

ELEVENTH YEAR No. 52

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

WHOLE NO. 560

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS 10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

ARE WE TO FACE A BREAD FAMINE?

By Victor L. Berger.

It seems that the United States of America is facing a wheat famine—something unheard-of in this country.

May wheat has gone up to a dollar and a quarter, July wheat to \$1.16, and it is predicted by grain speculators that the prices will go up still further.

This condition of things is supposed to be the outcome of an extensive grain speculation—a wheat corner manipulated by one James A. Patten of Evanston, Illinois.

Patten predicts a shortage in wheat.

On the other hand, James L. Wilson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, says in his report that there are 143,000,000 bushels of reserved wheat.

But what is there to be done? It is unnecessary to elaborate what a wheat famine would mean in this country.

Already the bakers in all the large cities are holding meetings for the purpose of raising the price of bread—after the size of a loaf has been continually diminished for the last five years.

And it is significant that Patten finds a defender of his wheat corner in J. Ogden Armour, his old pit foe and opponent.

The meat magnate is of the opinion that the system of trading in futures of grain is legitimate, is necessary, and is here to stay, and that congress cannot and will not change it.

However, the excuse and justification of modern industrial trusts were always based upon the fact that the trust methods simplify the production and cheapen the product.

But all that can be said in favor of grain speculation is that in this way the price of grain is regulated by taking into consideration the crops of the different grain-producing countries and the grain on hand.

It is a mighty poor regulation at best. And in this country so far this has only resulted in holding down the price of the harvest when the farmer sells it and in making it more expensive when the consumer buys it.

However, this is declared to be necessary for modern business. It has been defended by some influential papers for no other reason than that with which these papers defend everything that is favorable to the rich man.

Mr. Patten's wheat corner is also a proof that the mercantile school of economics with its wisdom of "laissez faire"—let it alone—has been carried ad absurdum by modern capitalism.

In days gone by, the policy of all governments was different. It was an axiom of every government that looked for permanency—whether it be republican or monarchical—to prevent bread famines.

In former days, when commerce and transportation were very limited, and the population very largely dependent upon a comparatively small territory for its sustenance, that was no simple question to solve.

In old Rome the republic sought to prevent a dearth of grain by laying in a supply which was purchased abroad.

Since the days of the Gracchi, this became a fixed attitude of the Roman government in order to prevent revolution.

In the middle ages there was no unrestrained trade in grain. The cities regulated it according to the principle that the entire population had a right to a sufficient amount of corn.

For over a thousand years the various governments kept up the same policy. Any artificial raise in the price of grain was considered "corn usury" and punished very severely.

Some governments tried to prevent even the probability of a dearth—as far as this was possible in those days of limited facilities and primitive agriculture—by prohibiting the export of grain.

This policy was changed in France during the seventeenth century in order to encourage manufacturing.

All import and export duties on agricultural products were taken off. The intention was to get cheap food for the workers in the factories.

Such measures prevailed in France up to the middle of the eighteenth century, when the French governments wavered between the Physiocratic school of economists, who were in favor of agricultural interests, and the mercantile school, which favored manufacturing.

In England also the policy changed several times. All during the middle ages the price of grain and even of bread was fixed.

During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it became the aim of the government to discourage the importation of grain to England

by putting on heavy import duties. This was done in order to help the feudal lords, who owned the land.

However, the system changed when England became a manufacturing country. England since then prefers to manufacture for all the world, and to import grain for the industrial workers from her colonies.

To some extent this is the natural outcome of the English colonial empire.

In Germany during the middle ages trading in grain was strictly under the supervision of the cities or the state.

Clear up to the middle of the nineteenth century there were also laws compelling cities, villages and even private individuals to store up a part of their harvest as a reserve.

During the great French Revolution the convention in 1793 by law compelled all dealers in grains and all farmers to state what grain they had and to sell it at a certain price.

Those who did not obey the law were in danger of losing their heads—and this was not a figure of speech, either, because some speculators really did lose them.

Yet this law was one of those that even the Revolutionary convention could not enforce.

As late as the middle of the nineteenth century some European countries passed laws to forbid the exportation of grain from their respective territories in cases of shortage of a crop.

All of this is very interesting for the student of history.

However, the fact remains that there is absolutely no excuse or basis for a grain famine or even a dearth of wheat in America.

Scientists continually tell us that with our modern means of production and the facilities at our disposal, grain enough and agricultural products enough could be raised in the Mississippi valley alone to support all of humanity.

And now there appears in the Chicago wheat pit a man by the name of James A. Patten, an alleged philanthropist and a pillar of the Presbyterian church, and of the goodly and godly city of Evanston, a highly moral suburb of Chicago, where they have not a single saloon.

And this man Patten, by starting a "corner in wheat," by which he makes millions, sends the price of grain soaring sky high and renders it impossible for millions of useful workmen and their families to secure sufficient nourishment for their bodies.

Truly, there is something rotten in Denmark, and also in Chicago, New York and the surrounding villages.

The Socialists of Italy in the recent elections and second elections increased their strength in the national parliament from 26 to 40.

It is said that 150 labor measures will be presented to the capitalist party servants in the California legislature by the State Federation of Labor. We can see their finish!

A mass meeting of Catholics was held at Quincy, Ill., this week to protest against measures in favor of the free public schools now pending before the Illinois legislature.

The United States government has just been investigating the dusty trades in relation to tuberculosis. The astounding fact has been disclosed that in forty-two of such trades one-third of the deaths result from consumption.

Here is a case of rubbing it in! The American tobacco trust has just put out a brand of cigars named after Judge Wright.

Every endeavor will be made to locate all of these in the new building. And as the unions have talked of a Labor Temple for years, it would appear to be an easy matter to persuade them all to locate in one building.

Accordingly all the progressive forces, in the senate gave battle, and the bills were defeated by a close margin.

The Water Power Steals. On Tuesday came up the notable water-power franchises. This was provoked by the action of the

IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Madison, Wis.—Quite a number of important measures were on the senate calendar this week. Among them was a small grist of Social-Democratic bills slated for killing.

On Tuesday came up the notable water-power franchises. This was provoked by the action of the

MORE ABOUT THE PROPOSED HERALD BUILDING

Subscribers to the stock of the People's Realty Company, having been notified a week or so ago that payments were due, are now coming in with the cash.

Not only are payments coming along nicely, but the stock is finding a steady sale. Dozens of inquiries are being made daily.

The sooner building is commenced, the better. It is for this reason that we urge all who are thinking of becoming stockholders to do so now without delay.

That the building will prove a paying proposition is conclusively shown by the fact that even now we have two applications from prospective tenants for the barber shop and two applications for a photograph gallery.

