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Our inequality materializes our upper class, vulgarizes our middle class, brutalizes our lower class. We owe our uncivilizedness to our inequality. Culture seeks to do away with the classes; to make the best that has been thought and known in the world current everywhere; to make all men live in an atmosphere of sweetness and light, where they may use ideas freely—nourished and not bound by them. This is the social idea; and the men of culture are the apostles of equality.—Matthew Arnold.

Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

If Mr. Gompers lived in Russia would he and the czar get together in a civic federation?

All clean citizens will approve of the attempt of the postoffice authorities to clean up the general delivery window traffic.

Victor L. Berger sailed last Saturday from New York on the steamship "Cincinnati" of the Hamburg-American line.

Labor papers are roasting Mr. Taft's recent speeches. Science tells us that man is composed of gas. Mr. Taft is a large man.

The prosperity that Taft mocks the people with in his windy speeches is the same old article. It is of a piece with that vicious lie of Secretary Wilson's about the workmen getting the best cuts of meat.

Mexico has just celebrated the ninety-ninth anniversary of its "independence."

About the only independence in the land of Diaz seems to be *carte blanche* of the capitalists to exploit both land and people to the extreme limit.

Some idea of conditions in Spain may be had from the fact that participants in the recent uprising of the people, where they were not actually put to death, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life in chains.

Chicago may soon have a Jewish daily Socialist newspaper as a result of the successful war started on the Frank brothers, Julius and Louis, by the *Forward*, the Jewish Socialist daily of New York City, which has been getting out special editions in Chicago to show up the alliance between vice and religion on the west side.

The blessings of municipal ownership are again indicated by the fact that Milwaukee's publicly-owned water works system supplies one hundred cubic feet of the purest drinking water for 4½ cents. Twenty-one tons of it may be had for 33 cents! What private capitalism would exact from the people if it had control may well be imagined.

A report from the International Socialist bureau regarding conditions in Spain since the uprising of July 26, shows that the government has suppressed most of the liberal and all of the labor papers published in the province of Catalonia, while the capitalist papers continue to try to inflame their class and insist upon more reprisals to the extent of destroying the organized labor movement.

The growth of the Socialist agitation among the women wage workers of Germany during the past year has been remarkable, the circulation of the party's woman's paper, *Gleichheit*, reaching 77,000 and the number of new party members being 32,801. The party has done a great deal of practical work in bettering the working conditions of the female proletariat, and the

Unchurched Millions in America

Ray Stannard Baker, the well-known magazine writer, has contributed a striking paper to the *American Magazine* on "The Godlessness of New York," some portions of which we reprint below. The article concerns Social-Democrats in that it places an unerring finger on the vital spot in the problem of declining church interest. Mr. Baker shows that the churches, lured aside by wealth and wealthy sustainers, have ceased to minister to the masses and have utterly lost their sympathy. And very graphically he portrays their practically futile efforts to come into touch with human life again. Promising mansions on high in a future life in return for docile obedience to the masters in this modern capitalistic trend-mill has brought a virtual curse upon the church, and he

In Germany something like \$120,000,000 a year are paid to the insured, superannuated and dependent. American manufacturers spend about as much, but most of it goes for litigation to keep the workers from getting what is due them for the loss of their life blood, the anguish of wives and children and the starvation that results when the bread winner is whirled into eternity.

results of this activity are shown by the increased interest taken by them in the party.

Last month the Social-Democrats of Germany carried in the second ballot the Reichstag district of Neustadt-Landau, in Bavaria, having increased their vote in the first ballot by about 2,000 over two years ago. And now they have just carried another bi-election, the Reichstag district of Stollberg-Schneeberg, in the "red kingdom" of Saxony, in the first ballot, increasing their vote by 2,000 over that of two years ago, notwithstanding a general falling off in the vote which resulted in a loss of 5,000 votes to the combination of the other parties. It's hard lines for poor old plutocracy!

The Social-Democratic party convention of Germany has just been held in Leipzig, and a healthy growth was shown in party membership within the year. The increase from 587,336 to 633,309. This includes 62,259 women members. The percentage of the Socialist vote in all bi-elections held during the year shows a considerable increase. Three new daily Socialist papers have been established, making the total number seventy-four. Nearly every publication shows a good increase in the number of subscribers. The total income of the party was \$276,300, an increase of \$77,000 over the receipts for the previous year.

Stop Thief!

Capitalist hypocrisy on the question of the home has received another jolt.

On the old principle of a thief setting up the cry of "stop thief!" to divert attention away from himself, capitalism through its mouthpieces, press, pulpit and politician, have delighted to charge that the Socialist principle would break up the home.

Probably in some instances this charge was honestly made, for as Marx pointed out, the bourgeoisie look upon wives as property and clumsily understanding that Socialism wants to socialize property, imagine that wives must be meant for common property also.

The fact is that Socialists point the finger at capitalism as the breaker-up of homes. Others are gradually seeing this also, for capitalist society is saturated and reeking with marital infidelity.

Prof. Halsey of the Lake Forest university, the other day, gave the hypocritical capitalist morality a solar plexus punch.

He said that we are still living in a barbaric age, that polygamy flourishes on all sides of us. Many of our prominent men who, on the surface, he said, pretend to live in a married state, are in reality polygamists, if the truth were known.

The standard of conduct and the natural trend of society today was toward polygamy. The advance toward monogamy or marriage was very slow and painful, said Prof. Halsey.

The various attempts of society to pretend it was living in a state of monogamy were ridiculed by Prof. Halsey on the ground that it was a very poor imitation.

The best example of the existence of polygamy, he said, was to be proven by the "red light" district in Chicago. This was admitted by the authorities to be a *NECESSARY EVIL* which was proof positive of his statement. Then again, he said, there were fashionable clubs in Chicago, maintained in these "red light" districts by prominent men socially and otherwise. And he might have added that the red light conditions in greater or less degree

Damnable Work for Profits

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30.—In a report made by H. E. Barnard, state food and drug commissioner, the results following the decision on the use of benzoate of soda by the Roosevelt board, are declared to be startling.

According to the report of 358 food samples examined, 203 were classed as illegal. The percentage of adulteration of food products was 60.6 per cent, "the highest figure ever obtained since the laboratory has been in operation," says the report.

When the report of the Roosevelt board was made public, letters from outside food manufacturers poured into the state, advising dealers that the report meant that there would no longer be any attempt made to enforce the pure food laws, and that the dealers need pay no attention to admonitions from state food and drug authorities.

Catsup manufacturers, summer drink makers and picklers were particularly active in sending in these letters, with the result that all of the fifty-seven catsups examined were found illegal. Of forty-six samples of drugs examined, thirty-two were pure, but most of these drugs were put up before the Roosevelt board report was filed.

As to Agriculture and Land Nationalization

THE last national referendum of our party has by an overwhelming majority changed the plank pertaining to the nationalization of land.

And justly so.

In the first place, there is no absolute ownership in land even now.

Even now the ultimate ownership of land rests with the people collectively. This is the right of "eminent domain," which every government has retained all through the changes of feudalism and capitalism up to the present day.

The principle of this ownership—while now very rarely applied—is not questioned.

So it is simply a question of how the matter works out best in practice.

And this is what we have to consider.

The tendency today is towards the centralization of all industries—farming probably excepted.

We have pointed out in several articles before that in the agricultural pursuits there is no centralization percentable and we also gave the probable reason for that phenomenon.

But in all other industries the centralization continues and will make socialization necessary sooner or later if civilization is to survive.

We do not claim that such transformation will come over night, or that it is even possible to have a sudden change.

But we do claim that this tendency toward socialization of industries will continue until not only the water supply systems, the gas plants, electric light works, railroads, telegraphs, street car lines, and other enterprises that are now in a condition of metamorphosis from individual to public administration have become public property and are in collective possession of the people, but until all of the great industries and business af-

are to be found IN EVERY CITY OR TOWN IN THE LAND. They are practically conceded to be "necessary evils."

They are both "necessary" evils and *FOSTERED EVILS*.

Commercially today all the temptations are toward immorality. Capitalism plays on every human passion for the purpose of money making and no one of them "keeps money in circulation" so easily as the one referred to by Prof. Halsey. Commercialism stimulates immorality *AND FEEDS ON IT*.

And so it is that merely the abolition of capitalism alone will do away with a vast fund of marital hypocrisy, not to mention the other orderly agencies for clean living, that would follow in the wake of such a change.

The Liberal newspapers of Spain are petitioning the king for an end of news censorship at the hands of church and state.

Censoring news, that is, falsifying it, is a very holy achievement, we must say.

The bloody czar is now about to visit Italy and the protests of the citizens come fast and thick. It is clear that the human monster will meet the same kind of reception there that he got in the other nations of Europe. A current dispatch announces that the hotel and restaurant employes have decided to go on strike the moment the fiend from St. Petersburg sets foot on Italian soil.

The government of benighted Spain has followed up the recent bloody suppression of a revolting populace by closing all secular

fairs that have reached the trust stage, or are near it, including the insurance business, the banks and the great department stores will become government monopoly.

The objection is raised by some Socialists that if the farmers are allowed to keep their land, we would not have "Marxian" Socialism. To which we answer, that we do not care whether our Socialism be Marxian or otherwise as long as we change the present system and emancipate all the people, and especially the proletariat.

But if the poor and miserable are to wait until the possession of farms is concentrated, as the machine shops or the mines are, they may just as well wait until they get to heaven.

This much is certain, we in Milwaukee are not willing to wait that long, even if some of the professional proletarians, who live in a climate where a blanket can take the place of a house, might be inclined to do so in order to be truly "Marxian."

But if we don't want to wait, it is also a fact that if some "Marxists" should try to have the "collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution" in this country in spite of the American farmers and try to take their land away by force, such "Marxists" might just as well get ready to get off the earth, for to drag the moon down to the Bowery of New York would be just as easy a task.

All the factory workers of the world, and the New York bartenders, could not take away the farms from the seven-million American farmers, and make them common property, which, by the way, would not even be socialistic (not even according to Kautsky). It would simply be asinine.

It was, therefore, wise to change the platform on the farmers' question. If they understand things right they will be friendly to So-

People's Realty Company Meeting

The board of directors of the People's Realty company met Thursday evening, Sept. 23. Preliminary plans for the new building were received from Charles A. Fink, Hirschberg-Williams-Washburn company and F. R. Crabtree. These architects were invited to appear before the meeting. In addition, Mr. Ringer came before the board and asked for the privilege of also making preliminary sketches. The plans submitted were gone over carefully. It was, therefore, impossible to finally decide on an architect at this meeting. The directors hope to be able to do this in about two weeks. We will keep our readers fully informed of the progress being made.

This leaves the church completely in control of education, just as it is in complete control of the government, and makes surer than ever the eventual uprising of the masses to throw off the fetters that are keeping them in ignorance and political subjection.

Samuel Gompers is certainly a funny old coot. Speaking of the great success of the working class abroad, by means of political and economic tactics both, he says:

"The European workmen have a strength which we Americans are not aware of, especially in England, Germany and France, but they are too highly organized. I must admit their methods are not ours. They refuse to ask the governments for any aid in their fight, taking the ground it is a plutocratic

could personally hand over to the labor faker a fat office. This affair exposes the morals of Taft and the adulterous relation that is bound to exist between disreputable politicians in high places and disreputable labor "leaders" who are opposed to Socialism.

But the argument is raised by the capitalistic side that a people's monopoly of the most important means of production and distribution, even if they do except the production of agriculture, will produce a system so machine-like in structure that the life of those who participate will become uninteresting—and not worth living.

The answer to that objection is simple.

With the exception of agriculture, the large part of production and distribution has already become one gigantic machine, of which the individual workman, superintendent or bookkeeper is but an atom responding like any fraction of a smaller machine to the other parts of the mechanism.

The question to be settled is no longer, are we to have a machine-like private and public life? Our machine is constantly growing in extent and becoming more complex; and fixed in every department of its vast structure.

The trouble is only about the ownership.

It is now owned by comparatively few great corporations, the number of whose stockholders is limited to a class that has already become an aristocracy with greater power over the lives of their fellows than any other aristocracy in modern times.

The demand of the people is now that this machine-like production be taken possession of by our government—in which we all have a vote and which we can shape as the majority decides as soon as we have a majority—and then worked in a democratic way for all the people.

Victor L. Berger

government. It is not for me to say that this position is academic or unfruitful, but certainly it is unnecessary in the United States, where we are willing to take any honest means to gain our way, little by little, even ever so little."

We must judge by results. And, ye gods! what results but mortifying ones can Samuel—"Sammy," as Grover Cleveland of the Civic Federation used to affectionately call him—show for his kind of trade union political action!

We have the whole labor movement of Europe laughing at us—as Sammy found to his chagrin during his recent European trip—laughing at our bombastic talk and our lack of accomplishment with our *FREE BALLOT*.

Here's the case of another "labor leader" who "set his face like flint against Socialism!" His name is Sam Fitch, a railway scab, who, with one B. B. Ray, opened a "Railway Employes' National Political League" headquarters in Chicago last fall to pull in suckers for Taft. Ray tried to bribe Grand Master Hawley of the Switchmen to throw his influence for Taft by placing a \$50 bill (trust competition money) in an envelope and handing it over to clinch an appeal. Although the railway political headquarters was exposed and had to close, it is evident that Taft had promised the fakers the usual political pay, for whereas Ray is now a paymaster in the navy, Taft has just made Fitch collector of internal revenue at Chicago, at a salary of \$4,500 a year. It is understood that the promise of payment was contingent on Taft's being elected, as then he

which have been passed in a dozen cities. Detectives at work on the case believe the swindle is of even greater extent.

