

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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BESIDES THE TRUSTS— COURTS BREED ANARCHY

By Victor L. Berger.

NEVER like to write about the courts and the judges. The reason for it is simple. Whenever I consider the courts and the judges, and particularly the federal judiciary and the various "Supreme Courts," then I am in the position of that lawyer who was asked from the bench whether he was trying to show his contempt of the court? "I am trying to conceal it, your honor," was his answer.

To begin with, the position of our judiciary is an anomaly for a civilized state.

In no country of the world, from England and Germany down to Russia, does the judiciary have the power it has in this country—that is, the power to nullify laws at will by declaring them unconstitutional—or by construing their meaning in such a way that they mean the contrary of what they were intended.

I have even a suspicion that the habit of American judges to decide whether a law is constitutional or not—is not constitutional and is an arrogation of our "bar."

There is nothing in the constitution of the United States which gives the Supreme Court this right.

It surely was not taken from England, because there the Parliament is supreme, and any law the Parliament passes is law. And the courts have no right to declare any law of the Parliament unconstitutional.

Nor has the German Reichstag or the French Court of Cassation (the Supreme Courts of Germany and France respectively) any such ridiculous and despotic right.

Every country has its judiciary it deserves. And so have we. In our country this judiciary is not only the bulwark of the capitalist class, but since capitalism has become rotten it is also the rampart of all the big thieves and grafters.

Workmen, particularly, need not look for justice from any Supreme Court or from any federal judge.

The federal judges are appointed by the president. And, of course, they are selected exclusively from the corporation lawyers. They hold their tenure for life and are entirely removed from any connection with the common people.

But on the other hand, they are so much the more in touch with the big capitalists. With very rare exceptions they seem to hold their seat on the bench simply with the idea of watching over the interests of the class to which their former clients belong.

It is, therefore, almost incredible what kind of injunctions the federal judges will grant. Of late, a federal judge by the name of Jones, in the case of the Louisville and Nashville roads, has even decided that "an employer has a property right in the services of the workmen in his business." In other words, he has reestablished chattel slavery.

And a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, by the name of Brewer, in a speech before a colored congregation down South, congratulated the negroes that there are no Socialists and anarchists in their ranks, and told them that the negroes will have to save this republic some day! In other words, the capitalist class (according to Supreme Justice Brewer) some day intends to use the negroes to shoot down the white workmen of the North.

Our readers all remember that during the troubles in the Cour D'Alene district in Idaho, they sent colored federal troops to put the union workmen into bullpens and to insult their wives.

No wonder, then, that a workman has almost no show in the Supreme Court, even if his case ever reaches that stage. The small evildoer, who is bribed by a ton of coal, and the poor devil who steals a pair of shoes, is made to feel the heavy hand of the law. On the other hand, the Supreme Court is the last resort of the rich commercial thief and the big political grafter.

And only the grafter who stays a grafter has a standing with our Supreme Court. If he repents and gives his "pals" away, then our Wisconsin justice has no use for him.

But the same judge believes, without question, everything that the accused unrepenting grafter says. Such a grafter has kept his "high standing."

And of the lower courts, while they are not quite as bad—the police courts excepted, which are worse—naturally follow the shining example of the Supreme Court.

Thus has Judge Vinje, not a bad fellow personally, decided in the Klefisch case that this individual—one of the worst grafters in Milwaukee, and a fellow who would surely be hanged in any decent commonwealth—that said committee clerk Klefisch had a right to graft, if he grafted as a private individual and not as a committee clerk—although Klefisch could only do grafting by virtue of his office as a committee clerk.

And one of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, the one on the case of Fred Schultz, who had been found guilty and sent to the house of correction for eighteen months—and Fred Schultz is undoubtedly one head of the hydra—furnishes a good reason why the lower courts decide as they do. The lower court got a "calling down" for believing the repenting grafters. A grafter who repents and gives the other grafters away is not to be believed under any circumstances—that is the actual meaning of that decision of the Supreme Court, after it is stripped of its legal verbiage.

This in spite of the fact that every one of these justices, no doubt, is a good Christian, who believes that there is rejoicing in heaven over one sinner that repenteth rather than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance.

And what is worse, this decision will simply make it impossible to convict grafters, because this kind of crime can only be exposed by one of the confederates giving the affair away. Now, if such a man when he repents is not to be believed, then our Supreme Court might just as well be open about it that grafting and stealing from the public is permissible in Wisconsin as long as the present judges have not gone to H—ades.

We have never thought very much of the graft investigations as instituted by the Half-Breeds.

Their motives were bad. They were mainly prompted by jealousy from not having had a chance to participate in the graft. Or by revenge—for having been excluded from any further participation after once having had the chance.

Every Half-Breed reform cry is simply the squeal of the pig, angry because it did not get his share from the public trough.

Uncle Ike, a millionaire lumber pirate, now United States senator from Wisconsin, had been "brought down" by his confederates in 1868.

Here is a part of what Bryan said about the venial daily press:

"It is a calamity that so many of our great metropolitan papers are owned by somebody whom we do not know. Many of them are not exploited as newspaper enterprises, but as an adjunct to exploit other enterprises. One of the calamities of the day is that some, not all of the owners of our great metropolitan dailies, employ brilliant editors to chloroform their readers while they pick the pockets of their readers. It has come to be recognized that many of the great dailies, not all, are for sale to the highest bidder."

But Mr. Bryan must admit that his own party has not brought about a betterment in this matter. A Democratic corporation or a Democratic financial king can use the press just as handily as the Republican corporation or king. For the long and short of it is that capitalism has no politics except profits and graft. And we must, in fairness, add that there have not been very reassuring evidence that old party "reformers" of the Senator Ike Stephenson type are any less willing to put newspaper props under their own business enterprises.

We recently took occasion to editorially recommend a book by Prof. J. Allen Smith of Washington University, entitled "The Spirit of American Government," and now we feel constrained to recommend another. It is "The Turn of the Balance," by Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo, O. In this book is set forth in story form an unflinching exposure of modern police

methods and modern methods of dealing out "justice," so as to make criminals of men who make the first false step or the first mistake of bad companionship. It shows very clearly how modern capitalist environment pushes people on to lives of criminality and vice and obstructs them at every turn when they seek to struggle out of the vicious clutches. It deals in facts that all citizens should be cognizant of. Possessed of that understanding they will better understand why criminality grows and why it is inevitable under the capitalist system.

Whitlock, we think, is a single taxer and not a Socialist, although he has at least the heart and a good deal of the penetration of a Socialist.

Some time ago, when the union printers were making life a misery for the Woman's Home Companion of Springfield, O., because it was trying to lower the citizenship and the standard of living of its printers, the publishers sought to combat the effect of their work and to get back into the good graces of the public by starting a child labor crusade. All of a sudden the paper began to shed crocodile tears for the poor little children. It did not want to pay union wages in order that fathers could keep their children in school and out of factory prisons, but it did feel great gusts of sympathy for the poor little child victims. It is an old game and it constantly bobs up. In fact, it is up again. Now it is the Delinquent, issued by the Butterick Pattern Company, that is trying to work it. The New York union printers have

when he ran for the United States Senate for the first time, and he took revenge by backing the "reform movement" with his ill gotten wealth.

We could take up the cases of most of the Half-Breed leaders and show similar reasons. Most of them are tainted men.

Only one man, or rather one set of men, we shall have to except from this well-merited condemnation, Francis E. McGovern and the district attorney's office. And he ought to get credit for it. He has tried to make good. In spite of his mistakes he is the best district attorney Milwaukee County ever had.

But, on the other hand, an honest district attorney can do nothing when there are no courts to back him. And look at the make-up of the Supreme Court of the state of Wisconsin. From old Marshall, the insurance "business man" down to Timlin, the man who took cases for capitalist exploiters against trades unions after he had been elected to the Supreme Court, every one of them has shown that he worships one God only—and that God is Mammon.

No wonder that in labor meetings the question has long been decided that a man should have more respect for a repenting grafter than for an unrepenting justice of the Supreme Court.

All this makes it very hard for us Socialists, who preach order and honesty and a higher moral law.

People are getting tired of laws—moral laws as well as others. People see that these graft investigations bear no fruits. People see also that the grafters do not care how much is found out, as long as they, the grafters, are left in possession of their graft. And the grafters are not afraid of being punished as long as they own the courts.

All this has a fearful tendency to breed anarchy. Men are not only losing their respect for the judges and the courts, but for all laws as well. If this is to continue Anarchism will become so rampant in this country as it never was in any country before. Instead of one Czolgosz there will be millions of them at the same time. And not only capitalism, but even Socialism might prove powerless to stop the terrible upheaval that would follow.

The greatest breeders of Anarchy, today—besides our trusts—are, without doubt, our judges and our courts.

been making so much public sentiment against the Butterick Company for its refusal to pay living union wages that the company is beginning to squeal. Somehow it must get public sympathy back again, for it sees to have been hit hard. And so it now bobs up with a great Child-Rescue Campaign, and editors all over the country are being circularized and asked to print something about it. We comply gladly, for it gives us the chance to tell the above truths.

The Socialists of Seattle, Wash. have scored heavily in their contest with the local authorities. Comrade Titus and others were imprisoned for street speaking. Favored with inside information the comrades, through the columns of the Seattle Socialist, exposed the conditions prevailing in the city jail.

The board of health of the city of Seattle hereby certifies that that part of this building used as the city jail is unfit for human habitation, and, in accordance with section 6 of article 10 of the city charter, it is hereby ordered and required that all persons vacate that part of this building used for jail purposes, until such a time as the said portion of this building is placed in a sanitary condition, and for the following reasons: First, lack of sufficient air space; Second, inadequate drainage; third, the plumbing is not in accordance with the ordinance of the city of Seattle. All of which has rendered said jail unsanitary and unfit for human habitation, and unfit for city jail purposes. This order to take effect immediately. Dated, Seattle, Wash. Oct. 9.

Comrade Carl Liebknecht will be imprisoned for 18 months for attacking the Kaiser's pet system of militarism. In addressing the judge of the Supreme Court of Germany, young Liebknecht proudly said: "Your honor, I realize that it is your duty to convict me. It is just thirty-five years ago when my father was standing before this same supreme court of Germany charged with the crime of treason. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but not defeated. Leaving the prison walls, he continued the battle, and he came out victorious. So will we continue the fight against your system of exploitation and militarism. Social-Democracy will yet bury the moloch of militarism together with the system of exploitation of the working class."

Do the people realize how monarchial tendencies are growing upon this nation, we wonder? Yet all about us are the evidences. And they are multiplying. Here, for instance, is a disgraceful editorial remark of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern:

"If President Roosevelt says that Taft is the man, the people cannot ignore this suggestion without, in a measure, repudiating Roosevelt himself." It is about time for Mr. American Citizen to sit up and rub his eyes.

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FRAME-UP COMES TO GRIEF!!!

Milwaukee Socialist Alderman Shows Up Bad Faith of Police Administration—Scoundrelly Work of Capitalist Papers.

Milwaukee: It is not likely that the chief of police desires any more "victories" such as that which a lying capitalist press told the reading public about last Wednesday. The dishonest daily papers told of how the chief had drubbed Ald. Seidel at the committee meeting the afternoon before in connection with the hearing on the Ward license. But these distorters of truth dared not print all that Mr. Janssen said—they spared him the disgrace of that—and they were very careful to keep what Ald. Seidel said away from the reading public: The poor reading public pays for news it does not get!

The fact is that while the chief lost his head and poured out the vials of his billingsgate in language that was unprintable for abuse was all he had to fall back on—he was obliged to listen to truths he would not want the public to know. And they were truths that stung him so hard that he came near blubbering, after for weeks having the capitalist press boast about how he was going to fight Ward's case for him. And when the chief said that he did not wish to dignify the whole affair by making any remarks, Ald. Seidel promptly replied that he could not dignify it. He certainly added no dignity to the case. The chief plainly showed that he felt bigger than the city that gives him his bread and butter, and that he was annoyed beyond measure that an alderman would dare to do his sworn duty by questioning his

manipulations as police chief when those manipulations seemed to work injury to the good name of the city. After the chief had finished his hot-headed tirade of abuse, reeking with fishmarket-epithets, an attempt at applause was made, but it met with flat failure.

The petition that caused all the hubbub was introduced by Ald. Seidel "by request." The petitioners had a right to be heard. The alderman of their own ward, for obvious reasons, refused to let them petition the city, and they turned to one of the Socialist aldermen because of their known stand for clean saloons and against criminal dives. Ald. Seidel introduced it. It was referred to the committee on licenses, of which Ald. Stoetzer (R) the "brewery supplies" man, was chairman.

At a former meeting of the committee the petition was taken up for consideration. Without Ald. Seidel getting the customary notice from the Committee Clerk Boyd. This was the beginning of the well laid plan to save Ward by the officials. At this meeting the chief made the statement that there was no reason why Gypsy Ward should not have his license. The committee voted unanimously to indefinitely postpone the petition. When the committee made its report to the council Ald. Seidel objected and stated that a negro in Ward's joint had been loudly boasting about the neighborhood that the chief would not dare to advise the revocation of

Ward's license. Ald. Seidel has evidence that the negro made this boast publicly. And, sure enough, he said, the chief sought to shield the dive. By a tie vote the committee report failed of adoption and the matter would have gone back to the committee but Ald. Gerhardt (R) flew to the rescue of the dive-keeper and tied the matter up for two weeks by a notice that at a future meeting he would ask reconsideration of the vote just taken. Two weeks later the motion for reconsideration was made and failed, and the petition was then sent back to the committee. Then the newspapers began to be filled with dire accounts of what Chief Janssen was going to do to Ald. Seidel when the matter came on for hearing. When the time came the chief did not show up and said it was postponed to last Tuesday.

Evidences of a "frame-up" were plain to be seen. When the committee met Tuesday Ald. Seidel asked the chairman what the business before the committee was and the chairman said it was the petition. AND THEN IT DEVELOPED THAT COMMITTEE CLERK BOYD HAD FAILED (in his artless Japanese way) TO NOTIFY THE PETITIONERS TO BE PRESENT! One or two were there because they had been keeping close track of the matter. This gave the prostituted press the chance to say that Ald. Seidel had no witnesses present.

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SOME EDITORIAL COMMENT

These are the panicky days of prosperity!

When Bryan says the capitalist press is for sale he is simply "twitting on facts." It is certainly most annoying for William to talk that way.

Have you noticed how careful the papers are to tell us that in spite of the flurries on Wall Street, there is the greatest confidence in big capitalist circles there and elsewhere!

Milwaukee people who are getting their news at the hands of certain newspapers are just waking up to the fact that it is tainted and painted news they are giving up their good money for.

From the slummy North to the sunny South, from the codfishy East to the quaking West, there come the unmistakable sounds of the Socialist advance, and the wails of apprehensive plutocracy. "Tis well!