The following unions, to the writer's knowledge, maintain business offices: Federated Trades Council, Building Trades Council, Typographical Union No. 23, Pressmen, Carpenters' District Council, Machinists' District Board, Painters' District Council, Brewers' Union No. 9, Brewery Engineers, Firemen, Maltsters and Teamsters, Beer Bottlers, Barbers, Bartenders, Cement Workers, Cigar Makers, Electrical Workers, Iron Molders' Conference Board, Lake Seamen, Marine Cooks, Marine Firemen, Musicians, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Iron Workers, etc., etc.

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phone service will also be provided, for. This will enable every office to have a phone at rates quite a bit cheaper than if each had a separate line, and will give each office the opportunity to talk with every other office in the building besides direct telephone service with the outside world.

Already much has been written about the growth of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. But much as has been said, there still remains a lot to be told.

In 1901 the HERALD employed only the editor and Miss E. H. Thomas, state secretary of the party, who gave only a part of her time. At this moment the Social-Democratic Publishing Company gives employment to thirty-nine persons.

Book sales have also made rapid strides. From \$107.50 in 1902 to \$1,533.28 in 1908. The stock of literature on hand has grown from nothing in 1901 to over \$2,300.00 worth at the present time.

When the HERALD issued its first number in Milwaukee it did not own so much as a chair or desk, but here is the way in which the inventory and assets have grown:

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. Rows include Dec 31, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908.

BUILDING, THREE STORIES AND BASEMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Capital stock, Mortgage or bonds, Expenses per year, Income per year, Operating expenses, 3 1/2 per cent sinking fund, 5 per cent interest on \$30,000.00 bonds or mortgage, average for 30 years, 6 per cent dividends on \$15,000 stock, Yearly losses on rent, Surplus.

Send in your stock subscription now. Don't delay. And don't forget that the big campaign deficit is still with us.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Amount. Rows include Dec 31, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908.

Here's the work turned out by the job department:

Our equipment today is a credit to the movement and to the party, but is nevertheless inadequate to the present demands.

Money put into this enterprise is absolutely as safe as anything under the capitalist system ever can be. It is positively much safer than any savings bank.

But it is not only a good dividend-paying prospect. Rents in this district run upward from three cents per square foot per month for office buildings, including janitor services, hot and cold water, heat, towel service, etc.

Therefore, the stock will probably be worth three times what you pay for it now. Here is approximately the way it figures out:

Cash Payment Plan—Stock Subscription—People's Realty Company—Capital Stock \$15,000. 600 Unassessable Shares at \$25 each.

To A. J. Welch, Secretary Milwaukee County Campaign Committee, 34 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Time Payment Plan—Stock Subscription—People's Realty Company—Capital Stock \$15,000. 600 Unassessable Shares at \$25 each.

THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR

HIGH PRICES AND CHEAP LABOR WAS THE REAL OBJECT.

It Was Hypocritical From the Beginning and Labor Was Fooled Time and Again, With the System of Courts to Protect the Special Grads.

[Selection from Prof. Smith's "Spirit of the American Government."]

It was to the capitalist rather than to the wage-earner that the system of protection as originally established made a direct appeal, and it was primarily in the interest of this class that it was maintained...

But as a matter of fact the immigration of cheap foreign labor was actively encouraged by the employers in whose interest high tariff on foreign goods was maintained...

economic advantage which he has heretofore enjoyed over the laboring classes of other countries. The chief evils of the protective system have been due to the fact that it has been too largely a class policy...

The large capitalist may grow eloquent in defense of that broad humanitarian policy under which the weak, the oppressed, and the ignorant of all nations are invited to come among us and share in the economic and political opportunities and privileges of American citizens.

In this sense the abolition of slavery was the result of an economic movement. It was to the advantage of the employing class as a whole who found in the free labor hired under competitive conditions a more efficient and cheaper instrument of production than the slave whom they had to buy and for whose support they were responsible.

Had it not been for this eagerness on the part of the employing class to secure cheap labor at first through the importation of the African slave and later through the active encouragement of indiscriminate foreign immigration, we would not now have the serious political, social and economic problems which owe their existence to the presence among us of vast numbers of alien races who have little in common with the better class of American citizens.

This is not strange, however, when we remember that it was the property-owning class that framed and secured the adoption of the constitution. That they had their own interests in view when they confined the general government practically to indirect taxes levied in proportion to wealth, seems highly probable.

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class rather than to prevent legislation for their advantage is also seen in the interpretation which has been given to the provision forbidding the states to pass any laws impairing the obligation of contracts. The framers of the constitution probably did not have in mind the extended application which the courts have since made of this limitation on the power of the states...

But even our general corporation laws have been enacted too largely in the interests of those who control our business undertakings and without due regard to the rights of the general public. A study of our political history shows that the attitude of the courts has been responsible for much of our political immorality.

PROVISIONS FOR OLD AGE. From an article in the London Economist the following details concerning the new act passed by the Canadian parliament, establishing a bureau for the sale of annuities to workmen, are taken: In the establishment of the bureau, the government is not involved in any pecuniary responsibility beyond the mere cost of furnishing the machinery, which will not exceed \$25,000.

A workingman who at the age of 30 begins to pay 25 cents a week obtains at the age of 55 an ordinary annuity of \$47, or if he continues his weekly payments till he is 70 he thereafter receives nearly \$200 annually. For the same weekly payment begun at 20 he receives at 60 an annuity of \$130, and if he leaves it on deposit with the government on the understanding that it shall be employed to purchase additional amounts of annuity to commence at 65, he receives a further sum of \$80, making his total annuity at 65 \$210.

UNEMPLOYMENT EVERYWHERE. Twenty-eight thousand men in the city of Montreal are out of work. To the average man who has money, or is holding down a good job, this means little. To the twenty-eight thousand men, however, unemployment means many things. It means in many instances, homeless wandering through the streets. It means sleeping with little shelter from the winter's cold. It means starvation. If the unemployed man possesses a wife and children, unemployment means agony more bitter than death. The wailing of hungry children, and the forced cheerfulness of a cold and hungry wife, particularly if the wife and children be your own, is not a pleasant thing to endure.

economic advantage which he has heretofore enjoyed over the laboring classes of other countries. The chief evils of the protective system have been due to the fact that it has been too largely a class policy, and while maintained in the interest of the class, it has been adroitly defended as a means of benefiting the classes who derived little or no benefit—who were, indeed, often injured by our tariff legislation.

"MY POET."

By Emanuel Julius.