A Human Fiend Sent Up

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—In the case of Nathan Preminger, charged with vagrancy, testimony showed that he had brought a girl from Pittsburgh here last Saturday and placed her in a resort on River street. He was arrested by Detectives Pergande and Biersach. In district court he was given ninety days in the house of correction.

Silk Stocking Morality

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Theodore P. Shonts, former chairman of the isthmian canal commission, and now president of the Interborough Metropolitan Company of this city has been sued for \$200,000 damages according to the World on Friday, by Frederick Hipsh, New York manager for a rascally distillery company, whose wife's affections Mr. Shonts is charged with having alienated.

The adherents of the new faith ask, what avails it that the waste places of the earth have been turned into the highways of commerce, if the many still work and grow rich? What does it profit the worker that knowledge grows if all the appliances of science are not to lighten his labor. Wealth may accumulate and public and private magnificence may have reached a point never before attained in the history of the world; but wherein is society the better, it is asked, if the Nemesis of poverty still sits like a hollow-eyed spectre at the feast?—Prof. Benjamin Kidd.

mouthpieces in pulpit and press never tire of cautioning you.

Low wages and high prices spells "prosperity."

Try to imagine that "betterment in economic affairs." Imagination is half the battle. When Col. Sellers was too poor to buy fuel, he placed a lighted candle in the stove and its ruddy glow through the mica windows cheered the imagination even if it did not lessen the chill of his home.

But above all things, keep your temper and your patience and stay in the capitalist parties in order that you may continue to merit the praise of the capitalist class that is feeding upon you!

The president admits that the poor man hasn't the same opportunity in court that the rich man has and he says the way to correct it is to lessen the delay in the courts.

We beg to differ. That is merely one of many of the immediate causes?

A very bad one is the sleek trick of capitalist judges throwing workmen's cases out of court in the interests of rich and powerful manufacturers.

And, anyway, how can the rich and poor be equal in the law, when the rich can afford the highest priced legal talent and the poor cannot? Only the abolition of the capitalist system will remedy that!

Capitalism works the same whether in little things or in big, in one direction or another. What is the reckless exploitation of the natural resources of the country by marauding capitalism which has now reached a point where it alarms the nation, but of a piece with the exploitation by capitalism of the individual workman, whose "natural resources" of health and energy and life are being stolen from him by capitalism in the mad plunder-race after wealth? When capitalism is through with him he is ready for the scrap heap.

Look at our country today, its iron and other minerals taken out with no regard for the rights of future dwellers on the globe, with the mineral beds grabbed up and turned into money, with every other natural heritage the spoil of profit-lust.

Look at our workmen today, with their white, unhealthy faces, their children crushed of health and spirit in the fearful grind, their wives driven to hellish drudgery and spiritless, premature old age, girls exploited of their virtue and their purity. Look at the workers "old at forty," exhausted, depleted, tossed aside like sucked oranges!

Some day the nation will be just as much alarmed over this spoliation of human life as it is now coming to be over the spoliation of its mineral and other resources. Social-Democracy is working toward that day. After us the deluge! And verily the deluge is after them!

The real joy ride is on the backs of the workers, says Debs.

Get Back the People's Heritage

A notable address on the conservation of the natural resources of the country was delivered in Milwaukee this week by President Charles R. Van Hise of the Wisconsin university, some parts of which we give below. The Social-Democratic members of the Wisconsin legislature have taken the lead in the fight to wrest the water powers of the state from the private profit-mongers. Senator Gaylord leading the fight in the senate, and they are rejoicing hugely at the excited efforts that the private power grabbers are making to protect the graft how that the fight of day has been let in upon them and their activities. The Socialists fought with good effect to shut off the long-time game of securing private legislative power grants and great credit has been given them for it. Something of the magnitude of the public interest as in Wisconsin and all over the country is indicated in the following extracts from the university president's address:

"There is a demand that shall not go unheeded, that the waste of fuel shall not continue. The land does not belong to a few private owners. It should not be theirs to say what to do with it. The coal comes out of

"The conservation of our natural resources is the fundamental

"There is a demand that shall not go unheeded, that the waste of fuel shall not continue. The land does not belong to a few private owners. It should not be theirs to say what to do with it. The coal comes out of

The Christians Must Get Back to Humanity!

Notable Magazine Article by Ray Stannard Baker Showing How Churches Have Lost Sympathy of the People by Forgetting the Working Class

(Continued from page 1.)

"The late Reverend George C. Lorimer of the Madison Avenue Baptist church, said in one of his last sermons:

"There is such a thing as a religious crisis in America, however much we may scoff at the idea. Religion is today of very low vitality."

One Million Churchless Protestants

"Many other New York ministers have made statements of similar tenor which are, indeed, substantiated more or less definitely by the findings of the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw of the Federation of Churches, who has made extensive sociological and statistical studies of church conditions in New York City. Dr. Laidlaw estimated that in 1905 there were over a million (1,071,981) churchless Protestants in the city. By churchless Protestants are meant people whose antecedents were Protestant and who, if they became interested in religious work, would naturally associate themselves with some Protestant church. Dr. Laidlaw shows, moreover, that the membership in Protestant churches, in spite of rapidly increasing population, has barely held its own in Greater New York, while on Manhattan Island there has been an actual loss of membership.

"In the first five years of this decade (1901-1906) the population of Manhattan Island increased by 300,000, but the number of Protestant church buildings actually decreased by three, the Catholic churches increased by only five, and the Jewish synagogues (buildings), in spite of the enormous Jewish immigration, by eighteen.

"The Roman Catholic church has felt a singular loss of power, not only in New York, but in other great American cities. Concerning this tendency we have the word of no less a personage than Archbishop Falcoino, apostolic delegate from the pope, spoken at the first great missionary conference of the Roman Catholic Church in America, held last spring in Chicago.

"And the Roman Catholic is no more concerned than the Jew. Al-

though the Jewish population of New York City is growing rapidly, the same disheartenment exists among Jewish leaders as among Christians. The Jews, especially of the younger generation, show a growing inclination to drift away from the synagogues and the teaching of the fathers.

"Not only have the working classes become alienated from the churches, but a very large proportion of well-to-do men and women who belong to the so-called cultured class have lost touch with church work. Some retain a membership, but the church plays no vital or important part in their lives. Thousands of men and women who contribute to the support of the churches, yet allow no church duty to interfere with the work or pleasures of their daily lives. They are neither inspired nor commanded. And what is more, this indifference is by no means confined to the 'wicked city,' but prevails throughout the country, in small towns and villages as well as in large cities.

"One of the most evident tendencies of Protestantism in New York City has been the movement of the churches up-town, or out of town, following the movement of the rich or well-to-do people. In fact, the Protestant churches for over a century have been in a constant condition of flight away from the common people."

How They Met Their Problem

"Years ago, the up-town independent churches which of course dominate their respective denominations in the city, began to feel that ordinary mission work was not enough. What was the trouble? This was a question familiarly asked in public and religious conferences: it was discussed with heat in religious journals—and variously answered.

"The first instinct of the rich, whether individuals or a church, when really troubled, is to give more money. Money to the rich somehow seems the universal explanation.

"As I have gone among Protestant churches in New York, as I have studied their abundant literature, I have discovered both clergy-

men and lay workers in many cases devoting a very large part of their time, not to progressive religious work, but to getting together huge sums of money which, put out at interest, will support the work of their churches. No longer able to command the enthusiastic allegiance and the willing offerings of the people, they resort to the ready alternative of interest-bearing stocks and bonds."

A Cathedral of the Rich

"Another expression of the same tendency is to be found in the up-building of enormous and costly churches, cathedrals and parish houses. The new cathedral of St. John the Divine (Episcopal) is a notable example what I mean. Set upon the top of a hill five miles up the Hudson river from lower Manhattan Island, it is isolated in every possible way from the crowded centers of population. An enormous, pretentious structure, it will probably cost when completed over \$20,000,000. It has been constructed in imitation of the great cathedrals of Europe, but instead of being a people's church, paid for by the people and growing out of a passionate religious and democratic impulse, as did those wonderful old cathedrals, this huge and costly temple, built by the subscriptions and bequests of rich men and rich churches, is indeed far removed from the spirit of the age. Says Paul Sabatier of the middle-age cathedrals:

"The cathedrals were the lay churches of the thirteenth century. Built by the people for the people, they were originally the true common houses of old cities. Museums, granaries, chambers of commerce, halls of justice, depositories of archives, and even labor exchanges, they were all these at once."

"Nor is this movement toward great buildings confined to the Episcopal church; the Presbyterians have been trying to raise money to endow one of their churches in Fifth avenue as a sort of Presbyterian cathedral, and some of the newer churches of other denominations are of exceeding gorgeousness and costliness.

"It has long been said: 'If we can only get the children we are all right,' but even the Sunday school is now failing.

"One is likely to form the hasty conclusion that because the Protestant churches are not reaching the people that therefore there are not enough churches; that more should be opened, that none should be closed; in short, that the Protestants are negligent in their support of churches. My own first impression when I began my inquiry was that New York was under-churched; but I soon came to the conclusion that the city today is not only not under-churched, but decidedly over-churched.

"In one Protestant church on the East side, one Sunday morning not long ago, I found just fourteen people in the audience including myself. It was a good sized church, heated for the occasion, with an organ and a choir, besides the clergyman who preached the sermon. One is almost driven to the conclusion sometimes that an endowment is the worst possible possession a church can have, for it makes it unnecessary for the church to report constantly to the people, or to draw its life blood from the people."

Can the Churches Get Back to the People?

"There has been, indeed, no lack of experimentation during the last ten or fifteen years among a growing group of thoughtful progressives. Though it is difficult to break away from tradition, many Protestant churches have been doing it. It was a decided innovation when men like Rainsford in the Episcopal Church, and Judson among the Baptists, added to their church work such accessories as carpenter shops, gymnasiums, baths, and parlors, and organized all sorts of clubs and classes. It was surely a drastic and original step when men like Worcester in Boston, and Batten in New York, turned their attention to healing sick bodies, as well as sick souls. I have described the Emmanuel Movement in a former number of this magazine. In another church, the Church of the Ascension, Mr. Irvine, a Socialist, addresses a

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

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

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

C. B. Messenger, Republican and editorial writer of Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "You have written a very convincing pamphlet. I do not know that I can say, 'almost thou persuadest me,' but I may, perhaps, in time reach that condition. I am a little timid about putting full Socialism into practice."

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large audience every Sunday evening, and a socialist discussion is held afterward—surely, an unusual activity for the church.

"When summed up, all these movements mean just one thing: that the Protestant churches, having fled from the common people, are trying various constructive measures for GETTING BACK TO THE COMMON PEOPLE. They are trying new ways of serving the people, whether by carpenter shops, baths, bodily healing or socialist discussions. And all of them are full of significance. They are signs of that spirit of humility, that willingness to do service, which always accompanies the appearance of new truth."

Failure of Revivals.

"I have heard many of the ablest and most conscientious clergymen of our church confess with tears that they are doing this work with a sense of despondency and humiliation because they do not feel that they are giving the people the best they have to give."

Do They Believe Their Own Creeds?

"The Protestant churches, as churches, may be said, indeed, to have no longer any very positive convictions or any very definite program. They no longer believe their own creeds, and the old fervor of hostility with which they bequeathed one another (a sign of life at least) has departed. No longer fighting one another, neither do they unite: there is no fire to fuse them."

"I have said that the Protestant churches having been withdrawing from the common people for a hundred years, are now trying to get back. To this end they have given much money; it has not availed."

What Is Really the Trouble?

"What, then, is the trouble? The Archbishop of Canterbury said recently that he worked seventeen hours a day and had no time left to form an opinion as to the solution of the problem of the unemployed. To which Keir Hardie replied that a religion which demands seventeen hours a day for organization and leaves nothing for a single thought about starving and despairing men, women and children, has no message for this age."

"Two remarkable reports have just been issued, one a study of workingmen's budgets in New York, by Prof. Robert Coit Chasin of Beloit College; another a report on industrial conditions in the city of Pittsburgh, by a staff of trained investigators. Both of these reports show conclusively that a very large number of the people in our great cities ARE CHRONICALLY OVERWORKED AND UNDERPAID. Many of the families investigated for Professor Chasin's book had incomes so small that it is difficult to believe that human beings could exist on them without outside help. There was also a considerable percentage of actual underfeeding—even among those of higher incomes. "And Dr. Edward T. Devine gives this summary of the findings (in part) of the Pittsburgh survey which will apply with more or less force to conditions of the working class in all American cities:

"An altogether incredible amount of overwork by everybody, reaching its extreme in the twelve-hour shift for seven days in the week in the steel mills and the railway switch yards."

"Low wages for the great majority of the laborers employed by the mills, so low as to be inadequate for the maintenance of a normal American standard of living."

"Still lower wages for women."

"An absentee capitalism, with bad effects strikingly analogous to those of absentee landlordism of which

Get Back the People's Heritage!

(Continued from page 1.)

problem before the nation. The time was, not so very long ago, when we gave no thought of the morrow as concerning our natural resources, because we believed them inexhaustible and inexhaustible.

