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This Nation Is Ruled by a Few Corporation Lawyers

By Victor L. Berger.

HERE was a tendency in congress to induce certain railroads in Pennsylvania to dispose of their holdings in hard coal lands, or at least to compel them to treat fairly the few remaining owners of anthracite coal mines who depend on the good will of these railroads.

Accordingly the "trust-busting" Hepburn act contained a clause which makes it unlawful

"for any railroad company to transport from any state to any other state or to any foreign country any article or commodity, other than timber, manufactured, mined, or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier."

Of course, the railroads appealed to their patron saints in Washington, D. C.

And what did the Supreme court do? Declare the law "unconstitutional" in order to favor the railroads, as that Supreme court has often done before in other cases, and as it was confidently expected by the railroads it would do this time?

Not at all.

The Supreme court simply went a step further.

The judges declared that this law is constitutional. But that it does not mean what it says on the face of it, and what it originators declared that it should mean. No, it is to mean something entirely different.

It is to mean that the railroads cannot own and operate coal mines, but that they can own stock in companies which own and operate coal mines.

Now, most of the railroads do not operate the mines now. They simply own the stock in the subsidiary companies which own and operate the coal mines. And the few remaining railroads as, for instance, the Delaware & Lackawanna, will obey the mandates of the Supreme court at once and form the subsidiary companies and own their stock.

Is it not laughable?

Of course, we care little for this special occasion.

Trust-busting, under the present system, is nonsense, and the lawmakers in Washington, D. C., should have brains enough to understand that and honesty enough to admit it.

What interests us most in this case is again the arrogance and absolute shamelessness of the Supreme court of the United States.

We are, of course, quite accustomed to the idea that a large portion of the time of our courts, from the lowest to the highest, and both national and state, is now occupied in determining whether the representatives of the people have the right to make laws or not. This is a power no court, and no Supreme court, of any nation ever had, or ever will have. But it is a power which budding capitalism in America has reserved for itself about a hundred years ago and still retains—since the days of that great shyler lawyer, John Marshall.

However, it is a new thing, even in this country, for a Supreme court to tell a legislative body that the law is constitutional, but that it is to mean something entirely different from its wording, and something entirely different from what congress intended it to mean.

And the queer part of all this is that this power of the Supreme court of the United States is not even constitutional.

In the convention of 1787, when the constitution of the United States was framed, a proposition was made that the judges should pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of congress.

This was defeated June 5, receiving the vote of only two states.

It was renewed June 6, and again July 21, and finally, for the fourth time, it was urged on the 15th of August. But, although it had the powerful support of Madison and Wilson, at no time did it receive the votes of more than three states.

Prior to that convention, the courts of four states—New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia and North Carolina—had expressed an opinion that they could hold the acts of their respective legislatures as unconstitutional.

It was a doctrine never held before—nor in any other country since. It met with strong disapproval right at the beginning. In Rhode Island a movement to oust the offending judges was only stopped on the suggestion that they should be dropped by the next legislature, which was done.

These matters were then recent and before that convention.

Madison and Wilson—living at a time when government by the people was a new experiment, of which property-holders were very much afraid—favored the new doctrine as a check upon legislation to be operated only by lawyers.

And they attempted to get it into the constitution in its least objectionable shape—as a judicial examination and veto before the final passage of the bill.

But even in this diluted form, and although presented four times by these two very influential members, the suggestion at no time received the votes of more than one-fourth of the states in that convention.

The subsequent action of the Supreme court in assuming the power to declare acts of congress unconstitutional, is without a line in the constitution to authorize it.

The Supreme court of the United States usurped—yea, practically stole that power—first, with the consent of the slave barons, who had occasion to hide behind it, and afterwards with the help of the plutocrats, who fully realize its value.

Just think it over for a moment.

Nine corporation lawyers, appointed for life, have the power to veto or change, according to their own sweet pleasure, the laws enacted by congress—and they are responsible to nobody, not even to themselves.

Of these nine, five form a majority, and can decide anything.

And there you have it; five crooked corporation lawyers—usually the most crooked of their craft—can negative the will of one hundred millions of intelligent people.

All our plutocrats need do, therefore, is to see to it that they own five of these judges. And is it necessary to prove that plutocracy owns them?

Such power as our judges have, does not exist, and never has existed, in any other country.

Judges have never exercised such power in England, where there is no written constitution. In England the will of the people, when expressed through their representatives in parliament, is final.

And the judges surely do not have such power in France, Germany, Austria, Denmark, or any other country where there is a written constitution.

And why should anyone imagine that our United States judges are more wise, more honest, and more virtuous than other politicians?

These judges are not even elected by the people. They are usually politicians who had been defeated by the people.

They are selected by the big contributors to the campaign—by the great corporations and the railroads.

They are not picked out on account of their progressiveness or learning, but for their loyalty to the "interests."

The capitalist system makes people crazy. The annual report to the New York state commissioners of lunacy by the state charities and associations shows that the increase in insanity last year was double that of any preceding year in the history of the state. Nor are such untoward reports confined to metropolitan states, so to speak. Reports of increases in insanity come from all sides, the latest report to that effect coming from the state of Texas.

The minstrel king, Col. J. H. Haverly, was one of fortune's favorites under the capitalist system. He succeeded easily where others failed, no matter how hard they tried. Money came to his coffers almost unbidden, until he may be said to have grown tired of taking it in.

