

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Haath

All times are hard times for the people who do the world's work.

Crooks are produced under the capitalist system by the extreme difficulty of making an adequate living by honest toil.

And the main interest Christendom shows in the development of aerial navigation is its usefulness in the game between nations, called war!

Here's worse luck, and more of it. Scientists have at last determined that whisky not only does not cure snakebites, but that it actually makes the venom more fatal.

Sooner or later there comes to every man the fear of an impoverished old age. The richest among men, with very few exceptions, have no security against it, living among the ravening wolves of business and finance.

The first paper to be printed in North America in the language of the Ukraine Cossacks is the Socialist monthly, Robutchy Narod, or the "Working People," which has just been issued at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

When, in June, 1780, a despairing letter from Washington was read to the Pennsylvania assembly, and one of the members took the floor to contend that it was useless to struggle for independence longer, it was Thomas Paine, then clerk of the assembly, who turned the tide as he had turned it before.

Prof. Wiley's effort to put the food preservative, benzoate of soda, out of business, has been blocked by the business patriot. And yet Chas. St. La Wall, chemist of Dairy and Food commission of Pennsylvania, says: "The process of using benzoic acid in preparing meat is an indication that we are going back 5000 years, for benzoic or its products has not been used in the preservation of flesh since the Egyptians stopped embalming their dead."

Health must take a back seat before profit-making under capitalism every time. And benzoate of soda is not the only dose capitalism is giving the people.

Bishop McFaul of Trenton says that at Harvard, Yale, Princeton and other universities "they teach rascality, immorality and disrespect for womankind." He wants all Catholics to send their children to church institutions. His charges sound a little—in fact, more than a little—reckless, to say the least.

Depravity and demoralization are inevitably found at both top and bottom of a social system that despoils the industrious and vaults the securely idle. Added testimony on this line comes from Leo Theimer, who has been head waiter of the main restaurant of the St. Regis hotel, New York, since its opening. He testified from the witness stand in the separation suit of Mrs. Gould that he had often seen society women "drink too much."

Nowhere in the world do wealthy women drink so freely and audaciously as in New York, declared he. "New York women drink very, very freely. Their husbands seem to allow them carte blanche. I suppose the reason these women drink

so much is that they have no work to do and find time hanging on their hands."

The papers inform us that the great octopus, the Steel Trust, will fight the condemnation of some of its property on the Kinnickinnic river, which the city of Milwaukee means to take for a turning basin. And it can fight, for it has the dough. If the Illinois Steel company was as poor as the average workman, now, do you think for a blessed minute that it would even dream of fighting to save its property? Not much. The law gives the city the right to condemn land for its uses, and it does so without let or hindrance—where poor people are concerned. This is just equality in star-spangled Yankee-land means, in too many instances.

Archbishop Messmer explains that the objection to the public schools is that the children do not get religious training in them. And Catholic parents who send their children to the church schools complain that about all the children learn there is the catechism. If the archbishop has so little faith in the appealingness of his religion that he fears for it unless children can be stuffed with it day and night as well as Sundays, then it would look as if his faith in its power to command the world is of a rather weak texture. As a matter of fact, the public school children do get religious instruction to a degree. The readers and song books and exercises are more or less full of it. Eight of the songs, for instance, in the music primer used in the Milwaukee schools are religious songs. Religious holidays are, some of them commemorated in the schools, and in more than one instance sectarian religion has had its sway.

For instance, not long ago a Milwaukee public school ma'am told her class the story of Easter. There was one Jewish boy in the class, and he tried to give respectful attention. "Wasn't it terrible that the dear Savior should have been killed?" she said, "and do you know who put him to death, children?" Like a bombardment came the answer in concert, some of the children almost leaping from their seats and leering at the luckless Jew boy.

"The Sheenies!" Peace on earth; good will toward men! This is the sectarian brotherly love the archbishop would produce if he and his kind ever got control of public education as they would like to.

The truth is that religious people have everything to gain by having the schools non-sectarian. They should be entirely secular, but the religious views of the majority will creep in, so that there will be plenty of references to deity, and as much as they have a right to expect.

In their state platform some years ago the Wisconsin Social-Democrats, in demanding free school books even advocated that the state give church schools the same free books. It was met with ridicule and insult from the archbishop's side. They seemed to feel that there was such a thing as Catholic arithmetic, Catholic grammar, Catholic spelling, and Catholic physiology. In other words, the public school book appears to be on the "Index," also.

One G. Major Tabor has written on "practical" Socialism vs. "ideal" Socialism in a Western review. The modern Socialist orator and writer represents ideal Socialism, he says, while this government is "following along the lines of practical Socialism in regard to the postal, revenue and coinage," and will, in time, it is hoped, own the roads that carry the mails and thus escape the extortions of contractors.

Mr. Tabor's article shows him to be very ignorant of social evolution and social conditions, and especially very ignorant of the subject of Socialism, which he so readily writes about. If he had even read the national platform of our party it would have saved him from publicly displaying, so much of his ignorance.

Ideal Socialism simply leads the way for practical Socialism, and the Socialists are not at all blind to the Socialistic things the government is doing, and its work in that line is much more extensive than Mr. Tabor suspects, we are sure.

other thing. Those Socialists will force a lot of "practical" Socialism, never fear!

Competition has of necessity pursued its game until the ability to complete rests in fewer and fewer hands. Industry in many lines is becoming centralized in so few hands that the government will sooner or later have to take charge to save the people from a most intolerable situation. And this will be a few steps more practical than the "practical" Socialism that Mr. Tabor speaks of so patronizingly, we guess. Better that the people collectively own the centralized industries and themselves get the benefits, than that the wealth produced goes into a few private coffers.

The trust stage of industry is fast forcing this "practical" step upon the people.

But Mr. Tabor doesn't agree with the Socialists as to the trusts. He gives us this reactionary view of the situation: "The Socialist orator will tell you that the trusts are the legitimate result of competition, which is exactly the contrary, as it is the want of competition that fosters them." This absurdity is not original with Mr. Tabor. Bryanites and others have tried to comfort themselves with it.

Trusts are not produced by lack of competition. The stage of competition always precedes the trust stage. The former leads to the latter. Competition played to a finish produces the trust. Trustified industries have followed this path. Just now there is talk of a grocery trust, and grocers have been competing with each other these many years, goodness knows, each grocer with hatred in his heart toward his nearest competitor.

"Would that we had a trust founded upon the great moral principle of the Golden Rule—there would be no robbery in that," Mr. Tabor says. But this would mean

the ownership of the trust by all the people—and it is competition that he seems to really pine for. But how a man can stand for the competitive struggle and for the Golden Rule at the same time passes our understanding!

Never more than this year has the graduation exercises of the Wisconsin university, regarded by educators as the foremost state universities in the world, reflected the interests of the people and the people's cause as against their despoiler, marauding capitalism.

President Van Hise is a progressive man, abreast of modern thought and conditions, so much so that capitalism would be only too glad to oust him if it could, as a recently covered-up conspiracy among some of the board of regents indicated.

Pres. Van Hise's address this year was inspiring. He looked to the students, he said, to join the ranks of the new patriots, to help in changing the ideals of the nation from individualism to the collectivism that stands for responsibility to others and to posterity.

He pointed out, as has the Socialist these many years, that the age of individualism, individualism as a developing factor in human progress, had passed. He made it clear that if was the great social and industrial problem that fell to this generation to solve. Said he: "The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, during which the resources of the continent were being taken possession of, were naturally times of intense individualism."

"But the private possession of our resources has placed a new situation before us and demands of the people of the twentieth century different ideals from those that obtained in the past. Now it is demanded that every citizen should surrender his individualism not for

A Remarkable Achievement

The first announcement concerning the new building project of the People's Realty company in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD was made March 20, 1909. At that time many of our friends, while wishing the project early success, were very dubious about the matter. They felt that the hard times would make progress very slow. Yet in spite of this over eleven thousand dollars were subscribed in less than three months' time. This pace beats the best previous record for raising money for our movement all hollow. There never was anything where so large a sum was pledged in three months' time. And, mind you, this was accomplished without in the least interfering with the raising of funds to cover our campaign deficits. In fact, the promotion of the building was undertaken, at this time, only with the understanding that it would not injure the reduction of our debts left from the campaign.

If any of the readers of the HERALD are inclined to invest in the stock of the People's Realty company they had better do so

soon. With the amount spoken for there is very little left. For the benefit of those who do not yet understand the plans we will state them again. The location is one of the best in the city. The site is situated at the northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, and is fifty by one hundred and fifty feet in size. Chestnut street is one of the main streets in Milwaukee. The building, as at present contemplated, will consist of a high basement and three stories built of concrete and brick. It will be modern and fire-proof.

Such a building, it is estimated, will cost about thirty-five to thirty-seven thousand dollars. As the lot was purchased for \$12,500 the total investment represents an outlay of approximately fifty thousand dollars. The lot will be paid for by the proceeds for the sale of capital stock. These proceeds will yield more than \$2,000 over the purchase price of the lot, which can be applied to the cost of the building. To pay for the erection of the building it will be necessary to mortgage the place. At the prevailing rates of rent in this district it is safe to figure on an income of over \$700 per month. But let us be conservative. All we will figure on is \$600 per month. This is based on quite a little below the prevailing rates of rent and it ought therefore to be easy to rent the building. As a matter of fact, we

The Educational Crime

"(1) A modern university must be accessible to every class, not merely in the formal sense that it admits every applicant of good character who satisfies its educational requirements, but in the practical sense of making it certain that no one will be excluded merely on the ground of poverty. Religious tests were abolished at the older universities some thirty years ago, and the step is usually held to have been a wise one. But to the majority of the working classes who are in receipt of incomes of less than \$400 per annum, a system which excludes a student because his parents' means are small appears indistinguishable in effect from one which excludes him because (in England) his parents are Roman Catholics or Nonconformists; and if their reasonable wishes are to be met, it would seem necessary to increase the already existing provision for bringing men of small means to share the benefits of a university education, and, in Oxford, of collegiate life."

Note: The above extract is taken from a publication entitled: "Oxford and Working Class Education." Being the Report of a Joint Committee of University and Working Class Representatives on the Relation of the University to the Higher Education of Workpeople. Oxford, 1908.

The causes for impaired physique are: over-crowding and under-feeding. La Parola Die Socialista, an Italian weekly, published at 145 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Ill., has finally been granted the second class mailing privileges.

Chicago is up against another exhibition of the murderousness of capitalism. The street railway, panting after more profits, recently put on cars with wider aisles, so as to increase the straphanging capacity and therefore the dividends that come from crowded cars. This made the cars themselves wider and lessened the space between the cars when they pass each other. The result has been that within two months twenty-five Chicagoans, caught between the cars, have been rolled to death and dropped to the pavement with the life squeezed out of them. Chicagoans are protesting, and the company stands its ground—because it costs money to build the cars, and money is more important than human life.

Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, in an article in the North American Review, discusses the question of the physical deterioration among the poor. This subject is of vital interest because of the exceedingly large per cent of our people that fall into the class known as "poor." The reverend gentleman gets his first impression by observing the athletic build and splendid physique of the cadets of the naval war college at Newport. He asked the officers where such men were found, and was answered: "We pick them up in the cities—narrow-shouldered and knock-kneed. Once here, they have plenty of sleep, fresh air, plenty to eat, and the best oversight we can give them." The transformation is worked in two or three months.

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Why We Have Rich and Poor

By Victor L. Berger.

CAPITALISM is the wall that the devil has put up between the laborer and his product.

The laborers, under present conditions, cannot employ themselves, but are dependent on the will and convenience of some owner of tools and materials. And not for love, nor for Christian charity, does the owner of the tools and materials give the laborers employment. He does so to invest capital, and to make a profit.

And the workingman's labor has become a mere ware in the market, and, as such, his labor (i. e., himself) subject to the same conditions as every other ware, the conditions of supply and demand. And he and his labor are now subject, also, to competition.

The workingman's labor, or rather his time, that is, his life, is bought now in the open market by the highest bidder on the one hand, from the lowest seller on the other. And the capitalist, or employer, cares to buy the laborer's time only when he is young, strong and healthy.

And, because of this, we see that our so-called free worker is actually worse off than the blacks were under slavery before the war. The black was "property," and represented about \$1,000 of value, which his master owned; therefore, the master took good care of him, and was anxious to have him in good condition as long as possible.

It is, of course, different with the white slaves. They are free to starve! Who cares? There is usually no capital lost by their being starved.

The average capitalist is, therefore, much more concerned about his horse or dog than about his workmen, many of whom he does not even know by name.

I have said that workers are now subject to competition. And competition has come to have a fearful meaning for them. For, on the one hand, it compels the employer to get his labor as cheap as possible, while on the other laborers are driven to the desperate necessity of competing with each other in order to maintain an existence. Employers of this and other countries now get their labor from the laborers for a price much below the productivity of that labor.

How did this come about? Well, by the development of modern industry.

In the middle ages, before capitalist production had come upon the stage of events, a system of small industries prevailed, and, in some few cases, continued almost to the present day. This system rested on the private ownership by the workman himself of the means of production. The instruments of labor were then paltry, dwarfish and cheap—and for that very reason, as a rule, they belonged to the producers themselves. Since the Fifteenth century, and especially since the power of steam was utilized, these limited implements of production were gradually enlarged, united and improved, until the common tool of the middle ages, and even some of the instruments that were common fifty years ago and later, were transformed into the machines of today.

In place of the hand loom, the spinning wheel and the smith's hammer, there appeared the mechanical loom, the spinning machine, and the steam hammer. Instead of the single workshop there appeared the factory that combines the united labor of hundreds and of thousands.

The yarn, the cloth, the metal articles which now come out of the factory are the joint product of the many people through whose hands they had to go successively before being ready.

No single person can say of them: "This I have made, this is my work." And in spite of this, these social tools and social products are treated in the same way as they were at the time when the tool was an individual tool, and when the product was created by the individual. So the present mode of production remains subject to the old form of appropriation; although the new form of production does away with the very conditions on which the old form was based. In times of old the owner of the simple tool appropriated, or took for his own use, his own product, while now—and it is important to fully grasp this fact—the owner of the tool (of the machine) appropriates the work of others. He appropriates this without a jury and without a verdict.

