. Kahn told of the effort of the bakery bosses to kill the ten-hour bakery bill at Madison.

Delegate Brockhausen of the Musicians reported that efforts were being made by Ald. Walter and ex-Ald. Meisenheimer to have the city employ the Harvester Trust band for the city parks. Moved that the council go on record as opposed to the city paying out public money to advertise the Harvester trust through its band for park concerts. Carried.

The Waiters requested that a committee be appointed to see Manager Becker at Whitefish Bay on behalf of the employment of union waiters. Moved to refer to business agent to act in conjunction with a committee from the waiters. Carried.

Receipts for Evening.  
Barbers No. 50.....\$ 3.60  
Asbestos Workers No. 19..... 1.75  
Bookbinders No. 49..... .33  
By Harry Hoppe, ex-treas. 112.60  
Sign Painters No. 922..... 3.00  
Metal Polishers No. 10..... 1.35  
Painters Dist. Council..... 15.00  
Building Laborers No. 113..... 18.00  
Carpenters No. 1748..... 1.02  
Truck Teamsters No. 749..... 3.78

Disbursements.  
E. H. Basenberger, bus. agt. services.....\$ 37.50  
F. J. Weber, 3 days service 12.50  
Scrubbing office..... 5.00  
Gasoline Stove..... 1.00

# Organized Labor



Copyright "Workmen demand their rights. Otherwise I'll get an injunction."

knock the business of the country end over end. The factories that would have produced that \$80,000,000 worth of goods would shut down. The men who would have handled it and sold it would have to hit the pike. This army of unemployed would at once bring wages down so that all concerned would be worse off than before thrift was discovered.

Minn. C. C. Robins.

# Union Barber Shops

UP TO DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops. See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

- West Side.**  
Austermann, A., 539 3rd st. e. Walnut.  
Barthel, Henry, 481 and State.  
Beisner, J. C., 672 7th st.  
Betzhold Chas., 488 11th st.  
Breutzmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut.  
Dettmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut.  
Dilk, Casper, 410 Chestnut st.  
Ebert, J., 48 30th st.  
Engel, Max, 1020 Cherry st.  
Fabry, J., 92 10th st.  
Felsicker, J. F., 1422 Walnut st.  
Frenz, Chas., 323 Chestnut.  
Goetz, Adam, 1330 Cherry.  
Golz, Robt., 2102 Fond du Lac Ave.  
Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.  
Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av.  
Henkel, Henry, 279 27th st.  
Hilse, Chas., 503 Chestnut st.  
Holzapfel, G., 391 3rd st.  
Holzhauer, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.  
Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.  
Jungmann, J., 825 9th st.  
Kautzman, Adam, 600 Chestnut.  
Klingler, D., 1020 Chambers St.  
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.  
O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 12th st.  
Petri, Richard, 2022 Clybourn st.  
Polaski, J., 014 35th st.  
Reple, Val, 1531 Cherry st.  
Rietz, A. E., 1329 State.  
Rudel, W. Fortieth and Grand Av.  
Schaller, E., 343 Third st.  
Schenk, Carl, 233 State st.  
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.  
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.  
Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.  
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.  
Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac Ave.  
Unrau, G., 627 Grand Av.  
Urban, George, 2006 Lisbon av.  
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.  
Wengatz, R. T., 1510 North av.  
Wittenberg, E., 525 Grand av.  
Young & Dorn, Third and State.  
Zeidler, M. W., 16 16th st.
- East Side.**  
Curtis, R. A., 22 Wisconsin st.  
Grosse, F., 573 East Water st.  
Gossman, J., Blatz Hotel.  
Heilmann, Chas. P., 86 Masor st.  
Klett, Edward, 660 Market.  
Kozminski, Frank, 841 Franklin st.  
Korte, D., 384 Brady st.  
Poser, Albert, 308 Milwaukee st.  
Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan st.  
Schmidt, B., 917 E. Water st.  
Schmidt, C., 338 Brady st.  
Schlotter, Ed., Cor. Wisconsin and Trieb.  
Trieb, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.
- South Side.**  
Agenten, P., 112 Clinton st.  
Barr, W., 511 Seventh av.  
Bauer, A., 424 National av.  
Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.  
Burkhardt, Emil, 503 Clinton st.  
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.  
Davy, W., 534 National av.  
Deloport, W. A., 734 Park St.  
Baganz, Al. P., 1004 Kinnickinnic Av.  
Dresen, W., 1372 Reed st.  
Frank, M., 682 Scott st.  
Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.  
Gatz, J. A., 937 Kinnickinnic av.  
Gauer, J. M., 805 Kinnickinnic av.  
Gilbert, R., 360 Grove st.  
Gregory, C., 175 Howell av.  
Hautz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic st.  
Henning, A. C., 914 National av.  
Hoffmann, M. G., 310 Reed st.  
Hofman, Wm., 317 Elm st.  
Jores, R. A., 355 11th av.  
Kalb, W. J., 120 Pryor av.  
Kammerer, P., Oklahoma & Howell avenues.  
Kempfer, E., 307 Florida st.  
Kuhn, H., 452 Reed st.  
Kuntz, H. P., Sixteenth and National.  
Perpich, S., 272 Reed st.  
Siebert, Frank, 927 National Ave.  
Smith, Wm., 483 1st st.  
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.  
Thomas, C. C., 1224 Kinnickinnic av.  
Werner, Edward, 923 Kinnickinnic, Cudahy, Wis.

