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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

Now will the German School Master Learn from His Pupil?

By Victor L. Berger.

ABDUL HAMID the Second, the kaliph of the Mohammedans, is sultan no more. His brother, Mohammed Reshad Effendi, has taken his place with the title of Mohammed the Fifth.

The two houses of the Turkish parliament, meeting as a national assembly, approved the decree of deposition, which was read by the Sheik Ul Islam, chief of the ulemas and supreme judge of ecclesiastical questions.

And it is a notable fact that the same Sheik Ul Islam—a sort of a Mohammedan pope—three weeks ago, at the head of his ulemas (priests) was the main prop of the reaction and chief backer of Abdul Hamid.

But Allah is Allah—and the "Young Turks" have the stronger battalions.

This victory of the Young Turks is considered a victory of progress, liberalism and constitutionality.

However, to the impartial observer one fact seems to be obvious: the forty million inhabitants of Turkey, those who are neither Mohammedan priests nor soldiers, did not seem to take any part in the fight on either side.

Outside of the mob in Constantinople, which was reported to have rejoiced when the sultan deposed the Young Turks and wanted to abrogate the constitution—and who rejoiced again when the sultan was dethroned—they do not seem to have taken sides.

The uprising of the Kurds against the Armenians in Asia Minor had nothing to do with the case.

It is true that the Turkish parliament in a secret meeting is said to have declared the throne vacant when Sultan Abdul Hamid violated the constitution. But that parliament did nothing to carry this declaration into effect.

Nor did the people in any other way express their willingness to stand by the Young Turks and the constitutional government when Abdul Hamid got tired of the constitution. The ulemas and the mob of Constantinople were even with the sultan.

In vain do we look for any expression of the people anywhere.

The fact is that this revolution, like many others in the Turkish history, was simply a military uprising.

Only for the first time in that history it was in favor of European ideas and for a constitutional form of government.

And this is how it came about:

The Turkish army, during the last thirty years, has been entirely reorganized by German officers. A number of intelligent and educated Turkish officers had been banished from the country. They lived in Paris, London and Berlin.

But the mere fact that practically the entire corps of officers had received a German training, made it easy for them to form connections and associations all over the Turkish army.

Thus the seed which General von der Goltz and other German officers have sowed in Turkey, has now borne entirely different fruit than was expected.

And now let us hope that the German teachers will in turn learn from their Turkish pupils and teach "Billy the Kaiser" a lesson some day.

Of course, the officers in Turkey are not a privileged caste as in Prussia and Germany. Nor do they belong to the nobility, as in England. They do not even represent the wealthy bourgeois class as they do in France.

The officers in Turkey are educated proletarians in the service of their country. They have been poorly paid and often not paid at all for a long time, while the government revenues were eaten up by the sultan's harem and the palace parasites.

In former days, when the officers were as ignorant and as fanatical as the rest of the population, this could not go on without protest.

But after these officers had received a European education, and were filled with European ideas, they naturally resented this treatment.

And it was very stupid of the sultan to create an intelligent corps of officers without attaching it to himself by good treatment and good pay.

A despotic form of government must depend entirely upon the army.

Sultan Abdul Hamid had to pay with his downfall for disregarding this old maxim.

And this was the main reason why the revolution of 1908 "happened."

On the other hand, the Young Turks also made mistakes. The Young Turks, when they won out in 1908, simply copied the institutions of the West—representative government, religious liberty, equality, etc. They forgot the fanaticism of many hundreds of years, and the low educational standard of the Turks. They also forgot the Mohammedan church—the ulemas and the dervishes.

Nor did the new constitutional government change the economic conditions of the people in any way. It did not lessen the taxes. It did not assist commerce or agriculture. It only created a lot of new office-holders.

And, foolishly enough, the new government did not pay the soldiers their wages with any greater promptness than did the old regime.

Under these circumstances it was easy for the sultan and the adherents of the old Turkish form of government—who, oddly enough, called themselves Liberals—to incite the fanaticism of the common soldiers, the Mohammedan clergy, and of the Mohammedan mob in Constantinople against the Young Turks and the officers.

It speaks volumes that the reactionaries were led by a corporal and a dervish.

That the reactionaries did not succeed is simply due to the fact that the sultan and the ulemas, instead of having only civilian intellectuals to deal with, had to face the best part of the army officers.

These Young Turks did not act like the German middle class bourgeois revolutionists in Berlin in 1848. When the king came back with the army under Field Marshall Wrangel those bourgeois put their guns into the front entry of their houses for the soldiers to gather them up.

The Young Turks, being "armed intellectuals," simply went into the European provinces, explained the situation to their regiment's, and came back with them to Constantinople. There they made short work of the sultan and the Mohammedan fanatics who stood by him.

These officers represent the intelligence of Turkey today. And it is an intelligence armed with machine guns and modern rifles.

However, they are not only men of courage, but also of truly progressive ideas.

Their leaders, after taking Constantinople, put themselves at the service of the civil authorities, although the parliament had not shown particular bravery.

Shefket Pasha, when offered the position of grand vizier by parliament, declined. He said it would not look well for him to accept this position while leader of the revolutionary army. At the same time he declared that he would take orders from parliament.

Take it all in all, we may say that Europe has not seen the like of these revolutionists since the days of Mazzini in Rome, in 1849, and Prim in Spain, in 1867. The Russian Constitutional Democrats (Cadets) cannot hold a candle to them.

The reason for this may be that the Young Turks are not yet threatened by the working class. The wage workers in Turkey do not yet count as a political factor. Their social demands are still so modest that the Young Turks can easily satisfy them.

The Turkish revolutionists are evidently backed up by some western powers, it seems Germany and England. It is even said that Reschad Bey, the Turkish attache in Berlin, an educated "Young Turk"—an Arab, by the way—held all the threads of the movement.

Of course, Russia does not like to see the Constitutionalists succeed for reasons that are obvious. But luckily Russia is now so weak that the Young Turks are in a position to finish their reforms without any interference from that side.

However, the Young Turks are by no means out of the woods. Constantinople is not Turkey. There may be uprisings all over the country, particularly in Asia.

To withstand these, the Young Turks will have to adopt two important measures.

First, the establishment of universal military duty, which will include the non-Mohammedans in the military service. That will put an end to the power of the ulema over the common soldier.

And second, which is even of more importance, a fundamental agrarian and tax reform, which will attach the Turkish peasant to the new regime.

But best of all will be the introduction of the western factory system and the capitalist form of industry in Turkey. This will create the modern proletariat and make at least political despotism impossible.

For Socialism, of course, there is so far very little hope in Turkey. Socialism presupposes a highly developed industrial system.

Victor L. Berger

By all the signs the Outlook seems to realize that it caught a Tartar when it secured Roosevelt for assistant. It is still making apologies for the nasty and unwarranted attack on Socialism penned by its new fighting editor, and before Teddy gets back from his murdering trip in the jungle it is safe to say that the magazine will have set our cause right with its readers. And this experience does not augur well for the Outlook's peace of mind when he does get back. For Roosevelt will have plenty of more breaks ready.

There must indeed have been strenuous times in Dr. Abbot's office after the Roosevelt attack appeared. People who believed in Socialism all over the country wrote in injured feeling—some of them men and women high up in the estimation and good repute of society. There was nothing to do in such a case but to make amends, and it is to the credit of Dr. Abbot that this was attempted. Nor will it do to excuse the ex-president on the ground that he was making a target of the "extreme" Socialists. That is a wholly gratuitous division. Socialism is Socialism. If a person believes in Socialism he is essentially just as much a Socialist as anyone else. And the authoritative expression of Socialism is the national party platform, and against that Mr. Roosevelt cannot throw any of his garbage and expect to have it stick.

Outside of the affront to the families of the Socialists all over the country in the Roosevelt attack, we can afford to smile at the whole affair. Certainly every such knock "is a boost." We thank anyone or any agency that gets for us the publicity for our ideas that is necessary for wide propaganda. And so Teddy has our thanks.

Recently the capitalist press announced that Joseph Medill Patterson, the millionaire Socialist of Chicago, had foresworn his Socialism. The basis for the claim was the fact that he had been made an officer in the Chicago Tribune company. How much he has gone back on his Socialist views may be inferred from the fact that he has written a Socialist play exposing the wealth interests of this country and that it is now being put on at a Chicago theater. It is called "Dope."

False Friends Desert the Schools

Milwaukee: Only one out of the six Republican aldermen in the city council, Ald. Stern, remained true to the public schools of the city at Monday's meeting, when the bond issue for the schools was cut down to \$245,000. The weak-kister Republicans, whose pretended belief in the people's schools was to break down at the first real test, were Tarrant, the colorless representative of the Sixteenth ward; Braun, a wobbler from the Fifteenth; Fass, a narrow bourgeois from the Sixth; McKinley, representing both the flat and un-flat Seventh; and Walter, who was on the fence to the side of the schools while there was a dangerous school unprovided for within his own political territory.

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

Oh, God, that bread should be so dear—and human life so cheap!

The HERALD begins the new volume this week with a new dress of type.

The American Federation of Labor has set aside the second Sunday in May as Labor's memorial day.

"Curse Your Charity! We Want Work!" appeared on the banners in the recent unemployed or famine parades in London.

Berlin Vorwaerts, the redoubtable Social-Democratic daily of the German movement, has just celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday.

The coral insect toils and dies in the structure it builds. It reminds one of the wage worker in modern industry. Coral islands are built up of multitudes of deaths. So are the great American fortunes!

Those New Jersey Socialists who want to sue Roosevelt for libel for his attack on Socialism ought to be examined by an alienist. Are we, of all people, to discourage freedom of speech and the press?

Rockefeller is to get out a story of his life, a book filled with a narration of some of the events "that have made life interesting to me." I'll bet, however, that some of the interesting things that have come the way of the great commercial bandit will not find space in the book.

Worse and more of it! Word comes from England that Charles Lister, son and heir of Lord Ribblesdale, has come out as an openly avowed Socialist, and made his avowal as presiding officer at a Social-Democratic meeting! The world is surely going straight to the bow-wows!

In Wuertemberg, in the Roman-Catholic constituency of Ulm, at a recent parliamentary election for the Reichstag, the Socialist got 1,901 votes instead of 1,458, as was the case three years ago, and instead of being third on the list took the second place, the hitherto powerful People's party taking a third place.

Steadfast throughout the long fight, leading the fight both before and after election, the Social-Democratic aldermen can face their fellow townsmen without a blush, and receive their acclaim as champions of the stoutest fibre—the true champions and defenders of the public schools. The meeting was also notable for a pitiful exhibition of tipsy statesmanship on the part of one of the aldermen-at-large, Ald. Wittig. His colleagues tried to excuse his exhibition by explaining that he was "piped again." They laughed at him to hide their uneasiness. In the debate, Ald. Stern (R.) exhibited a letter from the school department.

THE HERALD BUILDING PROJECT MEANS NORMAL GROWTH. IT SHOULD APPEAL TO YOU!

The Socialist movement calls for sacrifices, sacrifices that test the mettle of the fighters for the cause. But there is no sacrifice about the HERALD'S building project. We have made every effort to remove from it every vestige of sentiment and to reduce it to a plain, hard-pan business proposition.



Fig. 1. Historic 614 State St. (400 square feet of floor space.)

(which any Socialist filled with good red blood can scarcely avoid doing), the sentiment must be expended merely in picking this investment in preference to the many non-Socialist investments that are

at hand. Even here, while sentiment may be the motive, matter-of-fact business advantage will step in to the benefit of the investor. For we have placed this opportunity before you on its merits, and you are guaranteed that absolute integrity is back of it—which you can not be sure of in the case of the many capitalistic propositions.

It is an AI opportunity for a safe investment of your savings. No bank is safe. Many capitalistic investments are built upon the sand.

If you would place your savings where they are safe for your old age, here is your opportunity. We know, and you know, of many cases of people whose savings have been swept away, leaving them stripped to face the world in their old age.

Under the capitalist system it is often as much a problem to know what to do with money saved as to save it in the first place.

It is important to note that this project of the Milwaukee Social-Democrats has come about normally. It was a thing bound to come, an incident in the steady growth of our movement. It is no mere contrivance, no mere chance dream, or adventurous scheme. It was bound to come. It was part of our evolution, just as the great buildings of the Berlin Vorwaerts was a logical step in the evolution of the great Social-Democratic party of Germany.

We have been forced to it naturally. Natural growth is safe growth.

In proof of all this we give here with some views of the steps in the growth of the Milwaukee movement. Seeing is believing. Comrades out of the city will find these pictures especially interesting.

The first view is of the old headquarters.

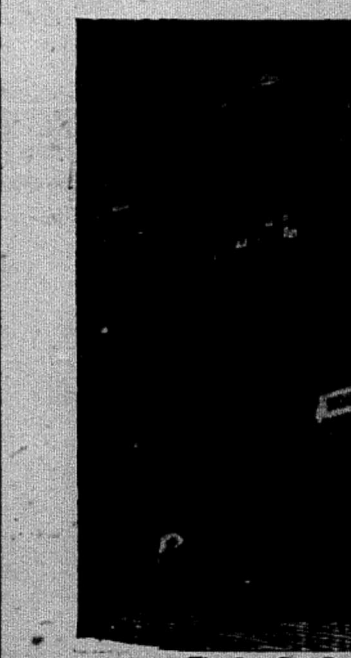


Fig. 2. Our Present Quarters. (5,200 square feet of floor space.)

quarters on State street, where the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD began its Milwaukee career

in 1901, when the publication office was moved from Chicago to Milwaukee.

