

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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A Beggar on Horseback!

By Victor L. Berger.

TIMES have changed. In former days public service corporations thought it necessary to have suave and well-mannered gentlemen as their spokesmen...

Now since the public service corporations have got all they wanted, they seem to have discarded that kind of policy entirely. Instead of the smooth and suave advocate of yore, the brutal, arrogant satrap is their local regent.

And as for the rest—the public be damned! It is that sort of policy that has put the former butcher boy, John I. Beggs, at the head of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.

The Social-Democrats in the Common Council of Milwaukee introduced a resolution requiring the street car company to give transfers to its patrons at any time after their fare has been paid...

And this ordinance is reasonable on the face of it. A man who has paid his car fare, according to the franchise granted to the company, is entitled to a continuous ride with a transfer to any place in the city he may choose.

There was no evident reason for the change. It is simply that the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co., with John I. Beggs—a beggar who got on horseback—as its president, wanted to show that the company owned the city.

When the matter came up before the committee on judiciary, of the Common Council, Alderman Melms, who introduced the measure, pointed out that a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the state of New York, had declared a similar rule of the New York traction company to be invalid.

Whereupon John I. Beggs, once upon a time a possibly honest butcher, but now the barn-boss and representative of eastern grafters of the Cromwell type, answered as follows:

"If some of these ignorant aldermen who are proposing Socialistic measures, and who would want the company to let everybody ride free, would read the law a trifle, they would find their mistakes." Turning to Akl. Melms he added, "You ought to read a little. Inform yourself. Such a thing smacks well of you and your whole brood. You are too narrow to be 'on' the council. You have no business here."

Now, if John I. Beggs, the former "Wiener wurst" maker, had really tried to make up for his lack of education in his younger days, he would know that this measure is no more a Socialistic measure than to keep the streets clean, or to scare off burglars from the big marble barn on Sycamore street, is a Socialist measure.

And Alderman Melms was elected by the voters of the Eleventh ward, to represent them in the Common Council. He is a workman and a Social-Democrat. It is not for the barn-boss of the eastern millionaires to say whom the people of Milwaukee are to elect to the Common Council.

And if the aldermen had kicked Mr. John I. Beggs down the stairs, they would have done no more than to show proper spirit. And the former sausage maker would simply have gotten the "wurst," as he deserved.

But the Social-Democratic alderman, a gentleman by nature, a workman by bringing up, probably owing to his former occupation as a syrup-mixer is more sweet-tempered than the bloody ex-butcher, John I. Beggs.

For this is what Alderman Melms sweetly answered: "I will say this: That just because you are operating under a franchise which was granted by a crooked council in 1900, there is no reason why we cannot now repeal an act which heaps indignity on every patron of your road. It will not be countenanced. You will do well to remember that."

Alderman Melms could not only cite the recent decision of the supreme court of New York, but also an older decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. This latter declared any transfer to be good until used—that is, even if used six months later.

We will ask for that right, our legal right, next, Mr. John I. Beggs.

Mr. Beggs is evidently forgetting that the basis of his exploitation is a franchise, granted by the city for nothing in exchange. That is, if the company paid anything to the aldermen or officials for the franchise, it was bribe-money, and the company would not be willing to acknowledge it.

Now the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has just recently decided that the legislature has the power to fix the rates and conditions of all public service franchises. And that the legislature has a right to delegate this power to cities and townships.

We will predict to Mr. Beggs right here that his rule of transfers is going to be changed. This rule and a good many others. If this council is too cowardly to make the change, then we will have a council in the near future who will make it.

And to Mr. John I. Beggs, the ex-sausage-mixer, I will give a little advice and give it willingly. He ought to learn manners or somebody some day may blacken his eyes. This is the West, and people will not always take his vulgar coarseness without retaliation.

Beggs ought also to acquire a little more culture in another direction. He accuses Alderman Melms of ignorance. But at the same time Mr. Beggs gave away how infinitely little he knows himself. It is Beggs who ought to read more—a great deal more.

Beggs would then soon find out that hundreds of thousands of better men than he ever dared to be—the men themselves, not their churls—did not last five minutes before the fury of the people, who the people once woke up. And in case of any uprising, what will happen to the head lackey of the eastern grafters, John I. Beggs? He is thoroughly hated by all classes of people in Milwaukee.

John I. Beggs is a type of the proverbial beggar who got on

Victor L. Berger

The recent congress of the Socialists of Saxony shows that the party membership has doubled in five years, having increased from 25,000 to 54,000.

Counting the independents in the French Chambers, who vote mostly with the Socialists there will be a total strength of 70 as compared with 48 in the previous Chamber.

Upton Sinclair is hard at work on another novel aiming to convey to the reading public some faint idea of the perpetual Hell in which large numbers of our fellow citizens are forced to live.

The Socialists in San Francisco have uncovered some of the most unsavory grafting on the part of contractors supplying the relief kitchens in that stricken city. Capitalism has absolutely no conscience, no humanity.

Years ago the army did its drilling according to "Upton's Tactics." The beef barons have been doing a little grafting lately according to a new Upton's tactics, and they are awfully anxious to get back to their old manual.

In a great speech in the French Chamber of Deputies, Jaures, the Socialist orator of France, said that although Socialism meant the expropriation of capitalist monopoly no one could say whether it would be effected with or without compensation.

Here's a new charge against Socialism. Parry in his book, "The Scarlet Empire," supposed to be a description of society after the capitalist system has been succeeded by Social-Democracy, says that every day an hour was set aside for "compulsory prayers!" Parry will lose the support of Father Sherman if he keeps on that way!

Capitalism has you bound, Mr. Worker, but assistance is on the way. The big Socialist gains in Denmark, the big gains in France, in Germany, in England, in this country, should fall on your ears as pleasantly as the footfalls of a relief party on the ears of men imprisoned by bandits. The relief is coming, and, by all the tokens, it is coming with a mighty rush!

The Volunteers of America gave a picnic for poor children in Milwaukee the past week and then permitted a local paper to photograph the poor children and to place them on exhibition in print. Professional charity thrives by parading itself, and in doing so willingly puts its victims on exhibition also, simply because they are poor and defenseless.

"What's coming over the New York preachers, anyhow?" gasps the Crisis of Salt Lake City, in referring to the recent declarations for Socialism by some of the best known churchmen of that city. It's the same thing that is coming over everybody else. Mankind is enclosed in a holocaust called the capitalist system, and it is burning so fiercely that its blistering heat reaches those who formerly did not think it necessary to look for an open door of escape.

The British Medical Association meets in Toronto, Canada, in August. The officers of the association have received courteously framed letters from the Chicago packers offering to defray all transportation and other expenses if the convention will proceed to Chicago in a body to inspect the packing houses. The idea of investigators being the guests of those they are supposed to be fearlessly investigating! It is understood that the impudent invitation of the beef crooks will be turned down with becoming dignity.

There are extensive coal fields in British Columbia, and promoters and speculators are busy getting the land and forming coal companies. If the people of British Columbia were smart and at all alive to their own interests as a nation, they would take possession collectively of those rich storehouses of nature's bounty to man and keep the private interests at bay. This country has had to pay the bitter price of its neglect to secure the public ownership of its coal fields, although we always think we are a mighty smart lot of folks.

The twenty-four Socialist members in Italy who resigned as a protest against the police brutality incited against strikers by the government were re-elected by overwhelming majorities. The resolution introduced by the group and the voting down of which caused their resignation was: "The chamber declares it necessary to take legal steps toward preventing the massacres of the proletariat by the army." The vote was 199 against, 24 for. It was for awhile thought

Hot Shots from George Bernhard Shaw.

London, June 23.—In spite of his vegetarianism, George Bernhard Shaw is not disposed to sympathize with the general public in shuddering at the Chicago meat packing revelations.

"Why condemn the beef magnates in particular?" he said. Every millionaire is guilty of some crime of equal hideousness.

"But the fault does not lie with the millionaire. The poor millionaire can not help himself. The present social system forced his crimes upon him. He is in business as a millionaire and the spirit of the times dictates that he shall succeed. If there is competition he is compelled to grind the competition down. It is not the fault of the millionaire, it is the fault of the system."

"A business which affects the people's welfare should not be in the hands of private individuals, but in the hands of the public. The state or the municipality, not syndicates running for profit should control the food supply."

"You may have as much legislation and appoint as many inspectors as you like, but the same state of things will go on as long as an industry is a question of private, and not public, profit."

"In spite of everything the government can do, the only safe prophecy is that at the end of a few years a number of the inspectors will be able to retire on ample fortunes. Then, perhaps, there will be another outcry and another set of inspectors will be given an opportunity of amassing wealth."

"You cannot control trusts nor make them honest. If you want to be rid of the evil they do, the only course is to wipe the trusts out altogether."

"Trusts will always be enemies of the people. No law can hold them in check. The only way out is to nationalize all great industries."

that the resignation of the group would bring on a ministerial crisis.

A Milwaukee attorney and corporation lobbyist named T. W. Spence has just returned from a visit to France and is telling the papers of the wonders he saw. Among other things he said:

"Socialism is gaining ground rapidly in France, and while that party is still in the minority in the national assembly, at the rate it is increasing its strength this will not be the case very long. One of the leaders of the Socialist party said to me a few days before we left Paris that by 1908 they would control the destiny of France, and I believe he spoke the truth."

What is happening in France is happening in all the most forward civilized countries, and it is a good thing for corporation men to realize what is in store.

Another member of the quality of England has gone over to the enemy. The Countess of Warwick started it, and now others are following. The latest one is the Hon. Charles Alfred Lister, son and heir of the millionaire peer, Lord Ribblesdale. He has become an avowed Socialist. Lord Ribblesdale is an intimate friend of King Edward.

Explaining why he has become a Socialist, the Hon. Mr. Lister said: "I am a Socialist because I am convinced of the injustice of our present social system and the inevitable ruin that will attend us if we adhere to its absurd anomalies. I find no satisfactory remedies for such a system either in the Tory or Liberal program, and it is, therefore, to the Labor party as the representatives of English Socialism, that I turn for help. There is great hope for the Labor party in England, provided it does not swerve from the paths of social reform and Socialistic legislation, with a view to giving the proletariat its proper economic position in society."

It is announced from New York that the stock exchange magnates in Wall street wish to profit by the anti-trust antics of our president Roosevelt to conjure up a general financial panic this summer. Thus the bears in Wall Street, who speculate "low," want to kill two birds with one stone.

First, they want to give President Roosevelt a lesson against his anti-trust experiments and to discredit him with the people as the destroyer of "prosperity."

Second, they wish to buy stocks, when they have touched the lowest point, and thus later make a deal of money.

This little scheme is not so bad. Only the gentlemen are playing with fire.

We have now had a period of prosperity for eight or nine years and the "lean years" are again al-

most due. Our prosperity this time has been more than usually connected with great overproduction and still greater underconsumption on the part of the masses, since wages by no means kept pace with the prices of goods.

If, therefore, the gentlemen in Wall street wish artificially to introduce a little financial panic for purposes of revenge and for business, it can easily happen to them as to children with a little fire to play with—but which kindles the forests and prairies.

Out of their financial panic a great industrial crisis may develop.

Really our priestly critics need taking in hand in a friendly way. The day is past when they can utter ignorant representations about what Socialism stands for and get a hearing from the people they want to influence. In the days past, the common man could not read and write and believed that it was a sin to exercise an independent judgment or to think counter to the way the priest told him he must think—that day is past. If Socialism is to be combatted it should be done honestly and with some regard for the fact that the people at large will know when it is being misrepresented.

A Bishop Lillis took part in the golden jubilee of the St. Francis seminary, Milwaukee, the past week, and in a sermon said: "Socialism would have capital and labor engaged in continual warfare, though nothing is plainer than that capital and labor must be in harmony, because one is essential to the other. It would take away the confidence that the employe has in his employer and it would refuse just compensation for honest toil... It wants nothing of morality."

A worse jumble of misrepresentation it would be hard to find. If this is really Bishop Lillis' idea of Socialism he ought to do a little reading. The situation of labor today is such that it will laugh the bishop out of court if he comes into it with such arguments as the above. This labor question is too serious a thing to the sweating masses for them to give an attentive ear to such paltry misrepresentations.

Judge Joseph V. Quarles of the Federal Court has issued an injunction in regard to the Molders' strike in Milwaukee, which exceeds everything since the famous injunction of Judge J. G. Jenkins in the Northern Pacific strike of 1893. Milwaukee, it seems, enjoys the honor of always getting the narrowest and stupidest Federal judges that are appointed in this country. The strikers are not only enjoined from intimidating scabs, but they are even forbidden to amicably dis-suade them or to speak on the subject with the strike-breakers or their families, or to visit them in their dwellings or boarding houses. Moreover they may post no pickets on streets which lead to the factories.

Now this is capitalist anarchy in a literal sense. These "gentlemen" see in the working man only living objects of exploitation. The liberties and rights of the constitution do not exist as soon as the constitution interferes with their unbounded greed for exploitation.

But if the lords of exploitation want to have anarchy, they can have it. But they cannot have it for their side alone. We can assure them that then we will have anarchy for both sides.

The workmen will adopt it very easily.