# Convention Call

The seventeenth annual convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor will convene at the Pythian hall, in the city of Eau Claire. The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, July 21.

The basis of representation shall be one delegate for each union of 100 members or less, and for each additional 100 or major fraction thereof, one additional delegate or vote of the union he represents. Each central body, one delegate with one vote.

Each delegate must be an active member of the union he represents, working at his trade at least three months preceding his election as delegate. But this will not be so construed as to bar the election of business agents, salaried officers of the unions, or members in good standing in their union that are employed on any endorsed organ can a delegate represent more than one union. Unions, in order to be entitled to representation at the annual convention, must be affiliated at least ninety days before the convention. Delegates are not entitled to a seat in the convention unless the per capita tax of their organization has been paid in full to July 1 preceding the convention.

No organization of organized labor should fail to be represented at this convention, for the following important reasons:

First—Such annual meets are educational, instructive, and foster and encourage the energy necessary to combat the contemptible indifference, sneers and ignorance of the ruling classes, when confronted with labor questions.

Second—Your chosen local representative, whom you place in the foreground to meet the opposition, will, when in touch with men of his caliber from other parts of the state, return to you with new ideas and advantageous information.

Third—The organized labor movement of Wisconsin must, without fail, participate to deliberate and express in no unmistakable terms, its view of how to proceed the coming year, and state its attitude toward capitalistic oppression and its lickspittle servants and political henchmen.

Fourth—Upon yourself depends the result. Your indifference will stimulate the opponents to tighten your shackles. Your activity in the cause of organized labor will stay the hand that robs the wealth producers and the national resources of our state and nation.

Fifth—The hour is most serious, the liberties and the lives of the ones depending on your protection must be defended.

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# WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

**GENERAL OFFICERS**  
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
JAMES SHEEHAN, Sec. - Treas., 508 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
WILLIAM HAMANN, 400 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
JAMES SHEEHAN, 508 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 709 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.  
HARRY SCIDMORE, 253 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.  
E. H. HILSTEAD, 418 Eddy St., Eau Claire.

**UNFAIR—WAS IT?**  
The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including the LABOR UNION. Compliance with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. 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 ballot for emancipation from wage slavery.

# 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.  
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 Schubert theater.  
Walter's Restaurant, 260 Third st.

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## At the Theaters Next Week

**DAVIDSON.**  
"His House in Order," Arthur Wing Pinero's famous drama, in which John Drew and Margaret Livingston appeared so successfully two seasons ago, will be the offering of the Sherman Brown Stock company at the Davidson theater.



BEATRICE NICHOLS

starting Monday night. The engagement next week will be broken by the coming of Lillian Russell, who will appear at the theater on Friday and Saturday, in "Wild-fire," the great racing drama, in which she has scored such a success. On Friday night the company visits Oshkosh. On Saturday appears at the Pabst theater for two performances. On Sunday it returns to the Davidson theater. "His House in Order" is a tremendous play, written with all the skill and trenchant sarcasm of which Pinero is possessed. This is its first stock presentation in this city.