"But events move rapidly. A new era had opened, and a new movement was instituted when on May 13, 1908, a conference was called. The result of this conference was the bringing of this nation face to face with the question of husbanding its natural resources and of devising ways and means to replenish in some manner the waste already sustained. A national conservation commission, thirty-seven state commissions, forty-seven commissions independent of the federal and state governments, and a national conservation league were all organized as the direct result of this meeting.

"The national commission met in Chicago immediately after the Republican national convention and started to take an inventory of the resources of the country. This document when prepared was valuable, and the condensed form of it was soon exhausted."

"A bill was introduced in congress to have the complete report of the commission printed at a cost of \$50,000, but Chairman Tawney of the appropriation committee in the house refused to permit the appropriation to go through; he also stopped the appropriating of any money to be used for the national commission."

"The result has been," he said, "to paralyze the conservation commission and Mr. Tawney has done all he can in that line. It seems to me that the people have a right to hold their representatives responsible. They appropriate \$150,000,000 for the maintenance of the army and navy, but will not appropriate \$50,000 for the printing of this report."

"The resource of water is one of the most valuable; as a necessity it is the most valuable of all resources. Inasmuch as its supply is inexhaustible, the problem of water resources becomes one of utilization rather than conservation. It should be utilized so that other resources could

Pittsburg furnishes noteworthy examples.

"THE DESTRUCTION OF FAMILY LIFE, not in any imaginary or mystical sense, but by the demands of the day's work and by the very demonstrable and material method of typhoid fever and industrial accidents, both preventable, but costing in single years in Pittsburg considerably more than a thousand lives, and irretrievably shattering nearly as many homes."

"At the same time that this condition exists among the working people WEALTH HAS BEEN INCREASING, the 'steel magnates,' the 'railroad kings,' the 'coal and oil barons,' have been growing richer and richer. Along with discomfort in the tenements have grown elaborate luxuries, elaborate amusements in the homes, hotels, and clubs of the rich. NOR NEED WE GO TO ANY SOCIALIST AGITATOR TO DRAW THE CONCLUSIONS: WE HAVE IT FROM SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS OF THE PITTSBURGH SURVEY IN THESE WORDS:

"The contrast, which does not become blurred by familiarity with detail, but, on the contrary, becomes more vivid as the outlines are filled in—the contrast between the PROSPERITY on the one hand of the most prosperous of all the communities of our Western civilization, with its vast natural resources, the generous fostering of government, the human energy, the technical development, the gigantic tonnage of the mines and mills, the enormous capital of which the bank balances afford an indication, and, on the other hand, the NEGLECT OF LIFE, OF HEALTH, OF PHYSICAL VIGOR, even of the industrial efficiency of the individual."

"Certainly no community before in America or Europe has ever had such a surplus, and never before has a great community applied what it had so meagerly to the rational purposes of human life. Not by gifts of libraries, galleries, technical schools, and parks, but by the cessation of toil one day in seven and sixteen hours in the twenty-four, by the increase of wages, by the sparing of lives, by the prevention of accidents, and by raising the standards of domestic life, should the surplus come back to the people of the community in which it is created."

No Message for the Common People.

"This is the situation which the Protestant churches are facing. Many of the rich are in the churches; nearly all of the poor are outside. The churches feel that somehow they must 'get back to the people.' But they have not yet touched the real problem. Here and there a man is crying in the wilderness, crying to a people who are spending their wealth on themselves. The churches, as churches, have not waked up. They are still dallying with symptoms: offering classes and gymnasiums to people who are UNDERPAID and UNDERPAID, who live in miserable and unsanitary homes! They wonder why their revivals of the sort of religion they preach do not attract the multitudes. They devote tremendous energy in attempting to suppress vaudeville shows while hundreds of thousands of women and children in New York are being degraded and sinned by senseless exploitation. TOO MUCH WORK, TOO SMALL WAGES, POOR HOMES, NO AMUSEMENT. They help the poor child and give no thought to the causes which have made him poor. They have no vision of social justice: THEY HAVE NO MESSAGE FOR THE COMMON PEOPLE. They have no faith. And without such vision how shall they reach the hearts of men? Of what purpose is their passion for efficiency?"

The Common Good

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

(Continued from last week.)

Before we go any further with this theory of the survival of the fittest, let me ask you one question. Will you tell me, Mr. Smith, who are the fittest to survive? A great deal depends upon our answer to that question. All wealth is got by plunder. If instead of making laws to stop the deprivations of the sweater we repealed the laws for the repression of the garrotter, we should soon fall into anarchy—that is, into a state of savagery, such as is understood by the word anarchy. The race to the swift. The battle to the strong. The weak to the wall: The vanquished to the sword. A perfect realization of the survival of the fittest. Then the man with the most strength and ferocity would take by force of arms the goods of the weak and timid—and their lives. Which all of us would call sheer plunder. But commercialism is just a war of wits—a gambling or fighting with weapons of parliament and the like, and really plunder by force of cunning instead of by force of arms. And both these forms of plunder are forms in which the baser intellect and the more brutal physique will always be successful. In personal conflict, Socrates would be no match for J. L. Sullivan; in commerce, Jesus Christ would be exploited by Morgan.

For the Gradgrinds to invoke the laws of nature is odd. Our "survival of the fittest" men declare their dependence on the laws of nature, and when anyone suggests a change in laws and customs for the sake of the poor and heavy-laden, these barbarian ranters answer, "Oh, no! You must not meddle with the laws of nature. Nature's processes are inevitable, and cannot be altered by acts of congress." But we have laws, and these wisecracks would keep those laws. If we suggested that no laws should be, they would call us anarchists. But what shall we call them who cry out that natural law is the only law, and yet insist on the necessity for human laws as well?

Is there any natural obstacle to the establishment of a community on just terms? Is there any known law of nature that denies bread to the industrious and forces wealth upon the idle? If a natural law makes waste and want imperative, what is that law? Tell me, that I may know it? Natural law as far as I know, it is against this unjust distribution. Natural law punishes gluttony, and as ruthlessly punishes privation. Nature racks the gourmand and sluggard with gout, or disfigures him with dropsy, and the starveling and unresting drudge she visits with consumption and with pestilence. She strikes the miser with a Midas curse—turning his bowels to gold and she brands the drunkard, the libertine, and the brawler with the mark of the beast. Nature everywhere ordains temperance. How, then, can wealth or indulgence be justified in her name. How can we say that the millions of poor slain by unnatural conditions of life are the victims of nature's laws?

To whose interest is it that the poor should suffer? Do their sorrow and travail confer an atom of benefit on any of God's creatures? Injustice is a thing accursed. It does not, never did, and never will confer a benefit on any man. The man who does an injustice suffers for it in his moral nature. He gains nothing, though he makes wealth. For no man can use more than he needs, and justice would give all men that. The men to whom an injustice is done suffer, and be they many or few, society suffers because of their suffering.

The survival of the fittest is a question of conditions. It can have no great power today. The survival of the fittest is another name for anarchy. Our society is one bound by law. The unfettered "right of individual enterprise" is anarchy. And it is bad. It is bad because in a state of social warfare, warfare to extermination point, the basest and the vilest have the advantage, for the vile man and the base will fight with less ruth and fewer scruples.

So much for the survival of the fittest. So much for Laissez Faire. The man who accepts the Laissez Faire doctrine would allow his garden to run wild, so that the roses might fight it out with the weeds and the fittest might survive.

(Continued next week.)

to the law in the matter, I know nothing; I am certain, however, that the wonderful resources of our waterways should never be permitted to fall into private or corporate hands to be exploited.

"It is the duty of the legislature to pass laws in the interests of the people and it is for the courts to determine whether these laws do injustice to private interests."

"I am not a lawyer and I am not going to forestall the decisions of the supreme court. I do not attempt to pass upon this question on which

lawyers disagree, but merely hold that whatever public rights the state has in waters should be maintained."

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UNEMPLOYMENT

A NEW BOOKLET ON THE BIGGEST PROBLEM Written by SENATOR GAYLORD

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

Of course, the resolution was killed. The Republicans didn't want to know anything about it, for fear they might "recognize Socialism"—and the Democrats followed suit. In searching for data on the subject, so as to present the argument as fully as possible, Senator Gaylord found a surprising scarcity of material available on American conditions. He began to start inquiries in every direction, however, and replies began to come in. Meanwhile the Senator was invited to debate the subject of "Unemployment and Socialism as Its Remedy" with John Basil Barnhill. Mr. Barnhill did not know much about unemployment, or Socialism, either, but the debate gave Comrade Gaylord occasion to probe deeper into the question.

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

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

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

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

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Al Spalding, of A. G. Spalding & Bros., Al Reach, of A. J. Reach company, George Wright, of Wright & Ditson, are famous old players and managers; their relations with the baseball combination are close and intimate; one or another furnishes nearly all the paraphernalia of the forty-one professional leagues under the national agreement. Reach puts his brand on half of the baseballs, and Spalding's trade-mark goes on the other half; but they all come from the same factory.

Underneath is the player, in a system of slavery mitigated by public acclaim and managerial generosity. From the time when he enters a class D team at a salary of ten dollars a Sunday, through his period of big league fame, and on to the day when a stiffened veteran, he drifts out to the bush league team to which his bosses have relegated him, he is never a free agent. He must play where the national commission orders, and for the salary his manager sees fit to give. If he shows such ability that his services are worth a purchase price to a team higher up, the money goes not to him, whose native ability made it, but to the manager who discovered him.

The system which makes this slavery so complicated for description here; let me simplify. The leagues are divided into "Major"—which means the National and the American—and classes AA, A, B, C and D. Under certain restrictions as to numbers and seasons, each "league higher up" has the privilege of drafting players from the league below. Class A teams may draft from classes B, C and D, and the major league teams from them all—first come first served. For these regular drafts, the higher

leagues pay a stated sum "per player." In an emergency, and out of the regular drafting season, the major league team which wants a minor league player must buy him at his manager's terms—that alone rests in the discretion of the vendor. The New York Giants, toward the close of the last playing season, bought "Rube" Marquard, a promising pitcher, from Indianapolis, for \$11,000. Marquard, notice, got none of it—only the Indianapolis club, which held his contract. His salary is probably not more than \$2,000 a year.

Such being the condition, the player has no possible way of striking effectively for a raise of salary. In any other line of employ, a man may threaten to go to a rival; in baseball there are no rivals except certain small and struggling "bush leagues." So much as play one game with an "outlaw" league—and you are blacklisted forever by the national agreement clubs. It is take or terms or get out of baseball. Threatening to quit the game—that is the only possible strike. So, every winter, the sporting columns tell how this or that great player intends to go into "business." That is only a "salary bluff." Nineteenths of them are back when the season opens, playing to win on any old terms, so oblivious to financial considerations that they will insult the umpire even when that insult means a hundred-dollar fine. "I'm in this game for a business—not for glory," says the player, jauntily, in February. "To blaze with the money—we want that series," says the same player in August. For to play baseball supremely a man needs a dash of that artistic temperament which prefers perfection to reward, and the game to the game.

The public opinion upon which baseball is so directly dependent keeps watch and ward over salaries; that helps the player. It may be well said that the rank and file do very well after all. The injustice lies in the salaries of certain star players, worth their tens and hundreds of thousands as drawing cards. Take Mathewson and Brown. No outsider knows what they receive; baseball players, by a professional code, are clamorous about salaries. But no one has ever guessed Mathewson's salary at a higher figure than \$6,000 a year. Mordecai Brown, of Chicago, his rival as the "greatest pitcher in the game," receives less than that. Compare this with the salaries of theatrical leading men, with whom Brown and Mathewson may fairly be compared! And it is almost a certainty that no simon-pure ball player receives more than Mathewson's hypothetical \$6,000. The salaries higher than that go to playing managers, who combine art with business.—Will Irwin, in *Collier's*.

WHILE HUMANS STARVE.
"One hundred dollars a year is the least that a society woman may spend on her dog's outfit—that is, if she pretends to keep up with the style," said Mme. Pordat, the leading creator of toy dog fashions, in Paris, a few days ago. "Why, one single order given by the late Ogden B. Stout, some years ago, amounted to \$400."

And the working men spent their strength in daily struggling for bread to maintain the vital strength they labor with; so living in a daily circulation of sorrow, living but to work and working but to live, as if daily bread were the only end of a wearisome life, and a wearisome life the only occasion of daily bread.—Daniel Defoe.

"The great industrial system of which we are so proud is founded on the bodies of wage-earners. The products are stained with the blood of children and soiled with the tears of women."—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

What is Postum Quoted At?

[Written for the HERALD.]

THE *Square Deal*, the "national organ of the closed shop movement," and C. W. Post, reprints, with pleasure, I assure you, an article entitled "What Boycotts Cost." In commenting on, and deploring the amount of money spent by the labor unions in strikes, the article says: "What power for good they could become if they devoted these vast sums, that have formerly been used in ways that brought them disaster and oftentimes proved a menace to their country and a blight upon the hopes of their coming generations, to investment in enterprises that would raise the efficiency of themselves and their children."

