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The Devil's Legislature in the State of Wisconsin

By Victor L. Berger.

THE legislature of the state of Wisconsin, just nearing its close, has often been called the "Do-nothing Legislature." That's a misnomer. It ought to be called the "Do Everything Legislature."

Over 300 laws so far have been placed upon the statutes of the state. These laws add little or nothing to the strength of the Wisconsin code as far as honesty and good government are concerned. However, they help to fasten the hold of big and little parasites upon the people of the state.

And of the two houses, the assembly—generally supposed to be the more popular house—was by far the worst.

The elections last year took place absolutely under the influence of the big capitalists.

Not only because there was a national election at the same time—and one with a marked tendency on the capitalist side to get rid of muck-rakers and reformers—but also because there was a United States senator to be elected in Wisconsin and every millionaire candidate had a number of assemblymen picked out whom he supported with his pocketbook and whom he continued to own throughout the session.

And since an entirely new assembly was elected, the membership reflected this origin very clearly. It acted like a bought assembly throughout. The majority might be exchanged with profit to the commonwealth for a corresponding number of men taken at random from the house of correction or from the penitentiary in Waupun.

Cheap country lawyers, each of them in the pay of some "interest," were the leaders of the various bunches. And the speaker, Bancroft, was the worthy "president" of the aggregation. If that man had lived in San Francisco fifty or sixty years ago—well, he simply wouldn't have lived.

The senate was only half renewed at the last election, half of the members holding over. Thus there were some LaFollette traditions and some honest radicals left in the senate—"Social Republicans," as the *Free Press* called them to characterize their tendency to favor progressive measures.

And there is very little hope for better legislatures in the years when United States senators are to be elected, unless the United States senators are elected by the people, or better still—entirely abolished.

Of course no one takes seriously the platform promises of either the Republican or the Democratic parties. No one even remembers what the Democratic party promised in its state platform. And no one cares, and least of all do the Democratic politicians care themselves.

But the Republican party is hardly better. It promised to enact an income tax—to give us some sort of industrial insurance and to vote state aid for good roads. Besides, amendments to the corrupt practices act were promised. Also protection and development of the water powers.

Not one of these promises has been kept. Not one of these planks has been enacted into law.

It is true, the income tax, industrial insurance, and protection and development of the water powers have been referred to special committees, with instructions to report to the governor, who may call a special session next winter. But it is clear enough that most of this is mere bluff—the "interests" are opposing all progressive legislation.

The manufacturers are now interested in the industrial insurance scheme as a money-saving affair for the employers. And we may get a law which will put the burden of the insurance upon the people at large instead of upon the employers. And although this would be helping the profits of the worst class of exploiters, we would welcome the measure because it would be recognizing the principle of social responsibility of the state towards the invalids of labor.

However, so far these special committees have not been appointed. And the chances are that on these committees will be appointed a lot of "business men," corporation attorneys and country lawyers, and big thieves and little thieves who know little about the social importance of the question and who care nothing about the human lives, the widows and the orphans concerned. It will be simply a matter of saving the employers some expense.

Otherwise very little was done that deserves even a passing notice.

Only two constitutional amendments got recognition in this legislature, and these were measures passed two years ago and only repeated in this legislature—in order to be submitted to the people at the next general election.

One is the proposition to increase the salaries of the members of legislature from \$500 to \$1,000. The other will limit the right of voting to citizens of the United States and will necessitate a residence of five years in this country instead of one year, as at present. Both are good measures.

Of the proposed amendments that failed the most important are the resolutions for the initiative and referendum and the resolution granting the right of suffrage to women—both Social-Democratic measures, although one of them was also introduced by Senator Blaine.

The assembly also refused a call for a constitutional convention. The reason is plain: Any change of the constitution would make it harder for thieves to exist.

Of the laws relating to labor, there is very little to be said. Of the 74 measures introduced by the Social-Democrats, about 71 were killed—although the Social-Democratic members worked early and late in behalf of these bills.

Of the two or three that passed, one is a bill limiting work on all public contracts to eight hours a day. This is considered a "great victory for labor," by some. And considering the make-up of our legislature, that may be so. However, I might recall the fact that a much more stringent eight-hour bill passed the United States Congress in 1848, that is, 61 years ago.

The child labor bill was amended somewhat under the careful eye of the Social-Democratic members. There are additional requirements demanded in future when certificates permitting children from 14 to 16 to go to work are issued. A physician will have to certify that the child is physically capable to work without harm to its future physical welfare, and the child's school principal will also have to declare that the child is efficient in its studies. A limitation is also placed upon persons issuing the permits and hereafter these will have to be secured from a factory inspector or from a judge of record.

The other child labor bill passed prohibits children under ten years of age from selling newspapers—a much needed law. But the mere necessity of the enactment of such a law smacks somewhat of the sunny south.

No, sir, labor did not get much recognition in this legislature. And this is mainly due to the fact that instead of doubling our strength, as we should have done in the last election, the united capitalist parties succeeded in reducing the number of our representatives from six to four. This was often mentioned during the discussions of our bills as an argument against them.

So the workmen, after all, have only themselves to blame. There were enough of them, bought or coerced to vote the capitalist tickets to bring misery upon all of us.

And some day more honest men may have to die upon the open

battlefield than there are now traitors, who sold their souls to the capitalist parties at the ballot box.

Nor did the farmers fare much better.

A pet measure of the farmers was the binder twine factory in the state prison at Waupun. This factory was bitterly opposed by the harvester trust, of course, because it was to sell binder twine at cost. The bills for additional appropriations to complete the plant of machinery in the building already constructed under the 1907 act were defeated in the assembly after a spectacular battle. And the plant, which has cost the state about \$120,000 so far, will never be completed.

The measure was denounced as "class legislation," because it concerned several hundred thousand farmers. But any measure concerning the private graft of some water power by private corporations was all right. That was no class legislation. That was business.

The farmers have so long been simply tools of the "business interests" of the cities, large and small, that this ought to be a salutary lesson to them for the future.

But worst of all fared the city of Milwaukee.

The three charter bills—of which the home rule bill was the most important—were so conservative that they passed the senate by a great majority.

However, when they came to the grafters' assembly they struck a snag.

The "home rule" bill had an initiative and referendum clause attached to it which, tame as it was—it required 10 to 15 per cent for the initiative—all of a sudden seemed to strike terror into the hearts of some men with wicked consciences in the Merchants and Manufacturers' association of Milwaukee.

And therefore the so-called legislative committee of that association, whose chairman, Gen. Otto H. Falk, had been a member of the charter convention and had voted for the bill, put up a bitter fight against it.

The members of the assembly were flooded with letters, stating that "if the bill becomes a law, the city government of Milwaukee will be subject to the most sudden and violent changes, the most radical measures will be enacted upon the caprice of a moment, the whole trend of feeling will be thoroughly Socialistic, the police force may be cut down to a few men, property rights will be constantly threatened and complete unrest will be the order of the day."

And the lobby that went out to "influence" the members of the legislature had not had its equal in numbers or wealth in many years.

This procedure was so much more remarkable since the charter convention, in its great majority was made up of delegates selected by the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, which took it upon itself to nominate the charter delegates for both the Republican and Democratic parties.

And the home rule bill itself was framed by a committee which, besides Victor L. Berger and Emil Seidel, consisted of General F. C. Winkler, Frank M. Hoyt, Rev. Judson Tittsworth, Robert N. McMynn and Ald. Henry Smith—all five of whom had been nominees of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association.

Three of these gentlemen are corporation attorneys—top notchers in their craft. One of them is a very conservative preacher, and the alderman is an old ex-populist who "can't bite" because his reform teeth were pulled a long time ago.

The bill was adopted by the charter convention unanimously. General Otto H. Falk (the chairman of the legislative committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers) voted for it. And the Social-Democrats voted for it, because the measure itself furnished the means for its own improvement.

But it was an insult to Victor L. Berger that the lobbyists of the Merchants and Manufacturers called this measure the "Victor Berger bill." It was an injustice to call it a Socialist measure.

If this bill had been drawn by Victor L. Berger, it would have given the people a good deal more than the mere chance of fighting for improved conditions some day in the future.

However, there is no ill wind but blows somebody good. And this reactionary assembly, by its dastardly work, must surely awaken the civic and social conscience of the farmers and the voters at large, and help the cause of the Social-Democratic party.

The defeat of the home rule bill was undoubtedly brought about by the discriminate (or indiscriminate) use of cash.

It means the defeat of a conservative measure, which did not even provide for the right of recall. And this was termed a revolutionary Socialist measure by the Merchants and Manufacturers and defeated by their lobby—as was also the "corrupt practices" act, because the Merchants and Manufacturers could not exist without corrupt practices.

But what will these gentlemen think of the bill that will really embody Social-Democratic principles, and which the legislature of the state of Wisconsin will adopt two or four years hence—as a constitutional amendment?

It seems that eternal wisdom has struck our capitalist grafters with blindness. They reject all reform measures which would make peaceable progress possible in order to have hell let loose upon them sooner or later.

They will perish in the "Red Sea"—horse and foot.

However, when Satan calls the roll of those condemned to the seventh depth, he will read according to the alphabet and call L. H. Bancroft, the speaker of the Wisconsin assembly, before he calls Judas Iscariot.

And we are supposed to honor and obey the laws made by such law-makers.

Victor L. Berger

Home Rule Denied Milwaukee!

Bulletin

Wednesday.—Both the Home Rule for Milwaukee bill and the Corrupt Practices bill, products of the Milwaukee Charter Convention, were killed in the assembly today, by a vote of 35 to 26. The first bill had been advanced to final reading last week by a vote of 65 to 33, but a manufacturers' association lobby, using all sorts of tricks and trades, accomplished the change in votes. The lobby was headed by A. T. Van Scoy of the Harvester trust, "Col." Falk of the Falk Manufacturing Co., and Judge Carpenter of the Milwaukee County court, a Rose-Democrat.