At that time the local movement had a paper in German, the Vorwaerts, and there was crying need of an English organ. The HER-

ALD we have told you of some of the tribulations of those poverty-stricken days, how we used to feed the coal stove with newspapers to keep the place warm when even coal by the bucket was beyond the exchequer of the establishment.

The Vorwaerts was printed in the basement on an old newspaper press that reminded one of a horse with the heaves and kindred other ailments. The printing of the HERALD had to be done outside. The Vorwaerts printers had a hard time of it. Sometimes they had to be paid in orders on the stores of the advertisers, so that they became better supplied with neckties by the box, and the like, than with the necessities of life. Those terrible days are past; we would not revive too many of the harrowing memories!

But the movement grew, the papers increased in influence and circulation. And in the course of time historic 614 State street became too small. Two blocks away, at 344 Sixth street, a vacant store building, one floor, could be had. We summoned up courage and branched out. From that time we have kept on expanding.

Formerly a few thousand Milwaukeeans voted Social-Democratic, now every third man has that habit!

Again the quarters became too small, and the owner of the Sixth street building was prevailed on to build an addition for us in the rear. In time the printery and bindery and our book business began to cry for more space. So the second floor of the building next door

armed labor movement—the political and the economic arm. The plans for the new building have been described in these columns.

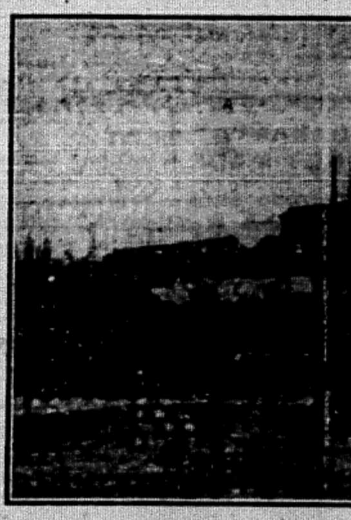


Fig. 3. Site of New Building. (The Herald will have about 12,000 square feet of floor space.)

was rented and the editorial rooms, the organization departments and state secretary's department were moved into it. If you will look at figure 2 you will notice a cross window on an upper window. This shows you the added room that we were forced to secure, as has just been described. The third cut shows the new location where we expect to erect the new home of Socialism and trade unionism, the home of the two-

and you are familiar with them. The new corner is gilt edged. It faces on busy Chestnut street, with its street cars and endless traffic. Sixth street on the one side, also has a car line. This property is located in the so-called West Side loop, in which district there is now a notable growth in building operations.

The property is advancing in value every day, not as a mushroom. (Continued to page 6.)

Breakdown of Private Alms

Charity Forced by Want to be Collective.

A Discussion of the Subject of Insurance as a Means of Relief to the Under Dog. Socialism is the Only Actual Remedy.

(Written for the HERALD.)

Among the suggestions for the outlines of study courses in Socialism, submitted by the National Executive Committee, is "the substitution of insurance for charity." The phrase is a ringing one but the idea expressed will not bear close investigation if it is not based on facts as they are.

The theory is right enough that a system of compulsory old age, invalid and orphan insurance should replace these benefactions of the rich which pass by the name of charity—that the working people should be entitled to claim relief as a right, not be forced to entreat it as a starving dog might beg for a bone. But the problem has largely ceased to exist in the particular form described, for the choice no longer lies between insurance and "charity." In the more densely populated states of the Union, like New York, the private charities have long since broken down under the ever increasing weight of the numbers of the sick, the old and the destitute children. The burden of dependency created by capitalism has become too great to be supported by the donations and endowments given by the wealthy, either from motives of self advertisement, or in much the spirit in which the robber barons of old used to bestow a handsome donation upon Mother Church when they had succeeded in snatching a rich booty in goods and money from a band of traveling merchants. Purely private charities have their own field and they have done and will continue doing valuable work in it but in the sense of caring for great masses of the helpless and dependent they accomplish little. In such a state as New York our "charities" are rapidly resolving themselves, so far as the masses of dependents are concerned, into a system of public, or, in Socialist phrase, collective relief. In addition to the hospitals and homes supported entirely by public funds, that is, funds raised by taxation, a number of the so-called private institutions would be forced to close their doors were it not for the

large subsidies of public money which they receive. This statement is especially true of our great homes for children. Of course in New York City we always have before us the problem of dealing with the last stages of acute and chronic poverty and wretchedness. Probably no other city in the country sees so much misery. Our overcrowded tenements afford little room for sickness, our floating lodging house population contributes its share to those who can no longer care for themselves, and, above all, we have great numbers of families of working people who are ill nourished and who live close to the border lines across which lie dispossession and the street. Forced to deal with these unhappy victims of bad conditions and to shuffle their miseries out of sight and sound of the well to do, New York has been obliged to develop a system of public relief which, faulty as it is, really does accomplish something. And what we have done other states, cities, towns, are being gradually forced to do as the industrial populations grow denser. The movement in this direction is a general one. If public institutions are not maintained outright the system of subsidies of public money is in use.

What Socialists ought to study and discuss then is not the proposition to substitute insurance for charity but the substitution of insurance for public or collective relief. Insurance in this sense, as the word is used in Germany for instance, means the levying by the state of a tax upon every employer for the relief of his employees when they become dependent. Naturally the workman himself is obliged to pay this tax from his wages in the long run, and he thus becomes entitled to such relief as his right. As against this we have here in the United States a more or less developed system of relief from the public funds to which we all do in some blind way or other undoubtedly contribute. The question of insurance versus collective relief paid for out of general taxation is a very different one from the cry of insurance versus charity.

There may be much to be said on both sides of the discussion. One thing from which the public institutions have long suffered in the minds of the working people is the taint of pauperism which is supposed to cling about them. This idea is a relic of the past. As a matter of fact the man or woman who goes to a hospital which is supported by the benefaction of the rich and is a free patient is the real pauper, the real recipient of charity. The patient in a public hospital is there by right and is not in receipt of charity. But old prejudices are hard to eradicate. Moreover, politics and gross mismanagement have done their share toward damaging the repute of public institutions. In addition public relief, to our shame be it spoken, is cruelly deficient in caring for the aged. In too many cases decent old men and women who have led clean and upright lives are herded

in our almshouses with the degraded and the criminal. The system at its best is only in process of evolution. Yet public officers are amenable to public criticism. They can be forced to listen to complaints when officials in private pay turn a conveniently deaf ear. Besides the spread of civil service is undoubtedly resulting in substituting better trained and more permanent employees for the tribe of heelers and hangers-on who changed with every turn of the wheel of politics.

On the other hand it is hard to see how insurance would really benefit the great mass of men and women who are almost chronically out of work. It is among these and

the families dependent upon them that the need is often so bitter and so long continued. Such insurance might prove in the end to help only the more skilled and more steadily employed workers so that the chronically unemployed with their wives and children would have to call upon public relief after all. Then too a system which may work well in Germany or in England or in any other country with a centralized form of government might fail here where so much must be left to the discretion of the different states. The Federal government is not likely to undertake any such scheme, unless in a dim and distant future.

Of course, neither insurance nor public relief can solve the immense problem of dependency. The masses of the needy and the suffering are drawn incessantly and in ever increasing numbers from the ranks of the unemployed and the poorly paid. And only under Socialism will this army of human misery cease to exist. Capitalism has no solution to offer. At the best both insurance and public relief are mere palliatives. But Socialists ought at least to have a clear understanding of the matter at issue and not waste time and breath over what is only a sounding phrase.

Mary S. Oppenheimer, New York.

STORY OF A RASCALLY "PATRIOT."

The following startling facts are printed by the N. Y. Call from advance sheets of Gustavus Myers' work, "The History of Great American Fortunes."

I SAW, too, that with him it was not merely a matter of business, but of clear sighted, far seeing patriotism. He was not looking for a personal bargain, but sat there, a great patriotic banker concerting with me and my advisers as to measures to avert a peril, determined to do his best in a severe and trying crisis.

Do you recognize this description? Who can this extraordinary patriot be? The "great patriotic banker" is none other than our beloved J. PIERPONT MORGAN, and the excerpts are taken from an article entitled, "Cleveland's Opinion of Men," in the current McClure's Magazine.

The occasion calling forth Cleveland's panegyric was Cleveland's proposal, when he was president, to issue an enormous bond issue to a syndicate of which Morgan was the head. The National Treasury was badly in need of money, and the Morgan Syndicate patriotically offered its services, AT ITS USUAL PATRIOTIC PRICE.

The smaller bankers of the country, however, did not appreciate the exalted quality of this patriotism. A tremendous outcry was raised, and Cleveland was compelled to change his plans and adopted what was styled a "popular bond issue."

Only a Minor Point.

The writer of the article in McClure's Magazine tenderly omits giving the real history of that transaction. It does not matter whether this or that capitalist gets a share of bond issues IS OF NO CONCERN TO THE MASS OF THE PEOPLE.

They know that whoever gets the bonds they are the bonded. THE MEN WHO RUN THINGS MAY QUARREL OVER THE SPOILS, BUT IT IS THE WORKING CLASS WHOSE TOIL PRODUCES THE SPOILS. The sole privilege of the producers is to look on and bear the brunt while the few on top clutch at one another for the booty in the form of wealth.

But the question of real interest is this: IF OUR RICH ARE SO VALIANTLY PATRIOTIC, how do they DISPLAY THEIR PATRIOTISM?

Everybody knows that in time of peace it is very patriotic for the capitalist to clamor for armament and build warships and other deadly instruments for slaughter. Of course THE PROFIT OF A FEW HUNDRED PER CENT they make is merely incidental. Patriotism has its rewards, too.

The Workers' Lot.

And everybody also knows that in periods of war it is the EXPECTED PATRIOTIC DUTY OF WORKINGMEN TO RUSH FROM THEIR FAMILIES AND GO OUT ON THE BATTLEFIELD AND KILL AND GET KILLED. It really does not matter whose quarrel they are fighting. No questions must be asked. They must be patriotic, and if they are not killed and they survive to go home and starve, they at least have the glorious satisfaction of having been PATRIOTIC.

PATRIOTISM is certainly a word to conjure with.

But there is one point about which not a single one of our historians or other writers enlighten us. A very grievous omission. We yearn to know more about it. It is:

If the workmen fight out the battles in time of war, JUST WHAT FORM DOES THE INTENSE PATRIOTISM OF THE RICH AS A CLASS TAKE?

Morgan a Conspicuous Example.

As one of the most conspicuous "patriots" of his class, Morgan can be taken as an illuminating example. His career will answer this very vital and pressing question. Let us go back forty-seven years. It was in 1862. The country was engaged in a STUPENDOUS DEATH-GRAPPLE. Abraham Lincoln was sending out his proclamations urgently calling for volunteers. Every indication then pointed to the dismemberment of the Union in the throes of the great civil war.

and were there when the civil war broke out. The north needed men and without delay. It needed strong, young men especially, capable of withstanding the hardships of campaigns.

The Rich Enlist? Hardly Ever. J. PIERPONT MORGAN was then a young man, and a strong and robust one, too. He did not have to consider any problems of supporting a family. His father, Junius Morgan, was a banker associated with George Peabody. The firm of George Peabody & Co. was supposed to represent the financial interests of the United States government in England. But what Peabody and Junius Morgan did was to engage in tremendous speculations upon the very government that they were supposed to represent. The millions that they amassed during the terrible civil war were made by SPECULATING IN THE MISFORTUNES OF THE NORTH.

Then, after they had got their piles they gave away a few of those millions and became vaunted as "PHILANTHROPISTS." While his father was undermining the very government employing him, WHAT WAS YOUNG J. PIERPONT MORGAN DOING? He would have made a good soldier, for he was forceful and athletic. But he STAYED AT HOME and started out to make money on his own account. How he did it is told in the GOVERNMENT RECORDS.

Morgan's First Patriotic Act. In 1857 the army inspecting officers had condemned a large number of Hall's CARBINES AS UNSERVICEABLE AND OF DANGEROUSLY PATTERNS. A lot of them were auctioned off from time to time at prices ranging between \$1 and \$2.

Morgan Prescribes His Claim. MORGAN WASN'T SATISFIED AND PRESSED HIS CLAIM. Thus it was that the case

of J. Pierpont Morgan vs. the United States Government came into the public records. You can find it set forth as Case No. 97. Congressional Reports of Committees, 1861-62, Vol. 2, pp. 64 to 72.

The investigating commission reported of Morgan's claim: "Thus the proposal actually was to sell to the government at \$22 each 5,000 of its own arms, the intention being, if the offer was accepted, to obtain these arms from the government at \$3.50 each. . . . It is very evident that the very funds with which this purchase was affected were borrowed on the faith of the previous agreement to sell. The government not only sold one day for \$17,486 arms which it had agreed the day before to repurchase for \$100,012—making a loss to the United States of \$82,426—but virtually furnished the money to pay itself the 17,486 which it received."