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, the clergyman who has been stirring England with his wide open attacks on capitalism, has declared for Socialism and will be a candidate for parliament on a Social-Democratic ticket.

A New York man is using Lt. Gov. Connor of Wisconsin. He alleges that he was brought to Milwaukee by Connor to manage the Davidson-Connor Club in the last gubernatorial election. Who says politics isn't a business with the leaders of the old parties?

There are fifteen blocks on Fifth Avenue in New York where only fifteen children are to be found. And the kind of people who occupy the mansions along that swell thoroughfare are just the kind that like to claim that the Socialists are conspiring against the home and the family!

One man in every fifty in Chicago is either divorced or separated from his wife. The man who worked out this information also started in to ring up the number of married people living the modern capitalistic double lives, but the machine couldn't stand the strain and broke down before he got very far!

There is a strong probability that in the near future the federal government will take charge of the Jamestown Exposition and run it, with a view to securing the return of as large a slice as possible of the \$1,000,000 which Congress loaned to the Exposition Company on condition that the gates should be kept closed on Sunday.

Suppose that Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, during the days when he was forced to tramp looking for work, had had to go through the experiences of the tramp of a more modern period and had been hopelessly degraded, do you think that the capitalist system would have been blameless? And do you deny the possibility of there being a great deal of genius capable of enriching the world and benefiting society being crushed out of men who are today forced to be tramps?

Not content with getting possession of things on this mundane sphere, some of our cormorantish plutocrats are also making preparations so they won't be taking any chances on a future life. One of these men who are getting possession of castles in Heaven is Pierpont Morgan. Says a recent dispatch: "At the recent general Episcopal convention held in Richmond, Va., J. Pierpont Morgan of New York and G. C. Thomas of Philadelphia gave \$100,000 each to the offerings, and the total offering from all sources aggregated \$775,000."

The women of Burmah have far more freedom in both public and private life than the women of America or England. Charles Edward Russell gives some very interesting details concerning them in his article "The River of Pagoda Land" in Harpers Magazine for October. He says that if the Burmese women had the franchise, as oddly enough they have not, they would run the entire country, since, as it is now, they almost do so. "In public," writes Mr. Russell, "they appear on equal terms with their husbands; they can get a divorce for the asking; they are not property, but partners; they manage their households, finance the family, and do most of the business that is done in Burmah by Burmans."

Burton Holmes has a travelogue course this year dealing with some of the continental cities. Berlin is the subject of the first lecture and it is full of lessons for our American city builders. In Berlin are all the modern conveniences and

yet the city has succeeded in putting around them all a grace and a beauty that makes one ashamed of his own country after hearing and seeing the lecture and the pictures. Think of a long, wide street where in the center is an almost unending row of trees and amidst those trees, almost unsuspected, an elevated railway. And there is utility even in the overhead work of this elevated railway, for it forms an endless canopy over a wide central walk, protected from the weather on rainy days, and supplied with seats for those who wish to rest by the way. Think, too, of a down-town street through which runs the double tracks of a trolley system, and the tracks running through miles of grass plat, carefully mowed and weeded. These grass plats are each a block long, so that one takes a car at the intersecting street corners the same as anywhere else, but the journey between streets is made over grass. No dust, and little noise—and beauty that charms the eye and refines the senses. Even the trolley poles are of ornamental iron work. The surface cars and the elevated trains make good speed, yet there are never any accidents, we are told. The streets are so smooth that great motor buses do a tremendous business. The same idea of bringing nature and beauty into grimy city life is seen at the broad avenue "Unter den Linden," where there is a central promenade for blocks and blocks, skirted on each side by air-purifying trees, and then on each side the street itself, fronted by hotels, clubs, restaurants and other places of business. The time is coming when American cities will have to be rebuilt at vast expense, because business-mad Americans will not build them right in the first place. Lecturer Holmes declares that American cities have "the most costly squalor in the world," and he says that when he has said as much to the average American business man, he is usually met with the reply: "What do we care; we are out for the stuff." Which is about the size of it, all right.

In a recent magazine article Vance Thompson describes conditions in the East End of London. He says: "There is a standing army, as the phrase goes, of 80,000 unemployed; add, still, 30,000 women very badly employed indeed, and 33,000 homeless adults, and 35,000 wandering children of the slums, and 15,000 free criminals, and you have before you a statistical summary of the situation in the greatest city in Christendom. Interesting, is it not? And, with those who do not walk the streets o' night things are only a degree better. It is a fact that 90 per cent of the producers of the actual wealth of London have no homes they can call their own beyond the week's end, and no other possessions than the few sticks of old furniture that will go into a hand-car for trundling from lodging to lodging. And 300,000 people live in one-room tenements, in which decency is impossible. Every night 30,000 Londoners sleep in 4-penny lodging houses—the 4-penny "doss," and every night 11,000 sleep in the casual wards. Where should they sleep, these secondary millions? In London there are 1,297,737 workers who get less than \$5 a week per family!"

Just ponder the statement that ninety per cent of the "producers of the actual wealth of London" have no homes they can call their own! What does it mean? And the same condition, in a possibly less aggravated form, will be found wherever capitalism is strongest. What does such testimony mean? Some of you who read this may have felt that Socialism "will not work," as the expression goes. Honestly, do you think that capitalism "works?"—no pun intended. If you felt that Socialism would produce a condition among the human race where ninety per cent of those who were productively industrious were dispossessed and miserable and almost roofless, with the wealth they created going to a relatively small class of virtual idlers to spend in their vaunting their "superiority," if you felt that it means something so reprehensible, wouldn't you set yourself completely against it? Well, Socialism doesn't mean anything of that sort, but capitalism does! And if you are humane and fair, and honest with yourself, you must wish the downfall of capitalism and the ushering in of the better system. It is such facts as the above that ought to jog the brain of the most slow-thinking of men. The cause of Socialism is big and vast. And it needs YOU as well as it needs all other honorable men and women. Make the jump today, if you have not already made it.

The Serving Glass — From the Inside!

By a Swell-Hotel Waiter.

[Note. The following is the third of a series of papers written for the HERALD by a Socialist who has been a waiter in the higher class hotels and swell restaurants of the country. He has thus been brought into contact with the profligate rich of our cities and with our millionaires and big exploiters, and has had exceptional opportunities to estimate their characters and their lack of character, for they spread waste and degradation wherever they go. Some things that ought to be known will have to be omitted because unprintable, but otherwise the exposure will be complete from his point of view.]

Every system of society hitherto existing, carried within itself the germs of its own destruction. So it is with the present system.

The hotel and restaurant business developed from a very primitive beginning and gradually evolved into the thing it is today. It required thousands of years to develop the ground before a Waldorf-Astoria Hotel could be possible. The modern hotel and restaurant is conducted on the profit system, which necessitates the exploitation of all those who work in them. They supply their guests with shelter or with food, as the case may be, not out of love for those people, but for the profit there is in it. They supply a social need for private profit, but we can readily see that they are social institutions necessary for our present civilization. In one way they are educational, for they teach people how to live and how to eat, how to entertain, and as many people receive a good deal of their education through their stomachs and through associations and environment in which they move, we may truly call hotels and restaurants educational institutions. I will give you an idea how the restaurant educates most of the people that have the means to patronize them. What an influence this

education has upon society in general. Some six years ago I worked in the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. Two newly elected congressmen from the Pacific Coast, and three from the middle West, stayed in the hotel. In the first two or three months they only ordered the plainest and worst selected and coarsest of food, not because they were stingy, but for the simple reason that they did not know the quality, taste, and value of the better prepared foods. Slowly, but surely, they asked for the better things. This could be ascribed to the fact that they were being invited once in a while by older congressmen to their houses, to initiate them into the higher science of boodle politics, through their stomachs.

In the winter of this past year, I worked again in this house, and I had again the opportunity to serve the same gentlemen from the Coast. I can say that these gentlemen have developed into men who now know how to order and how to eat the best that is to be had in the first-class hotel or restaurant. They did not tip the waiter when they first entered Congress, but afterward they tipped as liberally as most high-livers do, because they appreciated extra good and prompt service. If a workingman is served a cold slice of roast beef instead of a hot slice, he does not kick. It is different with the high-liver. He wants the things that ought to be hot, served hot.

In many other places I have had the opportunity to study man, his habits and his characteristics, and found that the popular phrase of "tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are" holds good with at least 95 per cent of the people with whom I have come in contact as a waiter in the last twenty-two years. The practical observations I have made in all these years have convinced me that the man who does not know how to order, knows very little of anything else. There may be exceptions, but this is the rule. You can see in first-class hotels and restaurants every day people who do not know how to order. For instance, there are six persons in a party at breakfast. One, after looking over the bill-of-fare for ten minutes, will blurt out to the waiter to bring some oatmeal, boiled eggs, steak, coffee, and some hot biscuits. Then the five

others will ask to be served with the same. The waiter proceeds to the kitchen, gives the order for the boiled eggs, steak and potatoes, which he has found they also want, and while this is being cooked, he takes up the six separate dishes of oatmeal. Then he goes to the kitchen again and brings up the rest of the things. He sets down the dishes for each person, and puts before them the butter, water, salt and pepper, and after that is done, he stands back and reflects on how much they could have saved on their breakfast if they had ordered wisely. As he looks on the table he sees that only half of the oatmeal and cream and less than half of the steak and potatoes were eaten. Then he looks at the check and finds that their breakfast cost them \$1.50 apiece, or \$9.00 in all. Now, if the waiter had figured that they would appreciate his attention, and make good for it, he could, and most probably would have shown them how to save half this amount of their breakfast check. But as he generally knows that people who order in that way are not likely to give him a god tip, he says to himself, let the house profit by their ignorance anyway. The proprietor wants us to sell as much as we can, because the more we sell, the more profit there is.

Now, we waiters are just as much in business for what there is in it, as our employers. If the proprietor gave us a living wage, he very soon would find out that it is to his advantage, and also would find that waiters are no more crooked than anyone else. But as we only receive \$25 of \$30 a month, we have to employ all our knowledge, shrewdness and cunning to get the balance which is necessary for our living. We must get it either by hook or by crook. Either directly or indirectly out of the guests of the place. There are three ways of getting it out of the guest: by getting the highest possible amount in tips, by over-charging him and manipulating the checks, or by the third way which I will explain. As the party of "cheap folks" sit down, the waiter hands them the bill-of-fare. Their order may run something like this: For four persons, four steaks, four fried potatoes, four green peas, four lettuce and tomatoes and four pots of coffee. If the waiter sees that everything is O. K. around him, and that he will have no trouble in passing a "phony" check instead of the check of the house, he will go to the kitchen and order two steaks, two fried potatoes, two green peas, two lettuce and tomatoes, and two pots of coffee, exactly half of which was ordered by the "cheap folks" as we will call them. Then the waiter will charge for the half which he has served them for the half which he has not served them—and half goes into his pocket. Probably once or twice a week a waiter is able to play this trick. The people have paid for what they have received and also for what they have not received, and the house has lost the amount it would have made on the other half of the order. Everybody seems to be satisfied, because they all like this system of skin and be skinned, do or be done by others, under which we exist today. All of them think that they are smart. The hotel or restaurant proprietor thinks that \$25 or \$30 in wages a month is enough for a waiter, but he is making out of the waiter a cheat, a skinner, and a crook by reason of under-payment. And most waiters are satisfied with the beautiful kind of a system under which they exist. They cannot imagine that any other kind of a method of conducting the business would succeed. And probably they will not until this beautiful system works them out of their job, and they start in to steal their way about the country on freight cars.

There are thousands of them already in that predicament, and thousands of waiters work in certain restaurant and lunch rooms who are not much better than hoboes, because they work only one meal a day, and receive the munificent amount of 50 cents and one meal, and no tips. So you can see for yourself what a brilliant position they are in. Especially when they work only five days a week. And out of this they must pay at least \$1.05 for lodging in some dirty, lousy lodging house, 15 cents for laundry, 15 cents for five-cent shaves a week, which makes a total of \$1.35, and leaves a balance of \$1.15 out of which they must supply themselves with sixteen meals or a little over seven cents for each meal, provided they do not smoke, chew or drink, and I can assure you most of these poor, deluded wretches do. And these kind of men will often tell you that if Socialism were ushered in "there would be no incentive to work" and society would go to the bow-wows.

Let us take the case of Milton Robley, a man made famous, or infamous, by saving New York society and the New York Standard of American morals in the well-known Gorky case. In the interest of New York "morality" (O! Lord!) he turned Maxim Gorky into the streets in the dark of the night—and hypocritical New York society applauded.

But retribution came sooner than expected, and the cowardly, miserable labor-skinner went down and into bankruptcy, and his "superior ability, sagacity, and business integrity" did not save him. Even the prostituted press, which praised him so much for his cowardly act, did not try to save him. As with the other large hotels of New York, he claimed to have a

THE REALM OF OILY JOHNNY

WHERE THE SAINTLY CORMORANT ROOTS HIS GRAFT.

A Fertile Territory Undermined by the Pipe Line and Oil Well Octopuses. What He Does Not Own He Gobbles. A Question That Stumped a Drummer.

By William Henry Ferber.

I have just returned from the realm of Coal Oil Johnny. This is the fertile valley of the Maumee, along the canal which connects Lake Erie with the Ohio River. Should you pass through this domain of Johnny's in the night time, you can smell it, even if you cannot see it. In the daytime you may both see and smell; but, by all means, do not stop to taste Johnny's products, for in the natural crude state Coal Oil Johnny's product, petroleum, means death to vegetation and to animal life.

Coal Oil Johnny's territory in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, is simply a farming community. But Johnny does not raise the corn and wheat and clover.

Nor does Johnny raise the oil. He simply raises the price of oil and then lowers it at will, only to raise it again.

Out in the corn and wheat and clover fields of this territory, you can see high wooden towers, very much like windmill towers without a wheel on the top. A crude pump at the foot of the tower pumps on constantly day and night and gets its power at a varying distance of ten rods to forty rods. If you look about you will notice moving rods leading across a cornfield to an oil tower and pump. The power comes from a crude hovel and stretches out its arms like an octopus across the fields and operates from four to eight pumps in promiscuous directions. While these pumps are in good working order, and the petroleum is flowing through the pipes to the storage tanks, no laboring man (wage slave) is in sight, and as you pass along on the roads you can see thousands of pumps at work, but not a sign of an operator. He is not needed there at all.

Coal Oil Johnny has built cities (I mean he has hired it done). His cities are an aggregation of round tanks, 18 feet high, and 40 feet in diameter, or about 125 feet in circumference. At Lima, O., there are a hundred or more of these tanks. Near Findlay there are several hundred tanks. The contents is pumped to Preble, near Decatur, Ind., and thence to Whiting, near Chicago. Pipe lines connect these tanks, and so the wealth of the earth is taken out slowly at the rate of from five barrels to forty barrels per day, and accumulated in the large storage tanks of Coal Oil Johnny.