Last performances of "Merely Mary Ann" will be given at the Davidson theater on Sunday afternoon and evening.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.**  
In the Matter of the Estate of Sophie Schaefer, Deceased.  
Letters testamentary on the estate of SOPHIE SCHAEFER, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Bernhard F. Sanders by this court.

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Sophie Schaefer, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Sophie Schaefer, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its courthouse in the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof, appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1910, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time within which said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1909.  
By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL,  
Richard Elmer, County Judge.  
Attorney for Estate.

### NOTICE

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners—City Hall, May 29, 1909.  
The examinations for Mechanical Engineer and Assistant Mechanical Engineer, and for House Drain Inspector, advertised to take place on Thursday, June 10, have been postponed to take place on Thursday, June 10th, 1909, at 9 o'clock a.m.

FRED A. LANDECK, Pres.  
AUGUST DIETRICH, Sec.  
FRANK A. KREHLA,  
WM. W. McINTYRE,  
Commissioners.  
JOHN J. VANCE, Secretary.  
[19-2-D.H.-44]

## Scuffers and Barefoot Sandals

Season for these is fast approaching. A few warm days will set you thinking. Your boy or girl will look for them also. Don't worry—we have them—come to us and we will satisfy.

**Lamers Bros.**  
SHOES  
354 CONVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

# FIRE AND POLICE BILL PASSES!

The members of the present legislature acquitted themselves well when they passed the Fire and Police bill on Thursday, in spite of the questionable, and interested, and powerful lobby sent to Madison to kill it. For the first time since the subject has been before the legislature the discussion this year was thorough, and the side of the men got a full hearing. The legislators were amazed at some of the revelations. And it is safe to say that Chief Janssen does not look half as good to them as he used to, and as for Clancy—well, he is easily read by anyone who has half an eye to human nature. And he got a well-deserved showing up.

The bill that will become law when the governor signs it is not all that it might be, but it is a beginning, and a breaking down of the stone wall behind which the administration of the two departments could do anything it liked and perpetrate any sort of injustice. As we understand it, the right of appeal from the administration to the circuit court is not as broad as it ought to be to give the men a fair chance, as the chiefs can limit the testimony and rule out anything that they want to, and the court can only review the evidence which they deigned to consider. Still the victory for the men is a big one, and a principle has been established that is well worth while.

It has been for years one of Milwaukee's scandals that the firemen and policemen were obliged to pay money into a pension fund month after month and then be discharged at the whim of the administration, and not only lose all they had paid into the fund, but the right of pension besides. Now the men—and their families—will be given some justice and some protection.

Mayor Rose did not reappoint Sherman Brown a fire and police commissioner simply because Mr. Brown stood for real discipline in the fire department, i. e., for fair play and no discrimination among the men.

At Madison the Rose crowd sought to pull the wool over the eyes of country legislators by misrepresenting Mr. Brown and thus seeking to justify his turn-down by Rose.

But the result was disastrous, just as most of the administration moves have been in the case. Mr. Brown went to Madison in his own defense and spoke his mind as to fire department abuses and put Clancy, Rose and the rest of them entirely to the bad. The turn down of Brown was as bad a piece of tactics as was the sudden and hot-headed decapitation of Hardin, Lancaster, Driscoll and the others.

Milwaukee will breathe a sigh of relief when its fire department is again put on a safe basis and is not dominated by a chief capable of committing perjury before a grand jury. Clancy is neither a good superior officer nor a good fire-fighter. There can be no order in the department while he is in charge, nor can the men do their best work at fires when they know that the chief leading them lacks judgment, and that their lives are in unnecessary peril.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers, and let them know why you buy there.

