

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A COMRADE'S TRIBUTE!

Eugene V. Debs on the Tribune of the Proletaire: Frederic O. MacCartney.

IT IS HARD to write of the death of Frederic O. MacCartney. He belongs to the living, not the dead, and it will be long before we can realize that his voice is hushed and his great heart stilled forever.

At the very spring of life—the ripening glory of his powers—he was cut down by such swiftness did the fatal blow descend that we who now stand over his prostrate flesh are so shocked and stunned that we cannot realize that death has come so near and snatched from us in all the flush of youth a comrade so loved and honored of us all.

Frederic MacCartney was an interesting, unique and towering figure in the movement. He had brain and heart, soul and conscience in large measure and fine proportion. He was a clear, clever and versatile writer, a ready and resourceful debater and as an orator had few equals in the movement.

MacCartney was born in Wisconsin, educated in Iowa and received his liberal training at Andover. It is fortunate that in his youth he came within the influence of George D. Herron, who then held the chair of Applied Christianity in Iowa college.

ROLL OF HONOR.

UNION SECRETARIES FUND. Previously Reported \$307.60 C. E., Illinois 1.00 List 1.00 Total \$309.60

FUND TO LIGHT UP OSHKOSH. Previously Reported \$7.25 E. Seidel, Milwaukee 1.00 Frederick Brockhausen .50 Total \$8.75

A CHEER FOR THE STRIKING MILWAUKEE TANNERS. Eleventh Ward Branch, Milwaukee \$3.00

At last we have the facts about the massacre of Jews in Russia. Michael Davitt (long life to him!) has been investigating the thing on the ground.

The Single Tax boomers are forced to an amusing extremity these days, that of trying to make people think that the increasing wealth which labor produces but does not get goes to the owners of the land.

There may have been some brutal and tyrannous slave-owners in the South, but I ask you if ever in the history of negro slavery did there exist such a condition of oppression, cruelty to men, women and children; terror, anarchy, beatings and murder as now exists under the acts of desperate members of labor unions?

The above was uttered by C. W. Post, the manufacturer of Grape Nuts, a get-rich-quick capitalist at the New Orleans convention of the Parry aggregation. Just make a note of it!

The Colorado Socialist is a new and bright paper from Denver. It contains a letter from Comrade George T. Cramton in attendance at the Milwaukee convention of the big Machinists' international convention, in which he says:

"Socialist sentiment is in the majority, but clearness is lacking. A proposition to endorse the Hearst papers was lost. Any mention of Socialism is applauded. The hall is decorated with pictures of Washington, and Lincoln and Debs—Debs the central figure. All restrictions relative to politics in unions and in the Journal, the official organ, have been repealed."

his own head. Self-preservation is the first law, but there is one thing he does know and that is: That the development of the system will sooner or later reach the point where there is no room for the small boss in the business world.

Some people are mystified because of the conduct of the Imperialists. They remark on the "absurdity," as one writer puts it, "of spending vast amounts in fighting to secure foreign markets at a time when hungry mouths, ill-clad backs, ill-furnished houses, indicate countless unsatisfied material wants among our own population."

You think all you've got to do to make the earth a paradise is to pass laws, eh? More laws! But what are laws to the capitalists? Just read this, for instance:

To the Pere Marquette Railroad Co. In consideration of the wages to be paid me while in your employ, in any department, I hereby agree that the provisions of the Act, entitled, "An act making ten hours a legal day's work," shall not apply or have force, and I will work such time as the one in charge of the business I am at shall direct, for the agreed wages per day, whether such time be more or less than ten hours, the same as has been usual heretofore in the department in which I am engaged,

"Oh, you fellows are only jealous, that is all." So say the defenders of capitalism, and imagine that that positively settles the question. Very well, let us accept that argument. Now, what of it? Suppose a number of men sat down to a banquet provided for all equally, and one or two by brute force or subtle craft, got possession of so much of the food that the rest of them had little more than a taste, and then when the starved-out fellows insisted it was not a fair deal what would you think of it if the one or two human hogs (capitalists) tried to argue the famished and cheated banquetees into silence by the taunt: "Oh, you fellows are only jealous of us, that's all!"

There is enough in the world for all and to spare. Mankind by industry multiplies nature's bounty many hundred fold and yet under our present system some get so much that the many must go without—and those who get the most do the least to increase the supply! We Socialists say this sort of thing is a damned shabby deal and that it is no crime to denounce it as robbery and to demand a new system. If it is jealousy for a starving man to have his opinion of a system that makes it easy for him to starve, then we say it is high time there was a lot of such jealousy in the world.

The honest small boss knows that he is extracting profits out of his employees, and he does not try to deny that fact. On the contrary, he is frank about it, for he knows that that is the only way, under the capitalistic system, that he can remain an employer. He knows that it is the system that is to blame and that he cannot reform the system single-handed, nor can he injure the system by refusing to make profit out of his men and thus calling business disaster down upon

Notwithstanding the wonderful increase in the ranks of organized labor during the past year, we find no improvement in the condition of the wage workers. While true that a few have received a slight increase in wages, thousands have been engaged in a fierce struggle to even maintain their present condition, and many have gone down to defeat. We need but recall the five months of privation and hunger experienced by the thousands in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, in their struggle for the opportunity to live, to be convinced that pure and simple trades unionism is inadequate to insure permanent relief for the toiling masses.

The report of your secretary will inform you that the number of initiations during the past twelve months, exceeds that of any year in the history of the organization. The fearless action taken by your representatives one year ago in adopting a policy which had for its purpose the establishment of a system, under which the wage-slave would be no longer known, has placed your organization in the foremost ranks of a movement which is attracting the attention of the entire world.

The Cruelty of "Law and Order."

It may mean a great Danger to the well being of Society.—Crime committed in the Name of the Law.

IF IT SHOULD come to violence and an attempt to forcibly keep scabs from doing business during the great tanners' strike in Milwaukee, the peaceful middle class citizen will be greatly shocked, and will work himself into a tremendous pitch of moral indignation.

Now of course it is true that the government cannot permit a disturbance of good order, that indeed the maintenance of order is one of its main functions, but any great moral indignation is entirely out of place. To begin with in this case the tannery owners—especially the Messrs. Gallun—themselves have set the bad example of forcible physical attack, and thus in no small degree have rendered useless the good counsels and exhortations of the strike leaders and their advisers.

The cause of these disturbances of the peace lies just in the melancholy fact: That in such strike troubles our city ordinances, our state laws and courts offer no means of giving satisfaction to the people's injured and exasperated sense of justice, because the laws virtually remain the same as they were a hundred years ago, the legal machinery being so impotent that it has allowed the great manufacturers and monopolists to grow bigger than the great mass of the working people in every respect. It has gone so far that legal justice, if it is invoked in contests between capital and labor, gives no help to the weak and oppressed, but always works to the advantage of the rich and powerful, the oppressor and exploiter.