But note the sequel! Today the widow of Col. Haverly lies destitute in a little back room in a building at 208 West Forty-second street, New York city, dying of ul-

ceration of the stomach. For years she lived in the greatest affluence and gave lavishly to charity. Great is the capitalist system! How wonderfully does it serve mankind! Not only does it scourge those who make it powerful by their toil, but it visits calamity as a gambling chance even upon the few whom it permits to prosper.

Have They Lost Their Souls!

The pope has now definitely and authoritatively declared that Rome is opposed to woman suffrage. This means that any Catholic woman who votes endangers her soul from the church's standpoint. Here's a pickle for the Catholic women of Milwaukee who went to the polls in such flocks last election day. The question is: Have they already lost their souls? For certainly, if not a sparrow falleth unobserved, these women who voted so openly cannot hope to have done so without the divine knowledge! If their souls are lost, then they have no one to blame for it but the priests,

who urged them to vote! This is a pretty serious matter.

In a speech before a Unitarian club, recently, the retiring president of Harvard college said: "It is no longer a bar to office to a candidate that he is a Unitarian. Out in Ohio and Indiana, during the last campaign, ministers of other denominations sent out circular letters to their flocks asking this question: 'Would you vote for a man who denies the divinity of Christ?' By millions the voters of America answered, 'We will!'" To this the Truth Seeker retorts: "Is Dr. Eliot so imaginative as to suppose that the Unitarians elected Taft? Mr. Taft's Unitarianism hurt him slightly though the strictly orthodox. His generosity (with the people's property) to the Roman church attracted the votes of Catholics and gave him pluralities in places where the rest of the ticket was swamped. Not Liberalism, but reaction caused the vote, and profits by it."

Sensation in Peace Congress!

The Voice of Labor is Raised, to the Horror of the Devotees of Capitalism!

Socialism proved the sensation of the Peace Congress! Presenting the case of the working people in relation to wars the Socialists in the congress gave the congress the one stirring, vital moment of the session at Chicago this week and came so near to passing their resolutions that the chairman at first decided a motion to table lost. A division was called for by the capitalistic representatives, and two counts had to be taken to be sure of the vote, when it was found that the motion to table had a shade the

ing. Comrade Thompson spoke, in part, as follows:

"The task of establishing universal peace is altogether greater and more far-reaching than most people realize. The belligerent habits of the world are ingrained by centuries of warfare. The institutions of war are interwoven in the very fabric of our modern national and international life. They will not be easily uprooted."

"And first of all we must understand the underlying causes of war if we are to set in motion the forces

national Socialism has already prevented several wars, and when Socialism has fully developed war will be not only unnecessary, but impossible.

"In the first place the philosophy of Socialism itself offers the economic basis upon which alone international peace can rest.

"If an evil is to be cured the cause must first be found and removed. There is a cause for militarism and war, and it lies in the very nature of our present industrial and economic system. The

Mr. Gompers in a Fidget—A Dramatic Incident

One of the most dramatic incidents in the Peace Congress was Mr. Gompers' interruption of Comrade Thompson's address. Comrade Thompson had contrasted the power and influence of the trades union movement in European countries with the weakness and influence of the trades union movement in this country. And he had shown that this was due to the lack of political organization in this country. Meanwhile, Mr. Gompers had been dissenting in undertone and in various ways manifesting his displeasure. But when Comrade Thompson reached the next point in his address, Gompers exploded. "Nowhere in the world," said Comrade Thompson, "is the organized working class held in such contempt as here in the United States. In contempt, not only in the courts, but also by the political parties, as my friend, Mr. Gompers, here, can testify."

At this Mr. Gompers sprang to his feet, gesticulating wildly, and crying, "It isn't true. I bear witness to the contrary."

But the fact that Mr. Gompers, the recognized head of the great American Federation of Labor, was even then under jail sentence by the courts, and the fact that the trades unions of this country have fought in vain against government by injunction, and have never succeeded in securing their right of peaceful persuasion—all this made Mr. Gompers' attitude ridiculous. And the audience seemed fully to appreciate it.

As Comrade Thompson brought out these points one after another, the enthusiasm of the audience increased. And at the close of his address he was accorded the highest honor given to any speaker on that occasion, in the nature of a generous and prolonged applause that did not abate until Comrade Thompson stepped on to the stage again to recognize the honor.

best of it. But it was a close call and smug capitalism opened its eyes in startled amazement at the close call it had had of being found guilty in its own court.

Thompson Stirs the Hall.

The bomb that fell in the Peace Conference, as referred to above, was the speech by Carl D. Thompson, state organizer of the Wisconsin Social-Democracy, and formerly a member of the legislature. Samuel Gompers had just made his address, along "conservative labor lines," and the speech full of straight-out, fearless, Socialist analysis of the war question came as a refreshing draught to a good many in the big audience in Rehearsal hall, at the Fine Arts build-

ings, that make for peace. And these causes, when understood, must be removed.

War's Greatest Foe.

"Now, the Socialist movement meets all the requirements of the situation. It is international. It has the understanding of the economic causes of war. It offers the program of economic reconstruction upon which permanent peace can rest. It has its representatives in every important parliament of the world, excepting the congress of the United States. And it has already brought to bear upon the problem the organized power of the working class, not only on the political field, but upon the industrial and economic as well. Inter-

war's of today, and the preparations for war, all center around the question of markets. It is the struggle over foreign markets that embroils the nations. It is the effort of each nation to defend its commercial interests involved in the problems of foreign markets that gives rise to the military preparations.

The Cause of War.