Now, the product of one well

would not keep Johnny in spending money very long; but, dear reader, you must remember that Johnny owns thousands of wells. Besides this, Johnny buys the product of tens of thousands of other oil wells, buys it at his own price, and then refines it and again sells it at his own price.

One day while passing through the domain of Coal Oil Johnny I heard one of those economic asses known as drummers burst forth in loud laudation of the genius and sagacity and shrewdness and real business management of Coal Oil Johnny, the oil king; and so I asked him whether Johnny got most of his wealth from the earth, or from the people, and, after thinking for a long time, he finally gave it up and admitted that he could not tell me from which source Johnny drew most of his wealth; and, as I have not yet found any other person in Johnny's oil field who is able to answer my question intelligently, I herewith submit the question to the readers of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great proprietary interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests. Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded.

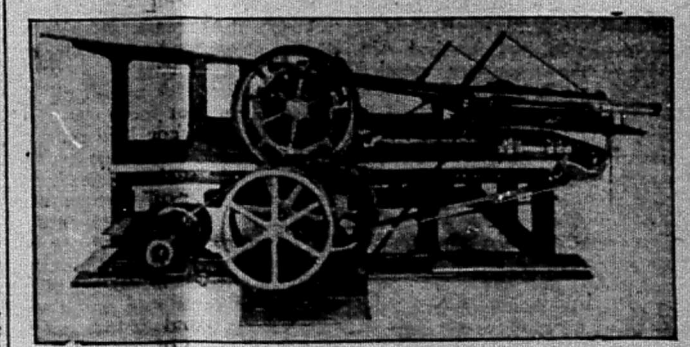
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The manufacturers of this new press have now been paid, but still we owe \$600 on it. This is how it happened: The Miehle Co. wanted their money, and we simply had to pay them. Not having the cash, it had to be borrowed. This was done. The note soon becomes payable. Therefore, if you cannot spare sufficient to purchase a bond, take a share or two of stock. Fill in the blank and return with remittance.

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

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But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the Socialist program of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment of these fruits accrue, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labor of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is

sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users, that all production shall be for the direct use of the producer; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor, for an increase of wages; for the incidence of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values; for the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will leave the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these means as a means to the end of the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and cause to enter into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies into the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers is as once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE RIGHT OF INHERITANCE

Translated from the French of Jean Jaures, by Mildred Minturn Scott.

The French law of inheritance has limited and regulated the full right of the individual to dispose of his property, not, it is true, for the benefit of the great community of workers and citizens, but for the benefit of the small community of the family.

The civil code defines property as the right to dispose of goods. An individual who has not full sovereign liberty to dispose of his possessions is not fully proprietor of them.

Well, French citizens cannot dispose freely of their possessions. They cannot transfer them by gift or legacy to anyone they please; the law of the State interferes to tell them to whom they must leave a part of them, and in what proportion.

So it is not the private will of the proprietor that chooses all those to whom his property shall pass. The state chooses for him. The law of the state decides for him. And as property is defined, by the very terms of the Civil Code, as the right to dispose of possessions, the state itself has a sort of proprietary right in all the possessions of the citizens, since it substitutes itself for them in this very matter of the disposing of possessions.

Article 915 of the Civil Code says: "Gifts, whether made in the lifetime of the giver or by will, cannot exceed half the possessions of the giver, if he leaves only one legitimate child; one-third, if he leaves two children; one quarter, if he leaves three or more."

So that the private right of the French citizen over his property is strictly limited. The peasant proprietor may plead in vain that he has labored prodigiously to get a little farm, and that the property cannot be divided up without losing much if not all of its value; that he would like to keep it all for one heir, the most economical, hard-working and efficient of all.

How many times they say to us Socialists: "Do you wish to treat the lazy and the hard-working man alike in your system of equality? Your Socialism is nothing but a premium on laziness."

This is absurd; for in giving all the citizens, all the workers, a collective proprietorship of the instruments of labor, we free the citizens from the toll of the parasites, from the tribute levied by the laziness of the shareholder on the labor of the proletarian.

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That our readers may become acquainted with what constitutes a bond we reproduce a copy herewith.

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The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., a corporation duly created, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, hereby acknowledges itself indebted and, for value received, promises to pay to the CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as Trustee, or to bearer hereof, the principal sum of Fifty (50) Dollars, in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the office of said CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY, on the first day of June, A. D. 19... together with interest thereon at the rate of five (5) per centum per annum, in like gold coin, payable semi-annually at said office, on the first days of June and December, in each year, until said principal is paid, and until maturity, on the presentation and surrender of the annexed coupons hereto attached, with the fac-simile of the Treasurer's signature impressed upon said coupons.

This bond is one of a series of like tenor and effect amounting in the aggregate to the sum of Twelve Thousand (12,000) Dollars, numbered from one (1) to two hundred and forty (240), both numbers inclusive, some of said bonds being in denominations of Twenty-five (25) Dollars each and the remainder in denominations of Fifty (50) Dollars each, the payment of all of which principal and interest is equally secured by a mortgage, duly executed, to the Citizens Trust Company, as Trustee, bearing even date herewith, and duly filed, and conveying the property, goods, printing press, office fixtures, plant, machinery, fixtures, rights and other property of said Company, and revenues, income and profits, described therein, to which mortgage reference is hereby made.

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This bond shall not be valid until authenticated by the execution, by the Secretary of said mortgage, of the certificate endorsed hereon; and is issued and held under and subject to the terms and provisions of said mortgage.

In witness whereof, the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. has caused this bond to be executed by its President, Treasurer and Secretary, and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, on this first day of June, A. D. 1907.

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If you know of any one who has money in the bank, or who has some to invest, see him at once on this proposition. Or if you do not wish to attend to this personally, send name and address to us and advise us if you want to be mentioned.

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an irreducible equal portion of the heritage to all the children, even the laziest, even those who might take advantage of that heritage to lead a do-nothing life. It does not leave the father free to treat the son who will use his inheritance as an instrument of labor in a different way from the son who will use it as an instrument of self-indulgence; though the father has created the property and though he has the daily opportunity of testing the character and capacity of his children. It allows him very little liberty in the matter.

The revolution, wishing to bring about as much equality within the family as possible, has brushed aside all difficulties and objections. It has bound the hands of individual wills. It has invaded private property in the interest of society, to the end that wealth may be more generally diffused.

Notice that the state does not differentiate in any way between different forms of property or property acquired under different conditions. It removes them all from the will of the individual, the right of the individual to bring them equally under the same rules of inheritance.

One might stretch a point and understand that, from the point of view of private property, the law of the state should oblige the father to hand on to all his children that part of his property that he himself had received from his parents. We should then have a sort of hereditary reserve fund, a family property that the father would transmit as he had received it. But how is it possible, without violating the fundamental principles of private property, to refuse to allow to the father, and to the father alone, the full right to dispose of that part of the property which the father himself has acquired, his own creation, the result of his own personal struggle, perhaps the one reward of a life used up by cares and labors?

Well, the law does not regard the question in that light. It expropriates every French citizen of the right to dispose of his possessions, no matter what they are, even those that are still warm from the work of his own hand. Article 732 of the Civil Code, with a sort of impossibility and indifference that is the very negation of the rights of the individual, says the following: "The law takes no cognizance of the nature or the origin of property when it regulates inheritance." How narrowly our code subordinates the rights of the individual to the rights of the family, the property of the individual to the property of the family, a property built up by the will of the state! The citizen is not bound as regards living children only? It is not for them only that he must preserve his property, which is theirs by anticipation. He is bound toward the whole succession of generations; the descendants of children that have died, no matter how far removed, are called upon to take the place of the heir as his representatives. The grandchildren and great grandchildren inherit by right, if death has wiped out the intervening generations. Even if the great grandsons have already inherited enough from their father and grandfather to make them rich men, the great grandfather is bound to reserve their share for them. So that private property is weighted down by heavy obligations for the benefit of the family from generation to generation; it is mortgaged, with an everlasting mortgage to the profit of the most distant future.

The Civil Code takes the most minute precautions to protect the family property that is created by the law of the state from the will of the possessing individual. It even goes to the length of annulling retroactively all transactions that might have infringed the rights of family property, which take precedence of the rights of private property.

For example, an individual, during his lifetime, gives away a part of his property. It may be that at that moment the portion of his property given away is not greater than that he has a right to dispose of legally. Suppose, for instance, that he has three children, and he can therefore give away a quarter of his fortune, and he does, as a matter of fact, give it away, and the person who has received it enters into possession of that part of the property that has been given him. Now suppose that the fortune of the giver diminishes and when he dies the donation that he made many years before has come to represent more than the quarter of which he could legally dispose. The donation will be reduced to the legal proportion.

Or, again, if a man gives away a third of his fortune at a time when he had only two children. He could then legally give away one-third. Another child is born—he can now only give away a quarter. The deed of gift is now only worth that quarter, and even if the recipient has had possession of the property for years, he has to submit to the reduction.

Or, if a citizen gives away his fortune, at a time when, having neither descendants nor other relatives, he has to submit to the reduction.

Or if a citizen gives away his fortune at a time when, having neither descendants nor other relatives, he has full rights over it. He then has children; the donation has no legal value; the property rights of the family have retroactive force over the acts the individual performed before its creation. Even if the man who received the property, real or personal, in good faith, has disposed of it, even if he has sold the building he received, even if he has used the property as a guarantee for the dowry of his wife, even then the deed of gift is cancelled; all the acts depending on it are null and void; the third person who had acquired the building is obliged to surrender it to the heirs, and the dowry of the wife of the man to whom it was given in the first instance remains without a guarantee. Everything is obliged to give way before the power of family rights, of family property set up by the Revolution above, the property of the individual, the desires, contracts and rights of the individual.

It is necessary to read and meditate these articles of the Civil Code in order to understand the full rigour of the law and its disdain for long-standing obligations between individuals when they conflict with a form of property that is superior to them. The individual owner, the father, is watched over and his hands are bound as if he were the usurper of his own property. It is almost as if he were a suspicious character, and every deed of gift by which he parts from a portion of his property, or attempts to part from it, is of the most fragile description, and liable to be rendered null and void at any moment. And all the business transactions that depend on the act of will by which he thought he was disposing of his property, no matter how remote it may be in the connection, are subject to the same limitations.

Article 920 of the Civil Code says: "Deeds of gift, whether between living persons or in a will, which exceed the amount of which the donor had a legal right to dispose, are to be reduced to that amount when the inheritance is divided up."

Article 921: "The reduction of the deeds of gift can only be demanded by those for whose benefit the law has made the reservation, or by their heirs or representatives. The legatees and creditors of the deceased cannot demand this reduction, or profit therefrom."

Article 922: "The amount of the reduction is determined by massing together all the property left by the deceased. To this is added the property disposed of by deed of gift, taking account of its condition at the time of the gift and its value at the death of the donor. The amount of which the testator could dispose, taking into consideration the number and quality of the heirs, is calculated on the basis of all this property, after the debts have been subtracted."

So, even if the gift made long before did not exceed at the time it was given the amount of which the testator could dispose at his death, if since then the value of the gift has decreased, the reduction must still be made. The calculation is based on the value of the gift at the death of the giver, and not at the time of the donation. Every deed of gift is therefore made under conditions of absolute uncertainty.

Article 929 says: "The real estate to be transferred as an effect of the reduction must be returned without debts or mortgage made by the receiver of the gift."

I recommend article 930 to those who are bound by the superstition of private property: "Suit for the reduction of the gift or its return may be brought by the heirs against the third persons who may be owners of the real estate comprised in the donation, in the same way and by the same procedure that they may bring suit against the receiver of the gift himself."

And what a power of retroactive force there is in Article 960, as follows:

"All deeds of gift of no matter what value or no matter what form made by persons who had no children or descendants living at the time of the donation, even if they are mutual and remuneratory, even those made on the occasion of the marriage by persons other than the parents or grandparents of the couple, or by the couple to each other, shall be cancelled by the birth of a legitimate child of the donor, even if he is posthumous, or by the legitimization of a natural child by marriage with the mother, if he is born after the donation."

We have the great bourgeois proclamation of the rights of the child, the prelude to the magnificent communist proclamation. Before he is born, before he is even conceived, before the marriage

CAPITALISM IS VAMPIRISM

IT FLOURISHES BY THE SPOLIATION OF THE INDUSTRIOUS.

Only Socialism can Save Mankind and Preserve Civilization for Its Upward March. Economic Evolution.

Under capitalism, labor of brain and hand—human life-power—is a mere commodity. The world's workers are wage-slaves, compelled to sell time portions of themselves in the auction marts of competition to master bidders, lowering their price in the rivalry for jobs—for the opportunity to live—until it is just enough to equal the bare cost of living and reproduction—the iron law of wages.

Human labor, applied to natural resources, creates all wealth.

The unpaid portion of labor is surplus value or capital, with which the exploiting capitalists become masters of land, building, machinery and raw material—all the means of production and distribution that labor depends upon for existence—therefore masters also of the wage-slaves.

The withholding of this surplus value from labor prevents the exploited workers from buying or consuming but a fraction of their full product—hence periodic over-production and consequently "hard times," ever becoming more severe and chronic, until finally the whole capitalist system must smother in its own "prosperity."

Capitalism is a vampire system. While it absorbs the labor and life of the competitive wage-slaves, the competing capitalist masters, preying upon one another, destroy each other until thus we have but a few monster vampires sucking the last dregs of vitality from a vastly increased proletariat, and finally comes the crisis—the sin of wage-ism is death—the collapse of the capitalistic system. Labor union and fake legislation for the straggling little capitalists (like impotent railroad-control law) may palliate and prolong the present agony for a brief time, but the end is fatally doomed as is the diseased person, who will not cut out a life-absorbing cancer. The huge modern plutocratic parasites, inflating with interest, rent and profits, must finally expire with the death of what they feed upon—wageism. The vampire patricians of ancient Rome sapped the plebeian and slave basis of their economic system and the empire fell in 476.

No system of civilization can advance or live when a feasting, revelling class drinks from the toilers' veins while riding on their backs. The knell of its own death is now being rung by capitalism which hypocritises religion; perverts morality; makes the law unjust; prostitutes education; promotes war; corrupts politics; practices robbery, swindling and gambling as business; betrays friendship; sends love out street-walking and makes marriage mercenary; call-atties lodgings, slums cellars, corporation shacks and hobo hovel "homes;" offers little children to the Moloch of commercialism, and in the mad scramble for its dope incentive—dollars—it materializes the rich, vulgarizes the well-to-do and brutalizes the poor. Such is the result of the economic determinism of capitalism. And herein this result is the awful indictment of it as an economic system today. Now for tomorrow and Socialism:

Socialism to Save the World.