UNTIL three years ago the poetry of Algernon Charles Swinburne and myself were total strangers toward each other. I was so busy absorbing the rhythmic beauties of Shelley, Lowell, Keats and Whittier's Anti-Slavery Poems, that I really had no time for Swinburne, whom I had heard little about. But there was one comrade who always could be seen with a copy of Swinburne's poems about his person. He seemed to care for no other poet. "Songs Before Sunrise" was all he cared to indulge in.

Once I asked him what was there about Swinburne that appealed to him so strongly, and he answered, "Because he is my poet. His ideals are mine. He wants the same things I crave for, and that is human freedom. Swinburne gives me expression to my desires, and if there had never been a poet outside of Swinburne, I do not believe the breadth of my literary field would be narrowed any."

Quite a strong testimonial, so I purchased a copy of "Songs Before Sunrise" and read it through once, and then again, and since then it has been one of my permanent companions, and I have learned not to wonder why that comrade always read Swinburne—because he is my poet—and your poet—and above all, he is our poet.

As has always been the rule, Swinburne remained unnoticed, or rather unappreciated during life. When Tennyson died, it was the general impression that Swinburne

A Letter to the Associate Editor of the Outlook.

Dear Theodore: I notice that you think the Socialists deserve but scant consideration at the hands of honest and clean-living men and women. They are worse than E. H. Harriman after taking everything he would contribute to the New York campaign fund) or "dear Maria" when she pulled the wires too openly. The honest biographer of Thomas Payne, the reward of Paul Morton and of Oscar Lawler, and the promoter of the little transaction between the U. S. Steel Trust and the Tenn. Coal & Iron Co., ought not to hesitate about climbing onto the judgment seat and doing the Kadarnanthus act at any time. Proceed, most honest Theodore, and may no guilty defender of the proletariat escape.

Most heartily do I applaud your condemnation of any man who may be guilty of audacious and brutal slander, so long as either the slander or the violence is supposed to be at the expense of a man who owns something. The fault of such a man would be almost as heinous, I should suppose, as that of the "malignant and brutal slanderer" of certain men who owned but little, and who, at the moment when you declared them "undesirable," held their very lives subject to the judgment of the law. That that judgment was favorable was but little due to you, who threw all the weight of your official influence against them at that time. When a mob of Western mine owners hired the State militia to commit every conceivable form of "brutal wrong-doing" and "murderous violence" upon those men, again, who owned little or nothing,—to wreck their co-operative stores, to deport them and herd them into foul stockades without a trial, "wholly without regard to whether these men were scoundrels, or wise, kind, helpful members of the community," your ever ready and accurate judgment, your unflinching devotion to the right—of property—led you to take an active hand in helping to suppress the miserable scoundrels who were agitating for an eight hour day and wages sufficient to support their families. You gave these poor miners the deal they well deserved. Oh most discerning Theodore, for they, too, were plotting, and still plot, for the incoming of that regime of "iron despotism" in which the workers shall possess their tools, and starve to death because they get the whole of what they make, instead the one-fifth that was wont to fall to them in the last year of your reign—provided that their lucky stars helped them to get and hold a job at all. How your courageous voice rang out in protest when Governor Comers of Alabama, played the "iron despot" and sent the State militia to drive the striking miners from the shelter provided for them by their friends! How cheerfully you assisted in delivering from the despotism of law-breaking contractors the workmen at Croton Dam!

But especially do I commend you, eminent instructor of mothers' congresses and discourager of "noisy suffragettes," for your brave denunciation of the Socialist apostles of "free love." Those vile beings to whose curiously perverted minds marriages made and continued for mercenary ends are not marriages at all; those so abandoned that they believe true marriage must be founded on nothing less than mutual reverence and love; whose twisted consciences are offended at the peculiar spectacle of "domestic morality" and "family life as we have it," say in Washington, D. C., today (You surely have not forgotten the results of your recent secret service investigations

would be the recipient of the title of "Poet Laureate," but the British lion overlooked the giant Swinburne and hoisted the shallow, trifling pigmy—like Austen—to the laureateship. Though Swinburne lived to a ripe old age after this rebuff, and bore little animosity for this slight, yet it shows what respect the powers that be have for the poet who dares express democratic, free-thinking ideas. True it is that Swinburne attacked the priesthood very strongly, but it is plain to be seen that he aims not at the individual priest, nor the aggregate, but directs his broadside at falsehood, superstition, ignorance and blind faith of the servile. It is a source of regret that more use cannot be made of Swinburne's poems in our revolutionary literature, but even this has its explanation when we consider the impossibility of conveniently quoting his best poems when they have an average length of about two hundred lines. After all, poetry is like a white fire, a burning passion that burns in the breast of youth, but with age it gradually burns itself out and finally leaves but the ashes of past greatness. So has it been with all great poets, and so was it with Swinburne. Swinburne the poet died a score of years ago—Swinburne, the man, died last week—but the poetry of Swinburne will live as long as there remains a vestige of the spirit of freedom—as long as ideals harbor in the human breast.

When patronizing advertisers mention the HERALD. If you have not seen a late number of

The International Socialist Review

you don't know what you are missing. It is enlarged, it is beautiful, new life has been put into it; you would not know it for the same magazine you used to read a year or two ago. The loyal, studious comrades who have always stood by the REVIEW like it now better than ever, and we have already made a host of new friends. Our circulation has jumped in a few months from 4,000 to 25,000. Charles H. Kerr is now the editor; his associates Ernest Untermann, John Fisher, Robert Rivers LaMonte, Max S. Hayes, William E. Bohn and Mary E. Murray, Jack Leonard, Clarence S. Dewey, Victor Geyssens, George D. Harmon and Joseph E. Cohen are among our recent contributors. Ralph Chaplin dedicates each month a striking and effective cover. No advance in price: ten cents a copy, one dollar a year. Ask your newsdealer for a copy, or send us ten cents, mentioning the International Socialist Review, and we will mail you three sample copies, no two alike. Charles H. Kerr & Company, 183 Kinzie St., Chicago

SOME POINTS.

The trusts begin to wonder "where the people get all the money they take from them." All the rich may not be tax-dodgers, but all tax-dodgers are rich. When society concerns itself as much in making men as it does in making money, it will be time to boast of our civilization. Dull indeed is the man who cannot see that with each succeeding year organized wealth cuts a larger, and man a smaller, figure in the government of this country. "You have conquered an uncongenial clime, you have conquered a sterile soil, you have conquered the waves and currents of the sea, you have conquered nearly all the forces of nature, but you must yet learn to conquer your prejudices!"—Daniel Webster.

"When people become habituated to the indiscriminate loyalty to king or party, deterioration begins; for people so habituated will follow wherever they are led, and will yield to foolish counsels the same obedience they have before given to wise ones."—Buckie.