"Now, why should a nation need to struggle to maintain its foreign markets? Why cannot the exchange between nations be carried on without this struggle?

"The essential element in the situation is this: Each nation under the capitalist system is producing constantly a surplus which it

Labor's Peace Congress Resolution

WHEREAS, The controversies which give rise to war and preparations for war among the nations center around the problem of the international market, each nation seeking to establish and maintain its foreign market as the only means for the disposal of its surplus production, and

WHEREAS, This necessity for foreign markets grows out of the curtailing of the purchasing power of the masses of the people, which in turn is due to the exploitation of labor and the impoverishment of those who toil; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Peace Congress point out that causes of war lie deep in the industrial and economic life of the nations. That the burdens of war rest most heavily upon the working class, and that that class particularly is vitally concerned in the efforts to establish international harmony, and should always and everywhere be especially urged to take up the cause of international peace.

RESOLVED, That this Congress recognizes the great service rendered by the trades unionists of this and other countries in their steady opposition to militarism and war, and that we recommend and encourage these organizations of labor to press their efforts in these directions with all speed and power; and further,

WHEREAS, The industrial and political organizations of labor have been an active factor in preventing war on various occasions, notably between Germany and France at the time of the Morocco controversy, and later between Norway and Sweden at the time of the separation of the two countries,

RESOLVED, That this Congress recognizes in the international political organization of the working class, the International Socialist movement, with its 470 representatives in the national parliaments of the world, its thousands of officials in lesser legislative bodies, its nine millions of voters, and its multiplied millions of affiliated labor organizations—all openly and avowedly committed to uncompromising opposition to militarism and capitalistic wars—the greatest peace force in the world.

—Presented by the Central Labor Union, Philadelphia.

They are selected by influences naturally antagonistic to the working classes and the plain people.

Why should they be more honest? To these judges honesty means loyalty to the big thieves who selected them and gave them a soft berth for life.

And why should not the people have a word to say about their election? If the people are to be trusted to select the executive and the legislature, they are also fit to select the judges.

Elect the federal judges every time and at the same time when you elect the president; recall any rotten judges who forfeit popular confidence, and you will have a different class of judges.

Work That Counts the Most!

The Building Project Is Moving Along Nicely

Rome was not built in a day. Neither is a Socialist movement. It takes time—months and years.

And it takes work—hard, steady, sustained work. And the kind of work that counts most is the work that is least seen and makes the least noise.

We have a good Social-Democratic movement in Milwaukee. It is patterned after the great Social-Democratic movement of Germany. But it didn't spring up in a day. Nor did it "just happen."

It is the result of fifteen years of patient, plodding, hard-hand-to-hand work.

Today the Socialists in Milwaukee have four representatives in the state legislature of Wisconsin, ten members of the city council of Milwaukee, four members of the school board, five members of the county board, and, in all, over sixty comrades in official positions in the state.

The movement owns a printing plant worth \$25,000, which is the beginning towards a self-sustaining daily. Within the last month or so arrangements have been started for the erection of a \$50,000 modern, three-story concrete building, that is to be the home of the party and its papers and printery.

Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee constitutes the most powerful political force in the city. It is feared. And it is respected.

No public question there is thought to be settled, or even thoroughly discussed, until the Socialists are heard from. No civic society considers its meetings effective without a Socialist speaker. We are constantly invited to address the students in the public schools, colleges and universities. Every important Protestant church has heard the message of Socialism over and over again, and many of the ministers support our movement.

These results have not been accomplished easily or quickly. We have meetings in Milwaukee, of course. And some of them are tremendous. But it was not great meetings with brass bands, great orators and blare of trumpets that made the Milwaukee movement.

Primarily it was the patient, unpretentious, silent work of earnest, faithful comrades whose names have never been heard outside of Milwaukee.

There are leaders, of course. But what are leaders, if there is nothing to lead? It is the rank and file that makes a movement. And a good deal depends upon the kind of a rank and file that a movement has. If the rank and file are great talkers and no workers; if they are great rag-chewers and fine hair splitters and bombastic critics they will never make a Socialist movement. The rank and file that knows how to work and will work and does work—they create a movement, they will emancipate labor—they will save the world.

And these workers have worked quietly and steadily, man for man, in trades unions. They made Socialists of the union men.

Meanwhile they have also distributed literature. Every year for ten years, several weeks before every election, these comrades have put pieces of Social-Democratic literature into every house in the districts assigned to them.

And they will keep it up as long as they live. After that their children will take up their work. Even now the little boys and girls of these Socialist comrades trudge out with their parents, eager to help in the work.

Small meetings are not spectacular either. And yet these have been the only kind that could be held most of the time. And the real workers have made good there. And at the factories, with only ten or fifteen minutes to speak, we have seized even this margin of time and made it tell. Sometimes we had a dozen failures before we learned just how to do the work in the right way. But we kept at it.

Sometimes the factory owner or superintendent kicked us into the street, and the policeman clubbed us there. But we kept at it.

And now it is no unusual thing for our speakers to be allowed to go inside the factory to speak to the men. In some cases, where lunch rooms have been fitted up for the men, we are allowed to go in and address them while they eat.

And as for the police—one-fourth of them are Social-Democrats now.

Another necessary phase of successful work is intelligent attention to public questions. And this requires an altogether higher type of ability and a much more intense and sustained sort of work.

Whatever issue is uppermost in the minds of the people we seize upon it. Wherever there is a revolt against capitalistic oppression of any kind, there we plunge in and fight for labor. We handle the matter from the Socialist standpoint.