All the same, when capitalism forced wageism to bear its concomitant disease and nurture its seed of death, it also compelled the people for self-preservation to obtain the ballot and the form of democracy, thus providing labor with the means of eradicating the disease and become free from its incubus, even gave labor the very principle of collectivism and co-operation which is to supplant individual competition and evolve into Socialism. As capitalism, by the inevitable law of economics, ruthlessly overthrew feudalism (as feudalism before that displaced slavery), so Socialism is preparing to grasp its opportunity at the near crisis and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. Labor, long prostrate and enslaved, is at last arising, enlightened and armed with its collective intellectual, industrial and political power, to save itself and the world!

This is the great mission of Socialists. Their motto is: "Workers of all countries unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose, and a world to win." Had Christianity been equal to its opportunity in 476—had its eyes been turned from the sky and its forces organized to establish the Kingdom of Heaven on earth—the world need not have passed through the dreary Dark Age.

Labor, today, trained in the vast industrial armies of capitalism and disciplined in the unions (Socialists are finishing this education) and given the trusts for a model, together with the political form necessary for the acquisition and operation of industry, is preparing to socialize the ownership of the land, the shop, the machine, etc., as the operation of these has already been

socialized in economic evolution, and will carry the justification of industry to its ultimate stage of a universal trust in which all the people are partners and their own collective capitalist. First came the single working proprietor, then partnership of groups of partners, then the corporation or partnership of groups of partners, then the trust or partnership of corporations, and now finally must come the merging of the trusts into the grand public partnership—the people's trust or Socialism.

Socialism is the ownership and operation of all the means of production and distribution, that are social and public in their nature, by the people, for the people. It means the tools of employment shall belong in common to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall cease; that we shall all be workers together, and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all. Socialism is the democratization of industry—fulfilling our religious, educational, social and political democracy. It means the application of the Golden Rule in business, peace on earth, good will among men; for through it we shall federate the nations into a United States of the World and realize the brotherhood of man.—G. E. Littlefield. Home-by-the-Sea-of-the-Road, Westwood, Mass.

Most Monstrous.

The Hussey of Hypocrisy twisted a rope of sand and said to her pupils, "Because the twentieth century is considered the age of enlightenment, I will perpetrate during this period the most monumental farce in all history. Offer suggestions, darling demons."

A theologian who believed more in Genesis than in Geology, ceased praying for rain and said, "Let me organize a scientific association."

The Hussey laughed and answered, "I will consider it."

A commercialist afflicted with habits, looked at his clipped coupons and said, "Let me produce a work of art."

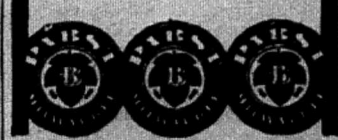


To Brew the Best Beer

the brewer must first have, make or buy perfect Malt, for malt is the soul of the beer. Four-day malt cannot make perfect beer such as

Pabst Blue Ribbon

because four-day malt is a forced and unnatural process and beer made from four-day malt lacks the nutritious food elements which distinguish Pabst Beer. Pabst exclusive eight-day malt, the choicest hops, pure water and a process spotlessly clean are the secret of the rich food value and the fine mellow flavor of Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer.



DRINK Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthy. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

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SCHOEN HOFENBRAU SELECT or AMBROSIA

Schoenhofen Brewing Co.

TRY OUR TONIC

"Edelweiss-Maltine"

446 BARCLAY STREET, Corner of Scott

TELEPHONE SOUTH 104

The Hussey winked merrily and answered, "Perhaps."

A millionaire who was born in the cradle of comfort peeped out of his Newport cottage and said, "Let me deliver lectures on the blessings of poverty."

The Hussey tapped her hollow heart and answered, "Pretty good."

A Debachee who has secured and deserted several women clutched an aphrodisiac and said, "Let me preach about the divinity of love."

"Ho, ho!" snorted the Hussey, "the best yet."

Then Nelidoff, the harsh Russian official, the war-loving companion of the murderous Czar, unsheathed his sword and said: "Let me be the president of the peace conference at The Hague."

"Accepted," screamed the Hussey, springing from her gossamer seat, while every deceiving imp squeaked in glee.—Victor Robinson in The Public.

"The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Lawrence Gronlund was long ago referred to as Karl Marx interpreted to the Yankee mind. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 30 cents.

The break-down of the attempt to found a dual national trade union movement has been the most interesting thing to read in the true relations of Socialism to the unions. Bebel's pamphlet on "Trade Unionism" is just the thing to use. 5 cents a copy. Get twenty-five for \$1 and put them where they will do the most good. Don't delay. Address this office.

"What Shall We Do to be Saved?" In this little booklet Victor L. Berger hands out Social-Democratic doctrine so plain that the man who reads a copy will save his soul. \$1.50 a hundred. This office.

"Eight Letters to an American Farmer" is a fine Socialist appeal to the men who sweat and toil just the time to produce our food. Written by a farmer; 6 cents a copy. Twenty-five for a dollar. This office.

Let Others Know

of the country that is prosperous solely because the farmers and wageworkers have united at the ballot-box. The great booklet

New Zealand's Reply to Pessimism

will give you the story of its wonderful progress. Hand it to the wageworker and farmer and show them what can be accomplished for immediate improvement for the masses. Per copy.....\$.35 25 copies.....\$1.00 100 copies.....\$2.75

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee

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From WATSON'S office! Instructions to a noted and healthy man disclose the result of my method of treating the common and dangerous disease. My treatment, of the cure that invariably follows, is so simple and so effective that the book can be read and understood by all. If you are suffering from the disease, most that has cured in thousands of cases, and will in yours, consult me and receive my personal attention. J. N. GREEN, M. D., 28 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Svenska Socialisten

is the only Swedish Socialist paper published in the U.S. It is published the 10th and 15th of each month. The subscription price is 50 cents per year. Comrades are requested to do all they can to boost this paper among Swedish speaking people. Address A. A. PATTERSON, 307 7th St., Rockford, Ill.

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BY R. A. DAGUE

Tacoma, Wash.

What Is Socialism?

An Address to Religious People; Especially to Clergymen....

In this pamphlet Comrade Dague answers in a plain and concise way many of the everyday objections made and questions so frequently put by religiously inclined people, concerning private property and individual rights. Hand your neighbor one of these booklets and help him get over his prejudice. One copy 5c, 25 copies \$1, 50 copies \$1.75, 100 copies \$2.75.

Social-Democratic Pub. Co. 344 Sixth St. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

What Is Capitalism?

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

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The Herald is Not Responsible for the Opinions of Its Contributors.

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

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up principally of working people both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the wellbeing of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution, in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office, and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought also to own all the trusts, so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—through the abolition of capitalism.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and has made greater headway in preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

- 1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all great utilities.
2. The democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for both men and women. Emancipation of women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

Recent HERALD callers: Fred S. Sanden, Helena, Mont.; Einar Godager, Blue River, Wis.; Arthur F. Rogers, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. Spevack, Manitowish, Wis.; L. B. Wehler, Louisville, Ky.; John Burns, Kenosha, Wis.; H. B. Eberhardt, Appleton, Wis.; John Doerflinger, Cincinnati.

During its existence the Daily Globe of Oakland, Calif., circulated 300,000 copies to the public, which was quite an amount of propaganda matter to get into circulation. By the way, we seem to have had bad luck so far as Socialist dailies go.

Says our Socialist exchange from the Black Hills, the Register: "From this time on the Register will be printed entirely at home and patent medicine advertisements will not be printed." Good for the Register.

The S. L. P. of New York must get ten thousand names to a petition if it wishes to go on the official ballot.

No sympathizer with the struggle of the disinherited and oppressed should fail to secure a copy of this great work!

POVERTY By ROBERT HUNTER. As an aid to Socialist workers, this book has no superior. It is brimful from cover to cover with facts gathered at first hand by the author, vividly setting forth the conditions of the poor in our great industrial centers. Paper, 12 mo., 25 cents. THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MAGNETIC SOAP As it was in the beginning, Magnetic SOAP is now, and ever shall be, unequalled. TRY IT! C. A. SERCOMB MFG CO. Manufacturers of Magnetic, Puritan and Centennial Soap. 213 REED STREET MILWAUKEE

Get a Set of the Social-Democratic Souvenir Postcards presenting three views: Front of Headquarters, the big Miehle Press and our Perfecting Web Newspaper Press. Just the things to send your friends as proof of the progress of the Milwaukee movement. PRICE 3 CARDS 5 CENTS Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St.

THE JUNGLE A Story of Packingtown BY UPTON SINCLAIR David Graham Phillips says it is the "greatest American novel written in fifty years." Thomas Wentworth Higginson says "it comes nearer than any book yet published to being the 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of the social tragedy of our great cities." Cloth, 12mo—412 Pages Reduced Price \$1.00—\$1.20 Postpaid Social-Democratic Herald 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Equity, and it may be said in passing that it has not in any way changed its opinion of the impracticability of arbitrarily fixing prices without regulating production, but it gives Farm, Field and Fireside great pleasure to chronicle the practical work the society is now doing, and commend it for getting in line with the co-operation that Farm, Field and Fireside has always stood for and preached—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Party News.

The party vote in the recent Oklahoma election was something over 9,500, it is believed.

Socialists of Point Richmond, Cal., propose a national employment bureau for party members.

By recent referendum W. S. Baldwin of Fairhope has been elected a member of the national committee for Alabama.

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel recently organized locals at Flag-Staff and Winslow, Ariz. National Organizer Guy E. Miller organized locals at Midland, Snyder, Col.; Red Bluff and Cottonwood, Texas.

The national committee is now voting on motion No. 18, which provides for a uniform leaflet to be used in places where acts of violence are committed against persons of Socialist speakers; or attempts are made to suppress the rights of assembly.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

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

A Houston, Texas, comrade, who has lost his sight, writes to explain why he cannot help push the HERALD, and says: "I am almost helpless even in my own affairs, after forty years of active service in the good cause of humanity, beginning with Brick Pomeroy and Patrick Ford in the old Greenback times of long ago. I now live six miles outside of 'greater Houston'.

To the Editor: At a summer session of the "Redpath" Chautauqua in our little city, a speaker made the statement that "Frances E. Willard made poverty, but now she believes, poverty makes our drunkards." A certain Prohibitionist questioned the statement as coming from Miss Willard and remarked to me: "If I could find out where Frances E. Willard made the statement, as quoted by the speaker, I would give \$100 to the Temperance work here!" I thought \$10 for our work was worth making an effort to obtain and acquire of the speaker where I could find the quotation. He gave me your address and said you could tell me where to find it. Therefore, I take the liberty of writing to you to ask if you can and will be kind enough to help in the "good work" by giving me the information I desire, viz.—where to find the quotation from Miss Willard.

Thanking you in advance for your answer, I remain Very respectfully Mrs. Ella C. Older.

[Will some reader help us answer the above? We have heard it time and again that Miss Willard said that she had come to see that poverty produced intemperance more than intemperance produced poverty, and it was altogether a natural testimony for a frank investigator to give, but we are unable to find out when such a statement was made, or where. On one occasion Miss Willard is reported to have said: "For myself, twenty-one years of study and observation has convinced me that poverty is the prime cause of intemperance." Perhaps this would answer our correspondent's query were we able to say when and where Miss Willard said it.]

To the Editor: I am reading the articles about swell hotel and restaurant wage work with a good deal of interest. I would like to ask this question: Do the waiters themselves believe in the tipping system?

[If our correspondent were employed where the wage was so small that it was absolutely inadequate to sustain life in the body, and he had to look to tips to piece out a half-decent living, we imagine he would be in favor of tips, too. Many waiters, not having the Socialist habit of looking beneath the surface, probably want the tip system to continue. Waiters who are Socialists want it abolished, realizing its debasing effect on character and the fact that the business of the waiter would be ennobled and improved economically if put on a straight wage basis.]

Socialists Must "Do Things." To the Editor: In a Socialist publication for the current month is a paragraph which deserves thoughtful consideration by every Socialist in the United States. It is a statement

The national executive committee is now voting on motions by Comrade Wok, first to authorize the national secretary to furnish cuts and press sheets for speakers toured; second, that the state organization headed by George Wells as state secretary and G. C. Porter as state organizer be recognized as the bona fide state organization of the Socialist party of Nebraska, and that the national secretary be instructed to sell dues stamps to that organization and no other.

Dates For National Organizers.

Geo. H. Goebel: Oct. 28, Wellington, Kans.; 29, Chantue; 30, 31, Girard; Nov. 1, 2, Missouri, under directions of state committee.

Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Oct. 27, East Cambridge, Mass.; 28, 29, Peabody; 30, Rockfort; 31, Lanesville; Nov. 1, Rockport; 2, enroute.

Guy E. Miller: Nevada, at large. Lena Morrow Lewis: New York, under directions of the state committee.

Carl D. Thompson: Jersey City, N. J.; Newark and vicinity. John M. Work: Oct. 27, New Haven, Conn.; 28, Westfield; 29, Springfield; 30, enroute or Holyoke; 31, Dorchester; Nov. 1, Haverhill; 2, enroute.

M. W. Wilkins: Rhode Island, under directions of the state committee. J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec.

perfect system of control in his establishment. But here is an instance of how well it worked. I have it from a waiter who worked in the Belle-claire, of which Milton Robley was the lessee. Every time an employe came late, he or she was fined a quarter of a dollar. If a waiter broke a ten-cent glass, he was fined a quarter. For a fifteen or twenty-cent plate he had to pay fifty or seventy-five cents, etc. Now, said waiter told me that each time he was fined a quarter of a dollar, he would take twenty or thirty silver knives, forks or spoons, and throw them into the sewer. And others were doing the same thing and felt justified because of their mistreatment.

I myself worked with a waiter in a first-class restaurant in Chicago, who, every time he was fined, would immediately after break thirty or forty dollars worth of dishes or glasses, and he was never discovered. Still another man when he was fined would cut up two or three expensive table cloths or burn holes into them. So not can see how much the house usually gains by grafting on the waiters in the matter of fines.

The waiter is all the time serving the best to other people, while he himself gets always the worst kind of food. This fills the waiter with disgust, and he does not serve the house as faithfully as he would otherwise. He could save butter, bread, rolls, radishes, celery, olives, etc., instead of throwing them into the slop pail. But he does not because the house is brutal toward him. If any one thinks this destruction is small, let him ask one of these ex-hotel men, who are down and out of the competitive arena.

Beside the waiter there is other underpaid help, who also has its way of getting even. For instance, the cooks. In some hotels and restaurants, as I know of my knowledge, every cook and the chef included, carry out from the place every night a certain amount of bacon, Westphalia ham, spring chicken, squabs, partridges and other game when in season, tenderloins, sweet breads, fresh mushrooms, the best of lobsters, sardines, and the most expensive imported Russian caviar.