But God may have mercy upon the capitalists and their wives and children, for the infuriated people will not. The capitalists will then disappear within a few years as completely as the wild-cats, the lynxes and the wolves. A general hunt will be started against them which the wildest fancy cannot now portray. Please read the history of 1793 and 1794, during the French Revolution, about the troubles of the feudal lords, and multiply the horrors a hundred fold.

The capitalists need not hope to defeat a revolutionary working class, in the end. They may defeat it once, twice and ten times, but it is bound to rise again. The working class cannot be annihilated. But if the capitalists lose once in a revolution—and even only once—they will lose their all.

We are warning the capitalists. We want no anarchy.

We preach evolution and peaceful measures.

If the capitalists only had a grain of sense—heart and soul—we do not expect from them—if our judges were not ignorant donkeys and our lawyers greedy rascals—they would support us in our purpose of solving the "Social Question" peacefully.

For the working class also a peaceful solution would of course be infinitely preferable. But the capitalist class by its tactics may drive the workmen to extremities.

Let's Do The Right Thing.

By Victor L. Berger.

THE newly elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, Wm. H. Timlin, declared in an address given to the graduates of Ripon college, that the constitution of the United States should be so amended that no multi-millionaire could be eligible to a seat in the United States Senate. "For this body, which promised in its inception to be the grandest legislative body in all the history of the world, has been corrupted by the vulgar rich."

Mr. Timlin wishes also to limit by the constitution the amount of money and property which an individual or a corporation can own in future in the United States.

If Mr. Timlin knew the history of his own country, he would be aware that the United States Senate was designed beforehand simply to represent the rich people and the "landed" aristocracy of this country. For this purpose its founders and advocates incorporated it in the constitution. The Senate was to be simply an imitation of the English upper house—the House of Lords. And that is just what the United States Senate became.

To forbid a millionaire to sit in the Senate is therefore doubly foolish, when we know the origin of the Senate. Much wiser would it be to demand the entire abolition of the Senate. This institution exists in contradiction to the spirit of democracy.

Just as senseless under the present system is the proposition to limit by a constitutional amendment the amount of property which a man or a corporation may possess.

Quite apart from the consideration that such a regulation would be hard to enforce, it would give occasion to innumerable perjuries. "Our pillars of society" even now without exception perjure themselves when they have to state the amount of their property for purposes of taxation. Thus, for instance, the late Marshall Field of Chicago, over whose green grave so many praises were sung to him as a model citizen and "man of honesty," because he left \$150,000,000—never reported more than \$2,500,000 personal property in Chicago, while his executor at once acknowledged \$17,000,000.

In the Roman republic several times something like a wealth limit was attempted, but of course without success.

It only proves the helplessness of the reformers when they want to make a practical proposition. Moreover it is characteristic that the good Mr. Timlin also considers it pressingly necessary to protest that he is no Socialist. The newly elected justice of the Supreme Court is certainly not a Socialist. He is an ignoramus as far as history and political economy are concerned.

But the main objection is this. To bring about the impracticable changes that Mr. Timlin wants, would require an absolute upheaval of our constitution. And that Mr. Timlin knows. And yet while we are about it, why should we not make the constitution fit the changed economic conditions? In other words, bring about Social-Democracy.

However, I am glad to see that even a man who has been elected a justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin is so willing not only to change the constitution completely, but to use the lever where the effort would really count—that is, in the economic field. And although he does this in a Utopian and impossible way, yet he realizes that the form of the government is nothing but a form—that the economic conditions are the substance.

And right here it may not be amiss to point out an article in the June number of the North American Review. An anonymous writer, who on the authority of the North American Review is "the most profound philosopher living in the United States to-day," in a long article gives warning to the American millionaires.

This writer calls attention to the fact that "in order effectually to turn every dollar of the property of every decedent into the public treasury at his death, no affirmative legislation is necessary. It is only necessary to repeal the statutes now authorizing the descent of such property to the heirs and legatees of the decedent."

"It is perfectly apparent, therefore, that there is no ultimate security for a single dollar of private property in New York, and precisely the same statement is true of all other American states, except such as the majority of the voters may decide to be just and wise, both to the possessors of such property and the community at large."

And according to this writer, the day of reckoning is at hand. The time when the laboring people had no leaders and no literature is gone forever.

The tendency now is to question every great fortune. In the opinion of the writer in the North American Review, the salary of the president of the United States, who surely must be a man of the highest character and capacity, is a fair remuneration for any man's services. No captain of industry, no bank manager, no manager of mines or other natural products is entitled to more than is the president of the United States.

The next presidential election, this writer thinks, offers an opportunity to American voters to harass the arrogant millionaires. So that the millionaires would best act while there is yet time, for "such an opportunity, if now rejected, may never return."

Now the panacea of this philosopher is more definite than Judge Timlin's. The writer in the North American Review at least states the maximum income a man may enjoy, that is, one equal to the salary of the president of the United States. Yet his remedy is equally Utopian and would also lead to all sorts of perjuries and frauds. His measure, as well as Timlin's, is in line, however, with Roosevelt's wish to stop the growth of the big fortunes. It is in line with some of the recent decisions of Supreme Courts, even of the ultra-capitalistic Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which of late in a half unwilling and strained fashion declares for the constitutionality of an inheritance tax and declared the ad-valorem tax on railroads valid!

So the big capitalists who put their trust in the constitution are leaning on a reed. Even the present constitution of the United States is very different from the constitution in 1850. And if the capitalists trust that the "law abiding" people will uphold the constitution simply to please the capitalists then they will soon find that there will be no constitution which will be worth while for them to uphold.

As we said before, the proposed changes avail nothing because they do not take into consideration the changed economic and industrial conditions in the United States. If one believes in the probability that the present capitalist system can exist longer, then the proposed changes are not only illegal and unconstitutional, but they are impossible. But if one believes that since the steam loom took the place of the hand loom, and the steam thrasher took the place of the flail and the trust the place of the individual business man—that we must conform to the changed economic and industrial relations—then we must relegate the whole system of society with which we are now familiar to the lumber room of the past.

But, of course, this has to be done in conformity with economic development and not against it.

It is impossible under the capitalist system to tell a capitalist, "You are only permitted to make so much or so little and no more." But it is simple enough to nationalize such industries as have reached the trust form and in which there is no longer competition, and manage these trusts for the benefit of all the people collectively.

Our method is the natural method, and cannot fail, while the other propositions are against evolution and are bound to fail. And what is even worse, these propositions would perpetuate wage slavery with all its accompanying misery, while our method would gradually abolish wage slavery and all the ills emanating therefrom.

These gentlemen are well meaning enough. But they would do the wrong thing and do it the wrong way. We will do the right thing and do it the right way.

Victor L. Berger



INCENTIVE UNDER CAPITALISM--By a Business Man-Socialist.

HIGH FINANCE, LOW POLITICS AND COMMERCIALISM COMPARED WITH BEGGARY AND THE LOWER FORMS OF PARASITISM.

Let us close the discussion on high finance, low politics, and commercialism by reminding the reader that at the beginning we excluded beggary, and some other jobs in which men and women under capitalism engage, because these jobs were not considered honorable, and yet upon close examination it is remarkable how many points in common the former class of occupations have with the latter.

Some months ago a certain person spent considerable time with beggars, and became as one of them, for the purpose of learning their ways, and of determining whether they were worthy of the assistance that the public generally gave them. His report was adverse to the beggars on the grounds that they practiced deception, and lied; that they unduly appealed to the sympathies and emotions of the people, even by distorting their bodies; that many of them were more able to work than those who, moved by their pitiful tales, contributed to their support; that many of them had accounts in savings banks, one of them telling his new acquaintance, 'I'd spend no coin on livin' expenses, I'd soak it,' meaning that he would put the cash

in the savings bank; that they are heartless and unthankful for what they receive. Now let us prefer all these charges against the high financier, the low politician, the commercialist, the parasite generally. Do they deceive and lie? Abundant evidence has already been produced to prove it. They say so, of each other. The "campaign lie" has become familiar to all. The "tricks of trade" are a part of the business program. Do they unduly appeal to the sympathies and emotions of the people? Let the reader recall how a certain life insurance president, as shown by the recent investigations, who, faced by indignant patrons whom he had defrauded, tried to placate them by assuring them that they should not be so anxious about their own profits, as life insurance was benevolence. Not ourselves, but the widows and the orphans, was his plea. This "widow and orphan" argument has been worked for all it is worth for many years, and it is wonderful how the people still swallow the bait: "When the robbery of a railroad, or a public service corporation, or a beef trust is being uncovered the sympathies and emotions of the people are at once played upon by the assurance that the profits are less than two per cent. on the invested capital. Then the people all feel so sorry, and blinded by their tears, fail to see the "water" in the capital stock.

The writer recalls a recent political campaign in which one candidate appealed to the people on the ground that he was a "poor boy" while his opponent was rich; that he was native born, and his darling child lay buried in the community cemetery, while his opponent was a carpet-bagger. With such arguments, he strove to move his auditors to tears. There are those commercial agents whose strongest weapon is their ability to work upon the emotions, the greed, the cupidity of their patrons. Are the high financiers, the low politicians, and the commercialists able to work? Yes, but like the beggars they have found that under capitalism it is neither honorable, nor profitable to work. The incen-

tive is greater to do what they are doing, besides there is a fascination about the "skin game" that is not found in work under capitalism. Our friend who studied the beggars found that there was a class of them who had reduced the business of begging to a science, and had organized a beggars' trust, and who pursued their calling as much for fascination that it afforded as for the large monetary returns. Can the reader see any resemblance between these men and the millionaire who said that he cared not so much for the money he made or lost, as for the enjoyment he got out of the game; or the politician who pays out many times the salary attached to an office just for the pleasure of beating his opponent, knowing that he will soon be able to make it all back again; or the business man who sells goods at a loss just for the joy of crushing out a competitor, and then puts up the price, and makes it all back again?

Do they soak the cash, and live off the institutions? Aye, verily, they know only too well how it is done. The examples which have already been given showing their mode of operation explain only too well that they are adepts in this particular thing. And it must be so. Any man, or set of men who become millionaires, or become rich even in a less degree, and yet produce nothing, are living off of the institutions, and the institution that the high financier, the low politician, the commercialist, and all the parasites depend upon so strongly is that one called wage slavery. That is the source of their life, and their fortunes. Their ability to feed upon that is the incentive that capitalism affords, and is the only thing that keeps life in their bodies, or keeps the capitalist system alive. The writer was once reminded that a beggar to whom he had given some small change was known to have thirty dollars on his person. "Well" replied the giver, "if I had known that I might not have contributed, but after all, thirty dollars will not last forever, and unless it is replaced from time to time it will soon cease to be thirty dollars and become 'thirty cents.' Besides it is hard indeed to see where there is any difference between this beggar and the millionaire who, having one million already, proceeds at once to lay plans to secure another, and another."

Are they heartless and unthankful for what they receive? The very fact that the high financier refuses to acknowledge the source of his wealth proves it. Go to him, and tell him that labor creates all wealth, and that he, by his gambling in stocks and bonds, is only robbing labor of its reward, that every dollar of interest he takes on his money must be made good by labor, and he will deny it, and curse you to your face. The cold treatment one receives from the low politician after election has become well known to all. The commercialist also denies that every dollar of his rent, interest, and profit is made good by labor, and he never fails to take advantage of labor's extremity, and of those who patronize

him. About a year ago there was a late frost in a certain section, killing all early "vegetation." Immediately the price of the seeds of the plants killed was doubled by the seed dealers, knowing that the commercialist is willing to profit by the calamity of his patrons, and customers, and that he thinks seeds are produced for the purpose of profit and gain to himself, and not for the growing of food products for the human family.

On page 152 of the biennial report (1903-1904) of the Commissioner of Agriculture of Tennessee, the state chemist makes the statement that the cost of making a ton of acid phosphate is \$5, yet when the writer needed some a few months ago, he had to pay \$18, the difference going to the profit-takers who are constantly bleeding the helpless farmers in this manner. This report further says that this same product used in a mixed fertilizer is sold much higher, and that if it could be had at a reasonable price, it would mean a great agricultural development that the commercialists are interested in, but like the insect which feeds upon a plant until the plant is devoured, and then dies with it, so the profit taker will feed on the farmer, if he is allowed to do so, until the land is impoverished beyond redemption.

All these comparisons are made and all these questions are asked and answered to show what a wonderful incentive capitalism affords. What a rare one indeed! The same incentive that the beggar, or the thief, or the gambler has,—the desire to get something for nothing, the desire to live by other men's labor, even if it must be done by the most iniquitous methods. Those who say there would be no incentive under Socialism should study all this, and ponder it well, before they say so again.

Wisconsin State Platform.

(Adopted by Convention, subject to Referendum of the party members.)

THE Social-Democratic party is the American political expression of the international movement of the modern working class for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

Under the present system, society is rapidly dividing into two classes: the rich and the poor, the capitalist class and the proletariat. The one toils without enjoying, the other enjoys without toiling.

In the wage earner of the cities and the farmer, we recognize the types of the producing elements of this country. Under our present economic system, both are exploited for the benefit of the capitalist class, the laborer on the sale of his labor power and the farmer on the sale of his products. Both are again exploited in the purchase of practically all the necessities of life.