The commission decided as the best of a bad bargain to pay Morgan at the rate of \$13.31 a carbine, and it pointed out that even at this rate, MORGAN, STEVENS, etc., MADE \$49,000 ABOVE THE PRICE AT WHICH THE RIFLES HAD BEEN SOLD TO EASTMAN BY THE UNITED STATES. A total of \$55,550 was paid to Morgan by the government.

Demands the Pound of Blood. But this was not enough; THE FULL PRICE OF \$22 WAS DEMANDED. Suit was brought in the Court of Claims in Washington for \$58,000 more.

This time the case was entitled Simon Stevens vs. The United States Government. You can find the case in full in Court of Claims Reports, Vol. 2, p. 99, etc. Here is a paragraph from Judge Peck's decision: "By arrangement between Stevens and one J. Pierpont Morgan the voucher for the first two thousand and five hundred carbines delivered was to be made out in the name of Morgan, which was done; the said voucher was signed by F. D. Codwaller, Captain of Ordnance, United States Army, and was for the sum of \$55,550." The other twenty-five hundred rifles, the court said, had also been received by General Fremont.

Courts Help the Cheat! Was the transaction fully carried out? It was. The court held that when Fremont had agreed to buy the rifles, he had entered into a contract, AND THAT A CONTRACT WAS A CONTRACT.

It did not mention the fact that the rifles had been represented as NEW, nor that the money with which those worthless, condemned carbines had been bought, was virtually GOVERNMENT MONEY. It gave Stevens a judgment against the government for \$58,175.

It was this decision which opened the way for the owners of what were then cynically called "DEAD-

HORSE" CLAIMS to get paid, and also for those contractors who had furnished other WORTHLESS ARMS AND SUPPLIES OF SHODDY CLOTHING, ROTTEN TENTS AND BLANKETS, PASTEBBOARD SHOES, ADULTERATED FOOD and other goods to the government at exorbitant prices.

A FINE BEGINNING FOR THE GREAT J. PIERPONT MORGAN, WAS IT NOT? This is a very different story from the romances of the whole corps of sycophantic writers, but it is the true one. You can look up the official volumes mentioned and consult the facts yourself.

And it was ONLY THE BEGINNING of a long career full of many more similar acts of "patriotism," down to the present time, all of which facts are duly and specifically set forth in the writers' forthcoming "History of the Great American Fortunes."



How To Tell Pure Beer

You do not need to be a chemist to know pure, clean beer. Get

Pabst Blue Ribbon

and you are sure of pure, clean, wholesome beer. It is the beer that never, throughout the long process of brewing, comes in contact with anything but pure, filtered air and perfectly sterilized pipes, tubes and sealed storage tanks. It is the richest beer in food value, and always the best to drink, perfect in age, purity and strength.

German Readers

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Die Wahrheit

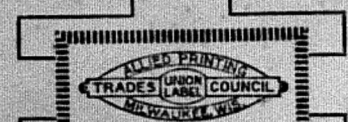
EDITED BY VICTOR L. BERGER

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Burroughs Electric

THE joke of this whole "just-as-good-as-the Burroughs" argument is that nobody believes it—neither the salesman who makes the claim because he wants a sale, nor the man who tries to hypnotize himself into believing it because he wants to pay a smaller price

Q The fortunate part of it is the average buyer of adding machines is realizing that while he may be able to see little difference in mechanisms, that it is right there the reasons for short lived, trouble making machines arise.

Q For sixteen years and more we have been talking about the mechanical reasons why the Burroughs is best. There can be no other reasons, because an adding machine is a piece of mechanism. A machine is a good or bad, a profitable or unprofitable investment, in proportion as it is a serviceable, durable piece of mechanism.

Q If a piece of mechanism does not conform to known mechanical laws, it goes to pieces just as inevitably as a man improperly constructed.

Q We didn't invent the Burroughs principle.

Q Mechanical laws have a higher source than any man or set of men.

Q Some people may tell you that pulling a sled over the earth is as easy as pulling a wagon; it may look as easy, but you know it isn't. But you don't know that the sliding principle, the governor-less control, in an adding machine, is not safe—that it will not wear—but you do know that the price is cheaper.

Q We've been all through that, and we have the experience of the hundreds of brilliant inventors, nervy capitalists and determined investors who backed up the other style of machines, to guide us by their disappointment and failure.

Q We haven't enough egotism in our organization to believe that we can alter the changeless, eternal law that has decreed the mechanical principle on which the Burroughs was designed to be the only safe one, for a piece of mechanism designed to do its work for a business lifetime.

Q The twenty-two years we have spent going to school on the adding machine question have taught us the folly of the dangerously clever stunts that look good, "talk well," but don't last; have shown us what can and what cannot be safely asked of any adding and listing machine. The benefit of this experience is a real tangible part of what you pay for in buying a Burroughs.

Q We build the Burroughs from bottom to top, in our own factory. It is not an assembled machine, depending upon good luck and much persuasion to go together as the designer thought it should.

Q We stand back of everything that goes into our product, from the rightness of the mechanical principle on which it is constructed to the accuracy and quality of the smallest screw in the most insignificant part.

Q We have no apologies to make for the character, adaptability, or behavior of our output; no excuses to make for present failures that "we have a better model coming through the factory."

Q The Burroughs has not changed its model in sixteen years. We believe anything that has received during all its life a continually increasing share of public approval, in spite of competition, is good to stick to for both seller and buyer.

Q The Burroughs is a safe machine, we adopt no feature because it is new, drop nothing because it is old, but we test and try each of hundreds of ideas in the crucible of every day business. Every new thing we ask you to accept is 99-100 fine, or it never reaches the public, and you'll never be asked to pay for our experiments.

Q We place our millions of capital, our prestige of continuous success and our experience back of these principles and the 88 different Burroughs machines.

These are things which prospective buyers of adding machines will do well to ponder carefully and why they should ask for a demonstration of a Burroughs in their own office, without expense or obligation to them

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As to Kipling and Socialism

Some Quotations Showing the Poet's Views.

Shocked at the Sordidness of Commercial Strife and its Blight on the Lives of the People, Takes His Place with Ruskin, Morris and Others.

By Horace B. Walmaley. (Written for the HERALD.)

R. HOWELLS says that Kipling's is the most potent living voice. Had he said, excepting Tolstoy, the statement would have expressed the truth.

In the controversy over the authorship of some verses, there have been insinuations that Kipling was not with us. It will be as well to settle that now for good.

It will, of course, be admitted that Chicago is the finest example we have of the perfect flower of this pewter-plated abomination, which the average American calls our Christian Civilization. And Kipling's views about Chicago are an infallible piece of evidence to show where he stands. He says [American Notes, Here and There] of Chicago [The italics are mine]:

"I know thy cunning and thy greed. Thy hard, high lust and willful deed, And all thy glory loves to tell Of specious gifts material."

"This place is the first American city I have encountered. . . . Having seen it, I urgently desire never to see it again. It is inhabited by savages. It's water is the water of the Hooghly, and its air is dirt. . . . I looked down interminable vistas flanked with nine, ten and fifteen storied houses, and crowded with men and women, and the show impressed me with a great horror. . . . Except in London, I had never seen so many white people together, and never such a collection of miserables. There was no color in the street and no beauty—only a maze of wire ropes overhead and dirty stone flagging under foot. . . . He [Kipling's Chicago cab-driver] conceived that all this turmoil and squash was a thing to be reverently admired, and that it was good to huddle men together in fifteen layers, one atop of the other, and to dig holes in the ground for offices. He said that Chicago was a live town, and that all the creatures hurrying by me were engaged in business. That is to say, they were trying to make some money that they might not die through lack of food to put into their bellies. He took me to canals as black as ink and filled with untold abominations, and bid me watch the stream of traffic across the bridges. . . .

"Then my cab-driver showed me business blocks, gay with signs, and studded with fantastic and absurd advertisements of goods, and looking down the long street, so adorned, it was as though each vender stood at his door howling: 'For the sake of money, employ, or buy, of me and me only.' 'Have you ever seen a crowd at a famine-relief distribution? You know how the men leap into the air, stretching out their arms above the crowd, in the hope of being seen, while the women dolorously slap the stomachs of their children and whimper. I had sooner watch a famine-relief than the white man engaged in what he calls legitimate COMPETITION."

The one I understand. The other makes me ill. "And the cabman said that these things were the proof of progress, and by that I knew that he had been reading his newspaper, as every intelligent American should. The papers tell their clientele that the snarl together of telegraph wires, and the heaving up of houses, and the making of money, is progress. "Here [another Chicagoan told him] they turned out so many hundred thousand dollars worth of such an article; there so many million other things; this house was worth so many million dollars; that one so many million dollars, more or less. It was like listening to a child babbling of his hoard of shells. It was like watching a fool playing with buttons. But I was expected to do more than listen, or watch. He demanded that I should admire; and the utmost that I could say was: "Are these things so? Then I am very sorry for you. "That made him angry, and he said that insular envy made me unresponsive. So, you see, I could not make him understand. "About four and a half hours after Adam was turned out of the garden of Eden, he felt hungry, and so, bidding Eve take care that her head was not broken by the descending fruit, slipped up a cocoon palm. That hurt his legs, cut his breast, and made him breathe heavily, and Eve was tormented with fear lest her lord should miss his footing, and so bring the tragedy of this world to end ere the curtain had fairly risen. Had I met Adam then I should have been sorry for him. Today I find eleven hundred thousand of his sons just as far advanced as their father in the art of getting food, and immeasurably inferior to him, in that they think that their palm trees lead straight to the skies. . . . "Sunday brought me the queerest experience of all—a revelation of barbarism complete. I found a place that was officially described as a church. It was a circus really, but that the worshippers did not know. There were flowers all about the building, which was fitted up with plush and stained oak, and much luxury, including twisted brass candle sticks of severest Gothic design. "To these things and a congregation of savages, entered suddenly a wonderful man, completely in the confidence of their God, whom he treated colloquially, and exploited very much as a newspaper reporter would exploit a foreign potentate. But, unlike the newspaper reporter, he never allowed his listeners to forget that he, and not He, was the center of attraction. With a voice of silver, and with imagery borrowed from the auction room, he built up for his hearers a heaven on the lines of the Palmer House (but with all the gilding real gold, and all the plate-glass diamond), and set in the center of it a loud-voiced, argumentative, very shrewd creature that he called God. One sentence at this point caught my delighted ear. It was apropos of some question of the judgment, and ran: 'No, I tell you God doesn't do business that way. "He was giving them a deity whom they could comprehend, and a gold and jewelled heaven, in which they could take a natural interest. "Later on, when I had perused the sermons of a gentleman called Tallmadge, and some others, I perceived that I had been listening to a very mild specimen. . . . "All that Sunday I listened to people who said that the mere fact

of spiking down strips of iron to wood, and getting a steam and iron thing run along them; was progress, that the telephone was progress, and the network of wires overhead was progress. They repeated their statements again and again. "One of them took me to their city hall and board of trade works, and pointed it out with pride. It was very ugly, but very big, and the streets in front of it were narrow and unclean. When I saw the faces of the men who did business in that building, I felt that there had been a mistake in their billing. "The East is not the West, and these men must continue to deal with the machinery of life, and to call it pro. res. Their very preachers dare not rebuke them. They gloss over the hunting for money, and the thrice-sharpened bitterness of Adam's curse, by saying that such things do a man with a larger range of thoughts and higher aspirations. They do not say, 'Free yourselves from your own slavery,' but rather, 'If you can possibly manage it, do not set quite so much store on the things of this world.' "AND THEY DO NOT KNOW WHAT THE THINGS OF THIS WORLD ARE." Is it necessary to inquire further as to which side Kipling is on?

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Morgan's work is made up of facts, rather than arguments. If the workers understood these facts their reverence for "private property" would vanish and the revolution would be at hand.

For thirty years this book was sold at \$4.00. Our price is \$1.50—surely low enough. But the panic has crippled the power of laborers to buy books; we have just published our third edition of Ancient Society; the bills are coming due, and rather than borrow the money we will for one month mail this great book for FIFTY CENTS, provided a dollar is sent at the same time for a year's subscription to the International Socialist Review. If you do not already know that the Review is well worth the money, ask your news dealer for a late number. Then fill out this blank and send it in.

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of spiking down strips of iron to wood, and getting a steam and iron thing run along them; was progress, that the telephone was progress, and the network of wires overhead was progress. They repeated their statements again and again. "One of them took me to their city hall and board of trade works, and pointed it out with pride. It was very ugly, but very big, and the streets in front of it were narrow and unclean. When I saw the faces of the men who did business in that building, I felt that there had been a mistake in their billing. "The East is not the West, and these men must continue to deal with the machinery of life, and to call it pro. res. Their very preachers dare not rebuke them. They gloss over the hunting for money, and the thrice-sharpened bitterness of Adam's curse, by saying that such things do a man with a larger range of thoughts and higher aspirations. They do not say, 'Free yourselves from your own slavery,' but rather, 'If you can possibly manage it, do not set quite so much store on the things of this world.' "AND THEY DO NOT KNOW WHAT THE THINGS OF THIS WORLD ARE." Is it necessary to inquire further as to which side Kipling is on?

The French Experience. The success of the Paris postal employees' strike pretty well disposes of the argument against Socialism so often used among labor unionists, that under a Socialist system the workers would be at the mercy of the administration, that their right to organize and protect themselves if necessary by the strike and boycott would be destroyed.