And so we see plainly that the private ownership of the means of

production, which was formerly the means of securing the product of the producer, has now become the means of exploitation—and consequently of servitude. The development of the tool into the machine separates the workman from his product. In this way a comparatively small number of capitalists obtain a monopoly of the means of production.

And so this system now creates the dependence of the thousands upon the few.

It is a paltry evasion of our capitalists to say that the workers are free to accept or to refuse the terms of their employers. The laborers have to consent. If they refuse the terms, there are plenty of others, hungry, starved and desperate, ready to take their places. But suppose it were possible that the employer could not get other men to take the place of those who refused the terms offered (and pray do not for a moment think that such could actually be the case; this is merely a case of supposition), the employer could stand it; he would merely stop business for the time being. And do not imagine for one instant that he would suffer privation by doing so. His home would be just as radiant with luxuries as ever.

Now, another important consideration: Since the working people of the country do not receive the full value of their products, how can they be expected to buy back these products? Their numerical strength makes them the chief consumers of the country, but no matter how much or how little the toilers of a nation create, they always create more than they are able to buy with their wages. And in this way the so-called crises originate. They have come upon us about every fifteen years, roughly speaking, since capitalist production began its sway. At such times the trade and the manufacturing of a nation come to a standstill, because "there is too much on hand!"

And the working people have to stop work and go ragged and hungry, because there is too much on hand.

We see that the purely individualistic and unsocial theory of private ownership of "property"—which our competitive wage system has made the foundation of society—has resulted in practically abolishing the possibility of private ownership for the great majority of the people.

One-tenth of our population already owns nine-tenths of the wealth. The centralization of the control of property is increasing with a rapidity that threatens the integrity of the nation. The average of wages, the certainty of employment, the social privileges and independence of the wage earning and agricultural population, when compared with the increase of the wealth and social production, are steadily and rapidly decreasing.

Every honest man and woman, and every patriot, who can think ought to say to himself or herself the following:

The machinery and all the progress in implements of production we cannot and do not want to destroy. Civilization does not want to go back to the middle ages or be reduced to barbarism. But as long as these implements of production—land, machinery, raw materials, railroads, telegraphs, etc.—remain private property, only comparatively few can be the sole owners and masters thereof. As long as such is the case they will naturally use this private ownership for their own private advantage. The highest industrial order which competitive individualism has given us, and can give us, is that of capitalist and wage earners. And a capitalist and wage earner order of society inevitably ends and has already ended in the economic rule of a comparatively few absolute masters over a numerous socially subject class.

There is but one deliverance from the rule of the people by capital—and that is the rule of capital by the people. If much of what has been considered private property is to be absorbed in great monopolist ownership, as seems to be the inevitable outcome of the competitive struggle, then the people should become the monopolists!

The only hope for the people for either industrial or political freedom lies in their taking "lawful" possession of the machinery, forces and production of the great industrial monopolies and to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. And this is called Socialism.

Victor L. Berger

And so we see plainly that the private ownership of the means of

Grafters Who Supply the Wax

Senator Flint, Billy Lorimer and Uncle Ike

Those Who Furnish the Most Wax Get the Plums. Carrying Water to the Plum Tree Also Helps Sometimes

By William Henry Ferber

By their fruits ye shall know them.

His article is not written on the subject of horticulture, neither on agriculture, nor fruit culture. But if you will read it to the end, you will get some "food for thought."

About eighteen months ago I heard a gentleman talking very earnestly and ardently in the lobby of the hotel where I am now staying. He was talking for Taft, and about Taft.

During all these eighteen months this gentleman has ardently labored in the interest of Mr. Taft, and for the G. O. P., and has furnished "grafting wax" for the party, and carried "water" for the plum-tree.

Now this gentleman has asked for "plums." His henchmen were told to inform "the powers that be," how faithful and true had been his Republicanism. How he had furnished both grafting-wax and water during the "Russvelt" campaign, as well as for the Taft campaign, and, therefore, this gentleman was entitled to "plums"—patronage.

And President Taft did not use the "god sports" phrase, "nothing doing," but, instead, the companion phrase of "something doing" was used. And this gentleman—this good Republican who has so liberally furnished wax and water—is to be given a fine plum; and it will be in the shape of postmaster of Sacramento, Cal. Now, isn't that a nice plum?

United States Senator Flint, like the senile senator from Wisconsin, was not very much loved by the progressive element of the Republican party. But Senator Flint has furnished both wax and water, and so when the legislature met in January last, it was found that Senator Flint, who is now in

his dotage, still was handed the plum he craved.

"Billy" Lorimer, who has at all times been true to those whom he represents (I mean the packers and others), has also secured a plum.

Well, "Billy" deserves what he got. He is one of the members of the American House of Lords. Yum, yum, a plum for Billy.

When John C. Spooner resigned his seat in the United States senate, all the politicians who had profited by the contribution of grafting-wax from Uncle Ike, raised the cry: "Reward Uncle Ike, for he has carried water to the plum tree for so these many years. Give Ike a plum now as a reward!"

Well, Uncle Ike got a plum, and although old, his taste is very acute, so he furnished much wax for the grafters, and carried water for the administration and for himself, and demanded the much vaunted plum—and your Uncle Ike got the plum. Now ex-Congressman Cook and the other two gentlemen must not hang their heads in dismay, and say, as does A. Mutt: "What is the use." No, not at all, for they did not carry enough water, nor did they furnish enough wax to the grafters to expect the plum.

And what about you, Mr. Workman? Have you received any political plums?

I suppose a few voters got a little of Uncle Ike's grafting wax on their fingers when the grafters handed out a small patch of your Uncle's wax. Some of you also got a bit of water, which you thought looked like plum cider to you, and you went to the primary—which Governor LaFollette knew would cure certain political abuses—and you voted to "advise the Wisconsin legislature to bestow the senatorial plum upon Uncle Ike, and Isaac got the plum. For Isaac furnished wax to the grafters.

Well, I notice with some pride that a certain Republican, a once prominent boss in Milwaukee county, says that some of the Social-Democratic wards are "bad."

Well, the gentleman doubtless meant that wax in the hands of the grafters in those wards would not bring results. (Deviating from the subject a little.) I remember my first experience in grafting. I selected a good scion and started to "graft" upon a stock, which, though healthy, produced poor fruit. But I had not learned to make a careful point. Neither did I know how to prepare my wax, and so gentle reader, my experience in the nursery business was a sad one, and I was doomed to disappointment. My wax was wrong, and my "joints" were not accurate.

I have never tried any grafting in politics. I do not like the touch of the political wax; nor have I learned how to join the scion to the stock.

I have carried water to the plum tree; but never got any of the nice, sweet juicy plums. I did, however, get a few very bitter and sour ones. Those handed me were like LEMONS. This was, dear reader,

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread

"We Know Our Friends by Their Deeds"

The Allied LABEL

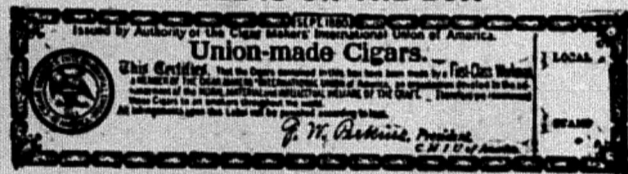
on printed matter is a guarantee that the work was done under fair conditions.



Printing without this label receives scant consideration from workmen.

CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX



IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

Advertisement for beer featuring a logo and text: Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

Advertisement for shoes: Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories. DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE - no matter what its name - unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION JOHN F. TOBIN, President, CHARLES L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer, 240 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.

ers, in the days gone by, when I was a Democrat, and then carried water to the Bryan plum tree with just as much patience and toil as I had lugged water for Mr. Cleveland's plum tree.

My reward was that plum, more bitter than the meanest lemon ever grown. The plum I got was of the poverty variety, and nearly every-one knows how bitter they are.

RETROSPECTION.

Whenever I see a workman carrying water to the Republican politicians, or for the Democratic hoodlums; or getting a little bit of wax from the political grafters, I feel sorry, yes, sorry for the poor "hub," and know that sooner or later he will get, as a return for all his efforts, only a little, withered, bitter, poverty pinched FROST PLUM.

Labor Injunctions Expanding

The American courts in the Philippines have let out another reef in labor injunctions. A strike of street car employes being in progress in Manila, the strikers called a series of mass meetings to assemble on the 30th. But the mass meetings were prohibited by the labor injunction. Note the progress of labor injunctions. First we had injunctions against violence in strikes; these destroyed the American right of jury trial for crime in connection with the labor movement. Then we had injunctions against boycott publications; these invaded the American principle of a free press in connection with the labor movement. And now we have an injunction against mass meetings; which assails the American principle of free speech. It was a big blaze that Mr. Taft and a few other federal judges kindled when they introduced the labor injunction into American jurisprudence.—The Public.

Sacrifice of Young Girls

In a Pittsburgh foundry girls are employed to make simple cores for castings. A quick girl can make 20,000 a day, for which she receives \$1. According to the investigator who reported to Charities on "Pittsburgh Women in the Metal Trades," this work is carried on in clouds of drifting dust. As the cores are finished they are set on trays, which the women carry across the room to the ovens. A loaded tray weighs from ten to twenty-five pounds. In an electrical factory in East Pittsburgh 650 women are employed on piece-work in winding coils for armatures. The fastest make \$1.47 a day. The work is so taxing that the employes give out readily. Only twenty-five have been in the factory four years.—Ex.

Relation of Health to Beauty

The statement that beauty is influenced by health cannot be gainsaid. Any intelligent person will admit that this is true. There can be no real, lasting beauty without health. It has often been said that beauty is only skin deep, but this is false. Beauty is more than skin deep; it is as deep as the body itself. In fact, beauty is nothing more than an external manifestation of an internal condition. When one possesses perfection in figure and features, it might be said beauty can be found in the form and texture of all the internal tissues and organs of the body.

Disease and weakness are beauty's worst enemies. They have no consideration for rank or wealth or family pedigree. They will ruin the most magnificent specimen of human perfection that the eyes of man has ever looked upon. Those who desire to be beautiful must seek real beauty through health-building—Physical Culture for June.

He Liked Red

Charles Dickens was extremely fond of red geraniums. It gave him the greatest pleasure to see them in the windows, for he said that it made even the poorest home look cheerful.

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



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.



NEW SOCIALIST GAME "The Class Struggle" The whole world progresses, rich and poor, together. Buy the game at the Social Democratic Publishing Co., 342-344-346 1/2th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Some Straight Talk

The "Corn King" should get a Patent on his method of making money.

Civilization would advance more rapidly if mankind were as easily undecieved as deceived.

The strong arm of the law has gathered in a few more small gamblers, but Patten's \$5,000,000 wheat gamble is not interfered with.

The lemon-grafters of Messina received sixty cents per thousand for the same lemons that retail in New York for thirty cents per doz. A difference of 4,000 per cent. Merely another example of how the workers are always handed a lemon.

Warm weather is here again, but it never gets so warm that a small stockholder can't be frozen out. Big dividends do not appear until the small stockholder disappears.

The unemployed problem exists, not because there is no work to be done, but because capitalists cannot figure a profit on what might be done.

Socialism aims to give to every worker the full product of his or her labor, but denies the right of any able-bodied person to consume more than he produces.

Statistics published by the United States department of agriculture show that, averaging the country over, American farmers receive as much for their crops in years of poor crops as when crops are good. Big crops bring low prices and small crops bring larger returns. This rule is to the farmer what the "iron law of wages" is to the wage worker. Labor is a commodity and is paid for according to supply and demand. The farmer's position differs from the wage workers in that he sells labor's product instead of labor direct.

In the past as in the present, society has been organized so that the majority must labor while a few are enabled to live without labor.

The Common Good

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

(Continued from last week.)

Well, it is true that the mines, mills, land, houses, and machinery—that is to say, the "Capital"—of this country are owned by a few rich people. And it is urged in defence of this private ownership of the "means of livelihood" that, in the first place, the rich have a "right" to their possessions, and, in the second place, that the rich use these possessions to the general advantage.

Both these statements are worth considering. First, as to the rich man's "right" to his wealth. I suppose that you, as a sensible and honest man, will admit this principle; viz., that a man has a "right" to that which he has produced by the unaided exercise of his own faculties; but that he has not an unquestioned right to that which is not produced by his own unaided faculties; nor to the whole of that which has been produced by his faculties aided by the faculties of another man.

If you admit the above principle, then I think I can prove to you that no man has a right to the private ownership of a single square foot of land; and that no man could of his own efforts produce more private property than is commonly possessed by a monkey or a bear.

We will begin with the land; and you will find that the original title to all the land possessed by private owners is the title of inheritance, conquest or theft. The original "owners" are now represented by a few tribes of redmen, driven almost to the jumping-off place.

There are four chief ways in which land, the common heritage of mankind, may become private property. It may be confiscated by force; it may be filched by fraud; it may be received as a gift; or it may be bought with money.

Of the large tracts held by our rich men the greater part has been plundered from the people, stolen from the common-lands, or received in gifts from the government. Indeed, there is authenticated record of some of the fathers of our country having been involved in land grabs, the immortal George among the rest, and John Hancock at the very time of signing the Declaration was under indictment for a like offense. The great Western land frauds are nothing so very new, you will observe.

I suppose you are aware that no "value" can be got out of an estate without labor. If you doubt this, take a nine-acre field, fence it in, and wait until it grows crops. You know it will never grow crops, unless some one plows it and sows it.

No; even if you have land and capital you cannot raise a single ear of corn without labor. Take your nine-acre field. Put in a steam plow, a sack of seed, a harrow and a bank-book, and wait for crops. You will not get a stalk of corn. A poor laborer with a broken shovel and a piece of thorn bush will raise more wheat in his little patch of back garden than all the capital of America could get out of all the acres of the country without labor.