We initiate a charter convention and carry through the initiative and referendum, the recall and proportional representation. We enter the fight for the public schools and show the people that Socialism is the bulwark of public education. We fight the grafters till Social-Democracy in Milwaukee has become the terror of the thieves and bootlers.

And all the time, through every conflict, we are relentless, remorseless critics of the reformers. While we work with them for their reforms, we never tire of pointing out to them and to the public the superficial inefficiency of their half-way measures. We never lose an opportunity of pointing out that no mere reform can solve our social problems; that the whole foundation of modern society is wrong; that nothing can save them or us at length but the complete transformation of our capitalist system.

In other words, we work with all our might on the tasks of today, whatever they be. But we never take our eyes from the goal. We follow incessantly a practical program—but we illuminate the life of labor with the infinite hope of a mighty ideal.

And thus the movement has grown to make the new building a necessity. It is to be financed by the organization of the People's Realty Company, with a capital stock of \$15,000. Shares are \$25.00 each and non-assessable. They can be paid for in cash or in quarterly installments of twenty five per cent each, thus enabling you to subscribe stock and pay for it at the rate of \$6.25 every three months for each share subscribed. Upon payment in full of stock subscriptions, four per cent interest will be paid while the building is being erected, or until December, 1910. The interest will be paid July 1, 1910 and January 1, 1911. So you need not wait until the building is

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thing more of education, music, art, recreation and travel." (Applause.)

"It is not that the working classes do not need these things. There has never been any over-production in that sense of the word. It is because by reason of the capitalist system the workers have been impoverished. They are unable to buy from the market the wealth which their labor has created and put into the market. The surplus cannot be sold to them because, being robbed of the greater part of the wealth which their labor created, they cannot buy it back.

"The fatal weakness of the capitalist system. By reason of its very nature, therefore, and in spite of all that we may do, this system, which compels its masters to struggle for foreign markets, gives rise logically and inevitably to the international complications

out of which comes war.

"And, besides, it is this same element that makes it seem necessary to the capitalistic rulers of the world to maintain vast armies and navies. And this in turn gives rise to the mad rush of the nations to see which can build the biggest battleships and marshal the greatest armies. Hence, out of the economic injustice; out of the exploitation of labor; grows naturally the awful fruitage of militarism and war.

"The Social-Democratic movement of the world is fighting untiringly against militarism. Its representatives refuse at every occasion to vote for the expenses of military and naval armaments. They seek to democratize the army. They use each year with increasing vigor and success the varied methods of action open to them to prevent the breaking out of wars or to end them if they once are started."

cannot dispose of at home. And it is to find a place for the disposing of this surplus which forces upon the nations the necessity of maintaining at all hazards their foreign markets.

"But under a just social order there would be no capitalist surplus of this sort. It is not over-production that is the difficulty. It is the exploitation of labor. It is not that the working classes and the masses of the people in any given nation are overfed, or too well clothed, or too well housed, or in any way too well provided with the things that are necessary for their normal and physical existence.

"There never was a nation, there never was a time in human history when the masses of the people did not need more and better food, better clothing, better homes, some-

Victor L. Berger

Deception Now Rules Business

And Business Rules the Government

The Fight is Between Democracy, the Rule of the People, and the Wealth Interests, Which Keep the Masses in Subjection.

[From Prof. J. Allen Smith's book, "The Spirit of American Government."]

UCH would be gained for good government by extending publicity to the relations existing between public officials and private business interests. This would discourage the corrupt alliance which now too often exists between unscrupulous politicians and corporate wealth.

The enforcement of publicity in this direction would not be open to the objection that the government was invading the field of legitimate private activity, though it would bring to light the relations which now exist between the party machine and private business, and in so doing would expose the true source of much political corruption.

But this is not all that the people need to know concerning party management. They cannot be expected to make an intelligent choice of public officials, unless they are supplied with all the facts which have a direct bearing upon the fitness of the various candidates.

The old idea that all business is private must give way to the new and sounder view that no business is entirely private. It is true that the business world is not yet ready for the application of this doctrine, since deception is a feature of present-day business methods.

This policy of deception often degenerates into downright fraud, as in the case of secret rebates and other forms of discrimination through which one competitor obtains an undue and perhaps crushing advantage over others; or it may take the form of adulteration or other trades frauds by which the business man may rob the general public.

"Deception," says Lester F. Ward, "may almost be called the foundation of business."

"The particular form of deception characteristic of business is called shrewdness, and it is universally considered proper and upright. There is a sort of code that fixes the limit beyond which this form of deception must not be carried, and

those who exceed that limit are looked upon somewhat as pugilists who "hit below the belt." But within these limits every one expects every other to suggest the false and suppress the true, while caveat emptor is lord of all, and "the devil take the hindmost."

The greatest obstacle to publicity at the present time is the control which the corporate wealth is able to, and as a matter of fact does, exercise over those agencies upon which the people must largely depend for information and guidance regarding contemporary movements and events. The telegraph and the newspaper are indispensable in any present-day democratic society. The ownership and unregulated control of the former by the large corporate interests of the country, and the influence which they can bring to bear upon the press by this means, as well as the direct control which they have over a large part of the daily press by actual ownership, does much to hinder the progress of the democratic movement. This hold which organized wealth has upon the agencies through which public opinion is formed, is an important check on democracy. It does much to secure a real, though not generally recognized, class ascendancy under the form and appearance of government by public opinion.