Madison, Wis.—In the closing hours of the legislature the members are witnessing a disgusting spectacle of trading, dealing and lowdown lobbying. To the common politician this is a part of the program, but to the people, if they could only see a small part of the nauseating game, it would be sufficient reason to clean the legislative halls of the rascals who gumshoe the members to thwart their will.

Some of the eminently respectables of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association of Milwaukee, as Gen. Falk, Van Scoy and Crossby, have for days been waylaying the Milwaukee Home Rule bill. In the committee on cities the committee on legislative strangulation of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association were, thanks to its chairman, C. E. Estabrook, given special privileges to unload its nonsensical opposition to the Home Rule bill. In the first instance of this kind the Merchants and Manufacturers' committee was headed by Judge Carpenter and Atty. Geo. P. Miller of the Miller, Mack & Fairchild law firm. At that hearing the Home Rule wreckers had the floor to themselves, and unloaded all their fears and foolish opposition to home rule and democracy. At this meeting Injunction Thos. Neacy also took a hand, stating that if the people got the initiative and referendum they would be making faces at the authorities and vested rights, and these few words of Tom's tell the whole story. A few days after that late evening session the com-

mittee members again were called upon by Assemblyman Ramsey to grant a hearing to Judge Carpenter and, of course, as "a matter of courtesy," supported by Chairman Estabrook. But to the dismay of the judge and the goody-goody members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, they were not to have the floor alone, for the friends of home rule were there loaded for bear, and unmercifully flayed the shady crowd of the M. and M. In fact, the judge for whom the meeting had been called was so weak that he refused to open the discussion, and only spoke in an attempt to defend himself against the scathing dressing down of the M. and M. makeup and his own ignorance by Mr. S. Y. Gillan, of the civic societies. If the bill is finally defeated, it is largely due to the work of Tom Ramsey and C. E. Estabrook, for although the latter does not appear openly against the bill, he is secretly opposed to it. He so stated in one of the committee's executive sessions. He has played into the hands of the M. and M. by giving it hearings and prolonging

Frank gets into everything these days. A professor at the St. Francis college, Brooklyn, has been sent to prison for a year, for supplying falsified standings for the graduates.

Chicago is now considering the creation of neighborhood wading pools—on vacant lots—for the benefit of the children. The idea is entirely praiseworthy. Instead of asking the children to go to the wading pools (in the parks) the wading pools will be brought to the children. The expense will not be great, and the benefits to health will be inestimable. One of the features of the Kneipp and other nature cure systems, is the process of what is called "hardening." The patient is required to walk through wet grass or on wet sand, barefoot, in order to tone up the nerves and harden the system generally. So that wading pools will not only keep the children cool in hot days, and aid them in resisting immediate maladies, but actually help them to store up health against the adult years to follow.

Gains in Denmark!

[From our European Correspondent.]

Copenhagen, Denmark, May 28, 1909: The election is just over. The Socialists lost four and gained four seats in the lower house, so that their number (24) remains the same. They gained about 16,000 votes and are now the strongest political party in Denmark. In order to understand the issue in this last campaign it is necessary to look at the map. Denmark, with its 2,500,000 inhabitants, lies so that in case of a war between Germany and England, either the one or the other country would take it. And the issue in the last campaign was: "Shall Denmark so fortify and arm itself that it could, in case of a war between England and Germany, successfully defend itself and its neutrality?" Naturally the wealthy or capitalistic class which centers in Copenhagen wants Copenhagen just in a position to be able to successfully defend itself. But the people outside of Copenhagen who are scattered about on the various islands in the North Sea and the Baltic, do not care to give money for the defense of Copenhagen, as this does not bring them any benefit. So we have the explanation of the fact that the Socialists lost four seats or districts in Copenhagen, but gained four in the provinces. The conservatives want to fortify the country and the Socialists say: "What is the use? We are too small a nation to successfully resist any large power if it wants to gobble us up, and why should we spend money on forts, arms and armies, etc., when we stand no chance at all to resist should war come?" So they made the issue that Denmark should dismantle its forts, disband its army and navy, only have a police of the frontier. They also say that with Copenhagen turned into a strong fortress it would be a prize worth acquiring on the part of Germany or England. But as an open port without fortifications it would have in case of a war, no military importance and would therefore fare better than if fortified.

A special session of the parliament is to be called, and it will be interesting to watch the debates on this issue.

The fact that military writers and high officials in Germany openly advocate the taking of Denmark in the case of a war between Germany and England is a strong proof how little capitalistic governments care for the rights of others.

Mephistopheles.

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

A newspaper tells us that a Chicago society woman personally superintended the planting of her own garden. Wonderful!

Two thousand policemen of New York, led by Inspector Schmittberger, attended divine services last Sunday in a body at St. Patrick's cathedral. Schmittberger was the officer who testified some years ago to having regularly exported hush money out of the prostitutes on his beat.

There is no doubt but that Russia is becoming more capitalistic right along. Capitalism does not like holidays—only a few to keep the workers patriotically serve it all it willingly concedes. Now the council of the Russian empire has taken another slap at holidays and reduced the number in Russia from forty to eleven.

Twenty-five years ago it cost each man, woman and child \$600 to run the government. Now, according to a government report, it costs each individual \$11.56. The worst fact regarding the increase is that the benefits have not gone to the men, women and children composing the nation, but principally to capitalistic grafters.

The Chicago Socialists cast over 9,000 votes for their political ticket last Monday. A new lot of anti-labor judges were elected. And yet if labor had its eyes open to its own danger and had really voted in its own interests, every one of the old party candidates would have been snowed under so badly that all the snow shovels in the state of Illinois wouldn't serve to uncover them. The men who were elected judges in Chicago Monday, and who certainly do not represent the people who toil, simply got in by luck—they got in because the working people thoughtlessly permitted it.

The other evening an old man sat opposite us on the street car, on his way home from work, and he looked "all in." It is simply barbarous that part of the toil of society should fall upon men after they have reached the time when nature would have them cease from extreme muscular activity.

Society should feel its obligation toward such people and provide them as a matter of course with an honorable leisure in old age.

But the capitalist class is in control, and the money goes out for "more important" obligations. In England, for instance, where there is the most persistent agitation for old-age pensions, thirty-five million pounds is spent each year on the navy (which capitalism needs in its business) and almost as much more on its army, and only a little over eight thousand pounds to the support of the aged.

Roll the men in the navy into one and you have a giant jackey, compared to which the sum of those getting old-age relief would make a figure not much larger than a grasshopper. To the capitalist view this is as it should be. But to the humane view it should be at least reversed and honorable old age

should have the largest call for maintenance upon the nation.

J. W. VanCleave, of the Buck's Stove and Range company, that the American Federation of Labor put under the ban because of its treatment of its men, claimed in his farewell letter as president of the National Manufacturers' association that he had never given organized labor provocation for attacks upon him. But here is one out of several very incriminating sentences in letters he wrote a national detective agency which makes a specialty of breaking up unions: "I am particularly anxious to have the Iron Molders' Union commit an overt act that will cancel and wipe out of existence all the trade agreements now in existence between the employers' association and the Iron Molders' union."

When the big capitalists want to go back on their agreements with labor they go to some disreputable detective agency and have detectives put in the unions to gradually lead the members into ill-advised action. Oh, yes, these capitalists are an honorable lot!

Last Tuesday was the 100th anniversary of the death of the most remarkable patriot of revolutionary days, Thomas Paine. While old time religious bigotry almost succeeded in stamping his name from the popular literature of American history, it is gradually being restored there and will in time receive its full recognition. Paine was undeniably the most democratic thinker of the birth days of this republic.

People still guess at the mystery over the authorship of the Declaration of Independence. That it was worked up by the committee from a draft by Paine is the conviction of many students of American history. Jefferson wrote it out and may have rephrased it, but all the way through it is the style of Paine and not of Jefferson, and Paine's particular ideas and expressions run through it all.

The slight reference to tax matters in it are in accord with Paine's oft expressed sentiments in which he sought to put the demand of the colonists on the high ground of liberty and independence, and to pass over the trivial and mercenary taxation question. Paine's particular friends were Jefferson and Franklin, who were two of the committee, and that they worked from a draft by Paine, who had led the agitation for independence as against compromise is likely. That Paine never claimed the authorship was like him. There was no self-vanting in his writings, and even his "Common Sense" was sent out anonymously, and he frequently hid his authorship behind various pen names. A century ago a newspaper at Newark, N. J., threatened to divulge the name of the true author of the Declaration, hinting at the time that it was Paine, so that the mystery was a live one even in those days.

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

An Opportunity for Party Work

The HERALD'S building project moves along splendidly and the most gratifying interest is being shown by the comrades the country over. Milwaukee, as a part of the party movement, has said little and kept on sawing wood, with a fine record of results accomplished and of keeping the faith second to none in the whole international movement. It has made few and very modest demands on the comrades at large, in spite of the great returns it has been able to show for all help given.

Socialists are always looking for ways to contribute toward the cause so as to have their aid produce the greatest effect. They have never helped the Milwaukee movement and been disappointed. Other localities have made heavy demands upon the movement at large, and often entirely out of proportion to the chance for accomplishment or for results afterward shown.

Milwaukee is building solidly and deserves your co-operation beyond final action into the closing hours of the legislature. The most important functions of the M. and M. association is to wreck unions, continue its business graft, and to kill legislation for the people. All of this is looked after by the arch-grafters of the association. The decent members are merely a cloak of decency for the rotten crowd.

There are 281 lobbyists registered at the legislature this year, and as many more have lobbied without registering. Of this coterie is the M. and M. handful.

the shadow of a question. For Milwaukee uses the tactics of the international movement, and they bring results. So we appeal to all true Socialists to help us sustain our great work.

Every third voter in Milwaukee votes Social-Democratic.

But we can do much better than this with half an opportunity. Between us and the people are the daily newspapers, owned by capitalist and hostile interests. Even in spite of this we elected the alderman-at-large in the last election as well as other candidates voted for at large throughout the city. The facts ought to appeal to you.

Our quarters are becoming cramped. This does not mean that we occupy small quarters, not at all. We occupy a large store building, have had a large addition put on in the rear for our printing, have established a bindery, have a basement press room beside the battery of job presses on the floor above, and have rented a flat apartment on the second floor of the building adjoining for our editorial and organizing departments. Yet, we have not room for the work in hand, and to meet the opportunities.