In every civil case, each side is entitled to what is called three peremptory strikes, and as many strikes for cause as the court may be satisfied have been shown. In other words, a peremptory strike means this: A lawyer sees a certain man in the jury box, whom he does not like or fancy—that is, he does not approve of the way he ties his necktie, nor is he pleased with the manner in which he combs his hair, or the color of his hair does not suit him, or his facial expression is not to his optical satisfaction, or perhaps, as is not infrequent, a juror may be a grocer or a butcher or a tailor, whom the lawyer owes a bill, or because such prospective juror may be the lawyer's neighbor, and as such he may not put much stock in the verbal calisthenics of the legal light, or because a lawyer who has been a politician, recognizes in the prospective juror a political opponent or a follower of the other lawyer's politics, or for a thousand and one other reasons, which appeal to the lawyer that he does not want that person on his jury, and he therefore quietly and secretly scratches his name from the list. Now, neither one of those reasons is sufficient to challenge for cause, yet the lawyer may exercise three such challenges. That a man is a Social-Democrat is not sufficient ground for his being excused for cause, for if that were so, then a great injustice would be done to such a person, but if a lawyer does not happen to like a Social-Democrat because he fears the Social-Democrat's conception of right and wrong is such that the argument of the lawyer will not appeal to him, he may strike him peremptorily. A challenge for cause is such that when it is shown that the juror, notwithstanding his affiliations, religious, political, or business, gives the court to understand that he is likely to be prejudiced in some manner or other.

**Went for Presbyterians**  
Robert G. Ingersoll, in his famous blasphemy case, asked each juror as to his religious affiliations, and struck off every Presbyterian whom he could from the jury, and it is said that Ingersoll never felt safe with a Presbyterian on a jury, and that he always made it a point to secretly find out each juror's religion and invariably struck off from the jury any Presbyterian who might be found on it. It is nothing unusual to ask in certain cases whether one belongs to any secret organizations, and, if so, to disclose the names of such organizations. In the famous Cronyn murder case, that was done; and it is common to ascertain a person's nationality, because each lawyer recognizes that there is often an unconscious leaning by a juror of the same nationality as that of the party to a law suit, especially when the opposite party should belong to a nationality which at one time was considered hostile to his own. In personal injury cases, the plaintiff's lawyer never fails to ask if a juror is interested in an insurance company, or any liability insurance company interested in the defense of the particular case. All of these questions are not sufficient to excuse a juror for cause, but as it has been said, for the purpose of giving the side to exercise a peremptory challenge, a basis from its peculiar standpoint from which the party may draw such inference, as

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Children's White Canvas Pumps	..... \$1.00-\$1.50
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Women's Dull, Tan and Patent Pumps	..... \$1.95 to \$3.00
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We Simply Won't and Can't Be Beaten in Price or Quality. If You Are Looking for Satisfaction

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So many prompt paying customers have applied to us for a charge account that we have established a credit department. We solicit the accounts of responsible trade—particularly salaried people who pay their bills monthly.

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CREDIT DEPARTMENT

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the party desires. In other words, each party to a civil action has a right to strike off three names from a jury list without giving any reason whatsoever therefor. While courts should be criticised, it so happens that your criticism of the court in this instance is beside the mark. As to what is attributed to Mr. Doe's saying that the reason he does not want Socialists to sit on any jury, is because Socialists believe in "dividing up"—if such remark is correctly attributed to him—then he really belongs to that class of people who would still compel Galileo, were he alive, to say, "The world is not round."

**Fixed Jurors?**  
"But since you have brought up the subject of jurors in Milwaukee county, I want to call your attention to something which of late has been of unusual worry to parties and attorneys. For about a year past there has often crept in on juries, particularly in personal injury cases, especially where certain parties are interested in their defense, men, classed as 'jokers.' These 'jokers' on juries are not such as bring joy, but tears, to the unfortunate. In fact, the name 'joker' is a proper name from the standpoint of defense, but 'perverter' would be a more proper name from the standpoint of the afflicted."