"There's a reason," says the bread-crumb manufacturer. There must be one! What would the *Square Deal* have us do? Invest our dues in bonds in Postum Cereal stock? What if the mine workers did spend a million dollars in one year and the Typographical union a million and a half? Has it all been for naught? What have you and your friends spent the past year? Who finances the open shop movement? Who foots the bills for the Gompers - Mitchell - Morrison process? How much will it cost you to join them? Where has your campaign fund gone? The one set aside for the war of extermination? Who is paying for the Hatters' demise, or what you thought would be one? How much are your friends, the vessel owners, paying for the privilege of trying to wipe out the Seamen's Union from the lakes? Who is paying for the police-detective protection at every port? Who writes the check for the damaged Canadian lock, and what keeps the Lake Carriers' employment offices a-going? Who pays the state constabulary, the Jim Farleys and the armies of strike-breakers? Who runs the open shop declarations and the semi-annual four-column tirades against the "labor trust"? Who publishes the *Square Deal* and the *Exponent*? Who "influences" the Littlefields, Cannons and Aldriches to obstruct "class legislation," as your friend Van Cleave terms it? How much do you contribute to their campaign funds? How much is it costing you to impose a lex Julia—a Roman conspiracy upon the labor unions? How much will you spend in crushing the "coming peril"?

And then your informant has the crust to tell us that the Printers' Union "continues to stake its hopes of a future in an unfair cause." Who gave them the eight-hour day? Did they win it or was it handed to em? Who ever gave labor any "thing it didn't fight for"? It is well that it has the "dogged tenacity of a man who does not know when he is defeated"—to use your own expression. How would you analyze the characteristics of men whose sole object in life seems to be the

destruction of labor unions? Who wet their palms and dry their tongues in trying to restore the working conditions of the mediaeval centuries? Who spend years of time and barrels of money in smashing labor organizations that refuse to be smashed?

How many national unions have you buried since you declared war? Not one! How many of your generals have fallen by the wayside in the fight? Three! And you dare tell us we do not know when we are beaten? Better cut out the rare bits, Mr. Post; drink less coffee and more Postum! Your nerves are getting ragged!

Mr. Post, last week, by "the expenditure of a few thousand dollars," again sent "a message to the American people." We note with pleasure the improvement in Mr. Post's style. He has added two new phrases to his vocabulary—"the stupendous and tyrannical aggregation of leeches upon honest American labor" and "the Russian czarism of the great labor trust."

"H'm! Very good! Mr. Post can say such cutting things. They are so—so—to ze poin'. For instance: "Helpless children were brought home, with faces black or bleeding from the blows and kicks of these fiends, teaching independent Americans that that they must stop work when told, and pay fees to the leaders of 'labor.' Thousands of men, women and children have been treated thus."

"From somewhere, Oh, Father of us all, we try to believe that You look with pitying eyes upon these brutal blows, cuts and scars on the many human bodies made in your likeness and image. They are beautifully and wonderfully made, each the dwelling place of a Divine Soul. Is it Your wish that they be crushed by iron shod heels, cut by knives or torn asunder by bullets and dynamite?"

Splendid! So dramatic and impressive. How it twangs our heart strings, and twinges our conscience. Yes, we must stop this tyranny. We surely must!

"May we venture to think that a long suffering patience is extended in the hope that the men and women of America may some day awake to a realization of the awful cruelties perpetrated by this spirit of oppression and that they will at some time learn the lesson that the sacred gift of human freedom and liberty was given by God and must be defended even to death itself."

Our forefathers were used by the Infinite God to establish our freedom in 1776, and our fathers gave freely of their blood and treasure to establish the freedom of the black. Now again it seems we are called upon to protect our brothers and ourselves from that old time spirit of tyranny, which comes up from time to time to force people to tyrannous rules and bend the knee of the slave."

Ah! we always suspected that "the sacred gift of human freedom and liberty" was given by God alone. "Mayhap sometime some kind person will equip a home where the orphans and widows of the victims of the labor trust may be cared for and fed."

Here's your chance, Mr. Post! Don't let it slip by! You can outshine Carnegie and put Rockefeller in the shade! Posterity will rise (possibly a few skeletons, too) and call you blessed!

"There are babies, children, women and honest, hard-working and 'killful fathers who rely upon the protection of their fellows, when they seek to sell their labor where they choose, when they choose, and for a sum they believe it to be worth."

There you are! Didn't we always tell you Mr. Post would establish a clearing house for labor? So nice, don't you know, to be able to offer some employers cut rates. Let us overcharge Mr. Post, let us sell our labor at as low a price as is possible. It will be consistent with our aims and will prove that we are not parsimonious.

"The bound and gagged union slave is fined from \$5.00 to \$25.00 if he buys any article not bearing the 'union label.' Nevertheless, he, time and again, risks the penalty and buys 'fee' goods, simply in order to help the fellow workman who is brave enough to work where he pleases without asking permission on bended knees from the bulldozing leaders who seek by every known method of oppression and hate to govern them."

By heck, he's right! The union label is a fraud. The convict's trade-mark is the proper thing! Let us help our fellow workman to buy "free" goods. It will prove we are brotherly!

Mr. Post is a trifle backward in speaking of his own workmen. "They are the highest paid, richest and best grade of working" people in the state of Michigan, and I believe, in the United States." They own their homes and work fifty-two weeks in the year. He doesn't say how many hours or days in the year, but knowing Mr. Post's philanthropic nature, we are sure it can not be worse than three hundred and sixty-five.

"They like their daily occupation in the works (come and ask them) and are not slaves, and yet the labor trust leaders have done their best to ruin the sale of their products and force them into idleness and poverty." They "maintain" their American manhood and freedom by making the finest goods in America and WHICH DO NOT BEAR THE SEAL OF INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY, THE UNION LABEL."

But why, Mr. Post, if your workers are contented and happy, do you spend the profits they bring you in lambasting the labor trust? Eh! What was that you said? You love the workers and would guide them past pitfalls? To be sure! How absurd to ask! Why, certainly, labor had better invest its funds in safe and sane establishments like those at St. Louis or Battle Creek. The Van Cleave-Post combine will give you work of ten hours or more a day, and no telling how many days. Strikes are unnecessary! Boycotts, useless! Use your dues for burial benefits. Just that and nothing more! Put your faith in your employer and your treasuries in the garbage barrel. Good! You are no longer a menace to your country. You have removed the blight from the hopes of the coming generations. Travel the road to Wellville and your future is assured. Long live the Citizens' Industrial Alliance! *The Gadfly*.

"Socialism and Modern Science," by Prof. Ferris, a wonderful book. You cheat your self by not reading it. This office. Cloth, \$1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Foolish Notions as to Socialism

By a Business Man-Socialist.

The masses don't want to be helped, and can't be helped. There are many persons who, not knowing the scientific basis upon which Socialism rests, still think that it proposes to force favors and benefits upon the masses.

I was told of a middle-class man who was said to have very radical views, with a leaning toward Socialism, so I went to him and solicited his subscription to a Socialist paper. His response was characteristic of his class.

"I understand the theory fairly well, I do not care for the paper, and, moreover, it's impossible to do anything for those sons of b— that you are trying to help." These were the words that somewhat shocked me.

A slum worker, who was thought by many to be as good as the angels of heaven, was complaining to me of the heavy burden that rested upon her by reason of her labors among the submerged classes.

"You have now been slumming in this city for twenty years, tell me, do you see any improvement in the classes with which you work?" was the way I took notice of her complaint.

"No, no," she replied, "conditions are worse than when I began. The city is larger. But the worst of it all is that the most of these people don't want to be helped, and can't be helped."

These opinions certainly prove what the Socialist has always said, namely, that no one can be helped who does not want to be helped, and is not determined to help himself, and that the so-called charity of capitalism does more harm than good.

But although the middle-class man seemed to be interested in the sons, and the slum worker in the daughters, they were both unconscious of their own desperate condition, for the former was on the verge of bankruptcy, as I happened to know, and the latter was living on a very narrow margin of income, contributed by any one charitably disposed.

So I am compelled to answer both of them as I answered the school mistress who asked me, "What are you Socialists going to do with people who do not want to improve themselves?"

"Well," I replied, "I must confess that for some time you have been in my mind, and it has been a source of concern to me to know what we would do with such a you, if you are not actively engaged in advancing the cause of Socialism it must be taken for granted that

you do not want to improve yourself, and the only thing that occurs to me now is to keep after you until you do."

Even Russia Moves
Consul James W. Ragsdale writes that the high rates at which medicines and drugs are sold by the private pharmacies and drug stores of St. Petersburg have induced the municipal authorities to start a municipal pharmacy, for which purpose 30,000 rubles (\$15,450) have been recently allowed. The city pharmacy will supply medicines and drugs to all the disinfection and sanitary departments, as well as municipal hospitals. To private persons drugs will be sold at 20 per cent. discount against the normal charges.

A Government Lottery
The government has prohibited lottery, as being unjust and morally wrong, yet it allotted land recently in the Coeur d'Alene reservation in Idaho, the Flathead reservation in Montana, and the Spokane reservation in Washington, by a species of open lottery. But, worse than this, it made it so that every person applying for land (and this was very much more than those who received awards) was compelled to go to Missoula to register, thus adding thousands of dollars to the coffers of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. Registration might have been made before local notaries in any part of the United States at a cost of \$1, but instead of permitting this, many were exploited out of all their savings, for the benefit of the railroads, and then, under the lottery system, failed to win anything.—*Appeal*.

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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

Recent HERALD callers: L. E. Henderson, Whiting, Ind.; A. W. Harrick, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick Plinke, Prentice, Wis.; Samuel Sadler, Seattle, Wash.

The Socialists of Auburn, N. Y., placed a full and complete primary ticket in the field. All ten wards are represented—132 names, all enrolled Socialists. They now have a complete party organization.

As a result of the state convention, held in Richmond, Va., July 4, and the pending campaign, for which a full Socialist ticket has been nominated, a provisional state committee has been organized, with headquarters at Newport News, F. K. Gaff acting as secretary.

The executive committee of the Christian Socialist Fellowship has recently elected new general officers, Rev. William A. Ward, of St. Louis, being elected general secre-

The Women's Trade Union Meeting

Chicago.—The Women's Trade Union League met at Chicago, Sept. 27, with eighty delegates present. The president, Mrs. Robins, opened the convention with an address, in which she recommended that the league request the Bureau of Commerce and Labor to establish an special department for the investigation of the conditions of women's labor, this department to be placed under the control of a woman. She also recommended that the league demand an increase in the number of women factory inspectors.

An open meeting was held in the evening, at which Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League, gave a most interesting account of the recent labor legislation in England. And most cheery of all was the fact she brought out in connec-

tary, and Harvey P. Moyer, of Chicago, general treasurer.

As to Butcher Diaz
The miners of Herrin, Ill., have passed strong resolutions against the proposed exchange of greetings between Taft and Diaz.

"It is to the interest of the American laborer to secure the best possible labor conditions in Mexico, and this being a fact, President Taft cannot represent the miners of Herrin in this proposed glad hand shake with the butcher Diaz," say the resolutions.

A Warren protest meeting will be held in Cleveland, O., on the Public square, Sunday afternoon.

"Socialists of the present time do not see any reason why they should have a peculiar view of the family and they are not in this particular distinguished from other people."—International Cyclopaedia.

The Secret of Success—By Robert Hunter

[Written for the HERALD.]
THE New York Evening World is publishing some articles by distinguished capitalists upon the secret of success.

They tell us to have industry, truth, sobriety and economy. A salaried editorial writer on the Morning World suggests that the capitalists have overlooked at least one secret and observes rightly that all successful capitalists "work for themselves."

Labor receives wages and works for others; capital receives profits and works others. Do you see the difference?

Had the first of the Vanderbilts been old Adam himself and worked at a salary of \$30,000 a year and saved all his money, bequeathing it from son to son the money accumulated would not at this day amount to the fortune left by William H. Vanderbilt.

Yet there are many American capitalists of the passing generation who will leave more money to their descendants than even Mr. Vanderbilt. These vast millions were acquired by making the NATION WORK FOR THEM.

Had these men worked for themselves as miners, farmers or stock raisers they could not at best have made more than a few thousand dollars. What they did was to make OTHERS WORK TO PRODUCE WEALTH FOR THEM. That is the secret of success.

Nearly all rich men have cunning. That is the common characteristic of all great capitalists. The shrewd Carnegie, sly old John, fox-like Harriman, stealthy Uncle Russell, tricky Lawson, these are the terms used to describe our most successful men.

The man of greatest cunning is he who is able to get the largest number of men to work for him. When his cunning enables him not only to master the labor of millions

but also to have the legislatures, the courts and the government work for him, he becomes a Rockefeller.

The man who buys a city lot gets a city to work for him.

The man protected by the tariff gets the law to work for him.

The man who buys a street railway gets the stragglers to work for him.

The man who acquires a monopoly puts a nation in bondage to him.

The man who owns the factories and tools which the workman must use, forces the workmen to work for him.

A man who owns a railroad gets the nation to work for him.

The farmer who cultivates a little bit of land works for himself, or the man who holds his mortgage, for the companies that insure his barns, for the harvester company which sells him tools, for the commission merchant who sells his produce and the railroad which transports his produce.

The worker works for himself and for the profit of his boss. In spending his wages he works for the coal trust, the gas trust, the beef trust and the land trust.

As a matter of fact, there are just two classes of men in this country. One class is made up of those who own capital and through the power of capital make others work for them and buy from them; and the lords who own land and make others rent from them. The other class neither owns land to rent nor capital from which to profit.

Many WILDLY EXTRAVAGANT men have become rich. Many DRUNKEN, LYING men have become rich. Many men without either PERSEVERANCE OR INDUSTRY have become rich.

Had any of them sought employment at wages, most of them would have died paupers. Had any of them worked for themselves, that

is to say, tried to produce with their own hands their own wealth, most of them would have died paupers.