Have you ever considered the question of house rent? Suppose you own a cottage in a country village, and I own a cottage of the same size in a busy town, close to a big railway and a number of factories. You know that I shall get more rent for my house than you will get for yours. Why?

Because my house stands on more desirable land. The railway company would buy it. And then it is near to places of work, and workmen will pay more for it, especially as houses are scarce.

But did I make the railway? Did I build the factories? Did I do anything to make the wealth of the town, or the "value" of the land? Not I. The workers did that, and so I am paid for what they did. That is to say, I am allowed, by raising my rent, to put a tax upon their industry.

Land is "valuable"—that is, tenants will submit to be cheated—in all centers of industry. The skill, the energy, and the orderliness of the workers create an "industrial center." Speculators buy land near that center, and as business and work draw people thereto in

Labor's Marching Song

Air: Battle Hymn of the Republic.

WE HAVE seen our nation's glory; we have seen and felt her tears, As the people cry comes floating downward, through her troubled years; Moved with hope we haste to rescue, and will slay our comrades' fears. Of labor's crushing load, Yes, we hear the cry of labor! Yes, we hear the cry of labor! Yes, we hear the cry of labor! And we will right our wrongs.

Now the smiles of little children fade in blighting mills of toil; And the hopes of struggling parents' cruel driver's lashes foil; But we voice the slaving millions; we will wrest the mind of toil From grinding living death. Loud, the wage slave cries for freedom! Loud, the wage slave cries for freedom! Loud, the wage slave cries for freedom! We strike for liberty.

Stirred with love for fellow mortals in the fullness of our power, Fast the manacles of millions fall, while dumb their creators cower, As the song-birds of the toiler heralds freedom's brightest hour, And echoes liberty.

Freedom, freedom, joyful freedom! Freedom, freedom, joyful freedom! Freedom, freedom, joyful freedom! We hail our liberty.

Foolish Notions as to Socialism

By a Business Man-Socialist.

Socialism Stirs Up the Evil Thing, Class Consciousness

Our capitalistic friends who make this charge remind us of the thief or the pick-pocket, who, having the "goods" safely tucked away in his own "jeans" quickly joins in the pursuing party, and more loudly than any one else raises the "hue and cry." Stop, thief! Stop, thief!

It matters not that Socialists have declared over and over again that it is classes they are opposed to, and that the reason they are so enthusiastic about Socialism is that it will destroy classes.

The fact is, classes are here. There is no use denying that. In the processes of evolution they are at certain times brought more prominently over against each other, and Socialism is no more to blame for this fact than is capitalism. The former is simply coming to the front in accord with the law of evolution, and the latter is passing away.

This class distinction has always been more intense whenever a crisis has been reached in the organization of society. It was so when capitalism was born of the old feudal state. It was probably to a less degree manifest when chattel slavery was abolished, when the public school system was first thought of and established, when labor unions first began to be formed, and when the trust began to kill out competition.

It is therefore foolish to talk of certain bad persons who are teaching others class consciousness. These bad ones are the working men and women themselves who have reached that stage of development when they are beginning to possess the intellectual ability to think their own thoughts; make up their own minds; and if they become conscious of their class relations should certainly not be blamed for it, for without this they are not willing, nor are they prepared to better their condition. It is a healthy condition rather than otherwise, as society is organized today. It makes it possible to advance to the next stage of human development in an orderly, scientific way rather than by violence and bloody revolution.

search of a living, the "speculator" raises his prices and grows rich, and his land and houses are "valuable." This is according to the law. It constitutes an unreasonable tax on labor, but it is lawful. There is in it neither principle nor humanity—but it is the law; and the difficulty of improving the dwellings of the people lies in the fact that you cannot alter this law without damaging the sacred rights of property.

Do you ever think about these things? Do you know the difference between the land law and the patent laws and copyright?

A man owns valuable city land. He draws \$150,000 in rent from it annually. He and his family before him have drawn that rent for generations, and the land is still his.

But if John Smith invents a new machine and patents it, his patent right expires in seventeen years. For seventeen years he may reap the fruits of his cleverness. At the end of that time anyone may work his patent without charge. It has become public property. This is the law.

Or John Smith writes a book. The book is copyrighted for twenty-eight years, with the right of extending same for fourteen years. Whilst it is copyright no one can print the book without John's leave, and so John may make money by his cleverness. But at the end of that time the copyright lapses and the book becomes public property. Anyone may print it then.

Now you see the difference between land law and patent law. The landlord's patent never runs out. The rent is perpetual. And yet the landlord did not make the land; whereas John Smith did invent the loom, or write the book.

Mr. Smith, if you are a practical, hard-headed man, I think I may leave you to study this question for yourself.

CHAPTER VII.

PROFIT, INTEREST AND RENT.

WE have now to consider a very important question, viz., have the rich any right to their riches?

I have already laid it down as my guiding principle that a man has a right to all the wealth that he creates by the exercise of his own unaided faculties; and to no more.

How do men grow rich? In these days the three chief sources of wealth are:

- 1. Profits. 2. Interest. 3. Rent.

What is profit? Profit is the excess price received for an article over the price paid for it.

If a man sells a thing for more money than he buys it for, the balance is profit.

You will see, then, that men may make profit either upon their own work or upon the work of others.

As a rule profit is not made by the producer of an article, but by some other person commonly called "the middleman" because he goes between the producer and the consumer; that is to say, he, the middleman, buys the article from the maker, and sells it to the user, at a profit. In some cases, and to some extent, this profit is fair. For example, a peddler buys fish in the market, carries it into the city and sells it at a profit. That profit is his wage, and pays him for his work as a distributor or carrier of goods from the producer to the user.

But when the middleman becomes a capitalist; when he buys fish by the ton and sells it at a profit to the shopkeeper and the peddler, making for himself a couple of thousand a year, while the fisherman and the peddler can hardly keep body and soul together, that is not a fair profit at all.

Why? Just look at it in this light. Here are four persons concerned in the fish trade.

- 1. The fisherman, or getter. 2. The middleman, or dealer. 3. The peddler, or carrier. 4. The consumer, or user.

Now, can you see any reason why of these four people the middleman, who does nothing but sign checks, should fare so much better than any of the others?

We have three persons engaged in getting the fish from the sea to our doors. Is it fair that he who does the least work should have the most money? Is the work done by, or rather for, the middleman so much more valuable to the public than the work of the fisherman and the peddler?

My dear John, the middleman's work, so far from being the most valuable of the three, is actually worse than useless.

The middleman in fact does nothing but keep up the price of fish and keep down the rate of wages by his exorbitant profits.

Put the case to yourself thus. Suppose you were contractor, or caterer, for the supply of food to an entire town. Would you pay a man \$10,000 a year for simply ordering other men to send telegrams to local agents to buy fish on the beach? I don't think you would. Being a hard-headed person, you would pay a clerk the current rate of wages to do all that, and so would save at least \$9,000 a year. You would see then, in a moment, that the middleman was a mere snatcher of profits, taking from the producer with one hand and from the consumer with the other.

All employers of labor, all rich men, except the money-lenders and the landlords, are middlemen.

They are all incumbrances, getting rich upon the labor of others. (Continued next week.)

JUST OFF THE PRESS!

The Saloon and the Home

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

"County Option"

("Where Labor Stands at Present on the Liquor Question")—by Senator Winfield R. Gaylord. Prices—5c per copy, \$4.00 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand—postage or express prepaid.

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# Jap Strikers in Hawaii Right

## Crimes Under the Flapping of Old Glory

### Planters Exploit Labor to the Bone and Drive Competitors to Wall. May Make Trouble With Japan

(National Socialist Press Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—That American and English sugar planters on the Hawaiian islands are by their treatment of the Japanese laborers going to cause war between this country and Japan is the opinion of Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas.

Mr. Murdock has personally investigated labor conditions in the islands. Discussing the last night, he said:

"Unless the planters change their methods of dealing with the Japanese laborers, this country and Japan are going to have serious trouble. The planters are to blame for the recent strike which I predicted some time ago. It is their bullying of the laborers that has caused all the trouble. They do not treat the Japanese right. They work them long hours and treat them with contempt.

"While I was in the islands I went into the interior of several and found deplorable conditions. Everywhere the Japanese were treated unfairly. The planters think they are kings and handle the people like serfs. Every Japanese and native in the islands is bitter against the planters, and it would not surprise me a bit to see a general uprising against them.

### Americans Share Abuse

"The sugar people on the islands seem to have lost their minds, or

else they are working with the intent of bringing on trouble between the United States and Japan. Not only do they treat the Japanese and natives with contempt, but their countrymen are not above their abuse. The poor American who goes to the island with the intention of working is made as miserable as possible, and that, too, by his own people.

"From what I saw, it is my opinion that the planters—that is, the rich ones—are trying to convert the islands into sugar preserves and nothing else. They are using every means to this end. Men who are doing their best to get a living raising coffee on a small scale are hounded out of business. The planters never seem to let up. They keep at it until the unfortunate coffee farmer sells his place to them at their price or quits in disgust. The planters are trying to stifle commerce of every kind except sugar.

"The effects of such a policy of oppression can be plainly seen. The Japanese are a sensitive people, and they are educated. The insults which they are receiving are not helping this country. They take things to heart and remember the treatment they are and have been receiving. They will remember that they were treated thus by Americans. The little men feel the insults, not as men, but as a nation.

### Government Should Interfere

"The time has come for this government to step in and stop the abuses which the planters of the Hawaiian islands are heaping upon the heads of their own countrymen and the Japanese, to say nothing of the unfortunate natives. In case of a war with Japan the planters would be the first to run screaming to the government for protection, and yet their conduct is making enemies for the nation every day. The planters want and receive protection from the government, and yet they seem to let no opportunity pass to place that government in a bad position.

"President Taft should investigate labor conditions on the islands at once. He should name a good man to do the work, and do it in an open, public way. The president would be dazed if he knew the real conditions of the islands."

### Absolutism

The difference between the so-called open shop, demanded by the employers, and the union shop, demanded by the workers, is the difference between absolute monarchy and constitutional government carried over from the political to the economic field.—New York Call.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD  
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## Carlyle; and Social-Democracy

By Horace B. Walmaley

[Written for the HERALD.]  
WHAT blows for Social-Democracy does this grim, old sage of Chelsea strike! Thus, here and there, in Sartre's Resort:  
The old German professor's toast "Die Sache der Armen in Gottes und Teufels Namen" (The Cause of the Poor, in Heaven's name and—!)

How the following comes right down to the fundamental thing:

"But, on the whole," continues our eloquent professor, "Man is a Tool-using Animal (Handthierendes Thier). Weak in himself, and of a small stature, he stands on a basis, at most for the flattest-soled, of some half-square foot, insecurely enough; has to straddle out his legs, lest the very wind supplant him. Feeblest of bipeds! Three quintals are a crushing load for him; and, steer of the meadow tosses him aloft, like a waste rag. Nevertheless he can use tools, can devise tools; with these the granite mountain melts into light dust before him; he kneads glowing iron, as if it were soft paste; seas are his smooth highway, winds and fire his unwearied steeds. Nowhere do you find him without tools; without tools he is nothing; with tools he is all."

And from this it follows that who owns the tools, owns the man industrially.

And has anybody made the following point better?

"The old Spartans had a wiser method; and went out and hunted down their Helots, and speared and spitted them, when they grew too numerous. With our improved fashions of hunting, Herr Hofrath, now after the invention of firearms, and standing armies, how much easier were such a hunt! Perhaps in the most thickly peopled country, some three days annually might suffice to shoot all the albed-bodied paupers that had accumulated within the year. Let governments think of this. The expense were trifling; nay the very carcasses would pay it. Have them salted and barbelled; could not you victual therewith, if not army and navy, yet richly such infirm paupers, in workhouses and elsewhere, as enlightened charity, deriding no evil of them, might see good to keep alive?"

"And yet," writes he further on, "there must be something wrong. A full-formed horse will, in any market, bring from twenty to as high as two hundred Friedrichs-

d'or; such is his worth to the world. A full-formed man is not only worth nothing to the world, but the world could afford him a round sum would he simply engage to go and hang himself. Nevertheless, which of the two was the more cunningly-devised article, even as an engine? Good heavens! A white European man, standing on his two legs, with his two five-fingered hands at his shackle-bones, and miraculous head on his shoulders, is worth, I should say, from fifty to a hundred horses!"

"One man, in one year, as I have understood it, if you lend him earth, will feed himself and nine others. (This was in 1831, before the enormous development in agricultural machinery.) Alas, where now are the henges and Maries of our still-glowing, still-expanding Europe; who, when their home is grown too narrow, will enlist, and, like fire-pillars, guide onward those superfluous masses of indomitable living valor; equipped not now with the battle-ax and war-chariot, but with the steam-engine and ploughshare? Where are they?—Preserving their game?"

And this on competition:

"Call ye that a society," cries he

again, "where there is no longer any social idea extant; not so much as the idea of a common home, but only of a common over-crowded lodging-house? Where each, isolated, regardless of his neighbor, clutches what he can get, and cries 'Mine!' and calls it peace, because in the cut-purse and cut-throat scramble, no steel knives, but only a far cunninger sort, can be employed? Where friendship, communion, has become an incredible tradition; and your holiest sacramental supper is a smoking tavern dinner, with cook for evangelist? Where your priest has no tongue but for plate-licking; and your high guides and governors cannot guide; but on all hands hear it passionately proclaimed: *Laissez faire*; leave us alone of your guidance, such light is darker than darkness; eat your wages, and sleep."

"Thus, too," continues he, "does an observant eye discern everywhere that saddest spectacle: the poor perishing, like neglected fondered draught-cattle, of hunger and over-work; the rich, still more wretchedly, of idleness, satiety, and overgrowth."

And what a gem does the old German professor give us in this—

"The lower people everywhere desire war. Not so unwisely; there is then a demand for fewer people—to be shot!"