"I desire to enumerate a few cases which I just recall, which other lawyers as well as myself have experienced in the trial of such cases. In one court, about a year ago, one man on a jury in a personal injury case, stood out as against the other eleven, in the endeavor to have them answer one of the numerous special verdict questions wrong, and when he failed in that, he forced the balance of the jury, at the penalty of a mistrial, to reduce the damage to a small amount. About four months ago, one of these jokers, or perverters, succeeded in misleading the other eleven jurors to answer one question wrong, which, of course, netted a victory for the defense, and the plaintiff was thrown out on the cold world without any relief. Again, about two months ago, one juror held up the entire jury for fifteen hours in an effort to get them to answer one of ten questions in the special verdict wrong, being undoubtedly posted as to the significance of such a wrong verdict, and when he failed in that regard, he succeeded in getting the jury to bring in a low verdict, notwithstanding that the other eleven were willing to give twice the amount. Not many days ago, one of those jokers succeeded, with his flippant assumption of superior knowledge, to have the jury answer the questions of a special verdict wrong, by making the other eleven men answer the questions in a certain way, in the belief that by answering them the way that he suggested, would mean a verdict for the plaintiff, and to carry out his chicanery, he voted in answer to the question as to the amount of damages sustained, a very large amount. Of course, the answers to the question of the verdict were opposite to what was intended by the other eleven men, and another cripple was thereby deprived of his rights."

**Looks Crooked**  
"This has repeated itself a sufficient number of times to become serious, and deserves dispassionate investigation. Of course, it may have so happened that in the instances enumerated, the one man on each jury was honest, and that the bringing about of such verdicts by one man in each instance, to have been the result of accident in having such one man on each one of those juries, but having been

**A Bargain Announcement!**  
We publish elsewhere the announcement of Stumpf & Langhuff's sale of the Pickhardt bankrupt stock of men's hats and furnishings. The sale at slaughter prices begins this morning. The big stores secured from the trustee in bankruptcy the entire Pickhardt stock, which was an unusually well selected one and thoroughly up to date. The prices quoted in the advertisement ought to be convincing, we should think.

**Our Motto for 1909**  
EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER  
EVERY LOCAL GET A LOCAL

"By working people we do not understand merely the hand workers, but every one who does not live on the labor of another. Besides the city and country laborers must be included also the small farmers and traders who groan under the burden of capital."—Wm. Liebknecht.

**Simon Goerke**  
Phone Grand 1039 423 Central St.

**COME and INSPECT**  
our FIRST-CLASS stock of Fruits and Vegetables. NOTICE the way we handle our produce—all indoors, out of the reach of the dirt and filth of the street. Curs is the SANITARY WAY of handling FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

**THE BIG GROCERY**  
PRITZLAFF & WINK  
322 MITCHELL ST. 304

**National Avenue** **Cor. First Avenue**

**LAUER'S**

**EXTRA SPECIAL**

**Monday Only, May 7th**

Men's 50c Black Working Shirts (union made), soft collar attached, all sizes—not over two shirts to a customer— <b>MONDAY ONLY</b> .....	<b>29c</b>
Men's 50c Colored Working Shirts (union made), collar attached, all sizes—not over two shirts to a customer— <b>MONDAY ONLY</b> .....	<b>29c</b>
Men's Neckwear—Four-in-Hands, Tecks and Bows, values from 25c to 50c—not over two ties to a customer— <b>MONDAY ONLY</b> .....	<b>14c</b>

**STORE OPEN EVENINGS      STORE CLOSED SUNDAYS**

"Socialism Made Plain" is a fine book to place in your neighbor's hands. It is convincing and it is spicy at the same time.

**Pierce Bicycle**  
You would buy nothing but a Pierce. Use a Pierce for 20 years, and you will still have a bicycle. I sell HARTFORD TIRES—there are none better for the same money.

**SIMON GOERKE**  
Phone Grand 1039 423 Central St.



## Bad Conditions for Bakery Workers

Dead must be the soul of the Milwaukeean, who, knowing all the facts, cannot feel pity for the plight of the Bakery workers. A worse exploited craft does not exist. "Capitalism gnaws the bakers to the bone. No grasping trick is too miserable to play on them. The wages given the men at the "most popular" bakeries are simply hellish!

At the Skiles bakery men of families work twelve hours a day get \$12 a week.

At the Atlas bread factory, no-

tories the men get \$13 and \$14. The bread from these factories is handled by grocers and actually goes into the homes of many workingmen who believe in better citizenship and hence decent wages for the workers!

The great aim of the big bread factories is to keep their men out of the union so they can handle them single-handed. In some imported Hungarians are employed and for fear they will leave and seek higher pay when they learn the ways of the country, all sorts

of tricks are used. These tricks are employed against the others also—the men are practically bribed to stay in their employ at low wages.