We were formerly told to seek the counsels of the wise, but now the counsels of the rich are considered more valuable. "He thinks too much; such men are dangerous," said Caesar of Cassius. Despots, whether kings or trusts, fear men who think; they are indeed most dangerous to the rulers.

Reform makes little headway because reformers attack the expression of wrong, not the cause. They would cure an eruption on the body by local application instead of cleansing the impure blood which causes the trouble. Socialism is the insecticide that will destroy the parasites that prey on society.

"The people do rule," says Vice-President Sherman. So? If that's the case and the people really make the laws, it's darned queer why they

German Readers

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GOVERNMENT RESTING ON

DEMOCRATIC FOUNDATIONS. THE VOTERS OF America must prepare for the task that is before them, if they want to run this government and do justice to themselves and posterity. It is the duty of every generation to perfect and conserve the civic and economic institutions that make for a higher civilization, and to oppose all reforms based on error or tending to undermine our liberties. We are here offering a little volume—"DEMOCRATIC FOUNDATIONS" (by J. Ulrich)—that will surely be inspiring to the voter and instrumental in giving him a more comprehensive understanding of economics and government and his duties pertaining thereto. PRICE 10c AT THIS OFFICE PRICE 10c

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# Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

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Recording Secretary—FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St.  
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BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St., Cor. Sec. 1, John Schwabert, 508 Fifth St.; Pta. Sec. Henry Kumpel, 318 State St.; Business Agent, Wm. Griebling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. E. T. Dept.)

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## FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL

Regular meeting, April 21, 1909.—Bro. John Brophy in the chair, Bro. F. E. Neumann vice-chairman. All officers present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

New delegates seated from Machinists No. 234, Barbers No. 50, Painters No. 222.

The Label section reported that Schuster's store had been found to have employed union labor in their lines, and to have a fair stock of union labeled goods, and to show a disposition to increase such stock of goods where there was a demand: The store was on the

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<b>KONRAD &amp; BAUMANN</b>	
DEALERS IN Union Stamp Shoes FOR MEN AND WOMEN	
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Repairing and Replacing

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TO MAKE THEM MOVE

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ASPHALT ROOFING AND CEILING WORK

### J. W. NIEMANN FUNDAL DIRECTOR

Telephone South 318

1872 KINICKINNIC AVENUE

# KILLED!—by Republicans and Democrats!

Madison, Wis.—Since last report on bills in the assembly, the labor bills look like a ship after going through a forty-hour typhoon.

Bill No. 221, A., empowering the rate commission to set a minimum rate of wages for employes working for so-called public utilities, was killed.

Bill No. 261, A., providing that freight trains of thirty cars shall not run without a full crew, was killed.

Bill No. 23, A., providing for an eight-hour work-day on all public buildings, was killed.

Bill No. 40, A., providing for an eight-hour work-day and weekly payment of wages, was killed.

Bill No. 650, A., providing for sixty hours of work weekly in bakeries, was, after three rising votes, finally ordered engrossed.

Joint resolution No. 5, A., in favor of the parcels post, was killed.

Joint resolution No. 6, A., in favor of postal savings banks, was killed.

Joint resolution No. 8, A., prohibiting the importation of Asiatic labor, was adopted.

Bill No. 90, A., providing for the recall of bad public servants, was killed by a roll call vote of 40 to 37.

Joint resolution No. 6, S., demanding of the United States senate the abrogation of treaty between the United States and Russia, was adopted.

Joint resolution No. 7, A., asking congress for an old-age pension, was killed.

Joint resolution No. 24, A., asking congress to take the sting against labor unions out of the Sherman anti-trust law, was killed.

Joint resolution No. 18, A., urging congress to assist in international peace, was adopted.

Joint resolution, restraining injunction order, was killed, roll call refused.

Bill No. 160, A., providing for temporary floors in the erection of new buildings, was passed.

Joint resolution 10 A. An amendment to the constitution, providing for a state printing plant was out on the floor without recommendation, and referred to the committee on claims.

Bill No. 25, A., calling for an investigation of the unemployed, the cause and effect and providing for an appropriation of \$5,000.00 to carry on this work by the bureau of labor and statistics, was, despite its recommendation for killing, advanced to engrossment.

daughter, grandchildren and other relatives of the deceased and bid them to take cheer in the hours of darkness, by the bright ray of good and lasting example left behind for our emulation by our departed brother and comrade, Charles Dippel.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Federated Trades Council, a copy sent to the widow of our departed brother and comrade, and published in the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD**.

## The Cleanest Beer!

Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is cleanest because it is not fermented in open vats, but in special Pabst hermetically sealed tanks into which no air except pure, filtered air ever enters.

### Pabst Blue Ribbon

is cleanest because it is not cooled in rooms where men walk in and out, but in specially constructed sealed coolers where no breath of foul air can taint it. It is stored in hermetically sealed storage tanks until perfect in age, purity and strength, the cleanest beer brewed.

## PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

Clothing, Hatters, Men's Furnishers

We Carry a Large Line of

### Union-Made Clothing HATS and FURNISHINGS

Merchant Tailoring

491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

### BUTTER BROS. Exclusive Gents' Furnishers

608 MITCHELL STREET

for Guaranteed Satisfaction

Honest Goods — Right Prices

### Dr. J. BIEBESHEIMER DENTIST

301 THIRD STREET 301

BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND BEARD

### Socialist Literature for Sale

"Worker Jacob", "New Zeit", etc. Also English and German Propaganda Magazines, etc., etc.

JACOB MERSET 1919 GALENA ST.

### FOR A PAIR OF Good Shoes ALWAYS GO TO John Peter

497 ELEVENTH AVE.

### SCHLEIGER-SCHULZ CO. Hatters and Men's Furnishers

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—UNION HATS A SPECIALTY

1301 VLIET STREET

### GOETHEL & RODEN Tin, Zinc, Galvanized Iron and Copper Work

117 STEAMBOAT ST. Phone Grand 1794

# WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS  
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
FREDRICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas. 555 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD  
WILLIAM HAMANN, 60 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
JAMES SHEEHAN, 608 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 708 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.  
HARRY SKIDMORE, 223 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.  
E. B. HILSTEAD, 118 60th St., Eau Claire

UNFAIR—WAS IT?  
The United States Supreme Court has ordered the Sherman Anti-Trust Law administered as LABOR UNIONS. Comply with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" hereof appearing herein has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

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

## TEETH EXTRACTED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR HARM

NEW TEETH—the best and most improved in the world... \$8.00 UP

Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.

Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth... \$5.00 UP

FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY

We guarantee complete satisfaction; give honest, intelligent advice free, and deceive nobody.

## DR. YOUNG

414-416 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee

HOURS—8:30 to 6:00; Sundays, 9 to 12. Phone Grand 1304.

COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

## Borchardt Bros. TAILORS

21 Cents' Furnishers

Phone 347-349 GROVE ST.

### The Co-operative Printery

has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

### WANTED—Socialist Bookkeeper

to audit books in spare time. Apply: B 14, 344 Sixth St., c/o Social-Democratic Herald.

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

## LOUIS A. MANZ

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

2918 VLIET STREET

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### I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY

LUDWIG BERG

Union-Made Clothing a Specialty

NEW STORE AT 824 THIRD ST.

## W. M. WIGDER

Optometrist and Ophthalmologist

498 Twelfth St. NEAR GALENA

(Successor to C. W. NERBEL)

If Your Eyes Are in Need of GLASSES, Consult Me.

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667 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE

MY BRANDS: 10c—Santiago de Cuba—City League 10c—Golden Harvest—Lone Star—No. 750

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WINE AND LIQUORS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES

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Fresh and Salt Meats

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Poultry & Game in Season

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EXPERT OPTICIAN

320 GRAND AVE.

When You CAN'T SEE YOU SEE WAUGH

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## EVERT VOTH UNDERTAKER

Open Day and Night—L.A.D. ASSISTANT

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## VICTOR L. BERGER

Telephone Grand 2284

344 Sixth St., Milwaukee

## Keep the Wheel Turn in' COAL COKE WOOD

SEND ME YOUR ORDERS FOR

and let the Social-Democratic Party benefit by getting the profits thereon. "Every little bit helps"—remember that.

PHONE GRAND 2384 104 SIXTH STREET

H. W. BISTORIUS

Clothes That Satisfy. We sell a man the sort of clothes that will bring him back—the sort of clothes that will cause him to tie to this store and to speak well of us to his friends—the sort of clothes that will induce him to come here with every wearable want he may have. We will not endeavor to attract you here with a string of low prices—for prices are meaningless without the quality attached. REINECK BROS. 717-719 Twelfth St. THE GOOD CLOTHES STORE

Do You Want to Save Money? Do you know that our Footwear is all new, fresh stock? No shopworn goods—at the same time for less money than most all other shoes will cost you. Our long experience in the shoe business enables us to give you the best goods for the least money. We can sell you Men's Dress Shoes in patent or calf, all wells, from \$2.50 up. If you need Children's Shoes, we have them from 20c a pair up. We carry a large line of Union Made Shoes, for both dress and work. No trouble to show goods, whether you buy or not. We invite you to come in. GLEUE BROS. 715 TWELFTH STREET 715

Milwaukee County Organization Department. Address all communications to A. J. WELCH, county organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee. Comrade Harvey Dee Brown will deliver the last of his series of lectures at Jefferson studios, 558 Jefferson street, tomorrow (Sunday) evening. This subject will be, "The Creed of Labor." Good music will be furnished. Everybody turn out and give Comrade Brown an ovation. He has done splendid work the past winter, and a good way to show our appreciation would be to give him a capacity house tomorrow night. He will be pleased and you will be tickled to death that you didn't stay away. From a sympathizer way out in

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS" WANTED—YOU to drink our Soda and other Carbonated Waters. "Iron Brea" our specialty. Manufactured by J. B. REITER, 194 Jackson St. Phone connection. WANTED—To do addressing for societies, churches, etc. Low price, quick service. RAHR ADDRESSING CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee. WANTED—Orders for initiation typewritten letters; cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office. WANTED BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Seal and Schafkopf Score and a good way to show our appreciation would be to give him a capacity house tomorrow night. He will be pleased and you will be tickled to death that you didn't stay away. From a sympathizer way out in

STATE OF WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEE County, County Court, In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Wilhelm Stoekisch, Deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Wilhelm Stoekisch, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Ernst Carl Stoekisch, by this court. It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1909, be and the same is hereby fixed, at the time within which all creditors of the said Wilhelm Stoekisch, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance. It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Wilhelm Stoekisch, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of December, 1909, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof. It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time, above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof. Dated this 20 day of April, 1909. By the Court: JOHN C. KARDL, Richard Kriener, County Judge, Attorney for Estate.

LUNCH SIGNS! Bear Chicken Deer Duck Goose Hasenpfeffer Rabbit Spanferkel Turkey TO BE HAD AT THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY SIXTH ST. 344-346

TRANSFER OUTRAGES ON THE BEGGS CARS.

The HERALD has received the following letter: "To the HERALD: The other morning I boarded a car at Hadley and Eighth streets, going south, intending to transfer to a west-bound Walnut street car to reach my destination in the west part of the city. As I entered the car I handed my ticket to the conductor, who was just inside the door. I had been in the habit of paying my fare in this way as an accommodation to the conductors, to save them the trouble of following me to my seat to get the fare. The moment I reached my seat, I remembered that I had forgotten to ask for a transfer, as in my daily use of the cars I never have occasion to use transfers. But although the car had not gone half a block the conductor refused the transfer, saying it was against the rules. I was naturally much annoyed, but argued the matter calmly with him, trying to show him that every rule had to be employed with reason, that I had practically just given him my fare and that the rule scarcely applied in my case. But he held to his position, even offering to personally give me a ticket. This I, of course, refused. The result was that I had to pay a second fare on the Walnut street car. I am told that Beggs fines his men five days' pay, or gives them a five days lay-off if they break any of the rules as to transfers. "Now, I freely admit that there are two sides to the transfer question. That by requiring passengers to ask for transfers on paying fare he thinks to escape the danger of a transfer being given a passenger who entered the car on a transfer in the first place, but I must say that in being so exacting in the transfer business he is making enemies for his road that he can ill afford to make. I have always scrupulously paid my fare on the cars, even at times when I might have been overlooked by the conductor, but I want to say that I shall hereafter look at my obligation to the street car system in

a different light, and that every time he gets a fare out of me his conductor will have to collect it. The street car company in Milwaukee is a bandit, anyway. The very franchise it operates under, and which contains a cast iron transfer clause, was swindled out of the city by the usual methods of municipal corruption in which the honorable gentlemen operating public service companies are adepts. Most of them belong in prison, as they themselves well know. But according to the capitalist morality, a man may keep a clear conscience so long as he is not found out. Is there no way for Milwaukee citizens to escape the outrages of the Beggs concern, I should like to know! "A Citizen"

Rose stood close at hand to sign before the angry citizens could interfere by court injunction, has a section 6, which says that each passenger "upon demand made at the time of payment of fare," shall be entitled to one transfer to connecting or cross lines, etc. Thus it will be seen that a transfer must be asked for at the time of paying fare, although we suppose the law would allow some leeway as to this. And it is probable that your conductor was too stupid in following out a rule of no transfer. In this connection we reprint one of the daily hint cards that Beggs puts out for his conductors and motormen. This particular one was issued in October. The statement that the company "does not want more than one fare for a single passenger for one continuous ride," is pretty cool considering the number of people who are tricked out of transfers every day on the plea of not having asked in time! However, the main fault lies in the ordinance. And for that we thank such men, for instance, as Charley Havenor, the baseball man, Jim Stover, the lawyer; Henry Hase, whose portrait hangs smilingly in the council chamber he did so much to disgrace; Perthesius, who is still a perennial candidate; Con. Corcoran, the hero of the recent Bachelor Alderman ball; Simpson, the coal man, and so on. These men know the people are easy, and can still hold their heads up in Milwaukee!