The only effective means which they could employ to retard the progress of the popular movement involved the use of money or its equivalent in ways that have a corrupting influence upon our national life.

It is felt in many private institutions of learning; it is clearly seen in the attitude of a large part of our daily press, and even in the church itself. This subtle influence which a wealthy class is able to exert by owning or controlling the agencies for molding public opinion is doing far more to poison the sources of our national life than all the more direct and obvious forms of corruption combined.

Every age of epoch-making change is a time of social turmoil. To the superficial onlooker this temporary relaxation of social restraints may seem to indicate a period of decline, but as a matter of fact the loss of faith in and respect for the old social agencies is a necessary part of that progress of growth through which society reaches a higher plane of existence.

New political ideas irrevocably opposed to the view of government generally accepted in the past are everywhere gaining recognition.

Everywhere, too, with the progress of scientific knowledge and the spread of popular education, the masses are coming to a consciousness of their strength.

From present indications we are at the threshold of a new social order under which the few will no longer rule the many.

Democracy may be regarded, according to the standpoint from which we view it, either as an intellectual in that it presupposes a more or less general diffusion of

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ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label



Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shops

The Unemployed

We hear certain persons frequently remark that the men who are compelled by want to seek relief, are men who would not work if they had a chance. Facts don't support such a view of the case.

In the city of New York on the coldest days of this winter, according to the authenticated reports, the numbers in the two principal bread-lines fell from 3,500 to 575, because there was a chance for large numbers of men to get a few hours' work shoveling snow at twenty-five cents an hour—less a discount for getting the pay-checks cashed. Those who remained were mostly men who had been refused after applying for such work, or who had worked one day and been unable to get their pay-checks cashed.

The work of shoveling snow is hard and heavy. It is doubly hard for men who are worn out by going for weeks on starvation rations and standing for hours in the cold waiting room for the bit of bread and cup of coffee, which, for many of them, was practically the only food they had a chance to get. But hardly any of these men shirked when an opportunity to do that hard and heavy work was offered them.—*The Labor World.*

Into Wrong Pockets!

The present season's crop of oranges is very heavy in Florida, probably never heavier per tree, though the time was—before the "big freeze," which was an epoch in the history of the state—when there were many more trees than now. But complaints of orange growers are both loud and deep. "We have plenty of oranges, but are getting nothing for them," is the universal wail. Yet the growers know, and so do myriads of others, that there are millions of people in the States to whom oranges are a rare luxury because so costly. How a cent's worth of orange in Florida is transmuted into five cents' worth a thousand miles away, when railway men say they are carrying freight at an average of 3/4 cent a ton per mile, is a bigger and more vital matter about which a state should interest itself than is the spending of millions of money to enlarge an orange growing area.

We have frequently called attention to the enormous cost of distributing farm products, and this Florida example is mentioned to illustrate the universality of the evil. Irrigation, drainage land reclaiming of all sorts is popular, largely because it is spectacular, is costly, involves the expenditure of millions galore; it is something to brag about; it is an example of enterprise, push and great endeavor which strongly appeals to the American heart; but from the practical standpoint how puerile it is compared with great and costly movements calculated to reduce the cost of getting the products grown on lands already reclaimed into consumers' hands more cheaply, so that they may save more while producers are making more.—*Farm, Stock and Home.*

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society, founded on industry, but thought aiming at a new and higher life for men.—William Morris.

The King Can Do No Wrong!

It is easy to see in the exaltation of the federal judiciary a survival of the old medieval doctrine that the king can do no wrong. In fact, much the same attitude of mind which made monarchy possible may be seen in this country in our attitude toward the supreme court. As long as the people revere the king his irresponsible power rested on a secure foundation. To destroy the belief in his superior wisdom and virtue was to destroy the basis of his authority. Hence all criticism of the king or his policy was regarded as an attack on the system itself and treated accordingly as a serious crime.—Prof. J. Allen Smith.

"HENRY ASHTON"

By Robert Addison Dague

The Denver Alliance says: "The author of 'Henry Ashton' places before the reader all that may be said pro and con on the great question of Socialism. The perfect fairness with which the subject is treated must be appreciated by all sincere readers. Every argument that can be offered against Socialism is treated fairly and in its full strength, and then met and more than answered. I sincerely hope that every reader in this country may read 'Henry Ashton.'"

Mary Elizabeth Lease writes: "'Henry Ashton' is the clearest and most fascinating presentation of a difficult and complicated subject that I have ever read. I have read many flattering comments upon the book, and trust you will pardon me for joining in the unstinted praise you so justly deserve."

Cloth binding, good paper, clear print, 235 pages, price 50 cents. Paper cover, price 25 cents.

The Common Good

An "Americanized" Version of Robert Blatchford's Famous Book "Merrie England."

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—E.H.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

Now to our problem. How are we to make the best of our country, and of our lives? What things do we need in order to secure a happy, healthy, and worthy human life?

We may divide the things needful into two kinds: mental and physical. That is to say, the things needful for the body and the things needful for the mind.

Here again I differ very much from the self-styled practical statesmen.

My ideal is *frugality* of body and *opulence* of mind. I suggest that we should be as temperate and as simple as possible in our use of mere bodily necessities, so that we may have as much time as possible to enjoy pleasures of a higher, purer, and more delightful kind.