The final aim of the Social-Democratic party is the emancipation of the producers and the abolition of the capitalist system. For that purpose, we organize the producing classes in city and country into a political party to take control of the powers of government.

The most characteristic expression of the present economic system is the trust and the monopoly.

Electricity, steam, and many modern inventions have struck the death blow at production on a small scale. Competition has wiped out competition. Production on a large scale makes monopoly a necessary condition. The trust and the monopoly are here, whether we wish it or not. The only question is whether they shall be public or private monopolies.

Private monopoly is a curse to the nation. Thus we see the coal trust making untold millions out of the sufferings of the poor, the oil trust piling up the greatest fortune the world has ever seen upon the ruin of innumerable small dealers and in defiance of all laws and courts of justice, the meat trust sending thousands of unsuspecting human beings to an early grave by selling diseased meat simply to make dividends and heap up millions. Similar statements could be proven against all the other trusts.

Therefore the Social-Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance, without regard to human life or welfare.

There is no relief to be expected from any of the old parties. Formerly, the Republican party was the favorite political organization of capitalism, while the Democratic party stood for the middle class. But since the trusts have bought the Democratic party, there is no difference between the two. They both stand for capitalism and the present economic system.

OUR PROGRAM.

With this in view, the Social-Democratic party of the state of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism and declares its adherence to the platform of the national Socialist party adopted at the convention in Chicago, and pledges itself at the present time to the following measures:

That the state legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as is calculated,

First, to bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, notably the coal, the meat, the oil, the sugar, the farming machinery trusts, and others of the same kind.

Second, to bring about the national ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and express companies and steamship lines.

Third, to enact a law granting every wage worker over 60 years of age, who has earned less than \$1,000 a year and has been a citizen of the United States for sixteen years at least, a pension of not less than \$12 a month for the rest of his life.

Fourth, to bring about the enactment of a national law by which the government of the United States shall lend the cities and townships money on bonds issued by said cities and townships. Such loans shall be made in legal tender and without interest, the refund to take place in twenty years in equal shares. The money shall have its intrinsic value secured by the bonds and the assessed valuation of the city or township that receives the loan, and it shall be canceled with the bonds as fast as the loan is refunded.

Fifth, to amend the United States constitution so as to abolish the United States Senate, which is a bulwark of capitalism and trustocracy,—the general referendum of all the people to take its place as a check, under proper provisions. Furthermore to elect the United States judges by the people of their respective districts, for terms not to exceed six years,—instead of having them appointed by the president,—this in order to make an end of government by injunction.

Sixth, to establish life-insurance by the national government.

We also demand, Seventh, that all elective officers, national, state, and municipal, shall be made subject to the imperative mandate, and to a recall, by the expressed wish of three-fourths of their constituency.

Eighth, that no city in Wisconsin shall have the right to sell, lease or give away public franchises. Provided, however, that in cases where existing laws and public necessity make a franchise unavoidable, it shall be granted only upon such terms as will guarantee justice to the people in the matter of rates, and fair treatment of the workers in respect to hours of labor, wages, etc., and especially shall provide for the transfer of the utility to public ownership at the earliest possible hour. Or, provided further, that the granting of such franchise shall first be approved by general referendum of the respective city or township.

Ninth, Every city in Wisconsin shall have the right to take possession of all its public utilities by paying to the present owners the price of the properties involved as fixed by an impartial jury, the same

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Illustration of a Socialist poster showing a scale of justice with 'Capitalism' on one side and 'Socialism' on the other.

not to include any franchise values; and every city and township shall have the right to issue bonds for that purpose. All unlimited franchises now in existence to be declared null and void.

Tenth, complete self-government for cities and townships. They shall have the right to erect public slaughter houses, cold-storage plants, elevators, coal and wood yards, ice houses, stock yards, and manufacture commodities and sell them to the citizens at cost.

Eleventh, the state shall provide free school books and school utensils to the pupils of the public schools. We also demand legislation enabling school districts in the country to give better school facilities and free transportation for the children to and from school.

Twelfth, that no further water rights shall be given away to individuals or private corporations, and those that have been given away, shall be recovered as rapidly as possible. All mineral rights reserved in private contract shall be abolished. No land belonging to the state shall be sold, and all lands now belonging to the state shall be kept for state purposes.

Thirteenth, that steps be taken to protect the head waters of our rivers. We demand also the reforesting of denuded tracts suitable for reforesting, so as to provide wooded land for future generations who have been robbed by the timber thieves.

Fourteenth, that laws be enacted, limiting the working of youths under 21 years of age and women of any age employed anywhere in Wisconsin to eight hours a day, and prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age in any factory, store, workshop or mine, also for the strictest protection of life and limb in workshops, factories, mines, stores, railways and boats. Also the removal of the principle of contributory negligence from our statutes, and the enactment of laws to compensate workmen when injured while employed. All wages to be paid weekly in lawful money.

Fifteenth, that a graduated income and inheritance tax be enacted, small inheritances and small incomes to be exempt.

Sixteenth, that fire and accident insurance be established by the state.

The Social-Democratic party also stands for every radical change that will bring more wealth, more culture, and more security to the masses of the people. But we call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are not a cure for all the existing evils, nor are they all Socialistic measures. They are to be viewed rather as mere palliatives, capable of being carried out even under the present conditions. Under no circumstances should the people rest content with palliatives of this kind. The peed out even under the present conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which will secure to the people collectively the ownership of the means of production and distribution and thereby the blessings of our modern inventions, and a standard of civilization and culture hitherto unknown in history.

This is the program of the Social-Democratic party in Wisconsin. We call upon every intelligent voter of this state, regardless of race, nationality or religion to join the Social-Democratic party, vote its ticket, build up its organization, and stand shoulder to shoulder for a better order and a higher civilization. And especially to the economically oppressed we call in the words of the immortal Karl Marx:—

Proletarians of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."

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TRADES UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

BY AUGUST BEBEL.

(Translated from the German by E. H. THOMAS.)

THE speech on the subject designated by the title of this pamphlet, which I made May 31, 1900 at the public convention of the lithographers, engravers and allied trades, held at the Trades Union Hall in Berlin, has called out a lively discussion at meetings and in the press.

Although the subject on which I spoke has been publicly discussed for a considerable time—I myself had already spoken on it in February of this year in Weissenau, near Berlin, a lecture which remained entirely unnoticed, since no report of it appeared—the discussion has become more lively in consequence of my last lecture and has embraced the widest circles. However, since my remarks have been much misunderstood, perhaps because they were not quite correctly reported—correctness is hard to get in the daily press—a repetition of my remarks in print may not be out of place. In this I have not kept to the wording of my speech, but only to its line of thought; and because of the discussion which has meantime arisen, I will treat many points in full which I did not touch upon orally.

I must first, however, defend myself against a misrepresentation in a part of the bourgeois press, that I spoke in favor of non-political

unions, or advocated a sort of neutrality, which means the same thing. I never had and could not have any such intention. A non-political union, in respect to anything which the workmen could gain by such an organization, would be a knife without handle or blade. In the class struggle, it would be no weapon to keep the capitalists in awe, but a plaything at which they would smile.

What I had to say in my speech was twofold. First, I wished to speak against the motion recently adopted by many union members that the trades union movement per se is the main thing, and that the political movement is a secondary matter. This was the chief reason for my speech at Weissenau. Next I wished to show what tasks the trades union can accomplish, and what it cannot, and that in order to accomplish its tasks it must admit the greatest possible number of trades workers—best of all, every trade worker—which is only possible when it holds aloof from party politics proper and does not consider itself an appendage of any political party. But the trades unionist ought to be a party man, not as a trades unionist, but as a class-conscious workman, who is a member of a state and a society organism which uses and abuses him as a worker.

[The article proper will begin next week.]

Socialistic Miscellany.

Bryan vs. Socialism.

Consider what a low opinion Mr. Bryan has of the human race when he says it needs the spur of competition. What is competition? It is a seeking to gain for oneself at the expense of somebody else. It is a system of society in which you cannot win unless somebody else loses. In other words, it is war! The idea of competition is that of the struggle for existence contained in Darwin's doctrine of evolution, but since Darwin's time it has been effectually demonstrated that among human beings, not to speak of beasts and birds and fishes, there is no such natural law as the struggle for existence in the sense that every individual is fighting every other individual. If you will read Prince Kropotkin's book entitled "Mutual Aid a Factor in Evolution," you will see how completely he demolishes the idea that all life is a struggle between individuals. He shows that nature itself works for co-operation among animals and among human beings when they are in the same condition. It is true, we are living under a competitive system, and multitudes of human beings are being pushed forward by the spur of competition, for there is no opportunity for them to be pushed forward in any other way, but that this is not necessary to human nature itself is abundantly demonstrated, even under our competitive system. For instance, inventions as a rule are not made by men seeking to gain money, but by workmen in the shops, who see how a machine can be improved and who immediately impart the knowledge because it would be practically impossible for them to conceal what they had discovered. In other words, most inventions are simply the spontaneous self-expression of the inventors. As a matter of fact, most of the people who invent things get no benefit from it whatever. In the

large factories it is a rule that when a man is employed, he signs a contract that all his inventions shall be the property of his employer. It is not the inventor that is spurred by competition; it is the grasping, money-loving human being, who seizes the invention for the purpose of making something out of it.

When you say that men cannot be spurred by anything but competition, think of Thoreau, of Emerson, of Dante, of Shakespeare, and of the writers of all the other books that will never die. These men never thought of competing with anybody. They simply had to express themselves—The Rev. H. O. Pentecost.

The "Dead Hand" in Belgium.

The spread of the cloisters in Belgium, and the unparalleled increase in the property of the Roman Catholic church, of the "Dead Hand" (mort-main of old English law) has grown to a real malady which is gnawing fatally at the life of the Belgian people. In the year 1848 there were in Belgium 779 cloisters. In 1889 there were 1559. In 1900 they had swelled to 2501. The number of monks and nuns increased from 1168 in 1846, to 25,326 in 1889, and in 1900 to 37,905. To this must be added the uncounted throngs of monks and nuns who immigrated from France during the last three years, to escape the new law in that country.

During the entire year of 1903 not a single week passed in which the Belgian cloisters stand at 1,040,000,000 francs. This enormous figure includes neither real estate, meadows, woods, factories, hotels, workshops, etc., which the cloisters transfer to straw-men, nor the immense cash property of the cloisters. The gigantic increase through

the French immigration also cannot be reckoned in.

Thus if the property of the "Dead Hand" in Belgium is valued at three billion francs, this figure is too low rather than too high. Everywhere the monks and nuns, sustained by this immense capital, encroach and compete in industrial life. They force down wages—wretched enough without this—in the lace industry and in shirt-making. They establish breweries and bakeries. They have so completely monopolized the profession of teaching, that to-day it is quite impossible for a young lady in Belgium to keep a position as teacher against the competition of the nuns. Thanks to the rule of the clerical party, almost the entire care of the insane is put into the hands of the monasteries.

Of the 15,000 insane persons in Belgium, 13,000 are committed to cloisters, and for this 42 monasteries received compensation from the state and cities to six million francs a year.

According to the judgment of specialists, like Dr. Lentz, the most experienced inspector of insane asylums in Belgium, the treatment of these patients is worse than in any other country.

The introduction of the modern scientific system of placing the harmless insane in the care of families, is most obstinately resisted by the nuns and monks on the general ground that they cannot stand the resulting loss of their profits.

The profit which the monks and the nuns derive from the labor of the insane can be reckoned at about 25,000,000 francs. And nevertheless, clericalism boasts of the benevolent and self-sacrificing labors of the cloister. And nevertheless, the monks and the nuns are sworn to poverty!

As ill-luck would have it, a few years ago a monastery in Lowe was burned, and the good monks who cared for the insane were compelled to report the contents of a steel safe found under the ruins. It contained the paltry sum of 500,000 francs.

The unselfishness of the monks is just as little in accord with their crafty system of dodging the inheritance tax of 13.80 per cent. One of their most unusual methods is to turn over the cloister's property to a trustee. This straw-man signs a secret document acknowledging that all the property turned over to him belongs to the monastery. Preferably, people with children are used, since in case of their decease an income tax of only 1.4 per cent. is to be paid.

This silent, constant accumulation of money and property by the cloisters is the reason why the Belgian Liberal party—a party corresponding to the Democratic party in America, and which per se has nothing to do with religion—and this Liberal party of Belgium is almost entirely made up of Catholics who were taught by monks and nuns—have included in their program: War against the "Dead Hand."

The clergy on their side stop at nothing to prevent the dreaded overthrow of their power. They work busily from the pulpit. The clergy tries above all to get the women on their side. "Will you stand for God or for Satan?" the question is put in an appeal addressed to them. Of course, God is represented by the clergy and the devil by the Anti-Clericals.

A disgusting spy system is carried on, which Delegate Destree exposed in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies by reading a circular letter of the late Cardinal-Bishop Goossens. This letter, written in

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1905, requires the clergy to divide all dioceses into "blocks of three."

"In every three blocks must be placed a trustworthy person, to give exact information about the different families." And this command was issued by the highest clerical power in Belgium just at a time when all the clericalism of Belgium burst out in righteous indignation at the investigations of the French authorities!—Wahrheit.

Disregard for Human Life.