Clarksville, Ark., comes a donation to the spring campaign fund. It is encouraging to feel that we have friends so far away who appreciate the value of the Milwaukee movement. It's like getting a letter from home, and we needed it so badly that we just couldn't help but express our appreciation right out loud. The Young People's Social-Democratic leagues are growing by leaps and bounds. Why? Because everybody helps and everybody can make an easy job of what would be impossible for a few. Names of prospective members are sent to us from all parts of the city. Why not apply this plan to the party branches? Send in the names, and we'll get after the owners of the names.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes Green Bay, Milwaukee, Racine, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes State Secretary's Financial Report for March, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES.

Social-Democratic Headquarters OFFICE HOURS DAILY—From 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. SUNDAYS—From 9 A.M. to 12 Noon. Branch Meetings Next Week. SUNDAY. Cudahy Branch, Cudahy Athletic Club rooms, Cudahy, Wis. MONDAY. County Central Committee, at Paschen's hall, 325 Chestnut street. TUESDAY. Slavonian Branch, Martin's hall, 163 Reed street. West Allis Branch, 5610 Greenfield avenue. Twenty-first Ward Branch, Klonn's hall, 1432 Greenbay avenue. Fifteenth Ward Branch, Kasten's hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets. WEDNESDAY. First Ward Branch, 824 Arlington place. Fourth Branch, Socialist home, 382 Washington street. Nineteenth Ward Branch, Eckelmann's hall, 3000 Lisbon avenue. FRIDAY. Young West Branch, Socialist home, Mitchell and Madison streets. SATURDAY. L.A. Branch, 251 High Street. Jewish Branch, 427 Fourth street.

T. M. E. R. & L. Co. Hints to Conductors. No. 15—Oct. 18, 1903. Passengers must call for transfers upon payment of fare, and under no circumstances must you issue a transfer free of charge, unless dispute arises and there is reasonable doubt as to whether passenger asked for transfer at proper time. The above rule is on page 9, "Book of Instructions." This company intends to enforce the rule strictly, but does not want more than one fare for a single passenger for one continuous ride. It is not our desire to refuse transfers on a technicality, and conductors should give passengers plenty of time to ask for transfer, and not rush away after making collection, and thus take advantage of the passenger's thoughtlessness. If passenger asks for transfer improperly always courteously explain the rule of the company, but be firm.

Don't buy your POSTAL CARDS until you have seen our line—largest assortment in Bay View—10c up Wenzel & Mueller Drug Co. Howland Avenue and Clarence Street

SHOE DOCTORS We are shoe doctors, as well as shoe sellers. If you have a pair of shoes that are all run down, or ruffing from a serious cut or burn, bring them in and we will promptly cure them for you. THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE Louis Rippe, Inc. 575-577 MITCHELL ST.

Please Her by wearing a neat Tailor-Made Suit—the kind you should wear. It is a saving in the long run. Beauty Styles at \$25.00 Up UNION LABEL Walter P. Stroesser Tailor 316 State Street

BICYCLES \$14 UP Pierce Bicycles—Best What Gives—145, 155, 165, and 180.00. Try \$1.75 and up. MOTORCYCLE REPAIRING Equipped Also to Do SMALL MACHINE WORK. SIMON GOERKE 423 CHESTNUT ST.

Try Pinsel's Union-Made Shoes for the Family 458 Mitchell Street. Comrades, I Make Fluff Rugs out of old carpets and 3 pieces carpets—also Oriental and Rag Rugs. I have any of this kind of work to do give me a trial and I will please you. E. N. F. BUTIGGER, Rug Mfr. Near Brady Street, 842 Arlington Place

To the above may be added the fact that Beggs had a transfer fight with the people of St. Louis and they made it so hot for him that he now gives them transfers at any time.

IN THE SCHOOL BOARD. The school board committee on rules is causing Supt. Pearce and his coterie of faithfuls some worry by their consideration Tuesday of the Mowry resolution, which provided that all communications from principals concerning text books shall go direct to the Committee on Course of Instruction and Text Books, instead of going to the superintendent, who holds them privately until the time set for the annual disposal when upwards of 600 are presented with his report and recommendation. The evident determination to kill this resolution strengthens its chances of adoption by the unbiased, if Director Mowry does not back water on his own resolution as he has sometimes done in the past.

The Joint Committee on Rules and Course of Instruction is now considering the advisability of providing savings banks in schools for the pupils' encouragement to accumulate their pennies and use less gum and candy. Quite a lengthy discussion was caused by Director Whitnall's objection to payment of interest. She claimed it was well to encourage the saving, but to persuade them that they had a right to receive something for nothing is as immoral as any other feature of graft on which our grand juries are annually employed.

The usual threadbare arguments in defense of interest were advanced. Of course the parents of the children are obliged to abide by the system as it is countenanced by law and custom, and it may be early in the evolution of our moral development to set out in our public schools to teach the immorality of such a custom, but if the subject or practice is to be brought up for the attention and deliberation of our children at all, our schools should eliminate the immoral feature of savings investment. They should understand that the bank which offers to pay them interest calculates to exact a greater ransom from mothers and then share the spoils with them on a pro rata basis. To follow any such "business deal" back to its original source of support you will always find that the actual producer contributes that much over and above what he receives in return. Any child with discretion should not be blinded to the fact that whenever he or she comes in possession of a dollar that he or she did not himself or herself produce or earn that some one who did earn it has been deprived of it. This may be justifiable as a gift, but not as an extortion. The basic principle of most of our political corruption is here involved.

Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers, and let them know why you buy there. THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST. The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialists papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agencies declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement. It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and several sample copies, we will bring you for the paper a whole year. Address 5623 Drexel avenue, Chicago.

The White Is King of Sewing Machines. Some day (if not now) you will want a high-grade Sewing Machine—one on which you can depend for doing the very best work, and more of it, with less labor.

