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Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

"Now see what you went and done," Messrs. Federal Courts, for Mr. Gompers at Toronto!

The Ferrer horror will not down. Nor does the apprehension for the safety of freedom of conscience which it raises.

The Astor divorce case has been decided and the papers therein will be guarded from the public. It would be a good thing for the morals of the people if all these putrescent divorces in millionaire-dom could be similarly guarded.

The newspapers that have been printing those crooked Associated Press reports about Socialist losses in the European elections, are now amusingly silent. To square themselves they ought to print the real facts.

The capitalist government is playing a desperate game in the Gompers case. The wise fellows behind the screen may think they are pretty cute, but they are directing unpleasant attention toward the administration - appointed federal courts.

The Rev. Father John Ryan says that many of his brethren are so busy trying to oppose Socialism that they make themselves the spokesmen for capitalism and misrepresent the Socialists. He certainly hits the nail on the head so far as a good many of our critics go.

The daily press seems to consider it remarkable news that the American Federation of Labor convention stands back of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the assault upon them by the capitalistic federal courts. If it did not back them up it would make itself a stench in the nostrils of all true Americans.

One reason for small families, the so-called race suicide, appears to have escaped the wise ones. We refer to the general unhealthfulness of the race, under modern conditions, which makes the survival of children so uncertain as to fill every home with haunting dreads, and a consequent disinclination to incur them.

The Baptists of Illinois, in state convention assembled, have gone on record in favor of shorter hours for labor, for protection from dangerous machinery and disease, the abolition of child labor and for the highest wage that each industry can afford and the most equitable division of the products that can ultimately be devised. That is certainly moving Socialism-ward.

Inventions in capitalist control are great things for—the capitalists. In 1870 it cost 25 cents to send a telegram that now costs 30 cents, while the telegraph employees get 30 per cent lower wages now than they did then. England operates its telegraph system as part of its postal system. Uncle Sam ought to wrest the telegraphs from capitalist hands also.

Gompers and Morrison, being representatives of labor, can be pounced upon by the federal courts for boycotting, but it remains to be seen if Gripe-nuts Post of Battle Creek will get the same medicine now that he has publicly asked manufacturers to withhold their advertising patronage from the *Detroit News* and *Akron Press*. We will bet a big cookie that Post is not molested!

Chicago Italians, following the example of New York, have just held a monster Ferrer protest meeting. A significant incident occurred. An Anarchist, one of the black flag wavers, who have taken advantage of the Ferrer murder

to get before the public, mounted the stage to make a speech. He was politely but firmly made to understand that Anarchists were not wanted.

And now labor men throughout the country are commenting on the significant fact that the affirmation of the contempt decision in the Gompers case, was withheld until too late to affect the elections held last week.

The decision of the court of appeals upholding the original decree of Justice Gould was not announced until a week after President Taft had been carried into office by labor's vote, it is pointed out.

The Australian states have progressed far enough to put in practice the progressive taxation of unimproved land values. It doesn't bring the millennium, but it does bring more equitable taxation, and less of the tax-dodging that is one of the most crying evils of the cities of the United States. While the worst tax-dodgers are the wealthy fellows who have paper and bonds that can be hidden from sight, real estate ownership benefits greatly from all public improvement, and the more valid the public improvement the greater the benefit. Thus, in Glasgow, the inauguration of municipal ownership and the operation of municipal street cars "vastly increased the value of Glasgow land."

The daughter of William Morris, who is now on a visit to this country, was on the ocean when a wireless telegram was received aboard ship telling of the news of the execution of Francisco Ferrer in Spain.

"Spain seems to be in a very bad way," she says. "Conditions there are very difficult to explain. I have a friend who was in Spain during the trouble there. He emphasized emphatically the fact that the people were very much opposed to the war against Morocco, and that this was the cause of the demonstration, against the government."

Such demonstrations usually come from mass impulse. No one man can make such an uprising as guilty Spain would have us believe.

The editor of the *Catholic Citizen* seems to consider as a matter of course that he belongs on the side of the defense in the Ferrer case, conceding, it would appear, that Ferrer really died at the hands of the clerics. Says he:

"The youth who tried to assassinate King Alfonso was a pupil of Ferrer. His bomb missed the king, but killed twenty-three non-combatants, among them several women. This pupil of Ferrer paid the penalty because he was caught in the act; but the sneaking 'philosophic anarchist' who virtually made the bomb escape. Later Ferrer WAS CAUGHT RIGHT; and hence the whole whining cowardly pack of them moan and shed tears."

As the Ferrer schools number over 100 the action of one pupil does not necessarily involve the schools or their late head. And when the *Citizen* says Prof. Ferrer "was caught right," just what does it mean?

May Morris, daughter of the late William Morris, British poet, manufacturer and Socialist, is in America on a lecturing tour. Last week she was the guest of Hull house, Chicago. In an interview in a daily we find this pertinent criticism of modern conditions:

"The head master of the municipal art school at Birmingham is a Socialist. He was a very close friend of my father. One of the objects of this school is to teach the boys intending to go into the various trades to the best kind of work. It seems to be a mistake,

however, UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS GOOD WORK IS NOT WANTED. It is not appreciated. Take the boys who become jewelers, for instance. Their work is so much better than that wanted by jewelers that the boys are unable to find work. Before they can find a place to work they must forget a good deal of the things they have learned."

Socialism would emancipate art as it would practically every other worthy aspiration among the people.

It is reported that Divine Healer Schlatter died of old age recently in a hotel in Nebraska. There is something probably wrong about the report. Schlatter, after his sensational handkerchief blessings in Denver, finally withdrew to the mountains of Mexico for a year's fast and prayer under instructions from the Lord, he claimed. So far as known he never came back, and there was a report that his bleaching bones had been found by hunters a year later. A Scotchman, who first took the name of Schlatter and then of Schroeder, is probably the man who has just died. He went about the country as a divine healer and was not above representing himself as the original Schlatter. We had a personal experience with the man when he was in Milwaukee some nine or ten years ago. Being in daily newspaper employ, we were sent to his hotel to get an interview. And we found this man who claimed to be under divine protection and guidance busy attaching a rope fire escape which he had brought with him, to the legs of his bed, although his room was only on the second story. We felt that

Victor Berger's Address in Berlin

[We give herewith the continuation of the address made in Berlin by Mr. Berger, together with the discussion.]

"Yet more woefully did the American Federation of Labor miscarry when in 1908 it resolved to support the Democratic party in the presidential election, because the Republicans had refused their demands with contempt. Although Gompers did all that was humanly possible for Bryan, the Democratic candidate, and even accused the Social-Democratic candidate for president, Eugene V. Debs, that his special train was paid for by the Republicans — the Democratic candidate for president fell much further behind this time than ever before."

"Since the American working class and labor leaders—so far as they are not Socialists—lack any ideal, it is no wonder that so many of them become CORRUPT and that many leaders use their positions to GET RICH. I will mention only Samuel Park, of New York; 'Skinny' Madden and Patrick Shea, of Chicago, who abused their union offices in order to practice extortion—and also the so-called labor may-

Who Is The Slave!
If you put a chain around the neck of a slave the other end fastens around your own—Emerson.

"The liberty of the press must be liberally, not wantonly, construed," says an advocate of the kind of "good government" that is good only when granted to the people by self-appraised respectability and superiority."—*The Public*.

his faith was of a pretty shaky order.

The latest exploit of Gen. Otis, the "union-busting" belligerent of the malodorous *Los Angeles Times*, has just been given general publicity by *The Survey*.

In 1907 the superintendent of schools in Los Angeles was given the task of preparing a guide book for the National Educational Association convention, and decided against including therein a bitter attack on trade unionism by Union-smasher Otis.

This sent Otis on the war path, and he has been trying to injure the school administration ever since, stopping at no disreputable lengths in his crusade. He charged the superintendent with mismanagement and extravagance and on every count lost out when an investigation was had.

The rapid growth in population in Los Angeles made it hard to house the school children, and there was crying need of more school buildings. Otis fought the bond issue that was to provide money for more and sadly needed schools, but the people voted the bonds, four to one.

Otis thereupon attacked the high

or of San Francisco, Eugene Schmitz.

"Whether Gompers learned anything from his trip to Europe I very much doubt. It is significant that Ralph Easley, the 'macher' of the Civic federation, was in Europe at the same time for the purpose of founding here a similar national association of employers and labor leaders. Moreover, Mr. Gompers' reports in the American papers, in which he carefully refrains from saying that the German trade unionists are Socialists, and in which he is now depreciating the parliamentary representatives of the English trades unions, because they advocate Social-Democratic measures, certainly do not prove that Gompers WANTED to learn anything. So much for the American Federation of Labor."

It needs a fundamental reform in head and members, or it will go under. However, the signs indicate that a REVOLUTION FROM BELOW will take place in the trades unions within the next few years, which will prepare a speedy end for the reign of Gompersism and the Civic federation.

Wanton Capitalism's Wierd Kaliedoscope

In This Year of Our Lord!

Chicago, Nov. 5.—An army of serving human beings, 10,000 strong, has been living in Chicago on garbage since the cold weather set in. Two thousand two hundred families daily have been sending their children from their miserable homes to be scavengers in alleys and on refuse dumps.

Many deaths from disease due to this consumption of garbage have been reported from the Cook County Hospital.

Within an area of eight blocks square in one of the tenement districts of the West Side, 187 persons were found who admitted that their main food supply came from garbage cans.

Conditions in the poorer districts of "new Chicago," hailed by bands of reformers as an ideal city, are appalling. They rival Eugene Sue's description of pauper Paris in the "Mysteries of Paris." London slums hold no worse cases of poverty than does western Chicago.

"This must be stopped at once," said the Board of Health, when reports of the county hospital deaths reached city hall.

So the doctors of the board sent squads of inspectors to the garbage dumps and cans. Frequently the sight of tired little children, with bags of refuse slung over their shoulders in alleyways guided them to the source of the rotten food supply.

Then the inspectors, acting under orders, sprinkled all the decaying food with carbolic acid.

Thankful for Tainted Cash.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 10.—Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, one of the leading Baptists of the South, in a festival address here thanked God that John D. Rockefeller is being moved to give his "tainted money" to the church.

"The church," said Dr. Wharton, "will gladly take all the 'tainted money' that Rockefeller wants to give for missions or other causes. The only objection to Rockefeller's giving is 'taint' enough."