The strike in Milwaukee has broken out because the tannery owners were unwilling to recognize the right of organization on the part of the workmen; because they refuse to deal with the union, and claim the right of dictating the conditions of labor from one side and from their side alone. One need not be a Solomon to perceive that any objection to such a despotic rule would EXCLUDE NOT ONLY EVERY HOPE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WORKMEN, BUT MUST INEVITABLY LEAD TO FURTHER DETERIORATION.

The demands of the tannery workers in regard to wages and working time are very modest. They want no direct increase of wages, but only ask their former wages for a nine-hours working day, which is equivalent to a ten per cent raise. The average wages now amount to ten or eleven dollars weekly for 60 hours a week. If the very hard and very unpleasant labor in the tanneries is taken into account, the demand of the tanners must be regarded as exceedingly small.

Nevertheless there are always men who are ready to work cheaper. Crowds of Italians, Slavs, Syrians and Greeks are landing in New York every day, who are more than willing to work for this or even a lower wage. If only the tannery owners are given time enough and police protection enough—and time and police protection is all they ask—they can raise in New York a sufficient number of men who are willing to work twelve hours for one dollar. And if sooner or later these men also become dissatisfied, the tannery owners can permit another strike and drum up, under police protection, a new troop of hungry and unemployed immigrants.

It is quite remarkable to observe what changes the human material in the tanneries has passed through ethnologically during the last decade or so. Originally there were only Germans, Irishmen and Americans—then when the conditions of labor grew worse, there came a considerable admixture of Poles after a lost strike. But by and by the Poles learned to ask for their rights, and now there are also many Greeks, Slovaks and Syrians among the tanners—the Germans and Irish are a small minority—and the tannery owners are looking for Italians to take the places of the Poles. In the meetings of the strike every afternoon the speeches are in five or six different languages, English, German, Polish, Greek, Syrian, Slovak, etc.

It is necessary to note that the proud tannery bosses have haughtily refused to accept the services of the state arbitration board, whose aid the strikers had invoked. "There is nothing to arbitrate!" And the wretched arbitration board, a capitalistic swindle of the grossest sort, turned tail without even a protest.

And it is this spiteful indolence of the money-bags which embitters the workers who try to improve their condition under the present system, even more than the poor wages paid them. It is the great injustice which is committed under the cover of so-called justice against which the common sense of the people is up in rebellion. We have no law which could be relied on against such oppression and degradation of labor as the "lawful methods" bring forth.

If the manufacturer is rich enough to easily stand the comparatively small loss of income during a temporary interruption in his works, then according to the present order of things his victory and the defeat of workmen are simply questions of time, if the striking workmen do not find ways and means to defend themselves against the introduction and employment of scab labor.

And because there is no law to help the workmen, there are always some people who try to help them in a lawless way. In other words, unless there be laws for their relief, their lawlessness will soon assume a very dangerous character.

We know that lawlessness helps nothing and hurts a great deal, but under the present conditions it emanates from a very human source—from compassion for the poor and the economically weak who are defending their right to a human existence against unmerciful and overwhelmingly strong oppressors.

Victor L. Berger.

Brave Attitude on Labor Organization in the West. — Class-Conscious Political Action by Toilers Splendidly Vindicated.

The West Aflame with Socialism!

Leading Words by President Moyer!

Our readers will remember what a thrill went through the entire ranks of American labor a year ago when the Western Federation of Miners, the mammoth organization of workers of the western states, came out flat at its convention in Denver for Socialism. President Moyer, who had labored long to bring this about, was forced, by reason of impaired health, to decline office, and Charles Moyer was elected in his stead. Under the new conditions no backward steps were taken. Assisted by an ably edited journal and kindred organizations, the move toward Socialism in the entire West aflame. The Western Federation of Miners was again in session in Denver, and we select the following leading words from the opening address of Charles Moyer:

"The report of your secretary will inform you that the number of initiations during the past twelve months, exceeds that of any year in the history of the organization. The fearless action taken by your representatives one year ago in adopting a policy which had for its purpose the establishment of a system, under which the wage-slave would be no longer known, has placed your organization in the foremost ranks of a movement which is attracting the attention of the entire world. The capitalistic class has fully awakened to the fact that the wants of organized labor are not to be appeased by a slight increase in wages or the reduction of a few minutes in the hours of toil, but that through organization, education and a united effort at the ballot box, the workers propose to abolish the system of wage-slavery and bring about a condition under which the producer may reap the benefit of that which he produces. The American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners in declaring for independent political action, have done more to encourage the members of your organization, and the laboring people in general, than have the combined promises and useless resolutions of organized labor since the inception of the Trades Union movement.

Notwithstanding the wonderful increase in the ranks of organized labor during the past year, we find no improvement in the condition of the wage workers. While true that a few have received a slight increase in wages, thousands have been engaged in a fierce struggle to even maintain their present condition, and many have gone down to defeat.

We need but recall the five months of privation and hunger experienced by the thousands in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, in their struggle for the opportunity to live, to be convinced that pure and simple trades unionism is inadequate to insure permanent relief for the toiling masses. The one hundred and forty-seven thousand members of the United Mine Workers have nothing to look forward to under the present system, other than a repetition from year to year of the fierce struggle for the God-given right to existence. Can the leader of this army of men expect to hold his organization intact, when he advises them to continue a policy which offers nothing for the future but strife and destitution, and commends the findings of a board of arbitration selected by the representatives of capital which binds the chains of slavery more securely around his membership and deprives them of even the privilege of appealing to their masters for a period of three years? Bitter, in-

terests of the laboring people. It would seem that no further argument would be necessary to convince organized labor and the working people in general, that they have nothing to expect from such legislators as composed the Fourteenth General Assembly of the state of Colorado. On the fourth day of November, when the ballots were counted, it was found that a majority of 40,000 of the voters of this state had by their ballots instructed their representatives in that Assembly to embody in the constitution a law, providing that: eight hours should constitute a day's work in and around mines, mills and smelters, and other hazardous occupations. BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES PLEDGED THEMSELVES that if placed in power, they would frame such laws that would make it impossible for the gigantic corporations operating in the state, to compel men to labor twelve long hours in the deadly fumes of a smelter, and which would say to the mine operator, "Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all underground workings." The Fourteenth General Assembly went into session at the capital in this city, and with them went the representatives of capital. AFTER A NINETY DAYS SESSION CAPITAL HAD GAINED AN-

OTHER VICTORY AND LABOR ONCE MORE REALIZED THAT THEIR FRANCHISE HAD ACCOMPLISHED NOTHING.