Besides the cook there are the store room help who are not very slow in helping themselves. To make both ends meet they will take anything they can get out of the small salary they receive. There is the day clerk who lets the rooms out in the day time. The night clerk who performs that function in the night time. They get their graft by letting a certain number of rooms three or four times a day or night and turn into the house on the amount received from one occupant of each room. And in the cases where people only want the rooms briefly, the reader can guess for what purpose.

And, besides these assignments—for practically all hotels are made use of for this immoral purpose, rooms are also used for poker games, conferences, etc.

The cigar man also manages somehow to wear good clothes and have spending money in his pockets. Stewards and managers are known to be the embodiment of honesty. They never take in retail. It does not pay. So they take their in bigger chunks. For instance, a few years ago it was discovered in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York that thousands of dollars worth of goods were being systematically stolen. Detectives finally discovered the culprit. Who was it? Simply the assistant manager. When they searched his goods they found \$45,000 worth of goods taken from the hotel there. They found the thief, but they did not prosecute him. The newspapers, the main supporters of our grafting system, who are quick in denouncing a poor wretch, shielded the big crook.

In my next paper I will speak more fully, among other things of the criminal concoction of food and drinks, of the waste of food—waste of an almost unbelievable amount—in our big hotels and restaurants.

A wonderful little pamphlet! "The New Teller Tells How Socialism will come about." 5 cents. This office, 25 for a dollar.

To the Editor: I must say you are doing things as things should be done in the state of Wisconsin. I spent a good many years of my life there, and always feel a pride in the people, and especially the Germans; they can be depended upon, and a men of broad views. I do not know of a man more equal. The Socialists in your state have stood by the workers and unions, and did it as well as could have been done if they were the only ones to be benefited. All honor is due to the good judgment used in all cases, so that in the future all societies of the workers will know they are their political party and they alone can be depended upon. If other states were as well managed the party would have tremendous polling, but this is what is so dreaded by a certain class, who are not willing to allow their names to be used at election times, but still claim they are the only ones who understand true Socialism. There can be little doubt that Teddy R. is to be pushed to the front and nominated for President, but the money will not follow him, and the democrats are fixing matters to suit the money party. Should these matters be fixed to their satisfaction, W. J. B. will make a great fight, and the vote of our party will grow very large—so big that it will alarm both parties. The classes are made too plain even for those who do not study such matters. The men who have made all these men rich are poorer today than they were a year ago. The meeting of Morgan, Rockefeller, Rogers, Carnegie, etc., who all visited the White House and saw the President, came to tell him that capital had struck, and all manufacturing would be stopped, all railroad trains stopped except mail trains, all mines closed and all the money would be with-

drawn from the banks, etc. Teddy got mad, said he would call out the army and stop such a move, and they should not do it, as so many would starve, and who would be safe; it would only help the Socialists, and do what they wanted—give them control. The poor fellow can see on which side his bread is buttered. The capitalists all see that this game is not an even break between capital and labor, and they have very hard work to make figures show that capital has a very small profit over that which the men are getting; gives the moneyed class a tremendous profit and the poor pay it, and that with rents, interest and all kinds of taxes that are not by rights theirs to pay, but ought to be assessed to the rich, and if justice were done the taxpayers, and all paid their proportion according to their income and the law was not evaded, then the poor could live at the present wage. The fight is now to show up the false figures given out to the public.

W. S. SANDON Albuquerque, N. M.

(Continued from page 2.)

which is to cause his birth has been contracted, the child has a right that takes precedence of all others. He has rights over the property of those who are to give him life; and all those acts by which, long before his birth, that property has been disposed of, are rendered void. Private property is entailed beforehand for the benefit of unknown generations, and when the child is born he breaks all those property ties which restrain the sovereign rights with which society has invested him. He even breaks the will of the man who was not yet his father and who is suddenly reduced to the strange role of cast-off manager of a fortune whose real proprietor was not even conceived.

But the right over bourgeois property that we recognize as pre-existent is not that of the child of the bourgeois family. In the large and generous humane Communist thought, every child, every son of man, has from now on a pre-existent right to the means of production and of life over which the national community has control. And the social patrimony that we wish to create for the nation, the common property that we wish to build up for it, is the guarantee of this pre-existent right belonging to every child of the human race; just as family property, which was so jealously guarded against individual inroads by the law of the bourgeois Revolution, is the guarantee of the pre-existent right of the child of the owning classes.

And what minute precautions the law takes against the possibility of fraud! The grandfather might be tempted to favor one of his grandchildren or one of his nephews at the expense of the others. And he might give that part of his possessions which he has the right to will away, either to one of his children or to one of his brothers or sisters, with the proviso that it should be handed on to this or that grandchild or nephew.

The law forbids this choice. The share given by the grandfather to his immediate descendants must afterward be divided equally among all the grandchildren. Articles 1048, 1049 and 1050 of the Civil Code leave no room for doubt.

Here is another curious property combination, the object being to protect the family property against the grasping hand of the individual and against privilege. The father can dispose by law of a quarter of his fortune, or a third, according to the number of his children. If he fears the dissipation of his children, he may give this fourth or this third to them on condition that they hand it on intact to their children. So that this share passes over one generation without being diminished or spent by it, and is landed wholly in the second generation. Only this generation must divide the sum equally among its members. The law undertakes to convey the part of which the grandfather could dispose to its destination in the second generation only on condition that it shall be divided in equal portions among all the heirs of equal degree without discrimination or privilege. So that even the part not forced to treat according to the law of equal division as far as the first generation was concerned falls under that law in the second. The grandfather has the right to consider his grandchildren; he has the right to see to it that a share of his property over which his children have no power shall pass to them through the intermediary of those children. But he only has the right to consider his grandchildren, those that are born and those that are to be born, on condition of considering them all equally, elder and younger, boys and girls. Under these conditions the law will see to it that the grandchildren receive their share. It forces the parents to invest the money that they are to hand on in real estate or safe securities. . . . They may enjoy the fruits of the property, but they may not touch the capital. And this capital, when it is handed over to the grandchildren, must be equally divided between them. The law makes an immense and subtle effort to preserve the family property that has been founded and protected by the state, from all possible attacks of the individual.

Now where, in all these combinations, do we find the "right to dispose," which is, according to the Civil Code, the very essence of property? To tell the truth, and looking at things from outside and as a whole, real private property does not exist in France. No individual has the full right to dispose of his property. Under the discipline of the law on inheritance every proprietor is less a proprietor than an agent. He is agent for a class property that has a family form and a capitalist foundation. That which goes by the name of his property belongs really to the infinite series of generations whose rights the state represents and defends, and not to the individual at all.

Capitalist property does exist, for its agents can use the family property that is entrusted to them to exploit men that have no property. We have then, capitalist property and class property. But, I repeat, that we can hardly say that we have private property, since no man disposes freely of his possessions, and since the state substitutes itself for the individual and regulates, without his consent, and sometimes against his will, the way in which those possessions shall be used.

But how did the French Revolution justify this prodigious attack on private property made in the laws of inheritance? On what principles did it act?

[TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.—One paragraph of purely technical matter omitted.]

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BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 215 State St. Henry Rumpel, 215 State St., Fin. Sec.-Treas. H. C. Raasch, Rec. Sec. T. H. Kolas, Chairman.

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The Equity Convention.

Indianapolis, Oct. 23.—The fifth annual convention of the American Society of Equity (or farmers' international union) opened in this city yesterday, with nearly 300 delegates, from 19 states and territories, present.

Even before half the delegates assembled there were rumors of bitter and intense war. This dissension, as nearly as I can learn, was over the idea of the co-operation with the trades unions through the Producers and Consumers International Equity Union and Co-operative Exchange.

This opposing faction was led by J. A. Everitt, the now de-throned president of the American Society of Equity. He is the editor and owner of the non-union farm paper, is the owner of a seed depot and saleshouse, which seems to be in bad order.

The committee on order of business this morning reported a program making election of officers the last feature, but a substitute to have the election come this afternoon, was carried by an overwhelming majority. A voluntary committee on harmony made a report recommending a complete change of officers. This carried, and later Mr. Everitt was induced to peacefully withdraw as candidate for any office.

Cicero M. Barnett of Kentucky was elected president. I am assured by the leaders in the Exchange movement, who all favor the trades unions, that the endorsement of the Exchange plan, co-operation with trades unions and patronage and support for all bona-fide union labels must now surely follow. All seems peace and harmony. Credit must be given John Mulholland, late head of the Allied Metal Mechanics, for having organized the farmers for thus successfully ridding the society of an undesirable, though influential element and at the same time keeping the organization intact and harmonious.

It is likely that the convention will last the balance of the week. I find a comrade distributing copies of "Socialism and the Farmer," and many of them seem to think kindly of the movement. I am more than all surprised to find that the present secretary of the International Equity Exchange, Dr. J. T. Tuohy, is a Roman Catholic clergyman with a parish charge in St. Louis. The sentiments he voices are all in favor of trades unions and also seemingly for Socialism.

F. E. Neumann.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Milwaukee, Oct. 12, 1907.
Meeting of the local quorum, W. S. F. of L.

James Sheehan acted as chairman. On motion it was decided to continue W. A. Jacobs as assistant organizer until further notice.

On motion the use of the mailing list was granted to the state committee of the S. D. P., providing the wording of the material to be mailed did not conflict with the attitude of the W. S. F. of L.

The E. B. received notice of the trouble at Kenosha, brought on by the Badger Brass Works Co. Bro. Weber was instructed to call upon the secretary of the Brewery Workers' Union of Racine to adjust some misunderstanding.

A letter from the national office of the Woodmen and Saw Mill Workers was referred to the semi-annual session.

Bro. Sheehan was instructed to ascertain the effect on the nourishing qualities of perishable food and prices thereof when held in cold storage houses for speculative purposes.

The secretary reported that the responses so far received to the

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Socialism — What It Means to Me.

It means the most important thing in the world to me. And that is: I shall be the owner of a job, and not be compelled to borrow a job from a master that will loan his job as long as I turn out sufficient profits and do not oppose his interests. Brothers, did you ever furnish a little home, and feel that with her you could always be happy there, and one day have the owner of your job come around and tell you that he did not care to loan you his job any longer? And it happens that there is not another place in that town to borrow another job at your particular kind of work. You know what that means, brothers. If you have not been fortunate enough to lay away a small sum, it means that you must sell those things that have become part of your lives. Have you ever felt the bitterness of it, brothers? And then go out among strangers and try to borrow another job and start over again, with the chances that the owner may want his job at any time. Socialism means that I, and every one that is willing to work and do his duty to society, may own a job. And to own a job means to own a good home, have better conditions, and to have freedom. That's what Socialism means to me. F. B. M.

Fraternally submitted,
Fred Brockhausen, Sec.

Federated Trades Council.

Regular Meeting, Oct. 16, 1907. Bro. Wm. Griebing in the chair; Bro. F. E. Neumann, vice-chairman.

Roll call of organizations dispensed with. Minutes read and approved. New delegates seated from Freight Handlers No. 116, Electrical Workers No. 83, Commercial Telegraphers No. 2, Patternmakers, Carpenters No. 522.

On motion Bro. D. P. Kelly of the United Hat Workers and Bro. Wm. Strauss of the Cigar Makers of New York be granted the floor. Carried. Bro. Kelly asked moral support for Hatters' label. Bro. Strauss notified the delegates of the labor crushing work of Rosenthal Bros of New York and asked workmen not to patronize the following brands of cigars: Bill Dugan, Piper Heidsieck, King Alfred, Little Alfred and El Tiñado.

The Building Trades Section reported. Report approved. The Label Section reported a request from the Bakers Union that a meeting be arranged to reorganize the Women's Label League. Report approved and recommendation concurred in.

Bro. Weber reported that the Slack Barrel Coopers had adjusted their grievances. Hereafter no non-union barrels will be delivered to the breweries and other factories.

Bro. Weber asked the telegrapher delegates to make a statement as to the statement of Pres. Small that the trade unions had not given the striking telegraphers due support. A delegate from the Telegraphers reported that they had sent a telegram to Pres. Small saying that if the telegraphers nationally had asked aid as they had in Milwaukee they would have had good results. He said the Milwaukee unions had already donated \$615. Secretary Reichert read the amounts received thus far on the Telegraphers' assessment to the sum of \$258.75.

Secretary Fisher of the Executive board read resolutions in regard to the Brewery Workers and the A. F. of L. (Will appear next week). Moved that resolutions be adopted. Carried. The executive board presented the following:

WHEREAS, W. T. Tienfenthaler, Tienfenthaler, who was deposed as principal of the Ninth District school No. 1 by a former school board, has for more than a year been endeavoring to get a public hearing of his case, claiming that he has been discriminated against, and

WHEREAS, The new school board voted unanimously to give Mr. Tienfenthaler such a hearing and a special committee was appointed for the purpose of conducting such a hearing, and

WHEREAS, According to press reports, an effort is being made by certain members of said committee to smother said investigation, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we call upon our representatives in the school board to insist that the instructions of said board be complied with and Mr. Tienfenthaler be given a fair and impartial public hearing.

Moved to adopt resolution and give copy to press. Carried. On motion council then went into executive session. Receipts for evening \$145.48; disbursements \$206.40.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

UNION HACK DRIVERS.
The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:
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Crocker, C. J., 277 Milwaukee St.
Strande, Richard G., 1105 Fourth St.
Tegen, William, 699 Tenth St.
Kohn, M. A., 800 Thirty-sixth St.
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Wise, manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co., Milwaukee
The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee
Carpenter-Slick Bakery, Milwaukee
Wagner Bros., cigar mfrs., Watertown
Pumperin & Wiggnerhorn (better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co.) La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.
The Jacquelin Clothing Co., Milwaukee
The Black & Gentry Co., manufacturers of the Rad-in Home line stoves.
The Cargil Coal Co., Green Bay, Wis.
The Kessler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
The Hanger Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co., West Bend, Wis.

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Besides, in buying here you have the choice of the largest Glove and Mitten stock in Milwaukee. What you cannot find elsewhere, you will surely find here.

JOS. LAUER & CO.
"GIVE THE VALUE"
NATIONAL AVENUE, Cor. FIRST

WHEELER. An application for charter as a branch of the Social-Democratic party has been sent in from Wheeler, Dunn County. Nobody organized this branch, it started up by spontaneous combustion! We hope that other towns in Wisconsin will go and do likewise.

E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

MILWAUKEE.

Well, say, those Weaver lectures were pretty well attended, eh!

The East Side Women's Club held a cinch party last Thursday afternoon.

The Workingmen's Sick and Death benefit Society held a very successful entertainment last Sunday afternoon at the South Side Turner Hall.