Running the Schools.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Newark Star publishes a letter of protest against priest domination in public schools growing out of the attempt

school boys scurrilously for being election "pluggers," and caused a suit to be brought tying up the bonds. The courts decided against him, but the bonds were again tied up by a request for a new trial—like the Neacy tactics in Milwaukee!—and there were no bids for the bonds.

When school opened for the new term, hundreds of pupils were in line forty-eight hours at the two large high schools, only to be turned away or sent to temporary schools at the end of that time for lack of room.

The grade schools showed a like state of things, and the people became fully aroused. The anti-Otis newspapers called on the people to themselves buy the bonds, and then Otis, coward, as he really is at heart, made haste to withdraw his suit.

But another factor that determined him was a monster parade of school children, with a regular crusader outfit of flags and banners and mottoes.

They demanded the right to an education, ample seating capacity in the schools, etc., and the monster parade led to a big mass meeting with nearly ten thousand people turned away for lack of even standing room!

The tide was turned, the bonds are sold, and Otis has discovered that the public school is a pretty hard proposition to "monkey" with. His name is a stench in the nostrils of more than the trade unionists of Los Angeles as a result of the children's crusade, and the old reprobate has been properly pilloried at last.

"There remains a few words also to be said about the political labor movement."

"The Social-Democratic party of America, like other organizations of its kind in European countries, has gone through a great many severe diseases of childhood. We have finally succeeded in getting a FIRM FOOTHOLD and in organizing a party which deserves this name."

"True, we have as yet no representative in congress. But what good progress we are making is shown by the fact that the Social-Democratic party in 1903 consisted of 1,200 locals with 20,000 members. At the end of 1906, however, this number had increased to 1,000 locals with about 35,000 members. Our annual report for 1909 will give 3,200 locals and 60,000 members. That is a tremendous growth. A similar growth is shown in our party press. In 1903 the Social-Democratic party had thirty periodicals in various languages. At present there are over fifty."

"I will remark, for instance, that at the last election in Milwaukee, my home city, literature in the shape of various leaflets was distributed

of Rev. Edward F. Quirk, a Catholic priest, to have Prof. Bryan C. Matthews, of the Barringer high school, discharged because he acted as chairman of the Ferrer protest meeting.

"If Father Quirk's church is teaching the truth and nothing but the truth, what has the reverend gentleman to fear from modern science? In my humble opinion the spiritual director of the Catholic young men is making the same blunder in assailing Prof. Matthews that the co-religionists in Spain made in procuring the death of Prof. Ferrer," says a letter.

Will He Be Prosecuted?

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 1.—Charles W. Post, the breakfast food man, afflicted with an insane hatred for labor, has advocated the boycott in his magazine, "The Square Deal," and he intimidates the Canadian Bank Commerce with a letter which contains the usual Post rhetoric. He advocates a boycott against all papers which are inclined to be fair toward labor. He says he has withdrawn his advertising from such papers and he advised others to do the same.

Wonderful Socialist Gains!

Big Gains in Europe. Progress at Home

Grand Gains in Berlin

Berlin, Nov. 5.—Socialism CONTINUES ITS TRIUMPHANT MARCH in Germany!

Of all the recent successes of the Socialists none is more notable than the victory in the municipal elections here yesterday, when they captured FOURTEEN of the sixteen seats contested, compared with eleven seats at the last election.

The significance of this result is less visible from a comparison of these numbers than from a comparison of the total votes.

The Socialist poll at the last election was 26,900, while yesterday it was 44,100, while the united poll of all their opponents fell from 8,900 to 8,100.

The Socialists scored triumphs in municipal elections elsewhere, and the party is jubilant.

At Altona, for instance, they captured two seats in the municipal council, which heretofore has never had a Socialist member.

More Socialist Gains

Dresden, Nov. 5.—As the result of the balance of the re-ballots held yesterday for members of the Saxon Diet the Socialists GAINED THREE MORE representatives, making their present strength in the Diet TWENTY-FIVE as against ONE in the preceding Diet. The conservative majority is completely wiped out.

In America

Socialism Goes Back to Massachusetts Legislature

Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 5.—Charles H. Morrill, Socialist, gave the old party politicians a body blow here by being elected a representative to the state legislature from the Fourth Essex district.

This is the district that was represented by James H. Carey, Socialist, in the state legislature for five years.

This district, the Fourth Essex district, consists of Ward five, Haverhill, in which were registered this year 2,039 voters. While the vote was light, many workingmen who sympathized with the Socialist candidate did not come out and vote, they being affected by the general apathy which prevailed in Massachusetts and which affected all parties.

Morrill's victory was all the more significant because the fight was between him and the Republican candidate, there being no Democratic candidate in the field. The vote stood: Morrill, Socialist, 651; Bartlett, Republican, 629.

The Socialists had but little money with which to conduct a

in ten different languages. That things are going forward is shown by the elections in Milwaukee, where we cast 23,000 votes out of 62,000, and where, consequently, since there are three parties, we lacked only a few votes of carrying the city and electing the mayor.

We have elected in Milwaukee ten aldermen, six supervisors, five members of the legislature, and one senator. Besides, last spring four members of the school board, which consists of fifteen members.

"Of course, in Milwaukee FOUR-FIFTHS of the trades unionists are convinced Social-Democrats and go with us politically. In Milwaukee we have a two-armed labor movement, a labor movement with a political and an economic arm—a labor movement in which the PARTY OF THE TRADES UNIONS and the PARTY STAND SIDE BY SIDE. ON THE OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE, without either one meddling in the affairs of the other."

"And this must be the maxim of

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campaign and did not employ teams to get out the voters, while the Republicans had many teams and automobiles.

Morrill has been an active Socialist fifteen years, being well known among the Socialists of Massachusetts. He is financial secretary of local Haverhill of the Socialist party and secretary-treasurer of the Essex County Socialist Federation, and a member of the State Committee. He is not a public speaker.

Socialist Mayor Elected

Grand Junction, Colo., Nov. 5.—The Socialists have elected their candidate for mayor to office in spite of the fact that no party names were permitted on the ballots. A great deal of credit is given the labor unions for aiding in securing the victory.

This is not a mining community. It is one of those sections of Colorado, which are also found in other western states, which have been reclaimed by irrigation to become the most fertile agricultural spots in the country.

Grand Junction is one of the growing communities of Colorado. It recently adopted the commission form of government, which will mean that the Socialist mayor will have a great deal more power than he would if there were a city council.

The Vote in New York

The vote of the party in Greater New York for mayor is given below, with the vote for 1908 for comparison:

	1909	Cassidy, 1908
Manhattan	3,966	12,411
Bronx	1,692	3,245
Brooklyn	3,862	8,124
Queens	1,002	1,751
Richmond	74	193
Total	10,596	26,024

The Socialists blame Hearst. The party showed gains in the state. The S. L. P. vote shriveled up and was below 1,000. Its leprosy death is now almost complete.

Socialist Treasurer Elected

Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 5.—John Tinsley, Socialist, has been elected treasurer of Longview, a suburb of Crawfordsville.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 5.—Nicholas Klein, Cincinnati's Socialist attorney candidate for assessor of personal property, was defeated for the position, but polled 10,000 votes.

A Large Vote

Anderson, Ind., Nov. 5.—Democrats of this city were probably the uneasiest politicians in the nation until the ballots had been counted in the mayoralty race showing that Frederick Strickland, Socialist, had not been elected mayor in spite of the wonderful fight put up by him.

The count showed Frank P. Foster, Democrat, 2,153 votes, while Strickland received 1,393 votes.

Socialists Elected in Ohio

Byesville, O., Nov. 7.—C. A. Engel, Socialist candidate for mayor, only lacked five votes of election yesterday, but a Socialist council was elected. The Socialists elected G. S. Peters marshal, H. B. Pierce assessor, L. H. Hickle, Isaac Lightowler, George Wilton, W. C. Thompson and John Trott, councilmen.

Eureka, Utah, Nov. 8.—The Socialists were defeated by a Citizens' ticket by only 24 votes.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—The Socialists of this city are jubilant over the great progress made by their party in the county, as shown in Tuesday's election for sheriff, when Teddy Morrow, Socialist candidate, polled 5,000 votes as against 708 for Debs last year. The successful candidate for sheriff received but 6,000 votes.

A Study Course in Socialism

Prepared Under Auspices of the National Party

Lesson II.—The Economics of Capitalism

RELIMINARY In all our economic discussion it must be understood that we are talking of people living in modern society—not of Robinson Crusoe on his island nor of the Eskimo with his harpoon, whom some writers drag in, to the confusion of their readers. Again, we are talking of ordinary commodities, the supply of which can be indefinitely increased. These constitute more than 99 per cent. of the world's wealth; yet many shallow writers fix their attention on exceptional articles—pictures by the "old masters," "admirable violins, jewels

of phenomenal size, rare books and stamps, aged wines—things which are practically unique, the supply of which is a fixed quantity, and which command from rich collectors what is called a "scarcity price" radically different from ordinary price and value. When we speak of "distribution," it will be understood that we do not mean transportation (which is economically a part of the productive process), but that we mean the division of the values produced among the various persons concerned—wages to workers, rent to land owners, interest to lenders of capital, profit to possessors of capital, etc.

Utility.—By utility (or "use-value") we mean the power of any commodity to command a definite quantity of any other commodity in

exchange. By price we mean the amount of some other commodity which a thing will command in exchange. In civilized society nearly all exchange takes the form of buying and selling with money, no matter whether the price is paid down in coin or in bills, notes, or checks representing coin or is put on account to be balanced against other transactions. Practically the price of a commodity is the amount of money it will sell for. Money is some particular commodity which by custom or law is adopted as a universal medium of exchange and standard of value. In most countries gold is the fundamental money.

The older economists called value "natural price," by which they meant that it is what price tends to be in a free market. In any given case a commodity may sell above or below its value; but on the whole these cases counterbalance each other and commodities tend to

be sold at their value. Value must be distinguished from utility. The utilities of different commodities differ in quality and cannot be compared quantitatively. On the contrary, the values of different commodities are all alike in quality and can be quantitatively measured and compared. The value in a thousand dollars' worth of flour is exactly the same as the value in a thousand dollars' worth of beer or shoes or kerosene or diamonds.