But those who own land and capital MUST become rich because the rest of mankind must work for them. Those who are prudent, industrious and persevering will become richer than other capitalists and lords who are lazy, shiftless and drunken. That's all there is to that.

But those who neither own land nor capital never become millionaires no matter how hard they work, how persevering they may be, or how sober their habits. As a class they must remain in bondage to the others, slaving and producing for the others' profit. They can no more climb out of their abyss by working for wages than could the slaves of the past climb out of their abyss by working as slaves.

Those wage workers who are sober, industrious and persevering will be better off than the others who are drunken, lazy and shiftless.

A few may rise out of the lower class and ascend into the upper class, but they can do so ONLY BY REFUSING TO WORK LONGER FOR WAGES.

For the workers of the world there is only one hope. They must as a class do what the captains of industry have done as individuals. They must refuse to work for wages; that is, refuse to produce two dollars of wealth for one dollar in wages.

In other words, they must as a class abolish the wage system, which is the cunningest, shrewdest scheme ever devised for the robbery and enslavement of the mass of mankind.

The secret of success will not be revealed to you by what the great capitalists tell you. It will be revealed to you by doing what the great capitalists have done.

You must decline longer to be robbed and exploited and demand for yourselves as a class the ownership of lands and the tools of production to be used for your own profit.

Friends, when you get this SECRET into your head, we shall write a new emancipation proclamation.

The Swedish General Strike

By John Sandgren, Delegate of the Swedish Workers to America.

Since the time of the Swedish miner Engelbrekt, who, about 1440, led the Swedish people in the necessary house-cleaning against the lords who were trying to gain a solid foothold for feudalism in Sweden, there has been no people's movement in that country comparable to the uprising now taking place.

That uprising of mediaeval times allowed the Swedish nation to go nearly unscathed through feudalism, the people retaining, at least to some extent, the independent viking character of centuries gone by.

In the same manner the present uprising, the present general strike, denotes the fact that capitalism in its rapid development is incapable of bending the necks of the descendants of the old vikings.

Capitalism, with all that it implies, is sweeping over old Sweden with the violence of a cyclone, but it cannot bend the people down.

The people's movement now progressing in Sweden is one of the preliminary rumblings that forbodes the final social earthquake that is going to put an end to international capitalism. The same kind of rumblings have recently been heard from Russia, Spain and other countries, but they were less distinct than the social tremor in Sweden. The seismograph—the press—is silent or misleading because it is being tampered with.

What makes the Swedish revolt so powerful and still so little spectacular is the fact that the Swedes—whether through study during their long winter nights or through benefiting from the experience of other peoples—the conducting this rehearsal for the final battle on lines peaceful almost to exaggeration.

Just as during the clean-out under the leadership of Engelbrekt it was said that no peasant lost even as much as a hen, so now the country of the rough Swedes has been more peaceful, more free from crime than at any previous period of its history. We, the workers, knew that there was nothing that would bring about defeat sooner than drunkenness and disorder. As a consequence, we forced the powers that be to order prohibition to help us in maintaining perfect ideal order—better than "law and order" capitalism ever dreamt of or desired.

The study of the last few years of proletarian history was sufficient to teach us this new method of fighting "the battle of the crossed arms."

We knew before we started that our struggle would be a hazardous cruise between the Scylla of the machine-guns and the Charybdis of starvation. In the choice between the two, we, as sensible men and women chose to steer close to Charybdis, and we are now getting mighty close on the rocks, and are, therefore, signalling for assistance.

In fact, so confident are we that the workers of the world will not leave us to perish and scatter round Socialism means the public ownership of capital, the private ownership of wealth; the public ownership of opportunity, the private ownership of the products of one's labor; the public ownership of the means of life, the private ownership of life itself.—Christian Socialist.

Our Women's Circle

Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Women's Low Wages

The number of women who earn their living in the United States has now reached the surprising total of nearly 5,000,000. This means also that many of these women work not only for themselves, but for the support of others. And these figures are exclusive of the great unnumbered portion of womankind which bears the name of housewife and labors in the home to keep the household together. In fact, the custom has become so fixed that the withdrawal of woman from the ranks of business at this day would leave the business world well nigh stranded. The change in the public attitude toward women in business has taken place within the last half century.

Woman's admission into the ranks of teachers dates back several centuries, and at the present time she has so far outstripped men in the successful handling of young scholars that the field is left almost entirely to her.

It is a strange fact, however, that, for all woman is more capable than man in teaching the young, she is paid on an average much less than the comparatively few women who have entered their chosen field. At the same time women teachers are generally better trained for this work. This is the situation as noted by Professor Thorndike of Cleveland university, who has recently issued a book on the subject.—New York Call.

Proper Wages for Mother

How infrequently mother's devotion is unrecognized. Her incessant work is taken too often as a matter of course; it may be excusable in young people, but even husbands sometimes act in the same way. Mother notices this indifference, unintentional as it may be, and it makes her wonder why she should be so lightly valued.

How is she paid in actual money? She receives a certain sum weekly or monthly and that is expected to cover all the supplies for the home, all repairs and renewals and frequently enough her own clothes and those of the smaller children.

She has no set sum for her own; father and the earning children expect to retain a portion of their earnings for pocket money, but mother has to satisfy all demands and take what is left.

That this is a true picture will be admitted by those who ponder the home conditions of many families, and among those who doubt if there will be many who in after years will look back and say that perhaps they, even they, did not appreciate mother at her true worth. The laborer is worthy of her hire, even mother.—J. J. McGrath.

UNION MADE PATTERNS



BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT.
Paris Pattern No. 2993
All Seams Allowed.
The blouse of this model is perfectly plain, fastening in pleasing effect with small buttons; the belt fastening with a similar button. The turndown collar is permanent and the full sleeves are plaited and stitched to cuff depth, or gathered into wristbands. The knickerbockers are gathered into the knees by elastic, run through the hem-casing. The pattern is in 4 sizes—3 to 5 years. For a boy of 4 years the suit requires 4 1/2 yards of material 24 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 5 3/4 yards 34 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 34 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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The Builders' Column

"Making Good"
Hee! Haw! Another whopper from Iowa by a comrade named Lank. It came in the tune of a money order for one thirty-five, in exchange for a four-pound package of our classy literature. Things couldn't go better in Iowa if this can be taken for a regular run on our book department.

Comrade Beardley of Connecticut, happened to think of some HERALD sub cards, which he carried in his pocket and somehow or other, he started out the other day to mail them where he thought best. Before he got through he was shy five sub cards and the HERALD was five new subscribers to the good. It helps to carry cards, all right.

Throwing out his net for a few minutes, Comrade Townsend of Iowa hauled in two and sent them in to the HERALD office without delay. The bait he used was the kind that spelled s-u-b-c-a-r-d.

One thing is certain, comrades, and that is, you must have subscription cards with you as a constant reminder or you forget to go after the subscriptions, which are so badly needed by us.

Comrade Bowman of Racine put in use two of his six months' sub cards by sliding them into the HERALD office for a friend of his.

Don't wait until opportunity knocks at your door before you land for subscriptions, but get out and make the opportunity present itself. It will be your constant companion thereafter. To prove this try for yourself and see.

A little endeavor on the part of Comrade Johnson of Missouri, brought the HERALD two new readers in quick succession.

All our branches should follow the example of the Town of Greenfield branch, which just sent in ten starters for the HERALD. Those are the things that count.

His name is Lauterbach. Otto started off on its mission, and I heard no more.

I butted in just then, but the belt started off on its mission, and I heard no more.

Homes of Labor the World Around



2.—Maison du Peuple, Brussels

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Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

Important to Party Members

TO THE EDITOR: If there is any space that is not pre-empted, I want to say a few words on the proposed preferential system of voting. The one we have is objectionable, but this one proposed by Iowa is no better.

These systems are misnamed as the result is not a preference, but is a sandbagging ballot. A person may have the majority of the voters vote for him yet be defeated by the minority sandbagging him. Let me give a short and easy illustration:

We are going to elect a national executive committee of seven mem-

bers. There are two groups, which we will call No. 1 and No. 2. Each of these groups have nominated just seven candidates. Group No. 1 has 100 members and we will call their candidates A, B, C, D, E, F, G, while group No. 2 has only ninety members, and their choice of candidates are H, J, K, L, M, N, O. Now, each of these 100 members vote from 1 to 14 votes for each candidate, and the ones that have the least total win. Group 1 casts a solid vote from one to seven for their choice and ordinarily group 2 would have no chance to elect a single person, as the majority is against their candidates. Now keep in mind that I has a majority and the votes are cast as follows:

A	100	300	300	400	500	600	700	No. 1
B	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2
C	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2
D	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2
E	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2
F	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2
G	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2
H	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2
J	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2
K	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2
L	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2
M	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2
N	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2
O	100	100	110	100	100	100	100	No. 2

The candidates nominated by the majority group were the first choice of 100 voters, and the others were the choice of 90, yet the 90 votes elect 6 members and the 100 elect 1 because group 2 used the accumulated sandbag on those they did not want. It is a vote of dislike that decides. A person need not be the choice of either a majority nor a plurality to win in this game, which, we are told, is democratic.

A. H. Floaten.

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Gompers at Paris

BECAUSE Samuel Gompers has been posing as the representative of the organized laborers of America, the humiliation which he brought upon himself at the International Trade Union Congress in Paris is to some extent shared by the trade unionists of this country. Yet they have only themselves to blame that they are sneered at by the organized laborers of Europe.

The European workmen and women have no time for such silly insults to their intelligence as Gompers has been offering. They cannot understand a representative of the working class who is a political ally of capitalism. They are unable to believe in both the intelligence and the integrity of an officer of a trade union who affiliates with an organization like the Civic Federation, whose managing heads profit from the horrible exploitation and murderous conditions of the steel trust.

Perhaps they would have treated him with greater courtesy if he had not adopted such a ridiculously conceited attitude. But when he presumed to lecture them on the proper methods of conducting a labor movement they would be less than human if they did not point to the fact that while European workmen are gaining new victories daily, American workers are fighting hard to hold their own, and that these gains in Europe have been made most rapid since the tactics advocated by Gompers have been cast aside.

It is unfortunate that Gompers was sent on such a voyage. It has placed the whole American movement in a most humiliating position.

It was hoped by many that this trip of Gompers might teach him something. It was a magnificent opportunity. He could have come back to the United States a far stronger man than when he left. It could have brought back with him a knowledge of how European workers used their political power to back up their economic action. He could have told the members of the American Federation of Labor how their brothers across the Atlantic were standing within the halls of legislative bodies demanding and enacting legislation for which the representatives of American workers are standing outside congress begging.

He could have done these things had he been willing to learn. Instead he has tried to preach the outgrown, hopeless tactics of which he is the defender to those who tried and exploded these tactics years ago. Consequently he has forced American labor to undergo the humiliation of seeing its representative practically kicked out of the largest gathering of organized workers ever assembled on the planet.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Electrical Workers Embroglio

The High-Handed Procedure

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1909.

Thos. Rumsey, Secretary Central Labor Union, Clark's Hall, Toledo, Ohio.—Charter of Toledo Central Labor Union was revoked today in compliance with instructions of Minneapolis convention and direction of executive council of the American Federation of Labor, for failure to enforce section one, article eleven, of constitution of A. F. of L., by unseating seceding unions of Electrical Workers.

Frank Morrison.

The above telegram was received by Secretary Rumsey just before going to press. It means that the Toledo Central Labor Union's charter is revoked, and this city joins St. Louis, Cleveland, Syracuse, Detroit, Newark, Fostoria, and scores of other cities. The only course Toledo should pursue is to continue its trade union policy. Much talk will undoubtedly be heard about organizing another central body. This will be looked upon with favor by scores of interests in this city.

Two charters means a breaking down of all the work of years.—Toledo Union Leader.

Cleveland Loses Charter, Too

While the charter of the United Trades and Labor Council has been revoked by Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, because the former body declined to unseat the two local unions of the electrical workers who, by the way, are in the midst of a strike against a soulless corporation that broke its word with organized labor—the sun still shines and the world has not come to an end.

The matter of holding a charter or not having one is of small moment to city central and state bodies, for these organizations gain no direct support from the A. F. of L. office. In fact, the latter receives more than it gives.

Under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor the affiliated international unions are guaranteed absolute autonomy over their own affairs.

The Citizen prefers, as do all union men in this city, that the Trades council be chartered by the A. F. of L. But when it comes to a question of sacrificing two good unions, and spreading dissension broadcast or recognizing as little tin gods a couple of national officials in the electrical workers' union whose records smell to high heaven and who have been dumped overboard by those who know them best,

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Iowa Takes Action

The Iowa State Federation of Labor has issued a letter to all central and local bodies explaining the controversy in the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its action in the matter, which led to the revocation of that body's charter, and calls upon all Iowa unionists to stand pat against the Washington would-be bosses. The response is said to be one of unanimity. The labor papers in many sections of the country are crying halt upon the suicidal policy inaugurated by Secretary Morrison and other A. F. of L. officials in revoking charters and disrupting local labor movements. Toledo Central Labor Union is one of the latest bodies to have its charter revoked, that body having taken the same action as the Cleveland Trades Council in submitting the question of expelling unions of electrical workers to a referendum vote. The charters in Baltimore, Milwaukee, Erie, Pa., and a number of other places are likely to be called in almost any day.—Ex.