Where will the crowd go next Sunday? Why to the grand entertainment and ball arranged by the Twenty-first Ward Branch at the Humboldt Hall, corner Richards and Center Streets. Remember the date: October 27.

Comrades please remember that Schafkopf tournament at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue, held under the auspices of the Twenty-second Ward Branch. A number of fine prizes for the winners. Admission 50c, refreshments free.

The Town of Milwaukee Branch has arranged for a grand ball to be held at the Hillside Club, Saturday, October 26. Don't fail to attend, as a pleasant time is in store for those who will see fit to attend this event.

Don't forget the entertainment and ball by Branch 16, at Hanke's Hall, Ninth and Harmon Streets, Nov. 23. Part of the entertainment will consist of selections by a picked quartette of Tenth Ward warblers. Please refrain from throwing ancient eggs, tomatoes in cans, etc. By order of the ward vigilance committee.

Don't forget that organization fund.

The branches are holding splendid meetings of late, and from now on there will be a busy time until the close of the spring election.

Comrades and branch secretaries attention!—Comrade Kirkpatrick of Ohio, one of the best national organizers and a splendid speaker, will be in Milwaukee on Oct. 16, 17, 18, 19. Branches wishing to arrange a lecture for one of these dates will please apply to E. H. Thomas at once. First come, first served. You can secure his services for \$4 a lecture.

Our Amusement Bulletin.

Fifth Ward Branch, cinch parties every third Tuesday evening. Schafkopf parties every first Friday of the month, at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street.

Oct. 26—Town of Milwaukee Branch, grand ball, at Hill Side Club House, corner Twelfth and Davis Streets.

Oct. 27—Twenty-first Ward Branch, entertainment and ball, Humboldt Hall, corner Richards and Center Streets.

Oct. 27—Twenty-second Ward Branch, prize schafkopf tournee, Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Ave.

Nov. 2—Jewish Section, mask ball, Vizay's Hall, Eighth and Walnut Streets.

Nov. 3—Polish Section, evening entertainment and ball, South Side Armory.

Nov. 10—Town of Greenfield Branch, prize schafkopf tournament, Schmidt's Hall, corner Twenty-first Avenue and Rogers Street, at 3 p. m.

Nov. 17—Fourteenth Ward Branch, prize schafkopf tournee, Wallock's Hall, 777 Seventh Ave., at 2:30 p. m.

Nov. 23—Tenth Ward Branch, entertainment and ball, Hanke's Hall, corner Ninth and Harmon Streets.

Nov. 24—Nineteenth Ward Branch, prize schafkopf tournee, Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue.

Nov. 30—Freie Saenger Doppel Quartett, evening entertainment and sociable at Barden Maennerchor Hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago Streets.

Dec. 1—Aurora Singing Society, entertainment and ball, South Side Turner Hall.

Dec. 15—Ninth Ward Branch, entertainment and ball, North Side Turner Hall.

Jan. 25—Twentieth Ward, monster mask ball, Bahn Frei Turner Hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue.

Feb. 1—Social-Democratic party, monster mask carnival, Hippodrome Building, Wells Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

CITY FORESTRY
5. PLANTING OR ARRANGING A CITY

To do this in a manner consistent with the few facts already discussed in connection with park utilities or city forestry, we must criticize our modern habits. Why do we spend so much in destroying the nature which should be assimilated during our development, and then attempt to retrieve only in spots, for what is a park but an island of normal atmosphere surrounded by physical disintegration? Why do we persist in slashing our natural inheritance, in defiance of everything but the award offered by our modern system in business, to those who can engineer the greatest amount of havoc in the shortest space of time. Our "captains of industry" have decreed that in defiance to their exalted wisdom, the hills must be used to fill up the valleys, so that the rain, which used to be absorbed by the hills during rain, and slowly percolate through filtering soils, maintaining a supply of vapor above for vegetation, and the residue supplying a steady spring of water for animal use, is now drained away within a few hours, washing away from the surface much that should be taken into the soil and leaving us in drouth with accompanying hardships. They endeavor to reduce the surface to a "dead level" (the nearer level the surer the death). Their partial failure in Milwaukee leaves a ray of hope for redemption. The leveling process obliterates the natural ways of travel, the contour of the land being destroyed. Streets are laid at right angles, checker-board like. In this way there is a maximum of corner lots, they feild a higher price, the only reason which suggests itself. But as this greater valuation acquired by the real estate schemer must be supported by the people ever after, where is the wisdom? Did you ever know a person who does not protest? All over town you can see desperate attempts to cut off corners. Where there is vacant property short cuts are always taken. In Milwaukee there are over 200,000 people who travel a zig-zag course against their very nature and better sense of direction. To ignore these instincts is dangerous. Then, because it requires forty feet for some drivers to turn a coil wagon, it has been decreed that all streets shall be that width their entire length, thus maintaining thousands of acres of dust-supplying surface for the

sake of turning a few clumsy coal wagons.

And the buildings must be placed on straight lines at either side, so that there can be no circulation of air without causing a draught for pneumonia chills and dust-laden air to breathe. Milwaukee is fortunate, however, in having nature's fundamental principles so firmly fixed that our council of misrepresentatives, city engineers and attorneys have not been able to destroy entirely these attributes of physical welfare.

Winnebago Street is one remnant, Fond du Lac Avenue another, Third Street, where it branches to Green Bay Avenue and Port Washington Street; Farwell Avenue has been allowed to develop along the course of natural impulse. They have tried hard to destroy original State Street leading to Wauwatosa, also Muskego, Wind Lake and Forest Home Avenues.

Of course we have accomplished much, the benefits of which have accrued to the few, sacrificing the welfare of the many. In striving to restore natural, normal environs for universal activity, we must not fail to preserve our modern accomplishments so dearly paid for. It will be the mission of some Metropolitan Park Commission (if not the present one) to preserve or conserve the bounties of nature for the benefit of the people. Gradually we are getting our eyes open. The earth is the common foundation upon which all must stand, the common storehouse from which all must draw their sustenance.

The waste of natural resources and destruction of natural environs is a public tragedy if not a public crime. If our city and county government cannot conserve for the people the very basis of their lives, if it cannot prevent the few from undermining the edifice in which the multitude must live "why government at all?" When we find that the activities of a part of our community make against the well-being of the whole, we are justified as a community in asserting ourselves in our own defense.

The next question is: Where shall we begin the remedy?

Branch Meetings Next Week.
MONDAY, 8 P. M.
County Central, 325 Chestnut st.
FRIDAY, 8 P. M.
Second, 466 Eleventh st.
Fourteenth, 777 Seventh ave.
Twenty-second, 2714 North ave.
SATURDAY, 8 P. M.
Town of Milwaukee, corner Nash and Teutonia ave.
Town of Lake, 575 Clement ave.
West Allis, Sixty-fourth and Greenfield aves.

Campaign Fund.
Franz Schmidt..... 1.00

Picnic Ticket Receipts.
Previously reported.....\$804.80
A. Roloff..... 1.00
Henry Bartels..... 1.00
John Kallas..... .20
William Wellnitz..... 1.00
H. Halwas..... .40
Otto Pergande..... 1.00

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County. County Court—In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Florence Caroline Berger, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Florence Caroline Berger, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Louis F. Schlosser by this court.

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1908, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Florence Caroline Berger, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Florence Caroline Berger, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room, in the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of July, 1908, 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.

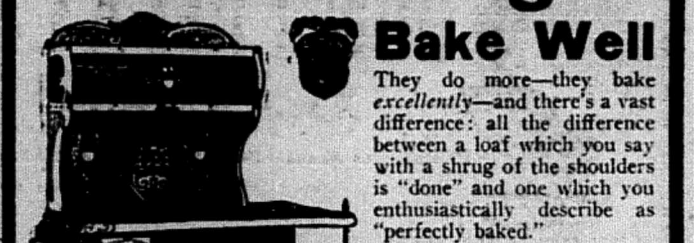
Dated this 5th day of October, 1907.
By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.
Richard Elmer, Attorney for Estate.

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are famous all over the world. It is the study of temperature that has made this possible. Examine them on our show room floor or in any of the homes in which I have placed them, and you will find that the women who own them have a reputation for excellent baking.

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They do more—they bake excellently—and there's a vast difference: all the difference between a loaf which you say with a shrug of the shoulders is "done" and one which you enthusiastically describe as "perfectly baked."

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To carry the smoke out freely with an ordinary chimney, to distribute the heat evenly over all the oven surfaces, the Acorn Sheet Flue is carefully proportioned to the oven and to the fire-box. By preventing waste of heat, it concentrates the strength of the fire on the oven, so that besides baking excellently it bakes quickly. The hot-blast fire-box may be removed in a few seconds. These ranges will burn either hard or soft coal.

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Charles Nicolaus.....	.60	Banks and Pledges Collected by J. Galbraith.
Adolph Wisotzki.....	1.00	T. G. 50c, J. G. A. \$1, W. C. Gabel \$1, C. V. Nessing 25c, Andrew Kalafa 50c, Dr. B. 50c, H. B. 50c, Chas. Paep 50c, A. C. Liepe 50c, Gust Gerdes 50c, Henry F. Schmidt \$1, G. W. 50c, Frank Nielsen 25c, Chas. Klopfi 50c, E. L. 50c, John Schondorf \$1, Oscar Traczewski 50c, Chas. Jeske \$2, K. 25c, Emil R. Lamers 50c, L. H. \$1.50, Dr. J. R. Brown \$1, Dr. M. A. Brandt \$1, T. J. K. 50c, Albert J. Welch \$1, Frank Hallada \$1, J. E. Wildish \$1, L. Liebmann \$1, L. F. R. 50c, R. Saeger 50c, Jas. Galbraith \$1, Theo. C. Knutson \$1, Borchart Bros. \$1, F. A. Kraft, M. D. \$1, Dr. C. E. Gage \$1, R. C. Hintz 25c, Funk & Liederbach 50c, T. B. Schreiter 50c, Fred Maar 50c, F. Frank 50c, Dr. Young \$1, Francis Trenkamp \$1, W. G. Mo \$1, F. R. Ellis 50c, J. H. Rubin 50c, George G. Huseby \$1, Dr. Beerend 50c, Robert F. \$1, Henry A. Behn 50c, L. G. J. Mack \$1, M. H. W. \$1, H. P. Beck 50c, Jared Thompson Jr. \$1, Dr. W. G. \$1, Bank 228 \$3.65, Bank 128 91c, Bank 220 \$4.10, Bank 176 \$1.58, Bank 134 28c, Bank 192 93c, Bank 173 25c, Bank 158 37c, Bank 151 65c. Previously reported \$499.04. Total \$552.01.
William Dieckman.....	.10	
Miss L. Brody.....	1.00	
Mike Glasspiegel.....	.80	
Charles Gottschalk.....	.20	
Albert Fischer.....	.20	
E. G. Mietz.....	1.00	
Charles Buser.....	.50	
Joe Birbaum.....	.50	
Henry Moeller.....	1.00	
Robert Rader.....	1.00	
William Witte.....	1.00	
G. S.....	1.00	
August Boehl.....	.50	
Herman Potvatz.....	1.00	
T. F. Ramsthal.....	.50	
William Gehrl.....	1.00	
John Breen.....	1.00	
F. Jone.....	1.00	
Frank Schmidt.....	1.00	
Herman Krause.....	1.00	
Charles Krause.....	1.00	
Wenzel Diddl.....	1.00	
H. Kanitz.....	1.00	
Henry Harbicht.....	1.00	
Peter Dornauf.....	1.00	
William Schulz.....	2.00	
Christ. Wohlert.....	1.00	

Grand entertainment and ball, arranged by the S. D. P. S. Polish Branch, at the S. S. Armory Hall, First Avenue, near Mitchell Street, Sunday, Nov. 3, at 7:30 p. m. Tickets 25c. Ladies accompanied by gentlemen free.

Janitor—Clerk of First Grade

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, Oct. 19, 1907.

Competitive examinations for the positions of Janitor and for Clerk of the first grade will be held at the above office on Thursday, Oct. 31, 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Some of the requirements for Janitor are: U. S. citizenship; residence in this city at least three years immediately preceding the date of the application; experience in attending to the proper cleaning of schoolrooms, to boilers and other heating apparatus and in attending to gas engines; common school education; good health, habits and recommendations.

Applicants for the position of Clerk of the first grade must meet the following requirements: U. S. citizenship; last three years' residence in this city; age 21 years or more for males, 18 years or more for females; good handwriting; reliability in arithmetic; correct English; general intelligence and good character.

Applications in writing for both positions to be presented personally up to and including Monday, Oct. 28, 1907, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office.

WM. W. MCINTYRE, Pres.
FRED A. LANDECK,
IRVING B. CARY,
FRANK A. KREHLA,
Commissioners.
JOHN J. VLACH, Secretary.

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

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub only. The Co-operative Printer, 34 1/2 Sixth St.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Blank and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the Union Label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 34 1/2 Sixth Street.

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RECEIPT BOOKS, \$3 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 150 copies for sale by the Co-operative Printer, PUBLISHING CO., 34 1/2 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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FIVE NEW HOUSES on easy terms. CHANGE TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME. Lot 20x35, with new house, on Thirty-seventh St., near North Ave.—New \$25,000, \$7,000 and \$11,000—\$20,000 down, balance \$15 per month. OSCAR ALTPETER, 102 Wisconsin St., Tel. M. 8108. Res. Tel. W. 711.

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PICNIC COMMITTEE
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Men's and Boys' Outfitters
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Valuable Premiums Free. Coupons With Every \$1.00 Purchase.

NOTICE!

The County Central Committee will hold its meetings hereafter at PASCHEN'S HALL, 326 Chestnut St. Next meeting will be held at the above mentioned hall on Monday evening, 8 P. M., October 28.

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Wants a Fair Deal.

To the Editor: That report in the News of Chief Janssen's attack on Ald. Seidel was about the dirtiest thing I have seen in print in a long time. It wasn't news, it was dirty work for the chief, and dirty work against a representative of the working class in the city council. There has been a good deal of this kind of dirty business in the papers lately, and I think the workmen better get their eyes open. Only the other day, when the request of the unions that representatives of the working class be put on the jury commission, was ignored by the judges, or was not turned over to them by the clerk of the courts, the newspapers hardly had a line about it. It is their contempt for labor. But they had lots of room for items about this "desirable citizen" or that one, going out in his automobile or going to some pink tea. The News used to tell the truth about the chief of police, but all of a sudden it switched round to toady to him. That looks queer to me. Hoping you will print this, and that workmen will open their eyes. Yours truly,
A Workingman.
Milwaukee, Oct. 24.

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

First Sight Often Counts

in the man. Can you afford to hide your individuality, your personal force and character by a nondescript appearance. Custom tailoring emphasizes your personality, it brings out the best there is in you. It is a perspective of yourself. Try one of these smart overcoats that I am making up at \$25.