We cannot say that a coat is more or less useful than a loaf of bread; neither can be substituted for the other in use. But we can say that a coat is one hundred times as valuable as a loaf of bread, since we can sell the coat for \$5 and buy a loaf of bread for 5 cents; as values, they are interchangeable.

What Gives Things Value?—Only useful things have value. Unless an article will satisfy some human want, no one will buy it. But not all useful things have value.

Air is useful, but valueless. Nor does the amount of value depend on the degree of utility. In a sparsely settled and well watered country fish are as useful as in a great city, but they are much less valuable. If each of us had an Aladdin's lamp and could get whatever he wished for, the words "value" and "price" would lose all meaning and the science of economics would cease to exist.

Only those things have value which are useful and are more or less difficult to obtain. The amount of value depends, not on a thing's usefulness, but on the difficulty of obtaining it.

Value and Price.—Value is a more general and abstract concept, price more concrete and specific. To understand value, we must first study the behavior of prices.

The price of a commodity may differ in various transactions in the same place on the same day, owing to this or that buyer's or seller's

urgent needs, his ignorance that he could make a better bargain around the corner, or some other personal circumstance. But this is exceptional. The efforts of buyers to get things as cheap as they can and of sellers to get as high prices as they can result in a tendency for all sales in a given market at a given time to be made at the same price. We shall study only the fluctuations in such generally prevailing prices.

The price of a commodity commonly rises and falls from day to day (even from hour to hour in the wholesale markets) under the influence of a great variety of temporary conditions—scarcity or glut of goods, deliberate "bulling" and "bearings," abundance or lack of ready money, changes of weather, true or false reports of facts that would affect future supply, etc. These oscillations of price are what we shall study next week.

There are also more general and lasting changes of price due to an

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A Catholic View

IN the mind of Marx the theory of value and the theory of surplus value were explanations of what actually happens in capitalist society, not justifications of some ideal order. They showed, as he thought, why Socialism is inevitable, not why it is right.

Yet Catholics, as well as other writers, constantly assure us (sometimes without having read a line of Marx) that he believed that labor ought to have the full product of industry, because it creates all value. One cannot refuse a certain amount of sympathy with Father Hohoff's assertion that many Catholics attack the Marxian theory of value merely because of their opposition to Socialism. They assume that if they can demolish the labor theory of value the whole superstructure of Socialism will necessarily topple over. Now this conception of the matter is pitifully simple, naive and a priori. Those who regard the theory of value as important can see it refuted and still believe that the present system is wrong. For the vital and decisive

fact remains that labor of some sort produces, in conjunction with capital, all wealth, AND THAT THE CAPITALIST AS SUCH, AS MERE OWNER OF THE INSTRUMENTS OF PRODUCTION, PRODUCES NOTHING. Despite its exaggerations Hohoff's book is well worth reading. It calls attention forcibly to the medieval conceptions of labor and wealth, and compels us to realize that the spirit and traditions of the church are much less favorable to the current claims and pretensions of wealth and of capitalism than the uninformed reader would be likely to infer from a study of many contemporary Catholic writers. The latter are so preoccupied refuting Socialism and defending the present order, that they go to the opposite extreme, understating the amount of truth in the claims of the Socialists and overstating the rights of property and the advantages of the present system.

They forget that the Catholic teaching on wealth and property is, as Abbe Gasquet has said, COLLECTIVISTIC rather than INDIVIDUALISTIC.—The Rev. Father John Ryan, in *Catholic Fortnightly Review*.

Study Course in Socialism

(Continued from page 1.)

other cause. All commodities are bought and sold with gold (or its representative) and their prices expressed in terms of so much gold. Now the value and price of gold may change, as well as that of anything else. When gold becomes dearer, it appears as a cheapening of everything else; when gold becomes cheaper, it appears as a rise in the prices of all other commodities. Having mentioned this species of price-changes for the sake of clearness, we may now dismiss them from consideration and concentrate our attention on the ordinary course of prices as referred to in the preceding paragraph.

References:

During the next five weeks each student is urged to read carefully one of the following:

1. Karl Marx, "Value, Price and Profit."
2. Hyndmann, "The Economics of Capitalism."

"Value, Price and Profit" was written for the special purpose of disproving the theory that an increase of wages under capitalism would cause an increase in prices.

and therefore would not benefit the workmen. Doing this with his characteristic thoroughness, Marx wrote a little book which, if thoughtfully enough studied, may serve very well as a general manual of economic theory.

Questions for Review

1. It is often said by advocates and opponents of Socialism (e. g., Herbert Spencer) that its coming is inevitable. Yet Socialists think it necessary to work to bring about its advent. How do you explain this apparent contradiction? In what sense are we to understand the "inevitability" of Socialism?
2. About how old is the capitalist system? About when did it enter the mature stage of machine-industry? In what country did it have its earliest development? In what respect has its development in the United States affected its development in Europe?
3. What do we mean by "production for use" and "production for sale"? Find illustrations of both in American economic life of today.
4. In Washington's time all cloth was woven by hand and many men made a fair living by hand weaving. A man could weave as much cloth per day on a hand loom

The Social Crisis—A Clarion Call to the Churches of the Country

A Startling Revolutionary Utterance by Washington Gladden, Retiring Moderator of the Congregational Churches of America

(Resume prepared for the Herald by Carl D. Thompson.)

MOST of us have lived through periods which were clearly not critical; when the current of time lapsed gently from decade to decade with hardly a ripple; when there were few complaints or questionings. But such a time is not the present; its movement is swift and tumultuous; our faiths, our philosophies, our social conventions, our political and industrial institutions, are tossed upon its plunging flood. Even as the everlasting hills totter and crumble under the impact of inscrutable subterranean forces, so the political dynasties which deemed themselves secure against all enemies have been rent and driven by powers whose existence they hardly suspected.

Who of us would have predicted, three years ago, that before our re-assembling the greatest despotism the world has ever known would be shattered into fragments? That the whole body politic of the vast empire of Russia would become so thoroughly permeated by

Democratic and Socialistic Ideas that no reasonable hope could be entertained of a restoration of the now as could his forefather in the eighteenth century. Why would it be impossible for him to make a living now as a hand weaver?

5. Pick out some branch of machine industry with which you are more or less familiar and try to enumerate all the different kinds of workmen who take part in creating the product of the factory.

The People's Hour

THE State—what is it, but the answering power. Where cry the wronged, or where mute want moans? Greed can not grasp its high and far dominion. Nor reach again fair Freedom's out-flung pinion. The State is conscience, justice, law unbroken, The Ten Commandments—yea, the eleventh, Christ-spoken.

The State is not a ruling king or kaiser. Nor parliament, nor congress of the wisest. Take the whole bunch of scheming politicians. Add wealth, add privilege, add class traditions. Throw in the courts to seal all deeds of power— And what are these when comes the people's hour?

We are the people, rousing after slumber. We are the working masses—note our number. At last we feel as feels the man and brother. And rush to ranks, intent to help each other. By the Eternal, equal rights are ours. To mines and mills, to sunlit fields and flowers.

God made the earth—His children, then, shall share it. The workers made all wealth—theirs we declare it. Climb down, you income-takers, midst the workers; Get busy serving, all you soft-palmed shirkers. You plunderers all, respectable and striped; Henceforth it's sweat for every man-like bled.

It's work for all, hence work in reason's measure; Short hours, vacations, culture, travel, pleasure; Machines and power unlimited to labor. And no one scheming to out-trade a neighbor. Creation's joy sustained by recreation. And universal, lifelong education. —From the new book of poems, "The People's Hour," by George Howard Gibson.

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?"

Hon. D. W. Higbee, attorney-at-law, Creston, Iowa, writes: "I am not a Socialist, but I think your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' is probably as strong a statement of Socialist doctrines as can be made."

Col. Albert E. Jacob, lawyer, of Tacoma, Wash., writes: "I have never seen Socialist doctrines set forth more tersely, clearly and forcibly than you have stated them in your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?'"

Ex-Senator J. W. Powell, of Goldfield, Nev., writes: "Send me some more of those pamphlets 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' I want to put them into the hands of the preachers I know. The leaflets are splendid—are unanswerable."

Ex-Senator E. K. Taylor, mayor of Alameda, Cal., Republican, writes: "I have read your very interesting pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' and believe you have stated the case more briefly and more fully than any other author, whose works I have read on the subject. A great difficulty with Socialism is a widespread ignorance and prejudice concerning it."

Rev. Edward J. Ward, of the board of education of Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Your pamphlet 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' is just what we need. Please send me \$2 worth of them."

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Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shops

autocracy—who of us could have dreamed?

Less spectacular, but perhaps no less significant, are the portents visible in that great Eastern empire whose civilization, for so many centuries, has been stationary. A people who refused to think of better days to come, who were always looking over their shoulders for the light upon the way before them, and thus forever walking in their own shadow—this people has been roused and stirred as never before in all their history. Nothing more portentous has been seen in history than the ground swell of that great deep of humanity, now for the first time answering to the tidal movements of the universe.

Such are some of the overturnings in other lands, of which, during the past years, we have been witnesses. The world in which such things are going on is not a commonplace world.

But it is not to the things that are taking place on the other side of the world that our attention has been chiefly drawn. Enough has been doing at our doors to keep us wondering. The earthquake that demolished one of our fairest cities was scarcely more dramatic than some of the upheavals that have taken place in the industrial and social order. What we have been witnessing is a new apocalypse—an uncovering of the iniquity of the land.

First came that exposure of the shame of our cities, in which we were forced to see how dreadful are the conditions under which the governments of many of our great municipalities are administered.

The causes which produce these effects are widely operative. Everywhere there are millions of capital

whose business interest is to have weak or bad city government, and what we have seen is the natural consequence of this. The shame of our cities is due to nothing but

The Commercialization of the Public Conscience

So long as it is the popular belief that it is the chief end of man to make money, we cannot reasonably expect that men in civic office will follow any higher rule. OFFICE WILL BE FOR SUCH MEN A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. It is the practical philosophy of the mart which has come to RIPENESS and ROTTENNESS in our cities.

In the midst of these exposures of municipal depravity came the astounding discoveries of misdoing in a quarter of which most of us had always believed to be the dwelling-place of fidelity and honor. No shock to the public faith could have been severer than that which was suffered in THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

The PACKING-HOUSE INVESTIGATION which followed, was scarcely less disquieting. That a business on which the life and health of so many millions depend could be managed with such a cynical disregard of human welfare, would have been incredible to most of its three years ago.