The French workingmen, in ever larger numbers, are carrying on their struggle on the political field and the industrial field at the same time, upholding their scale of wages and hours through their unions and putting their representatives in parliament and the local councils to turn the power of government to their side instead of against them. They are winning strikes and gaining reform legislation where, if they depended either on the party alone or the union alone, they would lose both.—N. Y. Call.

About the slickest graft to date is the draft on the Smithsonian Institute funds to pay Roosevelt's expenses to Africa to hunt "in the interest of science!"—Farm, Stock and Home.

THE PRINCIPLES WE ADVOCATE

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

The Masses in Subjection. In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employing workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of society. The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which

THE COMMON GOOD (Merrie England) Americanized. By Robert Blatchford.

A great book was "Merrie England." Half a million were sold in Great Britain, many thousands in this country. Its usefulness as a Socialist primer in this country was impaired by its references to English matters and its English phrases, tending to distract the attention of American readers. In order that its wonderful agitation value may be restored for this country, we have prepared the following "Americanized" version.—H.

CHAPTER I. THE PROBLEM OF LIFE.

EAR Mr. Smith, I am sorry to hear that you look upon Socialism as a vile and senseless thing, and upon Socialists as wicked or foolish men.

Nevertheless, as you have good metal in you, and are very numerous, I mean to argue the point with you. You are a staunch party man, and you pride yourself upon being "a shrewd, hard-headed, practical man." You would not pride yourself upon that, for you are naturally over modest; had you not been told by old party orators that you are that kind of man.

Hence you have come to believe that you entertain a wholesome contempt for theories, and have contracted a habit of calling for "facts," in a peremptory manner, like a stage brigand calling for "wine."

In these letters I shall stick to the hardest of hard facts, and the coldest of cold reason, and I shall appeal to that robust common sense and American love of fair play for which, I understand, you are more famous than for your ability to see behind the end of your free and independent nose at election times.

I assume, Mr. Smith, that you, as a hard-headed, practical man, would rather be well-to-do than poor or badly off.

And I assume that as a humane man, you would rather that others should not suffer, if their suffering can be prevented.

If, then, I assert that you are being defrauded, and that others, especially weak women and young children, are enduring much misery and wrong, and if I assert, farther, that I know a means whereby you may obtain justice, and they may secure peace, you will surely, as a kind and sensible man, consent to hear me.

If your roof were leaky, or your business bad, if there were a plague in your city, and all regular remedies had failed, you would certainly give a hearing to any creditable person who claimed to have found a cure.

I don't mean that you would accept his remedy without thinking about it; that would be foolish, but you would let him explain it, and if it seemed reasonable you would try it.

To reject an idea because it is new is not a proof of shrewd sense; it is a proof of bigoted ignorance. Trade unionism was new once, and was denounced by some of the very same people who now denounce the views I advocate. There were many prominent politicians and writers who declared the railway train and the telegraph to be impossible. There were many who condemned factory legislation. There were many who laughed at the idea of an Atlantic cable, and I remember when it was prophesied of the ballot that it would lead to anarchy and revolution.

To say that an idea is new is not to prove that it is untrue. The oldest idea was new once; and some of my ideas—as, for instance, the idea that justice and health are precious things—are considerably older than the Declaration of Independence, or Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations."

If you wish for an instance of the value of new ideas, Mr. Smith, get a good life of Charles Darwin, and another of Thomas Edison, and read them.

I ask you, then, as a practical man, to forget me, and to consider my arguments on their merits.

But I must also ask you to forget yourself. One of the ancients, I think it was Pythagoras, said it was necessary to "get out of the body to think." That means that when a problem is before you you should not let any personal prejudice, or class feeling come between that

THE COMMON GOOD

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

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

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation. An End to Class Rule. In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

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problem and your mind—that you should consider a case upon the evidence alone, as a jury should.

Forget, then, that you are a carpenter or a clerk, a Catholic or a Freethinker, a moderate drinker or a teetotaler, and consider the problem as a man.

If you had to do a problem in arithmetic, or if you were cast adrift in an open boat at sea, you would not set to work as a Methodist, or a stand-patter; but you would tackle the sum by rules of arithmetic, and would row the boat by the strength of your own manhood, and keep a look-out for passing ships under any flag. I ask you, then, Mr. Smith, to hear what I have to say, and to decide by your own judgment, whether I am right or wrong.

Now, then, what is the problem? I call it the problem of life. We have here a country and a people. The problem is—

Given a country and a people, find how the people may make the best of the country and of themselves.

First, then, as to the capacities of the country and the people. The country is large and fertile and fruitful, and well stored with nearly all the things that the people need.

The people are intelligent, industrious, strong, and famous for their perseverance, their inventiveness and resource.

It looks, then, as if such a people in such a country must certainly succeed in securing health, and happiness, and plenty for all.

But we know very well that our people, or at least the bulk of them, have neither health, nor pleasure, nor plenty.

These are facts; and so far, I assume, you and I are quite in accord.

Now I assert that if the labor of the people were properly organized and wisely applied, this country would, in return for very little toil, yield abundance for all.

I assert that the labor of the people is not properly organized, nor wisely applied; and I undertake to show how it might and should be organized and applied, and what would be the results if it were organized and applied in that way.

The ideal of society today is the ideal of individual effort, or competition. That is to say, every man for himself. Each citizen is to try as hard as he can to get for himself as much money as he can, and to use it for his own pleasure, and leave it for his own children.

That is the present personal ideal. The present national ideal is to manufacture goods merely for private profit, and in return for those goods to get more money than the people could obtain by developing the resources of their own country for their own use.

My ideal is that each individual should seek his advantage in cooperation with his fellow, and that the people should make the best of their own country before attempting to trade with other people's.

I propose, Mr. Smith, and I submit the proposal to you, who are a sensible and practical man, as a sensible and practical proposal, that we should first of all ascertain what things are desirable for our health and happiness of body and mind, and that we should then organize our people with the object of producing those things in the best and easiest way.

The idea being to get the best results with the least labor. And now, Mr. Smith, if you will read the following books for yourself, you will be in a better position to follow me in my future letters:

Thoreau's "Walden." "Problems of Poverty," John Hobson, M. A.

There are also a book called "Socialism Made Plain," and a pamphlet called "New Zealand's Reply to Pessimism," which will be useful.

CHAPTER II. THE PRACTICAL SCHOOL.

I said in my first chapter, the problem we have to consider is:

Given a country and a people, find how the people may make the best of the country and themselves.

Before we can solve this problem, we must understand the country and the people. We must find out their capacities; that is to say, what can be got from the country; what it will yield; and what can be got from ourselves; what we can do and be.

On these points I differ from the so-called practical statesmen, for I believe that this country will yield a great deal more of the good things of life than the people need; and that the people can be much happier, healthier, richer, and better than they now are.

But they would have us believe that our own country is not able to be self-sustaining, and that our people are too base and foolish to lead pure, wise, and honest lives.

This is a difference as to facts. I will try, presently, to show you that the facts are in my favor.

You, Mr. Smith, are a practical man; you have reason and judgment. Therefore you would do a pleasant thing in preference to an unpleasant thing. You would choose a healthy and agreeable occupation in preference to an unhealthy and disagreeable occupation. You would rather live in a healthy and agreeable place than in an unhealthy and disagreeable place. You would rather work four hours a day than twelve hours a day. You would rather do the things you would like to do, and have the things you wish for, than do the things you dislike to do, and lack the things you wish for.

You live in a poor district, and you are a factory worker. If I ask you why you live in such a poor place, and why you work in the factory, you will say that you do it in order to "get a living."

I think also that you will agree with me on three points; firstly, that factory towns are not a nice place to live in; secondly, that the factory is not a nice place to work in; thirdly, that you don't get as good a living as you desire.

There are some things you do, which you would rather not do; and there are some things you wish for and cannot get.

Now suppose we try to find out what are the things it is best for us to have, and which it is the best and easiest way to get them.

I hope that up to this point I have been quite clear, and practical, and truthful.

Of course you have read Rolansén Cruise. You know that he was shipwrecked upon an island, and had to provide for himself. He raised corn, tamed goats, dried raisins, built himself a house, and made vessels of clay, clothing of skins, a boat, and other useful things.

If he had set to work making head necklaces and leather fans before he secured food and lodging you would say he was a fool, and that he did not make the most of his time and his island. But what would you call him if he had starved and stunted himself in order to make head necklaces and leather fans for some other person who was too lazy to work?

Whatever you call him, you may call yourself, for you are wasting your time and your chances in the effort to support idle people and vain things.

(Continued next week.)

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Every Saturday

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER Editor Associate

The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of Its Contributors

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

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1900.

The Jewish daily, Forward, 175 East Broadway, New York city, is about to celebrate its twelfth anniversary with a twenty-page edition.

The national committee is voting on the following motion aimed at so-called Socialists, who are active for revenue only.

The following three paragraphs taken from a sketch called "The Settlements of the Earth," by J. Howard Moore in the April number of the new Socialist magazine, the Progressive Journal of Education (Chicago), open up great vistas before the mind of the reader.

Everything hangs by a hair. Everything depends upon everything else. If life had originated among the solids of the earth or among the atmospheres, instead of among the waters, and had been given the character and ways of acting which the chemistry of these regions would inevitably have imposed upon it, and had then spread from these centers over the earth and down into the depths, how different in that case organic things would have been from what they are today!

By recent referendum, W. C. Hills, Des Moines, Iowa, and John M. Work, have been re-elected state secretary and member of the national committee, respectively.

Comrade James Connolly, editor of The Harp, is available for meetings in New Jersey during the month of May. All applications for dates should be sent to the national office before May 1.

By recent referendum H. Claude Lewis, Baltimore, Md., was re-elected state secretary, and S. L. V. Young of Hagerstown, was elected a member of the National committee.

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Dates for National Organizers.

John W. Brown—May 2, 3, 4. Lubec, Me.; 5, 6, 7, Machias; 8, Cherryfield.

A. Littman (Jewish)—May 2, Waterbury, Conn.; 3, 4, Ansonia; 5, 6, New London; 7, 8, Norwich.

Lena Morrow Lewis—May 2, 3, Watertown, S. D.; 4, Millbank; 5, open; 6, 7, Sisseton; 8, Bushnell.

James O'Neal—May 3, 4, 5, 6, Charleston and Vasco, Texas; 7, Greenville; 8, Lone Oak.

Clyde J. Wright—May 2 to 8, Nebraska.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec., 180 Washington St, Chicago.

The Herald Building Project Means Normal Growth.

room boom, but solidly, reasonably and substantially.

To the immediate comrades and well-wishers we wish to say that we do not wish our building to interfere with the effort to wipe out the Milwaukee campaign deficit.

Help to lift the deficit as a Socialist duty, a contributing toward the sinews of war.

in reality—only less conditioned than other things that are more so. The particular form possessed by the organic process of the earth is only one of an infinite number of forms it might have had if the conditions which produced it had been shifted this way or that an infinite number of times.

There are a lot of things that come up in the mind when one gets to thinking about these immense and terrible contingencies. Take the laws of logic, and the human form divine, and all that lot of supposedly sacred and absolute ideas which people are accustomed to think could not in any circumstances be different from what they are. What would become of all these things if some such scheme as has been suggested for introducing and developing life on the earth were carried out? Is it not about as certain as can be that they would be lost in the fog entirely—that human beings would not be included in the scheme of development at all, and that other forms of being with different psychologies and a different psychic output would be allotted by the accidents of evolution to take the lead in the imaginative activities of the planet?

Party News.

By recent referendum, W. C. Hills, Des Moines, Iowa, and John M. Work, have been re-elected state secretary and member of the national committee, respectively.

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Invest in the realty company as a good investment opportunity, for your own sake. Incidentally, of course, you are also helping the great cause.

Herewith are three blanks. They are self-explanatory. Read them over carefully and let us hear from you without delay.

We are very proud of the response that has met our proposal thus far. Let us have the full amount of subscriptions as quickly as possible. We expect to have a little surprise to spring next week, by the way.

Public Ownership Proves to be Much the Best.

ONE of the facts discovered by the railway rate commission in this state (Wisconsin) is that the private companies now operating public utilities in Wisconsin cities, are for the greater part very poor bookkeepers.

The commission is now engaged in training various private and public managers in the science of accounting. Accordingly, the reports about to be issued are not very complete nor satisfactory.

However, on the basis of figures shown in the advance proofs of the report on water works for 1907, we have reported in the following table for comparing municipal water works plants.

In the absence of information as to the number of gallons of water pumped, the table is based on the number of people served. This may not be quite usual, but is a very interesting and profitable way, since it shows the cost per capita.

Eight cities operating private plants and thirteen cities operating municipal plants, the population running from five to ten thousand each, have been grouped for purposes of this comparison. The results are the same character as were shown ten years ago in the report of the United States Labor Bureau, on water, gas and electric light.

The private plants collected for services to the city an average of 91c per inhabitant, while the municipal plants collected from the city only 75c per inhabitant, and this latter only includes eight of the thirteen cities reporting on that point. Five of the thirteen cities operating municipal plants did not

report any charge for public service. It is not strange that these same cities should show a deficit on their plants.

The private plants collected from commercial service (which, of course, includes mainly service to private homes) an average of \$1.386-10/100, while the municipal plants collected only \$1.12.

Including miscellaneous receipts private plants collected \$2.317-10 while the municipal plants collected only \$1.63.