The White Sewing Machine Company's thirty-eight years of experience along the one line—making machines for family use—has enabled them to produce a machine that will please and satisfy you in every way. For full details PHONE SOUTH 40822 E. H. HEISMANN 449 National Avenue

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes 1909 Carnival Ticket Proceeds, Spring Campaign Fund, Deficit Fund.

For Bargains in Shoes GO TO M. ELTZHOLTZ Now Located 1256 Kankakee. Use the Mandi Dry Wash System—Triple Air Space and Triple Hand. Going to Build? Use the Mandi Dry Wash System—Triple Air Space and Triple Hand. MR. GREEN COOPER'S BOOK CO. 308-310

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co. TRY A LOAD OF OUR MAPLE Co. FLOORING CLIPPINGS AT \$4.00 DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS. GAS RANGES—HOT PLATES—OVENS COOKING UTENSILS. TOOLS FOR CARPENTERS AND ALL MECHANICS. PAINTS, Oils, Glass, BRUSHES. Washing Machines. Guns, Ammunition. LOUIS WESS General Hardware 1117 VLIET ST. Phone Grand 513. SAM R. MILLER'S 539 Market St. Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings \$3.00. NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED



**How's This?**



**\$2.50 AND \$3.00**

It's a NEW LAST for men—kid, tan, Russia or patent.

**LUEDKE**

413-415 National Avenue

**DAVIDSON**

Commencing Sunday—All Week—Popular Wednesday and Saturday Matinees

Charles Frohman Presents

**THE THIEF**

Prices—Evenings, 25c to \$1.50. Popular Mats., 25c to \$1.00.

**ALHAMBRA**

ALL NEXT WEEK THE VANDYKE-EATON COMPANY

**Hearts of the Blue Ridge**

Specialties—Illustrated Songs.

MATINEE 10c | EVERY NIGHT 10c

**MAJESTIC THEATRE**

ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

**GRACE SCOTT AND COMPANY**

Bargain Mat. Every Week Day: 10c 25c 35c

Night Prices: 10-25-35-50-75c

**THE NEW STAR** Matinee DAILY

Commencing Sunday, April 23

**THE SURE POP!**

Even the Title Effervesces! And They Do Say That!

**CHAMPAGNE GIRLS**

(Mostly Girls, and All Pretty) Are Chuck-Full of Sparkling Fun and Frivolity.

New Prices—Matinee, 10-15-25c; Evenings, 10-20-30c—Not Any Higher.

**DIJOU** BEGINNING SUNDAY, MAY 26

Continuous Show, 11 M. to 11 P.M.

**MOVING PICTURES**

HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE

10 CENTS—ADMISSION NO HIGHER—10c

National Avenue **LAUER'S** Cor. First Avenue

**MONDAY, APRIL 26 WORKINGMEN'S SPECIAL!**

**\$1.00 Working Pants, "Kentucky jeans", 50c** all sizes (one pair only to a customer)—Monday Special

**\$2.00 Working Pants**—Choice of any of our \$2.00 pants in the store, all sizes (one pair only to a customer)—Monday Special **\$1.00**

**25c Police and Firemen's Suspenders 12 1/2c** Monday Special

**NOTE WORKINGMEN, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY WE SELL AS WE ADVERTISE**

**DO WORKINGMEN GET JUSTICE IN COURTS? ALLEGED THAT JUDGES THROW OUT HALF OF THE PERSONAL INJURY SUITS! A BAD STATE OF THINGS!**

"You may make speeches here if you talk Socialism, but not if you want to talk about putting judges on the bench who are Socialists. That's going too far."

This was the reply given to one of our party men in the recent campaign when he asked permission to hold a Social-Democratic noon meeting at the Vilter works. The man who made the reply was Mr. Vilter.

Now, why should a big manufacturer be shocked at the thought of a Social Democrat on the bench? Is he merely, as a disinterested, impersonal citizen, afraid that the courts might become class-servers? That the judge might favor one class as against another, without regard to the evidence? Or, is it an insistence that the courts can only administer "real justice" when the judge is a representative of one of the two capitalist parties?

Leaving Mr. Vilter out of the case entirely, for he may have felt that he was voicing a moral motive, let us see what the real reason is why the average capitalist feels that he must have a capitalist representative on the bench.

**VALUABLE SERVICE!**

We find that some of our present judges in Milwaukee, all of whom come from the two capitalist parties, are doing the big employers of labor most valuable service almost day after day—unconsciously, we hope.

The judges have the habit (some more than others) of throwing cases out of court upon the ground that under the law (capitalist class-made law, of course) there is not sufficient cause of action. Especially Judge Halsey and Judge Ludwig are in the habit of doing so.

Workingmen are especially involved, because the facts show that NEARLY ONE-HALF OF SUCH CASES ARE EITHER NON-SUITED OR TAKEN AWAY FROM THE JURIES BY OUR MILWAUKEE JUDGES RIGHT ALONG!

This proves why most employers look with fear at the chance of a man not identified with the capitalist class getting on the bench.

They fear he would not see things from the standpoint of their interests, and would treat such cases with fairness, and let all such cases go to trial! This is not saying that the judges should not throw out an undoubtedly unworthy case, but it is the abuse of the thing that public feeling needs arousing over!

**A SAMPLE INSTANCE.**

As an illustration we may point to a case in one of the courts last week. A man who had been crippled for life by a falling scaffolding was suing for damages. A cement hopper was being built at the West Allis works. The man (a carpenter) was ordered up to work on a scaffolding resting on stringers that had been insecurely nailed by the cement foreman (only one nail had been driven in the east end of the stringer and two in the west end, and small nails instead of spikes had been used) and he, the carpenter, did not know of the unsafe condition of the structure. Inside of an hour the scaffolding went down, and the man with it. When these facts came out the judge in the case took the case away from the jury and awarded a verdict against the injured man, holding that the cement foreman was not a foreman, but merely a fellow-servant with the carpenters. Thus the maimed carpenter finds no relief in the law for the great injury sustained through no possible fault of his own.

**SEEKING SECURITY.**

One of the things labor has had to fight desperately for and is still fighting for in the legislature is legal protection against defective machinery. The number of men who are clawed to pieces or maimed and disfigured for life through defective working facilities in the big Milwaukee manufacturing or through street car accidents is appalling.

The number of personal injury suits growing out of such accidents is very large. They flood our courts to no small degree, but usually few such suits are won by the injured persons.

For years the capitalist interests had the selection of jurymen so nicely and so innocently contrived that the juries were filled with political heebers, grafters, street railway employees (who would lose

their employment if they made verdicts displeasing to the capitalist interests), and business men filled with class prejudices, and with a fellow-feeling for the firms or corporations that are defendants in such cases. This scandalous situation, however, was recently practically broken up by the judges making a change in the make-up of the jury commission. We give them full credit for that.