The disclosures of the POWERFUL COMBINATIONS BETWEEN RAILWAYS AND BIG SHIPPERS have also brought to light a state of things which may well cause anxiety to every upright citizen. This TITANIC PLUNDER has been proceeding, year by year, in

Utter Contempt of Law and it is one of the chief means by which have been heaped up the

The Common Good

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

(Continued from last week.)

The human race cannot afford to exchange its liberty for any possible comfort. But the human race has not got any liberty to exchange. The human race, at least the great majority, are slaves.

But ask yourself, what liberty of choice is left to you. Suppose you are out of work, can you have work for the asking? No. But under Socialism you could always have work. Is that a proof of slavery? Suppose under Socialism you were told that you must work or starve? Would that be any more despotic treatment than the treatment you get now? Tell your present employers that you do not wish to work, and see what the alternative will be. You must work or starve now. The difference between present conditions, and the conditions of Socialism, are that you now work long hours for a bare existence, whereas, in a Socialistic state you would work short hours for a life of honor and comfort.

The Socialistic state would not compel any man to work; it would prevent him from living on the work of others. It would organize the industries, production and distribution of the community, and would then say to the citizen, "If you would enjoy the benefits and share the wealth of this commonwealth, you must also obey the laws and share the labor." Surely that is just. But in no case can it be twisted to mean slavery, for the man who did not like the conditions could refuse them, just as he can now.

But note that other statement of Mr. Ingersoll's: If the government is to provide work it must decide for the worker what he must do.

Must it? Why? At present the capitalist finds work, but he does not decide what we must do. He cannot decide, or he would.

So when the state found work it would not decide what each man must do.

You will ask me how a Socialistic state would apportion the work. I ask you how the work is apportioned now.

You have a son, say a lad of fourteen, and wish to put him to a trade. You ask him his choice. He says he would like to be a cabinet-maker. You apply at the shops in your own town and find that trade is bad, or that the allowed number of apprentices is made up. So you get the boy work as an engineer or a painter.

That is to say, your boy can choose his trade subject to the demand for labor of certain kinds. If all the boys wanted to be engineers they could not all get work at that trade.

These conditions would exist under Socialism. The state or the municipality would need a certain number of plumbers and a certain number of painters. If more boys asked to be painters than the state needed to do its painting, some of the boys would have to take other work. Where does the slavery come in?

Robert Ingersoll was considered a very able man, and Herbert Spencer enjoys the reputation of being a great thinker.

What have these famous men been doing with their eyes? How did they contrive to commit the egregious blunder of supposing that men have free choice of occupation, now? How many men do you know, John Smith, who are working at the trade of their choice or living where and how they please?

Let us return to your boy of fourteen. Suppose, instead of choosing to be a cabinet-maker, he said, "I want to be a doctor!" You would laugh at him. Why?

Because it is absurd for a laborer's son to ask to be a doctor. Why? Because it costs a lot of money to become a doctor. And, once more, why? Because a doctor has a great deal to learn, and education is dear.

So, though your son wishes to be a doctor, though he might possess great talent for the work, he must go and be a candlestick-maker instead, for you are too poor to give him his choice.

But under Socialism education would be free. It would be free to all. Therefore the competition for doctorships would be equal. It would not be what it is now—a close thing for the privileged classes. So your boy would have as good a chance as any other.

"Ah," but you will say, "under Socialism all the boys would want to be doctors. And at present all the boys want to be 'gentlemen,' but very few of them get their wish, and many of them have to be beggars or thieves."

Under Socialism any boy who had the industry and talent might qualify himself to get a diploma. Of course, when he had got it, he might not get an appointment as one of the medical men of the town.

But I understand that there are at present a good many doctors with no practice.

There is no greater blunder possible than the blunder of supposing that in this country at the present time every man may follow the work of his choice. It is a ridiculous error.

To read Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Ingersoll, and Mr. Spencer, you would think that things are so well ordered now that all kinds of work must fall to the men best fitted to do it.

Writers and painters have to write and paint what they can sell; provided they get a chance to write and paint at all.

Take my own case. Here I am, after being forty-two years a free man, in a free country, obliged to confess that I have never yet succeeded in doing the kind of work I have wanted to do.

Turn your eyes to trade. There are two carpet factories in a town. Another man sets up in that trade. What happens? He may be a good man and a clever man; and he may make better carpets than the other firms, but unless he is very rich they will ruin him by selling below cost in order to retain the trade in their own hands.

(Continued next week.)

swollen fortunes which are such a menace to our liberties.

While these rank injustices have been growing and these flagrant inequalities have been accumulating, we have witnessed, with solicitude, a widening of the breach between the wage-workers and the employers of labor. Whether we like it or not, we must recognize a rapidly growing tendency to separate our people into antagonistic classes. The growth of plutocracy, the increasing power of the tremendous aggregations of capital, must foster such antagonisms. Conditions like these have no place in a democracy.

The Growing Resentment of the Many

WHOSE INDUSTRY IS EXPLOITED FOR THE AGGRANDIZEMENT OF THE FEW IS NOT A MATTER OF WONDER.

We must not imagine that such a REIGN OF GREED AND OPPRESSION as that on which we have been glancing can be permitted without inciting bitterness and hate and social mutiny. Accordingly we have to own that the relations between the people who own the instruments of production and the people who USE them are MORE AND MORE STRAINED; on both sides the battle lines are sharply drawn and the signs of the times are often disquieting.

It is idle, it is fatuous, to hide from ourselves the fact that we are facing, here in the United States of America, a social crisis.

The forces which are at work here—the forces whose operations I have been pointing out—mean destruction. The tendencies which have been gathering strength since the civil war—the tendencies to THE ACCUMULATION OF POWER IN THE HANDS OF A FEW; the tendencies to use this power premeditatedly; the tendencies to boundless luxury and extravagance; the tendencies to the separation and the antagonism of social classes—must be arrested and that speedily, or we shall soon be in chaos.

A social order which makes possible the rise of a Harriman or a Rockefeller is a social order which

Cannot Long Endure

These swollen fortunes that many

THE JUNGLE

BY UPTON SINCLAIR

The book that made the whole civilized world "sit up and take notice." It showed the people under what wretched conditions the wage-earners work and how filthy meat products are put up. This is the story that has sent Frank Roosevelt to send a commission to "Packerland," Chicago, and the commission found conditions worse than stated to be by Upton Sinclair.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD 344 SIXTH ST., MILWAUKEE

are gloating over are symptoms of disease; they are tumors, wens, goiters; the bigger they are the deadlier. They are not the reward of social service; they are

The Fruit of Plunder

We have made them possible only by permitting the gate of opportunity to be made narrower and the burden of toil more unrequiring for millions of the poor. They exist only because by our acts we approve or by indifference we consent to monumental injustice.

A SOCIETY WHICH TOLERATES SUCH CONDITIONS CANNOT LIVE.

It is because we have begun to have some dim conception of this truth that we are moving, now, toward the correction, by law, of these grave injustices. We must exterminate them; THAT IS THE FIGHT IN WHICH THERE MUST BE NO FALTERING. If we would not be destroyed, we must DESTROY THE DESTROYERS.

Our democracy must not harbor subtle and cryptic tyrannies, forms of robbery with webs like gossamer that drop on us out of the dark, and entangle us when we are asleep; unpalpable spoliations that drain away our earnings in dribbles and leave us not only poor but ignorant of what has impoverished us.

These are the arts by which swollen fortunes are heaped up in these days, and we are bound to put an end to them.

The least we can do to save this country from destruction is to enforce with all rigor the law which punishes every kind of robbery and extortion, and especially those

Artistic Schemes of Plunder by which our plutocracy has been created.

(Continued on page 4.)

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

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UNEMPLOYMENT

A NEW BOOKLET ON THE BIGGEST PROBLEM Written by SENATOR GAYLORD

Senator Gaylord introduced, at the last session of the Wisconsin legislature, a resolution, in the form of a petition to congress, asking for immediate action to relieve the unemployment problem in this country.

Of course, the resolution was killed. The Republicans didn't want to know anything about it, for fear they might "recognize Socialism"—and the Democrats followed suit.

In searching for data on the subject, so as to present the argument as fully as possible, Senator Gaylord found a surprising scarcity of material available on American conditions. He began to start inquiries in every direction, however, and replies began to come in.

Meanwhile the Senator was invited to debate the subject of "Unemployment and Socialism as Its Remedy" with John Basil Barnhill. Mr. Barnhill did not know much about unemployment, or Socialism, either, but the debate gave Comrade Gaylord occasion to probe deeper into the question.

Finding such a scarcity of information on the subject, and no Socialist book or pamphlet bearing directly upon it in detail, he decided to give the American comrades the immediate use of what material he had already secured—meanwhile continuing his investigations.

The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations.

The pamphlet deals with Seasonal Unemployment, Industrial Displacement, The Chronic Unemployed, The Panic and The Industrial Reserve Army. The returns from Wisconsin are given with especial accuracy and completeness.

We have heard much of unemployment, and most of us know what it is to be "out of a job." But this little work sets forth the fact, and the Socialist argument based upon it, with startling clearness.

Single Copy, 10c; 25 copies, \$2.00; 50 copies, \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6.00

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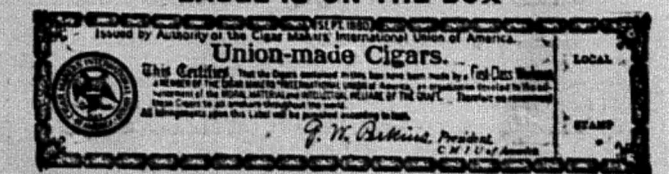


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Be a unionist in all purchases. Do not confine your purchases to union label shoes alone, but see that a union shoe dresser polishes them with union label shoe polish. Keep your shoes on the union list till you burn them in a union label stove. In order to do this you must, when needed repairs are necessary, have them repaired in a union repair shop. Make it your business to find out if there is a union repair shop in your locality before having your repairing done elsewhere. When the union label is worn from the first sole see that it is replaced with a new sole put on by union shoe repairers.

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Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

FERRER

Paris, Oct. 24.—Although it is now ten days since the great educationalist paid with his life his love for human emancipation, the protests of indignation still are going on throughout Europe.