In the matter of expense the municipal plants show a little larger cost of production. This is due to the fact that they pay on an average 31 2/3c per capita for labor, while the private plants pay only 19c; and the municipalities spend an average of 18 1/2 cents for maintenance while the private plants spend only 8.3 cents for the same purpose.

Under fixed charges the private plants show an average of 38 7/8 cents per capita for taxes. Of course, this only means robbing Peter to pay Paul, as they have to collect the money to pay taxes from the people to whom they pay taxes. In interest the municipal plants have the advantage of paying only 3c per capita, while the private plants pay 6 1/2 cents, due, of course, to the well-known fact that municipal bonds can be floated at a lower rate of interest than private bonds, being safer. Accordingly, the total fixed charges of private plants show an average of 93.3 cents, while the municipal plants show a total average of fixed charges of 58 cents per capita.

The municipal plants show an average of 13 cents per capita reserved, while the private plants show an average of 7c under the same heading.

Only one of the private plants shows a dividend account amounting to \$2,000 for the year.

While the above figures have been gathered and compiled somewhat hastily, and at a disadvantage on account of incomplete data, it is believed that it will suffice to show that in Wisconsin the situation is the same as was shown ten years ago by the Federal Labor Bureau report in 1899.

Wisconsin cities are wasting money and courting political corruption at the same time in their privately owned public utilities.

The people should force the issue of municipal ownership and public ownership all along the line, and see to it that their elected officials do not break this issue after election, as they have been doing hitherto.

Winfield R. Gaylord.

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The Builders' Column

By Teddy

This week's issue is the first of a new year in the life of the HERALD. It is the beginning of the twelfth year. Celebrate its anniversary by each one sending us twelve new subscriptions to the HERALD. That is the best way to celebrate our twelfth year. Will you be with us for another year? Don't forget that the HERALD will be at its very best throughout its next year and will become gradually better thereafter.

You get news and knowledge from the HERALD which it would be impossible for you to get through any other paper now published. By getting the HERALD you read about Socialists at the head of the line. You read about men who do things for the working class. You read about men who have been heretofore spoken of as being incapable of taking hold of our big cities and running the same, but who have proven to the public that their heads are full of brains, and brains which through their thinking ability have given our capitalist neighbors a nervous shock.

You get all this from the HERALD. Now, can any of you say that you are able to get along without it? Is not such news worth the price we ask for it? Is not such news worthy of some of your time used in the way of spreading it broadcast? If it is, why not do yourself justice by becoming a HERALD hustler? Think it over twice, then head your steering gear our way, and tear down everything before you. Everything that looks like a subscriber. Your work, comrades, put the HERALD where it is. Keep up this work, and you will see still greater results.

"Making Good." How is this from Comrade Sandon of New Mexico: "Gents—Please find enclosed amount for some of your last week's papers to send to the Women's club of this city, and some of our local members. I read Senator Gaylord's speech and your report of the investigation of the Democrats and Republicans at our local meeting last night. It so pleased the boys that I have no paper left. This may be the means of increasing the circulation."

Comrade Wright of Ohio certainly made use of the gifts bestowed upon him by the Almighty, for he tumbled right into the office with five subscribers to the HERALD held snugly together under the government seal of Uncle Sam.

With Comrade Sprague it seems that the easiest load for him to pick up and put on the track is a batch of subs for the HERALD. Seven to his credit this week.

Here is what our friend Carter of Illinois has to say: "I sent to you this winter for a few sample copies, and the result gained from it was about ten or twelve new subscribers to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. I read the HERALD Democratic Herald office."

Be up and doing, comrades. Get on to the sub cards. Spread them higher and thicker until they reach their destination, namely, the Social-Democratic Herald office.

Water Works in Wisconsin, 1907--Municipal and Private

IN CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 POPULATION. In Absence of "Quantity" Data, Table is Based on Population Served.

Table comparing Private (8 Plants) and Municipal (13 Plants) water works. Columns include Total, Average per capita, and various revenue and expense items like Public Service, Commercial Service, Labor, Salaries, etc.

False Friends Desert the Schools!

It will set men to work. But playgrounds will not. We must have street work for them.

Ald. Melms. Let me call the attention of the committee to the fact that school building will employ more Milwaukee men than street work. The material used in street work is mostly imported, while the material used in school building is largely a local product.

Ald. Wittig moved a series of questions about needed school buildings at Ald. Melms, but cutting him off each time before he could answer any of them.

Ald. Melms: "Here is a list of the new buildings required. I will send it to Ald. Wittig's desk. I do not want to argue with you, Ald. Wittig. I couldn't get anything through your head. The alderman talks of the extension of the playground in the Second ward yet says he wants men at work. I would call attention to the fact that there is a large gang of men employed there tearing down rickety buildings and filling in the basement excavations."

Ald. Wittig got the floor noisily and held it with a tirade against the schools for forty-five minutes, a speech in which there was more wind than thought. He roared, he belittled, he murdered grammar with a Happy Hooligan abandon.

The school board is playing the hog," he roared. "It is playing the whole hog. They think they are everything. But where are we? We have had a long fight, and what is the result? The result is, we are right!—who said 'louder!' If you can't hear, then take that cotton out of your ears.—I want to say that the defense committee stuck their fingers in a warps' nest. We must pass the majority report.

schools. No one paid any attention to him.

When the motion to substitute the Arnold budget for the budget reported by the committee was put to vote the motion was lost, 12 to 23. Ald. Stern moved to strike out the bridge appropriation from the majority report so as to leave a lee-way in case the courts forced the full school appropriation, but this was voted down by the Democrats and assisting Republicans, 11 to 24. By a like vote the majority budget was adopted.

Enemies of the Schools. The aldermen who lined up against the schools were:

Democrats: Albert, Adler, Altpeter, Biersack, Bulder, Carney, Corcoran, Connelly, Hoppe, Kane, Kantack, Koerner, Pierson, Smith, Strachota, Witters, Wittig, Bogk, Klein.

Republicans: Braun, Fass, Tarrant, Walter and McKinley.

Those who stood by the schools were the following:

Social-Democrats: Arnold, Grass, Hassman, Koch, Melms, Ries, Rummel, Seidel, Strehlow, Weiley.

Republican: Ald. Koerner (D.) introduced an ordinance to give the street railway an extensive downtown franchise, connecting the two large depots and including a downtown loop.

Elkton, Maryland. For Socialist literature address: L. Jaster, P. O. B. 137, Elkton, Md.

Profits 84 Per Cent

Would you invest a few dollars in cash or on the installment plan in a business which twenty-four companies engaged in last year at an average profit of 84 per cent? These companies comprise 94 per cent of the capital invested in this business, and the lowest profit made by any was 18 per cent and the highest was FOUR HUNDRED AND TEN PER CENT. The figures are based on reliable state reports.

A new company is being organized in Chicago which has better prospects for business than any other already engaged in it, and that means that the profit will equal or exceed the highest profits made by the other companies. Not a dollar that was ever invested in the business has been lost, so that with absolute safety is combined an earning power for your small investment that cannot be duplicated in any other business.

Some of the incorporators of this new company are well known to the readers of the Social-Democratic Herald, and full particulars will be sent free on request. Fill out and mail the attached coupon without delay.

Form for requesting particulars of the new company. Fields include Name, Address, Occupation, and Date.

Cash Payment Plan—Stock Subscription—People's Realty Company—Capital Stock \$15,000. 600 Unassessable Shares at \$25 each. To H. W. Bistorius, Secretary-Treasurer, Promotion Committee, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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

Time Payment Plan—Stock Subscription—People's Realty Company—Capital Stock \$15,000. 600 Unassessable Shares at \$25 each. To H. W. Bistorius, Secretary-Treasurer, Promotion Committee, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

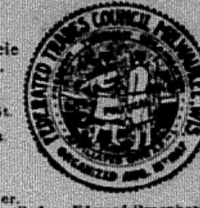
Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

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Recording Secretary—FRED RICH, 244 Sixth St.
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EXECUTIVE BOARD: William Griebelin, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, William Coleman, Charles E. Joske, John Rader, Edward Besenber.

LABEL SECTION: Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Sec. A. Room 317, 20 Grand Ave., Chairman, Frank E. Neumann, 144 Eighth St.

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School Question Goes to Supreme Court!

Following is the letter to Ald. Stern to which reference was made at Monday's council meeting: Mr. Erich C. Stern, City.

Dear Sir: In reply to your request for information as to what will be the course of the Federation of Civic Societies and those interested in the suit to compel the issuance of \$300,000 school bonds, I will say that an immediate appeal will be taken to the Supreme court. With all due respect to the members of the Grand jury who decided this case against us, we are still emphatically of the opinion that the school bond law is a mandatory law, and that the Supreme court will so construe it.

As to what will be the practical effect of appealing this case to the Supreme court, I am, of course, only able to furnish you with my personal opinion. I wish to say that it has never been the desire of myself or anyone else connected with this matter to embarrass unnecessarily the city government, or to infringe upon the prerogatives of the common council. I did everything within my power to induce the Supreme court to assume

The Peace Congress

The following is from the letter inviting the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council to send delegates to the National Peace Congress at Chicago, May 3 to 5:

"The peace movement recognizes in organized labor a most potent ally. It is the worker who fights the battles and pays the taxes of war. Where militarism is dominant, industrial democracy is retarded. So often has labor uttered its voice against the waste and wickedness of militarism, that many peace workers believe that when once the working people realize their strength and come into the full enjoyment of their proper rights, war and competitive armament will cease and the peace problem be solved.

"The present is a strategic time to protest against the burdensome costliness of armaments. Our nation spends over sixty per cent of its revenue for war purposes. During the single month of January of this year, the deficit of the national treasury amounted to \$15,000,000. The deficit for the current fiscal year will doubtless aggregate \$135,000,000, which is just about the amount of naval appropriation this year. In Great Britain, Germany, France and other nations similar conditions exist.

"As in previous peace congresses we are planning to give recognition to labor as a peace force by placing some of the official representatives of this great movement on the program of the coming peace congress. We ask your assistance that together we may sound a mighty and commanding note which shall summon the nations to a new policy, to a policy that shall no longer violate the principles of true economics and ethics.

"Thanking you for your efficient and hearty co-operation in the past, assuring you that we shall gladly welcome to the peace congress any and all of your members who may be able to be present, and earnestly hoping that the attendance may be worthy of the great labor movement and worthy of the great cause of peace which brings us together, we remain,

Yours very truly,
Royal S. Melendy,
Secretary of the Congress.

Approved by Charles W. Young, chairman, John Mangon, Timothy Cruice, Committee on Peace Congress appointed by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Among the speakers at the congress will be Jane Addams, Samuel Gompers and John Spargo.

Resolutions on Charles Dippel

WHEREAS, The grim reaper, Death, to whom we must all succumb sooner or later, has removed from our midst Chas. Dippel, an old and faithful member of Cigar Makers' Union No. 25, one whom we all loved as a brother member and co-worker in the labor movement, one who was always ready and willing to give his services for the uplifting and the betterment of the workers; one who never tired of his duty as a union man; ever ready to serve his local union and the Federated Trades Council in any capacity which was in his power; therefore, be it

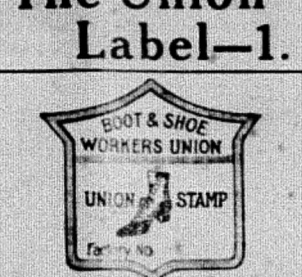
RESOLVED, That Cigar Makers' Union No. 25, in regular meeting assembled, does hereby extend to the bereaved family its heartfelt sympathy and sincere expression of condolence in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the bereaved family, and be spread on our minutes.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 25, Milwaukee, April 27, 1909.

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

The Union Label—1.



The Shoemakers' Label.

IT IS THE EDITOR'S

I think at the time, when there is a strike on one of the large shoe factories in Milwaukee, it is a good time for the union men to not forget that they can not now, nor at any time for several years, buy a pair of union made shoes, either for themselves or their families, that are made in our home city. I have taken at some of the shoe factories during campaign time, and it is very easy to understand why the owners are such strong friends of the so-called open shop when you see the little boys in short pants, and the little girls in short dresses. Because, if they were making shoes that bore the union stamp those little boys and girls would be at school, and their fathers would be working and receiving a wage that would enable them to educate their children. I wish to say that no union men ever made any more heroic efforts to organize their craft than the members of both Locals 170 and 351. But when there was steady work they would not listen to any appeal to join the union of their craft; they thought then that the factory owners' heart was overflowing with love for them, or that they themselves were a vast pocket edition of the boss. Today they are reaping the fruits of their own foolishness in the form of wholesale cuts in every department in one of the large factories and which in all human probability will occur in the other factories in the near future. Such is the trap into which the workers fall who are foolish enough to listen to the siren-like voice of their master and hold aloof from their craft organization. I hope and trust that the present crises will teach the non-union boot and shoe workers in this city a lesson and make them organize, and make it possible for the rest of us to use boots and shoes made in our own city that will bear the stamp that will guarantee that they are made by reasonably well paid men and women, and are not made by little children or criminals.

(Signed) A Union Man.