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again, "where there is no longer any social idea extant; not so much as the idea of a common home, but only of a common over-crowded lodging-house? Where each, isolated, regardless of his neighbor, clutches what he can get, and cries 'Mine!' and calls it peace, because in the cut-purse and cut-throat scramble, no steel knives, but only a far cunninger sort, can be employed? Where friendship, communion, has become an incredible tradition; and your holiest sacramental supper is a smoking tavern dinner, with cook for evangelist? Where your priest has no tongue but for plate-licking; and your high guides and governors cannot guide; but on all hands hear it passionately proclaimed: *Laissez faire*; leave us alone of your guidance, such light is darker than darkness; eat your wages, and sleep."

"Thus, too," continues he, "does an observant eye discern everywhere that saddest spectacle: the poor perishing, like neglected fondered draught-cattle, of hunger and over-work; the rich, still more wretchedly, of idleness, satiety, and overgrowth."

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Every Saturday
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FREDERIC HEATH, VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

Recent HERALD callers: William F. Cattel, Buffalo, N. Y., C. R. Ferneck, Pittsburg, Pa., J. Everett Seely, Salt Lake City, Utah, G. R. Brandt, Dubuque, Ia.

The Japanese plantation laborers of Hawaii have organized to increase wages and to better the miserable housing conditions imposed upon them.

A party referendum is being taken in order to add the following plank to the national platform:

Trying to Contrive a Prosperity

(National Socialist Press Bureau.) Washington, D. C., June 24.—It is becoming daily more evident where the Taft administration expects to get the impetus for the prosperity boom of which we have been hearing so much and seeing so little.

As the New York Herald remarks: "It is learned that Frank A. Vanderbilt's visit to Washington as a representative of some of the largest financial interest in the country makes practically certain the declared purpose of seizing the foreign commercial opportunities which American enterprise has let slip hitherto in the Orient."

What to Read on Socialism

By Charles H. Kerr, Editor of the International Socialist Review. Eighty beautifully printed pages, with many portraits of socialist writers. Includes a simple, concise statement of the principles of socialism. One copy free on request. 10 mailed for 10c; 100 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$10.00. CHARLES H. KERR & CO. 153 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Workingmen's Special Monday Only June 28th ...
Men's \$2.50 Working Pants, assortment of patterns, made with side buckles and belt straps—Monday only. \$1.19
Men's \$1.00 Working Pants (Kentucky Jeans), all sizes—Monday only. 59c
Men's 25c Police and Firemen's Suspenders—for Monday only. 15c
Just Arrived! New Shirts, beautiful Copenhagen blue effects—the latest out—made with cuffs attached, pleated fronts and coat style—price. \$1.00
Also a new line of Fine Soft Neglige Soisette Shirts, with collar attached, in following plain colors: cream, blue, lavender, pink and sea green. Just the right kind of cool shirts for hot weather—neat, dressy, comfortable—price \$1 \$1.50 \$2
STORE OPEN EVENINGS STORE CLOSED SUNDAYS

Some Interesting Facts About Insurance

By Robert Hunter

Every year the people pay to these companies about two hundred millions. The obtaining control of these tremendous funds is the cause of numerous Wall street wars. Fights among the big trusts to become masters of these vast holdings are reflected in many a political battle.

What is insurance? A group of men join together and form a company. They then agree to bet you so much that you will not die, or get sick, or have an accident, within a certain period. On the other hand, you bet that you will die, or get sick, or have an accident. You pay your bet in installments. They hold the stakes and wait to see what happens.

By taking a great quantity of these bets the insurance companies cannot lose. It is impossible to tell just which individuals in each thousand will die, get sick, or suffer an accident, but by the rule of percentages, anyone can tell that among the well-to-do class about ten in a thousand will die each year.

The vote by the national committee for the election of an additional secretary to the International Socialist Bureau closed June 14, and resulted in the election of Comrade Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee. The candidates, by the preferential system, received the following votes: Berger 67, Floaton 87, Spargo 74, the vote being by first, second and third choice, the candidate receiving the lowest total being therefore the choice of the greatest number.

A mass convention of the Socialists of South Carolina will be held at Charleston on July 4. The Socialist state convention of Maryland will be held at Hagerstown, July 4 and 5.

The Lloyds in London will insure you against anything—the loss of a ship, or of a position, unlucky speculation, the death of the king of England, of Mr. Morgan, a war with France or Germany, an unfavorable foreign tariff. It will, on its own terms, take any kind of a bet you wish to offer.

In this country insurance companies are now offering a series of insurance policies to protect automobilists. By paying a certain fee you can be provided with hail bonds. If you are arrested, you can sign your own bail, have your fine paid, and not be troubled in the least for having broken the law.

For instance, you can have a policy for five thousand dollars, within which limit you can kill one person. For ten thousand dollars you can have a policy which will protect you against injuries or death to more than one person. Nor is this the end of gambling.

The American people pay in premiums to the various insurance companies untold millions. In a sense these millions are trust funds, which should be carefully conserved for the purpose of paying the obligations incurred.

But these funds are used by Ryan, Morgan, Harriman, and other great capitalists, to finance every big industrial project in which they are interested.

The Equitable, the New York Life, and the Mutual Life Insurance companies exercise today the greatest financial power in the world. They have possession of assets to the extent of at least one billion.

Through their affiliated trust companies they control as much wealth as all the national banks of America, and more than the great financial institutions of Europe combined. They have in surplus cash, ready to use in emergency, about two hundred million dollars.

The income alone of these three companies totals not less than two hundred and fifty millions a year.

Giving Away Streets, Again!

Milwaukee — Ald. Seidel and Koch had the proposed franchises on down town streets for the street railway company laid over at Monday's meeting of the city council, and will put in some amendments.

There has been complaint of the street car congestion on a few of the down town streets, and playing upon this complaint, Pres. Beggs tried to slip in one on the city with the help of the gang aldermen and the easy fellows. Ald. Seidel will try to get clauses in the grants providing that the company shall not have a monopoly grip on the streets asked for, for certain relief from transfer abuses, which now is the time to ask for, when the company is momentarily down off its high horse and is seeking more opportunities from the city, and for other returns for the great value that may be given.

The council passed a special privilege ordinance for the H. W. Johns-Manville asbestos covering company's Milwaukee branch, under suspicious circumstances, the Social-Democrats voting against it. The lobbying for the thing was done by the mayor's law partner, and it has been charged by an insurgent Democrat that anyone employing the mayor's firm to lobby for a measure has the assurance in advance that the measure will be approved by the mayor.

The ordinance was laid over at the preceding meeting for lack of one vote to make a majority to send it on to the engrossment committee and third reading, the vote being 17 to 17. At Monday's meeting the additional vote was secured, and it was finally passed under suspen-

Small cliques made up of Rockefeller, Rogers, Stillman, Morgan and Harriman, administer the funds, use them to finance their big deals, and even, when they wish, to bribe legislatures, corrupt judges, and elect presidents.

As soon as the franchises are granted, the money is borrowed from the insurance companies, the savings banks and trust companies. It is, of course, the people's money. It is their capital which finances the whole enterprise.

The savings banks, insurance companies and trust companies get interest on their money, but the inner clique divide among themselves the immense profits.

The real governors of America are not the little strutting statesmen and politicians, with their penny fireworks and cheap oratory. These distinguished gentlemen are merely puppets of financial masters. They are in most cases innocent, childlike, well-nigh half-witted—at least as much so as the rest of us American citizens.

They are tools, with the brains of a gimlet and the intellect of a lath. The birth of democracy is yet to be. We shall know it not until the people see somewhat further than the farcical trumpery and tinsel idiocy of tin-horn politics.

Insurance Which Insures Now that we have spoken of gambling insurance, let us speak of insurance that insures. The Germans have insurance which insures.

For over thirty years the government has been hard pressed by an intelligent and powerful Social-Democratic party. German rulers were forced to take action to relieve the distress of the people.

Times were critical. The revolt was growing. And a Bismarck devised a way for giving relief to the needy, and yet to keep intact the control of the landed aristocracy and the capitalist oligarchy.

Bismarck introduced a very many a scheme for insuring practically the entire mass of German people against accident, sickness, invalidity and death.

Today over 11,000,000 persons are insured against sickness. Over 18,000,000 persons are insured against accident, and about 14,000,000 million persons are insured against old-age and invalidity.

The insurance fees are small. Each week the workman pays into these funds a few pennies, the employer pays a little, and the state pays a little.

The government employs physicians, owns hospitals, sanatoria, and other institutions, to care adequately, often luxuriously, for those who may be taken with illness.

The employers pay every penny of the accident insurance. An accident is a risk of industry and the employers must carry the burden. In case of invalidity, which largely is due to rheumatism and tuberculosis, the state provides in all parts of Germany, spacious and handsome sanatoria to nurse back to health those who otherwise would need to be supported permanently from the insurance fund.

Another fund provides a small pension against old age. These various funds are intended to provide the workmen of Germany with some security in life. Bismarck, in instituting the insurance, was guided by the hope that security against misery would decrease the hold of Socialists upon the workers. It has not had that effect, but it has given the world a wonderful demonstration of the wisdom and economy of collective effort.

Naturally this insurance brings into the control of the state an enormous fund, amounting at present to about four hundred million dollars. This fund is not controlled by a clique of speculating, market-rigging, franchise-grabbing pirates. It is carefully invested, so as to bring certain and profitable returns to the insurance fund.

Immense sums are loaned to co-operative building societies to build model tenements. The government considers this a wise investment, because it not only provides decent dwellings, but actually decreases the amount of illness and death, thereby directly relieving the insurance funds of unnecessary burdens.

It uses other funds for the establishment of a national museum, where experts are employed to devise and exhibit practical safeguards to protect workmen from injuries in their trade.

Knowing that unemployment affects the fund both because the workmen cannot pay their dues at such times, and because unemployment undermines the health of the workers, money is spent from the insurance funds for the purpose of decreasing the amount of unemployment.

Further, the insurance experts of the government know that tuberculosis can be quickly cured, providing it is discovered in the early stages of the disease. Thousands of physicians, therefore, are constantly employed watching the people in order to detect the first signs of this dread disease. As soon as it is detected, the workmen are hurried off to some sanitarium in the country, where they are cared for until cured.

There is a big idea which comes of this governmental effort. Heretofore the workers have had INDIVIDUALLY to bear the burden of the rules by 18 to 17 votes.

The council authorized the building committee to open negotiations with the owners of Schlitz park, in accordance with a resolution by Ald. Koch. The park is wanted for a playground and neighborhood center.

Ald. Strehlow introduced a resolution to require the city to pay the ward workmen their wages on or before the 10th of each month. This will head off a good deal of complaint, if passed, as on many occasions the ward men have not received their pay before, and even later than the 15th of the month.

Have You Received A WEDDING INVITATION

If so, we wish to remind you that we have many articles, both useful and ornamental, for the home, that will surely delight the young bride and be a source of enjoyment through her entire life.

The quality of our wares is the very highest, this fact is so well established in Milwaukee and vicinity that the recipient of a gift coming from this establishment is satisfied that it is of the highest standard.

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The Builders' Column By Teddy

The following article, taken from the Bakers' Journal (issue of June 12, 1909), is well worthy of notice for our readers: SUPPORT THE LABOR PRESS! Once upon a time there was a man, who had the greatest confidence in himself because he carried a sword on his side.

And when it came to a fight it was shown that while the sword possessed by the man was really good, it did not bend nor break, the weapons used by the enemy were superior to the good sword of the man; they were longer and more far-reaching! This man, brothers, is the picture of yourselves, more so, possibly, as you may be aware of this fact.

For it is up to you and up to your support and activity to make your sword more far-reaching. With every reader which you tear away from the ignorance-spreading capitalist press you make the point of your sword reach just a little farther, and the sword of the enemy is shortened considerably.

We have to tell you this again and again to our sorrow. And today it is more than ever necessary to tell you this. The capitalist parties try to still more suppress the laboring masses with the aid of the courts and police and with court decisions and laws which are a detriment to us.

And how deeply the labor press is heated by the enemies of the working people is shown by the attack led against the freedom of press, of which you all know. They are ready to gag the truth; they are resolved that no longer the labor press shall show up the ruling classes and their moral wretchedness.

den of illness, accident, old-age and death. Today the COMMON FUND bears it. Today Germany knows the tremendous sum which sickness costs. It knows the cost of accident, old age and death. The yearly burden amounts to one hundred millions and more, and this burden today must be paid from one fund.

The result is that a social view is taken today of sickness, of accident, of old age and of death. As a great trust can figure up its profits, its losses, its breakage, so the German nation can figure up year by year its profits, its losses, its breakage in human life.

A Remarkable Achievement (Continued from page 1) don't take anywhere near the chances the ordinary capitalist does, as most of the space will be taken before the building is completed. Indeed, even now, before erection is commenced, about three-fifths is taken. So the chances of loss of rent for lack of permanent tenants is very slight.

To E. T. Melms, Secretary Milwaukee County Campaign Committee, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Find enclosed \$..... which please apply to Spring Campaign Fund, it being understood that the balance of said fund, if any, after all expenses of the campaign have been paid, is to be applied to the fall campaign deficit.

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TELEPHONE—GRAND 1748

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BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, John Schaefer, 225 Wisconsin St.; Fin. Sec., Henry Baumel, 218 State St.; Business Agent, Wm. Orieblin, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beneficial Womanhood and a Happier Childhood". The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

### Must Get Together

The membership of organized labor, as a general rule, hurl the most vitriolic language against the man, who outside the pale of organized labor, usurps the place of the union man, who is fighting a battle against the industrial oppressor. But such vitriolic language comes with poor grace from members of organized labor, when one labor organization scabs upon another, and furnishes the strike-breakers to win victories for a class of privilege and at the expense of a class whose burdens are almost unbearable. The employing class has never won a strike. The wage slave has always done the fighting against his class to place the crown of victory on the brow of a master. The defeats of labor on the industrial field, are due to the lack of solidarity, and there can be no unity until aristocracy is banished from the labor movement and men and women in the avenues of manual and mental toil, recognize the fact, that wage slaves should be bound together by the ties of class interest.