The labor unions, which are more Socialistic in Milwaukee than anywhere else, are interested in the project and will without doubt make the new building their headquarters.

The new building will make possible a daily paper—not a daily that will have to look for sustenance to the entire country, but a home-sup-

(Continued on page 4.)

Switzerland Today

A Country of Democracy on the Way

The Voice of the People

[From our European Correspondent] SWITZERLAND—often called the playground of Europe—what a host of thoughts and ideas crowd on the mind of the Socialist who knows this oldest of modern republics, and as I have just returned from a three weeks' trip through the whole of it, perhaps my home comrades will be interested to know of the impressions I have received while there.

First, I want to point out how cheaply one can travel there, in spite of the fact that, owing to the topography of the country, no railroads have cost more to build than those of Switzerland.

I took a third-class general abatement, that is, a season ticket,

And last but not least, the roads are, they are run to suit the people and not the stockholders, and in spite of the low prices they pay a handsome profit.

Now all of the larger lines (some of the mountain roads excepted) belong to the government, and on the 1st of May the last large line passed into the hands of the federal government, the St. Gothard road. (I have enclosed map showing the roads on which the season ticket is good.)

Accidents are almost unknown, and the train men work short hours and are fairly well paid.

Now, you conceived American, wake up. Look at what such a little country has done in the way of railroads.

As one travels over the passes,

which gave me the right to travel on all trains having third class cars, all the time, and in any direction, on all trains running on the government roads, for the period of thirty days. And the cost? you will ask—Sixty francs (\$12). Most trains have third class. Only the trains de luxe haven't, and these cut no figure, as they are few.

Now just stop and think what that means. For thirty days you are permitted to ride on all trains, anywhere and at any time, north and south, east and west, just as your fancy chooses, for not quite 50c a day!

And what a feeling of freedom it gives one to be able to ride in that style, just show your season ticket with your photograph on it, and you pass along; don't have to bother to buy tickets; can ride whenever you want to.

Now what do you think of that?

all belong to the government, that along the valleys, one is impressed by the mighty results that the hand of labor has achieved everywhere in Switzerland. There is not a square meter of available soil that is not under cultivation and where cultivation is impossible and grass will grow this is food for goats and cattle. Everywhere on the mountain sides, way up, are the chalets where in summer the cowherd goes with his cows, sending down to the valley or nearest market place his milk, butter and cheese. Where the cows can't go there goes the goatherd, and it is amusing to see him in the morning, sometimes at daybreak (always a boy of 14 or 15 years), go through the streets of the village, and at each gate a bearded goat waiting for him, that, as he passes along, follows in behind. When he returns in the evening, as he passes down the village street, each goat goes into its own gate for the night, to come out again, ready to climb the mountains on the following morn, so long as the grass on the mountain side will last.

Times in Switzerland, as in most all countries, are hard, and the prices have gone up skyhigh. It's

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the same old story everywhere—no work, many people out of work entirely, and the rest working shorter hours on less pay.

In St. Gall, the center of the Swiss lace industry, things have come practically to a standstill. If the new tariff goes through in the United States, the lace industry in St. Gall will be dead. The same may be said of the watch industry in La Chaux de Fonds, St. Croix, Le Locle, Solothurn and other towns. The raising of the duty into the United States will kill many firms. Already many workmen from these industries are emigrating to the United States.

The Tariff Game

But, Mr. Man in the United States, do you for a moment believe you will get cheaper watches in the United States because of the duty? Are not many of the American watches now coming here in Europe? And are they not being sold cheaper here than in the United States?

Now, Mr. Workingman in the United States, where does your benefit come in? In which way are you protected, I want to ask, in regard to the raising of this duty? As I pondered over this matter the thought struck me, that this was perhaps another capitalistic game to bring more watchmakers and factory hands over to the United States in order to lower the standard of living and the wages of the American workmen employed in watch factories.

On the train going from Le Locle to La Chaux de Fonds (the largest city in the world having a village government—it has 40,000 inhabitants, all living from the making of clocks and watches) I met a man who had been more than twenty-five years in one factory. At a machine at which he worked he had lost both pointers (first fingers) on his hands. As he received each time 700 francs from the insurance company, the boss told him he did it on purpose. So, as he was unable to continue at the machine, he was placed in the shipping department, and girls put into his place, because the boss thought they had more clever fingers, and also worked for less wages. That was five years ago, and since that time no less than nine girls had lost the pointers on their right hands. Now, what can any man with common sense think of that? A machine maiming men and women like that, and then throwing them out to the community, for since the man had lost his fingers, just as in the United States, by hook or crook the insurance clause was done away with and none of these girls got a penny, outside of their regular sick benefit, for losing their fingers. The same old story everywhere you go.

Free Food and Books at School

In Zurich I met a man at dinner at the Hotel St. Gothard, and as we gradually got into conversation, I drew him out in regard to the Socialists in Switzerland. But he got mad, oh, didn't he thought! "Why," said he, "there is no telling where this thing will stop; now they get free materials in the public schools, all books and writing materials that they need and those who are underfed also get food. Now what do you think they did last winter? Many poor children who had not the proper shoes and clothing caught cold and got sick, and now there is a new ordinance in Zurich that provides for shoes and clothing! If the teacher finds a child that is insufficiently clad, he writes a note, the case is investigated, and if the parents are found to be too poor to properly clothe the child, it receives shoes and clothing from the city storehouse." Now, isn't that paternalism? some rabid capitalist will ask, but I doubt whether the child cares much about what the capitalists will say, the main thing is that it gets shoes and clothing when it is cold

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Unemployment—The Problem and Remedy

Written for the HERALD by Senator Winfield R. Gaylord

(Continued from last week.)

Here is the answer: The world-market, which buys the products of the world, is made up mainly of the workers of the world. When the world's workers cannot buy, the market place is empty. Enough to feed the others can be found in their kitchens and cellars. It is the millions who make the market.

These millions of workers, in every civilized land alike, get a wage which is not enough to furnish a demand for that which the product of their labor supplies.

The workers do not get wages enough to buy back their product. If the workers got enough in wages to purchase their products, there would be no profits to the capitalist.

In order to make profits the profit makers must take out of the market more than they put into it.

But the world market is like any other receptacle: you cannot forever take out more than you put in. The thing will be empty after a while. When you take from the worker more than you give him, at last he has nothing to give, nothing with which to buy.

THEN COMES THE PANIC.

Doubtless, there are other incidental forces at work in connection with every depression, panic or crisis.

But this one big factor, big as the labor of the world, big as the markets of the world, big as the industry and the commerce of the world, is big enough to account for that which has been a mystery to the wise heads of the money-changers and their sycophantic professors.

This is explanation enough for the worker. It fits his life; it fits his labor; it fits his poverty; it accounts for the full granaries and the small loaf; it explains the bumper cotton crop and the measly print dress his wife has to wear; it explains the full warehouse and the idle man.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

And there can be but one answer to the problem when the reasonable man, be he a worker or a banker, sees the big facts and accepts them.

Rodbertus said: "What, then, should society do? She must step out of this fatal circle, in which she is driven about by prejudices

The Common Good

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

(Continued from last week.)

Take next the subject of agricultural chemistry. Read this: In studying the utilization of vegetable products for obtaining the various animal matters which are used as food, etc., agricultural chemistry enters into a higher and more difficult field. Although many useful practical results have been obtained, this department of our knowledge is extremely incomplete.

Given a thorough knowledge of agricultural chemistry, and there is no doubt that we might produce more food with less labor. So that is another thing worth knowing.

Now I know your absurd modesty, John Smith, and how ready you are to despise your own efforts; and I can almost hear you saying: "What can ignorant men like us do in these difficult sciences?"

But, John, I don't flatter you, as you know, but you have brains, and good brains, if you only had the chance to use them. Sometimes a few of you do get a chance to use them. There was William Smith, the great geologist, he was a poor farmer's son, and chiefly self-taught; there is Edison, the train boy; there was Sir William Herschel, the great astronomer, he played the oboe in a watering-place band; there were Faraday, the bookbinder, and Benjamin Franklin, the tramp printer, both great scientists; there was James Watt, the mathematical instrument maker; and Arkwright, the barber; and Jacquard, the weaver; and John Hunter, the great anatomist, who was a poor Scotch carpenter; there was Robert Fulton, the silversmith's apprentice.

Those men did some good in science; and why not others? Ah, why not? That is the question. The common people are in an untitled, unwashed and unweeded garden. No one has yet studied or valued the capacities of men. We know that some few of the Edison and Herschel stamp have come out well, and some of us think that when a man has brains he must come out well; but that is a mistake. Only here and there, chiefly by good luck, does one of our clever poor men succeed in being useful, and in developing his force—or part of it.

I will speak from personal experience. I know several men, poor and unknown, who have in them great capacity. I have now in my mind's eye a young man, who might have been a very fine writer. But he is poor, and he has no knowledge of writing, no knowledge of style or grammar, and if he had would find it very difficult to get work.

I once knew a blacksmith, a man of strong character, of great probity, a born orator, a man of intellect. Often I have heard him, as he beat on the red hot iron, beat out also in rough, homely language, most beautiful and forcible thoughts. John, he could not read nor write. He was of middle age, he had a large family, he did not suspect that he was clever.

Take my own case. I became a writer by accident—by a series of accidents—and not that until I was thirty-four. And I have done fairly well, and have been very lucky. But I am sure I should have done better at a quite different kind of work. And I am sure that if my mother had not taught me to read and encouraged me to love literature, I should never have been a writer at all.

But suppose my mother had died when my father died, or suppose she had been an ignorant woman, or a careless one. Where would yours truly have gone to? He would probably be now in the grave, or in a prison. Yet he would have taken with him to the churchyard or the treadmill the same mind that is now struggling with this task—a task too great for it—the task of persuading John Smith to do his duty as a husband, as a father, as a citizen.