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ASPHALT ROOFING AND GEMENT WORK

original jurisdiction of the case, so as to avoid delay and complications, and I urged the city attorney to appear at Madison with me for the sole purpose of inducing the Supreme court to take original jurisdiction, so as to avoid loss to the city. There is little doubt in my mind that had Mr. Kelly found it possible to join with me in my application, the Supreme court would have taken original jurisdiction and the whole matter would have been decided finally within a few weeks. While we must all regret that any embarrassment will result to the city on account of this appeal, nevertheless the question involved in this case, to wit: as to whether the will of the people expressed through their ballot or the ideas of a few politicians shall rule this community, especially in so far as this question affects our public schools—is of such vital importance, that it seems clear the question must be passed upon by the court of last resort. That the pendency of this appeal, together with the failure of the council to include in its budget provision for the issuance of \$300,000 school bonds, will seriously affect, if it will not entirely destroy the salubility of all other city bonds, seems to be certain. If this is a mandatory law, then, by perfecting our appeal, this question is still in the courts, and if we are successful before the Supreme court, then the \$300,000 school bonds must be issued, and, in my opinion, the purchasers of bonds will refuse to purchase other bonds, until this matter is finally settled. I recognize the fact that this is a serious matter to the city, but as we have done everything within our power to expedite this matter, and have been met by opposition on all sides by the officials, none of the responsibility can attach to us. The Supreme court occasionally advances matters upon its calendar, and it is possible that it might consent to advance this case upon its calendar, so as to render a decision at an early date, but under all of the circumstances, I do not feel called upon to take the initiative in an effort to have the Supreme court advance this case upon the calendar, and in all probability I shall not do so, in which event the case will take the regular course, and will not be decided before next winter at the earliest.

I shall not presume to advise you or any other alderman as to the course to be pursued, but I will say to you frankly that, were I an alderman, even one of those who had been opposed to the issuance of \$300,000 school bonds, I should vote for a budget containing provision for the issuance of \$300,000 school bonds, because that is the only budget that can be passed, which will clear up the situation and enable the city to sell any of its bonds. Very truly yours,
Harrison S. Green.

April 26, 1909.

Union Barber Shops

UP-TO-DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops.—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

West Side:
Anstermann, A., 559 3rd St. & Walnut.
Barlein, Henry, 48th and State.
Beisner, J. C., 672 7th St.
Betchford, Chas., 488 11th St.
Breutemann, Ben., 241 Walnut.
Detmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut.
Dilk, Casper, 419 Chestnut St.
Ebert, J., 48 10th St.
Engel, Max, 1920 Cherry St.
Fabry, J., 92 10th St.
Felsecker, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.
Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut.
Frey, Adam, 1339 Cherry.
Golz, Robt., 2102 Fond du Lac Ave.
Hammer, E. C., 141 North Ave.
Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North Av.
Henkel, Henry, 270 27th St.
Elise, Chas., 503 Chestnut.
Holzapfel, G., 391 3rd St.
Holzhauer, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.
Huber, Hans, 470 11th St.
Jungman, L., 825 9th St.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut.
Klingler, D., 1920 Chambers St.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd St.
O'Haire, Geo., 1, 501 12th St.
Petri, Richard, 2922 Clybourn St.
Polaski, J., 914 35th St.
Reipke, Val, 1531 Cherry St.
Rietz, A. E., 1329 State.
Rutel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.
Schaller, E., 343 Third St.
Schenk, Carl, 2423 State St.
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, John, 1398 Cherry.
Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn St.
Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac Ave.
Urban, G., 627 Grand Av.
Urban, George, 2906 Lisbon Av.
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd St.
Wengatz, R. T., 1510 North Av.
Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand Av.
Zeidler, M. W., 89 10th St.

East Side:
Curtis, R. A., 205 Wisconsin St.
Grosse, F., 573 East Water St.
Grossman, J., 614 1/2 Hotel.
Heilman, Chas. P., 86 Masor.
Klett, Edward, 669 Market.
Kozminski, Frank, 841 Franklin St.
Korte, D., 381 Brady St.
Poser, Albert, 308 Milwaukee St.
Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan St.
Schmidt, B., 917 E. Water St.
Schmidt, C., 338 Brady St.
Schloetter, Ed., Cor. Wisconsin and Milwaukee Sts.
Triebbs, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

South Side:
Agenten, P., 116 Clinton St.
Baer, W., 511 Seventh Ave.
Bauer, A., 424 National Ave.
Brockmann, H., 704 11th Ave.
Crosby & Gal, S. Y. C. A. Bldg.
Davy, W., 534 National Av.
Deloport, W. A., 734 Park St.
Baganz, Al. F., 1002 Kinnickinnic Av.
Dresen, J. W., 137 1/2 Reed St.
Frank, M., 682 Scott St.
Friedel, F., 659 Kinnickinnic Av.
Gatz, J. A., 937 Kinnickinnic Av.
Gauer, J. M., 865 Kinnickinnic Av.
Gilbert, R., 360 Grove St.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS
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FRED RICH, Secretary, Sec. Treas., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 78 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.
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E. B. HILSTEAD, 415 Edin St., Eau Claire

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

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

TEETH EXTRACTED
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR GINGER

NEW TEETH—the best and most guaranteed in the world. \$8.00 UP
Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.
Established Croons and 92 Bridge Teeth. \$5.00 UP
FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY

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

DR. YOUNG
414-116 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee
HOURS—8:30 to 6:00; Sun. 9 to 12
Phone Grand 2394

Borchardt Bros. TAILORS
3rd Gents' Furnishers
Phone 347-349 GROVE ST.

What's the Use
of waiting any longer for that new SPRING SUIT you want to get—when you can get

Suits Made to Order
—the season's LATEST fabrics and STYLES—at

\$20.00 AND UPWARD

R. J. SCHOTT TAILOR
1210 Walnut Street

TO SEE WELL CONSULT REINHARD
ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED 216 GRAND AVE.

HENRY F. SCHMIDT
561 Muskego Ave. **SALOON**

Smoke TAMPANOLA
Manufactured by Herman BUECH 10c
Phone So. 4140
576 SIXTEENTH AVENUE CIGAR

THE HOME TEA CO. Positively the Best Teas and Coffees
A Full Line of Groceries LOWEST PRICES
FOGERTZ & HORNKE, Proprietors
303 Grove St., Milwaukee

JOHN LUELL MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS
667 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE
MY BRANDS: 10c—Santiago de Cuba—City League 5c—Golden Harvest—Lane Star—No. 75

I Am Now Open for Business at My NEW LOCATION

LOUIS A. MANZ
Watches Clocks and Jewelry
2918 VLIET STREET

I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY
BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS AT THE SMALLEST PROFIT CALL AND COMPARIE MY PRICES WITH OTHERS
LUDWIG BERG, 317 3rd St.

Union-Made Clothing a Specialty
NEW STORE AT 824 THIRD ST.

W. M. WIGDER
Optometrist and Optician
185 Twelfth St. (Near Oaklana)
(Successor to C. W. NEBEL)
If Your Eyes Are in Need of GLASSES, Consult Me.

KOESTER & LIEBSCHER
West Side Bottle House
WINE AND LIQUORS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES
Ph. R. 2290 309 Chestnut St.

ADOLPH HEUMANN
271 THIRD STREET
Sample Room and Bottle House
Home Grand 60

A. W. HAAS TELEPHONE SOUTH 1291
Fresh and Salt Meats 211 HOWELL AVENUE 211
Poultry & Game in Season

C. D. WAUGH EXERCISE PHYSICIAN
320 GRAND AVE.
When You CAN'T SEE Well SEE WAUGH

EVERT VOTH UNDERTAKER
Open Day and Night—Livery Assistant
Phone So. 718
425 Grove St.

E. BACHMANN
Jeweler and Optician
811 Third Street—Near North Avenue

Keep the Wheel Turn in'

SEND ME YOUR ORDERS FOR COAL COKE WOOD

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

PHONE GRAND 2394
34 SIXTH STREET
H. W. BISTORIUS

TOOLS FOR CARPENTERS AND ALL MECHANICS

PAINTS, Oils, Glass, BRUSHES
Washing Machines Guns, Ammunition
LOUIS WEISS
General Hardware 1117 VLIET ST. Phone Grand 913

WATCH REPAIRING

WE UNDERSTAND FRENCH GERMAN AND SWISS MAKE OF WATCHES.
THEO. SCHELLE
216 West Water Street

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS

Phone 8-1000
173 FIRST AVENUE 373

BEEF TRUST RAISES THE COST OF SHOES!

TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN

This Is of Especial Interest to You!

You all must wear shoes, as well as use gloves, trunks, belts, harness and other LEATHER GOODS, and so are VITALLY INTERESTED in the IMMENSE INCREASE IN PRICES due to the present tariff.

LOOK AT THIS COMPARISON

Prior to the Dingley Tariff

Light Packer Cowhides, May 1, 1894, cost	4c	
Today	13 ³ / ₄ c	
An increase of		244 per cent.
Country Hides, May 1, 1894, cost	3 ³ / ₄ c	
Today	12 ¹ / ₂ c	
An increase of		233 ¹ / ₂ per cent.
The U. S. census for 1894 shows the average value of Cattle to be \$16.86		
The U. S. census for 1908 shows the average value of Cattle to be \$21.00		
An increase of only		25 per cent.
In other words, the value of hides has increased about ten times more than the value of the critter.		
No. 2 Wheat cost, May 1, 1894, 64c; today, \$1.22—an increase of only 91 per cent., notwithstanding the Patten corner to boost wheat.		
The price of Hides has increased more than double that of Wheat.		

THE REASON

The supply of hides in the United States is far short of the demand. The domestic market is controlled by the Beef Trust, which is now in the tanning, as well as the packing, business. The independent tanner must buy his hides from his competitors, the packer-tanners (Beef Trust), as the present tariff prevents him from buying this raw material in the markets of the world.

As a result, South American hides (South America being the greatest source of supply) are being sent abroad and tanned in Europe, depriving American labor of its proper share of employment, besides adding an increased cost to every leather commodity. There is practically no labor expended in preparing a hide, and consequently no labor interest is benefited by this tariff.

➡ EIGHT PACKERS PROFIT ➡

➡ 80,000,000 PEOPLE PAY ➡

and yet the Beef Trust pays the cattle raiser practically no more for beef, in spite of the ENORMOUS INCREASE in the PRICE OF HIDES. Notice the increased cost of your own and your children's shoes—compare their cost now with their cost twelve years ago. Are you willing to continue to contribute toward making the few richer, or are you going to take matters into your own hands and

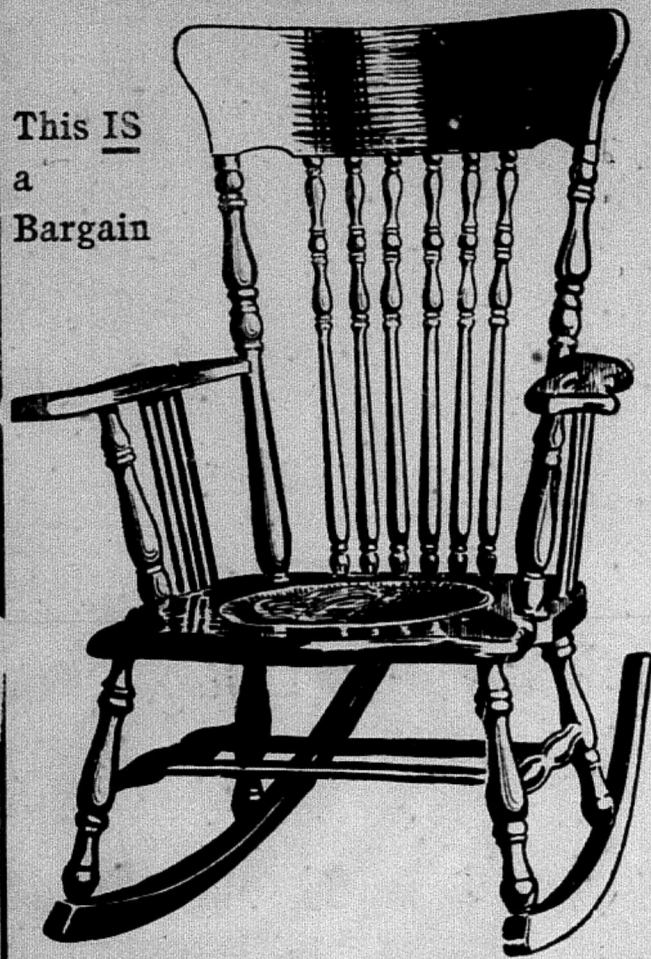
Demand That the U. S. Senate Place Hides on the Free List

According to last reports, Senator Robt. M. LaFollette was still undecided how to vote on this question. It is your sovereign right to demand that your representatives look after your best interests. **WRITE THEM! WIRE THEM! TODAY** Demand from them the greatest good for the greatest number. Demand what justly belongs to you. **DO IT NOW!**

Watch Lauer's Ads in This Paper

Cheap Enough for Every One GOOD ENOUGH FOR ANY ONE

This IS
a
Bargain



A Rocker, golden oak finish,
cobble seat, substantially made—worth
anywhere, at all times \$3.25—
For This Week Only **\$1.45**

G. W. FISCHER FURNITURE CO.
217-223 Second St., Cor. West Water

Want the Tariff Taken off Their Hides—Only.