Accident Bulletin No. 15, recently issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, gives an account of railway accidents in the United States during the months of January, February and March, 1905. The number of people killed in train accidents during the quarter was 232, and of injured, 3,713. The total number of collisions and derailments was 3,108; and even this frightful list of casualties does not fully cover the ground, for there are, no doubt, quite a number of accidents that are not known of except in the immediate vicinity where they occur.

There are many causes for railway accidents, too numerous to mention.

Let us see to what extent the officials are responsible for present conditions. Not many years ago railway managers on nearly all lines adopted a plan of placing an age limit on the employment of men—many thoroughly competent men being discharged. How has this unjust discrimination affected the railways? With all of the block signal systems and other safety appliances that have been put into use, the list of railway disasters is simply appalling. The crowding of old and faithful employes out of the service, many of them having given to it the best years of their lives, has not lessened the danger of railway travel. Nor has it weakened the unions, as was no doubt hoped.

Some one has said that no man yet knows how cheaply a road may be operated. This question of economy enters into every detail of construction, as well as of the running of trains, making more surely each day the possibility of wrecks. The principal item I would mention next to long hours, is the enormous increase in size and weight of cars and engines until the heavy steel rails will no longer sustain the terrible strain. Also the overloading of the monster modern freight cars. The car weighs forty thousand pounds and has a capacity of from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds, and often these cars are loaded far beyond their fixed capacity. Is it any wonder that cars, tracks and bridges break down?

The antiquated theory of freeing the employer from liabilities for injuries to employes resulting from

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negligence or incompetency of fellow servants, has, no doubt, contributed its full share to the list of wrecks. There is no way in which a railway corporation can so surely be brought to a policy of guarding against accidents as to require it to assume full financial liability for the results of those accidents.—E.x.

National High Finance.

Says the national banker to the Government: "Give me the use of your credit, issue me your notes in such large denominations that none but the rich can buy; then let me issue the little notes, based on the credit of your big one; you pay me interest on your big notes, while I charge the borrower interest for the use of my little ones, and I'll be happy—for I'll milk you, the Government, with one hand, and I'll milk the fool people with the other."

Thus the banker's pail is ever full, for he milks the cow dry with exceeding regularity—leaving just enough for the calf, which, in time, will be another just such a cow.—Watson's Magazine.

The Injunction Game!

At last we are favored, kind friends, with a cure For all the discomforts we have to endure;

Just try this prescription; the outcome is sure— Get out an injunction.

If rivals are beating you out of your trade, And profits are smaller than some you have made,

Don't fly off the handle—remain firm and staid— Get out an injunction.

If ever you're blessed (?) with a troublesome wife, Who takes all the happiness out of your life,

Don't ever resort to a gun, club or knife— Get out an injunction.

And when your employes stand up for what's right, By flatly refusing to work day and night,

Don't bother your head about making a fight— Get out an injunction.

If hiring cheap help, whom you try to deceive, And union men try to induce them to leave—

Don't lose any sleep, for there's no use to grieve— Get out an injunction.

If left off the will of some wealthy deceased—

If tenants complain when their rent is increased, Or clients refuse to be bamboozled or fleeced—

Get out an injunction.

No matter in what way you're being misused, Enjoin your tormentors (you'll not be refused);

We don't want to see our dear masters abused— Get out an injunction.

More power to judges, injunctions and all—

For when the toilers are crushed to the wall They'll wake up and vote for the right men some fall—

Then death to injunctions. —Clarence W. Dean.

Good for Dooley!

"Well, the president's a good man, an' I'm with him," said Mr. Hennessy. "Don't ye think he's right when he wants to put a limit on how much money a man can have?" "I do," said Mr. Dooley, "but I'd rather put a limit on how little he can have."—Mr. Dooley, on Socialism, in Collier's.

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Constructive Socialist

There are to-day two kinds of Socialists in America. The difference between them is something like the difference between the two kinds of geologists who used to find so much cause for dispute some fifty years ago.

One kind of geologist believed that all the changes in the earth's history have been caused by some tremendous catastrophes, volcanic eruptions, sudden sinkings of the earth's crust, and all sorts of terrible commotions. They thought that when the creator got tired of one age of animals and plants, he destroyed them all by some sudden calamity, and made the world all over new, creating new animals and plants, and when in turn he got tired of these, he wiped them out as a child wipes out the figures on its slate, and began all over again.

The other kind of geologists believed that every change in the earth's history has taken place slowly and gradually, and that all animals have been developed from earlier animals by the process of evolution. We need not add that the believers in sudden catastrophes are the only cause of geologic changes have long since given up the argument, and that every geologist now believes in evolution.

But to-day a similar dispute is being carried on among American Socialists. Only we are not arguing about the past history of the animal world, but about the future history of the social world.

Some Socialists, among them the members of the Socialist Labor party, say that Socialism will only come through a sudden and complete overthrow of the capitalist system. Till that takes place, they say, it is useless to attempt any reforms or improvements. Until the revolution arrives, we can do nothing except to preach the revolution, as a sort of a final judgment day which will right all wrongs and bring heaven on earth at one clap.

Other Socialists reply that no economic system has ever been changed at one clap, that capitalism was not introduced at one clap, but slowly grew out of the economic system that went before it.

These Constructive Socialists, as they are called, say that Socialism will have to come through evolution, through a slow, constructive process. Of course, this does not mean that there will be no revolution. Every evolution in itself is a revolution. For instance, the change from feudalism to capitalism was both an evolution and a revolution.

And since this evolutionary process must be slow we want to begin on it right away. We do not wish to sit with folded hands waiting for the revolution to come, nor to go about preaching a great catastrophe in the future, as Noah preached the coming of the flood.

The Constructive Socialists want to begin, and are beginning now, to "do things."

And for two reasons the best place to begin is with municipal ownership.

The first reason for this is that we as a party are strongest in the cities and will capture many city governments before we carry a single state.

The other reason is that in city governments we can face and solve our problems on a small scale, before we approach the gigantic task of establishing a Socialist Republic.

Take for example the city of Milwaukee. We could hardly be expected to establish municipal ownership in Milwaukee with nine Socialist Aldermen out of a total of forty-six, which was our proportion until April 3, nor with the twelve Aldermen we have now. Yet we have done some good things, not the least of which is this: We are educating a set of competent, work-

ing-class representatives for active work on the problems of applied Socialism. There is scarce one Socialist-Democrat in Milwaukee, I believe, but knows more about public affairs than he did two years ago. The City Central meetings in Milwaukee have an educational value. The cities must be our training schools for bigger things.

But this educational work is not the only or the chief value of municipal ownership. Because municipal ownership cannot abolish the wage system, it is nothing to work-in men? If municipal gas gives us a cheaper light, is that nothing to the wage-workers who must do their studying at night and ruin their eyes with poor kerosene? If municipal street cars reduce fares and spread out the working district over a larger area, is not the gain of air and sunshine something? Was it nothing that municipal milk in one of the crowded districts of London actually decreased the death rate of the workmen's babies? Did the mothers of these little ones think municipal ownership "no good" because it did not bring Socialism with one stroke?

Whatever increases the comfort and health of the working class increases their strength for resistance in this great class struggle. The Socialist ranks do not get their best recruits from the slums in any country on the face of the globe.

The Constructive Socialists propose wherever they can to get hold of the city governments and establish municipal ownership just as far and as fast as they can. They propose to do away with the graft which is poisoning our cities and threatening representative government. They promise, wherever they have the power, to give better conditions to labor.

When elected to the State Legislatures, they will introduce favorable legislation. When elected to Congress they will agitate for the taking over of the trusts. While they keep the final goal of complete Socialism ever before them, they make it a rule to do what they can, and strive for any gain, however small, without waiting for the co-operative commonwealth to come down from heaven, or the capitalist system to be wiped off the slate of human history by some sudden explosion or terrible upheaval.

It will be seen therefore that the Constructive Socialists are far more scientific than the Socialist Labor Party, since they are following the teachings of evolution, and not the unscientific theory of sudden catastrophes.

In truth, the Socialist Labor Party and those who think with them have no program for the establishment of the Socialist republic. In this, they resemble the anarchists, and there is no more sense in their having a political party than if the anarchists should have a political movement.

Only in one thing the anarchists are ahead—they at least believe in the "propaganda of the deed." The Socialist Labor party believes only in the propaganda of eternal talk. That is all.

E. H. Thomas.

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Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.
XLIV. FREEDOM—Lord Byron.
They never fail who die
In the great cause; the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls—
But still their spirit walks abroad.

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FOR OUR NEW READERS:
THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.
We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent. of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT. OF THE PEOPLE OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a pell-mell speed.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.
Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.
In our midst, chief misunderstanders our party, or expect to do service for DeLeonism while staying with it.—Editor HERALD.]
How Industriousness Pays!
To the Editor: It may be that I do not understand the meaning of "square deal." The daily journals and some magazines inform us that we have in the U. S. a full fledged citizen who by speculating on the products of labor, claims an annual income of \$50,000,000. Permit me to ask, How many years would it take one of his clerks getting sixty dollars per month or \$720 a year, to realize that amount? Answer: 69,445 years.

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1888 . . . . . 2,000
1892 . . . . . 21,000
1896 . . . . . 36,000
1900 . . . . . 122,000
1902 . . . . . 230,000
1904 . . . . . 408,000

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.
Some time ago we reprinted in these columns an account of the surprising steps Socialism-ward already made by the London County Council. Officially the name London only applied to a small spot in the center of the great world metropolis, which was the original town. In truth London as we know it today is a sort of federation of towns which have grown into each other and the real London is governed by a county council made up of representatives from these various divisions. This form of organization and the fact that there is no supreme court to make or undo laws at will at the behest of capitalism has given the County Council a free hand, and the astonishing things it has done are worthy a place in any man's scrap book. With this as introduction the following cable dispatch in the Sunday papers will be found interesting:

"London, June 23.—The British Electrical Trust is again up in arms against the further encroachment on its profitable monopoly by the municipal ownership plans of the London county council.
"The council has just opened a gigantic electrical generating station, the largest electrical municipal enterprise in the kingdom. The new powerhouse will supply current for the municipally-owned electric tramways, managed by the London county council.
"Until the completion of this power house the council has been compelled to buy current for the operation of its electrical tram lines from the electrical trust at exorbitant rates.
"It is the intention of the county council soon to encroach still further on the profitable monopoly of the trust by selling power to consumers.
"The council will be able to deliver electrical current to private consumers at less than half the prices charged by the trust.
The operations of the County Council is a very good answer to the carping critics who insist that the Socialists are safe so long as they can stay in the realm of mere theorizing but that they would be like punctured toy balloons when put in power. For the fact is that the London County Council has long been a sort of experimental testing ground for London Socialists, particularly members of the Fabian society, and the daring and the inspiration for the wonderful transformations the council has worked have come from them. When we consider that even after capitalism has run its course to the rotten-ripe stage there are still vestiges of the feudal system still remaining, the beginnings made in London do not appear to be so insignificant. It is a long, constructive fight we have before us and we must begin building at the beginning by "expropriating the expropriators"—the capitalists—in the realm of the public utilities first, gaining from such advances the good will and the resourcefulness to proceed to still more vital conquests. Within the limitations that the capitalistic system and its atmosphere imposes the London council is hard at the task of making the earth more liveable and the grip of the profit-mongers more insecure, while electric light at half price is certainly an extension of civilization.

On another page appears the introduction to August Bebel's monograph on trades unionism. To one paragraph especially we wish to direct attention, because it contains, in our judgment, the guiding principle that ought to obtain in the trades union movement. It reads:
". . . In order to accomplish its tasks (the trades union) must admit the greatest possible number of trade workers—best of all, every trade worker—whi-h is only possible when it holds aloof from party politics proper and does not consider itself an appendage of any political party. But the trade unionist ought to be a party man, not as a trade unionist, but as a class-conscious workingman, who is a member of a state and a society organization which uses and abuses him as a worker." If some of these Socialists who have been so surprisingly daffy over the I. W. W. adventure, could have gotten this clearly logical rule of action into

their heads some months ago they would not today be in the absurd position in which they find themselves and a certain wily professional gentleman of New York City would not have hold of the other end of the string.
The New Poster Ready.
The American branch of the International Institute of Social Science, Wm. J. Eberle, secretary, is preparing to issue its "Socialist Poster No. 2." The poster is prepared by Lucian Sanial, the veteran Socialist and statistician. Those who remember No. 1 are informed as to the valuable economic data contained therein. The present poster is replete with equally important information. Statistics are given in regard to the productive industries and occupations. Send to this office for a copy: Price 5 cents a copy, twelve for 50 cents.
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Socialists in Action!

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.
IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—Benjamin Baemle, Henry Ries, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Max Grass, Robert Buech, Emil Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schranz, Nicholas Petersen, John Hansmann, Supervisors—Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Martin Mies, Charles Jeake, Gustav Gerdtz, Justices—Carl P. Dietz, Richard Beyer, Constables—Herman Kanitz, Edw. Gardner, John Breen, School-Director—William A. Arnold.
IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kostermans, Christian Johnson, Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.
IN MANTOWOC: Mayor—Henry Stolze; Aldermen—A. J. Braemeier, John Kaufmann.
IN PLYMOUTH: Alderman—Frank Sanders (Second Term).
IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, Senator. Wm. J. Aldrich, Edmund J. Berner, Fredrick Brockhausen, Sr., A. W. Strehlow, Assemblymen.