More than one hundred thousand people answered the invitation of the Humanité and La Guerre Sociale to make a demonstration in the Place de la Concorde because of the murder of Ferrer.

Ten thousand soldiers and policemen were sent to the meeting, but those troops were not needed, as there were several committees of labor and Socialist leaders to preserve order. Not a single arrest was made.

All those protests organized everywhere by Socialists and people of advanced ideas have changed the conditions of Spain.

The first victory has been achieved. Moret, who, in behalf of the Liberals, Democrats and Republicans, asked Maura to resign, is now in power.

The new cabinet is a Liberal one, but the clericals, who are the masters of Spain, under any government, still have their machinery at work. The inquisitorial castle of Montjuich is full of rebels. Nearly 2,000 men, women and children are awaiting trial for their lives. The constitutional guarantees are still suspended. Many newspaper men have been arrested. The censorship of the press is absolute. The court-martial still is sentencing to death many innocents.

The protests of the world hurled Maura from power. Europe is knocking at the gates of the fortress of Montjuich. The thousands of captives in this horrible battle, who rebelled against a corrupt government, are waiting for the footsteps of their liberators. It remains for the lovers of justice and liberty of Europe and America to open the gates of Montjuich.

Ferrer published forty elementary text books. One fact which proves that these books were not destructive of religion is that the archbishops of the Independent Church in the Philippine Islands ordered a consignment of Ferrer's text books to be sent there for use. In one of the anti-militarist publications of Senor Ferrer's "Modern schools" one can read this sentence: "War is the most criminal aberration of men, and militarism is the union of

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SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN. By Allen L. Benson. Will help you hasten the process of making a Socialist of your neighbor. Price, only 15c; 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$5.

THE JUNGLE. By Upton Sinclair. This is the story that caused President Roosevelt to send a commission to "Packingtown," Chicago, and the commission found conditions worse than stated. Price, \$1.05. By mail, postpaid, \$1.20.

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THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM OF SOCIALISM. By Carl D. Thompson. Gives in specific detail the constructive program of Socialism. A book to be carefully read, studied and circulated. Single copy, 15c; 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$4.50; 100 copies, \$8.00.

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"COUNTY OPTION"—Where Labor Stands at Present on the Liquor Question. By Senator Winfield R. Gaylord. Price, five cents per copy, \$1.00 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand; postage or express prepaid.

UNEMPLOYMENT. By Senator Gaylord. The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations. Single copy, 10c; 25 copies, \$2; 50 copies, \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6.

Social-Democratic Herald
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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.

Prices—5c per copy, \$4.00 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand—postage or express prepaid.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

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Foolish Notions as to Socialism

By a Business Man-Socialist.

The Capitalists are Too Powerful to Ever Give Way to the Working Class

HOW deeply entrenched in power is the present ruling class, observes one of my friends. And he continues that he does not believe the working class will ever be able to dislodge them.

For the benefit of some of these fearful ones, it might be well to see what makes this class stand out so powerful and formidable. I have an illustration of this kind. There was a certain man, just an ordinary man like the rest of us, but he was a terror to all lovers of free speech, and every time any person tried to exercise that right this individual struck terror to the hearts of all by his brutality in breaking up all street meetings. I saw him scatter a crowd in fine fashion on a certain occasion.

Some time later I saw this same individual stand by and hear a street speaker as quietly as any man there. Now what made this difference? In the first case he carried a baton, and wore a blue coat with brass buttons. In the second he was in citizen's clothes. He had been shorn

The Killed and the Wounded

By Mark Time

GREAT battle has been fought. In the war of capitalism against the people, against life and safety, the reports of the slaughter on one division of the field are at hand.

During the year ending June 30, 1909, American railroads killed 2,791 people and injured 63,920. This does not include trainmen who were injured and resumed their work within ten days.

What a striking indictment of capitalism! What an appalling situation!

During the last three months of the year 588 were killed and 15,307 were injured.

Of the number killed 544 were railroad employees. Yet, when trainmen seek an increase in wages they are met with refusal and cajoling argument.

What argument can meet and banish the bitterness and sting left by vacant places in more than half a hundred homes in the short space of three months?

The property loss in three months was \$1,703,642. There were 817 collisions and 1,283 derailments, eloquent testimony to the reckless rush of capitalism.

These figures are not conjured up in the brains of "dreamers."

They are facts, compiled by the government that stands for the system that is largely responsible for the deaths and wounds it reports.

There is no bias against the railroads in these reports. They are not one jot more appalling than they must be.

The hard, blood-curdling fact is, more than 2,000 people were killed

of his power to annoy. I knew a man to whom every one made obeisance, people went out of their way to see him, and to shake his hand was something to tell one's neighbors about. Several years later I saw him among the common herd, and there was none so humble as to do him honor. Why this difference? He had been unfortunate and lost all of his wealth, the source of his power and distinction was gone.

What makes the capitalist so powerful and formidable? It is capitalism. The majority of the people still believe in and uphold capitalism, and this institution makes all those who win under it powerful and able to dominate those who fail. Let the people once decide to substitute the collective ownership of the means of life for the capitalist system, and the present ruling class will suddenly become as little able to harm or make afraid as was the individual without the baton and the blue coat and brass buttons, or as little an object for reverence as was the unfortunate suddenly reduced to poverty.

in one year by the American railroads.

In Germany such a report would be received with disbelief, with horror, with alarm. In Germany there would be no such report.

In Germany the people own the railroads, as nearly as they can under a capitalist government. The German people do not operate their railroads solely for profit.

In America—what of America? America is used to loss of life, to horrors, to murder, for profit.

But this cannot be for long. Meanwhile, let the figures speak for themselves.

Their indictment is powerful enough to send a nation to jail.

Berger's Address

(Continued from page 1.)

the labor movement throughout America. Neither the trades union organization nor the political organization is of inferior value. They are equally valuable and equally necessary in the present field of labor.

"This you, especially in Germany, comrades, have understood, and therefore we in foreign lands look with the greatest admiration and respect on your labor movement—on your trades union, as well as on your political organization. Let nothing rob you of this good understanding, this splendid harmony between the trades unions and the party. This has contributed to make Germany what it is, the leader and model for the workingmen of all civilized lands.

"And for America, I can promise with the best conscience that we will follow in your footsteps and that we will take the high rank be-

fitting our land in the labor movement of all countries. And when some day the great international struggle for emancipation of the proletarians of the world comes to an issue, you will find the workingmen of the United States standing in the front rank, shoulder to shoulder with their brothers of England and Germany, under the red banner and with the watchword: 'Workingmen of all countries, unite!'" (Tumultuous applause.)

After the lecture, which was heartily applauded, a

Discussion took place, which was not limited to certain questions as the Gompers meeting, but afforded a general freedom of speech. Of course, the discussion consisted mostly of questions addressed to the speaker.

Comrade Poetsch brought out the fact that the American conditions of labor had evidently been far more correctly described by Comrade Berger than by Gompers, and showed an English paper in which Gompers one day had written in his journey through Germany. Gompers there relates that a representative of the woodworkers' union in Cologne had told him that in Germany there were the same quarrels with the leaders of the Social-Democratic party as in America. There were, he said, intellectuals, editors and professors in the party with whom the trades unions were continually fighting. "The same attacks as those against you," this representative of the woodworkers told Gompers, "are directed with us against Legien."

The speaker declared he must suppose that the representative of the woodworkers had never said this, at least not in this form. Gompers surely had no right to assert this. With all the differences of opinion within the German labor movement, even one of the fiercest, nevertheless, THE PARTY AND THE TRADES UNIONS BELONG TOGETHER.

In reply to the question, how Gompers could continually maintain such a great power in the organization, the speaker attributed it to the peculiar system of representation and voting which prevails in the Federation. When once the change comes, it will come in earnest and in haste.

To a question as to the condition of the organization of women in America, the speaker replied that it is very bad. Among the printers, women are simply admitted to the union just like men. "It is very difficult everywhere to organize working women, but as we in general are far behind in the labor movement, we can teach you in Germany absolutely nothing."

The energetic questioner should have touched in the discussion, whereupon Comrade Berger declared that if certain trades unions were against free emigration, this was not directed against the Germans.

In the interests of Socialism, too many German workmen could not come to America. But the American workmen were, indeed, opposed to the Chinese, who live on 10 cents a day. The Japanese also had a terribly low standard, and, moreover, were very skillful workmen. It is no wonder that the American workmen resisted the lowering of their standard of living by the introduction of such people, who lived in gangs of 30 to 40 men in one room. "In spite of the resolution at Stuttgart, we would put up a fight if the government, to please the capitalists, should admit masses of Chinese. I am honest enough to say, if it comes to the point whether I must leave the dot off the i, or see my family go hungry, I would omit the dot."

After the discussion was finished, the president, Comrade Ernst, thanked the lecturer for his address and exhorted the audience to an unflinching struggle for the ideas of the Social-Democracy, in order that the theory of the union of the proletariat of all lands might continually become more and more a fact. With cheers for the labor movement and Social-Democracy, the interesting meeting concluded.

Boycotts and Courts

THIS country was born of the boycott. If there is any institution that is thoroughly American it is the boycott. If there is any one method of action that is sanctioned by custom and hallowed by tradition it is the boycott.

The first act of any importance of the continental congress was a boycott. It was no gentle boycott, either. It provided for one of the most extensive and comprehensive and thoroughgoing boycotts ever inaugurated. The particular line to be boycotted was English manufactures—this, of course, by a body that was still protesting its loyalty to Great Britain.

There is no power yet known that can force America's workmen to buy Buck's stoves and ranges. The jails are not large enough to hold

all those who will circulate notices of such a boycott and who will glory in showing that they know when a court has become contemptible.

But there is a more certain and effective way to stop such action by the courts. English workers have shown us the road. When English trade unionists used their ballots along with the Socialists to back up their strikes and boycotts it was not long until legislation made boycotts legal.