The disregard of the Colorado Legislature for the wishes of the people should long be remembered, and when the wily politician, in his clamor for office, warns the laboring people against throwing away their ballots by voting for Socialism, it should only be necessary to refer to the Fourteenth General Assembly of the state of Colorado. I desire to call your attention to the fact that many of our members are still compelled to labor long and unreasonable hours. I believe that the time has arrived when the Western Federation of Miners should declare for the eight-hour work day, and that this convention should specify a definite date for the establishing of a universal eight-hour law throughout your entire jurisdiction. While true that the majority of the miners employed in the western states and provinces are enjoying the benefits of the eight-hour shifts, we must not forget our brothers who are compelled to toil twelve long hours per day in mills and smelters. These workmen have become part of your organization and are entitled to your

continue. Under a system which permits the few to revel in luxury, while the many are forced to plead for the bare necessities of life, no harmony can ever prevail. WHILE ORGANIZED LABOR IS FORCED TO THE STRIKE AND BOYCOTT IN ORDER TO SECURE EVEN A SHARE OF THAT WHICH IS RIGHTFULLY THEIRS; JUST SO LONG WILL STRIFE AND DISCORD CONTINUE.

Afer fully considering the conditions surrounding us at this time, I believe that the most important action which you can take during this convention will be to reaffirm the policy adopted by the tenth annual convention. Do this and you will have accomplished that which will redound to your credit and insure prosperity for your organization. We still have those in our organization who are pointing out the advantage to be gained by electing our friends, as they term them, to office on the Republican or Democratic ticket. While it is true that in certain states and territories, laws have been enacted regulating the hours of labor, we are compelled to admit that such laws are not enforced, and it still devolves upon organized labor to regulate the hours and wages, after their so-called friends have received the credit for having legislated in the

(Continued on page 4.)

THE PROSPERITY MAKERS; OR THE TRAGEDY OF A MUSHROOM TOWN.

BY A WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR (NAME WITHHELD).

The building of an American Boom Town is typical of capitalist enterprise and daring. Sometimes the builders "make good," and sometimes they don't, and many go down in the crash.

(COPYRIGHTED.)



"I shall want a little time for examination of the title."



"The note and letter were both written on the same machine."

CHAPTER XII. — In which Philip settles amidst the bustle of the new town and asks some embarrassing questions about titles.

Two days later, Philip was once more established at the Hotel Johannesburg, with the bustle and stress of the new city already beginning to efface the memory of the quiet days spent at the Duncan farm.

and Senator The Other, of Michigan, owners of the property on either side of the lots in question, had refused to answer questions for their holdings—and much more to the same effect, punctuated and emphasized by Mr. Fench's right forefinger laid impressively in the palm of his left hand.

He was watching his antagonist to mark the first sign of discomposure. It came at the word title. Fench suddenly lost interest, and the self-assured leg slid limply down from the arm of the chair.

"Yes, yes—of course; you'll want to know about these things, and I'd like to hold the bargain for you, but I can't. Our people won't let me block the market, not even when it's to their interest to do it."

Philip bowed his acknowledgments and asked the price. "Sixteen thousand apiece; and that's cheap."

HOW THE HERALD STANDS.

We have grouped below several pages from two interesting booklets lately issued by the advertisers' "little schoolmaster," Printers Ink, in which is shown the rating of the Social Democratic Herald as an advertising medium.

Advertisement for Printers Ink booklets, including 'Leading Newspaper' and 'Class and Trade Papers'.

The first hand points to its position in the booklet entitled, "Leading Newspapers," and the second to its place in the labor list in the booklet, "Class and Trade Papers."

Advertisement for 'The Comrade' magazine, featuring illustrations and a list of contributors.

Nothing came of it, however. The notary's replies grew more indefinite as the inquiry progressed. His memory was at fault; he had acknowledged so many papers for the town company that he could not be expected to recollect the details of any one transaction.

the whole history of the tract in the records at the courthouse.

"Quite possibly; but one may have neither the time nor the inclination. A glance at your abstract would be quite sufficient for my purpose."

Sharpless swung back in his chair and slipped his hands into his pockets. "I wish I could oblige you," he said, "but I infer you've had little to do with property in Alabama."

Thordyke knew this was an answer that Sharpless would never have made to another lawyer, since an abstract is nothing more than a circumstantial history of any given piece of property compiled from the records; but he was too shrewd to betray his profession, and he made no comment.

"I suppose you were able to satisfy yourself that your titles were all right?"

"Absolutely; we guarantee to defend our purchasers."

"Will you allow me to look at your deeds for the tract in question?"

"I should be glad to, but I can't do that, either. All the original documents are on file in the company's office in New York."

"But my dear sir," Sharpless had quite recovered his self-control and was industriously cursing himself for having made the slip—"can't you see how unreasonable you are? Don't you suppose that among our hundreds of customers there are men who are quite as careful of their rights as you can be of yours?"

"Not a man of them, I assure you. Go to any of them, and you'll find that they've taken our guarantee in perfect good faith."

"To whom would you refer me?"

"To anyone; to the president of the Chiwassee national bank, if you please."

Philip read the papers leisurely a second time and handed them back to the attorney.

"I'm sorry you went to so much trouble," he said. "I have given up the idea of buying inside, and have been thinking more particularly of trying something in the resident district."

Sharpless met him half way, and Philip thought he surprised a fleeting expression of relief on the shrewd face of the lawyer.

Philip got away as soon as he could decently, and went back to his room to piece together the deductions which might fairly be drawn from the interview.

Philip sat up late that night, studying the problem and trying to determine what he should do next, but his perseverance was rewarded only by the turning of one more conjecture into a certainty.

"But my dear sir," Sharpless had quite recovered his self-control and was industriously cursing himself for having made the slip—"can't you see how unreasonable you are? Don't you suppose that among our hundreds of customers there are men who are quite as careful of their rights as you can be of yours?"

"To anyone; to the president of the Chiwassee national bank, if you please."

"Very well; I'll think the matter over and see you again. Good morning."

When Thordyke left the office he began to fear that the earlier deed, upon the discovery of which the very life of his case would depend, had been destroyed, and there was small comfort in the reflection that there was no apparent reason for the disappearance of both of them.

When that was done, Philip found himself once more among the uncertainties, but he made another journey to the courthouse for the purpose of copying the missing documents from the records.

Nothing came of it, however. The notary's replies grew more indefinite as the inquiry progressed. His memory was at fault; he had acknowledged so many papers for the town company that he could not be expected to recollect the details of any one transaction.

THE CAPITALISTS GETTING TOGETHER!

THE "NEW" UNIONISM MAKING HEADWAY.

Following on the heels of the annual meeting of the National Manufacturers' association, at which President D. M. Parry declared war upon organized labor, come organization and rumors of organization of employers, particularly in the building trades.

Mr. Parry has been upon the stump, so to speak, a great part of his time since the New Orleans meeting of the Manufacturers' association, and his attacks upon labor unions have been so violent as to call forth comment, mostly unfavorable, from labor men, editors and public men in all parts of the country.

As has been said, the organization movement has taken its greatest impetus among the employers in the building industry.

While other cities have had their troubles and while out of those troubles has grown a desire for organization among the employing builders, New York has taken the lead and has attracted widest attention because of the large interests, both in money and men, involved in the building industry in the greater city.

The first act of the new organization was to adopt resolutions barring all walking delegates and business agents of labor unions from the shops or operations of members during working hours.

At a subsequent meeting the New York builders organized temporarily by the appointment of an emergency committee, and the work of perfecting their organization was placed in this committee's hands.