Your practical statesmen treat all social and industrial problems from the standpoint of mere animal subsistence. They do not seem to think that you have any mind. With them it is a question of bread and soup and be thankful. They are like the man in "Our Mutual Friend" who estimated the needs of the ferryman's daughter in beef and beer. It was a question, he said, "of so many pounds of beef, and so many pints of porter." That beef and that porter were "the fuel to supply that woman's engine," and, of course, she was only to have just as much fuel as would keep the engine working at high pressure. But I submit to you that such an estimate would be an insult to a horse.

Your capitalist spokesmen claim to be practical men, and always swear by facts. As I said before, I reverence facts; but I want all the facts, not a few of them. If I am to give a verdict, I must hear the *whole* of the evidence.

Suppose a gardener imagined that all a flower needed was earth and manure, and so planted his ferns on the sunny side and his peaches on the shady side of his garden. Would you call him a practical man?

You will see what I mean. Soil is a "fact," and manure is a "fact." But the habit of a plant is a "fact" also, and so are sunshine and rain "facts."

Turn, then, from plants to men, and tell me are appetites the only facts of human nature? Do men need nothing but food, and shelter, and clothes?

It is true that bread, and meat, and wages, and sleep are "facts," but they are not the only facts of life. Men have imaginations and passions as well as appetites.

I must ask you to insist upon hearing all the evidence. I must ask you to use your eyes and ears, to examine your memory, to consult your own experience and the experience of the best and wisest men who have lived, and to satisfy yourself that although wheat and cotton and machines and plows and bread and blankets and hunger and thirst and heat and cold are facts, they are not the only facts, nor even the greatest facts of life.

For love is a fact, and hope is a fact, and rest, and laughter, and music, and knowledge are facts; and facts which have to be remembered and have to be reckoned with before we can possibly solve the problem of how the people are to make the best of their country and themselves.

A life which consists of nothing but eating, and drinking and sleeping, and working is not a human life—it is the life of a beast. Such a life is not worth living. If we are to spend all our days and nights in a kind of penal servitude, continually toiling and suffering in order to live, we had better break at once the chains of our bitter slavery, and die.

What, then, are the things needful for the body and the mind of man?

- The bodily needs are two: Health and sustenance.
- The mental needs are three: Knowledge, Pleasure, Intercourse.

We will consider the bodily needs first, and we will begin by finding out what things ensure good bodily health.

To ensure good health we must lead a "natural" life. The farther we get from nature—the more artificial our lives become—the worse is our health.

The chief ends to health are pure air, pure water, pure and sufficient food, cleanliness, exercise, rest, warmth, and ease of mind.

The chief obstacles to health are impure air, impure water, bad and insufficient food, gluttony, drunkenness, vice, heavy labor, want of rest, exposure, and anxiety of mind.

The sure marks of good health are physical strength and beauty. Look at the statue of an ancient Greek athlete, and then at the form of a modern sweated slave, and you will see how true this is.

These are facts. And doctor, or scientist, or artist, or athlete will confirm these statements.

Now, I shall show you later, that hardly any of our people lead natural and healthy lives. I shall show you that the average man might be very much healthier, handsomer, and stronger than he is; and I shall show you that the average duration of life might easily be doubled.

Next, as to sustenance. There are four chief things needed to sustain life in a civilized community:

- Food,
- Clothing,
- Shelter, and
- Fuel.

All these things should be used temperately. Enough is better than a feast. Luxurious living is a bad and not a good thing. You know that when a man is training for any feat of strength or of endurance

Uncle Sam Helping Oppression

The United States officials who are acting as agents for the Mexican dictator, President Porfirio Diaz, are resorting to the same old threadbare tactics that have always been pursued by the enemies of the working class whenever the workers succeeded in building up an organization to protect their interests. They are industriously circulating stories to the effect that Magon, Villareal, Rivera, Sarabia and Aranzo are a band of conscienceless self-seekers who are endeavoring to obtain fame and fortune at the expense of their "deluded followers."

This is an old gag that has proved more or less successful from time to time, but it must fail where the workers are sufficiently class conscious to refuse to accept poisoned honey from their enemies. The ruling class has ruled in its own interest in the past and will continue to do so in the future, notwithstanding its hypocritical pretenses of lying awake nights to devise ways and means of furthering the interests of the ruled. They are the first to cry "class legislation" when the workers attempt to have legislation enacted for their own benefit.

It is being charged that the Mexican leaders have induced their poor benighted peons to starve their families to give to the revolution and to shoulder guns and go out to be shot down by Mexican soldiers, while the leaders themselves remained in the background and lived on the fat of the land.

As a matter of fact, all the patriots now in jail in the United States served their apprenticeship in Mexican prisons for daring to oppose the dictator Diaz. Magon spent six years of his life in Mexican prisons, and he is still a young man, being only thirty-four years of age. The reason why these men did not take part in the Las Vacas battle, the latest of the Mexican revolution—is that they were confined in American jails at the time—and they were put there by the American agents of Diaz, who are so fearful that the workingmen who have taken up the cause of the Mexican patriots will be deceived by false leaders.

These same hirelings of the Mexican dictator have framed up a plot which, if successful, will be the means of sending to Leavenworth prison for a number of years the three Mexican patriots now in jail at Tucson, Ariz.

A number of Mexicans who were tried last month at Del Rio, Texas, were, by means of promises, threats and intimidations, induced to plead guilty, and were sentenced to imprisonment in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas. These cases will be used as precedents to mete out to Magon and his companion at Tucson, Ariz., the same sort of capitalist justice.