So consider, what chance have the poor? Education is so dear. The sciences and the arts are locked up, and the privileged classes hold the key; and down in the slums and the stockyards the wretched mothers feed our young Jeffersons and Emersons on gin, and send them out ignorant and helpless to face the winter wind and the vice and disease of the streets.

It makes me angry when I think of it, but I must be calm and practical, because you, John Smith, are such a shrewd, hard-headed man—God help you.

John, John Smith of Wagetown, remember what noble men and women have come from the ranks of the common people.

Now, at present the working people of this country live under conditions altogether monstrous. Their labor is much too heavy, their pleasures are too few, and in their close streets and crowded houses decency and health and cleanliness are well-nigh impossible.

It is not only the wrong of this that I resent, it is the waste. Look through the slums, John, and see what childhood, womanhood and manhood have there become. Think what waste of beauty, of virtue, of strength, and of all the power and goodness that go to make a nation great is being consummated there by ignorance and by injustice.

For, depend upon it, every one of our brothers or sisters ruined or slain by poverty or vice, is a loss to the nation of so much bone and sinew, of so much courage and skill, of so much glory and delight.

Cast your eyes, then, my practical friend, over the statistics, and imagine if you can how many gentle nurses, good mothers, sweet singers, brave protectors, and clever artists, inventors, and thinkers are swallowed up every year in that ocean of crime and sorrow, which is known to the official mind as "The high death rate of the wage-earning classes."

Alas, John, the pity of it.

Well, I want to stop that waste, my practical friend. I want to give those cowered flowers light and air, and clear their roots of weeds.

And in my kind of country there will be great colleges for the study of science, and the training of the people, so that the whole force of the national mind may be brought to bear upon those important questions of agriculture, of manufactures, and of health, which are now but too understood, because it is the rich and not the clever who consider them, and because they only work selfishly and secretly, in opposition instead of in mutual helpfulness.

(Continued next week.)

and can at least go to school properly clad.

"Yes," continued the man, "there is no telling where this will end. It looks to me now, that as things go the class possessing the

(Continued to page 4.)

alone, and replace the 'natural' laws, insofar as they are harmful, by rational ones! For this she needs but clear vision and moral strength! It is the part of political economists to sharpen the first. Should the last be lacking for a free resolve, history will indeed have to swing the lash of revolution over her again.

Brave, ringing words are these! But alas, some of the political economists are hedging, abdicating from the throne of intellectual power, and gaining the scant comfort of a professor's chair while they sacrifice their own honesty of mind and accuracy of thought along with the great service which they might do to that society which has made them what they are.

If it is the necessity of profits which creates the crisis, the panic, and the industrial depression, there is clearly only one thing to be done. Change the system which requires and compels profits, for one which can operate on a basis of equal and honest exchange.

The Minority Report of the British Commission on the condition of the Poor is hopeful in this connection, because it brings forcibly to the attention of the public the character and extent of the problem of unemployment. John Martin gives a most interesting summary of this report in *The Survey* for April 17, 1909. The proposed remedies seem to be:

1. A national system of labor bureaus.
2. Shorten the hours of labor for boys and girls, and compel education in the time thus saved to them.
3. Reduce the hours of labor on the railways and other public utilities where the fluctuations of labor are not so great.
4. Establish a ten years' program of great public works, so as to absorb the unemployed.
5. Provide maintenance and training for the unemployed to keep up physical condition and morale.
6. Establish a detention colony for the morbid and chronically incapable.

All of these would probably help. But none of them, excepting the public works could be anything but temporary, not to say temporaryizing. None of them would actually do away with the root cause, by adding more to the purchasing power of the market in proportion to the amount produced, unless it were the public works. And the labor bureaus would only serve, as John Martin says, to secure "continuous employment for those who are most efficient in the various branches," and would thus accentuate the present difficulties.

The city of Ghent pays to members of trades unions, who are unemployed, an amount equal to that which the unions themselves pay in unemployed benefits.

A recent number of the Nineteenth Century Magazine contains an article describing a proposed unemployed insurance which is being considered in Switzerland.

Trades unions have long recognized the existence and the imperative quality of the problem in their unemployed benefits.

But it must be acknowledged that none of these actually solve the problem.

There is but one solution which goes to the root of the matter.

THE TRUE SOLUTION.

Socialism proposes to do away with the industrial and commercial system which PRODUCES the unemployment problem.

Socialism proposes that there shall be:

1. Social ownership of social utilities.
2. An industrial democracy for the proper democratic administration of these social utilities.
3. Production for USE, not production for profit.
4. The progressive reduction of hours of labor as the productiveness of machinery increases, and the progressive increase of the individual income from the processes of social production.

Under such a system there could be no unemployed. But there would be an increase of leisure, of culture and of individual liberty to pursue happiness.

In view of the gravity of the present situation in this country, in which Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. reported on May 1, 1909, that there were 2,000,000 men out of work, and Secretary Frelson of the Milwaukee Associated Charities reported that there were 15,000 unemployed in the city of Milwaukee alone in the month of March, the writer of this pamphlet introduced into the Wisconsin State Senate the following resolution:

Joint Resolution No. 9, S., relating to the unemployed:

Whereas, The people of the United States are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns which periodically paralyze the life of this and other nations; and

Whereas, In the nature of the industrial and commercial system now prevailing this unemployment of useful workers tends to become increasingly chronic, producing inevitably among the workers that habit of idleness and loss of self-respect which is found in the slum dweller and the tramp; and

Whereas, The nation is now suffering under the burden of an increase in crime, the like of which is known in no other civilized land, due, in this land and time as in others recorded in history, to the failure to provide a proper and legitimate field for the activity of its people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the senate of the state of Wisconsin, the assembly concurring, do hereby instruct the elected members of the national house of representatives and of the United States senate, to introduce and to forward by all proper means within their power, such measures as shall be calculated to bring about:

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers, by the building of schools, by reforesting cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid lands, by the building of canals, and by the extension of all other useful public works; all persons employed on such works to be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work-day and at the prevailing union wages.
2. The loan by the government of money to states and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works.
3. Immediate contribution by the government to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, as is done in other civilized countries.
4. The establishment of a government policy which shall promote such other measures within its power as will tend to lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the impotence or negligence and misuse of the irresponsible owners of the sources and means of national wealth.

This resolution proved a little strong for the Committee on Manufactures and Labor, to which it was referred, and so the author prepared a much milder one, which he offered on the floor of the senate.

However, the Republican party was blind to the existence of the fact of unemployment. The chairman of the committee was "afraid they would recognize Socialism." Another senator talked about the "babbling brooks and the open fields calling to the workers to come and till the soil."

The Democratic members of the senate were no better informed—or else no better disposed toward the working class.

And so in Wisconsin, which is probably the most progressive state in the union in such matters, the Republican and Democratic parties refused to even recognize the existence of such a thing as the unemployment problem. And the report of the labor bureau of Wisconsin furnishes absolute proof, from figures given by employers, that there is such a problem within the state.

It is to be hoped that workmen and workwomen will hereafter know what party to trust with their suffrages, when the dominant parties show such scant knowledge and care for the life and labor of the working class.

(THE END.)

JUST OFF THE PRESS!

The Saloon and the Home

What difference would it make in the saloon and drink question if every family in America had a decent HOME to live in? Would prohibition be an issue (if indeed it is) if there were no such thing as poverty? Get wise. Read

"County Option"

(Where Labor Stands at Present On the Liquor Question)—by Senator Winfield R. Gaylord.

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We are permitted to print the following from a letter written State Secretary Frederick Brockhausen, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, by his son, John Brockhausen, now a resident of Dallas, Tex. It gives some first-hand ideas of the beauties of the capitalistic, undemocratic system of government by commission:

"This system has been in force for two years now, and the benefit received by the working-class as a result of the change has been exactly nil. From the men elected on the commission, we can't even secure a hearing. This attitude has been one of contempt for the working-man. So I would say that so far as securing anything from the men elected we stood a better chance with the old system. They were more directly answerable to the people. But perhaps the people will realize the power placed in their hands by the initiative and referendum and recall in time."

"Three years ago a charter convention was called to draft a charter to be presented to the legislature. The Socialists got busy and elected G. G. Edwards to represent us in the convention. Most of the other members were business men. They formed a charter which gave the commission power to grant franchises and do a number of other things equally dangerous. This charter did not contain the recall, initiative or referendum, either. The men who formed it agreed that the city should be run like a corporation, that is, by a board of directors who should have complete control of all our affairs. Edwards aroused the people to the danger threatening our liberties should such a charter be presented to the legislature, and he, with a number of more broad-minded citizens, succeeded in shaping the charter as it is today. The big business men held a rump convention, drafted a charter that would make the blood of a Socialist boil, and sent a delegation to Austin with it. After a hard fight there the present charter was granted us."

Now the business interests (which are sacred in Dallas) saw the danger threatening them in this new charter if a radical set of commissioners should be elected. They also lost considerable sleep over the initiative and referendum clauses, which was unnecessary, since the people have never shown an inclination to use them."

"But our poor city was now to have 'business administration' and

Socialist Aldermen Gain Their Point
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN—Henry Kraus, Ninth ward; William Koch, Tenth ward; Edmund T. Melms, Eleventh ward; Max Gross, Twelfth ward; Louis A. Arnold, Seventeenth ward; Jacob Rummel, Nineteenth ward; August Stroehlein, Twentieth ward; Charles L. Welzel, Twenty-first ward; John Hassmann, Twenty-second ward.

Milwaukee: The Social-Democratic aldermen were successful Monday in their fight over the location of the new south side public natatorium. At the last local election the referendum of the people resulted in favor of another natatorium for the south side. Ald. Strachota (administration Democrat), Eighth ward, seemed to imagine that the proposed bath belonged to him and sought to have it located in his own vicinity as spoils for his ward. The Socialists took an opposite view. Ald. Arnold brought in a minority report proposing that a more extensive territory be considered, thus including localities where cheaper and better land could be had and bring the natatorium nearer to the great workingmen population, where it is badly needed. The matter had been pending for several meetings, but on being put to a vote the arguments and facts of Ald. Melms and Arnold won out and the minority report was adopted by a vote of 21 to 13.