Our efforts will probably result in the organization of a national federation of employers, who have millions of men in their employ in all branches of the building trades throughout the country.

A prominent member of the board of managers said that letters were being received not only from employers of labor all over the country, but from architects and owners of buildings, asking for representation in the organization.

There is not a man in this room who does not appreciate that we have been gradually backing down and giving way to the outrageous demands that have been made upon us year after year and not one who does not feel that he has gone as far as he can without completely surrendering.

At first you were asked simply to take down the bar from the door. Later the chain was to be taken off. Still later the key must be left on the outside.

What has made it possible for these men, many of them ignorant, most of them without a dollar laid aside, to demand and surrender from their employers and have practically all their demands granted, sometimes with a show of resistance, but lately almost invariably with only a grunt of disapproval?

Nothing cheap about them—but the price. Perfect Fit. The Best of Workmanship.

THE UNION LABEL IS ON EVERY PAIR. MAHLER, ALDENBERG & CO., MAKERS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Send us \$2.00. We'll return \$2.50. How? Easy enough. Value of one subscription card 50 cts.; five, \$2.50. Tickle us with a two-dollar bill and we'll tickle you with five sub. cards.

FRANZ MAYR'S MILITARY BAND & ORCHESTRA... 736 Eight Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

organized throughout the city and the country as a central body, under practically one head, and have stood together, suffering want and privation, with nothing in sight but a return to work at least, was tried to deal with them singly or at best as only a one trade organization.

Mr. Edlitz said the Building Trades' association had always been merely a social organization, notwithstanding the general impression that it had heretofore taken an interest in labor matters.

The speaker declared the labor unions had repeatedly broken agreements with their employers. These employers were ready to join the new movement. The others could be forced into line.

A. W. Burritt, president of the Interstate Contractors and Dealers' association of Connecticut, who was present by invitation, said that for the first time in the history of his state employers had formed a protective organization with a membership of 700.

Similar sentiments were expressed by Charles T. Willis, A. Ferguson of Paterson, N. J.; Milton Snair, master plumber, and William Baumgarten, decorator and cabinet maker.

The same night that the meeting just referred to was held contractors, builders and manufacturers of building material to the number of a hundred met in Brooklyn and organized the Employers' League of the Borough of Brooklyn.

When an emergency like the present arises and the unions seem to be running amuck all over the country, making intolerable demands which it would be ruinous to accede to the question of wages and hours of labor figures very little. It is a question of industrial independence.

Our efforts will probably result in the organization of a national federation of employers, who have millions of men in their employ in all branches of the building trades throughout the country.

It is however, the purpose of this organization to continue to secure greater power to crush out workmen and to prevent them, if possible, from securing the right that belongs to them, not only as workmen, but as American citizens.

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VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

Another active member of the young movement said in discussing the probable methods to be pursued:

Should any number dealer prove disloyal to the Association he will be disciplined just as the labor union punish only will a disloyal member be boycotted by the other dealers, but influence will be brought upon the national association, which is practically the selling agency of the producers, to make trouble for the refractory firm.

While these gentlemen have frankly stated that they are taking a lesson from the American Federation of Labor in amalgamating the different associations of employers, it will be observed that they lay most stress upon those features of the labor program that are employed rarely and with great reluctance by the organized workmen.

A well informed union man might conclude from the tenor of Fertig's remarks that he had been holding a hawk to heart talk with Peter M. Arthur and Chauncey M. Depew.

What do the union men of the country say about this new move upon the part of the capitalists? So far as heard from, the opinion is unanimous among the trades unionists that an association of employers will be welcomed by organized labor if the object is to obviate conflicts between employer and employees.

If capital organizes to repress labor and to prevent the betterment of conditions, labor will find the way to meet the situation.

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The Poor Fellow Wanted a Raise!

A Topsy-Turvy account from one of our exchanges, of the Woes of a member of a mythical Owners' Union that makes spicy reading.

One day, after awhile, the foreman of the Daily Times printing establishment of Blanktown sat in his office looking over some editorial proof sheets. The foreman was president of the Blanktown section of the typographical branch of the Federated Employers' Union of America.

There was a timid knock on the door, and upon the foreman's saying "Come in," General Otsky, the millionaire owner of the Times establishment, entered, removed his hat and said:

"I have been delegated by the Owners' Union of Blanktown to present to you some grievances."

"Now, let me, general," interrupted the foreman, "let me tell you once again and for the last time that I will not recognize the Owners' Union or any delegate thereof. If you, as an individual, have any grievance I will listen to you."

"Well, then," said Otsky, "I find that I cannot live decently upon the \$10 per week that the employees allow me as the owner of this establishment, and I ask for an increase to \$18 per week and a reduction from twelve to ten hours' work per day."

"No, general; that cannot be done. The business won't admit of it. Our wages have just risen the weekly salaries of employees—that of printers from \$75 to \$100, the typesetters and pressmen from \$150 to \$200 and so on from \$200 to \$300 and made a reduction in all employees' working hours from five to four hours per day, and with these necessary changes, due to present prosperity, we cannot grant your request."

"What you submit my case to arbitration?" asked the general eagerly.

"No, general," responded the foreman, "there is nothing to arbitrate. The fair truth is that God, in his infinite wisdom and tender mercy, has placed the management of this establishment in the employees' hands, and, by the jumping John Rogers, we, the employees, as true Christian gentlemen, are always infallibly right and just, and therefore how can there be anything to arbitrate? If you are not satisfied you are perfectly free to sell out. There are plenty of needy nonunion capitalists on the street corners who would gladly buy you out and run this establishment for a much less income than you are getting. You are much better off than the owners of other establishments in the city. The department store employees allow their owners only \$1.98 per day, and that is reduced to \$1.93 on the first of the month."

"But the cost of living is so high," said the general mournfully. "Rump runs at 50 cents per pound now."

"Rump!" cried the foreman. "Oh, I see the cause of your discontent! You are living beyond your means and in-

dulging in luxuries not justified by one in your station. Look over the back numbers of the Times, and you will find many articles telling how nicely people with small incomes can live high on simple vegetable foods without any meat. One article demonstrates that a man can work hard and retain perfect health on 5 cents worth of oatmeal per day. Why, general, if you will only acquire habits of thrift and economy you can be putting money in the savings bank every week."

Otsky disconsolately turned to go.