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Oh, just by letting me furnish your fuel supply, thereby turning the profits over to the benefit of the party. "Every little bit helps." Add your mite in this way.

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This pamphlet is now ready and should be given the biggest kind of a circulation. It exposes international tactics that will do an irreparable injury to the Socialist movement if allowed to continue. Single copies 5 cents; twenty-five copies for \$1.00; fifty copies for \$1.75; one hundred copies for \$2.75. Do not delay. Order at once!

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

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It is just the thing for the Socialist. He will want to preserve every copy of The Vanguard for future use or reference. Its articles are invaluable. Only 50 cents a year for the BEST Socialist magazine in America.

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AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON

Eddie Foy, a dozen well-known others stars, and a stunning Broadway beauty—chorus of sixty-eight, are to be seen at the Davidson theater the week commencing Monday evening, in the massive English musical comedy success, "The Orchid," which is direct from an eight months' run at the Herald Square Theater, New York. The piece also bloomed two consecutive years at the Gaiety Theater, London. Unlike most musical comedies, "The Orchid" abounds in plot. A rich



American, having won every other prize, plans to take the first triumph at the Nice, France, Flower Show, with an orchid, and for that reason has commissioned Professor Zaccary to find it in far Peru. Meanwhile, (Eddie Foy) a gardener at a horticultural college has developed a prize winner, and when Zaccary returns empty-handed, tells it to him. Complications follow.

"Forty-five minutes from Broadway" will be given at the Davidson Theater Sunday night, with Miss Emma Carus in the principal role. She was the principal player in young Mr. Cohan's most successful piece on a European trip last spring.

ALHAMBRA

"Gay New York," an up-to-date musical comedy, as well as a novel one, will begin a week's engagement at the Alhambra Theater this afternoon. There will be the usual matinee and evening performances with the exception of tomorrow evening, when the piece will give way to Madame Calve and her as-

student of Roman antiquity. The weird and impressive rites of the early Christians, it is said, are presented with historic accuracy. Admirers of this talented actor will also be pleased to know that "The



Bells" has been retained in the program. Also that of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Miss Rose Melville is announced for a week at the Bijou in "Sis Hopkins," beginning on Sunday, Nov. 3.

Kellar, the famous magician, comes to the Bijou for a week's engagement, beginning Sunday, Nov. 10.

STAR THEATER

Commencing with matinee Sunday, "The Merry-makers" company begins its engagement with daily matinees, at the New Star. This attraction is beyond question the most original, unique and up-to-date organization of its kind. "The Merry-makers" stand supremely alone, and all lovers of good, clean shows will be amply repaid by a visit to this cozy home of Momus during the ensuing week. Pretty Reba Donaldson, the girl from Dundee; the Towner Sisters; Grace and Flossie; this season are with this aggregation.

GAIETY.

Charles Barton, of Rice and Barton's Big Gaiety Company, went into the high business years ago from Milwaukee, and it stuck. Here was the real article at last. Mr. Barton's laugh seems part of the man. Big, jolly, good natured and hearty, happiness and mirth exude from him, as it were. The real stage laugh has come, and it seems only natural that Rice and

THE SECOND SOCIALIST POSTER

It is the same size as Poster No. 1, 10x26 inches, and GIVES THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS, AND SHOWS WHAT THE SHARE OF THE WORKERS IS IN THEIR PRODUCT. These figures are absolutely reliable, being prepared by a former statistician employed in the census bureau.

This is the second in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucian Saniol, with the utmost care from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouth-pieces.

EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2 folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

EVERY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION should have it framed (or pasted on wood or card board), for display on the walls of its meeting rooms or at its open air meetings.

BIJOU

From an archeological standpoint the detail in "A Soldier of the Cross," the new Pompeian drama in which Cohan and Harris will present Mr. Thomas Shea at the Bijou next week, beginning tomorrow matinee, has been most carefully selected. Mr. Shea is himself a

Address all orders to the Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Poster No. 1, shows the comparative strength in numbers and in wealth of three great classes in this country into which capitalism has divided the people. Other posters to follow. Prices the same in all cases.

BE SECURE

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE

places the mantle of protection around the home. It secures the future of your family against adversity. A postal or phone will bring the facts.

VICTOR L. BERGER

344 6th St., Milwaukee

Barton, whose originalities have done so much for the stage, should be the means of perfecting it. Mr. Barton appears at each performance of the Rice and Barton Big Gaiety Extravaganza Company at the Gaiety Theater next week, and to miss the attraction means to miss the best laugh of your life.

CRYSTAL

At the Crystal Theater next week a big bill will be presented, headed by Clementso Brothers in their comedy musical act. Among the other features announced are Colletta, Power & Co., in comedy sketch, Yuill & Boyd, singers and dancers, Ed. LaVine, comedy juggler, the Crystalgraph, etc., besides which Jeanette Harter will sing "Can't Find Another Girl Like You."

LET ME HAVE YOUR NEXT ORDER FOR WOOD AND COAL

By giving me your order for fuel you not only get good coal and good weight, delivered by union teamsters, at the prevailing price—not a cent more—but will also help, without extra cost to you, the Social-Democratic press and party, who, in turn, are surely working for your best interest.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co., which furnishes the fuel, absolutely guarantees full weight and the best of quality. "Anything which is not right will be made right in their motto. So, no matter where you have been getting fuel, send us your next order.

All orders will be delivered by union teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that union men can employ union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know of, every union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken, and place his orders here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meetings of his local.

Send your orders by postal, or call at the office, 344 Sixth street. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2304.

H. W. BISTORIUS.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his needs." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

The Saturday Evening Tribune, Seattle, Wash., Walter Thomas Mills, editor, \$1 per year, and the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 4-page edition, 50c, both for \$1, or both, with Wisconsin edition (8-page), \$1.25. Send remittance to this office.

We do not print as others do, but as the printing best fits your purpose. Let us show you how we do it. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth street.

The latest wrinkle consists in a set of three souvenir Socialist post cards of the Milwaukee movement. One card shows the party headquarters on Sixth street, another the big press on which the HERALD is run off at

Dr. W.H. Watson of Paris, president of an Arts and Crafts Club in Chicago, and announced as a lecturer of the Consolidated Lyceum Bureau; will give some entertainments in Milwaukee, including art chalk-talks.

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

A Story of Socialism

HENRY ASHTON

A highly interesting story of love and intrigue. The socialist arguments that won against corruption. A story that teaches Socialism so clean and clear that it makes one feel that he has read a story with a purpose.

235 pages
Cloth bound.....50c
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German Readers

Should Read the Journal Containing SOCIALISM Weekly in this Country.

Wahrheit

Edited by Victor L. Berger.

You can have it for the reduced price of One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year. Order it at once!

Address: 344 Sixth Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Steel Ranges

—AT—
Factory Prices

We are selling Steel Ranges made right here in Milwaukee by three of the largest stove works in the country, at the lowest Factory Prices.

Many people prefer buying Milwaukee made goods and we don't blame them. They patronize home industry—can get repairs for their stoves without delays, and are

FULLY GUARANTEED
By the Manufacturers and Us

Fuller & Warren Co.'s "STEWART" Ranges
Brand Stove Co.'s "FAMOUS" Ranges
A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Co.'s "DIAMOND" Ranges

All Milwaukee-made Ranges as well as Detroit Jewel Ranges and Heaters are sold on our Easy Payment Plan at Cash Prices.
We have a most complete line of these Ranges, some selling as low as

\$1 per Week \$25

Easy Payments at Cash Prices
"IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD"

Ph. Gross Hardware Co.

126-128 GRAND AVE.

Wants It Right.

In regard to a resolution introduced in the board of supervisors by Supervisor Kuth, requiring all county departments hereafter to get all supplies through the county clerk instead of putting in bills direct, Supervisor Jeske, who was instrumental in checking the register of deeds department from trying to get matches from the county (although that office only burns electric light) says he will introduce, at the next meeting a resolution to cover the present alleged illegal careless way in which county offices are getting extras out of the county treasury.

"I stopped that match graft because it was clearly taking money out of the treasury illegally. As to the bills for postage stamps, I am convinced that it is an illegal voting of money, no matter how the stamps are used. In the register of deeds' office it has been an abuse that has grown up since the office was put on a salary basis, and it now costs the treasury quite a sum of money each year, and I do not think the law permits it. We are sworn to uphold the law and so I am going to introduce a resolution at the next meeting asking the district attorney for an opinion as to whether the county board has a right to allow such bills. If the county officers do not like the law as it is, let them go to the legislature and try to change it."

The HERALD said a week or so ago, in referring to the stamp abuse, that it was alleged to be the practice to exact four cents extra of people who ask to have their registered papers sent them by mail. This was incorrect. It is what ought to be done, but it is not the

practice, we are convinced, and instead the county treasury is illegally drawn on to pay for the stamps used for the accommodation of some real estate firms and others. This accounts for where the stamp money goes, according to the register of deeds. This much in justice to the register of deeds.

Years ago the register of deeds' office was under the fee system. The register of deeds got his pay in fees, and it was a case of "make all you can." At that time real estate dealers who had papers to be registered called for them personally, for the law says the register shall deliver such papers over to the owners on demand. A few in time came to ask that their papers be mailed to them. But they did not dream of asking the office to stand the expense. They always left stamps with the register for the purpose. The register never volunteered to pay the postage, for the office was his to make money out of, he wasn't there to give stamps away. But it was different when the office became a salaried one. Then the county treasury could be raided for the stamps, although it appeared to be a personal accommodation on the register's part. Being politicians the registers considered it a slick graft on the treasury. And that this thing has grown into a positive abuse is shown by the claim of the present register that 87 per cent of the papers registered are now mailed. Thus his stamp bills to the county during his term of office will mount up to at least a half thousand dollars. And it is money he has no right in law to draw from the county treasury.

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

Have You Seen "Uncle Obediah" AND THE NEW "Prisco" Lantern?

He can be found in Lavies' show window. He is the very picture of contentment wearing a smile that will drive away the worst case of blues, a smile that will not wear off; and all because he is so well pleased with his new "Prisco" Lantern.

It will be worth your while to call and see him and let us demonstrate to you the "Prisco" money back Lantern.

Prices from 50c up

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

P. J. LAVIES & CO.

The Old Hardware Corner Third and National Aves.

ALL PRINTED MATTER

should be the result of careful thought and intelligence—each part giving strength to others. Only the combined efforts of good copy and skillful printing will obtain this effect for you. This is our system. We co-operate with you and assist you by placing the mark of individuality on your printing. We feel that it is a part of our duty to do job-work so good as to make your printing an advertisement for us. This it will do only when it brings results for you.

Send postal, or call up Grand 2304, and our solicitor will call with samples for your inspection.

GO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY

342-344 SIXTH ST. MILWAUKEE

A Disgraceful Farce!

Bosses of "Our" School Board Shamelessly Attempt to Smother Tiefertenthaler Investigation to Cover Their Own Tracks. Majority of Committee Prove Mere Puppets!

RIGHT TO CALL WITNESSES IS DENIED! MILWAUKEE SHOULD BLUSH FOR ITS SCHOOL BOARD!

We predicted in these columns two weeks ago that Mr. Tiefertenthaler, the former principal of the Ninth District School No. 1, would not get a hearing so long as the Pearce ring retained control of the Milwaukee School Board. This prediction has already been fulfilled. At the so-called hearing conducted by the special investigating committee last Tuesday night, the Pearce marionettes on the committee followed the precedent established by the committee on appointments of the former board. But this time they were obliged to unmask in public.

all three decisions of the chair, but was voted down. The committee at once started in to violate the decisions of the chair in the interest of Mr. Pearce and the former board. Mr. Pieplow acted as attorney for Mr. Pearce by questioning and cross questioning Mr. Tiefertenthaler; and other members of the committee lent him able assistance in the same direction. Not being satisfied with this, they volunteered as witnesses against Mr. Tiefertenthaler and dragged in the testimony of several persons who were not in attendance on the hearing. Director Welch made a plea for fair play: "Gentlemen," said he, "it was I who made the motion to grant Mr. Tiefertenthaler a hearing. I know what was meant by that motion, and so do you. You all voted for it; the vote of the board was unanimous."

Despotic "Decisions!" First, investigation to be restricted to documentary evidence in the hands of the committee. Second, Both parties to the controversy (meaning Mr. Pearce and Mr. Tiefertenthaler) to be denied the right of being represented by counsel. Third, Neither side to call witnesses.

A voice from the audience "Why did they vote for it if they don't want it?" "Because," said Director Welch, "they lacked the moral courage to vote according to their convictions."

DAVIDSON

Sunday—One Night Only
Klaw and Erlanger Present
Geo. M. Cohan's Musical
Play
"45 Minutes From Broadway"
WITH
Emma Carus
Prices \$1.50, \$1.75c, 50c, 25c
Coming Monday—All Week
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

High Handed Skulduggery! This motion was voted down, and Director Welch moved that the proceedings be dropped. He charged in so many words that the committee had been framed up for just the kind of justice it was handing out. He referred to the gross impropriety of Director Pieplow's having been made a member of the committee when he had been a member of the old committee on appointments whose work was now in question. Besides this he reminded those present that the chairman of the committee had shown himself opposed to the investigation. He had made the motion to table Mr. Tiefertenthaler's petition. Yet he was put in charge of the investigation!

EDDIE FOY

IN
THE ORCHID
The Musical Comedy Success
of Two Continents
Prices \$1.50, \$1.75c, 50c, 25c
Popular Wed. and Sat. Mats.:
\$1 to 25c.

"Gentlemen," said he, "you have made a ridiculous farce of this whole proceeding. You assume to be the employers of the teaching force of the schools, but you are merely employes of the citizens of Milwaukee, acting as their agents, and sooner or later you will be called upon to answer to them for your high-handed procedure in this matter."

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Sunday
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
COHAN & HARRIS Presents
That Distinguished Tragedian
THOMAS E. SHEA
The Bells
Jekyll and Hyde
A Soldier of the Cross
Rose Melville
Sis Hopkins

GAYETY

(FORMERLY THE STAR)
Completely Remodeled Into the Safest Burlesque Theater in Milwaukee (20 EXITS—Count 'Em)
Week Beginning Sunday Mat., Oct. 27
(Ladies Matinee Every Thursday)
BIG GAIETY Extravaganza Company
CRYSTAL
WEEK OF OCTOBER 29th
CLEMENTSO BROS.
COMEDY MUSICAL ACT
ADMISSION 10c Reserved Seats 20c

ALHAMBRA

COMMENCING TOMORROW (SUN.) MATINEE. Other Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The Big Musical Comedy With a
GAY NEW YORK
The One Big Musical Event of the Year
With its Formidable Array of Clever Comedians, Vocalists, Dancers, Fascinating Show Girls, Artistic Scenery and Novel Effects. Nothing Just Like It.
PRICES: Even., 15c to 75c; Mats., 15c to 50c

lege of replying through his attorney, but his request was denied. He made an able presentation of his case, refuting many of the "charges" of Supt. Pearce. He accused Mr. Pearce of being overbearing in his attitude toward the principals, asserting that the principals are mere clerks. Mr. Tiefertenthaler's words were all wasted on thin air, however, as the powers that be had fixed the whole program between the meetings of the committee, even to the preparation of a resolution bearing on Mr. Tiefertenthaler's moral character and a cooked-and-dried report to the board sustaining the action of the former board in deposing Mr. Tiefertenthaler. All-in-all it was the most shameful exhibition of high-handed skulduggery ever pulled off by a coterie of misrepresentatives of the people in the history of Milwaukee.