Quite a sensational debate was precipitated by an ordinance to grant the H. W. Johns-Manville company a special privilege to build a connecting structure over the alley between the two new buildings being erected by the company in the Fourth ward. In spite of a good deal of lobbying for the measure under the lead of Atty. Witte, of

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"A Dirty Little Atheist"—By Robert Hunter
(Written for the HERALD.)
N SUCH words Theodore Roosevelt refers to one of the fathers of the republic, and a signer of our Declaration of Independence.

A hundred years ago last Saturday Thomas Paine died in New York city.

His last days were tortured by illness and poverty.

He gave his life to the cause of republicanism, and the states of New York and Pennsylvania, as well as congress, gave him from time to time small pensions.

He was born in England, the son of a Quaker. At thirteen years of age he left school to enter his father's trade, that of a shipstap maker.

In 1774 he was discovered by Benjamin Franklin and introduced to America through him.

He became the editor of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, entering warmly into the republican spirit prevailing at that time.

He helped to form the first American Anti-Slavery society, and to draft the Pennsylvania Act of 1780, abolishing slavery.

In 1776 he published his famous pamphlet, "Common Sense," arguing that the American colonies should declare their independence of the mother country.

The pamphlet had a powerful effect upon the spirit of the time, and was circulated to the number of 120,000.

He served the government in a variety of ways, among others as envoy to France to raise money to support the American government.

By 1787 his name was known wherever the spirit of liberty was at work, and in both France and England he was received by the radicals as one of the great men of that age.

He was soon outlawed in England because of his attack upon the English constitution in the second part of the "Rights of Man," a book written in reply to Burke's "Reflections upon the Revolution in France."

Fleeing across the Channel, he was received with enthusiasm, and the French National Assembly gave him the title of "Citizen," along with Washington, Hamilton and Madison.

In honor of his services to the cause of republicanism he was elected a deputy to the French convention, where he sat at the time the abolition of monarchy was under consideration.

"I endangered my own life," Paine says, "by opposing in the convention the execution of the king, and by laboring to show them that they were trying THE MONARCHY AND NOT THE MAN, and that the crimes imputed to him were the crimes of the monarchical system."

The French were in no mood for such humanity, and they ejected Paine from the convention, and later committed him to prison.

At the same time the people of France, incensed by the outrages of the clergy, decided to abolish God, and it was so decreed in the convention.

Paine then wrote in prison the "Age of Reason."

Had Mr. Roosevelt read this book he would have seen that Paine declares his belief in God, but he holds up to ridicule the methods of the church in its use of miracles, superstition and prophecy.

He was attacked by the atheists on one side, by the clergy on the other.

By a change in government he was restored to his seat in the convention, but several years later returned to America.

In remembrance of his services to the American republic he was received here with affection, except by those ignorant bigots who, like Mr. Roosevelt, judged him without a reading.

From this time onward he suffered poverty. Ill health overtook him, and he died in Grove street, New York, neglected and forgotten.

Such a one was this "dirty little atheist."

Samuel Adams, the pre-eminent leader of the Revolution in Massachusetts, wrote on November 30, 1802:

"Your 'Common Sense' and 'The Crisis' unquestionably awakened the public mind and led the people loudly to call for a declaration of our national independence. I therefore esteem you as a warm friend to the liberty and lasting welfare of the human race."

Such was the contribution of Thomas Paine to human freedom.

In the matter of religion he himself says: "I believe in one God, and no more; and I hope for happiness beyond this life. I believe in the equality of man, and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow creatures happy."

Such was the religion of this "dirty little atheist."

Conn.

A Geologic Graft
(National Socialist Press Bureau.)
Washington, D. C., June 10.—What a gigantic graft there is in acquiring the mineral resources of the United States and holding them under corporate title against the demands of this and successive generations may be gathered from some statistics just compiled by the United States geological survey. The survey is patting itself upon the back and calling for bouquets from the American peanut gallery, because it has succeeded in raising the basis valuation of coal lands from their former low level to the munificent valuation of from one-quarter of a cent a ton to three cents a ton, depending upon the value of the grade of the coal.

It is pointed out, for instance, that in one township alone, near Rock Springs, Wyo., the coal lands in that area have been increased in its valuation from \$460,000 to \$2,800,000.

This sounds very pretty until we know that even the higher figure was secured by estimating the value of the coal at one cent a ton. In another bulletin, issued by the geological survey, it develops that Wyoming coal sold at the mine last year for the average price of \$1.75 a ton. That is, the government proposes to sell lands at a price based on the value of the coal at one cent a ton when the coal will sell for \$1.75 at the mine.

Extent of National Graft.
There is estimated to be eighty million acres of coal lands in the United States; \$83.50 an acre is a

very high estimate of the price at which the government is disposing of its available coal land. At this rate, if all the coal land in the United States were to be sold tomorrow at the rate at which the government is disposing of coal lands in the west, they would bring \$6,000,000,000. As the geological survey seems to maintain a rather uniform rate of valuation of coal lands in all parts of the United States, it is fair to apply the ratio of the difference between the geological survey's valuation of coal in Wyoming to the market price of that coal to the rest of the coal lands of the United States. At this rate these coal lands should bring \$790,058,820,000 instead of \$6,000,000,000. The difference between these two immense sums represents very roughly the suggestion of the profit that will accrue to the capitalists of the United States who gradually acquire the coal lands of our country for the purpose of exploitation.

Party News
The state committee of Washington has appropriated \$15 for the Minnesota primary law contest. The state committee of Missouri has appropriated \$5.

The annual state convention of the party of Washington will meet in the city of Everett, Saturday, July 3, in G. A. R. hall.

W. H. Waynick, Seattle, has been elected temporary state secretary of Washington.

haunted, if none could be brought in, under present conditions. And as Switzerland has no seaport whatever, she could get no food if closed in by the enemy. So now the government, in self-protection, in spite of the protests of the grain dealers and millers, is going into the grain business itself, and the handling of grain, that is, the dealing in it, is going to be a government monopoly, just as the dealing in spir-its is now. How is that now, Mr. American? Is that interfering with human rights when the government takes to providing of foodstuffs for its people in hand, after it has been proven that private people are not able to do it properly? The government proposes to have on hand a year's supply continually, against the supply of thirty day, as it is now.

Don't you think this is an improvement, aside from the fact that all middlemen will be cut out, and the people get foodstuffs at cost price? And last but not least, free from all adulterations?

Somewhat or another, one is forced to believe that these people here in Europe have more heart than in the United States. Or, are they more intelligent—smarter?

When I used to travel in Wisconsin I occasionally came to a little town named New Glarus. How many of the comrades know that this is an offshoot of Glarus in Switzerland? About fifty or sixty years ago there were more people in Glarus (Old Glarus) than could find a comfortable existence there. Now what did the people of this canton do? The capitalist American would have said: Why let them do whatever they can. He shrugs his shoulders and says something like:

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.

Michigan's Disorganizing Organ.
(TO THE EDITOR.)
In the last issue of the Wage Slave (Socialist) weekly, published at Hancock, Mich., its editor reprints the statement which was made by Herman Ross and published by the HERALD, dealing with the condition of the bakers in Milwaukee. In his statement Ross says that in the working conditions of the bakers, "Milwaukee is fifty years behind the times." To that the Wage Slave adds the following:

"This is pretty tough on pure and simple political Socialists. Evidently something else is needed to supplement political action when Milwaukee, the native birth of Socialism, is derided and the hot bed of political action only is fifty years behind the times."

From what is said above one may think that the conditions of the workingmen are better in Hancock, Mich., where the Wage Slave is expounding its "revolutionary" tactics, than they are in Milwaukee, but that is not true. If the working conditions are better in Hancock, they are worse in Milwaukee, men work here all the way from ten to fifteen hours a day, for a mere piece of bread, and the work is so dangerous that there is one man killed and two or three hurt (at the Quincy mine) every week. In Milwaukee the workers have at least some lively unions and a healthy, growing Socialist movement, and are stirring up things to help the bakers, but in Hancock there are but few men organized, and those that are organized are foreigners who can not read the Wage Slave, so it cannot claim the credit. The English speaking workers had a Socialist local here some time ago, but since the Wage Slave began its impractical propaganda the local has died. This is pretty tough on the Wage Slave, but worse of it is that it is a trick. A Washington man from Hancock, Mich.

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The Builders' Column
By Teddy

Is it ripe now? You bet it is. It's ripe to the core and needs plucking. What's ripe, did you say? Oh, yes, came close to forgetting that. Why the time, comrades. The time is ripe now. Did I hear you say what time? Well, well, I certainly am not very explicit in the manner of expressing my thoughts, but for some reason or other, I expected to find you thinking of the same thing that was on my mind.

To come down to the bottom, comrades, the time is just ripe for the getting of subscriptions to the HERALD. Now, were you also thinking of that? I know you don't like to answer because it wouldn't make you feel just right were you to tell the truth. I am not going to push you for that answer, however, but I am going to ask you to help push the HERALD.

We are going to stay at you, comrades, to try and keep the HERALD constantly before you. The winter and the cold days of spring are over, the people are all feeling just fine. You can easily approach them, as you will find them in a good humor. Are you going to chance them or not?

Think what results your work, done now, will bring at the next election. Make that your goal. Put a strong foundation and you need never worry about future results. You all know that a growing child fed right and well taken care of, will become a strong and robust man. This same rule holds good with all things. Help build the pillars with which we can help the Social-Democratic HERALD. Get subscriptions, whether for ten weeks, six months, or a year. Only get them. You know what that means. GET THEM!

"Making Good"
There was nothing to it for Comrade Plinke of Wisconsin. He stayed right at it from the tap of the gong, and before he reached his goal he was ten HERALD subscriptions ahead. That means, comrades, that the rest of you better get a hustle on to keep up with the times.

There is nothing so handy as subscription cards for such comrades as Girdwood of Texas, Myers of Mississippi, Overearth of Indiana, Reese of Alabama, Sherman of Washington (D. C.), Lindenberg of Iowa, and Elmer and Gill of Wisconsin having made good use of their cards in the past.