"Stay a moment," said the foreman, picking up one of the editorial proof sheets. "I see that in this editorial you have covertly introduced some socialistic nonsense advocating the idea of owners turning over their property to the employees and sharing more equally with them in the general income. I have penciled out all that stuff and must peremptorily request that you cease endeavoring to stir up discontent among the owning classes. And you must stop all this agitation and strife against the nonunion capitalists. You must remember that this is a free country; that the constitution guarantees that even the largest owners and greatest capitalists have the inalienable right to freely accept the very lowest income that a full and free competition enables their employees to cut them down to. And, if necessary, the full force of the army and navy of the United States will be called forth to enable every capitalist, be he millionaire or humble billionaire, to accept the lowest income he can get and to physically, mentally and morally starve himself, his wife and babies without let or hindrance from any discontented and strife-breeding owners' unions. Well, general, it is after 1 o'clock. Besides neglecting your own work, you have kept me here several minutes beyond my regular four hours' time today, and I shall have to credit myself with overtime and dock you accordingly. I must run down to the Elite restaurant and get a nice little lunch and then get out on my automobile and take a little spin in the fresh air. I just want to add, general, that although your complaints are very annoying, I have none but the kindest feelings toward you. Your interests are very dear to my heart. I am constantly trying to find out cheaper ways for you to live so that you can adjust yourself to the cut in your income which we soon intend to make. Return to your duties, be faithful and diligent, consider your employees' interests rather than your own, and when you pass in your checks and go to the hot place—as of course you will in consequence of your discontent and ingratitude—I assure you that you will have a much happier time than you are having in this world."

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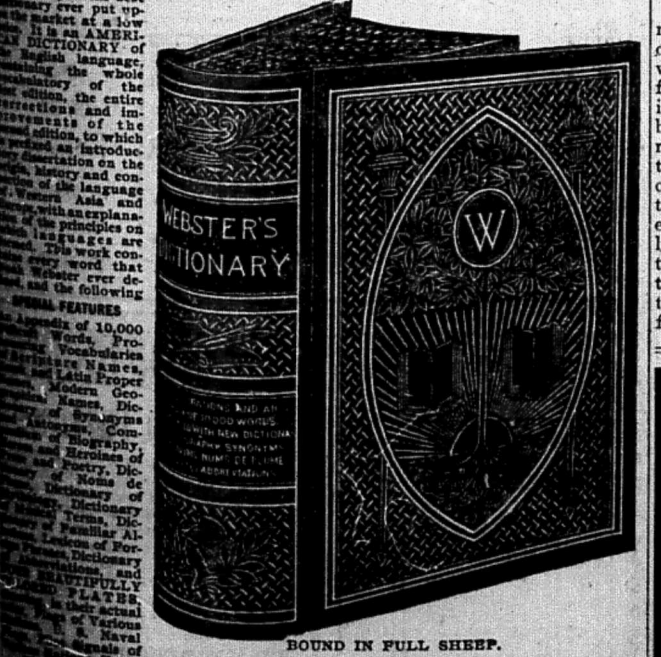
Literary Agency, Social Democratic Party, 614 STATE STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Democratic Herald, 614 STATE STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Man a Social Animal.

George Willis Cooke, who is chiefly known as a literary lecturer and writer, but who is, as well, a student of sociology and ethnology, spoke at a recent meeting of the Boston Social Science Club on "The Relation of the Individual to Society." The theme of his discourse was that the individual is essentially and altogether a product of society. Physical heredity and social heredity make him what he is. The lecturer expounded this idea very fully and forcibly and dwelt for some length upon the origin of the human race. He contended that the human species was not developed from a strong species, living isolated in pairs, but from a tribal species; and that through this very grouping, this necessity for social life, had arisen the conditions which made possible the development of the essentially human qualities. From a weak species, grouped together for defense and sustenance, man arose, a product of social conditions, and he has always been a social species. This is the latest conclusion of ethnology, and the recent evidence, the lecturer claimed.

FEEDING A BANKRUPT CAPITALISM.

I want to talk to your readers on this occasion, about what we as a community, as society as a whole, the city, the state and the nation; yes, as the whole population of the civilized world, as two distinct classes of people living as contemporaries in the very same community, must consider.

What we have to do with here, is not the material elements, but the value of the thing we call capital in the production and reproduction of

capital and the necessary elements to sustain life.

When a person gets through with his property, by taking upon himself debts equal to the value of that property, it is clear that this property represents nothing but the sum total of his debt. And so it is with the capitalist; when he has consumed the equivalent of his original capital, the value of his present capital represents nothing but the total amount of surplus—value appropriated by him without payment. Not a single atom of the value of his old capital continues to exist.

Capital, with compound interest on every portion of capital saved, is so all-engrossing—that all the wealth in the world from which income is derived, has long ago become the interest of capital.

Then, in the name of common sense and justice, why should we who are poor, and perform all the productive labor in the world, allow the capitalist class in the city, state and nation to control us, and continue to appropriate our labor, and the surplus value that we produce, and place it every year to their credit in their bank account; and then lord it over us as if we by nature belonged to them. Are you so stupid, and am I such a fool, that we will continue to vote the law-making power of the city, state and nation into their hands, by voting for their dupes, their confidential slaves, the politicians of the old parties?

My friend, will you tell me which loves us most, Mark Hanna or Grover Cleveland, William J. Bryan or Theodore Roosevelt, William C. Whitney or J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller or William Randolph Hearst—who has stolen both jacks and the joker; yes, and the ace, queen and every trump card out of the hands of our friends, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, and has given a thousand dollars to the relief

fund of the suffering Hebrews, that his class has robbed, outraged and murdered; and now has gone across the Ocean, shouting, Kisheneff, Kisheneff, Kisheneff, for the sole purpose of getting them to tie their votes to his kite string so that he can land the Democratic nomination for the presidency next year. Are you, my Hebrew friend, going to let plutocracy's last succor take you in so easily as that? I trust not. Think, think before you act.

L. D. Mayes.

"When I remember that, in 1879, I served my first term of imprisonment for proposing almost exactly what a conservative Irish secretary proposed today, I realize how times have changed." So said Michael Davitt, after listening to the introduction of the Irish land bill by the Right Hon. George Wyndham, the chief secretary of Ireland.

Whereas it has long been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, I want it known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor.—Ruskin.

Under Socialism the mental giant cannot impose on his inferiors any more than the physical giant now.—St. Louis Labor.

We have just got a new lot of Bellamy's "Looking Backward" in paper binding at 50 cents. We also have some of the cheaper Canadian edition at 15 cents. This is one of the best primers, for people who don't know anything about Socialism, and has started a great many on the right road. Literary agents' branches are especially urged to ask for agents' rates on these, and small literature. Don't forget that we furnish any literature there is on the market.

Literary Agency, 614 State Street, Milwaukee.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

Father Hagerty will speak in Missouri and Iowa during June.

Indiana Socialists are organizing a summer speaking circuit.

Comrade Debs speaks at Oklahoma the coming week under Chautauqua auspices.

Comrade A. S. Edwards will speak at various points in Indiana during the present month.

Since the national referendum let him out as a member of the local quorum, Comrade Uterman of the Appeal to Reason has discovered that a local quorum is not needed, after all. Little by little we are getting Uterman's measure!

New organizations at Tullahoma, Knoxville, and Sweetwater, Tenn., and at Blue Ridge, Ga., are reported by the national headquarters.

Comrade Chambers of Omaha writes us that the Mills meetings in that city were very successful and this in spite of rainy weather five nights out of the seven.

The funeral of Frederic O. MacCartney, of the Massachusetts legislature, was held in Rockland last Thursday. In compliance with his last conscious request Comrade Carey made the address.