Milwaukee—Monday's meeting of the city council was remarkable for the fact that it was without a single, solitary clash, and finished almost by supper time. It had its features, however, none the least of which was the basis it gave to the fact that the aldermanic circles have become at least outwardly reconciled to the Social-Democrats. The election had a good deal to do with it, of course, for the astute reader of the returns could not mistake the temper of the people's voice, which in spite of an artificially created wave in favor of promoters, nevertheless increased the Social-Democratic representation in the council and furnished some very significant election figures. So, where the original nine Socialist aldermen had been looked on as queer specimens, freaks and interlopers, whose measures must be speedily and contemptuously killed, there has now developed a conviction that the Socialists have come to stay, that they legitimately represent a large class that has a right to be represented, and that their measures are not evil because they come from Socialistic sources. In a word, the meeting Monday clearly showed how effectively our years of agitation and propaganda have changed the thing called public sentiment, a changed sentiment that even old party aldermen have to reckon with.

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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

IN YANKEE LAND
The national party has raised a defense fund for the imprisoned officials of the Western Federation of Miners of \$3,507.
Announcement is made that Comrade William English Walling of Chicago, has been united in marriage to Miss Anna Strunsky, the well known settlement worker, writer and Socialist, of New York. They have gone to Russia for a wedding trip.
The Rev. Christopher Ruess addressed the Socialist local at Alameda, Cal., last week. He indulged in both criticism and praise and the address was well received by the assembled comrades, who have invited Mr. Ruess to appear before them at some future time.
Comrade Simons of Chicago has made a motion as national committee that the national executive committee name three comrades to prepare a draft of a platform for the next national campaign, which is to be published and discussed and then published prior to the national nominating convention of 1908.
The erratic editor of the Referendum is really a study. Although trying to dance to the DeLeon fiddle here we find him issuing frantic appeals to farmers and "other working men" to chip in lively so he can buy a new press. And in order to get them started he prints weekly lists of dollar donations from mythical business men, "sympathizers", farmers, manufacturers and the like.
National Organizer Wilkins writes headquarters from Connecticut that he was mobbed at New Canaan. "I was played at with two graphophones, abused like a dog through a megaphone, and howled at by twenty or thirty well dressed

hoodlums, but I made my speech and there is an organization now instead of one lone worker." He adds that he had never seen such bitterness as the enemy now exhibits and says "we must be hitting them where it hurts."
Comrade Hillquit, of New York, secretary to the International Bureau, has made a report of the recent meeting of the bureau gleaned from the minutes of that body. A plan of representation and mode of voting was tentatively passed on by the bureau. The International Socialist Peace Resolution was unanimously adopted. It was presented by Comrades Vaillant and Jaures of France. The reports show that the bureau is now in communication with the Socialists of China, who will doubtless affiliate. Next year, when the bureau meets at Stuttgart, delegates are also expected from Cuba and Brazil.
Dates for National Organizers.
JAMES H. BROWER: Oklahoma and Indian Territory.
JOHN COLLINS: Montana.
ISAAC COWEN: July 1, Ellendale, N. D.; 2, 3, Ebeley; 4, 5, Lamoure; 6, 7, Jameson.
SOL FIELDMAN: Penn.
J. L. FITTS: July 1, McMinnville, Tenn.; 2, 3, Wartrace; 4, enroute; 5, 6, Shelbyville; 7, Murfreesboro.
A. H. FLOATEN: July 5, Maywood, Neb.; 6, Wellfleet; 7, Sterling, Colo.
WINFIELD R. GAYLORD: Wisconsin.
ALEX. HALONEN: July 1, Brainerd, Minn.; 4, 5, Frederick, S. D.; 7, Menahga, Minn.
GERTRUDE B. HUNT: July 1, Indianapolis; 2, 3, Switz City; 4, enroute; 5, 6, Evansville; 7, Sullivan.
ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS: July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Newton, Kans.; 6, Wellington; 7, Cherryvale.
IENA MORROW LEWIS: July 1, Salt Lake City, Utah; 2, 3, Moelc; 4, 5, Mammoth; 6, 7, Eureka.

ACROSS THE POND
The Hungarian Socialist party paper has a circulation of over 3,000.
The Polish Socialists of Germany have finally united with the Social-Democracy.
The German Social-Democratic party's annual convention will be held on September 16 to 22 at Mannheim.
At the municipal elections in Vienna the Social-Democrats captured four seats from the Christian Socialists, and held all they had.
In the electoral district of Dortmund, Germany, the Socialist party has increased from 2,000 to more than twice that number in the past year.
At the city elections in Berne the seven Socialist candidates received a total vote of 1,227, while the radicals got 1,256, a plurality of only 29. At Chaux-de-Fonds the Social-Democrats have gained 10 seats conceded by the bourgeois party, as advocates of proportional suffrage.
The Socialists are beginning to make their influence felt in Japan. Recently the electric railway company petitioned the government to allow them to raise their fares. The Socialists became the center of a movement in opposition to the company. Besides incalculable benefits in the way of propaganda, they had the satisfaction of seeing the company's petition denied.
GUY E. MILLER: July 1, 2, 3, 4, Baltimore, Md.; 5, 6, 7, First Congressional District.
SAMUEL ROBBINS: July 1, enroute; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Indianapolis, Ind.
HERMAN F. TITUS: Idaho.
M. W. WILKINS: Massachusetts.
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and if he doesn't soon begin to "make a noise like a socialist," you may as well give him up as a bad job.
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 Saloon, Sample and Wine Room  
 Hall for Club parties and Wedding Entertainment, School and Tournaments and Meetings.  
 Dancing every Saturday & Sunday Evenings.  
 21st Ave. and Super St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Consultation Free.  
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# ORGANIZED LABOR

## An Important Matter!

The Milwaukee Federated Trades Council has issued a circular on the following subject of naturalization as follows:

To affiliated Unions, the members thereof and voters in general. Greeting: According to the latest reports from Washington, D. C., the new Naturalization Law, which will be enacted by congress, contains the following provisions:

1. That no man can vote unless he has his second papers.
2. That he must be five years a resident of the United States and obtain his second papers at least sixty days before an election.
3. Under the present law it will cost \$1.00 to get out your citizenship papers; under the new law it will cost \$7.00. Save \$6.00 and apply for your second papers at once.

According to reliable information, there are 20,000 foreign voters in the City and County of Milwaukee, who have never taken out their second papers. These 20,000 voters will have no right to vote when the new Naturalization Law is passed by congress, unless they immediately proceed to obtain their second citizen papers.

Every union man should immediately obtain his second citizen papers, so that he will not be robbed of the most powerful and effective weapon to combat capitalism with—the ballot.

Federated Trades Council, Committee, Frank J. Weber, John Reichert, Cor. Sec'y.

## More Printers' Victories!

In his letter of invitation to attend its Buffalo convention, the president of the United Typothetae of America says:

"I desire to urge upon our membership as strongly as possible the necessity for attendance in large numbers, not only to celebrate our victory, but to consider how best to secure its full advantage through the permanent establishment of the 'open shop.'"

Here are a few more "victories" for the masters to celebrate over: Leavenworth, Kansas. — The Dodsworth Book Company has signed an agreement with the union. This ends the eight-hour fight in Leavenworth.

Davenport, Iowa. — Fidler & Chambers have signed eight-hour agreement and will run strictly union establishment. This office is one of the largest in the jurisdiction of No. 107. Mr. Chambers was president of the Tri-City Typothetae.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — U. S. Printing Company, U. S. Card Company and U. S. Litho Company have signed with No. 3, also with Cincinnati Electrotypers' Union. All non-unionists were discharged.

Wilmington, Delaware. — Me-

## HAT HOSPITAL

Hennrich, Stiff and Soft Hats cleaned, dyed and reblocked at  
**HENRY WIERSUM, 152 - 5th St.**

## DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date. Notify John Reichert, Corresponding Secretary, 318 State street, as soon as any change is made.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers No. 27—Meets every Thursday, at 318 State St. Her. Oldenberg, 848 16th st.

Bakers' Union No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, at 526 Chestnut St. Wm. J. Ehrenpfer, Sec'y., 318 State St.

Barbers' Union No. 50—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Henry Book, Sec'y., c. o. St. Charles Hotel

Barber Shop's Union No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 318 State St. F. J. Hauerwas, 957 Windlake av.

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday, A. M., at 3rd and Walnut sts. Wm. Hamann, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.

Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 10025—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State St. Wm. E. Mick, 220 3rd st.

Blacksmiths' Union No. 77—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at National av. and Reed St. Otto Schmetze, Sec'y., 27 1/2 28th st.

Blacksmith Helpers' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Geo. Hennessey, Sec'y., 126 7th st.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 107—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 1st av. and Mineral st.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 302—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Clybourn and 29th sts. John E. Hang, Sec'y., 2806 Meckecke.

Book Binders' Union No. 49—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Freie Gemeinde hall. Mart. Imhoff, Sec'y., 1237 14th st.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Emmet Healy, Sec'y., 165 Harmon st.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 3rd st. and Reservoir av. Geo. Becker, 1148 8th st.

Brass Molders' Union No. 331, I. M. U. (Formerly No. 141)—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Tivoli Bldg. Grove st. and National av. Wm. J. Weber, 977 Orchard st.

Brewery Tamperers' Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth and Chestnut sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.

Brewery Malsters' Union No. 85—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.

Brewery Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday morning at 602 Chestnut st. Otto Scheltz, Sec'y., 959 Winnebago st.

Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 8—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chest-



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!"

Intire & Co. is now a union office, after fighting No. 123 for several months.

## Answering I. W. W. Falsehoods.

Bro. G. W. Perkins, international president of the Cigar Makers has issued a circular, general in its scope, but intended especially to meet a brood of lies let loose in a circular gotten out by the Sherman-Trautmanites from which we take the following:

"The formation of cigarmakers' unions under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World is the formation of dual organizations pure and simple. Cigarmakers, be they known as bunch-breakers or rollers, who join these dual organizations are non-unionists and do so because they desire some cloak to cover their non-union actions."

"The Cigarmakers' International Union was organized in 1864 and has been in continuous existence ever since. It has successfully overcome many, and is now battling against, obstacles that were and are appalling and almost insurmountable. The truck system, the tenement-house system, prison-labor system and the Chinese system of making cigars have prevailed to a frightful extent at some time during our existence—all of which, however, have been met and successfully overcome in so far as the organized cigarmakers are concerned. Sherman and Trautman in their circular say the blue label of the International Union is an employers' label and insinuate that the International Union is composed of employers and that it does not recognize the bunch-breaking and roll-up system."

"The facts in the case are that Section 64 of our constitution, in part, says:

"All persons engaged in the Cigar industry, except Chinese coolies and tenement-house workers, shall be eligible to membership."

"No manufacturer, employer or foreman shall be eligible to become a member of any local union."

"This means that every person engaged in the cigar industry, except Chinese coolies and tenement-house workers, are eligible and have to be accepted as members of the International Union. We do not accept employers. But the

nut st. Oscar F. Schneider, Sec'y., R. R. No. 1 Sta. D.

Brewery Engineers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine and 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 318 State St. W. E. Reddin, Sec'y., 129 1/2 Sycamore st.

Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and Sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Sec'y., 973 Holton st.

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Building Laborers' Union No. 1—Meets every Friday, cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Diechrich, Sec'y., 705 22nd st.

Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Sec'y., 490 27th st.

Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222, Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State St. Chas. Seiffert, 283 Island av.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut st. Jul. Burgier, Sec'y., c. o. N. W. Cap Mfg. Co.

Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State St. A. Hinkforth, Sec'y., 318 State St.

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2nd and 4th Monday at North and Teutonia avcs. P. J. Van Roo, Sec'y., 823 10th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Sec'y., 1524 Groelching av.

Carpenters' Union No. 1519—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 12 and Wine sts. Rud. Robrass, Sec'y., 1012 Ring st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1053—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Hy. Mueller, Sec'y., 837 18th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, cor. Greenfield and 9th avcs. John Schallitz, Sec'y., 596 5th av.

Carpenters' Union No. 1586—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 1432 Green Bay av. Jul. Witke, Sec'y., 1439 11th street.

Carpenters' Union No. 1748—Meets every Friday, cor. Fond du Lac 2 1/2 North avcs. Wm. Griebelner, Sec'y., 1242 29th st.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut st. A. Walz, Sec'y., 1068 5th st.

Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State St. Wm. Burmeister, Sec'y., 1381 5th st.

Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 105—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North av. and 3rd st. E. H. Hefner, Sec'y., 1025 Hadley.

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Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets every Thursday at 157 Reed st. Frank J. Weber, Sec'y., 318 State St.

Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand av. (Empire hall), L. G. Reinhard, Sec'y., 606 Wells st., Flat 4.

Coopers' Union No. 38—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. John Ritzler, Sec'y., 1062 1/2 18th st.

Coopers' Union No. 15—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Samuel McGinnis, Sec'y., 869 12th st.

Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd Wednesday at Schienbein's hall. Cudaby, W. E. Powell, Sec'y., Cudaby, Wis.

Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and Sixth avcs. C. F. Kuchinsky, Sec'y., c. o. 882 Gardner st.

District Board No. 46 of the International Association of Machinists, Meets 1st Saturday every month at 395 National av. (Schlitz Tivoli Bldg. room 8.) E. M. Brah, Sec'y., Treas., 168 Ogden av.

Dock Hoisting Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 328—J. H. McIntosh, Sec'y., 907 Hibernia av.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Meets every Saturday at 318 State St. G. G. Rehfeld, Sec'y., 228 8th st., Flat No. 10. Witters, business agt., 318 State st.

Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 298 4th st. John Reichert, Sec'y., 318 State St. F. J. Weber, business agt., 318 State St.

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 RICHARD ELSNER, Att'y of Estate.

Phone South 788 lady Assistant  
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# Social-Democratic Party News.

## WISCONSIN.

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel, of New Jersey, begins work in Wisconsin, July 10.

Here's a prize for the locals,—get Geo. Goebel. He is one of the most successful organizers on the national force. Write to the state organizer for a date.

Comrade Rice of Kenosha writes,—"I may have some good news to tell you next time. Some of the farmers at Salem are beginning to think." Send us their names.

Have you watched the campaign fund grow? Have you helped it grow?

More trouble! Gaylord has organized another local. This time it is at Park Falls, Rice County.

G. Lansing of Monches gets onto the campaign fund list with 60c. BELLOIT: Comrade C. Downes writes to inquire about getting an organizer. Goebel will be there.

State organizer Carl D. Thompson will deliver the Fourth of July "oration" at the Social-Democratic celebration at Wyocena.

WHITE WATER: Comrade Moses Hull writes that when the secretary of their branch calls there will be \$5.00 for her on the campaign fund. Well, she'll call all right.

GREEN BAY: The following is the ticket suggested by the comrades for Brown County:—

For Sheriff, A. B. Daley, of Green Bay.

For Clerk, F. N. Carr, of Green Bay.

For Treasurer, F. J. Schefe, of Green Bay.

For Register of Deeds, C. B. Srellman, of Green Bay.

Assemblyman, 1st District, H. F. Camm, of Green Bay.

Congressman, 9th District, J. E. Harris, of Sturgeon Bay.

What? A third organizer? Yes sir! And the best they have at that. You better have your local write for a date for Geo. H. Goebel.

RACINE: Comrades will have a rest room and lunch counter open all day July Fourth at their headquarters, 604 State st., upstairs. All local as well as visiting comrades are cordially invited to make this their headquarters. Ice cream, lunch and other refreshments will be served. The comrades of Racine County are voting on a referendum for a county ticket.

The 11th Ward Branch of Racine will give a picnic at Union park, Racine, July 1. You better all be there.

MARATHON CO: Marathon County will undoubtedly have a full ticket in the field. We had four meetings, at Stratford, Town of Wien, Edgar and Fenwood,—the latter on Sunday afternoon and evening.

STRATFORD is W. D. Connor's town. His big mill runs 24 hours a day, and cuts from 60,000 to 90,000 feet of lumber on the average daily run, besides the small percentage of human fingers, etc. The town including the farming population, belongs to the present running mate of Davidson.

Connor furnished considerable money for the LaFollette campaign two years ago. After election he cut the wages of "his" men at Stratford 25c a day. I suppose he needed the money, W. D. Connor is a fair type of your republican "reformer."

Connor's assessor also did as he was told that year. But the county board of equalization could not accept the returns, and added \$60,000 to Connor's personal tax valuation. Connor does not want the settlement called Stratford incorporated as village or city. Because if it were, the farmers of the township of Cleveland could not be compelled to bear the major part of the burden of building the roads around Connor's mill and company store.

The post-office, by the way, is situated in Connor's company store.

It's a beautiful scheme, and Connor pays "his" men from \$32 to \$36 a month,—and they board

themselves. And Connor is in a position to "reform" Stratford at any time his gracious majesty should choose to select. For it is told in Stratford of how the farmers put up a ticket of their own at the town election,—so did Connor. And they say that on election day one of Connor's log trains rumbled in from Connor's woods, bringing a gang of "his" men led by "his" foreman. The latter, so the story runs, marched his crew up to the polls, and they all "looked after the interests of their employer," while the lawyer engaged for the day by the farmers, to prevent such performances, looked soberly on, and remarked that "nothing can be done." Brave lawyer—wise and benevolent Connor!

And this may explain how it was that in Stratford, farmers hired the hall for a Social-Democratic meeting, farmers advertised the lecture and took the lecturer to their home, a farmer introduced the speaker and took up the collection of 67 cents while "Connor's men" came late and went away early. It may also explain why two years ago, with never a word of public Socialist speech or distribution of literature other than a few Appeals, there were 5 straight Social-Democratic votes in Cleveland town. This year there will be more.

TOWN OF WIEN: The township of Wien is settled by "Pommers and Plattdeutsch" mainly. On Saturday night about 30 of these farmers and their stalwart sons sat around on billiard tables and stood up in the county saloon, listening for an hour and a half to an address on "What Socialism is not." One of the residents present was a member of the Fenwood local. We talked with some at the roadside also. They agreed that the working class in the city and country are all being exploited by the trusts, and did not seem to feel that because they own big brick houses and double teams of slick, fat horses, that therefore they are so much better off than the wage workers in the cities. There will be Social-Democratic votes in Wien this fall, protesting also against the slavery of capitalism, and expressing the desire of the country worker for the cooperative effort of the Collective Commonwealth.

EDGAR:—Had heard Carl Thompson two years ago; but failed to connect for this trip. A comrade's offer to drive us over there Sunday afternoon led to a phone message on Saturday about 2 P. M. Something must have happened right away, for when we arrived at Wien that evening, 7 miles from Edgar, we found freshly printed bills there, announcing the meeting at the latter place Sunday afternoon. It looked like another case of the goat getting loose. Edgar had emptied itself of most of its population on Sunday, on account of a big church-camp meeting, or Missions-fest. But somehow there were enough left to get seven signatures on an application for a charter, and the principal pusher was "laying for" the comrades at the picnic when they should return. And so it paid to take the 10 mile drive in the hot sun.

FENWOOD:—is another milltown—with the mill about down. It may belong to W. D. Connor some day too, for he is said to own the best timber lands remaining uncult near by,—while somebody else owns the mill.

Men, women and children crowded the little hall, stood up at the back, and little boys sprawled on the floor along one of the walls. Farmers and lumber jacks were there, as well as the towns-people. And so, whether the wage workers of Wausau help or not, the farmers of Marathon County will put their working class ticket in the field.

Gaylord ran out of application blanks for charters for new locals, but he sends them in just the same, of the backs of envelopes, barks of trees—anything most. They will join the party. Must be the plutes will hear something drop next November.

BUTERNUT: Another local organized—Gaylord did it, but seven local comrades helped. Ashland county gets another local. Farmers again! And now they are arranging for a Social-Democratic picnic up that way.

Gaylord writes from the northern part of the state,—the whole atmosphere is different from what I have found on former trips. The response is simply immense.

IRONBELT: Gaylord had an extra day and so ran up to Iron-

belt and then on over to Ironwood, to speak at a big Finnish picnic. He reports that the Finnish and Italian locals are booming and will furnish candidates for the county tickets and arrange meetings for the next English-speaking organizer.

GAYLORD'S DATES, with some slight changes, now stand as follows:—June 29, July 1, Superior; 2, Rice Lake; 3, Cameron Junction, county conference; 4, Ladysmith; 5, Canton; 6, Amery, Polk Co.; 7, Saturday, Nulturn; 8, Sunday, Balsam Lake; 9, Monday, Luck; 10, Centuria; 11, Osceola.

What do you think of those fellows out at Lannon? Comrade Schneider roped in thirty-two for 25c each and fired in \$8.50 on the campaign fund. Whew! The rest of you will have to hustle!

National Organizer Goebel will start in on the following dates, which are subject to change: Sheboygan Falls, July 12; Plymouth, 13; Manitowoc, 14, 15; Kewaunee, 16; Suring, 18; Maintain, 19; 20, Lakewood; 21, Wabeno; 22, enroute; 23, 24 Green Bay. Comrades in above places please note dates and arrange for the work.

Comrade Guthrie comes in with \$2.75 on the campaign fund. Something must be done. Comrades Cox and Wubker of Rhinelander add each a dollar more, \$175.19 to date! How's that for a few of us.

## MILWAUKEE.

23rd Ward Branch has made arrangements for their annual Basket Picnic at Heim's grove, 29th and Lincoln aces, Sunday afternoon, July 29. Admission will be \$1.00 per family including refreshments. Races of various kinds for the children and adults will be held during the afternoon. Also dancing in the pavilion.

Bear in mind that the 20th Ward Branch, S. D. P. is going to hold its annual basket picnic at National Grove, Sunday, August 12.

The 12th Ward Branch certainly had a terrific gathering, at their annual picnic, held at Hnlsbeck's grove, last Sunday afternoon. A number of pleasant hours were spent and the picnic returns showed that a neat sum of money was realized on this occasion.

Everything is in readiness for the Chicago comrades next Sunday afternoon, July 1. The form of parade it will be remembered was printed in these columns last week and the comrades are once more urgently requested to report at the Freie Gemeinde hall, at 2:00 P. M. sharp to participate in the parade. We want to give these Chicago comrades a whooping reception, and show them out of what kind of stock the Milwaukee Comrades are created.

\$15.00 worth of prizes have been purchased for the 11th Ward Basket picnic to be held at Heim's Grove, Sunday afternoon, July 8, at 30th and Lincoln aces. Next week we will publish the entire program, which will be carried out on this occasion.

Almost 200 tickets have already been sold for the first annual basket picnic of the 2nd Ward Branch, S. D. P. to be held at Simon's park, Fernwood ave., near Cudahy. The general admission fee will be 75 cents, including refreshments. This is their first at-

## Union Directory. Cont'd from page 5.

- Federal Labor Union No. 8002—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 13th st. and Fond du Lac ave. Peter Graf, Sec'y, 774 23rd st.
- Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen's Union No. 27—Meets 1st Friday at State and 3rd sts. A. Renz jr., 555 22nd st.
- Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. E. Hanke, Sec'y., 1015 State st.
- Garment Workers' Union No. 101—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 809-11 Teutonia av. Anton Papez, jr., Sec'y 648 14th st.
- Mass Blowers' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday, A. M. at 951 Kimmickian av. Fred Jackson, Sec'y., 271 Graham st.
- Glove Cutters' Union No. 37—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 274 3rd st. Fred Koepelke, Sec'y., 704 Greenbush st.
- Glove Workers' Union No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Anna M. Egan, Sec'y., 381 Washington st.
- Hack, Cab and Conpe Drivers' Union No. 790—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday evening at 298 4th st. Emil J. Kasik, Sec'y., 500 Center st.
- Holmes Lodge No. 3, (Apprentices)—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at Jaek's hall, cor. 6th and Greenfield aces. Hugo Herman, Rec. Sec'y., 505 2nd av.
- Horseboers' Union No. 11—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Wm. Jenms, Sec'y., 1110 Teutonia av.
- Iron Molders' Union No. 121—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Bruemer's hall Eleventh and Washington. F. Breutzmann, Sec'y., 472 25th av.
- Iron Molders' Union No. 125—Meets every Thursday at Harmonie hall, 1st av. and Mineral st. Fred Grundman, Sec'y., 560 Grove st.
- Iron Molders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. Fred Bratz, Sec'y., 334 20th st.
- Journymen Tailors' Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 218 State st. Wm. Bauman, Sec'y., 1216 Booth st.
- Lake Pilots' No. 2, W. L. Fulston, Sec'y., 134 4th st.
- Lake Seamen's Union—Meets every Monday at 133 Clinton st. A.H. Pearce, Sec'y., 133 Clinton st.
- Leather Workers on Horse Good's No. 24—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. W. Hayes, Sec'y., 528 Cass st.
- Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th and Greenfield aces. Herman Seefeld, Sec'y., 557 3rd st.

tempt and every encouragement ought to be given them to help make this first picnic a grand success. Date of the picnic, July 22.

The 10th Ward Branch, S. D. P. sent its report to headquarters which read that their picnic to be held at Gruenewald's Park, cor. 32nd and Fond du Lac ave., will be the largest undertaking that has ever been held by that branch. Admission will be ten cents. Games of various kinds together with vocal selections by the Singing Societies and an address by Comrade E. T. Melms will constitute the program for the afternoon.

All comrades who enjoy spending a Sunday afternoon at a Lake shore ought to attend the Bohemian, S. D. P., excursion next Sunday afternoon, July 1, at the Little Muskego Lake. Cars will leave Cibor's hall, 1326 Fond du Lac ave. at 8:00 A. M. and will return again in the evening about 9:00 P. M. Round trip ticket only 50 cents, this giving them a free admission to the park.

The large picnic arranged for at Jones' Grove next Sunday afternoon, July 1, under the auspices of the 6th, 13th and 21st Ward Branches promises to eclipse anything that these three wards have ever attempted in the past. Busses will leave the end of 3rd street car line, Greenbay ave., every twenty minutes to this grove. The grove is located near the cement mills, and is a splendid spot for anybody to spend their Sunday afternoon. All comrades and sympathizers are cordially invited. Help to make this picnic a grand success. All the money realized on this occasion will be devoted to the fall campaign.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Following are the meetings to be held by the various branches next week.