If the labor movement of this country is to live, the time is near at hand, when the representatives of national and international labor organizations must come together in a conference, with the sole object in view, of taking the necessary steps to bring the scattered regiments of labor together in a united army.

The common enemy, the capitalist class, now presents a solid front, and organized labor need not expect any quarter from corporate plutocracy.—*Miners' Magazine.*

### Organized Labor

France's "Instability" Charles E. Russell, the well known magazine writer, in a recent article points out the unreliability of the press reports from France, especially in regard to the strike of the postal employees. He continues: "I am moved to these reflections by the result of the seventy-seventh annual Fall of France, as contained in the press despatches concerning the strike of the postal employees. Our old friends, the English correspondents, clearly foresaw in this a king in Paris, and their prophecies have borne the usual fruits. Once they could fool me with this sort of bloody imagining, but they can't any more. I have seen the revolutions revolving. I have sat behind the machine and watched the rumors in course of preparation. Anybody can see the operation that can gain access to the back room of certain drinking place in Paris. Here revolutions are made and shipped by cable around the world, here more bloody riots have been concocted than vast hell can hold, here the republic falls twice a year, and its destroyers revel in the debris—to their own incommunicable satisfaction. For here is where the correspondents gather and dream dreams and concoct mysteries.

"Two simple little facts, if always borne in mind, will save you from being thrilled by impending French revolutions that never materialize.

"First, practically all the information we get about affairs and events in France is filtered through English sources. To see the end of the French republic has been the pet dream of the English governing classes for thirty years. The English press is dominated by the English governing classes just as the American press is dominated by the American governing classes.

"Second, the French people, in-

stead of being volatile, revolutionary, violent and unstable, as they are always represented in the dreamy concoctions of the English correspondents, are the sanest, the most deliberate, and on the whole, the wisest people in Europe. Above everything else, they are firmly anchored to their republic, and there is no force in their own country that can shake that structure.

"I once heard Edmond Kelly giving the key-note of the French character in respect to these things. "The French," said Mr. Kelly, "have a passion for equality."

"The Anglo-Saxon mind can't understand that, because the Anglo-Saxon has naturally a passion for caste and class distinctions. Yet the passion for equality that the French have is the spring of their political action, it is the influence that makes indestructible the republic and if you once understand the force of it you will get no end of fun from the sanguinary visions of the correspondents."

### WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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WILLIAM HAMANN, 403 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
JAMES SHEEHAN, 548 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
WILLIAM KUPFMANN, 708 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.  
HARRY SKIDMORE, 223 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.  
E. H. HILLSTAD, 418 Eddy St., Eau Claire.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?  
The United States Supreme Court has overruled the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including the LABOR UNIONS. Comrades, with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

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

### Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

### Al. F. Baganz

HOT AND COLD BATHS  
A Good Line of SHAVING PARLOR  
FINE LINE OF CIGARS  
1002 Kinnickinnic Ave.—Cor. Lincoln

### FRED. GROSSE

FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS  
577 E. Water St.  
Shaving Parlor

### J. N. GAUER

SHAVING PARLOR  
865 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE 865  
Opposite South Bay St.

### Kwitchoer Kiekin

HAMMER'S BARBER SHOP  
141 NORTH AVE.

### H. KUHN'S

BARBER SHOP  
First-Class Work Guaranteed.  
452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

### THE OPERA

BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOMS  
M. G. HOFFMANN, Proprietor  
Near National Ave. 310 REED ST.

### LOUIS JUNG MANN

BARBER SHOP  
825 Ninth St.

### H. C. MUNDT

SHAVING PARLOR  
186 LLOYD ST.  
Fine Line of Union Cigars

### ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms  
EMIL TRIEBE, Proprietor

### A. W. STREHLOW

Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining  
Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.  
1193 Teutonia Avenue MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### UNION MADE

Gerhard Suspenders

### MIES

UNION TAILOR  
875 Kinnickinnic Av. 875 (Near South Bay St.)  
Phone South 2690

### R. JESKE & BRO.

The TINNERS  
Galvanized Iron Works  
Fireproof Windows  
111-119 RESERVOIR AVENUE

### ALB. ROLOFF'S

Saloon and Bowling Alloys  
Phone Connection 638 PEARL ST.

### Chicago House

ALL NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGH  
OTTO GROSSE, Prop.  
524-526 East Water Street  
N. Block North of City Hall.  
BLATZ WINNER BEER ON TAP

### LAWYER

DANIEL W. HOAN  
602-206 Water Bldg.—Phone Main 2106

### OLIPHANT & YOUNG

DESIGNERS TO R. G. TRIGGS WOOD  
127 Wisconsin St. PATENTS  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### FRANK KORSCH

Saloon and Bowling Hall  
653 GREENFIELD AVENUE

### F. TEWS

WIGGERS, DRESS FISH  
Phone So. 2129  
471 FIRST AVENUE 471

### B. STRNAD'S

IS THE STORE IN WHICH TO BUY

### Dry Goods and Furnishings

FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN

BARGAINS EVERY DAY

963 Kinnickinnic Av.

### CUCUMBER CREAM

URES HAPPED  
Hands and Face

To Be Had of

### J. C. Mueller

DRUGGIST  
Eleventh and Greenfield Aves.

SAVE MONEY ON FIREWORKS

Most complete line in Milwaukee. Get our list and prices before buying.

### Eagle Manufacturing Co.

FRANK SOUTH 225  
243 Grove Street Milwaukee, Wis.

### UNION HAT CO.

THE BEST  
\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3

All Union Made

224 GRAND AVE.

### HERMANN ROLLFINK

Saloon and Restaurant

Free Hot and Cold Lunch All Day and Night

PABST BEER ON TAP

Telephone Grand 1488

215 THIRD STREET 215

### Caspar Hach

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

927 Kinnickinnic Av.  
PHONE 4 TESTION TO ALL ORDERS

FOR A PAIR OF Good Shoes ALWAYS GO TO John Peter 487 ELEVENTH AVE.

### J. W. NIEMANN

FUNERAL DIRECTOR  
Telephone South 210  
1872 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE

HOT PLATES—OVENS—COOKING UTENSILS

TOOLS for Carpenters and Mechanics of All Kinds

### GAS RANGES

PAINTS—OILS  
GLASS—CRUCIBLES  
WASHING MACHINES

GENERAL HARDWARE

### LOUIS WEISS

1117 VUET ST.

### WATCH REPAIRING

REPAIRS ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS. REPAIRS ALL KINDS OF GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY.

### THEO. SCHELLE

318 West Water Street

### Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

June 19, 1909.—Wisconsin State Federation of Labor—Executive Board meeting, local quorum. James Sheehan, chairman.

Appeal considered of the Carpenters' Union No. 1053, for financial assistance in aid of its members on strike. On motion \$100 was allowed from the defense fund.

The secretary was instructed to purchase 100 books on direct legislation. The legislative situation on workingmen's compensation act and compulsory arbitration was considered at length. The board decided to remain firm, in favor of the English system of compensation and against any compulsory arbitration. And instructions were given the secretary to keep a close watch on these subjects.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the secretary. Fraternally submitted. Fred Brockhausen, Sec.

### Social-Democratic Party News

#### Milwaukee Co. Organization

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

Town of Lake Branch No. 3 has arranged for a picnic to be held Sunday, July 11, at Huelbeck's grove, foot of Howell avenue, Tippecanoe car line. Comrades and sympathizers cordially invited.

The Christian Socialist Fellowship held their annual picnic at Washington park, Saturday afternoon, and the members of the fellowship can congratulate themselves upon it.

The Fourteenth Ward branch has made all its final arrangements for its annual picnic, to be held at Hauerwas park, Eighth and Manitoba avenues, Sunday afternoon and evening, June 27. Buech's Military band will render a concert during the afternoon, and Comrade E. T. Melms will deliver an address at 3 p.m. A grand ball will follow in the evening. All members of the south side branches and sympathizers of the party are most cordially invited.

The Slavonian Branch and the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit society held successful basket picnics at Castalia park and Teske's grove, respectively.

One of the grandest successes ever held in Bay View for many years was the annual picnic held by the Seventeenth Warders last Sunday afternoon, at Huelbeck's grove. Among other things was the address of Prof. T. E. Latimer of the Chicago University and the games for the children. About 1,000 people attended the picnic. The Social-Democratic Baseball league played a double-header at the park, which added to the large gathering and helped to make the picnic a grand success.

The Seventeenth Warders can congratulate themselves on the success of the picnic. About \$1500 was realized, which will be devoted to carry on the propaganda work of the party in the Seventeenth ward.

The West Side Young People's Socialist league will hold its first basket picnic at South Point, Sunday, June 27. All young people who are members of the party, or sympathizers, are cordially invited.

From present indication it appears that the South Side Young People's Socialist league is in a position to build up its membership before many months. While almost next to impossible to do much organizing during the hot summer months, yet a number of new applications have been received in each of the meetings so far held, which is a good sign.

Following are the picnics to be held during the summer months:  
June 27—Fourteenth Ward branch, Hauerwas park, Eighth and Manitoba avenues.  
June 27—West Side Young People's Socialist league, South Point.  
July 11—Eleventh Ward branch, Hauerwas park, Eighth and Manitoba avenues.  
July 11—Town of Lake Branch No. 3, Huelbeck's grove, foot of Howell avenue car line.  
July 18—Monster State Social-Democratic party picnic at Fabas park.  
July 25—Fifth Ward branch, Huelbeck's grove, foot of Howell avenue and Hawley road. Take West Allis car to Fifty-second avenue.  
Aug. 1—Twenty-third Ward branch, basket picnic, Teske's grove, corner Fifty-second avenue and Hawley road. Take West Allis car to Fifty-second avenue.  
Aug. 8—Sixth, Thirteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first Ward branches, Jones grove, Green Bay avenue. Take Milwaukee Northern car to Highway No. 1, then walk three blocks east.  
Aug. 22—Twelfth Ward branch, Huelbeck's grove, foot of Howell avenue car line.  
Aug. 28—Ninth, Tenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Ward branches, general picnic, Pabst park, Saturday afternoon and evening.  
The branches are cordially requested to send in the date of their respective ward picnics, together with the place where they are to be held.

### Social-Democratic Party News

#### Milwaukee Co. Organization

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

### MINERAL WATERS

Soda Water Weiss Beer

TELEPHONE GRAND 177

### JUNG

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### MINERAL WATERS

Soda Water Weiss Beer

TELEPHONE GRAND 177

### LOUIS WEISS

1117 VUET ST.

### Some Big Boats in the Bay

Some people are inquiring why Milwaukee bay is filled with big freight boats. These great hulks, almost a block long, some of them, are at anchor outside the harbor because of the big marine engineers strike along the great lakes. Very few of the big boats are in service, because of lack of men to run them, but the few that are are conspicuously displayed in the vicinity of the big cities, to give the public the impression that the strike is not hurting the companies. This is why several of them are hovering about Milwaukee.

But that is not the reason why they prefer to anchor out in the bay. The reason the boats do not come in to the river and tie up at some dock, as is the usual custom, is because they have to guard the scabs they have secured. They keep them as far away from the union men as possible. And it is said that the boatowners are so hard pressed that they even pay to get men out of jail in order to get crews. There are 2,500 men on strike and they are sticking like heroes.

### State Federation Convention

The convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, at Eau Claire, this year, will prove to be one of the best ever held. It will begin its sessions July 21. The State Federation, by the way, is the only body of its kind that has a defense fund. The Federation has just given a practical demonstration of its devotion to the cause by giving the Carpenters' union No. 1053 one

### What's the Use

of waiting any longer for that new SPRING SUIT you want to get—when you can get

### Suits Made to Order

—the season's LATEST fabrics and STYLES—at

### \$20.00 AND UPWARD

### R. J. SCHOTT

TAILOR  
1210 Walnut Street

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—the season's LATEST fabrics and STYLES—at

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### R. J. SCHOTT

TAILOR  
1210 Walnut Street

### News of the Unions

Otto Gerhart has been re-elected president of the Sign Painters' union No. 922.

Henry Rumpel has been again elected business agent of the Sheet Metal Workers' union No. 24.

### PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

Clothiers, Hatters Men's Furnishers

We Carry a Large Line of Union-Made Clothing HATS and FURNISHINGS

### Merchant Tailoring

491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

### Dr. J. BIEBESHEIMER

DENTIST

301 THIRD STREET 301  
BETWEEN PRAIRIE AND STATE

### LOUIS A. MANZ

Watches Clocks and Jewelry

2918 VLIET STREET

### H. W. BLAESING

Union Shoes

967 KINNICKINNIC AVE.

### Schleiger-Schulz Co.

Hatters and Men's Furnishers

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—UNION HATS A SPECIALTY

1301 VLIET STREET

### Max Hauser

The Optician

Moved to 495 East Water St.

WM. WIGDER  
ARTISIAN  
495 TWELFTH ST. (If you see need, consult me.)

### TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER

NEW TEETH—the best and most guaranteed in the world. \$8.00 UP GUARANTEED TO FIT or Money Refunded. Standard Crown and \$6.00 UP BRIDGE TEETH.

FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY

We guarantee complete satisfaction—give honest, intelligent advice free, and desecrate nobody.

### DR. YOUNG

414-416 BERNARD BLDG., MILWAUKEE

HOURS—8:30 to 6:00; Sundays, 9 to 12  
Phone Grand 1364.

COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

### Borchardt Bros.

TAILORS

at Gent's Furnishers

Phone 5, 1422  
347-349 GROVE ST.