How are some of you other comrades fixed for sub cards? Do you keep them constantly with you? If you don't, get the habit. It's the best "what gives."

Then, again, we have such comrades as Lyon of Montana, Haver of Illinois, Dotter, Benson, Eustace and Marnecks of Wisconsin; Dibert of Kansas, and Neblich of Oklahoma, who like to send in subscriptions according to the full sheet process. They figure a sheet holds more than a sub card. What is your opinion of this, comrades. Which way seems easier for you?

A two-bagger through the help of the Chicago Daily Socialist helps preparing some good reports for blanks and decide to be one of the next week. In the meantime cast your eyes again over the following:

1909.
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 per 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.....
for the first installment. I agree to pay the balance every three months thereafter as above enumerated. The subscriber is to receive four (4) per cent interest per year from date of payment in full of this subscription to and including December 31, 1910, and payable July 1, 1910, and January 1, 1911.
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 per value of \$25.00 each of the capital stock of the "People's Realty Company," of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, for which find enclosed..... The subscriber is to receive four (4) per cent interest per year from date of payment in full of this subscription to and including December 31, 1910, and payable July 1, 1910, and January 1, 1911.
No. of Shares..... Subscriber.....
Amount..... Address.....

Opportunity for Party Work
(Continued from page 1.)
ported daily newspaper, filling a local daily newspaper field, and with which Milwaukee will go Socialist beyond question.

In Milwaukee we have made the real beginning of the march to the co-operative commonwealth—and we ask you to recognize this fact and make one with us in meeting the brilliant outlook.

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THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Noble 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**



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EIGHTH ANNUAL MONSTER

**BIGGER AND BETTER
THE FINEST EVER!**

State Picnic

TO BE HELD AT

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(Third St., Milwaukee)

Sunday, July 18

**HEAR ADDRESSES BY
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10 Acres of Fun 10

Detailed announcements of amusement program and of ticket selling contest will soon be made.

Double Concerts Afternoon and Evening

Admission to Park 10c Children Under 12, 5c If With Parents, Free To Ball 25c

\$100 Prize Ticket Selling Contest—Get Busy Now

What We Want

Better municipal government is necessary in any plan to abate the curse of the city, but while struggling for better government, as every citizen is bound to do, let every wage earner remember that the union has always been on the right side of every big human question and is sure to be right in the struggle against the curse of the city.

We want better tenements and lower rents—better wages and better factories.

We want to stop gambling and robbery and thus reduce the idle class who are riding on our backs. We want to stop malpractice both in medicine and law to the end that those who cannot support themselves honestly in their profession shall be compelled to enter some productive employment and cease to be parasites upon the body of labor.

We want women, in department stores and elsewhere, paid sufficient wages to support themselves with self-respect.

And after we have obtained all of these there will be still other things we shall want.

Meanwhile let us work—and fight.—*Shoe Workers' Journal.*

Consumption and the Dusty Trades

"The Mortality From Consumption in Dusty Trades," is the subject of an article by Frederick L. Hoffman in Bulletin No. 79 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The writer discusses the processes and working conditions in occupations where, because of dust, the employment is injurious to health and leads to the development of consumption in particular. Much valuable material from official sources and from insurance mortality experience is also presented, showing the excessive mortality in dusty occupations. Forty-two occupations are considered, divided into four groups according as they are subject to exposure to metallic dust, mineral dust, vegetable fibre dust, or animal and mixed fibre dust.

Of the deaths from all causes among males 15 years of age and over in the registration area of the United States, 14.8 per cent were from consumption. According to industrial insurance experience the corresponding proportions were 36.9 per cent for occupations exposed to metallic dust, 28.6 per cent for those exposed to mineral

Organized Labor



Capitalists "outraged" because their profits are being cut by the labor union.

dust, 24.8 per cent for those exposed to vegetable fibre dust, and 32.1 per cent for those exposed to animal and mixed fibre dust. The occupations showing the highest consumption mortality were grinders, among whom 49.2 per cent of all deaths were from that disease.

In each occupation group the highest consumption mortality was among persons from 25 to 34 years of age, the proportion of deaths from consumption for that age group being 57.2 per cent in occupations exposed to metallic dust, 47.6 per cent in those exposed to mineral dust, 53.9 per cent in those exposed to vegetable fibre dust, and 53.3 per cent in those exposed to animal and mixed fibre dust, as compared with 31.3 per cent for males in the registration area.

In conjunction with the industrial insurance mortality experience, occupational mortality statistics are presented from the reports of the United States Census, British official reports, and the occupation mortality statistics of Rhode Island, which furnish additional evidence of the health-injurious effects of exposure in the occupations considered. These injurious effects are reflected in the comparatively small proportion of persons of advanced years, a higher general death rate, and very high specific death rates from consumption and other respiratory diseases.

It is the opinion of the author that by intelligent methods of ventilation and dust removal the consumption death rate among wage-earners can be reduced from 2.2 per 1,000, the rate based on the number of deaths among gainfully employed persons 10 years of age and over in the registration States in 1900, to 1.5 per 1,000, the average rate for 200 small cities, as shown in the mortality statistics of the United States Census for 1901 to 1905. Such a reduction, the author estimates, would result in

The Danish Picnic

The Danes will try to capture Milwaukee on July 4 and 5. The local lodge of the Danish Brotherhood expects a great gathering at their picnic in Pabst park, July 4. They have sent out invitations to 34 different lodges in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota. According to information already received the former inhabitants of the little kingdom across the Atlantic will be very much in evidence at Pabst park on the Fourth, and they expect to remain here to take in the sights of the city on the fifth. Special steamers from Manistee, Ludington, Muskegon, Grand Haven, Menominee, and Marinette, will set course for Milwaukee, and trains from Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Racine, Kenosha, Chicago, Davenport, Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul will arrive with happy pleasure-seeking Danes in Milwaukee on the morning of the Fourth of July. From one to two thousand visitors will be expected and the local committee is working day and night in order to be equal to the occasion. And the Danish Ladies' society is already preparing all kind of good things to eat, for anyone who will visit them in the dining hall at Pabst park. Invitations will be sent out to all Swedish and Norwegian societies of the city, and all Scandinavians as well as other of our fellow citizens will be cheerfully received by the Danes of Milwaukee on the day when the old flag of Denmark, Dannebrog, will make its formal bow to the Stars and Stripes.

an annual saving of 22,238 human lives and would add 15.4 years of life for every death from consumption avoided by rational conditions of industrial life. Such a gain would represent a total of 342,465 years of additional lifetime, and by just so much the industrial efficiency of the American nation would be increased. Placing the economic value of a year's lifetime at only \$200, the total average economic gain to the nation would be

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UNFAIR—WAS IT?

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

Wage Earners
Wake Up!
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your Ballots for emancipation from wage slavery

\$3,080 for every avoidable death of a wage-earner from consumption, representing the enormous total of \$68,493,000 as the aggregate annual financial value in the probable saving in years of adult human life. With such results clearly within the range of practical attainment, nothing within reason should be left undone as a national, state, and individual or social duty to prevent that needless, but now enormous, loss of human life from consumption due to the unfavorable conditions in American industry.

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Socialist Literature for Sale

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ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR RISK
NEW TEETH—the best and most modern in the world. \$8.00 UP. Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded. Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. \$5.00 UP. FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY

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WINES AND LIQUORS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES

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Fresh and Salt Meats

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SEND ME YOUR ORDERS FOR
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and let the Social-Democratic Party benefit by getting the profit thereon. "Every little bit helps"—remember that.
PHONE GRAND 2284
246 SIXTH STREET
H. W. DISTORIUS

Look at Lauer's Ads in This Paper

Keep the Lawn in Good Trim

Nothing improves the appearance of the home more

The Lavies Store can fit you up with the proper tools needed to take care of the lawn. We offer a few specials for Saturday and entire next week



Banner Lawn Mower, \$3.50 value, this sale **\$2.87**

Crescent Lawn Mower, \$3.00 value, this sale **\$2.35**

Cutwell Lawn Mower, \$4.00 value, this sale **\$3.37**

Other makes from **\$2.50 to \$10.00**

Grass Shears, 12c Lawn Mower Oil, extra large bottle, value 15c, sale 9c Garden Hose, 6c

If you want to save money don't miss this sale

P. J. Lavies & Co.

Open Evenings 3d and National Aves. The Old Hardware Corner

Public School Field Day Was Great!



Courtesy Free Press

Scenes at the track.

The citizens of Milwaukee are just waking up to the fact that the recently established annual public school field day is a big thing. The multitude is turning out and this year's crowd was large and enthusiastic.

Too much cannot be said in praise of this year's field day, which took place last Saturday. Twenty thousand children and adults were present, and crowded the State Fair grounds from early in the

forenoon until nearly dusk. At the grove at the southwestern part of the grounds each school had established headquarters, indicated by a sign placed upon some large tree. The teachers and principals were in attendance, and with their broods around them participated in what was practically an all-day basket picnic.

The big grand stand at the race track was also full of humanity, both young and old, and the scene

there was one never to be forgotten. The events in front of the grand stand were closely watched, and cheers, such as only children can give, rent the air as from time to time the winners were announced.

One of the prettiest sights, next to the big attraction, the mass drill, was the girls' relay race. The contestants represented the three high schools. The girls were dressed in dark blue bloomers and looked as lithe and graceful as deer as they ran back and forth, free-limbed and unfettered. The victory went to the north side team. The relay race between the high school boys was also exciting, and the three teams were never more than thirty feet apart. This also went to the north side team.

Toward the close of the festivities, in the afternoon, came the big event on the program. The field was fairly paved with children, the girls dressed in white and the boys with white shirts. Director Wittich, who took his place in the judges' stand, had the children under splendid control, and at his signal, and in time to the band, the wonderful drill began. No one who has seen such a drill can ever forget it.