SUNDAY, July 1.

Finnish Ward Branch meets at Socialist home, 382 Washington.

THURSDAY, July 5.

Town of Greenfield Branch meets at Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham st.

14th Ward Branch meets at Schacht's hall, 12th and Lincoln aces.

9th Ward Branch meets at 1216 Cherry street.

5th Ward Branch meets at the Socialist home, 382 Washington street.

Town of Milwaukee Branch meets at Wash and Kent aces.

4th Ward Branch meets at 100 8th street.

FRIDAY, July 6.

22nd Ward Branch meets at Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave.

13th Ward Branch meets at Raasech's Hall, 3rd and Wright.

2nd Ward Branch meets at Brewer's hall, cor. 4th and Chestnut sts.

20th Ward Branch meets at Harriman's hall, cor. Teutonia ave. and Clarke sts.

SATURDAY, July 7.

Town of Lake Branch meets at Geo. Schuetz's residence, 246 Highland ave.

Jewish Section meets at the Jewish Library, 427 4th st.

Womans Clubs.

North Side Woman's Club meets Friday afternoon at 2:00 P. M. at Gaetke's hall, 1432 Greenbay ave.

Licensed Tugmen No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and South Water sts. W. Gnewuch, Sec'y., 748 Van Buren.

Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 226 Grand av. Louis Ritter, Sec'y., 853 7th st.

Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 224-226 Grand av. Wm. W. Grossett, Sec'y., 405 30th st.

Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 2 P. M. at 306 National av. Edw. Ballering, Sec'y., 24 Grove st.

Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove st. and National ave. Paul Stein, Sec'y., 910 Mound st.

Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Otto Boebert, Sec'y., 787 14th st.

Machinists' Union No. 432, S. Milwaukee—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday. O. Q. Brown, Sec'y., Box No. 432.

Marble Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 13-26 Fond du Lac ave. H. A. Piemig, Sec'y., 1123 Burleigh street.

Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts. Fred. Hach, Sec'y., 603 Union st.

Marine Cooks and Stewards' Ass'n No. 52—John J. Con, Sec'y., 317 Florida.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 3-8 State st. J. H. Connell, Sec'y., 1215 Madison av. 10th Milwaukee.

Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 298 4th st. H. Jacobus, 298 4th st.

Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9. E. H. Thomas, Sec'y., 344 Sixth st.

Painters' Local No. 1066—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. W. C. Bang, Sec'y., 560 3rd av.

Painters' Local No. 150—Meets every Tuesday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. L. Reisk, Sec'y., 612 3rd st.

Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 3rd and

**FIFTH ANNUAL MONSTER Picnic, Concert and Ball**

OF THE **Social - Democratic Party** OF WISCONSIN

**\$125.00 in Prizes for Games**

Don't Fail to see the great and only

The Floating Lady in Mid-Air **"ZIM ZIM"** Alone Worth Ten Times The Admission

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**JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON** of Chicago will make the principal address at 2:30 P. M. sharp.

Vaudeville in the Hall in the Afternoon

**Schlitz Park, Milwaukee**

**SUNDAY, JULY 15th, 1906.**

**Greatest Event of the Season in Wisconsin**

**Reduced Rates on all Railroads**

An open rate of a fare and one third for the round trip from points in Wisconsin, from which the local one-way-rate to Milwaukee is \$3.00 or less, has been secured; excursion tickets to be sold on July 14th and 15th, good to return, leaving Milwaukee until and including July 16, 1906.

**Admission to Park - - - 15 Cents**

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Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearse in the United States

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LOUIS WEISS Telephone Grand 813

About the Monster Picnic!

Delegates to the Picnic Committee will please take notice that the next meeting will be held at the office, 344 Sixth street, tomorrow, Sunday, July 1, at 9 A. M. sharp.

A special picnic edition of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD containing a full-page advertisement of the picnic has been planned. This special four-page edition will be distributed from house to house on Sunday, July 7, all over the city of Milwaukee.

There are still quite a number of flyers at the office which the comrades can and ought to flood the town with.

At the meeting of the picnic committee, held last Sunday, Chairman Fuhrmann, who has charge of the athletic events, reported that about ten or twelve prizes have been donated.

Comrade Melms, on behalf of the entertainment committee, reported that he secured three excellent numbers for the program of the vaudeville show with a number of others in sight.

EMIL BACHMANN Watchmaker and Jeweler

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

WIRTHWEINS' Ice Cream

SEWING MACHINES SINCER, WHEELER & WILSON, DOMESTIC

WATCH REPAIRING AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES

this wonderful marvelous feat. It will cost a small fortune to produce.

The arrangements for the picnic are about completed. The chairman of all committees have been hard at work and by July 5 all will be in readiness for the grandest of the grand successes for which the Social-Democratic party is noted.

Every reader of this paper has received 20 flyers, each of which is good for ten cents toward the admission price.

All the party members have been mailed twenty tickets or \$1.00 worth. Only a few of the members so far have taken for these tickets.

Chicago, as so many times in the past, will again furnish the principal speaker for this occasion. Joseph Medill Patterson, who resigned as commissioner from the Board of Public Works in Chicago, is the man.

The many letters we have received from different points throughout the state, would indicate that the attendance from outside of Milwaukee will be large.

Don't forget the date, Sunday, July 15, at Schlitz park. Make no other engagements and be sure to attend.

Announcement. Nic Draut, who for many years has been driver of a beer wagon, and is well known, will open up a saloon at 428 Fowler street, near the freight houses of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

M. L. BLODGETT LIFE FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

LOW RATES. \$1.00 to Ludington and Manistee. \$1.50 round trip via Pere Marquette Line Steamers EVERY NIGHT at 8 P. M.

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WATCH REPAIRING AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES

Comrades, Always Keep At It!

The SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD has been greatly improved and enlarged. Its circulation has increased a good deal during the last few years.

This advantage must be followed up with sufficient clear and scientific literature. The field has never offered such opportunities as now present themselves.

As the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD contains the news of the state movement, every member of the party ought not only to read it, to keep in touch with the developments of party matters but should constantly be on the lookout for new subscribers.

Just to make it worth your while, the following offers are made:

Hurry-up Campaign Fund: Previously acknowledged \$160.00 Louis Schneider list, Lannon:

- A. Kuebel . . . . .25
Louis Schneider . . . . .25
J. Schwabe . . . . .25
L. Stoffel . . . . .25
F. Swansen . . . . .25
W. A. Krieg . . . . .25
R. Riedel . . . . .25
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C. Firhrech . . . . .25
John Nelsen . . . . .25
John Welch . . . . .25
Wilhelm Krug . . . . .25
Albert Zahn . . . . .25
Strongen . . . . .25
Carl Cedebeung . . . . .25
Wm. Hashen . . . . .25
John Thiery . . . . .25
Otto Schmolter . . . . .25
Chas. Freberg . . . . .25
H. Orgas . . . . .25
Olaf Monson . . . . .25
John Lake . . . . .25
Frank Schneider . . . . .25
Chris. Oldhoff . . . . .25
Aug. Gastron . . . . .50
A. Kerman . . . . .25
F. Schruely . . . . .25
F. A. Guthell, Sheboygan Falls . . . . .2.75
Bal. collection state convention . . . . .50
H. Wubker, Rhinelander . . . . .1.00
Jas I. Cox, Rhinelander . . . . .1.00
G. Lancing, Monches . . . . .60
Branch 10 Racine, A. T. Petersen, Sec'y . . . . .1.25
Total . . . . . \$175.19

The West Allis Branch No. 1 has arranged for a basket picnic at National Grove, cor. of 38th and National ave, on Sunday, September 2. Tickets \$1 per family, including refreshments.

Stuart Reed lodge No. 300 of the Machinists has removed to new quarters at Ball's hall, corner of Third and National avenues.

Fifty Cent Excursion. for Racine and return every Sunday morning at 9.30 via Pere Marquette Steamers. Dock at 68 West Water St. Phone Grand 717.

Pere Marquette Steamers leave Milwaukee for Racine every Sunday morning at 9.30. 50 Cents Round Trip. Docks at 68 West Water Street.

\$1850.00 each for two new houses, near Forest Home Ave., contain 6 rooms each, hardwood floors throughout, bath, cistern and good well, cement block basement; small payment down and balance on monthly payments.

Country Home 10 acres with 5 room house on stone basement; also stone-basement barn; nice orchard; good soil; Village property; 1/2 mile from Catholic and Lutheran churches and schools; 1 mile from Saukville R. R. Station.

BECHSTEIN SWIMMING SCHOOL Now Open for the Season

crease the circulation of the HERALD.

Since we have been operating on our own equipment, the movement has saved money. But, comrades, why not make the best of this equipment, why not run it to its fullest capacity and thus save still more?

The person who purchases and pays for the greatest number of subscription cards during the months of July, August and September, will be given free of charge a \$30.00 BICYCLE.

Just to make it worth your while, the following offers are made:

Offer No. 1. Five yearly or ten six-months' Herald Subscription cards \$2.50 1 copy of "Torch of Liberty" words by John Spargo, music

About all the really influential newspapers of this country are owned and controlled by corporation interests. This means that they have to serve the interests, not of the working class, but of the capitalists.

To be able to appreciate the real influence of the HERALD it is only necessary to take into consideration that despite seven or eight powerful dailies and a host of weeklies, over 17,000 citizens, or nearly one-third of the voters of Milwaukee, vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

But so long as the public press is privately owned by antagonistic interests, so long will Socialism fail to get the support of the public press. So the HERALD must be kept up at all hazards.

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION

To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis. I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of shares of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on and before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid up share-holder gets the Social-Democratic Herald for life.

SPECIAL BOAT July 3rd 10 P.M. To CHICAGO OTHER BOATS 9:30 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. 4th JULY \$1 ROUND TRIP TO CHICAGO On S.S. VIRGINIA Leaving 9 A.M. ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE Docks, Foot Sycamore St.

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To the People of Milwaukee:

We are stockholders in, and directors of, the Milwaukee Independent Telephone Company, which now has an application for permits to build a telephone system in Milwaukee, pending before the Common Council.

This is a subsidiary organization of the Consolidated Telephone Company with general offices at Buffalo, N. Y. The latter company owns the control of different Independent telephone organizations in western New York and northern Pennsylvania, operating more than seventy independent telephone exchanges, together with independent long distance telephone lines covering the territory between Syracuse, N. Y., and Erie, Pa., which connect with other independent long distance telephone lines covering the territory from the Hudson river on the East to the Missouri river on the West, except Wisconsin and Minnesota. The property controlled by the Consolidated Telephone Company, represents an investment of more than \$7,000,000. The Consolidated Telephone Company's properties are operating going concerns. It is not a promotion with which it is connected. It has never parted with a franchise nor the control of a property with which it was connected.

The money to build the Milwaukee Independent telephone exchange is now ready and we are only awaiting the necessary action of the city authorities to begin the work of construction and prosecute it to completion at the earliest reasonably practicable time. This means the development of property in Milwaukee, which will cost approximately two and three-quarters millions of dollars, eight hundred thousand of which will be expended for labor alone.

It is our purpose to establish an Independent telephone system in Milwaukee and tributary territory to connect with the other Independent telephone systems.

We will serve the Milwaukee public with one central office instead of six as at present, carrying all wires to one exchange, thus reducing by one-half the time occupied in making connection, the likelihood of getting the wrong number and interruption to conversation by an operator "coming in on the line." By covering this territory from one central office, one operator alone handles the call, while with a divided system, as at present, it requires two operators to handle all calls which do not originate and terminate in the same exchange district.

By building an entire new plant at this time, we are enabled to avail ourselves of the most modern methods, thus giving a better service at a lower cost than is practicable to do through a telephone system built in former years.

We have carefully investigated the telephone business before undertaking this matter and have thoroughly satisfied ourselves that there is a demand for telephone competition. The incontrovertible evidence of the truth of this statement lies in the fact that it is twelve years, since the Independent telephone movement started, there have been 30 per cent more Independent telephones installed in the United States than have been installed by the Bell Telephone Company in thirty years.

Washington, Detroit, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Denver, Omaha and San Francisco are the only cities in the United States of any considerable importance west of the Hudson river, in which Independent telephone exchanges are not now in successful operation. San Francisco and Detroit are now building and applications for franchise made by strong people, are now pending in Washington, New Orleans and Omaha, while in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, Louisville, Memphis, Atlanta, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Lincoln, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Portland, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Independent telephone systems are now and have been in operation for several years, with the result that much more comprehensive and better telephone service is now given at a much lower cost, to the material advantage of those cities and the tributary territory.

The Wisconsin stockholders and directors in this company, other than those from Milwaukee, are now interested in and represent the largest Independent telephone interests in this state, whose patrons are now debarred from doing business in Milwaukee over their own lines and are forced to trade in Minneapolis, St. Paul and other jobbing centers on the Mississippi river, with which they now have Independent telephone connection. These telephone users are now asking the privilege of doing business in Milwaukee, their natural trade centers, and for this reason as well as affording better telephone service at less cost to the people of Milwaukee, we are prosecuting our efforts to secure this privilege.

THE MILWAUKEE INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO.