### REINHARD

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED

206 GRAND AVE.

### HENRY F. SCHMIDT

561 SALOON

Message Avenue

### Smoke TAMPANOLA

Manufactured by Herman Buech

Phone So. 4110  
576 SEVENTH AVENUE

10c CIGAR

### JOHN LUELL

MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS

647 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE

NY BRANDS:  
100—Sancti de Cuba—City League  
10—Golden Harvest—Love Star—No. 10

### KOESTER & LIEBSCHER

West Side Bottle House

WINE AND LIQUORS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES

P. O. 1220 380 Chestnut St.

### ADOLPH HEUMANN

271 THIRD STREET

Sample Room and Bottle House

Phone Grand 98

### A. W. HAAS

TELEPHONE SOUTH 1211

Fresh and Salt Meats 211 HOWELL AVENUE 211

Poultry & Game in Season

### Keep the Wheel Turn in' COAL

SEND ME YOUR ORDERS FOR

### COAL

COKE—WOOD

add let the Social-Democratic Party benefit by getting the goods cheap. "Every little bit helps"—remember that.

PHONE GRAND 2904  
616 SIXTH AVENUE

H. W. BISTORIUS

**20 American Bankers Association 20**  
**BANKERS TRUST COMPANY**  
 No. 00000  
 June 1st 1909  
 REDUCED FAC SIMILE NOT GOOD \$20.00  
 The First National Bank of Milwaukee

This Bank issues its TRAVELERS' CHEQUES, of which the above is a reduced fac simile. These Cheques are a very safe and convenient manner of carrying funds while traveling.

**The First National Bank of Milwaukee**

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

**CLIFFORD:** Local Clifford asks for a speaker for their town. The subject selected by them is "The Difference Between Socialism and Anarchism."

**CAMPBELLSPORT:** The good people of Campbellsport will hold a "Homecoming" celebration on July 4. They have asked for a Socialist woman speaker. Comrade Thomas will give them a Fourth of July speech.

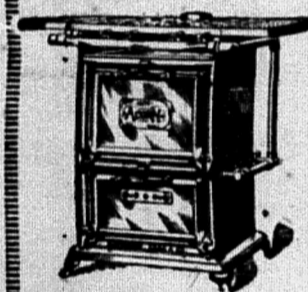
**GILLETT:** Comrade Horsmann, who has worked alone and faithfully in this town for many years, has secured another member-at-large. The members-at-large are our pioneer workers and are doing a great deal of good all over the state.

**SUPERIOR:** The Finnish branch of Superior has voted \$15 to the state campaign debt. This is in addition to what the English branch has already contributed.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN. CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.**  
 Andrew F. Kowalski, Plaintiff, vs. Mary Kowalski, Defendant.  
 The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

**ADOLPH HUBERSCHMANN,** Plaintiff's Attorney.  
 P. O. address, 46 Sentinel Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

**Reinhold Bros.**  
 Lisbon Ave. and 23d St.



Gas and Gasoline Stoves  
 Refrigerators  
 Ice Cream Freezers  
 Screen Doors and Screen Windows  
 Lawn Tools

Special Inducements On the Latest GAS RANGES All of Next Week—Come and See Them



Take Us Into Your Confidence

We will aid you in concluding what will best meet your want. Our prices are right, our workmanship efficient. Our style—well, let us talk it over with you.

**Walter P. Stroesser**  
 Tailor (Union Label) 316 State St.

TRY A LOAD OF OUR  
**Pine Kindling**  
 AT  
**The Mueller Fuel & Supply Co.**  
**\$2.50**  
 The Load is Equal in Bulk to Two Tons of Coal.  
 DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS  
 Office 3007 Brown St. Phone West 748

**Base Ball**

Standing of the Baseball Clubs in the Social-Democratic League.

Clubs	Won	Lost	Perc.
Twentieth Warders...	2	0	1000
S. D. Herald's.....	1	1	500
Coming Nations.....	1	1	500
Seventeenth Warders...	2	0	1000
Twenty-first Warders...	0	0	000

Fully 700 people saw the Twentieth Warders pull down the Seventeenth Warders in the two series played at Huelbeck's grove last Sunday, by a score of 15 to 5. The Seventeenth Warders seem to be no match for the twenty ball players of the Twentieth ward, and they will have to strengthen their team considerably if they expect to win ball games from the north siders. The features of the game were the heavy hitting of the Twentieth Warders and the gilt edge pitching of Huelbeck of the Twentieth Warders. The game in the morning at the same park, between the Coming Nations and the Social-Democratic Herald's was by no means a one sided affair. It was anybody's game until the last inning, when the Coming Nations scored 4 runs and defeated the Social-Democratic Herald's by a score of 9 to 3.

The following games are scheduled for Saturday afternoon, June 26, and Sunday morning, June 27: Twentieth Warders vs. Social-Democratic Herald's, Saturday afternoon, June 26, Washington park. Seventeenth Warders vs. Coming Nations, Sunday morning, June 27, Humboldt park.

The latter game will be called at 9:30 a.m. sharp. The Twenty-first Warders will play their first game on Saturday, July 3. The team is under the management of Comrade Urbanek, who promises to put a strong team in the field after this date.

Tickets have been sent out to the various branches, and will also be placed on sale at a number of business houses down town, as well as in the outlying district. The admission price will be 15 cents per ticket, and we hope that the comrades of our party will try and interest the young people throughout the entire city to participate at these games. It is one of the best ways by which we can interest a large number of young people in our principles, and later on be able to secure them in our party organization. So don't forget the dates. They are published in this column every week, and try to help the good work along financially as well as in attendance.

**List of Prizes to be Awarded in the Ticket Selling Contest**

The following prizes will be awarded to the winners in the ticket selling contest for the monster picnic of the Social-Democratic party, to be held at Pabst park, Sunday, July 18, 1909:

- First—Gent's suit, donated by N. Petersen Clothing Co., 2716 North av.
- Second—Merchandise (\$5.00), donated by A. Tegtmeyer, 302 National avenue; merchandise (\$3.00) donated by Kunzelmann-Esser Co., 400-406 Mitchell street.
- Third—Dental work (\$5.00) donated by D. W. C. Young, Germania building; fancy vest, donated by Plaum Clothing Co., 491-493 Eleventh avenue.
- Fourth—Vase, donated by Bitker's Dry Goods Co., Eighteenth street and Fond du Lac avenue.
- Fifth—Fancy Vest, donated by Walter Stroesser, tailor, 316 State st.
- Sixth—Two boxes cigars, donated by C. Kasdorf, 1152 Third street.
- Seventh—Pair shoes, donated by Ed. A. Landke, 413-5 Grove street; pair slippers, donated by John B. Luce, 332 Grove street.
- Eighth—Hat, donated by Jos. Lauer, 417 National avenue; tea strainer, donated by D. Goldman, Grand avenue and West Water street.
- Ninth—Merchandise (\$2.00), donated by C. J. Stoessel, 1007 Third street; merchandise (\$1.00) donated by A. Spiegel, 414 National avenue.
- Tenth—Picture, donated by Geo. I. Prasser & Co., 456 National avenue.
- Eleventh—Coffee pot, donated by A. J. Trentlage & Son, 380 Grove street; granite roaster, donated by Dohl & Busse, 504 Grove street.
- Twelfth—Bay Rum, donated by F. J. Kuhnmuench, 328 Grove street; pair slippers, donated by Joe Becker, 821 Third street.

Besides the above, 20 consolation prizes will be awarded.

1909 Carnival Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported.....	\$1,139.55
Gust. Hinz.....	1.00
C. W. Spaeth.....	1.50
Peter Leviash.....	1.50
F. R.....	1.50
A. Diedrich.....	1.50
Paul Noeske.....	1.50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,148.05</b>

**TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"**

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

**WANTED**—Orders for imitation typewritten receipts cannot be sold. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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

**WANTED**—Branches and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**, 344 Sixth St.

**FOR SALE**  
 RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. Each of two for 50c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER**—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**BRANCHES!** We can now furnish you with 100 Order on Treasurer bonds, with stock only 50c. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
**HOFFMANN'S**—Our Summer Term begins July 6. We furnish the first two months, July and August, for \$10 to those joining during July and August. **CREDIT CERTIFICATES** furnished those who do not desire to purchase scholarships, making a liberal monthly saving of 10 per cent. Send us a postal with your name and address and we will furnish full particulars. **Hoffmann's College**, Third and State Sts.; Tel. Grand 1335. Summer School, review public school arithmetic, grammar, etc., morning session only.

**We Keep Our Store Closed on Sundays**  
 We keep all staples, including flour, sugar, etc., in stock, indoors at all times, and you may buy from the flat and carry home. Best of the city's best cut store and see the clean, fresh and nice everything looks—it will make you happy.

**THE BIG GROCERY PRITZLAFF & WINK**  
 682 MITCHELL ST. 684

**The Only Union Hat Shop**  
 IN THE CITY  
**CASPER'S HAT WORKS**  
 207 Second Street  
 Men's Hats Cleaned and Repaired

**These Four Business Systems for the Coupon**  
 Seven Practical and Dependable Ways of Doing Old Things by Newer, Shorter and Easier Methods

**Four Ways of Taking a Trial Balance**

**BURROUGHS Cash Received System**

**BURROUGHS DAILY PROOF OF POSTING SYSTEM**

**Numerical System in the Transit Department**

How long do you spend getting your monthly trial balance? How much does it cost you to hunt the mistakes in it—to rectify the errors in accounting and pay your force for working overtime? Wouldn't you like to get the trial balance from three hours to three days earlier, and cut out all the time spent chasing down mistakes?

There are four different ways of doing this with a Burroughs Adding and Listing Machine, and we'll be glad to show you how without any expense or obligation. It can be done without the machine, too, but then there is danger of mistakes. The Burroughs can't make mistakes.

Let us show you these four time-and-worry saving ways of taking a trial balance. Just sign the coupon.

**Cut Out the Journalizing of Cash**

A lot of time is spent every day in journalizing incoming remittances as a preliminary to posting to the ledger, and the danger of incorrect posting is doubly increased. Sometimes the postings can't be made the same day the remittance is received—more chance for mistakes.

Throw your journal aside—prove cash postings and discounts—remove the possibility of posting to a wrong account—have an absolute check on the cashier's cash—with the Burroughs Cash Received System.

Hundreds of mercantile concerns are doing this, and we will be glad to tell you how for the coupon. We will furnish life-size forms showing how this saving may be made in your own business, and we will have our representative demonstrate in your own office just how the Burroughs will help you. It won't cost a cent. Sign the coupon.

**Trial Balance Insurance**

The daily proof of postings affords the ounce of prevention which is worth several tons of trial

balance cure—but the reverse proof by the hand method takes a lot of time, and a lot of work. The average bookkeeper would rather trust to his accuracy—and trial balance time comes only once a month.

The Burroughs Adding and Listing Machine has put an end to the waste of time by going back over the whole mass of postings and comparing with the books of original entry. The postings are proved at the end of every day—it can be done in a quarter of an hour—and then if there is an error in the trial balance you know where to look for it.

We'll send you the system free; and in fifteen minutes our man can demonstrate it with a Burroughs machine in your own office. You won't be asked to buy the machine—nor to rent it—and you can keep it long enough to see what the daily proof of postings will do for your next trial balance. Sign the coupon.

**Cuts Out Lots of Work in Bank Transits**

Writing remittance letters is perhaps the slowest and most tedious work in a bank. It costs money, too—all that intricate detail just to keep a record of an item which passed through to another bank for payment. It is easy to make a mistake, and hard to find that mistake a week or so later, when the items come back.

This book describes in detail the system developed by the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., of New Orleans, which does away with the entering of payer's and endorser's names entirely, yet enables any item to be traced at any time. It is as safe as the old method, twice as easy and twice as quick. The book explains it fully, and a trial of it in your own collection department is yours for the asking. No expense or obligation, hinted or implied. Sign the coupon now.

Our great organization and our years of experience are at your service. We'll be glad to show you how others are escaping their accounting troubles

**Burroughs Adding Machine Company**  
 138 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan

**E. D. Haven, Sales Manager, 419 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin**

**Demonstration Coupon**

If you will send a copy of the booklet checked on this coupon we will give you ten minutes in which to demonstrate the machine in our office, provided this places us under no obligation whatever, and no charge is to be made. We are to be the sole judge as to the value of this system to you.

Four Ways of Taking a Trial Balance	Check Here	Name _____
Burroughs Cash Received System	<input type="checkbox"/>	Firm Name _____
Daily Proof of Postings	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kind of Business _____
Numerical System in the Transit Department	<input type="checkbox"/>	Address _____

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.

**OILER WARD SUPERINTENDENT**

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners—City Hall, June 19, 1909.

Competitive examination for the positions of Oiler of Stationary Engines and for Ward Superintendent of the Fourteenth ward will be held at the above office on Thursday, July 1, 1909, at 9 o'clock a.m.

General requirements for both positions: United States citizenship; residence in the city of Milwaukee for the last three years next preceding the date of application; age 21 years or more.

Special requirements for oiler: Some familiarity with machinery and machinery tools. Special requirements for ward superintendent: Applicants must have resided in the Fourteenth ward at least six months immediately preceding the date of application; they must be well acquainted with the public works of the ward, be able to assist and directly describe property, have practice and experience in all kinds of street and ward work, executive ability to take charge of a force of men, and possess good health and habits.

Applications in writing for the two positions to be presented personally up to and including Monday, June 28, 1909, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office.

**FRED A. LANDECK, Pres.**  
**AUG. BIETRICH, Com. Sec.**  
**FRANK A. KREHLA, WM. W. MCINTYRE, Commissioners.**  
**JOHN J. VLACH, Secretary.**  
 (No. 134-S. D. H.: 9-19-09.)

**CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.**  
 Herman Lautensat, Plaintiff, vs. Albert F. Neumann, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

**RICHARD KISNER,** Plaintiff's Attorney.  
 P. O. Address—Room 215, 721 Third Street, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis.

**Warm Weather Needs**

- NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
- BELTS
- NECKWEAR
- FINE HOSIERY
- BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR
- STRAW HATS
- LIGHT SUITS
- For Travelling—Trunks, Suitcases, Handbags &c

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 Fond du Lac Ave.—Cor. 18th St.