These traitors to the cause of human liberty may succeed in carrying out their foul plot, but if they do they will at the same time drive another nail into the coffin of the corrupt capitalist system.

he takes plain and pure food, and abundant rest and exercise. A rowing man, a running man, a boxer, a cricketer, or an athlete of any kind would never think of training on turtle soup, game pies, and champagne. Again I say that any doctor, scientist, artist, or athletic trainer will endorse my statement.

Now I shall show you later that the people are badly clothed, and badly fed, and badly housed. That some have more, but most have less, than is good for them; and that with a quarter of the labor now expended in getting improper sustenance we might produce proper sustenance, and plenty of it, for all.

Meanwhile, let us consider the mental needs of life. These are: Knowledge, pleasure and intercourse.

Of knowledge there are almost numberless branches, and all of them fascinating. Modern science alone is a vast storehouse of interest and delight.

Astronomy, physiology, botany, chemistry, these words sound dry and forbidding to the man who knows nothing at all of the science; but to the student they are more fascinating, more thrilling, and more marvelous than any romance.

But science is only one branch of knowledge. There is literature, there is history, there are foreign countries and peoples, there are languages, and laws, and philosophies to interest and to inform us.

Solomon spoke well when he said that wisdom is better than rubies. As a mere amusement the acquirement of knowledge is above price.

But it has another value, it enables us to help our fellow creatures, and to leave the world better than we found it.

As for pleasures their name is legion. There are such pleasures as walking, rowing, swimming, foot-ball, baseball. There are the arts, and the drama. There are the beauties of nature. There are travel and adventure. Mere words cannot convey an idea of the intensity of these pleasures.

Music alone is more delightful and more precious than all the vanities wealth can buy, or all the carnal luxuries that folly can desire. The varieties of pure and healthy pleasures are infinite.

Then as to intercourse. I mean by that all the exaltation and all the happiness that we can get from friendship, from love, from comradeship, and from family ties. These are amongst the best and the sweetest things that life can give.

Now, Mr. Smith, you are a practical and a sensible man. I ask you to look about you and to think, and then to tell me what share of all these things falls to the share of the bulk of the people; but especially to the share of the great working masses.

In the average lot of the average workman how much knowledge and culture, and science and art, and music and the drama, and literature and poetry, and field sports and exercise, and travel and change of scene?

You know very well that our working people get little of these things, and you know that such is their get of inferior quality.

Now I say to you that the people do not get enough of the things needful for body and mind, that they do not get them of the best, and that they do not get them because they have neither money to pay for them nor leisure to enjoy them.

I say, farther, that they ought to have and might have abundance of these things, and I undertake to show you how they can obtain them.

We hear a great deal, Mr. Smith, about the "struggle for existence."

Well, I say there is no need for any "struggle for existence." I have shown you what things are necessary to a happy and noble existence, and I say to you now that all these things can be easily and abundantly produced.

Then our country and our people, I maintain that the people, if rightly organized and directed, can get from the country all that is good for them with very little labor.

The work needed to supply the bodily and mental needs above named is very slight. The best things of life—knowledge, art, recreation, friendship, and love—are all cheap; that is to say, they can all be got with little labor.

Why, then, the "struggle for existence?"

So far, Mr. Smith, I have, I hope, been practical and plain. I have indulged in no fine writing, I have used no hard words, I have kept close to facts. There has been nothing "windy" or "sentimental" up to now. I shall be still more practical we go on.

(Continued next week.)

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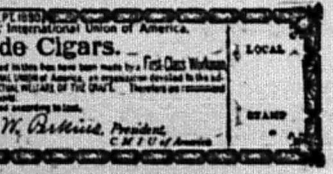
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Socialist Gains All Over Italy

An Increase in Vote and in Representation

The Cities Make Best Showing and a Vote of Four Hundred Thousand is Polled. Party now Has Forty-two Seats in National Parliament.

The extreme left, which embraces Socialists, Radicals and Republicans (these latter must not be mixed up with the American Republicans, which are nothing but pure conservatives) was previous to the elections eighty-two members strong, and it is now 114, the Socialists having jumped from twenty-five to forty-two, the Radicals from thirty-five to forty-nine and the Republicans from twenty to twenty-three.

In conformity with the national convention held in Florence last year, this time each constituency was free to fight separately or in connection with the kindred parties—the Republican, and the Radical. Where the union was not possible or not desired, it was understood that these extreme parties should reciprocally support each other in case of the second ballot, for our electoral laws require that where no candidate has reached the absolute majority, a second ballot shall take place, thus giving a chance to the third party or parties to choose between the two leading candidates.

According to this understanding, Socialists were elected on the first and on the second ballot with radical help and vice versa, but had this understanding been carried out without exception by the Radicals we should have won a few more seats.

Thirty-one Socialists were elected on the first ballot and eleven on the second. The Socialist party received in these elections approximately 400,000 votes (the exact number not being known yet), on the first ballot, that is 100,000 more

than it had five years ago. It is true that there are many non-Socialist votes in several constituencies Radicals and Republicans voted the Socialist ticket even on the first ballot, but on the other hand, in some other constituencies Socialists voted the Radical and Republican tickets, thus keeping the balance of the Socialist vote.

Every great city has elected one or more Socialist. Thus Turin has elected three out of five, Milan two out of six, Genoa one out of three, Florence two out of four, Venice one out of three, Bologna one out of three, Rome one out of five, Naples one out of twelve, and Palermo one out of four, and if the result is satisfactory in those industrial centers, it is just as satisfactory in the agricultural districts of Emilia, which region alone elected not less than thirteen Socialists.