If Gompers and Morrison and Mitchell go to jail it will be because they have led American workmen to waste their ballots and thereby to make their political power more contemptible than that of the capitalist courts.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Two Points of View in Ferrer Case

The Power of a Death

The Minneapolis Tribune, Oct. 28.—They who know the life of Professor Ferrer as it has come to the world's knowledge since his most atrocious murder, might well agree that it was the most useful contemporary life to the people and nation of Spain. Yet it is probable that he has done even more for his country by his death. . . . Look at the prompt and humane results of his death. It has turned out a reactionary ministry and put the most liberal government Spain is capable of in power. It has started a young fool of a king into some conception of what a people driven to desperation can conceive and do. Above all it has checked at once the savage war in the interest of sordid greed for gold that was draining the youth of Spain and crushing its labor with taxes. What more it may bring in the near future remains to be seen.

Medieval Bloodthirstiness

The New World (Archbishop Quigley's organ), Oct. 23.—Professor Ferrer was shot, and fell into a ditch, and died; but just as certain as the heaven bends over the earth he deserved to be shot and die. . . .

He died like the scoundrel he was. . . .

He was found guilty, and he was guilty. No just mind can decide otherwise. He was shot; and he deserved to be shot. There can not be the least doubt in the world about that.

The execution of Francisco Ferrer in Barcelona, Spain, continues to excite the wrath of God-hating radicals of Europe and America. . . . There are less famous stirrers of the lava of Hell constantly at work, and exultantly joyful whenever some incident like the Ferrer case gives them an opportunity of spewing their black venom. . . .

Political Bishops

Says the "Irish Nation" referring to the bishops in Ireland and elsewhere: "They may gradually come to see the wisdom and necessity of interfering less in politics and the people's business. . . . We want less politics, or no politics, but a vast deal more of Christianity and Christian propaganda from the bishops."

But alas! as every reader knows in his or her own heart, our Irish bishops display no special enthusiasm in the way of helping the toiler or the thinker.

Must Get Together

John M. O'Neill, editor of the "Miner's Magazine," struck a responsive chord when he declared that it was idle to talk of political unity while the workers were divided on the economic field.—Ex.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Modern Industry Planless.

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

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years. In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

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

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

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

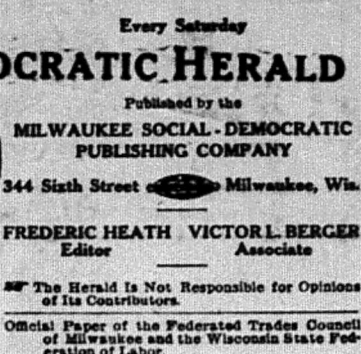
Must Conquer the Political Power.

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

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

An End to Class Rule.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world. To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.



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"The history of the human race has been full of tyranny and the denial to the people of the right of expressing freely by speech or in the press their opinions. After our people established a government they recalled that they had omitted to safeguard this valid right in framing our constitution. There-

fore, the first amendment to that constitution was that guaranteeing the right of freedom of speech and press."

"When a judge so far transcends his authority and assumes functions entirely beyond his power and jurisdiction, when a judge will set himself up as the highest authority in the land, invading constitutionally guaranteed rights of citizens, when a judge will go so far in opinion, decision and action, that even judges of the court of appeals have felt called upon to characterize his action 'unwarranted and foolish,' under such circumstances it is the duty of the citizen to refuse obedience and to take whatever consequences may ensue."

"It is common knowledge that a judge has issued an injunction against municipal officers enjoining them from performing their duties in the enactment of laws. Assume

that a judge will so far forget himself as to issue an injunction prohibiting a legislature, or congress itself, from enacting laws. Will it be contended that obedience must follow? Let a judge issue an injunction enjoining the president of the United States from performing the duties of his office. Does it follow that the chief executive of our nation must yield obedience and perhaps thereby fail to perform the duties of his great office, to the injury of the people of the country?

"We know that the people of our country and the labor movement will be found united in patriotic protest against any curtailment of the liberties for which our forefathers struggled in order that we might be free."

"We have come too far in the march of human progress for any set of influences to drive us back into slavery."

The Strike on the Lakes

There is keen vexation and gnashing of teeth among the members of the Lake Carriers' Association—the shipowners of the Great Lakes' section of this country—for, lo! the ten thousand strikers of the International Seamen's Union of America, who went out in May last, show no signs at this date of weakening, though it was confidently predicted by the bosses that the strike would be over before June 1.

Tricks new and old have been tried to "bust" this powerful union, which is connected with all the maritime unions of the world, and also with the American Federation of Labor. A few of these tricks were the instituting of the "open shop," "closed to union men," the importation of strike-breakers from foreign countries, and the so-called "welfare" plan, and which V. A. Olander, of Chicago, chairman of the district grievance committee of the International Seamen's union, characterizes thus:

"Its purposes are to make it dangerous for any seamen to voice a grievance, to ask for redress, or to resent ill-treatment, upon penalty of being exiled from the lakes. The plan is the most rigid blacklist system I have ever known. While modeled upon the general line of the notorious Shipping Federation of England, it is infinitely more dangerous to shipping."

"The Lake Carriers' so-called 'welfare' plan, or espionage system, is contrived automatically to press downward."

But such practices have not availed the Lake Carriers one jot. Strikebreakers come hopeful and go away disgusted; while those who remain are for the most part inexperienced. Result: Numerous accidents, clogging of freight, and

Organized Labor

steamships representing some \$30,000,000 of invested capital lying idle at the docks, unable to secure crews.

The strikers are confident of victory. They can not, they say, work under such conditions of "open shop," undermining of ships, long hours and short pay, etc. And as a warning to all workmen who may be misled by agents of the Lake Carriers, or, misinformed by reports of the Capitalistic press, circulars are being sent broadcast telling the true state of affairs.

A report from the headquarters of the International Seamen's union in Boston, is to the effect that a vote at a recent meeting on the assessment for the benefit of the strikers of the Great Lakes district was practically carried unanimously.

Socialists Stand True
 It is generally conceded by even the most rabid anti-Socialists that Messrs. Hawthornthwaite, Williams and McInnis have faithfully represented the working class during the several terms they have been in the Provincial House and, if trade unionists were

elect to the House they would have to work hand in hand with the Socialist members, if they desired to make a creditable showing. The only Independent Labor candidate ever elected in this province, W. Davidson of Slocan, became a Socialist during his period of service in the House.

The only solution we can offer the trade unionist who wishes to enter the political field, independent of the old parties, is to study the position taken by the Socialists, and, if it is found that their representatives are active in the interests of the working class alone, then, they are worthy of our best support.—Western Wage Earner, Vancouver, B. C.

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Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

A. M. LEWIS. Quite a number of comrades are already hustling for a successful lecture for Comrade Arthur M. Lewis, which will take place here on the 16th of this month at the Freie Gemeinde hall, 200 Fourth st. Upon this lecture will hinge the possibility of securing other lectures, such as Comrades Kirkpatrick, J. Stitt Wilson and others. There is one thing that we want to impress upon the minds of those that are going to attend the lecture and that is, Comrade Lewis urgently requests them to be in their seats at the hour stated for the lecture, namely 8 p. m. As it is impossible for any one to deliver a lecture when there is a noise in any part of the hall and the comrades and those attending will please bear this in mind.

THE WEST SIDE SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CLUB held a very successful entertainment and ball at the Freie Gemeinde hall, last Sunday afternoon and evening.

THE SOUTH SIDE SOCIALIST WOMEN'S BRANCH holds its



The best present is something for the home. The best home present is a Phonograph, because it pleases everybody.

Geo. H. Eichholz

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BUY YOUR SHOES HERE

HOME OF THE BEST SHOES

FOR MEN

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MAIN STORE CARMEL BLOCK

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Branch Store, 208 Grand Avenue

Here is something of interest to you

MR. WORKINGMAN

You haven't got money to burn—every cent counts with you. Now, we are going to talk shoes to you, and if you'll listen to us you can "SAVE A DOLLAR."

We will sell you a pair of good, substantial, solid leather "Union-Made" Workingmen's Shoes, worth every cent of \$3.50, better than those that other dealers sell at this price. FOR ONLY \$2.50

Complete line Boys' and Little-men's School Shoes, pair \$1.75 & \$1.90

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Open Day and Night Phone Main 8738

Our Carriages Are All New Rebuilt in Cold Weather

NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED

539 Market St.

Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings

\$3.00

schafskopf. Admission 15 cents, sociable will follow, at Meier's hall, cor. Mitchell st. and Muskego ave.

Nov. 28—Fourteenth Ward Branch, prize schafskopf tournament and dance, at Schulte's hall, corner Eleventh and Rogers street.

Dec. 4—Twenty-first Ward Branch, their sixth annual ball, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth street and North avenue.

Dec. 5—Vorwaerts Singing society, afternoon entertainment and ball, Bohemian hall, Twelfth street.

Dec. 5—S. S. Maenncherer "Auro-ra," entertainment and ball, at the South Side Turn hall. Admission, 10 cents, after 6 o'clock, 25 cents.

Dec. 12—Twenty-second Ward Branch, schafskopf tournament, Waedek's hall, 2714 North avenue. Admission, 50 cents, including refreshments.

Dec. 19—Sunday afternoon, schafskopf tournament, Twentieth Ward Branch, Harrman's hall, Teutonia ave. and Clarke st.

Jan. 15—Twentieth Ward, S. D. P. master mark carnival, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth street and North avenue.

BRANCH MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

The following branch meetings will be held next week in Milwaukee county:

MONDAY.

Tenth Ward Branch, Spangenberg's hall, corner Twelfth street and North avenue.

TUESDAY.

South Side Women's Branch, Korsch's hall, 653 Greenfield avenue.

WEDNESDAY.

Town of Lake No. 2, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.

THURSDAY.

Fifth Ward Branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington street.

Ninth Ward Branch, 467 Eleventh street.

Eighteenth Ward Branch, 490 Cramer street.

Layton Park Branch, 687, Twenty-eighth avenue.

Social-Democratic Coming Nations, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.

Croatian Workingmen's Educational and Political Society, 164 Reed street.

FRIDAY.

Second Ward Branch, 344 Sixth street.

Twenty-second Ward Branch, Waedek's hall, 2714 North avenue.

SATURDAY.

Polish Branch, n. w. cor. Ninth avenue and Grant street.

Town of Milwaukee Branch, Nash and Teutonia avenues.

Campaign Deficit Fund.