Laying in coal is a fixed economic event that must be met every fall of the year, and you very naturally strive to get the biggest value and a prompt delivery for your money. I can guarantee you both: good coal at full weight and delivery by union teamsters, and at prices that will be no more than elsewhere. At the same time you will be helping your party and the HERALD financially. Speak to your neighbor and induce him to give me his order also. Send in your orders early in order to avoid the rush that surely will follow when the next cold spell strikes us. Send all orders to

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 Franz, Chas., 338 Chestnut.
 Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
 Goiz, Robt., 2102 Fond du Lac Ave.
 Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.
 Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av.
 Harnden, H., Grand ave. and 39th st.
 Henkel, Henry, 279 27th st.
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 Zeidler, M. W., 89 16th st.

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The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company publishes the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, VORWAERTS and WAHRHEIT (our German papers), is the proprietor of the Co-operative Printery and also of a rapidly growing book department, which publishes and prints many titles itself and handles thousands of books and pamphlets of other publishers. Our papers, like all other Socialist papers in this country, still have a deficit to contend with. The printing department as well as our book department, of course, yield a profit, but not sufficient to overcome the deficit of the three papers. Our deficit which is not met from these two sources is nearly all raised by picnic and carnival proceeds, private donations and by the sale of capital stock. Our cash deficit is the result of three causes. Perhaps before we state the causes, we had better define what we mean by cash deficit. Not all of it is loss, as many might think. It is that amount of cash disbursed or spent for the conduct and maintenance of the business, over and above the income derived from regular receipts. Disbursements include such items as rent, light, wages, repairs, new machinery, new books, etc. Regular receipts come from the income from subscriptions, advertising, book sales, printing, etc. These receipts do not include picnic and carnival proceeds, donations or proceeds from the sale of capital stock, loans or bonds. These latter items are special receipts from which the deficit is met and from which the cost of publishing new books and the payment of new machinery is provided. So you see, what is really new capital, and should be charged as such, is included in disbursements. Let us now proceed to enumerate the causes of this deficit. The first cause comes from the fact that the regular receipts from the HERALD, VORWAERTS and WAHRHEIT are smaller than the operating expenses; the second, because the profits of the book department are not sufficient to pay for the publishing of a constantly increasing list of new books, the demand for which always far exceeds our ability to supply, and third, the constant demand for new type, new machinery, etc.—in short, new equipment which is absolutely necessary to keep up with our increasing business. During the first eight months of 1909 the net deficit resulting from operation alone and not yet covered by donations, amounts to a little over \$200. The amount invested in new books is nearly \$700, and the amount spent for new tools, machinery, type, etc., is over \$900. All told, the total for these three items is approximately \$1,800.

Victor L. Berger in the "Social-Democratic Herald."

November 2, 1907. CIVILIZATION'S MANY ASPECTS. NEW PUBLICATION OF GREAT VALUE TO SOCIAL STUDENTS. "Library of Original Sources" Gives a Vast Amount of Information That Socialists Especially Can Draw Upon. All Departments of Human Activity Must be Studied. Every Socialist should know something besides his Karl Marx—which, by the way, though the least about him quote the most. The mere knowledge of a few Socialist phrases is not sufficient to make a "scientific" Socialist. In order to know why Socialism is coming, a Socialist should have some idea of the theory of evolution, and some knowledge of history. In order to know why it is coming, he must know something of economic development. We, as Socialists, are vitally interested in the development of civilization. History for us is not a collection of "shallow village tales," the story of the coronations, weddings and burials of kings. Nor is it simply an account of battles lost and won, so many thousand killed on either side, and this or that king or general given all the glory. No. For us the true lesson of history is the story of the progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal savagery to enlightenment, culture and humanity. A great English statesman has wisely said, "The history of the future is to be read in the pages of the past." No one realizes this truth more than the really scientific Socialist. The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery, and capitalism out of feudalism, is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system. These are the most instructive lessons of history. Now these lessons, as we have already said, must be sought in the history of the people, in the history of their industrial and social and intellectual life—in the ideas that ruled and moved humanity from time to time. The knowledge of these ideas is of vital interest to the Socialist. Books, pamphlets, etc., represent the ideas of their respective times and have in turn influenced the ideas of those times. Of course we have histories of civilization and of literature, but no digest or comment can give the ideas of any author or thinker so well as he can give them himself in his own language. To do this is the aim of a set of books recently published under the title of Library of Original Sources. It gives in ten volumes a history of the various lines of human development. And what is its special advantage, this history is given in the original documents that formed the milestones of the development. The religious systems of the early nations were the first ideas of mankind. The Library of Original Sources very properly begins with these various religions of the earliest antiquity. The first volume contains the Babylonian account of the creation, the Chaldean Book of the Flood, the Egyptian Book of the Dead and Hymn to the Nile, the Vedic Hymns of the Brahmins, the Laws of Manu, the writings of the Buddhists, and of the Persian Zoroaster, and the Sayings of Confucius. Here we have represented all the ancient religions of the world. The comparison of these with the earliest books of the Old Testament is very interesting as well as instructive. Volume II takes up the Ideas of Greece, its Institutions and philosophies

from Plato to Epicurus. Volume III contains the history of the civilization of Rome as given by the Roman historians, and selections from the greatest Roman writers. The fourth and fifth volumes give the ideas of the Middle Ages and of the great popular movements of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Then follow the political and scientific writings of the subsequent ages down to our own era. And all this is given in the very words of the men of those times. Take, for instance, the subject of "Social Movements," which comprises the first part of the tenth volume. Under this head we have first the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," with a fine portrait of Karl Marx. Second, "Scientific Socialism," by Frederic Engels. Third, an article on "The Public Control of Railroads," taken from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Fourth, "A Comparison of Municipal and Private Ownership," by the Commissioner of Labor, 1894. Fifth, an essay on "English State Socialism," by H. W. Macroarty, of the English Fabian Society. Other subjects are as fully and ably treated. Take, for another example, the topic of "Political Ideas of the United States," between the years 1833 and 1890, which occupies a large part of the ninth volume. Here we have articles on "Slave Conditions," by Basil Hall; "Morals of Slavery," by Harriet Martineau, and "The Rights of Slavery," by George McDuffie, William Lloyd Garrison, the fearless agitator of the old anti-slavery days, is represented by four of his characteristic essays, entitled, "The Liberator," "The Constitution a Covenant with Death and an Agreement with Hell," "No Union with Slaveholders," and "In Support of the American Anti-Slavery Society." This section also includes the famous speech of Wendell Phillips on "The Murder of Lovejoy," which cost Phillips his social position as a rising young lawyer in Boston—a speech which will find an answering chord in every Socialist heart. Here are also speeches and essays by Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, John Calhoun, Henry Clay, William Henry Seward, Stephen A. Douglas, and Chief Justice Taney. Here also are the party platforms of the Republican, "Douglas Democratic," "Southern Democratic" and "Constitutional Union" parties of 1860. The "Secession Ordinance of South Carolina and South Carolina's "Declaration of Causes" close this section, which in itself contains more real American history than any mere dry chronicle of political or military campaigns. The scientific departments also are filled with articles by the foremost scientists of modern times, Darwin, Haeckel, Spencer, Weismann and others. Roegen gives an account of the X-Rays. W. H. Preece writes on Wireless Telegraphy. In short, each department of human thought or knowledge—religion, philosophy, politics, economics, education, evolution, physics, chemistry, biology, psychology, philology, history, archaeology—is represented by its best men. We see the beginning of each of these sciences in centuries and epochs gone by, and its development to its present status. And in every case it is some of the original works that are reprinted. Socialists are coming to understand that there is no subject which is not necessary in the Socialist movement. As our work becomes more constructive, as our opportunities widen and new responsibilities are laid upon us, it is becoming daily clearer to the conscientious and thoughtful Socialist that no department of human activity is foreign to him. It is at the same time imperative to learn how everything developed and is still developing and changing into a better system. In this sense, "The Library of Original Sources" will prove a treasure indeed and a mine of invaluable information.

for the whole people, through the establishment of Socialism. If the company in the future should make a profit on the year's business, such profit would naturally go into the improvement and enlargement of the plant. If some time there should be a surplus above that need, the stockholders would, undoubtedly, vote to contribute it to the Social-Democratic party. However, each stockholder receives a dividend annually in the form of a life subscription to the HERALD, which goes with the stock. It is safe to say that none of our stockholders expect any other dividends. They have simply invested their money in the publishing company to help the cause of Socialism. The question of dividends is not likely to arise for years. Contrary to other Socialist papers, who undoubtedly in the best of faith believe they will soon be on a self-sustaining basis, we can see that, even if that point is reached so far as operating expenses are concerned, there will be many, many years of great sacrifices before Socialist publishing houses will be in a position to provide also for improvements and enlargements from their regular income. Consequently cash dividends will not worry us for a long while. Now for the offer! We need money and want more subscribers. So, rather than ask for donations, all of which are badly needed for the campaign deficit fund, we want to and must dispose of these shares right away. In order to have paid the above mentioned \$1,800, we had to borrow the money. This must be repaid soon. An extension of these obligations is entirely out of the question. Therefore, no time must be lost. To stimulate the sale we will give one set of these books to the comrade selling the greatest number of these four hundred shares and another set to the comrade who personally takes the greatest number of shares. Anyone wishing to enter this contest must use our subscription blanks and must follow our instructions, both of which will be furnished upon request. Only paid in advance sales will be counted in this contest. When you consider that the purchasers of a share will receive full value in the form of their subscription to the HERALD in five or ten years, according as they are entitled to the local eight-page or national four-page edition, it will be a very easy matter to set stock. Besides this, he will become a part owner in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company. Send for instructions and a list at once—before you do a single other thing. The books will be awarded as soon as the four hundred shares are sold. Progress of the sale will be reported in the HERALD each week. Get busy! Start right now!

Now, to cover these items and to provide for the future for these same items, we are asking for four hundred new life subscribers to the HERALD is all that is required. You are probably getting anxious to know how to win one of those fine sets of books. Just have patience. We will come to that soon. To set stock in the publishing company, it will be necessary to tell you something about it before we explain our offer. The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company is capitalized at \$25,000, of which about \$18,675 is sold. Shares are \$5.00 each. No dividends have ever been declared on the stock and probably none ever will be. It was never intended that the publishing company should make profits for individuals, but rather

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 342-344-346 SIXTH ST. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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. Two young working girls in Massachusetts, at the time the Socialists were struggling to capture the city of Haverhill, sold the little stove they had in their rooms and lived in the cold all winter, in order to send some money to the campaign committee. A comrade in Wisconsin who has a comfortable home and an income of over \$1 a day, wrote the office not long ago that he did not feel able to make any contributions to the party beyond the regular dues. There is a difference among Socialists! In the state of Washington every member of the Socialist party pays 50 cents a month dues. The movement

Cool Weather is Here. An Acorn Kitchen Heater. Would heat your kitchen quickly, comfortably, at little expense. Burns coke or hard coal and gives a steady, even heat, close to the floor, where it is needed. Can be adjusted to the height of any gas range, or, if desired, can be set any place in the kitchen independent of the range. Has two eight-inch covers on the cooking top, and can be used for heating the water boiler. Provides a handy place for burning the waste which accumulates so quickly about the house. PRICE \$10.00. Be prepared. Place your order now. Reinhold Bros. "Everything in Hardware" Lisbon Ave. and 23d St.

Clifford, where it is hoped that the Finnish local will support the meeting at Spirit P. O., and at Brantwood. QUARTERLY REPORTS—The blanks for the quarterly reports will be sent to the secretaries of the locals this week and we hope that every comrade will take pride in trying to make a good showing in the report that is soon to be printed. Don't neglect this, comrades. NEILSVILLE—Comrade Barber writes that he is anxious to have the farmers hear the message of Socialism out his way and has applied for three dates for Goebel. GOEBEL—Have you and your local arranged for a date for Comrade Goebel? If not, you ought to start something right away. Goebel has the reputation of being one of the best organizers that has ever worked for the national organization. FENNIMORE—Comrade Mrs. Smith has sent in an application for two dates for Comrade Goebel. She proposes to keep the movement alive out there. SUPERIOR—The Finnish Labor Society has contributed \$15 toward the State Campaign Deficit. They propose to help get this debt out of the way so that we will be free for the campaign next fall. Our Finnish comrades are always ready to do their part in the state work.

1909 PICNIC TICKET RECEIPTS. Previously reported: \$816.00. A. V. Tasse... 1.00. Christ, Menze... 1.00. Rud. J. Heinrich... 1.00. Edw. Berner... 1.00. H. Hoelzer... 1.00. L. Hardtke... 1.00. Herman Krause... 1.00. George Hassmann... 1.00. John Buechele... 1.00. Alfred Abenstein... 1.00. Christ, Thren... 1.00. Robert Sponholz... 1.00. James Galbraith... 1.00. L. Merwald... 1.00. August Boehm... 1.00. William Schulz... 1.00. J. B. Patzen... 1.00. Adolph Joenk... 1.00. Frank Henski... 1.00. Charles Richter... 1.00. William Nielsen... 1.00. R. F. Proebster... 1.00. J. M. Hoffmann... 1.00. Morris Katz... 1.00. John Becker... 1.00. Gust. Steube... 1.00. Charles Nicholas... 1.00. \$813.60

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Base Ball Social-Democratic League. The schedule for to-morrow's double header is as follows: 2:00 P. M.—Coming Nations vs. 17th Ward, S.-D. 3:30 P. M.—Social-Democratic Herald vs. 20th Ward, S.-D. Batteries—Coming Nations, Deuter and Bunde; 17 Warders, Dostal and Schoeman. Social-Democratic Herald, Johnson and Barber, Krogstad and Jones; 20th Warders, Rades, Buchholz and Kessler. EDMUND T. MELMS, Sec'y, S.-D. B. B. L.