A pleasing feature of the field-day was the work done by the ladies of the Women's School Alliance, in taking care of the dining rooms and setting up numerous out-door lunch stands. Four thousand sandwiches, two hundred and fifty gallons of ice cream, etc., were disposed of, and the money realized, although the prices charged were small, will be used to help recoup the penny lunch fund.

press and the public were excluded from the "hearing," and inasmuch as my accuser has made liberal use of the press to disseminate his charges, it seems to me but fair that the public have an opportunity to hear the accused.

The gist of the charges are that I failed to co-operate with the department of health in their efforts to protect the public health, and that I thereby wilfully disregarded the sanitary regulations of the department.

The following points were brought out and established by the evidence at the hearing:

First—That the health department did not send, or cause to be sent, to me, any copy of the Rules of the State Board of Health, as claimed in the charges; but that an extract from the city charter was sent, instead, which law does not confer authority on anyone to exclude a person coming from a home in which a case of contagion exists, from any place, whatsoever.

Second—That the principal of the Sixth District school No. 3 showed his willingness to co-operate with the said department when he asked the department for its ruling in cases of whooping cough.

Third—That the department frustrated co-operation by sending the principal the wrong law, and

then giving him a misleading answer to the question: "What rule covering whooping cough has the local health department made?" by saying: "I'll look it up; I'll let you know in about an hour," which promise was never redeemed by the department.

Fourth—That, therefore, the principal was left under the impression that the portion of the city charter contained in the pamphlet sent him, was what the health department called "Rules of the State Board of Health," and it was under writing said note did the principal send a certain note to Mrs. Mathews, to which the health department takes exception.

Fifth—That at no time prior to writing said note did the principal have competent evidence that a case of whooping cough existed in the Mathews family, inasmuch as Mrs. Mathews herself admitted that no doctor or person competent to diagnose the case was in attendance.

Sixth—Finally, that the said note to Mrs. Mathews must be construed with reference to the law contained in the "pamphlet" sent to me, and not to the "Rule of the State Board of Health," of which I had no knowledge; and that when so construed, the said note is perfectly justifiable, logical, and casts no undue reflections on the health department. However, I am frank to admit, that had the health department sent me the right law, or given me a proper answer to my telephonic inquiry, my note to Mrs. Mathews would have been worded differently.

The committee was in error also when it presumed that I had knowledge of the Rules of the State Board at the time of writing said note. The committee was in error also when it presumed that I had competent evidence of the existence of a case of whooping cough in the Mathews family, certificate or statement was submitted as required by the rules of the school board, as shown by blank No. 27, issued by school board, which reads in part as follows:

"The law requires that children between the ages of 7 and 14 years must attend school regularly during the full school hours, and for the entire period that the school in which they are enrolled is in session. All children between 14 and 16 years of age must also be in school in the same manner unless regularly employed."

"The penalty for violating this law is a fine from \$5.00 to \$50.00. In cases of sickness, a doctor's certificate is necessary to excuse a child from school attendance."

John Ulrich.

Milwaukee, June 9.

AT THE THEATERS

DAVIDSON.

At the Davidson theater next week, "A Message From Mars," Richard Ganthony's great play, will be the offering of the Sherman Brown Stock company, being given



Productive Saving

Savings should not be allowed to become non-productive through hoarding, but should be put out at interest.

This Bank maintains a Savings Department, and money placed on deposit there will be surrounded by all the safeguards of conservative banking and also earn three per cent while being kept in reserve for future need.

The First National Bank of Milwaukee

Savings Department 408 East Water St.



MECHANICS SHOES

Come to either of our stores and examine the well built shoes we are selling at **\$2.50 the Pair**

You'll see the biggest variety and the best values shown in Milwaukee. Every shoe is "Union Made"—and for the simple reason that we sell all our shoes "direct from our factory." We are able to "save you a dollar" on each pair.

Neve 250 Shoe COMPANY

195-197 West Water Street (New Caswell Block.) 208 Grand Avenue (Loan and Trust Bldg.)

its only presentation in stock this summer. It is secured by special arrangements, and should prove one of the most interesting offerings ever made in Milwaukee. By dint of paying a high royalty, Mgr. Brown has secured the exclusive right to the play, which goes on tour in the fall, and its only presentation of the year will be at this time. The play has a wealth of trick scenery and unusual effects.

MAJESTIC.

Carter DeHaven, known as the "pocket edition of Beau Brummel," will be the headliner next week at the Majestic theater, assisted by Leonie Pan and Lillian Rhodes, two pretty and graceful young women, and offers a pleasing singing and dancing number. Other offerings: Emma Janvier, comedienne; S. Miller Kent and his company, in "Marriage in a Motor Car"; Adele Rowland; Bob Adams and Bob Alden, in "Before the Party"; Will Rogers, Oklahoma cowboy, and the kinodrome.

ALHAMBRA.

"East Lynne" will be offered by the Van Dyke and Eaton Stock company next week. This capable company is now well along in the fourth month of its summer season and has had phenomenal success. In this fine old play each member has a congenial role. New illustrated songs by Willard Foster and several special events are promised for the week. Thursday will be souvenir portrait day. Friday will be amateur night.

BECHSTEIN SWIMMING SCHOOL Now Open For the Season

CAMBRIDGE AVE., Near North Ave.

—eleven cents for men's 25c ribbed underwear

That's a specimen item out of our big sale of the Gus Pickhardt bankrupt stock of men's hats and furnishing goods. There are two dozen more equally sensational. The announcement of this sale completely swamped us last Saturday, and the buying has been lively ever since. We got Gus Pickhardt's splendid and well known stock from the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and we are offering it at the West Side and North Side Stores at prices never before recorded for men's high-grade hats and summer furnishings. Look these offerings over and you'll decide to invest some loose change in a summer's supply.

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

Men's 25c Ribbed Underwear **11c** at

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

Men's 35c Balbriggan Underwear **19c** at

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

Heavy Rockford Socks **5c**

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

Pickhardt's regular 25c Hose **11c** at

Pickhardt's Hats Go at These Prices

\$1.00 Crushers **59c** at

\$1.50 Hats **95c** at

\$2.00 and \$2.50 Hats **\$1.45** at

Pickhardt's 25c Bow Ties **10c** at

Pickhardt's 50c Neckwear **25c** at

Pickhardt's 15c Linen Collars **7c** at

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

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

"Yankee" (same as "President") Suspenders and "Police and Firemen's" Suspenders **13c** at

Two Lots of Pickhardt's Fancy Vests

\$1.50 and \$2.00 values **95c** at

\$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Vests **\$1.45** at

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

Fine percales, white and colored, attached and detached collars.

Pickhardt's 60c and 50c Shirts **29c** at

Pickhardt's 75c Shirts **45c** at

Pickhardt's \$1.00 Shirts **69c** at

Pickhardt's \$1.50 Shirts **98c** at

Black and white striped, blue chambray and black sateen Shirts, 50c lines **33c** at

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

The Pickhardt Stock on Sale at These Stores Only: Eleventh and Winnebago Sts. and Third and Lloyd Sts.

Stumpf & Langhoff Co.

Pity the Poor Bakery Workers

Mr. Skiles, of the Skiles Baking company, says our item of last week did his company an injustice. He gives us the following as the scale of wages at his factory, and we promised to print it:

"Wages—\$16 a week down to \$12. Hours, nine to ten, and overtime paid for."

Now to this we must add a few facts of our securing. Twelve dollars is not the lowest paid at the Skiles bakery. While there are heads of families working there—head bakers (so-called "first hands") who get as low as \$12 a week, there are others—"third hands"—who get as low as \$6. The union minimum is \$12. The "second hands" at Skiles get \$11. We are not going to have an improved citizen-ship on such wages, and especially when it costs as much to live as it does today.

It is not especially Mr. Skiles' fault that such wages prevail, it is primarily the fault of the baking trade in this city. But at is. But through unionism it tries to rise out of the mire. The big bakers resist the "encroachments" of the

union and must not expect to appear blameless in the public eye.

Must be Good Citizens on Seven Dollars a Week

We hasten to correct our error! We said last week that the bakers in the Carpenter bread factory got the "magnificent" salary of \$13 and \$14 a week. But we were badly mistaken. They get SEVEN, NINE and TWELVE dollars a week!

Those highly paid citizens, employed by a man who holds a prominent and "honorary" public office, ought to be selected as a prize exhibit for the great Home-Coming parade! And perhaps their benefactor, Michael Carpenter, would consent to proudly march with them.

What does Milwaukee care whether a Patten corners the flour or not when it can get \$7 a week bakers to make it bread for it!

The Bakers have called a strike in the Tretin bakery, 1402 Wright street.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

The newly elected school board members take their seats the first Tuesday evening in July.

"Gen." Falk should be glad that there is one preacher who has the confidence of the working class.

Nor will Milwaukee forget the questionable work of Assemblyman Eastbrook on the home rule question.

When the legislators listened to arguments they voted for the home rule bill. When they listened to something else they voted against it.

"Col." Falk and Judge Paul D. Carpenter, for their dirty work for Beggs and Rose at Madison, have won the sincere curses of their fellow citizens.

The Telephone company has the impudence to ask its subscribers to sign a so-called "golden rule" pledge not to kick to central over rotten service.

By the way, Mr. Honest Old Party Man, do you deny that home rule for Milwaukee was defeated by a combination of Republicans and Democrats and corporations?

Van Scoy, officer of the Harvester trust, lobbied at Madison and helped kill the binder twine bill. Then he got the farmer legislators to kill Home Rule for Milwaukee. Great is corporation influence!

If the legislators really want to stop crooked work in Madison, let them make it an offense equally punishable with bribery for an assemblyman or senator to give his

PABST PARK

(The Only Amusement Resort in the City)

Great Carver Show

Most Sensational Show on Earth
Evenings at 8 o'clock. Matinees Friday, Saturday and Sunday Only. Ladies Admitted to Free on Friday Afternoon
MAYOR'S MILITARY BAND
HIRSCHHORN'S TYROLEAN SINGERS
Dancing, Vocal, Solo and Duo. Evening
Saturday, June 12, 8 o'clock. Confectioners' Picnic
Sunday, June 13, 11 o'clock. Social Picnic
Admission 10c Children under 10 Years Free
Accompanied by Parents

MAJESTIC THEATRE

ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

CARTER DEHAVEN

Bargain Mat. Every Week Day:
EMMA JANVIER 10c
G. MILLER KENT CO. 25c
ADELE ROWLAND 35c
ADAMS & ALDEN
WILL ROGERS
LANCOTON LUCIER & CO.
AMES & CORBETT
THE KINODROME
Night Prices 10-25-35-50-75c

ALHAMBRA

ALL NEXT WEEK

The VAN DYKE-EATON STOCK CO.