- H. D. Critchfield, President, Wilmer Sieg,
E. A. Wadhams, Vice-President, Richard Wagner,
J. S. Van Nortwick, Vice-President, J. B. Whitnall,
Howard Green, Treasurer, John M. Baer,
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WONDERLAND

TWO WEEKS COMMENCING

Sunday July 1 Grand MATINEES AT 2:30 Concerts EVENINGS AT 8:30

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LISTEN TO THE BAND

This Band will stand comparison with Ellery's, Chiaferilli's, Brook's and Creator's

Admission to Park 10c Children 5c ANY CAR

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

"I hope everyone will go out and stock up and begin right away," is the way Milwaukee's irresponsible mayor launched forth a week ago. And ever since the police have been hauling small boys before the court for "beginning right away." It's pretty tough on the kids.

Chief of Police John T. Jansen, of Milwaukee, has simply declared that in spite of the grimaces of our thirty year old "Bub" Sherbie, (with the ten year old brain) the existing ordinances and laws for the protection of life and limb will be executed even on the Fourth.

Quite right. All sensible men will sustain the chief of police. But every father and every mother, whose darling loses a limb, its eyesight, or even its life by some cannon cracker shot off by a boy of the neighborhood, or gets lock jaw etc., should hold our "boob" mayor, Sherbie Becker, personally responsible — since the state laws and the ordinances expressly forbid just what the thirty year old "kid" with the ten year old brain recommends to our Milwaukee boys.

That Democratic convention was funny. One delegate told the party to "wake up and for once take the right stand on a real live issue." Another charged that there were corporation lawyers present who "had brought their retainers into the convention." This was proven when the co-employee plank was voted down. One Milwaukee delegate introduced a plank charging that the Social-Democrats were a lot of disgruntled demagogues and that their ideas were demoralizing the country, but the convention had already placed some radical ideas stolen from the Socialist agitators of former years (always following in the rear, of course) and so had to vote the proposal down. Then the inconsistency of the delegate was shown by his presenting a plank asking for legislation that would permit municipalities to engage in any undertaking — which was certainly playing into our hands — but this, too, went the way of the other. Socialists who looked on say they never attended a funnier show.

More politely insulting and vindictive communications than those the local foundrymen sent to the common council would be hard to imagine. They told the council that it was nobody's business but the foundrymen's how they dealt with their employees or who they brought to the city to fill their places. They called the aldermen gas-bags and said the striking molders were a drunken set, which was a gratuitous slander on 1,200 law-abiding citizens and their families. Moreover, they remind the council that they, the foundrymen, are taxpayers and it is their class that keeps the city going, and so on.

But this is a question the foundrymen should be a little chary about raising, for it is pretty well understood that while they do pay large amounts of taxes they do not pay as much in proportion as more modest citizens, in fact, they occupy front seats among the tax-dodgers. And in their letters to the council they include a veiled hint about leaving Milwaukee if Milwaukee doesn't let them have their own four-foot-in-the-trough way.

This is identically the same tactics that tax-dodgers use everywhere. Marshall Field used it for years in Chicago and enjoyed a special immunity from the law that was millions of dollars in his pocket.

It is late in the day to say it is nobody's business how the big manufacturers run things. There is

a social side to that question. The things society needs have to be made and if society permits private individuals to undertake the making and reap vast fortunes out of the work, society at least proposes to say a word occasionally where, as in this case, the economic rights of 1,200 men and their dependents are concerned.

The Vilter people in their letter declare that the city has enough to do without meddling in their business, and says it ought to get to work fixing up the harbor, etc. It's funny, but that's just what John I. Beggs said, when the council, or some of the aldermen, at least, were trying to get him to run his cars to accommodate the people. He became suddenly very patriotic about getting a good harbor for Milwaukee.

And as a last word, we would suggest to the founders that as a body of employers banded together and maintaining a paid secretary down town for the purpose of running a blacklisting bureau — secretly sending out word to other employers round the country about any employee that does not show docility, so that, go where he will there's no job open to him at his trade — we say the founders better say as little as possible about being public spirited citizens, for blacklisting is a thing against the law, and the council might feel called upon to do a little investigating, considering that it affects Milwaukee citizens.

Postmaster Owen's reply in the newspapers to the resolutions of the Trades Council with regard to the carrying of the mails on the street cars and the use that could be made of it by Mr. Beggs to keep his workmen in subjection, only tends to increase the suspicion that the capitalist politicians in office have a pretty good understanding of the wishes of the public service corporation capitalists.

Postmaster Owen says that he discussed the labor phase of the contract to carry the mails on street cars when in Washington, and that the postmaster general told him that such an arrangement helped the unions in time of strikes, as the men took pains to keep the mail cars running and so secured public sympathy. Is this a joke? We suppose in such a case the electric power plant is kept going to allow the mail cars to run — and also the cars manned by strike breakers of the Farley type!

By the way, three weeks have passed since those Catholic County Federation politicians, the Carneys, Walshs and Stiglbauers, passed their resolutions "in favor of the unions" and still the great Molders' strike is on, the citizenship of a large body of workmen is at stake and is defied by the militant blacklisters who own the foundries, and not so much as a chirrup has come from the "lovers of labor," nor any indication of assistance for the worthy cause. What's the matter, gentlemen?

What guarantee have the people of Milwaukee — even after the slaughter-houses have once been cleansed and whitewashed — that tuberculous, cancerous or filthy meat will not be sold us at a high price? The new federal law only applies to meat in interstate commerce. What measure has our Health Commissioner Bading devised for the protection of the people in this matter? Are the three measly inspectors to do it all? Our Social-Democratic aldermen will have to take this matter in hand.

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WHITE CITY OPENS SATURDAY JUNE 30

(Opp. Washington Park Zoo)

SPECIAL FREE ATTRACTIONS For The Opening Week

BACH'S BAND Saturday Afternoon and Evening Commencing Sunday Afternoon SCHILZONYI'S HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND Every Afternoon and Evening 50 Pieces 50

FIREWORKS SATURDAY NIGHT

7 THE FAMOUS BELFORD TROUPE World's Greatest Acrobats

CLAYTON, JENKINS and JASPER "A Darktown Circus" SLACKEY & NEWMAN and Maud on the High Wire

Admission 10c Children 5c Open at 1:30 Daily

Ideal Summer Footwear

at REDUCED PRICES

AND just at the time you want them most. Ideal for the FOURTH and Outing-Wear, are the

White Low Shoes

Women's white Canvas Oxfords, with Leather Cuban Heel, \$1.50 val. ...98c...

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in gray, black, and tan colors, just the thing; \$1.50 and \$2.00 values, at ... 98c

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DAVIDSON

WEEK COMM. JULY 2 MONDAY

First Time on Any Stage

Brown-Baker Co.

will make the premier production of

"CLOTHES"

By Chauncy Pollock and Avery Hopwood

No Advance in Prices USUAL MATINEES

The mayor has finally got the young scion of prospect avenue, Irving B. Cary, fixed with a job. He was first appointed on the municipal light commission, that was afterward found to be an illegal body. Now Cary will be a civil service commissioner. Great is reform. Under Rose there was no worse scandal than the city's Billy McIntyre-Windfelder civil service board, and now the administration replaces these campaign workers with another one, for Cary's only recommendation is that he did some powerful lobbying personally and with some of his prospect avenue "dough," for the mayoralty marionette. As commissioner of the civil service Cary can see that good, honest men are put into public positions — men good and honest by reason of having "voted right."

The Free Press says it doesn't make any difference who wrote the mayor's message on the electric light proposition so long as it was to the point. In other words, to speak spiritualistically, any medium will do so long as the control is all right. By all means let us hope that the control will always be well behaved, then we can breathe easy no matter what kind of a porker goes through the form of being mayor.

"Zim-Zim" the Magical Wonder.

Vacation Shoes

The hot weather and vacations are close at hand, and the comforts of the summer must be looked after; a pair of canvas shoes or oxfords are just the thing for foot comfort; we have them for everybody. A specialty for Men, Boys' and Youths' Black Canvas Lace Shoes, all solid, at \$1.50 - \$1.25 - \$1.00

GIVE US A CALL

Lamers Bros. SHOES

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOOM!

Hooray!

The Fourth of July is now here!

But you need something else besides fireworks to make yourself attractive

Your Appearance

We can make you look neat and natty for the holiday and at no great expense to you either — look over our line of attractions, comprising:

FANCY and WHITE VESTS NEGLIGEE SHIRTS - BELTS

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Summer Suits - and - Straw Hats Suit Cases, Etc., for Traveling Patent Leather Oxfords or Shoes

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Semi-Centennial Celebration

MONSTER PICNIC and GAMES

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1906, at SCHLITZ PARK

BALL IN THE EVENING PRIZES GIVEN ON GAMES

ADMISSION TO PARK 15c Mayr's Military Band

NOTICE! Grand Trolley Excursion and Picnic

BOHEMIAN SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC BRANCH

at LITTLE MUSKEGO LAKE PARK, Sunday, July 1, 1906.

Round Trip 50c Tickets for sale at this Office

AT THE THEATERS.

WHITE CITY.

The close proximity of White City to Washington park will bring more people to the west end of the Vliet street car line than has ever been in that portion of the city before, when the big show opens Saturday. White City can also be reached from the Walnut street line by merely crossing Washing-

ton park. White City's claims for popularity will be many and varied. The big musical feature will be Schilzonyi's Hungarian Boys band, which arrives Sunday afternoon. Bach's band will play Saturday. The famous Belford troupe of acrobats who will head the opening bill of free attractions, followed by Clayton, Jenkins and Jasper, in a convulsing rustic act, and Slackey and Newman, the high wire artists. The mile long coaster will prob-



Scene at Wonderland.

DAVIDSON.

"Clothes," a serious drama of modern New York life in the so-called "smart-set," will be produced for the first time on any stage at the Davidson by the Brown-Baker company on Monday for the week. The leading role is that of a society girl, whose deceased father, by an unlucky speculation, has left her penniless. Knowing no other life, she still attempts to mingle in the world of the ultra fashionable and artificial, wearing again and again the beautiful gowns which were her only legacy from the crumbled estate. Seemingly there comes to her rescue a Wall street broker, who, when he finds that she is to wed another, taunts her with the fact that the



Edith Eryln.

his money in pretended dividends. It is taken as a high honor to the Brown-Baker company that it

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No. 70 Laundry Sets \$1.50 per Set No. 100 \$1.00 " No. 130 \$1.00 " No. 80 Pressing Irons \$1.75 each No. 65 French Sets \$1.00 per Set No. 50 Flounce Irons .50 each No. 40 Sleeve Irons .25 " No. 10 Tourist Irons .25 "

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THE OLD HARDWARE CORNER

Third and National Aves.



The Acrobats at White City.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Milwaukee Independent Telephone Company, which has an application for permits to build an independent telephone system in Milwaukee, perfected its organization Wednesday. The following constitute the directors:

Charles J. Chapin, president of the Flint Mill Company, and a member of the firm of Chapin & Co.; H. D. Critchfield of the Consolidated Telephone Company of Buffalo, N. Y.;

Howard Greene, president of the Fidelity Trust Company, and president of Jerman, Fluoguer & Kuehnstedt Co.; Alvin A. Kletzsch, secretary of the C. F. Kletzsch Co.;

George P. Mayer, president of the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.; Wilmer Sieg, of A. Grossenbach & Co., commission merchants; E. A. Wadhams, president of the Wisconsin Sugar Company; J. B. Whitall, president of the Pennsylvania Coal & Supply Co.; all of Milwaukee.

Clifford Arriek of Indianapolis, Indiana; John M. Baer of Appleton, general manager of the Fox River Valley Telephone & Telegraph Co.;

W. W. Cargill, of La Crosse, president of the W. W. Cargill Company, Grain Elevators, and vice-president of the La Crosse Independent Telephone Company; president of the Vote-Berger Company, manufacturers of telephone apparatus.

J. C. Harper of Madison, president of the Dane County Telephone Company;

B. G. Hubbell, president of the Consolidated Telephone Company, Buffalo, N. Y.;

Richard Valentine, of Janesville, president of the Rock County Telephone Company, and president of the Wisconsin Independent Telephone Association;

J. S. Van Nortwick of the Appleton Paper & Pulp Co., and president of the Fox River Valley Telephone & Telegraph Co.;

The directors organized by electing the following officers: H. D. Critchfield, President, E. A. Wadhams, Vice-President, J. S. Van Nortwick, Vice-President, Howard Greene, Treasurer, Clifford Arriek, Secretary.

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EXCURSION to Racine

EVERY SUNDAY 50c ROUND TRIP

Boat Leaves Dock, 66 West Water Street, at 9:30 A. M. Returning 8 P. M. Refreshments Served. Good Music

MORNING and NIGHT BOATS to Chicago

Leave 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. Daily

GOODRICH BOATS

Fare \$1.00 ROUND TRIP \$1.50

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75c BARRY LINE STEAMER

Office and Dock Corner E. Water and Detroit Sts. Phone Main 521. Daily for Chicago at 8 P. M. FARE.

Own a farm and be independent!

We are selling 20-acre fruit and vegetable farms, just across the lake in Michigan for \$300.00. Forty dollars down, the balance in TWO YEARS

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