National Secretary Maily attended the funeral as a representative of the National Committee. He also gave a wreath as a token of the esteem in which Comrade MacCartney was held by the National Movement.

Not very long ago the New York comrades held a big fair and raised \$12,000 for the N. Y. Worker. Now a picnic for the same purpose is planned. It will probably dawn on our comrades some day that demanding papers at a less price than they can be printed for, where city union wages are paid, is a policy that will finally bankrupt the Socialist press and give one or two individuals a monopoly of the business of issuing propaganda material, to the detriment of the various local movements.

National Secy. Maily has issued a request that Comrades Mills and others, who are rushing in hot-foot with demands that the recent referendum "be declared unintelligible," wait until the referendum has been legally acted upon and announced. "The work of the National office has been hampered and obstructed," says the national secretary, "the party membership distracted and disgusted, and I have personally been subject to suspicion and continued insults ever since assuming the position of National Secretary, through the activity displayed and feeling aroused over this question.

The rank is but the guinea's stamp. A man's a man for a' that.—Burns.

The Mills Proposition.—The proposition of National Committee Mills is of so astonishing a nature that we find it hard to consider it seriously.

The National Committee voted to submit the questions of headquarters and composition of the Quorum to general vote in a certain form. The size of the vote shows that they were very carefully considered by the party membership. By a majority of 43 out of 7,011 the party has decided that headquarters should not be removed to Chicago, but should remain at Omaha. That is satisfactory to Comrade Mills; that is what he wanted, so far as it goes, and he finds it "intelligible." It is not what we wanted; but we find it quite intelligible and we acquiesce in it. By a majority of 782 out of 6,712 the party has decided that in place of the present members certain others shall constitute a Quorum. That is not satisfactory to Comrade Mills. It is not what he wanted. So he declares it "unintelligible" and proposes that the National Committee declare the decision made by this larger majority null and void.

We cannot suppose a majority of the National Committeemen will take upon themselves any such extraordinary power as this. We take it that a majority of the National Committee as well as of their constituencies are, as we are, heartily glad to have the general vote and the discussion which has accompanied it brought to a close and will have little patience with those who wish to reopen it in this manner.—N. Y. Worker.

An Important Warning. Headquarters California State Federation of Labor, 378 Thirteenth Street, Oakland, Cal.

For more than a year past a Los Angeles concern known as the "Independent Labor Bureau" has been flooding the Eastern states with misleading statements regarding conditions of the labor market in South California, said circular causing many men of limited means to leave their homes to come to this state in the hope of obtaining employment at the fancy wages told of in the circular.

There has been too much of this sort of thing during the past three months for the party membership or myself to desire any more of it.

More Referendums Proposed. Comrade Robinson sends us a copy of resolutions passed by the Louisville comrades and forwarded to National headquarters, calling for a referendum to straighten out the "confliction" in the two decisions effected by the recent national headquarters referendum, i. e., the selection of a headquarters many miles from the territory in which the newly chosen local quorum members reside. It is held that the third paragraph of Resolution No. 1, virtually instructed the national committee to remove the headquarters to Chicago and received a decisive majority of 633 votes, yet Omaha just pulled through with a majority of 43.

The matter to be submitted to referendum is stated as follows: "1. In view of the generally conceded fact that Omaha in any event is but temporarily the seat of National Headquarters and is inconveniently located for the meetings of the new local quorum, that the National Headquarters be removed forthwith to Chicago."

"2. That in the event that this proposition is submitted to the membership of any state in connection with any other matter whatsoever the National Secretary and Local Quorum shall refuse to count the vote of such state."

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills has also given notice that he will move a new referendum on the headquarters matter. Meantime the 1904 campaign is getting dangerously near, and it is important to have the headquarters as near the main battlefield as possible.

Funeral of Frederic MacCartney. Rockland, May, 29.—Thousands paid their tribute of respect and esteem to Representative Frederic O. MacCartney yesterday afternoon, and the funeral was one of the largest ever held in the town. The church on Webster street, where Mr. MacCartney was pastor for so many years, was handsomely decorated with flowers, and thronged with sincere mourners from all grades of society.

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"He langed for equality. Death has given him what man is today denied. The triumph of the cause for which he gave his all will be his monument. The merriment of children, the happiness of women, the defribled joy of men in the grander day for which he fought and hoped will be his epitaph."

"MacCartney—Comrade of mine! Soldier in the army of the workers of right to live; you have earned the right to live; you have earned the right to rest. May you sleep well!"

Socialists and trade unionists from all over New England were present, and the floral offerings were profuse. The Boston Socialist club sent 150 members to attend the funeral.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND. Labor Day in Russia passed off in spite of the Social Democrats, is the way one of those funny little foreign despatches reads. And then it adds the significant little postscript: There are numerous arrests of agitators. You bet there were!

Two new Socialist books are announced in Japan: "The Oppression of Wench," by K. Nishikawa, and "Municipal Socialism," by S. J. Kaoyama. The latter is a study of conditions in Japan and their probable improvement.

Comrade Keir Hardie, M. P., in his parliamentary report to the recent I. L. P. conference, England, in referring to his proposed Railway Nationalization bill, quoted the opinion of an expert who doubted the wisdom of purchasing the railways, because a few years might bring a revolution in the means of transport. An interesting debate ensued. Comrades Ramsey McDonald and Philip Snowden thought that the permanent way and property of the roads was still a valuable consideration. Comrade S. G. Hobson, however, thought great care would have to be exercised lest the state be let into a bad bargain.

The rank is but the guinea's stamp. A man's a man for a' that.—Burns.

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The Los Angeles Times, the notorious foe to unionism, has aided and abetted the said "Independent Labor Bureau" in the nefarious scheme of flooding our state with idle men in the hope of weakening our unions, and we deem it a duty we owe to laboring people everywhere, whether organized or unorganized, to warn them against being misled into leaving their homes and employment in the East in the hope of finding lucrative employment here.

The agricultural districts of the Pacific Coast are being flooded with Japanese and Mexican cheap labor, against which it is impossible for white men to successfully compete, so that mechanics and artisans who fail

to find lucrative employment at their accustomed vocations discover it to be impossible to secure employment even in the most menial classes of occupation except at the lowest standard of wages.

It is therefore urged upon all labor organizations that as much publicity as possible be given this statement of facts pertaining to the labor situation in California, to the end that the harmful results of wholesale immigration to California under misapprehension of the true conditions, may be minimized as much as possible.

John Davidson, President. George K. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer.

PRIZES GIVEN WITH TICKETS FOR THE Monster S. D. P. Picnic, SCHLITZ PARK, Milwaukee, Sunday, July 19, 1903.

A COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE with choice of 30 inch Brass Tube or 12 Records, total value of \$25.00 furnished and partly donated by Columbia Phonograph Co., 391 East Water Street, will be presented to the individual selling the greatest number of tickets for this occasion.

Besides the above there will be four prizes on the tickets themselves. Each ticket is numbered. Save your tickets, you may win one of these prizes.