Director Welch took the trouble recently to interview several residents of the Ninth Ward as to their opinion of Mr. Tiefertenthaler, former principal of Ninth District School No. 1. He failed to find one person who had a harsh word to say of him, and many were quite enthusiastic in his praise. One citizen said: "If the citizens of the ward had their way, Mr. Tiefertenthaler would never have been deposed; as for Pearce, you can say for me that he couldn't hold his six thousand dollar job for a minute without the support of his ring, and he knows it."

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

"Calf Makes a Big Record," reads a headline in a daily paper. Well, it couldn't have been Milwaukee's.

Between Politician Pearce, Cut-and-Dried Mowry and Trust Book Pieplow, our poor public school system is being ridden almost to the breaking point.

The outrageous manner in which the Mowry committee handled the Tiefertenthaler case is a lasting disgrace to Milwaukee. For a high-handed chairman, albeit probably a puppet, commend us to Director Mowry.

Does anyone who uses the Milwaukee privately owned street car system really undertake to say that the service is any less rotten now than before the state commission made its investigation and gave its verdict?

The daily papers did not let their readers know of the charges made by Director Welch at the Tiefertenthaler "investigation." They did not let their readers know that he openly accused the Pearce-Pieplow regime of framing up the investigating committee so that it would execute the will of Czar Pearce. You don't get all the news you pay for these days, Mr. Man!

Nor were the contemptuous slurs of the morning papers against the King's Soldiers reputable. Only a few days before the city had turned out to honor the head of the Salvation Army. The King's Soldiers is something of the same sort, that seeks to give members of the underworld a chance to regain self-respect. Is that a thing for decent newspapers to sheer at?

The Free Press says there is no need of a school board election because the present directors are eminently satisfactory. Oh, dear! And it says this at just the time that the cut-and-dried Tiefertenthaler outrage is being pulled off. And it does this at just the time that a fellow like Director Pieplow, an interested party to the matter, is allowed to sit on the Tiefertenthaler committee.

Supervisor Mies' resolution requiring the district attorney's office to get a move on itself in furnishing opinions to the county board when asked for, was passed at Tuesday's meeting. As finally agreed to the resolution requires that everything referred to the district attorney shall be forwarded to him through the committee chairman, being at the same time dated. The district attorney must then make his report to the board within thirty days.

Really now, that committee of aldermen was a nicely made up one. Stotzter, Reilly, Borst, Braun—one of the most wobble-headed men that ever broke into the council—McKinley! These men voted for the Ward license, as was to be expected. Ald. Grantz and Schmidt voted the other way, feeling that the Ward saloon was no credit to the neighborhood it was in, and not convinced that the chief's tirade of temper had anything of argument in it.

At last we know what was meant when certain newspaper reporters announced that Chief Janssen intended to overwhelm Ald. Seidel in the matter of the Gypsy Ward license. The overwhelming consisted in called Ald. Seidel a "blackguard," "infamous liar," "asthmatic ass," "lunatic," and so on. That kind of talk is certainly overwhelming. But it doesn't convince an average citizen that the chief is serving the city in coming to the rescue of the ex-sluggler.

"He accuses me of allowing young girls to be ruined. Why, I am saving girls every day of my life that he knows nothing about," said the chief of police at Tuesday's hearing. Ald. Seidel had pointed out that the chief had recommended the dives on the council blacklist and that afterwards some of them had to be closed up after young working girls had been ruined in them, or as Seidel stated it: "With the chief it required the ruination of a number of girls before these places were put out of business." And then the chief made the claim as above. And yet every man about town knows that the police

administration permits and protects the most dangerous bedhouses to run and that nightly young girls are trapped into these places, usually first being rendered reckless with liquor. The chief's claim may sound well for a grand stand play, but it is the facts that confront us.

The county job holders have been holding meetings behind closed doors to arrange for their coming campaign. One of the first requisites of that campaign, to judge from past examples of old party methods, will be to load up their offices with extra help in the form of ward hustlers, so that each official will have a political machine of his own to hustle in the different wards at the public expense. Some of the county offices are already loaded down with political riff-raff from which the county gets mighty poor, and therefore, mighty expensive, service.

The papers have just printed the generally known fact that Wonderland, an amusement park north of the city, is on the rocks. Wonderland was one of the several amusement places in which our amusing little kid mayor invested some of the unearned profits he gets out of the producing class. All of them so far as we know have now gone down to disaster, including the Garrick Theater and the original Hippodrome Company. It is possible there really is something in this Jonah superstition of the actor folk! Of course hoodluming a city is different from being an amusement Jonah, for the damage is spread out over a larger number of people.

It is now reported that the justices have organized and mean to go to the legislature to try to have their offices put on a salary basis. It is to be hoped that an awakened people will tell the justices where they get off at. The scheme has started because of the recent feeling that has grown up against the pluck-justice shops and the efforts to establish extra municipal courts to do the business that the justices now handle. If all the truth could be known about some of the justice courts there would be rough times in Milwaukee. Most of the small and pettifoggery lawyers have their justice court they stand in with and to which they throw business in return for favorable decisions—so it is alleged. The whole system is rotten and the justice that comes out of some courts is believed to be of a purchasable kind.

Here is about the size of the Tiefertenthaler affair so far—
Mr. Pearce: Mr. Tiefertenthaler, you are a good deal of a pup.
Mr. Tiefertenthaler: Mr. Pearce, I am nothing of the kind.
Pearce Gang, constituting the bulk of the committee: Mr. Pearce is entitled to our protection. Mr. Tiefertenthaler has no rights we are bound to respect.

To this pass has our chief educational department in the city arrived! This is the example of fair play it sets to the rest of the community!
What do you think of this, anyway?
The common council appropriated \$500 for legislative committee expenses at Madison and the committee didn't spend it all. A balance of \$200.78 will be turned back into the city treasury.—Free Press.

True! But do not overlook the fact that only since Social-Democrats have been placed on the legislative committee has such a thing been possible. In former years the committeemen divided up the appropriation and then went to Madison or not as suited their purpose, and when they did go it was only to take a vacation or a booze bout. But since the Socialists have had a hand in city affairs the legislative committee of the council has been a hustling committee, most of the old party members attending to business and really seeking to do some-

NEW STAR

Commencing Sunday
Matinee, Oct. 27
Twice Daily
2:30 & 5:15
LADIES' NIGHTS
Wed. & Friday
Mat. & Ev.

Our 5 Per Cent. Rebate Offer

Entitles you to 25c worth of merchandise of your own selection, FREE, on a total of purchases amounting to \$5.

SOUTH SIDE'S GREATEST CLOAK STORE

OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS

Levy & Kahn Co.

—DRY GOODS—CLOAKS—MILLINERY—
409-411 NATIONAL AVE.
Between Grove St. and First Ave.

Phenomenal Suit and Coat Bargains

Money-Saving Items From Our Ready-to-Wear Garment Section for Saturday and Next Week

Misses' Suits \$6.98
Misses' Fall Suits, in fancy mixtures, Prince Chap effects, trimmed with velvet and braid, full plaited skirts with folds, \$10.00 value, extra special. \$6.98

50-in. Kersey Coats \$8.75
Made of medium weight American kersey, mercerized linings, cut extra full and trimmed with fancy braids and velvet, regular \$12.50 values, this sale. \$8.75

Tailored Suits \$9.98
The best tailored suits ever produced to sell at this price—all-wool chevots, in plain colors and novelty mixtures, medium length coats in semi and tight-fitting models, plaited skirts, extra special. \$9.98

Tailored Suits at \$25
Fine Chiffon Broadcloth, all colors and black, coat lengths, 26 to 36 in., semi or tight-fitting effects, plainly tailored or elaborately trimmed effects, similar values offered elsewhere up to \$35.00— \$25.00 in this special sale.

Handsome Coats \$12.50
Splendid garments in fine quality kersey, broadcloth and chevot, loose flaring skirts with ripple backs, some satin lined throughout, others to the waist, all sizes, smartly trimmed with braid and velvet, new full sleeves, single and double breasted effects—they're values that you cannot afford to pass by, at. \$12.50

\$4.98 BEST SKIRTS IN THE CITY AT THIS PRICE
Walking Skirts in variety of about 20 styles; black, blue and brown Panama, plaited and gored models, trimmed with self-materials and taffeta; values offered elsewhere at \$6 to \$7, here only. \$4.98



FRAME-UP COMES TO GRIEF!!!

Milwaukee Socialist Alderman Shows Up Bad Faith of Police Administration—Scoundrelly Work of Capitalist Papers.

(Continued from page 1.)
Ald. Seidel did not mince matters in speaking to the committee. "Whenever I see anything that seems wrong to my conscience I will combat it to the fullest extent of my powers," he said. "As an alderman it is my duty to watch over the actions of other city officials, including the chief. Whenever I am convinced that any one of them is derelict in his duty I will not waver in bringing it to public attention. I will not be intimidated by any threats, be they by individuals or by the press. I am also here as a father, and as such no man shall dare stand between me and my child. I stand here as a citizen and as a man, and will fearlessly stand for the welfare of our youth and a clean city. My record shows that wherever there was a division on a committee report for the revocation of a license I have stood by the chief, and I will do so every time I think he is right."
PROTECT ONE, HUNT DOWN THE OTHER!
"But in this instance the chief is wrong. The saloon business, of all others, requires men of character. Ward is not such a man and the chief admits it. What are we to think when the chief screens a dive like Ward's and in the Olssen case his department goes to filthy

lengths to get evidence. There they sent men to manufacture evidence against the saloon. Here, where the character of the place is notorious, he cannot find any cause for action. I know from reliable information that this place is one of the worst in the city, and only a week and a half ago I was given the evidence that two young men had gone to the place some time before and become diseased. It is a difficult matter to bring these men before a committee, because they have some shame. The chief can order men to do that at the expense of the city, as in the malodorous Olssen case. Not so I."
The big committee room was packed with spectators. The chief followed Ald. Seidel and heaped upon him all the vengeful abuse he could think of. He referred to his career of twenty years, he said: "All I can say is that the charges he has heaped upon me are infamous lies. I have endured much, but never before has a blackguard ever cast any insinuation on my private character. He has charged in open council meeting before public men that I was controlled by a negro."
"I defy that man and his whole flock of dirty pigeons to prove what he has charged. My reputation here is established; my whole life is an open book, and it does not become any man to attempt to destroy all that I have."
The rest of the chief's remarks

were of the same character, but unprintable.
Ald. Seidel said that the fact that the chief had a twenty-year career was also a reason why he should seek to protect it and not stand up for a disreputable dive. "If May Ward goes about the neighborhood boasting that the chief would not dare to recommend the revocation of the Ward license, I am not to blame," he said. "And after she makes that boast you appear before a committee to dissuade it from closing the place up."
The whole committee hearing had been framed up, but the chief caught a Tartar when he sought to browbeat Ald. Seidel. And Chairman Stotzter, who tried to do his part in the play by partial rulings, also got a sharp derisive remark from the doughty alderman of the Twentieth. The whole play fell down. And the chief is welcome to all the glory he got out of it.
BEHIND THE SCENES!
After the battle was over, a Free Press reporter, named Ellis, was standing in the room of the committee clerk when the chief passed through and saw him. "I wish you would come up to the station, Ellis, I want to see you," said the chief. Next morning's report in the Free Press was simply a disgraceful journalistic prostitution. And the poor public thinks it is getting the news it pays for!
and rascals. And only lately some of them are alleged to have been banded together to help the collection sharks get around the exemption law so as to pluck workmen and their families, as is now known from the exposure begun by Ald. Melms. Supervisor Mies is a member of the committee on justices' accounts and has been holding the justices to legal charges and cutting down their bills to the county and thus prevented thefts on the treasury. One bill he had cut down \$41, while others were cut less.

feasibility of establishing such special Municipal Courts in Milwaukee County for the preparation of election of judges to such Special Municipal Courts, as well as the number of such courts, and for such other and further opinion as the district attorney for Milwaukee County shall give pertaining to the subject, with the end in view that justice courts shall be forever abolished in Milwaukee County.
Supervisor Mies has had his eye on the justices for some time. For years the justice courts, with one or two exceptions, have been simply a disgrace to Milwaukee County and a disgrace to the cause of honesty. Many of the justices were merely officially protected thieves

thing for Milwaukee. It pays to have Social-Democrats on guard and at work for the people!
Asks Court Reform.
At the meeting of the county board last Tuesday Supervisor Mies introduced the following resolution:
WHEREAS, The abuses of justice courts of Milwaukee County have become so great as to make justice in such courts a travesty; and
WHEREAS, The legislature of the state of Wisconsin has seen fit to enact a law for the abolishing of such justice courts, and the establishing of SPECIAL MUNICIPAL COURTS, pursuant to Chapter 651 of the Laws of 1907;
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the supervisors of Milwaukee County are in favor of establishing Special Municipal Courts in Milwaukee County; and
BE IT RESOLVED, FURTHER, That this matter be referred to the Committee on Laws and Legislation, and that the said committee refer same to the district attorney for Milwaukee County for his opinion and for his plans as to the manner and

feasibility of establishing such special Municipal Courts in Milwaukee County for the preparation of election of judges to such Special Municipal Courts, as well as the number of such courts, and for such other and further opinion as the district attorney for Milwaukee County shall give pertaining to the subject, with the end in view that justice courts shall be forever abolished in Milwaukee County.
Supervisor Mies has had his eye on the justices for some time. For years the justice courts, with one or two exceptions, have been simply a disgrace to Milwaukee County and a disgrace to the cause of honesty. Many of the justices were merely officially protected thieves

NEAT NIFTY

Fall Patterns in Men's Shirts
New Fitted Chambrays, glides and smart dressed effects, our regular \$1.00 shirt. Special special for Friday and Saturday at. 85c
ZACK BROS. 353 3d St.

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 not 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
Everybody Satisfied
REINHOLD BROS.
Lisbon Avenue and Twenty-Third Street