Standing of the Teams. W. L. Pct. Coming Nations... 7 5 .583. 20th Ward, S.-D... 7 6 .539. S.-D. Herald... 6 6 .500. 21st Ward, S.-D... 6 6 .500. 17th Ward, S.-D... 6 8 .429.

The largest crowd of the season turned out to see the double header baseball games at the Social-Democratic Baseball Park last Sunday afternoon. Never in the history of the League was there so much excitement as at last Sunday's games. And some of our comrades are getting to be real baseball fans. The ladies in the grandstand also took an active part in the rooting, and this made the games all the more interesting. Tomorrow will no doubt see a record breaking crowd at the park, for those who have attended the last few games enjoyed themselves immensely. A great surprise was sprung on the fans last Sunday afternoon, when Buech & Baumle's Coming Nations climbed into first place. No one expected in the early part of the season that this team would ever see first place, but they turned the trick and now everybody is really wondering who is going to win the pennant. Sammy Deuter of the Nations was the star slinger. He pitched a no hit game, thereby white-washing the 21st warders to a tune of 9 to 0. Hiler, of the 21st warders, was not in his best form, besides this he received ragged support at times. In the second game between the 17th warders and the 20th warders the real fun began.

Milwaukee County Campaign Fund. Now is the time to help wipe out the deficit. If every comrade will take this matter just a little more serious and get out and help this fund along we will be able to wipe it out before the next spring campaign. Remember, there is no more time to lose. It is either more funds to wipe out the deficit or no campaign to speak of next spring. There are a number of bills that must be paid and paid now, so don't pass this over without getting a contribution for this fund. Below you will find the donations received during the last week. Previously reported: \$2,151.85. Fred F. Peterson... 1.00. Otto Heppner... 1.00. James Galbraith... 1.00. C. W. Spaeth... 1.00. William Lange... 1.00. Edw. Kluckow... 1.00. Henry Mattushek... 1.00. \$2,160.10

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The Bankers and the People (TO THE EDITOR.) When Mr. Forgan of Chicago visited Milwaukee a few months since he delivered an address to our bankers and business men and gave vent to two emphatic truths in speaking of our present currency system. He said, early in his remarks: "What we need is a currency system that will make a panic impossible." Later on, he said: "Any chance, however, in the present system, that will prove unprofitable to the banks, the banks will oppose." He was here to give our bankers the cue to enable them to face the situation as one man. These scaplers of Canadian money for commercial reasons, have taken the hint. They are clamoring for a central bank because it would enable them to build a fence around our national financial system, trench them in control and make a mere right-bower of the Secretary of the United States Treasury with the national resources at his back. The bankers wish to carry the pocket book. Is there any substantial reason why they should? Do they support the American people? Why do we, as a people, permit the currency system to be framed and manipulated for the private profit of money greed money changers? There is something crooked in Denmark. Money, under the present system, is the chief tool in every man's kit, but very few understand its extraction, value or practical potency. We are going it blind. Neglect of the whole subject is common, outside the ranks of the bankers and great financiers, and

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS". WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee. WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters; cannot be sold from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This once. WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St.

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On Saturday Drop in and we will show you through our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, the latest and newest styles for Fall

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Souvenirs to each purchaser who buys a dollar's worth of goods or more on Saturday, Oct. 2nd, Our Fall Opening Day.

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At the Theaters Next Week

DAVIDSON.
At the Davidson, next week, starting Sunday evening, "A Gentleman from Mississippi" will be the attraction, presented by the original company, headed by Burr McIntosh and Will Deming. It has been running for a solid year in New York and has occupied the

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT
In Probate.
STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County—ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Augusta Stahl, deceased.
On the 25th day of September, A. D. 1909, upon reading and filing the position of George Stahl stating that Augusta Stahl of the County of Milwaukee, died intestate on or about the 15th day of August, 1906, and praying that he be or some other suitable person be appointed Administrator of the Estate of said deceased.
It is ordered, that said application be heard before this Court at a regular Term thereof to be held at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.
It is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.
By the Court,
FRANK GOTTSCHALK,
Register of Probate.
RICHARD ELSNER,
Attorney for Estate.

Grand Opera House, Chicago, for six months, with record-breaking houses. The story deals with the adventures of an honest, unsophisticated Mississippi planter, elected to the United States senate and thrust into Washington life without knowledge of the pitfalls and temptations. The piece contains a scathing arraignment of senatorial corruption and intrigue.

BIJOU.
The offering at the Bijou by Cole and Johnson has for its title "The Red Moon," a musical comedy in three acts. The humor of the negro blended with the picturesque of the Indian furnishes the theme of the comedy, and provides laugh-provoking situations. The melodies are daintily pretty, while the production has been staged with the most elaborate scenic and costume effects ever presented in a production of this kind.

MAJESTIC.
Miss Helena Frederick and a tuneful ensemble will present "The Patriot," a tragic opera in one act, by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards, as the headline act of next week's bill at the Majestic. Other features: Claude and Fannie Usher and "Sparberis"; their dog, in "Fagan's Decision"; Alf Hawthorne and F. A. Burt in parodies; Elmer Tenley, in monologue; Brown, Harris and Brown, singers and dancers; Herr Londe and Fraulein Tilly, European gymnasts; Elizabeth Banks and Bernice Breazeale, musical act; the Potter-Hartwell trio in their acrobatic act, and new moving pictures.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

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which will be at the Gavety theater next week. The company will open with a matinee performance tomorrow afternoon. In addition to this two high-class musical farces and a number of vaudeville acts will be presented.

CRYSTAL.
The Crystal has for next week one of the biggest scenic acts in vaudeville in the Quaker City Quartette. This quartette, besides being harmonious singers, does some of the quickest changing in both scenery and costumes that has been accomplished. Other big acts are: J. C. Nugent and company, Marie Manning and the Reid Sisters.

EMPIRE.
The Orpheus Comedy Four, one of the best comedy singing quartettes in vaudeville, head next week's bill at the Empire. Other acts are: Ethel Gilkey and girls, Frank and Tim Rice, Burkhardt and Barry, Steve Budnick and Empirescope.

COLUMBIA.
The Columbia offers double features for next week's bill. They are: Fairman, Furman and Fairman, in a high-class singing extravaganza, and the Marvelous Webb trio of acrobats. Four other acts complete the bill.

The Barbers' Convention
The convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union will open in Milwaukee Oct. 5. It is expected that at least 700 tonorial artists from all parts of the country, and one from Porto Rico, will attend the convention, making it the largest in the history of the organization.

The sessions will be held in the Public Service building.
W. H. Whitaker, chairman of the Milwaukee arrangement committee, will address the convention on behalf of the Milwaukee union. The address of welcome to the Federated Trades council will be made by J. J. Handley, business agent of the Machinists. Wednesday night of the convention a smoker will be given by the Milwaukee committee.

The organization was formed in December, 1887, in Buffalo. Since that time it has grown steadily, and there are today 615 unions throughout the country, with a membership of 27,000.
The Milwaukee committee arranging for the convention consists of W. H. Whitaker, H. P. Bock, Otto Stehbe, William Volkman and Rudolph Kanter.

In the School Board
In the school board Director Heath's resolution to co-operate with the University of Wisconsin in establishing a branch of the university in Milwaukee in such lines as may be found feasible, was approved by the committee on course of instruction at its last meeting, and will be reported favorably to the board meeting next Tuesday evening. We have received letters from parents commending the idea. Let us have more such letters to show the university authorities. Director Berger's resolution to have the trade school require pupils to agree to finish the course and to return to them at graduation the fees paid in by them during the term, will be taken up by the committee on course of instruction and the committee on trade school, jointly. It has stirred up a good deal of activity and will result in great good to the trade school.

Lectures to be Held Next Week.
Thursday, Oct. 7, 8 P. M.—Fifth Ward Branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington street; "Socialism and the Home," by Charles V. Schmidt.
Friday, Oct. 8, 8 P. M.—Twentieth Ward Branch, at Guetzlaff's hall, corner Clarke street and Teutonia avenue; subject, "Was Wollen die Sozialisten?" by Charles Minkley.
Always ask for union drivers when you engage a hack.
WANTED—Capable Printing Solicitor for the Co-operative Primary at once.

City Buys Schlitz Park!

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN—Henry Rice, Ninth ward; William Koch, Tenth ward; Edmund F. Melms, Eleventh ward; Max Grass, Twelfth ward; Louis A. Arnold, Seventeenth ward; Jacob Rummel, Nineteenth ward; August Strehlow, Twentieth ward; Charles L. Welley, Twenty-first ward; John Hassmann, Twenty-second ward.

Milwaukee: At Monday's meeting of the city council the resolution of Ald. Koch to purchase Schlitz park for playground purposes was at last passed. The attempts to have the city buy this beautiful tract in the past have been so many and have produced such a string of defeats that it is almost hard to believe even now that the park at last actually belongs to the people.

The park, which takes up the larger part of a city square was first offered for \$150,000 by the Schlitz Brewing company. They finally got down to \$75,000 and to the final figure of \$72,500, after throwing in the street approach on the west side of the park, and the final reduction of \$2,500 was made to enable the city to condemn two lots for an east entrance.

The aldermen voted to locate a new south side natatorium at Greenfield and Twelfth avenues, in the Eleventh ward, thus defeating the aspirations of Ald. Strachota (D.), who worked to get it in his own ward, and away from the center of the working class district for political reasons.

The Robber Hunt Bill
Over the protests of the Social-Democratic aldermen the council voted to pay in full a claim of R. W. Hunt & Co. of Chicago, for alleged expert advice in the work of planning a city electric lighting system. Ald. Seidel declared that the bill was outrageous, as the city had not got value received.

"We hired these people for expert advice," he said, "but they did not prove to be experts or they would not have advised in favor of steam power. They were not up to the times. Germany and other European nations had for years made great strides with gas engines—the Social-Democrats again, you see!—and besides, Hunt & Co. went out of their way to make a fat job of it."

Ald. Altpeter (D.) said the Hunt bill came over from the former council, of which Ald. Seidel was a member, and the city was in honor bound to pay it.

Ald. Seidel said he admitted having acted on the contract at that time, but he was ignorant of all the facts at that time. "But we are asked to pay for expert advice when the advice was not expert at all," he said. "I am a medical expert to give me advice about buying a horse and I find out afterward that on his advice I have bought a diseased horse, I should not feel in honor bound to pay for such expert work."

Ald. Tarrant (R.) and Ald. Seidel had a tilt during which Ald. Seidel said, "They didn't earn the money they are asking for, therefore I am man enough to vote that bill down, Mr. Future Mayor." The Hunt bill was ordered paid by a vote of 25 old party men against the 10 Social-Democrats.

The Clancy Hold-up
The Social-Democrats had the gang squirming for a half hour, when the subject of buying Chief Clancy a new \$4,500 pleasure touring car to go to fires with came up. The chief is a perpetual comer for soft grafts for himself, and Ald. Melms very nicely showed up the ridiculousness of the contemplated raid on the treasury.

"I am satisfied that the chief should have an auto," he said, "but I cannot see why the auto should take the form of a touring car. It should be an apparatus instead of a car, with seats for the chief and the chauffeur and the best and most durable machine to be had. We made a mistake in getting the first one and should not repeat it."

Ald. Koerner (D.) said other cities had touring cars for the chiefs to go to fires in, as though Milwaukee must be rotten because other cities are. He said the chief wanted a touring car because in case a fireman was hurt he could be carried better in an ambulance.

Ald. Stern (R.) said a roadster would be of the finest service, while a touring car was for family rides, and showed at length the reasons that led him to oppose the proposed purchase. Ald. Smith said he had ridden in an automobile and he pitied any injured man that had to be carried in the jolting things. Ald. Stern's motion to buy a roadster instead of a pleasure car was killed, 14 to 18, after which the motion to buy the car was passed by 22 old party aldermen against the 10 Social-Democrats.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

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

The Twentieth Ward Branch has arranged for a prize schafskopf, cinct and skat tournament Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17, at Kettelman's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Hungarian Section, Social-Democratic party, Milwaukee county, has established permanent reading rooms at 425 Eleventh street, and all the Hungarian population of Milwaukee is cordially invited to attend these reading rooms. They are open every evening and also Sunday afternoons.

The Ninth Ward Branch, Social-Democratic party, has arranged for a monster entertainment and ball, to be held Sunday afternoon and evening, Oct. 24, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, North avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. A large number of tickets have already been disposed of and the committee on arrangements promise a very interesting afternoon program on this occasion. Price of admission, 15 cents, after 6 o'clock, 25 cents.

The Nineteenth Ward Branch, Social-Democratic party, has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament, to be held Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21, at Eckelmann's hall, 1007 Lisbon avenue. A large number of valuable prizes will be awarded to the winners. Admission, 50 cents, including refreshments.

The South Side Women's Branch has arranged for a prize cinct and sociable, to be held Oct. 17, at Meier's hall, corner Muskego avenue and Mitchell street. Admission 15 cents. Play will start at 1:30 P. M.; sociable at 7 P. M.

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bers at 25 cents, at the door 35 cents. Don't fail to attend the prize cinct parties arranged by the South Side Women's Branch, each first Tuesday of the month, at Korch's hall, Ninth and Greenfield avenues.