FIRST PRIZE. A \$25 TALKING MACHINE furnished and partly donated by McGreal Bros., 173 Third Street.

SECOND PRIZE. A 20 YEAR GOLD FILLED WATCH, Waltham Movement, donated by A. H. Stecher, Jeweler, Third and State Streets.

THIRD PRIZE. \$20.00 WORTH OF DENTISTRY WORK, donated by Dr. Young, 413-416 Germania Building. Winner can self certificate if he so chooses.

FOURTH PRIZE. A \$5.00 SILK UMBRELLA, donated by L. Sachs, the Jeweler, 418 National Avenue.

These prizes will be exhibited in prominent places as soon as arrangements can be made. Announcement of this will be made later.

Books on International Socialism.

Table listing various books on international socialism with authors and prices. Includes titles like 'A Study in Government', 'The Student's Mark', 'The Communist Manifesto', etc.

Social Democratic Herald, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

YOU SHOULD SECURE A Physician in the House!

YOU CAN HAVE IT, NOT FREE BUT FOR A LITTLE EASY AND PLEASANT WORK.

A New Family Medical Work

BY Dr. J. H. GREER, Chicago.

Dr. J. H. GREER, the author, is a practicing physician in Chicago, is Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physician-in-Chief to the Harvard Medical Institute, and has written many works of value to the profession and public.

This book is up-to-date in every particular. It will save you hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills. It tells you how to cure yourself by simple or harmless home remedies. It recommends no poisonous or dangerous drugs. It teaches simple common sense methods in accordance with Nature's laws. It does not endorse dangerous experiments with the surgeon's knife. It teaches how to save health and life by safe methods. It is entirely free from technical rubbish. It teaches prevention—that it is better to know how to live and avoid disease than to take any medicine as a cure. It teaches how typhoid and other fevers can be both prevented and cured. It gives the best known treatment for La Grippe, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Consumption, Appendicitis and every other disease. It is the best medical book for the home yet produced. It is not an advertisement and has no medicine to sell. It tells you how to live that you may prolong life. It opposes medical fads of all kinds and makes uncompromising war on vaccination and the use of anti-toxins. It has hundreds of excellent recipes for the cure of the various diseases. It has 16 Colored Plates, showing different parts of the human body. The chapter on Painless Midwifery is worth its weight in gold to women. It has a large number of valuable illustrations. The "care of children" is something every mother ought to read. It teaches the value of Air, Sunshine and Water as medicines. It contains valuable information for the married. It advises people with regard to marriage—tells who should and who should not marry. Those contemplating marriage should get this book at once. This book cannot fail to please you. If you are looking for health by the safest and easiest means, do not delay getting it. See PAGES, BOUND IN CLOTH, REGULAR PRICE, \$3.00. Send us six yearly or twelve half-yearly subscribers at regular prices, and you get a book. Outside of Milwaukee—eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly subscribers required. Get up a Club at once.

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Drop a postal for our agent to call with full information.

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HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

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JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St. President. HERMAN HOPPE, 2416 Chambers St. Vice President. GUSTAV SCHNEIDER, 216 Newhall St. Secretary. W. WISNER, 217 Wisconsin St. Treasurer. Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

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ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

DIRECTORY OF MILWAUKEE UNIONS.

Secretaries of unions are urged to help keep the following directory corrected up to date. Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 318 Chestnut st. Jul. Scharnek, Secy., 720 7th ave.

Union Barber Shops.

Advertisement for Union Barber Shops featuring a logo and text: 'The Line of Domestic & Imported Cigars AL. F. DRESSEN, 131 Lincoln Ave.'

Advertisement for J. N. GAUER, Shaving Parlor, 605 Kinnickinnic Avenue.

Advertisement for PHIL. O. KAMMERER, First-class hair goods, 482 1/2 State St.

Advertisement for FRED. H. LEIST, Hair Dresser and Hair Goods, 430 Greenfield Ave.

Advertisement for WM. L. SMITH, Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlor, 635 Kinnickinnic Avenue.

Advertisement for JOHN VOLK, Fine Hot and Cold Baths, 383 First Ave.

Advertisement for JOSEPH ZIMA, Shaving & Hair Cutting Parlor, 845 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee.

Advertisement for HERMAN BUECH, Manufacturer of High Grade Cigars, 675 16th Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Advertisement for FRED. THIMMELS, Manufacturer of Fine Cigars, 1401 Vliet St., Milwaukee.

Advertisement for JAS. L. MATZEN, Dealers in Coal and Wood, Sand and Gravel, 147 Lincoln Ave., Cor. Kinnickinnic Ave.

Advertisement for ADOLPH HEUMANN'S, 509 Syracuse St., Cor. Fourth.

Advertisement for JOHN DOERFLER SALOON, 701 Winnebago Street.

Advertisement for JACOB HUNGER, Printer, 218 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Advertisement for 17th Avenue Bottle House, NICK PETERSEN, Proprietor, 2714 North Avenue, Milwaukee.

A Central Labor Headquarters is Proposed.

Action on the Tanners' Strike.—After City Atty. Runge's Scalp.—The Council gets a Cheer.

Some time ago labor in Milwaukee was discussing a plan for a Labor temple. It was abandoned when it was seen that labor would have to put itself in bondage to the money lenders and become a victim of the rapacious maw of profit and interest.

It was decided to beard City Atty. Runge in his den and to call his bluffs against the legal rights of organized workers. The Carpenters' District Council made a request for a committee of three to go with a like committee from the carpenters to protest to the Board of Public Works in its claim that contractor Holstein could continue to disregard the 8-hour stipulation in the contract he had signed for the building of city schools.

What the Socialists stand for in Wisconsin.

The Social Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education and more culture.

The question is only whether it shall be a public or private monopoly. The Social Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken out of the control of a small number of irresponsible men who only aim to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance.

The Republican and the Democratic parties, and all sorts of reformers and anti-monopoly humbugs, are making a dishonest bid for votes when they promise to annihilate the trusts by law.

But we call attention to the fact that the measure we urge is in no way a cure for all the existing evils, nor are they all Socialist institutions. They are to be viewed rather as mere palliatives, capable of being carried out even under the present conditions. Under no circumstances should the people rest content with palliatives of this kind.

1. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as is calculated to bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, notably the coal trust, the meat trust, the oil trust, the sugar trust, the farming machinery trust, and others of the same kind, and pay the actual value for the same.

2. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as will be calculated to bring about the national ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, express companies and steamship lines, and pay the actual value of the same.

3. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as will be calculated to bring about the nationalization of the public schools, and to prohibit the employment in any factory, store, workshop or mine, of children under 16 years of age.

4. That no city in Wisconsin shall have the right to sell, lease or give away public franchises. That every city shall have the right to take possession of all its public utilities by paying to the present owners the price of the same as fixed by an impartial jury; and that every city and township shall have the right to issue bonds up to the amount of 5 per cent of the entire tax valuation, for that purpose.

5. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as will be calculated to bring about the enactment of a national law by which the government of the United States will lend the cities and townships money on bonds issued by said cities and townships up to 50 per cent of the assessed valuation. Such loan shall be made in legal tender and without interest.

6. That every city or township shall have the right to establish a public coal yard, and a public ice house, where coal and wood and ice shall be sold to the citizens at cost. Cities and townships shall also have the right to establish public bathhouses (slaughter houses) and to issue bonds for that purpose.

7. That laws be enacted securing to cities local autonomy, with power to carry into effect all means relating to their own welfare, so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others.

8. That every city or township shall have the right to establish a public coal yard, and a public ice house, where coal and wood and ice shall be sold to the citizens at cost.

9. That laws be enacted securing to cities local autonomy, with power to carry into effect all means relating to their own welfare, so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others.

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Advertisement for JOHN MILLER, SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE, 782 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE.

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Advertisement for THE HOME TEA CO., 393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis. Surely have the best TEAS and COP. FISH at the best possible prices. Also carry a full line of Groceries.

Advertisement for C. Gruenewald, SALOON, 538 2nd Ave., Cor. Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee Brewing Co.'s Beer. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Warm Lunch from 9 to 11.

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Advertisement for UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE, Cor. Fifth & Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays 9 to 12.

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Advertisement for Stationary Firemen No. 125—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at State and 8th Sts. C. Kuhn, Secy., 810 Central Ave.

Advertisement for Tanners' and Curriers' Union No. 57—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd Sts. Emil Kissling, Secy., 704 1st St.

TOWN TOPICS BY THE TOWN CRIER



The Socialists succeeded the past week in giving a new edge to the tanners' strike and in stirring up public opinion on the question of a living wage.

WONDER THAT THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF OUR WORKERS' FAMILIES ARE FORCED INTO WAGE-SERVITUDE? And the figures as to piece work made even a worse showing—THE MEN GOT MORE IN 1891 THAN THEY DO TODAY!

At its meeting Wednesday night the Federated Trades council passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The right of workingmen to organize has been called in question in a most aggravated form, by the refusal of the Northwestern Leather Manufacturers' association to recognize the Amalgamated Leather Workers' union in the strike now on; and,

Whereas, The principle of arbitration has been attacked by the law firm of which United States Senator Quarles is a member and which has advised the employers' union not to arbitrate; and,

Whereas, The long hours heretofore required by the employers and the filthy conditions required by the trade have classed this craft with the lowest in the city and have been but scantily compensated for in the meager pay given; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our hearty sympathy with the tannery workmen in this struggle for a decent living and pledge our full moral support and immediate financial aid to the amount of \$50 on demand, with recommendations to all affiliated unions to a similar effect.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of United States Senator Quarles, a supposed representative of all the people, in sanctioning such advice against arbitration, thus encouraging social anarchy as against a peaceable settlement of the natural struggles which arise between capitalists and laborers. We also assert that no voter should give further support to one who continues to sanction such action.

Various other organizations have passed resolutions and pledged money if it is needed. If labor can help it capitalism will not starve these poor tannery workers into submission. If it is to be a case of fat purse against empty stomach, the public generally ought to rise in protest.

A meeting of the City Central Committee held on Monday evening, June 2, a committee was appointed for the purpose of making such a statement as might be deemed advisable with reference to the attack made upon the party in the Monday morning's Free Press by F. O. Immler.

The committee respectfully request the publication of the following statement:

1. The following is a quotation from a letter written by Immler under the date of February 15, 1902, to our Comrade H. W. Bietorius:

"I do not support either with money or my time, a movement that at its very inception has gotten into the control of a gang of cowardly and contemptible liars, hypocrites, fakirs and moral monstrosities, followed by a vassalage which they exploit for their own selfish and sordid ends."

2. About a year later Immler applied for membership to the 21st Ward Branch of the Social Democratic Party, and his application

was submitted to the Central Committee along with others for approval, according to Article 13 of the State Constitution of the party, which reads as follows:

"Any person desiring membership shall make application to the local branch, upon being recommended by a member of said branch. If endorsed by the Central Committee of the locality, if there is such a committee, and accepted by a three-fourths vote of all members of the branch present, he shall be enrolled as a member. Upon objection being made to his admission, the matter shall be referred to the Central Committee, if there is one, which shall have power to act in the matter."

3. The Central Committee refused to endorse the name of Immler, on the ground of the letter above quoted, and the matter was then referred back to the 21st Ward Branch.

4. The 21st Ward Branch accepted Immler as a member, in spite of the Article in the Constitution as quoted, and also the action of the Central Committee, for which the Central Committee forthwith suspended them until they should reconsider their action; and when the Branch refused to reverse their action the Central Committee expelled the Branch from the party organization.

The point at issue is the right of the party organization to supervise its membership, as provided for in

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 453 Eleventh street. Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1315 Kinnickinnic street.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Carl P. Dietz, Sec'y, 847 Ninth st.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every fourth Friday at Kroskiag's hall, corner ninth avenue and Orchard street. F. W. Rehfeld, 484 Fifteenth avenue, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays at 607 Kinnickinnic avenue. George Russell, Sec'y, 608 First ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. Fred. Buenger, 993 Bufum street, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets last Sunday in month at 790 Forest Home avenue. Ole Oleson, 790 Forest Home avenue, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1229 Vliet street. C. Zainer, Secretary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue.

the Constitution, over against the right claimed by the former membership any one they choose without the consent of the 21st Ward Branch to reference to the wishes of the rest of the local organization. This latter is based upon the well known principles, expressed formally in Anarchism, namely, "Do as you please," and that of group association without definite organization.

5. An application for charter for re-organization of the Ward having nineteen signatures was presented and approved at the last meeting of the Central Committee, and the result of the discussion caused by this matter will be a greatly increased membership in the re-organized Branch.

The above is a statement of facts which cannot be controverted, and demonstrates that this is not a purely personal matter between Mr. Immler and an individual member of the party, but that there has been an attack upon the party by Mr. Immler, and that this action on the part of the Central Committee was the only logical action under the circumstances.

Signed by The Committee, Winfield R. Gaylord, James Sheehan, B. H. Helming.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Title: Picnic Ticket Receipts. Total: \$96.00

ANNUAL PICNIC AND BALL OF THE PAINTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL, PABST PARK, Third and Chambers Streets, Admission to Park 10 Cents. SUNDAY, JUNE 7th, 1903.

Grand Picnic GIVEN BY THE Plymouth Branch, Wisconsin S. D. P., Mabee's Park, Plymouth, Wisconsin, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1903.

CROSBY TRANSPORTATION CO. AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Daily at 9:30 P. M. for GRAND HAVEN, DETROIT, MUSKOGON, TOLEDO, GRAND RAPIDS, PORT HURON, SAGINAW, BAY CITY, AND ALL EASTERN PORTS.

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IF THINE EYES Offend thee, do not pluck them out and cast them from thee, but call them. SHUR-ON EYEGLASS. JULIUS LANDO'S Optical Institute, 419 East Water Street, and get fitted to a pair of his celebrated glasses. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.