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 House Painting  
 Decorating, Paper Hanging, Sign Writing and Graining.  
 2016 CALHUN ST., Milwaukee

**Sands Lumber Company**

**LUMBER SHINGLES**  
 Clinton Street Near Bridge

**No Flies On Us**

Comrades: We have a full line of Hats, Caps, Straw Hats, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Belts and Fancy Light Colored Vests. They are all the best to be had for the money. We handle only MEN'S SHOES and strive hard to get the best values for the price paid. They are honestly made and have the stamp. Give us a trial, you will come again.

**BUTTER BROS.** 608 Mitchell St., Cor. Seventh Av.

**BECHSTEIN SWIMMING SCHOOL**

Now Open For the Season  
 Lessons Given Daily 8:00 to 11:00 a. m. and from 3 p. m. until dark.  
 CAMBRIDGE AVE., Near North Av.

**Try Pinsel's Union-Made Shoes**

468 Mitchell Street  
 The Strissguth-Petran Engraving Co. makes quality cuts.

**SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY**  
 539 Market St.  
 Best Carriage for Funerals or Weddings  
**\$3.00**  
 None But Union Drivers Are Employed

### School Is Almost Out

Then for "how to be cool and comfortable." Our Scufflers, Barefoot Sandals, Slipper, and Bathing Shoes will help solve that problem at little cost. Tennis Oxfords are easy and light. Canvas Shoes are cool. Be comfortable.

# Vacation Shoes

Open... **LUEDKE'S** ..Closed  
Evenings 413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE Sundays

### Mother Wants Her Vacation, Too

and for her we have as comfortable things as for the children. Canvas Shoes and Bathing Shoes are a boon to tired feet. Pumps and Ankle-Straps in tan, black, suede and the new bronze, for dress wear as well as less formal occasions.

## Free Free Free

We will give away, free of charge, until July 4—one good

### Steel-Frame Suit-Case

with every suit of clothes at from \$12.00 up. The hot weather is here at last. How about your Light Underwear, Straw Hats, Negligee Shirts, and all kinds of Summer Outing Goods? Our line is complete.



**ED. ERICKSON**  
465 ELEVENTH AVENUE

### At the Theaters Next Week

**DAVIDSON.**  
A spectacular revival of Bronson Howard's war play, "Shenandoah," will be seen at the Davidson theater as the offering of the Sherman Brown Stock company for the week beginning Monday night. One of the most exciting scenes of a modern war drama is



OLIVE OLIVER

depicted in the ride of Sheridan, as he comes to take command of his fleeing troops, while one of the most pathetic is found in the death of the soldier boy—the binding link between estranged husband and wife—who expires in his father's arms after the battle. This is the first war play to be presented on the stock stage in Milwaukee.

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.



**MECHANICS SHOES**  
\$2.50 for \$3.50 Shoes

The shoes we are selling at \$2.50 weren't made to sell at such a price—not by any means—you can tell that by looking at them. But we manufacture our own shoes, and are able to save you that dollar because we sell

Direct from the Factory in Your Feet—and nowhere else can you get such values in union-made shoes. Come and see them.

**Weyerhoe Shoe COMPANY**  
195-197 West Water St.  
NEW GARWELL BLOCK  
208 GRAND AVENUE  
LOAN AND TRUST BUILDING

**MAJESTIC.**  
Charming Della Fox, who heads next week's bill at the Majestic, has lost none of the grace and charm which made her the most popular of light opera stars, will offer some of her famous "boy" songs. Hassan Ben Ali's wonderful troupe of Arab acrobats, presenting a whirlwind exhibition; Lew Sully, in his original conception "Words and Music"; the Five Avolos, European Xylophone Artists; the Boothblack Quartette; Sullivan, Pasquelena & Co., in the comedy, "A C. O. D."; Lena Pantzer and her company; the Worthlies, in "On the Beach," and the cameragraph pictures are the other features.

### An Act of Kindness

Last Sunday one of our readers noticed some people standing at Mason and Broadway. On investigation he found that two of the recently Clancy-fired firemen had found a starved cat and had secured a basin of milk for it from a near-by saloon. The interest of the crowd lay in the fact that the milk was ice cold and that the cat was lapping it up under difficulties. But the big, brawny firemen had placed the saucer in the sun on a hot pavement, and soon had the milk moderated and the cat make quick work of it. It was a noble and humane act, and bystanders freely showed their appreciation of the humanity of the men in their comments.

One of the firemen was William Sullivan, who was removed by Clancy along with Harden, Driscoll and the others, because he was serving the city instead of Clancy. The other was Ed. Wiese, who was fired by Clancy because he gave Dist. Atty. McGovern some information about the department, it was claimed. Wiese was formerly an engineer on a fire boat and was shifted several times by Clancy out of ill will. He, Wiese, has a fine record as a life-saver.

Sullivan is a man of the most humane impulses. He simply cannot brook abuse of dumb animals. Some years ago he was in Ironwood, Mich. He saw a man take a bull dog by the ears and spit in his face. Without a moment's reflection Sullivan landed on the brute—the man, not the dog—with both fists, and gave him a punishment he was not likely to forget very soon. The man had Sullivan arrested. The judge heard the testimony and discharged Sullivan, but fined the other fellow \$10 and costs.

The Milwaukee fire department is full of such men as these two spoken of above; brave, manly fellows that Milwaukee feels safe to have around when its property is threatened. But if the present chief of the fire department, who looks upon the department as his personal machine, holds sway much longer, such men will become scarce in the service. Our fire department will not get back to its old form until the city puts a competent chief in charge.

Steamer Christopher Columbus of the Goodrich Line will make its first trip of the season to Milwaukee on Saturday, June 26, and will leave for Chicago at 4:30 p.m.

### Special Privileges

The common council has absolutely no right to pass a special privilege ordinance. When it passes one it merely goes on record as conniving at law breaking on the part of the person or company getting the grant. Being wholly illegal, the action of the council in such a case cannot bind any city department or officer. If the council votes to allow some merchant to erect a bay window in front of his store in order to out-hunch other business men, the city building inspector has the right, and it is really his duty, to stop the building of the same, because the law he is sworn to uphold forbids it. The same is true with the erection of a bridge across an alley, or the laying of a side track.

All this comes from the fact that the law is plain that no one shall have special privileges over others. The city could get into a nice scrape in case anyone protested and went to the courts. And a city officer might be made to feel the heavy hand of the law in case he connived at a violation of the laws, and some one tested the question out.

The only reason the council votes special privileges and the city officers obey its command, is that everybody winks at the practice. And yet, in spite of the law,

there is something to be said on the side of the business men and manufacturers who seek special privileges. Bay windows should not be tolerated, of course, but how about sidetracks? There are cases where these are simply imperative. The development of industry demands them. Shall the city, shall the aldermen stand in the way?

This whole proposition has been one of the problems the Social-Democratic aldermen have had to deal with. They feel that where the thing asked for is reasonable and necessary, the city should not stand in the way. But the man or company that gets valuable rights from the city should give some equivalent.

Morally this would remove the objection and the unfairness of a special right, but, of course, it has not the sanction of law, the way the city is now governed.

If the city had home rule—which the hoggish selfishness of the Merchants and Manufacturers association short-sightedly kept us from getting—such things could be handled with common sense and justice to all concerned. But we have not home rule, and the aldermen are sworn to obey the law as the legislature makes it for us. Meantime the Social-Democratic city fathers are struggling with the problem.

### Deadlock on Trusteeship

A deadlock, such as the Milwaukee county board has never seen, resulted yesterday afternoon over the election of a member of the county board of trustees. The fight over the election lasted for two hours and 25 minutes, during

which time 110 ballots were taken, but there was no election. On the last ballot the vote stood: C. B. Whitnall, Social-Democrat, 6; Walter Schinz, Democrat, 5; and Louis Manegold, Republican, 4. The board adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

### Music for the Masses

It was our good fortune last week to listen to the mass singing of the upper grades of one of our city schools, the Sixteenth District No. 1, at Eighteenth and Cedar streets. The work done was marvelous. It is what is being done in all our public schools. It would have done credit to any auditorium in the city, or to represent the city in any other city. It represented the improved work in this line in the city schools, and its educative effect upon the rising generation must be great. Compared to the old-time sing-song music of the schools was primitive and haphazard indeed.

This wonderful education of the masses in music will make demands upon the city which will have to be heeded. A universal appreciation of music will demand the means to gratify it and the city will have to respond. We have an auditorium partly in the hands of "business" men and city officials of the same low ideals, and already this remarkable board has clapped on a schedule of rents calling for \$1,000 a night for the use of the building.

We promise you that once the Social-Democrats get the power in this city, there will be "something doing" in the matter of that auditorium. We will capture it back for the people to whom it really belongs!

The idea of a big structure for the benefit of big conventions and other things to bring people to the city and hold them while business interests get their coin, is commercially brilliant, of course. But the Auditorium is not to be a mere business annex or feeder if we can prevent it. Such use will be only incidental.

We will have music festivals for and by the people in it, and great concerts—the best to be had—at the lowest possible prices. Everything the people demand in that line shall be theirs.

And this suggests another thought: When will Milwaukee seriously set to work upon a symphony orchestra?

"The civilized stage turns every vice, which barbarism practices in a simple way, into a complex, ambiguous, equivocal and hypocritical form. It moves in a vicious circle, in the contradictions which it eternally reproduces without being able to remove them, so that it ever accomplishes the very reverse of that which it really does or pretends to aim at; for instance, that in civilization poverty is born of plenty.—Fourier.

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

### Prof. Arvold to Speak

Prof. Alfred V. Arvold, of the North Dakota Agricultural station, will speak in the Grand Army hall in Waukesha, Wednesday, June 30, at 1 p.m., under the auspices of the American Society of Equity. Those interested in the problems that the farmer must meet will do well to attend the meeting. Prof. Arvold is a noted Chautauqua attraction, and has a message well worth listening to.

### Ruskin's Views

"Neither the roads nor the railroads of any nation should belong to any private persons. All means of public transit should be provided at public expense, by public determination, where such means are needed, and the public should be its shareholder. Neither road, nor railroad, nor canal should ever pay dividends to anybody. They should pay their working expenses, and no more. All dividends are simply a tax on the traveler, and the goods, levied by the persons to whom the road or canal belongs, for the right of passing over his property, and this right should at once be purchased by the nation and the original cost of the roadway—be it of gravel, iron, or adamant—at once defrayed by the nation, and then the whole work of the carriage of persons or goods done for ascertained prices, by salaried officers, as the carriage of letters is done now."—John Ruskin, 1868.

### "HENRY ASHTON"

By Robert Addison Dague  
Attorney-at-law and ex-Senator  
Emma E. Hunt says: "I have been deeply interested in 'Henry Ashton'. Its message to the world is identical with that of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The mission of both is the emancipation of slaves—the chattel, the other the wage slave. May 'Henry Ashton' be circulated by the million. It is THE book of the century."  
Rev. Father Thos. McGrady says: "I consider 'Henry Ashton' an excellent contribution to the cause of the truth and justice. The story is entertaining; the plot is well woven; the incidents are thrilling, and the characterization is perfect. It is a graphic portrayal of pathos and passion, of cunning and honesty and this beautiful romance contains a concise and explicit exposition of Socialist teachings. Fiction is a mighty medium for the dissemination of truth and you have used it with powerful effect."  
The Forward Movement Herald of Los Angeles said: "Senator Dague is one of the ablest and soundest thinkers on social and economic questions in this country." He is now the ripened product of a wide and useful career as lawyer, editor and law-maker."

Cloth binding, good paper, clear print, 235 pages; price 50 cents. Pz. per cover, price 25 cents.  
**SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD**  
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## JUST EYE-OPENERS UNTIL JULY FOURTH

**Men's Straw Hats**  
\$1.00 Straws at..... 79c  
\$1.50 Straws at..... \$1.15  
\$2.00 Straws at..... \$1.45  
\$2.50 Straws at..... \$1.85

**Stylish Men's Hats AT FALL-IN PRICES**  
Stiff and Soft Hats—all the latest shades and styles.  
\$1.00 Hats at..... 79c  
\$1.50 Hats at..... \$1.15  
\$2.00 Hats at..... \$1.45  
\$2.50 Hats at..... \$1.85  
New Stetson Hats..... \$3.00

**Men's Pants In Worsteds and Cassimeres. All Up-to-date Goods. AT FALL-IN PRICES**  
Pants, \$1.00 and \$1.50 values, at..... 95c  
Pants, \$2.50 values, at..... \$1.45  
Pants, \$2.50 and \$2.75 values, at..... \$1.95  
Pants, \$3.00 values, at..... \$2.45  
Pants, \$3.50 values, at..... \$2.65  
Pants, \$4.00 values, at..... \$3.15  
Pants, \$4.50 values, at..... \$3.65

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

### Boys' Suits at Fall-in Prices

Boys' Suits, long pants, \$8.00 and \$9.00 values, at..... \$4.95  
Boys' Suits, long pants, \$10 values, at..... \$6.75  
Boys' Suits, \$12.00 values, at..... \$8.75  
Children's Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits, 100 styles, values from \$3.50 to \$6.00, at..... \$1.45

### Boys' Knee Pants Suits

Kalckerbo ker Suits and plain styles, sizes from 8 to 16, 300 suits to select from, \$2.50 and \$3.50 values, at..... \$1.45  
\$3.00 to \$4.00 values, at..... \$1.95  
\$3.50 to \$5.00 values, at..... \$2.65  
\$4.50, \$5 and \$6 values, at..... \$3.45

These include stylish worsteds, Scotch goods and cassimeres, and every one is an eye-opener.

### Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits

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

**FALL-IN PRICE OF 95c**  
Children's Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits, 10 styles, values from \$2.00 to \$3.50, at..... 95c

## LACHENMAIER & CO. CORNER THIRD AND STATE

### The Curse of Classes

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.

Freedman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guildmaster and journeyman—in a word oppressor and oppressed—stood in constant opposition to one another and carried on an uninterrupted—now hidden, now open—fight that each time ended either in revolutionary reconstruction of society at large or in the common ruin of the contending classes.