The American independent tanners—that is, the tanners who do not belong to the leather trust—are up in arms against the duty on hides. And the foremost organ of these gentlemen is the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. Naturally enough, the main owner of the *Sentinel* is Mr. Charles E. Pfister, of Pfister & Vogel, the largest independent tannery in the world.

The tanners ask for the abolition of the duty on hides. And in touching appeals and advertisements they complain of their sorry plight and ask for help from the public.

They say, and say rightly: The average annual revenue from the duty on hides has been less than \$2,000,000. This duty, however, has cost the American consumer who has paid largely increased prices for his leather, many times that amount.

In short, the eight big packers of this country are the beneficiaries of the duty on hides, and the 80,000,000 people pay a heavy increase in prices for their leather goods.

And the *Milwaukee Sentinel* tearfully adds:

"Of course, the logical development of this situation would be the gradual absorption by the so-called beef trust of the tanning, the shoe and the leather industries. Those industries would be Rockefellerized."

"And this process is already under way. That is the one cogent reason why the independent tanners and shoe and leather men are fighting against the duty on hides. Looking into the future, they see the anaconda of a 'beef trust' gradually engorging their industries. The interest of the ultimate consumers plainly coincides with theirs."

Nearly half of the company which appeared with the Frohman production has been secured.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON.

"Peter Pan," the most elaborate production ever made in stock in Milwaukee, or anywhere else, outside the original Frohman production, for that matter, will open the summer season of the Sherman Brown Stock company at the Davidson theater, Monday evening.

MATRON PARK POLICEMAN

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners—City Hall, April 24, 1909. A competitive examination for the positions of Matron at city hospitals and for Park Policeman will be held on Thursday, May 6, 1909, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the above office.

EMPIRE.

Frank J. Gritt & Co. present the one-act comedy, "The Knock-out," with Eddie Greenwood, Milwaukee's fistic idol, in the title role.

NEW STAR.

"Miss New York, Jr.," a burlesque attraction of unusual merit, will appear at the New Star next week. Abe Reynolds, Dave Ferguson and George Perry are fun-makers-in-chief.

GAYETY.

"The Jersey Lilies Extravaganza Company," will be the attraction at the Gayety next week, opening with a matinee performance tomorrow, "The Airy Widow" and "Hunting an Heiress," are the musical satires offered this season.

CRYSTAL.

The Crystal will present next week Leo Fillier's violin playing. The Marlo Trio, in comedy acrobatics; Hawley and Olcott in "Just Married a Week," is another feature.

State Organizer's Department.

Something happening every day. Ten more official positions captured by the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin this spring.

There never was a more promising and inspiring time in the history of our party.

The membership of our party in Wisconsin has reached the highest point this last quarter in the history of the state.

Good work! Let us keep it up. The vigorous efforts of the locals this winter is showing good results.

SPRING ELECTION RESULTS: The locals and the Wisconsin comrades have given a good account of themselves this spring. Racine doubled her vote. Manitowish now has eight elected officials. Two Rivers, in spite of a fearful attack upon the movement by the Catholic priests and others, stemmed the tide and held the two positions they had already captured. Brantwood did herself proud. They elected four officials—two supervisors, a town clerk and assessor. Even Montfort has swung into line and elected two officers, a supervisor and president of the village board. Milwaukee, as usual, made good. The splendid fighting force here added three more to their belt of victory—two aldermen at large and two members of the school board. Thus we have added at least ten new officers to the number which the Socialists in Wisconsin have already accomplished.

RETURNS FROM MILLS' LECTURES: The comrades will be interested to know that the net profit

All this is very refreshing. To see the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, the mouthpiece of the Milwaukee Street Railway and of the North American Securities Co., and of all corporations in general, "rail" against the trust, and also suddenly agree with the Socialists that the logical development of this situation is that these industries would be "Rockefellerized," is rather amusing.

Especially in view of the fact that the *Milwaukee Sentinel*—apart from its opposition to the duty on hides—is a high-sounding, stand-pat, high-protectionist Republican organ—and particularly friendly to Joe Cannon.

Of course, in the end it makes little difference to the masses of the people who own the tanneries—whether the meat trust or the leather trust.

Free trade and high tariff as such are not questions of Socialism. They are simply questions of national economy of the present day, and have, therefore, to be decided from time to time on the merits of the separate cases as far as the working class is concerned.

As a general rule, however, the Socialists do not believe in free trade.

Yet there is something to be said in favor of a protective tariff, particularly for colonial countries, from the standpoint of the proletariat.

If immigration could be checked or kept low, then it would raise up wages. That was one theory.

However, as the high tariff has always been practically applied in every country, the manufacturers get the sole benefit of the high tariff. Under the high tariff the employers are protected against foreign competition while they do

not pay the working man any more than the labor market compels.

Thus the poor workmen are exploited three times.

Firstly, as wage workers, and secondly, they have to stand the competition of cheap immigrant labor besides. And, again, they are exploited as consumers by being compelled to pay the prices of goods protected by high tariff.

In the tariff we surely find capitalist selfishness expressed without reserve.

Now, I do not want to go into details. The original idea was to induce employers to go into manufacturing by giving them protection against foreign competition.

This was called "encouraging infant industries."

However, in a country where there is no remnant of feudalism and where the capitalists had full sway from the beginning, and had a clear control of the legislation, they outdid themselves in encouraging themselves.

Thus the average ad valorem rate grew from 13 per cent in 1791 to an average of over 50 per cent at present.

Of course, in some branches it is lower, but in the more important industries it is much higher.

The cry that this is done "to protect American labor" is so obviously false, hypocritical and stupid, that even the Republican party, which is the high protective party par excellence, does not dare to raise that issue any longer.

It is in the center of a most highly protected industry, in the "Iron City" of Pittsburgh, where labor conditions are miserable beyond belief—as the recent investigation of the Russell Sage foundation has clearly shown.

And that investigation could be duplicated in every protected industrial center of the United States.

On the other hand, the protective tariff has very largely helped to create "infant industries" like the steel trust, the standard oil trust, the beef trust, the machine trust, the worsted mill trust and a number of other infants of the same caliber.

Carnegie, Armour, Swift, Schiaw, Frick, Thaw, Rockefeller, and other multi-millionaires are the fathers of these infants.

And some of these infants, as for instance the steel trust and the Standard Oil Company, sell their products at a considerably cheaper price in Europe than in the United States. If it had not been for the high protective tariff, it would pay well to buy the American made products of these trusts in Europe and ship them back to the United States for our markets.

So the tanners and the *Milwaukee Sentinel* are undoubtedly right when they attack the duty on hides. They are right when they say that the consumers, that is, the masses of the American people, have to pay it all. And that holds good for all the other duties on necessities of life.

"All duties should be reduced to the actual difference in the buying power between the wages received by the workmen here and the respective country from which the goods are imported."

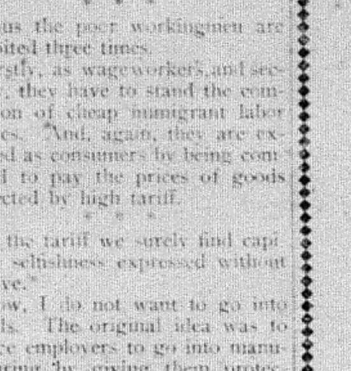
Therefore these tanners, and particularly the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, show their selfishness, and also their "lack of patriotism" when they ask a reduction on hides only.

The tanners and the *Milwaukee Sentinel* ought to be either patriotic enough to stand for a general abolition of all the duties on necessities of life—or they ought to be patriotic enough to pay the duty on their hides.

Or does capitalistic patriotism stop when it becomes a question of the pocketbook or of your hide?

VICTOR L. BERGER.

The Eclipse Self-Sharpening Lawn Mower



is a machine mechanically perfect in design—strong, well built and neat in finish. It is light running and light running all the time, because it is so easy to keep sharp that the user doesn't permit it to get dull. We have it in three sizes—14-in., 16-in., 18-in. Call at any time and see the special features which make this mower unquestionably the machine to own.

REINHOLD BROS.

Lawn and Garden Tools. Everything in Hardware

LISBON AVE. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

At this rate, the employees expect to teach the company a lesson which it will not soon forget.

The lasters were the only ones to strike; the others were locked out. The cutters are organized.

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED: To do addressing for coasting, mercantile, etc. Low prices, quick service. PAPER ADDRESSING CO., 214 North 7th, Milwaukee.

WANTED: Orders for imitation typewriter letters, cannot be told from the original. COOPERATIVE PRINTING, 344 South St., Milwaukee.

WANTED: Orders for "Sensation Made" (1908), fourth edition. This story is a purchase their "Shut and Retained" cards, bearing the owner label, from an. 400 copies on hand. COOPERATIVE PRINTING, 344 South St.

RECEIVE BOOKS, 30 in. book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. The cash, or two for five. Social Democratic Press, Co., 314 North St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER OF the use of Social Democratic Branches, 30 warrants in a book for \$20. Social Democratic Press, Co., 314 North St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES: We are now branch on work, 100 copies on hand, branch on work, only \$10. COOPERATIVE PRINTING, 344 South St., Milwaukee.

Going to Build?

Use the Mason Dry Wall System—Triple Air Space and Triple Bond

Ask for 9th Book

Morgan Concrete Block Co. 308-310 North 5th St.

BICYCLES \$14 UP

Pierce Bicycles—Best What Gives—14, \$20, 160 and 180 lbs. Three 17, 20 and 24.

MOTORCYCLE REPAIRING. Equipped with SMALL MACHINE WORK.

SIMON GOERKE 423 CHESTNUT ST.

The Strissguth-Petran Engraving Co. makes quality cuts

now occupies its New Plant on Eighth Street, south of Grand Ave. This building and its equipment will provide Milwaukee with a dairy service organized and maintained upon the HIGHEST PLANE of modern SANITARY PERFECTION.

Sedentary Gridley Wagons Get There Before Breakfast

PHONE GRAND 660

Spring Time Is Paint Time

So GET BUSY and brighten up those dingy looking rooms, floors, furniture, etc. We have everything in that line to fill your wants.

Smith's Ready Mixed Paints, per gallon.....\$1.40
Patton's Princess Floor Paints, per can.....40c
Rock and No. 61 Floor Varnishes, per can.....40c
Frescoat Sanitary Kalsomine, 5-lb. package.....35c
Dry Colors, White Leads, Oils, Brushes, Etc., at Lowest Prices

CALL AND GET A COLOR CARD

P. J. Lavies & Co.

Third and National Avenues

Open Evenings The Old Hardware Corner

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

539 Market St.

Our Carriages Are All New Rested in Cold Weather

NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED

For the Best

Coffees, Teas, fresh Fruits and Vegetables and all kinds of canned goods

THE BIG GROCERY

PRITZLAFF & WINK 582-584 MITCHELL ST.

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

MONDAY ONLY, MAY 3d

BOYS' SPECIAL

50c Boys' Knee Pants — all sizes — well made throughout — MONDAY only	25c	\$1.00 Boys' Blouses — on special sale MONDAY only	50c
Only two pairs sold to a customer.		75c Boys' Blouses — on special sale MONDAY only	37½c
35c Boys' Wayne-Knit Guaranteed Hose — sizes 8 to 10 — MONDAY only	17½c	50c Boys' Blouses — on special sale Monday only	25c
Only two pairs sold to a customer.		Only two sold to a customer.	

A Scandalous Verdict

Simply incredible sounds the work of the coroner's office in the case of the Winkler girl, killed by the Pabst auto. If any official deserves impeachment it is Coroner Luehring.

On Friday, April 23, an automobile owned and driven by Gustav Pabst, president of the Pabst Brewing company, struck and almost instantly killed 14-year-old Lillian Winkler, at the corner of Reed and Lake streets. The girl died a few minutes later at the emergency hospital. Col. Pabst had just missed the 6:45 morning Chicago train at the Milwaukee and St. Paul depot and had hurried toward Allis station in the hope of catching it before it left that stopping place. The girl had alighted from an early morning street car on her way to work, when she was struck by the car of death.

This was the fifth fatality by automobiles in Milwaukee the past year.

Now what did the "state" do? Coroner Luehring at once proceeded to secure a jury of "business men" and automobile owners. He got together a "picked" crowd of men of the August Richter, August Dietrich stripe to sit in judgment on the case. If there was ever a selected jury this was the one.

Here is their verdict:

"Lillian Winkler met her death in an accident caused by coming in contact with an automobile driven by Gustav Pabst. It is the verdict of the jury, based upon the evidence rendered in the testimony of the witnesses, THAT SAID ACCIDENT WAS UNAVOIDABLE, and that this jury attaches no blame to said Gustave Pabst, the driver and owner of the automobile."

And here are the men who made up the jury:

Henry J. Langhoff (Stumpf & Langhoff); Caspar H. Kroeger (Kroeger Brothers); August Dietrich, real-estate; D. C. Madden, mining; August F. Zentner, real estate, and August Richter, real estate.

Three out of the six are well-known real estate men—men having real estate dealings with the Pabst brewery.

And most of the men comprising this jury are owners of automobiles themselves.

The work of the coroner in this case simply shows what he can do for the street railway company in case of accidents. Or for any other large corporation whose good will is worth having when it is time to look around for campaign funds.

It is claimed that more than one street railway claim agent has sat on a coroner's jury in the cases of people killed by the street cars. The identity of most of the claim agents is only known to the street railway, and to those on the inside.