IN EAST LYNNE

Illustrated Songs. Special Features
Souvenirs Thursday
MATINEE 10c | NIGHT 10c
Every Day
RESERVED SEATS 50c

DAVIDSON

ALL WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY

...THE...

Sherman Brown

Stock Co.

PRICES—Evenings, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c

IN RICHARD GANTHONY'S GREAT PLAY

A MESSAGE FROM MARS

As Played by Charles Hawtrey for Three Years

Wed., Sat. and Sun. Mats., 15c, 25c, 35c

The Eye Opener

FOR MEN FOR BOYS

A Stirring Summer Sale

AT FALL-IN' PRICES

Men's Suits

These include Fine Worsteds and Cassimeres, in all the latest shades and cuts. Strictly up to date garments that will appeal to the careful dresser and particularly to the tight pocket-book. We particularly call attention to the \$13.50 and \$15.00 regular values, which

Fall-in' Price TO \$9.75

The \$14.75 and the \$18.50 Suits are good values at their regular prices, which range from \$20.00 to \$25.00. Yet, as an eye-opener they

Fall-in' Price TO \$14.75 AND \$18.50

Men's Suits, \$10.00 values, fine worsteds and cassimeres, \$6.25
Men's Suits, \$12.00 values, \$8.75
Men's Suits, \$13.50 and \$15.00 values, \$9.75
Men's Suits, \$16.50 and \$18.00 values, \$12.50
Men's Suits, \$20.00 values, \$14.75
Men's Suits, \$22.00 and \$25.00 values, \$18.50

There isn't a suit that isn't worth its regular price. But we are going to make sure that you find it worth while to come here and get an eye-opener. That's why we quote the above reductions. If you prefer a particular shade, you will find it here, be it grays, browns, smokes, blacks or some fine blue serges.

Here Is an Eye-Opener for Young Men

A merchant, pinched for money, offered us some \$12.00 and \$15.00 suits, ranging in sizes from 32 to 37, at a bargain price. They are not what you would call strictly the latest. But they are certainly cracker-jacks, so far as value is concerned, and they would even now sell in hundreds of stores at \$10.00 and \$12.00. They have full length pants and easily fill the bill in a thousand places, where price talks. That's why we offer these

\$12 and \$15 Suits as an Eye-Opener AT \$3.25

Our Men's Shoe Department

is going to be a Drawing Card tomorrow and all this week. This is your best opportunity to provide for your wants, because we are determined to make this department grow. Here are a few Fall-in' Prices that are eye-openers:

Men's Shoes, \$1.50 and \$2 values, at \$1.00
Men's Shoes, \$2 values, at \$1.39
Men's Shoes, \$2.50 and \$3 values, at \$1.95
Men's Shoes, \$3 and \$3.50 values, at \$2.40
Men's Slippers, \$1.25 and \$1.50 values, at \$1.00
Men's Slippers, 75c values, 50c
Men's Slippers, \$1 values, 85c

It Has Been Cool So Long

That every merchant who has anticipated an early summer trade has been a little disappointed. We have done a good business. But we bought heavier in anticipation of early hot weather, so that we have also on hand a larger stock of summer merchandise than is justified at this time. We could wait until the close of the season and then cut prices. But the average man would want little of summer merchandise when fall weather is near

It's Bound to Be Hot

soon and we are determined to do as big a summer trade as we had anticipated. To accomplish this we are going to

Make This Month of June the Greatest Bargain Month in the History of This Store

Clean stock, purchased from the leading manufacturers and all the odds and ends left by the early traders will be sacrificed to make room for the fall stock which is already on the way. Every man will find that we satisfy his wants. Fifteen years of reliable merchandising has taught us what the people want. That's why

YOU GET BIG VALUES NOW WHILE YOU HAVE A CHANCE TO USE THEM

The Last Straw

May have broken the camel's back, but these

STRAW HATS

will not break your purse. They have just arrived and are new and up to date. We just got them in and we are sure that these prices will get them out quick, too.

\$1.00 Straws at .79c
\$1.50 Straws at \$1.15
\$2.00 Straws at \$1.45
\$2.50 Straws at \$1.85

You Will Open Your Eyes and Your Purses

When You See Our Stylish Men's Hats at Fall-in' Prices

Stiff and soft hats; all the latest shades and styles

\$1.00 Hats at .79c
\$1.50 Hats at \$1.15
\$2.00 Hats at \$1.45
\$2.50 Hats at \$1.85
\$3.00 Hats at \$2.35
New Stetson Hats \$3.00

Nobby Summer Neckwear

at Fall-in' Prices
25c Neckwear priced at 17c
35c value Neckwear 23c
50c value Neckwear 39c
Wash Ties, 25c values, 10c 3 for 25c

Men's Underwear Underpriced

Men's "Porosknit" Underwear, 50c values; colors pink, ecru and blue, at 33c
Men's Balbriggan Underwear, 35c values, 21c
French Balbriggan, 50c values, at 39c
A lot of odds and ends in underwear; regular 50c values, 23c at
Reversible Linene Collars, regular 25c values, at 17c

Men's Fancy Vests

\$1.50 and \$2.00 95c values, at
\$2.50 and \$3.50 values, \$1.65
These are Wash Vests and all At values.

Men's Hose

15c Hose, 10c 3 pair for 25c
25c Hose, 15c 2 pair for 25c
50c Hose, 35c 3 pair for \$1.00

Summer Crush Hats, 75c values, 39c
Children's Tam O'Shanter, 50c values, at 9c
Boys' Caps, the new bulldog and college styles, 50c values, at 29c

OPEN EVENINGS

During This Sale, to Accommodate Our Customers. Extra Help Wanted, to Rest Our Clerks

LACHENMAIER & CO.

Corner Third and State

Here Are Some Eye-Openers in Men's Furnishings

That Will Open Your Purse

They include some shirts which have been purchased at a close out price from a jobber and go to you at a Fall-in' Price, just to open your eyes. There may be some snifter patterns, but there are certainly no better values offered anywhere.

Men's Shirts, regular 50c values, 31c
Men's Negligee Shirts, regular 50c and 75c values, 39c
The celebrated Cluett and Monarch Shirts, \$1.00 and \$1.50 values, 69c
Mottoson Shirts, \$1.50 and \$1.25 values, at 90c
Emery & York Shirts, \$1.50 and \$1.75 values, \$1.15
(These will open your eyes—nifty patterns.)
Men's Shirts, \$2.00 values, \$1.35
Soisett Shirts, collars attached, \$1.25 values, at 95c

Every Boy Will Be His Mother's Joy

if he is dressed in clothes bought here tomorrow or some time this week. We have eye-openers for every mother's son, be he little or big. And they are worth talking about

Boys' Suits at Fall-in' Prices

Boys' Suits, long pants, \$8 and \$9 val., \$4.95
Boys' Suits, long pants, \$10.00 values, \$6.75
Boys' Suits, \$12.00 values, \$8.75

Children's Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits, 100 styles, values \$1.50 to \$6.00, \$1.45

Boys' Knee Pants Suits Knickerbocker Suits

and plain styles, sizes from 8 to 16, 300 suits to select from, \$2.50 and \$3.50 values, \$1.45

\$3 to \$4 values, \$1.95

\$3.50 to \$5 values, \$2.65

4.50, \$5 and \$6 values, \$3.45

These include Stylish Worsteds, Scotch Goods and Cassimeres, and every one is an eye-opener

Russ'n Blouse & Sailor Suits

which we have purchased at a sweeping sacrifice from another merchant, because he couldn't see a way of disposing of them. We knew a way, for they are just as good as some more stylish ones at the

Fall-in' Price of 95c

Children's Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits, 100 styles, values from \$2.00 to \$3.50, 95c

Boys' 50c and 75c Knee Pants a .39c
Boys' School Suits, \$3.00 values, at \$1.45
Boys' School Suits, \$4.50 and \$5.50 values, \$2.65
Boys' School Suits, \$6 and \$5.00 values, at \$3.45

Men's Pants

In Worsteds and Cassimeres. All Up to Date Goods at Fall-in' Prices

Pants, \$1.00 and \$1.50 values, at 95c
Pants, \$2.00 values, \$1.45
Pants, \$2.50 and \$2.75 values, at \$1.95
Pants, \$3.00 values, \$2.45
Pants, \$3.50 values, \$2.65
Pants, \$4.00 values, \$3.15
Pants, \$4.50 values, \$3.65
Pants, \$5.00 values, \$4.05

Who Ever Heard of 25c Garters at 15c? Isn't That an Eye-Opener?

Yet that's what we are offering the well known Boston Garters for. Any man can afford to keep his socks up while prices are down so far.

25c Boston Garters, 15c
25c Paris Garters, 15c

Every Dog Has His Day Bulldog Day Next

Bull-Dog Suspenders, 50c values, at 39c
Balance of our Fancy Suspenders, Imported Fancy Silks, etc., \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 values, at 79c
This makes it worth while to buy Good Suspenders. Regular 25c and 35c Suspenders, union made, 17c

OURS IS NOT A BANKRUPT STOCK

THAT IS AN EYE-OPENER

men will make a better showing in court than he will, notwithstanding his frequent court and jury experiences of the past year or so.

PAEST PARK
With a notable successful opening last week, Paest park bids fair to become the popular amusement

resort of the city this season. The management has provided a line of attractions far superior to anything that has ever been seen here. The

great Carver show excels anything in its line. Dr. Carver carries with the show the worst outlawed bucking horses the western plains af-

ford. May's military band and Hirschhorn's Tyroleans will render musical selections.
There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.