Already preparations are being made for the next coming spring election and in a short time the wheels will again be set in motion, sending out literature, speakers, etc., to help in educating the working class. We expected that the comrades and sympathizers will wipe out the campaign debt by the first of the year, but now it does not look that way. However, there is still a chance to turn the trick if all of us will put our shoulder to the wheel. Supposing we all take a chance at it and try real hard to wipe it out. Remember, every little contribution will help in wiping it out. Are you one of those who is ready to help give it a boost?

Following are the contributions sent in since the last list was published in this paper:

Amount previously reported, \$2,473.42

H. Lindemann 25

O. Braun 1.00

J. Neelson 1.00

Per capita tax 2.40

T. B. Schreier 2.00

W. & B. Empl. yes. 5.00

R. S. 25

A. F. 25

E. S. 25

Fred Binner 25

William Smith 25

A. S. 25

B. R. 1.00

Louis Arnold 1.00

Picnic Committee 30.94

Tenth Ward Branch, literature in full 4.95

Town of Lake No. 2, bulletins 1.25

Tenth Ward Branch, bulletins 7.50

Fifth Ward Branch, literature 5.00

John Hassman 10.00

William Koch 10.00

Ninth Ward, bulletins 8.75

Fifth Ward, special assessments 5.00

L. G. C. 50

Goodman Bros. 50

Gustav Burckhardt 25

W. R. 25

C. H. P. 25

Borchardt Bros. 50

W. F. Deuster 50

E. A. R. 25

Total \$2,575.21

Lectures to Be Held Next Week.

Monday, Nov. 15, Tenth Ward Branch, subject, "Man or Doll, Which?" by Charles Wiley, at Spangenberg's Hall, North avenue and Twelfth street.

Tuesday, Nov. 16, subject, "Darwinism and Its Relation to Socialism," by Arthur M. Lewis, at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, 260 Fourth street.

Friday, Nov. 19, Second Ward Branch, subject, "The Origin of the Family," by F. W. Rehfeld, at the Social-Democratic headquarters, 344 Sixth street.

1909 Picnic Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported \$888.60

Fred W. Bretsch 1.00

E. W. Batts 1.00

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Augusta Stahl, Deceased.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Augusta Stahl, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to George Stahl by this Court.

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

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1910, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Augusta Stahl, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 1910, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

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

Dated this 30 day of November, 1909.

By the Court, J. D. COFFERTER, County Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney.

Free Public School Lectures

Lectures, to which admission is free, are to be given in the public schools in the evening for adults as follows:

"The Wonderful West," illustrated by Charles A. Payne.

Saturday, Nov. 13—"The Miracle of Irrigation," West Division High school, Prairie and Twelfth streets.

"Moral Problems of the Workers," a course of six lectures by Prof. Hugo I. J. Selinger, University of Chicago, to be given on consecutive Tuesdays. First lecture to be in Tenth District School No. 1, on Twelfth and Lloyd streets. The remaining lectures to be given in North Division High school, Center and Twelfth streets. Both schools reached by Twelfth street cars:

Nov. 16—"Morals and Factory."

Nov. 23—"Morals and Machinery."

Nov. 30—"Morals and Competition."

Dec. 7—"Morals and Unions."

Dec. 14—"Morals and Peace."

"Archaeological Research," a course of six lectures by Prof. W. Notz, Jr., Watertown University, to be given on consecutive Saturdays in the Eleventh District school No. 1, Tenth and Forest Home avenues. Take Forest Home avenue cars:

Nov. 13—"Explorations in Babylonia and Assyria."

Nov. 20—"Research in Egypt."

Nov. 27—"Discoveries and Researches in Arabia."

Dec. 4—"Nineveh and Babylon."

Dec. 11—"The Re-Discovery of Nineveh."

Dec. 18—"Pompeii."

"South America,"—Lectures by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, Wisconsin University, to be given in the West Division High school, Twenty-third and Prairie streets.

Friday, Dec. 10—"Politics and Social Life in South America."

Friday, Dec. 17—"Commerce and Industry in South America."

"Forestry,"—Lectures by Edward M. Griffith, Wisconsin University, to be given in East Division High school, Cass and Knapp streets:

Tuesday, Dec. 7—"Practical Forestry in Wisconsin." Illustrated.

Tuesday, Dec. 14—"Conservation of Our Natural Resources."

"Problems of the Hour," by Prof. A. E. Winslow, Boston, Mass.: Monday, Dec. 13—"The Schools and their Critics." Tenth District

A Fine Set of Books Free IN RETURN FOR A LITTLE TIME

Library of Original Sources Ten Massive Volumes
VALUE OVER \$50.00 PER SET

Will you give us a little of your time? We will reward you handsomely. You can earn a set of books which every Socialist ought to possess. No Socialist library is complete without it. Why not get the set when it can be secured without one cent of cost to you? All we want is to have you help us get a few hundred life subscribers to the Social-Democratic Herald

HERE IS THE OFFER!

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., publishers of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, Vorwaerts, Wahrheit and Naprzod, English, German and Polish Socialist weeklies, has had several dull—very dull—summer months. It seems the hot weather was responsible. Our readers and workers laid down during this hot spell and left us "paddle our own canoe." Still the expenses went on. The paper had to be gotten out just the same.

In addition to our regular deficit this slump made it bad for us. But this slump is not the only thing to bother us. Tom Neacy feels hurt and wants \$10,000 damages from THE HERALD. This lawsuit will put us to a lot of additional expense.

Besides, we have just started to publish a new Polish weekly. This also means an additional burden. Still we could not postpone getting out this paper. The Polish Comrades have demanded it for years.

While subscriptions, advertising and job printing have picked up fine, we had to borrow money to help us out. Therefore we need your help. And we want more subscribers. Help us get five hundred new life subscribers. This \$2,500 is needed at once. Take a share or more of the stock of the Publishing Company.

To stimulate the sale we will give one set of the Library of Original Sources to the comrade selling the greatest number of these five hundred shares and another set to the comrade who personally takes the greatest number of shares. Anyone wishing to enter this contest must use our subscription blanks and must follow our instructions, both of which will be furnished upon request. Only paid in advance sales will be counted in this contest

When you consider that the purchasers of a share will receive full value in the form of their subscription to the HERALD in five or ten years, according as they are entitled to the local eight-page or national four-page edition, it will be a very easy matter to sell stock. Besides this, he will become a part owner in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Send for instructions and a list at once—before you do a single other thing. The books will be awarded as soon as the five hundred shares are sold. Progress of the sale will be reported in the HERALD each week. Get busy! Start right now!

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

342-344-346 Sixth Street

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION

To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$5.00 each, of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash, or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on or before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid-up stockholder is to receive one copy of the Social-Democratic Herald, or Naprzod, each week, or 50c discount on the yearly subscription of our German papers—Wahrheit or Vorwaerts, for life.

No. of Shares..... Name.....

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

Publication wanted.....

A chance to get the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, or NAPRZOD, or 50 cents discount on the yearly subscription of our German Papers, for life, for \$5, and a share of stock in the Publishing Co. besides.

WESTPHAL AUTOMATIC CHECK

Works on All Heating Systems.

Saves from 20 to 30% on Fuel

Prevents overheating, keeps rooms at an even temperature; saves you much work and worry, time and annoyance. A free trial on your own furnace.

PRICE

7-pipe.....\$7.50

5-pipe.....\$5.00

H. F. WESTPHAL

330 AND NORTH AVE. TEL. WEST 4080L.



If Everybody Knew

How Much Coal Is Wasted in an Old-Fashioned Stove

and how soon the ROYAL ACORN pays for itself by saving fuel it would be long before everybody in town was comfortable.

It's a Mistake

to suppose that a good stove is a luxury you can't afford. The expensive luxury is the old, poorly mounted, leaky stove that puts more heat up the chimney than it radiates into the room.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

Reinhold Bros.

Liston Ave. and 23d Street

Wisconsin State Organization
Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

NO REPORTS: Thirty-six locals in the state sent us no report last quarter. And yet in spite of this neglect the rest of the locals in the state have done such good work that they have made up for the neglect of the others. The active locals have carried their burden and brought up the total membership to the high water mark in spite of the inactivity of the sleepy locals.

What would happen if everybody got busy once?

WASHBURN: The local reports nine new members received during the quarter. Comrade Johnson is watching the field in his part of the state and this local is doing splendid work.

NEW MEMBERS: Quite a number of the locals report new members received, showing a healthy condition of the organization. Wausau reports seven new members, Waupaca nine, Sheboygan Falls six, and others smaller numbers.

PERSONAL WORK:—There is no way to keep a local of the Socialist party alive but to do a certain amount of personal work. Members of the local must take time to see others, talk with them, urge them to join the organization.

Let Us Have Your Trade in Footwear

Our aim is to give you good wearing qualities, style and prices as low, if not lower than elsewhere.

Lamers Bros.

SHOES

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Beef Extract

At About Half Price

Liebig's 2 oz. Jars 19c
Liebig's 4 oz. Jars 35c
Liebig's 8 oz. Jars 65c
Liebig's 16 oz. Jars \$1.25

At the Big Grocery

PRITZLAFF & WINK

582-584 MITCHELL STREET

EHRMANN BROS.

COMPLETE LINE OF Union Made Men's and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishings

...MERCHANT TAILORING...

931 TEUTONIA AVENUE
CORNER WRIGHT STREET

F. A. Baumann

Can Show You a Good Line of

Union Stamp Shoes

3215 Lisbon Avenue

Et Tu, Bayliss!

"Unless a man gives more than ordinary thought to the problems of today the glowing pictures painted by Socialists are apt to sound plausible."