In the earlier epochs of history we find almost everywhere a complicated arrangement of society into various orders, a manifold gradation of social rank. In ancient Rome we have patricians, knights, plebeians, slaves; in the middle ages feudal lords, vassals, guildmasters, journeymen, apprentices, serfs; in almost all of these, again, subordinate gradations. The modern bourgeois society that has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society has not done away with class antagonisms. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones.—Dr. Karl Marx.

**Curing Consumption.**  
Bernarr Macfadden in Physical Culture for April: Consumption is nearly always preceded by stomach trouble of some kind. If there is no derangement of the stomach, it may be found in the small intestines. You can depend with absolute certainty upon this accompaniment when this dreaded disease appears. These or-

**NOTICE**  
Is hereby given to all applicants for the position of Probation Officer, under the Juvenile Court law, that an examination for an eligible list will be conducted in the room of the Civil Service Commission of the city of Milwaukee, located on the sixth floor of the city hall, on Wednesday, June 23, 1909, at 2 o'clock p.m. Applications blanks are to be made out at the time of the examination.  
LINDSAY WEBB, Chairman.  
WM. GROTELAUBSCHEN, JOHN KLECZKA.

gans begin the blood-making process, and if they are defective, if they do not properly perform their function, the entire functional organism suffers in consequence. When the blood is not properly made, all the other organs of the

**STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.**  
In the Matter of the Estate of Sophie Schaefer, Deceased:  
Letters testamentary on the estate of SOPHIE SCHAEFER, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Bernhard F. Sandberg by this court—  
It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Sophie Schaefer, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Sophie Schaefer, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its courtroom in the county of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1910, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof. It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for and hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Sophie Schaefer, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each paper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.  
Filed this 23rd day of June, 1909.  
By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, Richard Eisner, Attorney for Estate. County Judge.

### Head Ache?

Try our Headache Tablets. They do not affect the heart

**Wenzel & Mueller Drug Co**  
Howell Avenue and Clarence Street

body are compelled to do more work, and if through lessened vitality they haven't the power to increase their labor, then a diseased condition results.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN—IN CIRCUIT Court—Milwaukee County.**  
Lucinda L. Hamilton, Plaintiff, vs. William Hamilton, Defendant.  
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court named in the demand of the complaint, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.  
E. H. HILMAID, Plaintiff's Attorney.  
P. O. Address, Room 31, Loan and Trust Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
The summons and complaint in this cause are now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court.

### OUTING SHOES

Vacation is close at hand. Therefore get prepared for your Summer Outing Needs. We have  
**Canvas Oxfords and Lace Shoes**  
for men, women and children. Give us a trial.

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### Building Houses?

When in doubt turn to your right  
**Architect and Builder W. J. BUSCHER**  
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# Read Lauer's Ads=They Save You Money

**Grand Opening of the**  
**Social-Democratic Base Ball League**

**Sunday Afternoon**  
**JULY 4**

**At the Bay View Base Ball Park**  
 Corner Russell and Howell Avenues

**Two Games for One Admission!**

**TICKETS 15c**

**Victor L. Berger** | **Everybody Cordially Invited**  
 WILL PITCH THE FIRST BALL | Take Howell Ave. Car Direct to Park.

**Latest City Hall Scandal!**

**Is Mayor Rose's Law Firm Dealing in Votes? Dick Witte, Lobbyist, of Rose, Witte & Rose, Attorneys**

"Get Rose, Witte & Rose, attorneys, to lobby for you among the aldermen, pay them their price, and Rose may approve your measure after the gang, under the whip of Rose, Witte & Rose, attorneys, has passed it."

This is the burden of the talk about the city hall in connection with the latest administration scandal. Money wins. There are more ways than holding up the red light district to get the "dough."

Down in St. Louis, after the hoodlums had been rounded up by Folk, one of the crookedest sinners in the bunch was asked as he was being taken to prison what he would do if, as a city father, he had the chance over again. He replied that he would not take a bribe if he had it to do over again, but that he would qualify himself as a lawyer and then he could take money as a retainer. In Milwaukee you can get influence differently. You pay your money to Lobbyist Dick Witte with the expectation that Mayor Dave Rose will not prevent your measure from becoming a law. This appears to be the formula—or, is it possible that Rose, Witte & Rose does not let its right hand know what its left hand does?

At any rate, the matter has become so notorious that Ald. Pierson, a Democrat, although not a Rose-Democrat at the present time, voiced it in a recent council meeting. He declared that there was talk to the effect that the surest way to have Rose's approval of a measure was to have Witte lobby for it. Corcoran tried to shut him off, but he finished saying it before he sat down.

The latest exploit of Dick Witte, lobbyist, of Rose, Witte & Rose, attorneys, was in connection with

the special privilege sought by the H. W. Johns-Manville Covering company. The company is putting up two new buildings where the recent fire took place, and an alley divides them. They wanted to build a connecting building over the alley, leaving the alley clear below as a driveway. The fire department softly murmured at this, as there are high buildings all around, and it would interfere with fire-fighting in case of another conflagration in that vicinity. Witte did the lobbying and prepared to deliver the votes, for what price we do not know. He sat in the lobby as usual, watching the votes like a hawk, but sneaked out when Pierson made the statement above quoted. The special privilege failed of advancement to final passage by a tie vote of 17 to 17. Ald. Koerner had it laid over, so that it came up again last Monday. Another voter had been won over meantime by the administration lobbyist and it was passed 18 to 16. The privilege is said to be worth thousands of dollars to the Manville company. Now watch Rose veto it—NIT!

The Gem Hammock and Fly Net company wants to tunnel under the street at its factory on Reed street. The matter was up Monday, but is not yet decided. The company, if it has not yet done so, should retain Rose, Witte & Rose!

Ald. Arnold, Social-Democrat, wants the company to pay for the repaving it would necessitate, plus 50 per cent for the use of the tunnel. The company wants the special privilege for nothing. Objection was made to Ald. Arnold's proposal that it would be illegal to take money for an illegal privilege. But it would be as easy to manage one as the other, and the illegal privileges are granted right along.

value to be given in the proposed new franchises! The very idea, indeed!

The governor first of all belongs to the capitalistic interests that control politics in this state. Therefore he vetoed the Fire and Police bill. Also he is a politician. Therefore he said he was in favor of the men having the right of trial. The Janssen-Clancy machine and the interests they serve do not care how much bunk the governor gives the firemen. The main thing is that the bill has been killed.

A cowboy has just been arrested in Milwaukee on complaint of a 15-

year old girl whom he is alleged to have seduced. Every cowboy show that has exhibited in Milwaukee has attracted young girls to the side gates, and the open flirtations have been scandals in the neighborhoods. Not only cowboys, but Indian bucks have scandalously carried on with the silly girls in the vicinity of the parks. Where are the officers who are supposed to deal with such matters?

The *Sentinel* is incautious. We Socialists charge that the Republican and Democratic parties are but two wings of the same bird—capitalism. Papers like the *Sentinel*

**You Always Get Your Money's Worth—**

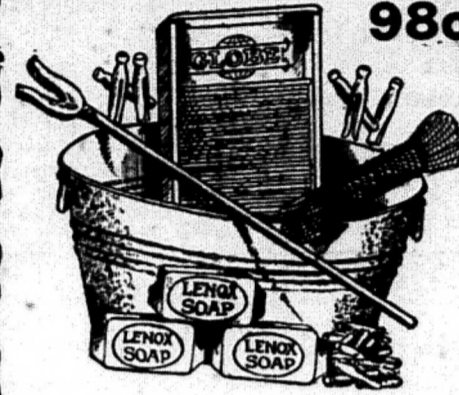
**SOMETIMES MORE—NEVER LESS—AT**

Barrett Stamps Are Equal to a Discount of Five Per Cent.

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 DEPARTMENT STORE  
 Grand Ave., Bet. 4th and 5th Sts.

We Solicit the Charge Accounts of Salaried People

This \$2.00 Laundry Set



98c

Consists of family size Galvanized Wash Tub with corrugated bottom, Zinc Wash Board, Clothes Lifter, 50 feet of Clothes Line, 3 cakes Lenox Laundry Soap and 6 dozen Clothes Pins.

Tea Kettles Today at . . . 29c



We place on sale today a lot of about 100 of the Blue Mottled No. 8 Tea Kettles at— 29c Worth double

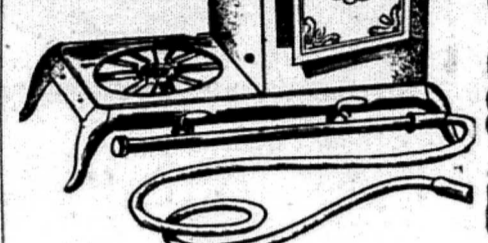
This Ironing Board & Iron, 39c



For ironing lace, ribbons, baby dresses etc., cloth covered board and iron with detachable handle, at... 29c

This Stove and Oven Complete for \$2.25

Just what you will want for the hot weather. This two-burner improved Gas Stove, first quality; oven, a perfect baker and roaster, and a length of hose—complete, today... \$2.25

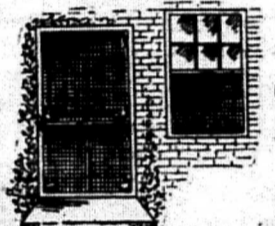


This Laundry Set for \$1.75

Consists of a two-burner Gas Laundry Stove and copper bottom No. 3 Wash Boiler and Gas Tube complete, ready for use, only \$1.75

Lowest Prices for Screen Doors and Windows

Window Screens at 25c, 15c and... 10c Screen Doors at 98c, 69c and... 49c Fancy Front Doors at \$1.75, \$1.50 and... \$1.25



**Town Topics by the Town Crier**

Joye Doe might talk it over with Attorney Killilea!

River street is the most prosperous business street in the city, judging by the rents.

Mayor Rose hints about settling in Seattle. It may be that in time we will have to write it: Westward the star of the red light district takes its way.

Since when has the *Free Press* started in to fight Mr. Beggs' battles for him? Time was when the *Free Press* was pretty much on the side of the people.

The state factory inspector claims that the labor laws are so full of blow-holes that he is powerless to do anything in regard to the unsanitary Alteration Department at the Gimbel's store.

Ald. Seidel's resolution to have the city appropriate money out of the general city fund for the Penny

Lunch Fund which the School Alliance is so nobly maintaining, has good chances of going through. It will take the smell of charity off the lunches.

Judge Carpenter will address the Wisconsin County Judges association on "Court Room Ethics."

Ethics! What in thunder does a lobbyist-judge know of ethics? The association is rapping at an ill-smelling door for its ethics, it would seem.

Beggs howls about down-town congestion of street car travel. And when Ald. Seidel proposes that the congestion be reduced by a system of short route transfers instead of forcing people to ride clear down town to change cars, Beggs gets mad. Slippery Joe et al get mad, and even the *Free Press* gets mad. The idea of a Socialist alderman asking that the city get something "for, and in consideration of" the

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deny this and insist that they are separate and opposing parties. The county board is voting on a member of the County Board of Trustees, and the vote on Tuesday stood 6 for the Social-Democratic candidate, 5 for the Democratic, and 4 for the Republican. And the *Sentinel* promptly says in its headlines: "Republicans and Democrats Must Combine to Elect Successor to Manegold." There's a dead give away, all right. The *Free Press* naively remarks that the Social-Democrats could have easily broken the dead lock by going over to

one of the old-party candidates, while "neither the Republicans or Democrats are expected to go over to the Social-Democrats." Yet why should Social-Democratic supervisors forsake a Socialist candidate for an old-party one. At present the board of trustees is entirely composed of old-party men. The principle of proportional representation ought to deserve a little recognition, especially as so many working people have to enter the institutions that these trustees have charge of.

The Gargoyle, swell restaurant and drinking place for women on Grand avenue is clean in front of the scenes only. It has an imposing front and a decomposing rear. Next door to the restaurant is a millinery emporium, where on the second floor at the rear a number of girls are employed at trimming and sewing. On hot days these girls have to gasp for breath because of the stench that comes in the rear alley windows. For the Gargoyle throws its slops and garbage into the alley where it festers and stews, and sends up its reeking odors, so different from those of Araby the blessed. It is said that several of the girls have had spells of sickness because of it.

Wow! The council license committee visited John Slaughter's gambling emporium the other night and "found no evidence of gambling!" It is to laff out loud! This is license-getting time, and John is as slick as he is sable, and so the crap games have been locked up in closets in anticipation of prying aldermanic noses—and the license committee found the place orderly and were pleased and full of surging emotions of gratitude over a sinner reclaimed. They say John can have a liquor license. Yes, it is to laff out loud!

One thing the committee did find was that twenty-one colored Pullman porters make the place their sleeping headquarters when in town. That is an old story. John has reason to consider those porters as one of his best assets. They give his place a respectability, under the shadow of which the tiger can be bucked night after night, and the foolish despoiled of their money. It is said that a member of the police department helped stake John when he returned to the city down and out, after he had been virtually driven from town by the police some years before. The police have shielded John ever since, and Chief Janssen, while he knows what is going on at the place, would as soon think of blacklisting John Slaughter as he would of jumping into the lake and getting his diamonds wet. He will protect John with as much persistence as he did Gypsy Ward not long ago.

dermen, in response to a public demand caused Thirty-second street to be opened through the property, and Beggs was very "sore." He seemed to have imagined that he could hold the property intact in spite of the needs of the residents of that part of the city. He said he would sue the city for damages. And now comes the lowering of Fond du Lac avenue for the subway under the tracks at Thirty-first street. He holds that he has been damaged to the amount of \$10,000 an acre—and the property itself isn't worth over \$4,000 an acre at the very outside! There was a hearing on the lowering of the grade last week, and Beggs proceeded to run the court and make long speeches, while the experts were kept down to answers of yes and no, it is said. The trouble with the experts is that they think Beggs was crazy to ever dream of locating car barns on his property, as it is naturally way above street grade and would cost almost as much as it is worth to grade down. But not \$180,000 for the eighteen acres, as Beggs claims. Later: The jury has awarded Mr. Beggs \$3,480. He asked a total of \$180,000!

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