At the Atlas factory the men are offered an extra dollar a week if they remain for a year or a longer period—to be paid when the time is up. This is to keep men during the scarce season and to prevent the union getting hold of them. Also lump sums are offered.

We give herewith a copy of a letter sent one of the bakery workers by Paul Stern, of the Atlas factory. What do you think of such methods?

In general the bakery business in Milwaukee is in a horrible condition. The men work seven days out of seven, and at night, so that their faces get a regular prison bleach. Some, in the smaller shops are paid as low as \$3 a week and board—such as it is. The daily work even runs as high as 16 and 18 hours!

The union scale calls for \$12, \$14 and \$16 a week. And in the large Fleischer bakery, a strictly union shop, the men get \$16, \$18 and \$22 a week.

For capitalistic interests to stomach and in the fight between business and the farmers, business won. The farmers are righteously indignant.

We hate to say a single word against the natatoriums, but the fact remains that tank bathing is not the cleanest. For the same reason that members of a family do not use the same bath water one after the other, the idea of stationary water for large numbers of successive bathers is disgusting to think of. The natatoriums should furnish flowing water, and about the best way to do this would be to conduct the flowing water from the river north of the city through pipes to the natatorium tanks and thence out into the sewer, so as to have the water in the tanks constantly replenished, or into open swimming pools in the parks.

## Some Sentinel Bunk

"Now this bill may have its shining merits. As for its vital defects, we call attention to this illustration of the possible and indeed probable working in practice of its far too lax initiative and referendum features:

"That is to say, under given circumstances, any regulation might be enacted by one vote over 25 per cent of those voting. As the vote at the last municipal election was about 63,000, it will be seen that the initiative may be exercised by some 9,500 signers to a petition, and that a vote of less than 16,000 might enact such regulations into law. A complete city charter so proposed by 9,500 signers must thus be submitted to the people for a vote and might be adopted by an affirmative vote of less than 16,000."

The above is from an editorial in the *Sentinel* on "Home Rule and Misrule." Mightily well the *Sentinel* knows what misrule lies in the present system of making laws for Milwaukee via Madison. Mightily well it knows that home rule is the only sane way, but it plays upon the average lack of consideration of such matters. Its talk of "restless experimentation of Socialistic misrule," is put out to divert attention. The Socialist bogey, again!

Mr. S. Y. Gillan, in his argument at Madison gave a very cogent answer to this sort of objection that the *Sentinel* raises. In the assembly 25 members constitute a quorum, and a majority of that quorum, 13, has the power to pass bills. In the senate 17 constitute a quorum and a majority of the quorum, 9, can pass bills. So that a total of 32 men are all that are needed, when there is only a quorum present in each house, to pass a law. This is so for Milwaukee measures; it is so for measures for all the state.

Is it safer to give twenty-three men (non-resident, many of them) the power to make laws for Milwaukee, or sixteen thousand resident Milwaukeeans! From the standpoint of the corporations, whose recognized organ the *Sentinel* is, it is much "sane" to have less than two dozen men make the laws our citizens must obey, than sixteen thousand. It is easier for the corporations to corrupt the two dozen than the sixteen thousand!

The difference between the highwayman and the captain of industry is just this: In exploiting, the former generally draws the line at children.—M. Winchewsky.

"The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Laurence Gronlund was long ago referred to as Karl Marx interpreted to the Yankee mind. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 50 cents.

Remove the Load! "A heavy drag broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the drag was a load of merchandise and on top of the merchandise were sitting a lot of Monopolists. A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the drag. They stayed so long and discussed so hard that the people finally created them into a Legislature."