The Fifth Ward Branch, Social-Democratic party, holds a prize cinct party on the first Friday afternoon of the month, under the auspices of the South Side Women's Branch, at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street.

The open air meetings which have been held during the summer months at the corners of Sixth and Vliet streets, and also Eighth and Forest Home avenues, have proven very successful and have been well attended.

The South Side Ladies' Choir Aurora reports that tickets are selling at a rapid rate for their first prize cinct and schafskopf tournament, which is to be held at Meier's hall, Muskego avenue and Mitchell street, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25. Admission 15 cents. A sociable will follow the card tournament.

Teachers' Popular Lecture Course

The popular lecture course given under the auspices of the Milwaukee Teachers' Association will open Monday, Oct. 25, with the Commonwealth Ladies' Orchestra, of Boston. The company is composed of soloists, selected with great care for the parts they take in the exquisite ensemble.

Friday, Nov. 12, Opie Read, the famous author and entertainer, will lecture.

Patrons who hold oratory as one of the fine arts will enjoy Gov. E. W. Hoch of Kansas.

Prof. George E. Vincent, of Chicago university, furnishes another

splendid number, for the course. The other engagements to follow include the Hon. George D. Alden of New York, and Mr. Adrian Newens.

Cough Medicine

Our Cough Syrup has a reputation in Bay View. It seldom fails to cure a cough. Try it and be convinced.

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who has made this store his clothes-buying home. He will tell you he has never made a mistake in his clothes buying. Prepare now for your Fall and Winter wants. Our lines are now complete in

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- Sheepskin Lined Duck and Corduroy Coats ETC.

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CLOTHING CO.

FOND DU LAC AVE. AND 18th ST.

TOURING TO FIRES

Chief Clancy Gets New Pleasure Car Out of the City. Outrageous Work of Gang Aldermen

Clancy is again shaking down the people's money.

There were some amusing and yet disgraceful moments in the common council Monday afternoon, when Chief Clancy's demand for a luxuriant auto car "to go to fires in," was up for consideration.

The preposterousness of the idea of using a family touring car as a fire apparatus gave the gang a hard half hour on the defensive, even though they knew that only the Social-Democrats would vote against the virtual steal. It finally went to vote and Clancy got his five thousand dollar chariot "to go to fires with" with only the ten Socialists opposed.

It was alone "worth the price of admission" to hear Ald. Melms pick the Clancy demand into its ridiculous parts.

The police and fire committee members winced and Ald. Koerner advanced the lame excuse that a touring car at a fire was handy to carry injured firemen to the hospital in, although Ald. Smith reminded him that the jolting of an auto-

mobile would almost kill an ordinary mortal unless he sat bolt upright. Then it was admitted that chiefs from other cities visited Milwaukee and liked to be shown the town in a touring car!

This auto raid of the chief's is typical of the gang. It is a sort of *GRAFT*, a graft of a personal, family pleasure car out of the city, by reason of his official position.

No automobile of the roadster type for Clancy! He doesn't want an auto merely to go to fires with, as a matter of truth. He wants it to luxuriate in at the city's expense. The old touring car the city bought him, also for about \$4,500, which is said to have been also used by Mrs. Clancy for her shopping tours, as well as Sunday rides for the chief and his hangers-on—always at city expense—will be turned over to the first assistant chief, and Clancy says he will ask for touring cars for the other assistant chiefs next year.

What a soft mark a gang-ruled city is—and the people pay the freight!

Supervisors Defeat Penny Lunches

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC SUPERVISORS, MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Frank Bonnes, Ninth District (9th ward); George Mensing, Tenth District (10th ward); James Sheehan, Eleventh District (11th ward); George Moerschel, Twelfth District (12th ward); Arthur Urlanek, Fifteenth District (15th ward); Towns of Crossville and Milwaukee and Villages of East Milwaukee, North Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay; Charles E. Jeske, Sixteenth District (16th ward).

At last Tuesday's meeting of the county board the supervisors voted down Supervisor Moerschel's resolution to appropriate \$5,000 for the penny lunches, notwithstanding the favorable report of the committee. The vote stood 10 to 6, and as soon as it was announced Supervisor Mensing succeeded in changing his vote so as to be on the prevailing side and to give notice of a motion for reconsideration at the next meeting, two weeks hence.

Supervisor Mensing (S.-D.) made a warm appeal for the adoption of the resolution. The money spent for the education of a hungry child was practically wasted, he said, and only a man whose heart was of stone and ice could listen to the story of how a child stole a piece of bread and butter from another and the teacher sent him to Principal O'Hanlon for punishment, and Mr. O'Hanlon found that the mother, a poor widow, did not have the money to buy breakfast, and refused to administer punishment.

He gave his own experience as a school teacher, one case where a child died of lack of nourishment.

"It is in your power, gentlemen, to save children from such a fate, for there are many cases," he said.

its sessions in Milwaukee, at the school board rooms, in the city hall, Monday afternoon. The interests of labor before the committee will be represented by Assemblyman Brockhausen, who has taken great interest in this absolute indemnity question, and Attorney Daniel Hoan, who has made the question of absolute indemnities and industrial insurance a life study.

The supervisors have not recommended themselves to the people by their action in killing the Moerschel resolution to appropriate \$5,000 to the penny lunch fund. Some of the arguments advanced were al-

"I hope your children will never come to such a position."

A Polish supervisor opposed the resolution because it did not include private schools. Supervisor Saxer (D.) said many women would go out loafing if their children were fed in school. He said the Rescue Mission fed paupers.

Supervisor Sheehan (S.-D.) said that Mr. Saxer was taking a wrong view, as the resolution did not provide for men who become degenerated, but for children. It was for children whose mothers were poor and out working.

Supervisor Fisher (R.) said that all mothers would easily provide meals for their children if they really loved them. Supervisor Bonnes (S.-D.) said that where a father or a mother died the children were often taken to an institution, but giving them a warm lunch in school was entirely different. And Supervisor Sheehan reminded the board that the poor department had not shown itself able to take care of the children. Mr. Fisher was from a rural district and did not know city conditions for the working class. If he would come into the working class district he would show him thousands of cases where children could not be brought up properly. The vote was taken and the resolution killed.

The deadlock for a trustee of the county institutions still remains unbroken. Several ballots were taken but C. B. Whitnall lacked one vote of election on the ballots where he showed up the strongest.

most brutal, and all of them showed a coaching by Spindler, the man who holds down the county poor office job.

Henry E. Legier, secretary of the Wisconsin state library commission, who has just been chosen librarian of the Chicago public library, was the father of the Milwaukee free public school lecture course that has proved such a valuable thing for our people. He was formerly secretary of the Milwaukee school board.

It is now in order to provide Chief Clancy with a regal uniform to correspond with the kingly luxuriance with which he will lol back in his monster touring chariot while being taken to a fire. But we suspect that the car will be most used for Sunday trips into the country by the Clancy family and their social friends.

There is a disposition in the school board to save at the spigot and waste at the bung. The way in which some directors pinch the little employes and vote raises to big ones is a sight to see, and eminently capitalistic.

There were 401 absolute divorces granted in Milwaukee in the year ending Oct. 1. Who says capitalism does not break up the home!

That Hunt bill is money paid for something that was not received. But what does the gang care? The money comes out of the treasury of the city, not out of their pockets.

It is about time the management of our fire department was put in the hands of a man who has his mind on real fire fighting instead of touring cars.

The hearing on the action of Beggs in changing his Lake park car service has not shown Beggs up in very favorable light.

It is about time Milwaukee drove the st. rkyards and slaughter houses outside the city limits.

The law offices of Daniel W. Hoan are now located at 608-9 Caswell block. Telephone Grand 424.

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ALL NEW no old style goods here. Your feet will be satisfied with **EYE-OPENER SHOES** at Reasonable Prices

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The best in the land for from **\$12.50 to \$25.00**

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Men's Clothing Men's Furnishings Men's Hats
CORNER THIRD AND STATE

The Hunt "Experts"

The approval of the R. W. Hunt Co. bill for "expert" work on the municipal electric light plant work Monday by the council, over the protest of the Social-Democrats, calls to mind the way in which the Socialists punctured the dignity of the Hunt experts when they first came upon the scene.

At a full committee meeting, with the august city officials beaming upon the scene, the "experts" had hypnotized the city fathers into specifying steam power and all was happy and harmonious, when the Socialists had to butt in, as usual. An attempt was made to shut them out—the thing was all settled,

that it decided in favor of gas engines. Ald. Seidel was right when he called the Hunt expert business "a gold brick"

If ever "experts" were made to look like uncovered ignoramuses, the Hunt men certainly were. Question after question were fired at them. The answers were amusing. And the committee in less than an hour had changed front and voted in favor of gas. This is just a sample. To this day the city congratulates itself

COLUMBIA THEATRE
Eleventh and Walnut Streets
BIG DOUBLE FEATURES
Fairman, Furman & Fairman
AND MARVELOUS WEBB TRIO
4 | Other Acts | 4

EMPIRE THEATRE
Mitchell and 6th Avenue
BIG DOUBLE FEATURES
THE ORPHEUS COMEDY 4
and ETHEL GILKEY and Her Girls
4 | Other Acts | 4

Town Topics by the Town Crier

What is Milwaukee to do to protect itself from aldermen who go to other cities in a quasi-representative

capacity and got boozy as fiddlers' witches? This is a question that the city may have to face sooner or later.

DAVIDSON
Milwaukee's Leading Theatre
Sherman Brown, Manager
Week Commencing Sunday Evening
Matinee Wed. and Sat.

THE GREAT PLAY OF WASHINGTON LIFE AND POLITICS

A GENTLEMAN FROM MISSISSIPPI
With BURR MCINTOSH
WILL DEMING and the entire original cast.....
DIRECT
from its Triumphant Run of Six Months in CHICAGO
PRICES 25c to \$1.50

Word comes to us from Montreal, where there are a good many Socialists, that Ald. Wittig, who attended the recent convention in that city of the League of American Municipalities, went on a catoot while there and that his conduct was highly disgraceful. It is said that he and Ald. Tarrant had a fist fight on board a pleasure steamer, and that all efforts to calm Wittig down were for a long while unavailing. The other aldermen who went to the convention say they were very much disgusted at the haberdasher's conduct and think Milwaukee should be protected from a repetition of such disgraceful scenes in her name.

There used to be a time when it was supposed that a delegate on a city junket was necessarily on a drunken carouse. That time is passing. People are taking greater interest in official affairs now and the conduct of a city representative reflects injuriously on the city he represents.

We think this a matter that the Milwaukee common council should take some cognizance of.

It is certainly cheering to realize that Schlitz park has at last become city property. The effort to get it for the city began many years ago, but the brewing company wanted the city treasury almost in payment for the tract and the subsequent efforts marked successively the gradual coming down in the price asked until the park has now been purchased at a fairly reasonable amount, although the Schlitz people certainly have not lost anything by the transaction.

That the park would have been purchased sooner is almost certain had it not been for the Republican aldermen of the Tenth ward, who succeeded Ald. Welch and Heath for one term. These men refused to carry on the negotiations begun by Ald. Heath, declaring that they were opposed to having the park city owned, that it would be a detriment to the Tenth ward, and all that sort of twaddle. Ald. Koch is to be congratulated on the success of his fight, which he began as soon as he entered office as the successor to the Republicans in question.

Now begins the tug of war. On the one side is the snobocracy of Milwaukee, who want to keep the "vulgar working people" out of the Auditorium, and to use it to display their clawhammers and their diamond-decked goose flesh, and on the other side, the people, the citizens, for whose elevation common consent is given for the creation of such a building. It is not a tug of war that will be quickly decided, but it will be decided in the right way, sooner or later!

The girls of Milwaukee should now bestir themselves to embroider sofa pillows to be used in Chief Clancy's touring car, so that his ride to and from the fires may be easy and enjoyable. The touring car should also be supplied with a manure set—for how would it look for a dignified and luxuriant fire chief to go into a fire with his nails untrimmed and unpolished! The special legislative committee on industrial insurance will begin

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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

"The Triumphant Singers of Sweet Southern Melody."—N. Y. Sun.

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IN
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Music You Can't Forget—
Laugh You'll Remember
50—Greatest Colored Cast and Chorus in the World—50
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Miss Aida Overton Walker
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SAL THE CIRCUS GAL
PRESENTING
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Life in the Bowdoin Ring

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Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre
Week Commencing Sunday Matinee
Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.) offer
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Prices—Matinees, Wed. and Sat. 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50; Four rows \$1.00. Nights, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00 and \$1.00; four rows at \$1.50.
Next attraction, Jefferson DeAngelis in "THE BEAUTY SPOT"

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The Quaker City Quartette
AND OTHER GOOD ACTS

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ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS
Every Afternoon and Evening
Helen Frederick in
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THE BALLET OF NATURE
By 24 Handsome Show Girls

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Commencing Sun. Mat., Oct. 3
THE DUCKLINGS
GREAT BIG CHORUS
22—BROILERS—22
THE JANITOR
AND
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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC DAY
AT THE
Social-Democratic Base Ball Park
Cor. Howell and Schiller Aves. (South Side)

Following Socialist Teams Will Play
17th Ward S.D. vs. B. & B. Coming Nations
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Tomorrow
Oct. 3rd

One Admission 15c
Grand Stand 10c Extra

First Game 2 P. M.
Second Game 3:30 P. M.

Everybody Cordially Invited to Attend Bring the Ladies

If You Want to Enjoy Yourself, Don't Fail to Attend