**WORKINGMEN ARE TRICKED**

The big capitalists have four trump cards to rely on in these accident cases.

1. They have agreements with certain industrial casualty companies by which in case of accident the agents of the company immediately secure photographic and other evidence which the victim is unable to so easily get, or the casualty company forces a small cash settlement with the victim before he is over the shock of the accident. In the case of the street railway a trained corps of claim agents do the dirty work.

2. They have trained lobbyists at Madison to prevent the passage of bills to protect the lives and limbs of their employees.

3. They also rely on leaning judges, and in case of actual trial they have the best legal talent under yearly contract to fight the case. Also on the fact that through the slowness of the courts, it takes two years to get a case to trial during which time witnesses may die or forget.

4. They rely (or have relied) upon fixed or manipulated juries.

5. In case a verdict goes against them they are able to appeal to the supreme court where the workingman cannot follow without great expense. And in case they win in the lower court, the workingman has not the money to appeal, so the capitalists are safe.

**FEARFUL STATE OF THINGS.**

All this presents a fearful state of things, and a tremendous fund of injustice. Let our judges be sure that they are not a part of the machinery of injustice!

This is a big subject and we expect to return to it later on, giving cases and dates to make the wrong clear to all readers.

Rose's appointments. The unfit appointment of a Rose plugger, Windfelder to the Museum board was simply placed on file, as such appointments are not confirmed by the aldermen.

The Rev. Herbert Bigelow of Cincinnati spoke in this city Thursday evening on "Stealing as a Fine Art" and he must have touched the "respectable" thieves too hard, for although there were three or four reporters present taking notes, some of the papers had no space to give.

Over and over again Socialism, in all civilized lands, has lifted up its voice against the waste and wickedness of militarism. The workingman has to fight the battles, pay the burdensome war taxes and carry the crushing burden of enormous war debts. With great clearness of economic and ethical vision, Socialism exerts its utmost influence against militarism, knowing that where militarism is dominant industrial democracy is repressed. On the other hand, when the working people of the world once come into the enjoyment of their proper rights, war and competitive armament will be banished and the peace problem solved. Peace workers gladly recognize in Socialism one of the most potent and effective peace forces in the world. The coming peace congress will give special recognition to Socialism by generous provision in the program for messages from some of the foremost representatives of the great Socialist movement.

We take the above from a circular sent out to advertise the peace congress to be held in Chicago, beginning May 3. The spirit of fairness in it is unusual.

It is to be hoped that the legislature will do something with the justice courts. Outside those ruled over by Social Democrats, the most of them are regular brigand camps for the fleecing of workingmen through perversions of the law. At the hearing at Madison yesterday District Attorney Backus testified that in some justice courts of Milwaukee as many as forty to fifty summonses were issued daily in garnishment proceedings and that in a great number of these cases the persons against whom they were issued were protected from judgment by the exemption statute. He told of one former justice of the peace upon whose summonses in garnishment proceedings there was stamped the statement that a settlement in this case could be had by going to the office of the collection agency bringing the suit. This merely gives an inkling of the mendacity of justice court practices. During the recent campaign we explained at length how the crooked justices, in connivance with cut-throat collection agents managed to get around the exemption law and strip many workingmen to the bone, impoverishing their families,

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**Grand Ave. Bet. 4th & 5th Sts.**

**Milwaukee Tax Dodgers!**

Says ex-Tax Commissioner Hooker in Tuesday's Free Press:

"I am not in favor of increasing assessments, but I am in favor of increasing the number of names on the tax roll by the addition of several millions of dollars invested in personal property that is now hidden from the assessors, and which, despite their activity, they cannot get on the rolls. During my term of office—two years and three months—about \$21,000,000 worth of property that had been escaping a just tax was added to the rolls.

**Catholic Lobby Against the Public Schools!**

It is not generally known to Milwaukee people that the Roman Catholics are maintaining a paid lobbyist at Madison to fight all bills aimed to improve the Milwaukee public schools. But such is the fact.

The name of the lobbyist is Maurice McCabe, of the law firm of McCabe and Dahmann, and a graduate of the Marquette Jesuit

**Ethical Hall Lectures**

The final lecture in the Ethical hall series, by Harvey Dee Brown, will be given next Sunday evening. In place of the title which has been announced, Comrade Brown will speak on "The White Plague," giving especial attention to its social aspects. The series of lectures, which has been running since last November, has been a remarkable success in many ways. A genuine interest has been aroused, and since the first of the year the audiences have been very good. Regrets are heard on every hand that the series is to cease. It is possible that the Fellowship may deem it wise to have one lecture a month during the summer, and plans are already under way to push the series again in the fall. Comrade Brown expresses himself as very much pleased with the interest which has been shown through the series. A report in full will be made of the series Sunday evening, and there will be a fine musical program. As Comrade Brown expects to devote his time to the Anti-Tuberculosis Educational work this summer his lecture upon this theme will be of great interest. Let the hall be packed on Sunday night.

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ALEX DEMETROUS vs. FRED HILPERT  
CITY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES!

**LOW ATTACK ON SOCIALISM.**

There is one member of the district attorney's official staff that is a remarkable specimen. In fact he would not dare to utter where the citizens could talk back.

This man Wurster rose from obscurity to greatness by his himself on to the family and the "dough" of Tin Millionaire Billy Kieckhefer, through marriage. Since then he has regarded himself as decidedly "it."

As to the boys resisting an officer that will find no applause from Social Democrats. Our party does not teach that kind of bravery. Still there seems little doubt that the deputy was anxious to exhibit his power. This deputy, Warnimont, has been for years a petty gambler and ne'er-do-well, it is said, and is reported to have even run gambling games on his own hook. For a time he was notorious as a promoter of shindy dances, and a hanger-on and trouble-maker at all such places. He is simply one of the queers who were able to demand a job under Sheriff Franke because of "work" done before

law and resist authority," declared Wurster, and this he followed up with a lot of like rot which he would not dare to utter where the citizens could talk back.

and often operating to lose them their employment. Let the legislature do something to remedy this fearful situation.

So long as the personal wealth of the capitalists escapes taxation the burden of the city's support falls unequally upon the homes of the city.

It is no surprise that the three Republican weak sisters, Tarrant, Fass and Walter, are rushing to the mayor's band-wagon on the school bond question!

Capitalist society permits its boys and girls to be reared in poverty, in vicious surroundings, and when the inevitable results of such a condition manifest themselves, society hauls the child up before a "judge" to be punished or lectured.—Ex.

**Form of Will.**

I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to "The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company," incorporated, the sum of..... (or, if other property, describe the property.)

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