"Then they called to a lot more men called Political Economists, who decided that the man had always been so crushed: it was his natural condition, and it was useless to think of relieving him. "Other professors said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the drag—and so it would. "Next, chairs were called in university to teach that the man was there because he was not fit to survive, or that

## Gus Pickhardt's Bankrupt Stock of Hats and Haberdashery Knocked Down to Us

at Auction. We Place These Goods On Sale at the West Side and Third St. Stores at the Most Startling Prices Ever Recorded for Men's High-Grade Summer Furnishings

We have acquired, from the trustee in bankruptcy, the entire stock of Gus Pickhardt, well known hatter and furnisher, formerly located at 922 Winnebago St. Our facilities for taking over the stock in a lump made our cash bid loom up big. The Pickhardt stock was favorably known for its quality and assortments in Men's Fine Hats, Negligee Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear and complete Furnishings. The prices quoted below make a trip to either of the two stores worth any man's time. Sale opens at 9 a.m. Saturday, June 5.

"Porous Knit" Underwear, Pickhardt's 50c line, at ..... **29c**  
(Never before offered at this price.)

French Balbriggan Underwear, fancy ribbed, Pickhardt's 50c and 60c lines ..... **39c**

Men's 25c Ribbed Underwear selling in this great sale at ..... **11c**

Men's 35c Balbriggan Underwear ..... **19c**  
(The biggest underwear values ever offered in Milwaukee.)

Black and Tan Seamless Socks 3 pair for ..... **19c**

Heavy Rockford Socks ..... **5c**

Fancy Silk Embroidered Socks, 20c values ..... **9c**

Pickhardt's regular 25c Hose ..... **11c**  
(You never stuck foot into a bigger snap.)

Two Lots of Pickhardt's Fancy Vests \$1.50 and \$2.00 values ..... **95c**  
\$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Vests ..... **\$1.45**  
(You get a good front cheap.)

### You Get Pickhardt's Fine Hats at These Prices

\$1.00 Crushers ..... **59c**  
\$1.50 Hats ..... **95c**  
\$2.00 and \$2.50 Hats ..... **\$1.45**  
(Dive into these hats while they last.)

Pickhardt's 25c Bow Ties ..... **10c**  
Pickhardt's 50c Neckwear ..... **25c**  
Pickhardt's 25c Neckwear ..... **15c**  
Pickhardt's 15c Linen Collars at ..... **7c**

Pickhardt's Turkey Red, Indigo Blue and White Handkerchiefs at ..... **3c**

Pickhardt's 20c Handkerchiefs ..... **9c**

"Yankee" (same as "President") Suspenders and "Police and Firemen's" Suspenders ..... **13c**  
(Never sold under 25c.)

### Pickhardt's Negligee Shirts Are Yours at Just About the Cost of Making

These four lots comprise fine Percales, white and colored, attached and detached collars:

Pickhardt's 60c and 50c Shirts ..... **29c**  
Pickhardt's 75c Shirts ..... **45c**  
Pickhardt's \$1.00 Shirts ..... **69c**  
Pickhardt's \$1.50 Shirts ..... **98c**  
(Half a dozen won't be too many at these prices.)

Black and White Striped, Blue Chambray and Black Sateen Shirts, 50c lines ..... **33c**  
(You'll want two or three for the shop or your fishing trips.)

Pickhardt's 40c Belts ..... **19c**

## Stumpf & Langhoff Co

THE PICKHARDT STOCK ON SALE AT THESE STORES ONLY  
Eleventh and Winnebago Sts. and Third and Lloyd Sts.

## A High-Handed Proposal

Milwaukee has to thank the persistence of the Musicians' union that there is to be a concert each day in one of the city parks the coming summer. The union labored at the aldermanic committee meetings until \$6,000 was finally allowed for the purpose, this being an increase from an intended \$3,000. Delegate Brockhausen, of the Musicians, told the story of their successful agitation for the larger sum at Wednesday night's meeting of the Federated Trades council. So far, so good.

But a malign influence is now at work. Ald. Sebastian Walter and ex-Ald. Meisenheimer, claiming to represent some South Side civic league, that no south sider appears to know anything about, have requested that the contract for the music be given to the Harvester Trust band, which has been set up in business by the International

Harvester Trust's big Milwaukee branch.

The Harvester Trust band has two shining qualifications—three, in fact. First, it is a non-union band. Second, it is made up largely of scab machinists—men so low in the scale of human brotherhood that they sneaked into the places of men striking for better citizenship for themselves and their families. Men of this type are looked upon with contempt in all ranks of life. The third and greatest qualification of the band is that its purpose is to advertise the great International Harvester trust, a \$125,000,000 trust.