And in the case of the Winkler child the coroner seemed to go out of his way to show partiality. Under the circumstances there was no particular occasion for him to pack the jury. An ordinary jury would have probably found Col. Pabst innocent of deliberate manslaughter. All witnesses, and especially the sister of the unfortunate girl, agreed that Col. Pabst had sounded the horn continuously and at the time did not run at any extraordinary speed. But an ordinary jury would have at least included a deserved *averring in its verdict.*

And what protection have common Milwaukeeans in any case when a politician-coroner has the right to decide a verdict beforehand simply by a judicious selection of the right kind of jurymen?

Col. Pabst is a likeable man, and it is known that he has suffered greatly over the killing of the little Winkler girl. He has shown consideration for the men in his employ, which also testifies to his humanity. But this is no reason why automobile accidents should be winked at in Milwaukee.

Certainly something should be done to save rich auto owners from themselves, even though the life of a common pedestrian might not be considered very valuable under the capitalist system. The possession of a car is a constant temptation to make use of its speed. It is easy to underestimate the speed that is being used, although pedestrians who just escape with their lives realize it.

Autos should be obliged to stop when cars stop to take on or let off passengers. And there should be a law to consider a fatal automobile manslaughter under all circumstances.

Besides, the Milwaukee coroner should lose the power to select the jury.

CASH VALUE COUNTS!

Barrett's

5% DISCOUNT STAMP

THAT'S THE STAMP

WORTH 50¢ A HUNDRED \$5.00 A THOUSAND

Good in Lots of a Hundred

Enemies of Schools Routed!

The enemies of the public schools are growing bolder. Last Saturday evening there was a meeting at the city hall, purporting to be a hearing on the bills in the legislature concerning the public schools, but it had been arranged with great secrecy by the school enemies, and it was only by chance that local educators and members of the school board heard of it at the last minute and were able to be present. For some time the Milwaukee members of the legislature have held Saturday meetings at the city hall to hear the public on pending measures at Madison, and the school enemies got them to meet again, and then kept it as quiet as they could, but sent out written invitations to their kind about town, so as to have the meeting all their own way, with their own pluggers filling the lobby benches. But the friends of the schools were there and blocked the game!

The main monkey-workers in getting up the affair were Atty. Maurice McCabe, the paid lobbyist whom the Jesuits are keeping at Madison to fight school bills, and the Jesuitic alderman-at-large, Joe Carney.

Pluggers Were Surprised.

When the invited educators reached the city hall they were viewed with surprise by the McCabe-Carney pluggers, who were huddled together out in the corridor. When these people had filled the side seats, McCabe began by attacking the three school bills at Madison, the teachers' pension bill, the mill tax and the public playgrounds bill. These he misrepresented, shamefully. The pension bill he tried to make appear as a tax-increasing bill. According to the bill, when a teacher is absent, the substitute gets half pay, as now, and the balance of the regular teacher's salary goes to the pension fund. To this the school board is permitted to contribute not to exceed 1 per cent of the money collected for school purposes. But

McCabe made it appear that this would come from extra taxes.

The teachers were getting pay enough now, said McCabe. There was no dearth of teachers, and he had no doubt that plenty of young ladies, middle-aged ladies, and old ladies were waiting to get on the teaching list, and at the present rate. Most of the teachers spent their salaries on themselves, so were getting enough. This untruth caused a murmur, and he began to back water. "Well, perhaps there are some who have to support others—maybe a majority have to," he admitted.

A Shameful Statement.

He said there was no need for more playgrounds for the children, no need for opening the schools evenings—there were plenty of private amusement halls. He denounced the school board for holding school lectures. The money could just as well be saved. There were 100,000 children of school age in the city, and 40,000 went to the public schools.

"Now we know what you are driving at," exclaimed a man on the back seats, "Hurrah for Marquette! That fellow is getting paid to fight the schools by Marquette college!"

Principal Somers of the Fourth District school finally got the floor and gave a correct explanation of the pension bill, showing the glaring misrepresentations of McCabe. McCabe started in to interrupt every statement he made,

but was called to order on the protest of Principal Krueger. Miss Minihan, ex-president of the Teachers' association, gave the salaries of city employes and officials, showing that the others in the city hall got more pay than the average teacher.

"School teachers live twelve months in the year and get paid for ten months," she pointed out. They had to keep up with the times, she said, either through buying books or by travel, etc.—all out of ten months' pay.

Slippery Joe Bobs Up.

Then "Slippery Joe" Carney took his shy at the public schools, musing up figures to make a point, but Pres. Piepow, of the school board, gave the facts and made Carney look cheap enough. Meantime the voters had been noisily interrupting and walking out with as much noise as possible. They continued this when Supt. Pearce took the floor, but order was finally secured. He said it was a well known fact that Milwaukee teachers were miserably paid, and gave statistics of other cities to prove it.

"Nothing came of the meeting, except that McCabe and Carney had been put to rout, and their plan to have things their own way frustrated.

But it is no credit to the citizenship of Milwaukee that enemies of the public schools would dare to frame up such a meeting in their midst. And Milwaukee better wake up, before something serious happens.

Guard School Fund

Lutheran Ministers Oppose Diversion of State Monies to Parochial Schools.

Any attempt on the part of the Wisconsin legislature to revive the Domachowski resolution, indefinitely postponed Tuesday, or a similar measure to permit parochial schools to share in the state common school fund will meet with the strongest opposition of Milwaukee Lutheran ministers.

According to the Rev. Edward Albrecht of Nazareth Evangelical Lutheran church, where the annual conference of ministers of the Wisconsin and Missouri synods is being held, a committee was named at Tuesday's session to watch the legislature and to oppose such a measure in case it comes up.

Daily paper.

Sunday afternoon and evening, July 11—Annual picnic of the Eleventh Ward branch, at Haupt's park, corner of Eighth and Manitoba avenues.

Socialism is the ideal and base of a new society founded on industrial peace and forethought, aiming at a new and higher life for us.—William Morris.

There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

Political Refugee Defense League.

Albert J. Welch, Secretary

A fairly well attended and very enthusiastic meeting of the Political Refugee Defense League was held at 226 Grand avenue on Thursday evening, April 22. Communications were read from the Chicago branch of the league and also from the Woman's Auxiliary, which was recently organized in Chicago. A letter was read from Senator W. R. Gaylord stating that the memorial to congress to abrogate the extradition treaty with Russia had passed the senate and had been favorably reported by the committee of the assembly. The secretary reported that he had made every effort to break into the capitalist papers, but his communications and interviews had been for the most part ignored. It was decided to begin a vigorous campaign through the unions and civic organizations in the interest of the Mexican refugees now in jail and awaiting trial. The following executive committee was appointed to carry on the work between meetings and to call meetings in case of emergency: J. M. Bantdel, J. H. Rubin, Dr. C. H. Beaver, Henry Smith and Albert J. Welch. Every citizen in sympathy with the work of the league is invited to become a member. No dues are charged, the expenses being met by voluntary contributions from members and sympathizers. Address communications to Albert J. Welch, secretary, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

ALHAMBRA

ALL NEXT WEEK THE VANDYKE-EATON COMPANY

in Clarence Fennell's GREAT HILICAL PLAY

The Holy City

The Most Elaborate Offering of the Stock Season.

MATINEE 10c EVERY NIGHT 10c

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10c 25c 35c Night Prices 10-25-30-40-75c

THE NEW STAR DAILY

Comencing Sunday, May 2

The Beauty Comedy Syndicate

Miss New York, Jr.

Presenting a Spectacular Operatic Burlesque, Entitled "THE NAVIGATORS" in Two Acts and Ten Scenes.

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

GAYETY

Leading Burlesque Theatre

TODAY MAT—One Week

JERSEY LILIES

ANOTHER BIG SHOW

Saturday Night, Wrestling Carnival

Dave Pinn Dick Nelson vs. George Burke Frank Doane 147 lbs. Under Auspices of Tommy Larbin

First Grand May Ball

Coming Nation Club

(Under the Auspices of the Social-Democratic Party)

At South Side Turner Hall

Saturday 1st May

Town Topics by the Town Crier

It is time the legislature put a stop to monkey work in the Milwaukee coroner's office.

Ald Seidel gets a place on the taxes committee. The placing of Ald Adler at the head of the Judiciary committee adds another sight to Milwaukee's many features.

Janssen lost out in the Sullivan case. Now he appeals to the legislature. Is he afraid the pension will get so low that his own pension will be endangered? The much indicted Clancy was also there.

The mysterious case of the Sheboygan girl who jumped out of an upper window of the priest's house at St. Anthony's Catholic church on the South Side will not be investigated by the obliging coroner, Why?

McCabe, lobbyist for the Jesuits against the public schools, looked over at the unbidden teachers at Saturday night's meeting and said sneeringly, that if there were pensions the galleries would be filled with such whenever school matters come up.

No doubt our fellow citizen, George W. Shepard, is a humane man as things go. Yet his connection with board of trade interference in the food supplying of the country has warped his morals to that extent that he is willing to appear in newspaper interviews in a justification of the Patten wheat manipulation. The manipulation of

the people's food supply for private profit is not a crime to this commercially perverted man, but an exhibition of "keen business judgment in purchasing." He says, however, that Patten simply followed legitimate business methods, only on a large scale. This is well said. And thereby he indicts the capitalist system and indicates just why it is impossible to set limits on the game.

The decisions of the Milwaukee judges in the school bond case will not add to the common respect for the infallibility of the courts. All were different. All could not be right. If one judge had had the deciding of the case it would have been a lottery—dependent on the man and not on the law!

The contemptible sneers of Ald Wittig and Biersach at the efforts of the school board to provide a playground for the children of the public school at Prairie and Seventh streets ought to be resented by every decent Milwaukeean. It is bad enough that such trash as these two men should be aldermen; but they ought to be made to understand that Milwaukee will not tolerate malicious enemies of the schools. The school in question has no playground, merely a small strip between the building and the street in front of it. These two aldermanic specimens have been quite voluble in demanding that the children cross the street car tracks on Seventh street, where there is such a grade that a car would be unmanageable in case a child got on the track in front of it, and make use of a vacant lot on the other side further along. The school board, having more consideration for the lives of the children than these two aldermanic specimens, would not permit the children to run such risks and have now provided an additional playground to the east of the school building. All decent citizens will approve this.

1908 Picnic Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported	\$1,192.33
C. Hackbart	1.00
O. R. Schulz	1.00
Paul Bringe	1.00
John Breen	.39
Total	\$1,195.83

Young People's Social-Democratic League.

On Tuesday evening, April 22, a well-attended meeting of the South Side branch of the league was held at the Socialist home. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Mr. Bergstrom; Secretary, Miss Cora Brockhausen; treasurer, Miss Wolskjader. It was decided to select an advisory committee of party members for the purpose of giving advice and assistance to the league when requested. The following party members were chosen to serve as such committee: Mrs. Victor L. Berger, Mrs. Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., Max Grass, Emil Seidel and Albert J. Welch. The next regular meeting of the branch will be held on Thursday evening, May 13, at the Socialist home, 382 Washington street. Thereafter the meetings will be held on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Young people desiring to join the south side branch will kindly address Miss Cora Brockhausen, secretary, 353 Orchard street.

The west side branch of the Young People's Social-Democratic League has perfected arrangements for the Grand May ball to be given at Jefferson studios, 558 Jefferson street, on Saturday evening, May 15. The dancing floor at the Jefferson studios is one of the finest in the city, and those who attend will be sure to go away feeling that they have had one of the most enjoyable times ever. Tickets may be obtained at the headquarters, 344 Sixth street, or of members of the league, at 15 cents each.

To Prevent Accidents.

Ald Strehlow introduced the following in the council Monday:

WHEREAS, The increasing employment of motor vehicles adds to the danger of serious runaways by horses and renders more necessary than ever the city regulation that all standing horses be properly hitched; and

WHEREAS, There is now no adequate provision for hitching posts throughout the city, with the result that they have gradually almost disappeared from the streets; therefore

RESOLVED, That the city attorney be and he is hereby instructed to prepare an ordinance requiring the placing of a hitching post three and one half feet high, constructed of wood, iron or concrete, in front every dwelling or business place and at the side entrances thereof, and also every thirty feet at the curb before the sides of business places or yards, in business districts, said ordinance to be reported to the council at its next regular meeting.

TABLES

This 6-ft. Ash Extension Table, with 4-in. legs, golden oak finish, marked to sell for only **\$5.95**

T. B. SCHREITER Cor. 20th St. & North Avenue

Wenzel & Mueller Drug Co.
Howell Avenue and Clarence Street

1908 Carnival Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported	\$1,108.05
Thos. Strenger	1.50
Geo. Eisenberg	.50
W. J. Colwell	.50
Peter Belstler	.50
Herman Krause	1.50
Jo Renner	1.50
Edward Lee	1.00
John Nieman	.50
G. Grabowski	.50
Paul Luettgen	1.50
John Breen	1.50
Adolph Lang	1.50
Total	\$1,120.55

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With ASSOCIATE PLAYERS: MAUDE ADAMS COMPANY

In J. M. BARRIE'S Masterpiece

PETER PAN

The Greatest Success of the Stage—With

CHARLES FROHMAN'S Complete Production

THE BOY WHO WOULD NOT GROW UP

PRICES 25c-35c-50c Record Sale Now On.