No, dear reader, this is not a plank in the Republican platform. It is merely another one of the periodical effusions of hot air and light which emanate from the radiant Mr. Bayliss. This phenomenon, which in action closely resembles the Aurora Borealis, has hitherto baffled scientific men, but owing to the diligent researches of the Milwaukee *Free Press* it is now properly catalogued in its astronomical department. It being most apparent in this vicinity has given rise to the expression "Bright Spot," but the general impression seems to be that it would more fittingly have been named after its inventor, the Hon. J. A. Bayliss. (No, Algeron, the initials are not an abbreviation of Jackass.) The *Free Press* theory is broad and very logical. It regards the brilliant display of light with an accompanying elevation of temperature as the natural result of contact between Mr. Bayliss and his arch-enemy, the disease known as Socialism. Mr. Bayliss has had several of these attacks, each more virulent than the last, and they have made the patient so apoplectic that it is feared another attack may prove fatal. For that reason it is earnestly to be hoped that the *Free Press* readers, particularly the red kind, will offer no more home-made remedies for the alleviation of his excruciating pains. They have a tendency to irritate the sufferer and cause him, despite medical advice, to reject the proffered remedies in a manner which gives others a pain as well as himself. And then, too, we must not overlook the fact that a copious injection of common sense may prove more efficient than all our cupboard remedies. His restoration to health will assure us the continued services of an earnest defender of the rich; something we sadly need in Milwaukee. Then, too, we must not disregard our possible association with greatness in embryo. The free (press) advertising may elevate Mr. J. A. B. to the office of mayor or president or even a garbage inspectorship. Mr. Jab has all the earmarks of a great man, not speaking of the ready-made tags fame forgot to remove. Do you doubt it? Well, anyhow, although, notwithstanding, but, he is a forceful writer. Has he not advanced step by step from the back page of the *Free Press* to the editorial page? Is he not original? Is he not poetic, heart-gripping—touching? Have you not heard him speak of the poor laboring man who is forced to become a drunkard for want of a comfort station? That is pathos! Have you not heard him speak of the benighted Socialists who justify murder? That is condemnation! Have you not heard him speak of the poor fools who want to divide up everything and give one Mr. Bayliss less than he now has? Well, that's news! And now he is afraid the glowing pictures Socialists paint may sound plausible to some ears. Now that is asinine! No sane American, or Englishman for that matter, would be likely to see aught but a trait of imbecility in such a declaration. Who would dare to suggest that the nations of the world disarm, their armies disband, their navies go out of commission when Mr. Jab says it isn't possible? Not we! Certainly not, unless we can first assure him that we will all be on hand "to throw lumps of coal" on choice bits of the American (beg pardon, English) language at an opposing force. Nay, that would be sheer nonsense! Not so long as Mr. Jab's son is being educated to defend his country. He may get his early training in target practice with strikers for targets, but that is right in line with Mr. Jab's reasoning. Let us call it that anyhow. So long as he is on speaking terms with his mother tongue he will use it to denounce everything but a strong-arm and weak-in-the-head policy.

No doubt Mr. Bayliss eats plenty of beef and with true sportsman's spirit arises in the morning with the desire to kill something.

But we must not be harsh in our analysis. Mr. Bayliss is still in the primer class and isn't supposed to be over-bright for his age. It is to be regretted that our do-nothing aldermen who draw \$10,000 a year from the city weren't able to put through a free text book ordinance so that we could furnish Mr. Bayliss with copies of "Stepping Stones in History" and "What the Republican Party Has Done for the People et al." But then, as Mr. Bayliss sorrowfully remarks, we are not living in heaven and must turn to old Milwaukee for faces. Which reminds us that none are so blind as those who will not see. Bayliss, Brains & Co., Limited, will in time learn that the Man on Horseback usually follows the Man with the Hoe when he gets disgusted and kicks over the traces. A city contractor can do naught else but stand in with the powers that be, so what's the use of educating him beyond his capabilities; that being a true capitalist policy. Thank God, he hasn't asked to not vote this spring, which is just dear of him. Adding him up and subtracting half he isn't such a bad sort at all, only—

THE GAFFLY.

Serving the Bread Lords

Kenosha, not long ago had a big strike, not of union men, but of men forced to rebel through disorganization. The industrial battle resulted in the wanton shooting down of a striker by a hitting of the capitalists. The strike opened a good many eyes to Socialism, and the capitalists have been seeking ways to restore the workers to blind docility. Now notice what happens:

(From the Kenosha Evening News, Nov. 8.)

"The Rev. Father Walters, junior pastor of St. George church, delivered a powerful sermon against Socialism at the 8 o'clock mass at the church on Sunday morning, flaying the tenets of Socialism before a large crowd of people made up to

P. Zoll, salary.....	7.95
Mills lectures, express on dodgers.....	7.98
Paid C. B. Whitnall, treasurer.....	45.00
Cash on hand, Sept. 30.....	\$265.71
	68.63
	\$334.34


E. H. THOMAS,
State secretary.

AT THE THEATERS

DAVIDSON.
For the week starting Sunday, Robert Hilliard, the distinguished actor, will be the attraction, in "A Fool There Was." "A Fool There Was" is the work of Porter Emerson Browne, and is described as "a play like no other." It is founded on Kipling's poem, "The Vampire," and tells of the downfall of a distinguished man of the world through the arts of a conscienceless woman.

BIJOU.
Absolutely new is the announcement made by the management of Hanlon's New Superba to be seen

ALHAMBRA.
Of the many operettas which



STATE SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.	
Receipts.	
Dues from Milwaukee County—	
Danish Branch, Milwaukee.....	\$3.00
Branch 3, 4 and 7, Milwaukee.....	4.25
Branch 3, Town of Lake Branch 8, Milwaukee.....	3.00
Jewish Branch, Milwaukee.....	6.00
Branch 5, Milwaukee.....	9.00
Branch 20, Milwaukee.....	9.00
Branch 12, Milwaukee.....	6.00
Branch 13, Milwaukee.....	12.00
Branch 8, Milwaukee.....	6.00
Branch 5, Milwaukee.....	6.00
	\$64.25
Dues from state—	
Branch 1, Sturgeon Bay.....	\$3.00
Members at Large.....	7.35
Branch 7, Racine.....	3.00
South Slavish Branch, Kenosha.....	12.30
German Branch, Kenosha.....	9.00
Branch 1, Washburn.....	3.30
Bohemian Branch, Kenosha.....	2.00
Finnish Branch, Allouez.....	1.25
Finnish Branch, Clifford.....	4.00
Finnish Branch, Ironbelt.....	1.00
Finnish Branch, Redgranite.....	2.00
Finnish Branch, Superior.....	5.00
Branch 1, Green Bay.....	3.00
Branch 1, Brantwood.....	3.00
Branch 1, Wausau.....	3.00
Branch 1, Prentice.....	3.00
Branch 1, Brodhead.....	8.55
Branch 1, Racine.....	14.55
	\$88.30
Campaign deficit fund donations.....	34.09
M. M. Goebel, postage.....	1.25
National office, on account of Jacobs' tour.....	31.00
Social-Democratic picnic committee, picnic proceeds.....	15.00
Received from C. B. Whitnall, treasurer.....	51.75
	\$285.64
Balance forward from August.....	48.70
	\$334.34
Expenditures.	
National dues.....	\$31.00
C. D. Thompson, on salary.....	43.00
W. A. Jacobs, on salary.....	19.73
Cream City Bill Posting Co.....	50.00
Postage.....	4.00
E. Vogt, salary.....	32.00
Typewriter ribbon.....	.75
Scrubbing office.....	1.00
Rent of office.....	12.50
Long distance telephone service.....	4.05
Refund to Branches 3, 4 and 7, Milwaukee.....	.39
Social-Democratic Publishing Co., for books.....	6.85

none have contained more tuneful melodies or a more coherent plot than "Mlle. Mischief," which the Shuberts will present, with Corinne as the star and the original New York production at the Alhambra theater for the week beginning Sunday night. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Among the pleasing musical numbers are "Verily, Merrily," "Le Couer de Minon," "Every Hour Brings Its Flower," "Sweetheart," "The Army Corps" and "Ladies, Beware."

MAJESTIC.
The costliest bill of vaudeville Milwaukee has seen is offered by Manager James A. Hlgler of the Majestic theater for the week beginning Monday afternoon. The bill extraordinary is headlined by Mabel Hite and Mike Donlin, the



MODESTY AND HONESTY

Oh, no! we're not the only Shoe distributors. There are others, and good ones, too. We're not monopolists; you can get along without us. Should we drown, calm would follow the ripple of our disappearance.

We run our business in your interest, because we like to and because it pays us to. We carry everything in Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps with every purchase.

Complete Electric Repair department.

THE American Shoe Store

LOUIS RUPPE

575-577 MITCHELL ST.

be bigger and better than ever, and that is saying something, as it is well known that the Crystal has always given the public their money's worth. The bill will be made up of Heeley and Meeley, Wartenberg Brothers, and Douglas A. Flint and company. The Crystalgraph with a change of pictures on Monday and Thursday.

EMPIRE.
Roberts, Hayes and Roberts feature next week's bill at the Empire. Other acts are Bessie Browning, character impersonations; George & Moore, comedians; DeMora & Graceta, equilibrists; Ike Vogel in illustrated songs, and Empirescope latest motion pictures.

COLUMBIA.
One of the greatest kid acts in vaudeville features next week's bill at the Columbia. It is the act of Maud LePage and her seven Kid Kidders. Other acts are Wilson & Alvesto, comedy gymnasts; Van Avery comedy musical act.

BAKERY WORKERS' UNION NO. 205.
The ball of the Bakers' Union takes place in the West Side Turner Hall, tonight, Saturday, November 13. This organization, which consists of young men, always offers the best there is. Among other things the ladies will receive beautiful ornamented cakes. The ball will begin at 8 p. m. Music by Bach's orchestra.

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

Buy union label goods. Patronize union clerks. Ask for clerks' union store card.

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED—To do advertising for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. BAPTIST ADDRESSING CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewriter letters; cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Star and Shielding Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 244 Sixth St.

FOR SALE
RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a box, with the union label, suitable for union branches, etc. 10c each, 50c per box. Social-Democratic Pub. Co., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches: 100 warrants in a book for 25c. Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

SUMMONS
MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE—In Justice Court.


To Illinois Pure Aluminum Company.

You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishment has been issued against you and your property, garnished to satisfy the demand of Wm. Reaill amounting to \$18.50.

Now unless you shall appear before C. P. Dietz, a justice of the peace in and for Milwaukee county, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 23rd day of November A. D. 1909 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon judgment will be rendered against you and the money and property garnished applied to pay the debt.

Dated this 2nd day of November, A. D. 1909.

Wm. Reaill, Plaintiff



New Star theater. This season the management claim to offer something a trifle above the average for an attraction of this nature.

The music, composed expressly for this piece, is said to be tuneful and extremely catchy, possessing that delightful swing so pleasing to the ear.

CRYSTAL.
Starting next Monday matinee a new scale of prices will be inaugurated at the Crystal. Evenings, the first eleven rows will be thirty cents, next seventeen rows reserved, twenty cents, and balance of theater ten cents. And hereafter the shows will

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