And the Harvester Trust band has a still further bid for fame. It is used by Dave Rose, who has no use for union musicians. At the time of the opening of the First Avenue viaduct the scab trust band was on deck and Dave spe-

cially recommended them to the people, calling them "My boys!" and proposing three rousing cheers for them.

The people of Milwaukee, as well as the rest of the country, may be trust ridden, but they ought to draw the line somewhere. The park concerts are for the people, and the people support them. The people do not want any trust bands to desecrate their parks, nor to have the public band concerts used for advertising purposes by one of the meanest labor-skinning trusts in the entire country. The trust is simply scheming to get the city to maintain its band, and so skin the people some more.

And if Ald. Walter and ex-Ald. Meisenheimer try any further stunts for the trust in the line of this particular graft they may hear something drop that will not be pleasant politically.

### Another Ball Game

The Seventeenth and Twentieth Ward Social-Democratic ball teams will again lock horns, Sunday morning, this time at Washington park.

There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

### Social-Democratic 344 WIS. ST. OFFICE HEADQUARTERS

DAIRY—From 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.  
SUNDAY—From 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.

### The Economic Foundations of Society

By ACHILLE LORIA. Translated by Lindley M. Keasby. 885 pages—price \$1.25, postpaid.

The book is, on the whole, one of the best popular introductions to the fundamental Socialist principle of historical materialism or economic determinism. It is divided into three parts: (1) The Economic Foundations of Society, (2) The Economic Foundations of Law, (3) The Economic Foundations of Politics. The conclusion, summed up in one sentence by the author, is that "morality, law and politics are the effects, and not the causes, of economic conditions."

"If we examine attentively the societies developing at the present day in the civilized countries," they present, we find, one common phenomenon: "all of them fall into two distinct and separate classes; one class accumulates in its idleness enormous and ever-increasing revenues; the other, far more numerous, labors life-long for miserable wages; one class lives without working, the other works without living—without living a life, at least, worthy of the name."

This book and many others are listed in our new Book Catalogue, which may be had free for the asking.

### Social-Democratic Herald

342-344 Sixth Street  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## PABST

A GLORIOUS SUCCESS for the  
**Sheehan Opera Co**  
Verdict of Press and Public.

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NEXT WEEK—Mon., Tues., Wed.,  
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GOUNOD'S IMMORTAL

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(BY POPULAR REQUEST)

This Will Positively End Mr.  
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PRICES—Ev'g, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Matinee, 25c, 50c, 75c  
**SEATS NOW READY**

## DAVIDSON COMING Fri., Sat., June 11-12

## Lillian Russell

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ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION  
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## A PICNIC

of significance—something more than a mere coming together for merrymaking—the planting of a milestone in progress—the marking of an epoch in history—a meeting having a definite purpose. All this, and more, may be said of the eighth annual gathering of the Wisconsin

## Social-Democratic Party

If you know Socialism these terms need no explaining. If you do not know it, it is time that you did. This picnic has for one of its purposes the making of opportunity to get acquainted with Socialism. Meet us at

## Pabst Park Sunday, July 18

With its manifold attractions of beauty and amusement, Pabst Park affords an ideal day's outing. The Party will later announce many special attractions. Fix in your mind "Pabst Park, July 18" and be in Milwaukee.

Admission 10c Children Under 12, 5c  
If With Parents, Free... Ball 25c

## PABST PARK

(The Only Amusement Resort in the City)

Another Immense Crowd Saw the

Great Carver Show

Yesterday—Greatest Show Ever Seen

MAYNARD'S MILITARY BAND

HIRSCHMANN'S TYROLEAN SINGERS

DANCING Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday Evenings

ADMISSION 10 CENTS

CHILDREN Under 10 Years Accompanied by Parents, FREE

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ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

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THE KINODROME

Bargain Mat. Every Week Day: 10c 25c 35c Night Prices 10-25-35-50-75c

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ALL NEXT WEEK

The VAN DYKE-EATON STOCK CO.

## MICHAEL STROGOFF

Ladies' Complimentary Night, Monday

MATINEE 10c EVERY NIGHT

Every Day 10c Night 10c RESERVED SEATS 50c

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