But as in every battle, the victorious army always registers losses, so our Italian comrades have to register six, the balance being as follows:

Seats maintained, 21; seats lost, 6; seats gained, 21.

Besides these six losses there are two other non-elections to be regretted from our side, those of Comrade Tvanse Bonomi, a well known journalist at Lendinare, and Nullo Baldini at Barena, where they both fell in the second ballot for lack of a very few votes. The Socialist party in Italy as everywhere maintains an active moral, educational and organizing campaign, both on the economic and political field, and let us all hope for new and greater victories in the near future, that is at any time the government will be forced to call another election.—Bellini Rouchetta.

Morris and Swinburne and the Laureateship

A writer in the London Telegraph alleges upon the authority of a conversation with William Morris in 1866, that both Morris and Algernon Charles Swinburne were seriously considered for the post of Poet Laureate after the death of Tennyson. Although Tennyson's death left these two men easily at the head in English poetry, it was generally supposed that they were both deliberately passed over on account of their political opinions and the honor given to the very "minor" poet, Alfred Austin. According to the Telegraph writer, both Morris and Swinburne were "sounded" as to their willingness to accept the post, and both gave such unfavorable replies that no formal offer was made to either of them. It would, indeed, have been inconsistent for Swinburne, the Republican, the denouncer of monarchy, who had glorified the English regicides of the seventeenth century, and, besides, had written bravely in defense of the Paris Commune, to accept the place of official poet to a queen or a king. And for Morris, the Socialist, it would have been equally out of the question. It will be the judgment of most of their admirers that they did well not to repeat the mistake of Wordsworth.

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Morality of Rooseveltism

But still another moment. I am not yet through with you. Your own principal political preceptor was an eminent Republican. At the very time you sat at his feet and implicitly obeyed his every order he was carrying on a liaison which culminated in a shocking public scandal. This eminent Republican statesman whom you visited with frequency and with whom you maintained the most intimate personal and political relations for years, made a young woman the victim of a mock marriage and some time afterward had to have his private car detached from a regular train and take a circuitous route to outwit the authorities who were waiting to serve the warrant issued for his arrest.

Through the powerful influence of this eminent Republican he finally got rid of the cruelly outraged young woman and the nasty affair is now a "closed incident."

How is it, Mr. Roosevelt, that your virtuous indignation was not outraged by this exhibition of moral leprosy in your own personal and political household? Have you ever roared in wrath in condemnation of the moral turpitude of your own near and dear old friend? Even to the extent of a single word?

Why not? Because he is a Republican and your personal friend?

Would you have been equally silent and considerate had he been of the same prominence in the Socialist movement?—From Debs' Reply to Roosevelt.

Plenty Makes Us Poor

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

Strengthening Internal Organs.

Bernard Macfadden in Physical Culture for April: There is one phase of the value of exercise which can be readily recognized. The exercise of the internal muscles of the body naturally brings about a certain movement of the vital organs which is not secured under other circumstances. For instance, in bending in various ways, from side to side, backward and forward, there is a decided movement, and a compression, in various ways of many of the important vital organs. You might call it a species of massage, and no one can question the value of these movements in stimulating the normal activity of the functional processes.

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 their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed 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 irremediable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which

Foolish Notions as to Socialism

By a Business Man-Socialist.

Socialism Would Destroy Incentive

Of all the objections that the idlers, the small business men, the middle class well-to-do urge against Socialism the one about Socialism destroying incentive is most confused in their minds. They always urge it in some form or other, but when pushed to a logical conclusion they fall down most undignifiedly. I am reporting these views just as they were expressed to me.

A very prosperous business man was telling me that Socialism would destroy incentive. Then I explained that it would guarantee every man a job whenever he wanted it, that it would give him what he produced, that it would enable him and his family to live in decency, that it would improve the conditions of the factories in which he worked, and render them safer, and more fit for a human being to inhabit.

He replied that the workers in the factories, and wage earners generally could never in this life expect to do much better than make a mere living, and he added, the fact is most of them have no desire for more than this. So, then, for the great mass of the people, eighty-five per cent are wage earners, incentive is already destroyed according to this champion of capitalism and Socialism did not destroy it either, for Socialism has not yet had a chance. He says the great mass can never expect anything higher than they are now having, so there is no incentive for them; they are doomed to the same dead level forever and ever.

Another believer in the kind of incentive that capitalism affords tells me that if some men have the ability and shrewdness and influence to amass millions they ought to enjoy it. Well, having that same idea he might conclude that if some men have the daring to rob an express train, or the ingenuity to defraud a bank of millions, they also ought to enjoy it and probably would if the business men, the advocates of profit, were not shrewder and did not put the whole machinery of the government into action to prevent. It's simply a case of who shall prove the most able thief.

This objection that there would be no incentive to activity under Socialism is really one of the weakest that its opponents could urge, since by so doing they are condemning themselves. Look a moment at that large body of parasites, that immense army of the uselessly employed "ladies," "gentlemen," fakirs, grafters, agents, confidence men, brokers, lawyers, doctors, quacks, preachers and so on without end (I believe I have seen it stated that with the aged and the children, and other dependents, they number seventy-five per cent of the population, for even many of the eighty-five per cent of wage earners before referred to are forced into this class of parasites), who have lost all incentive to action, and have no higher ambition in life than to devise some means of living by the labor of others. For many of these idlers government jobs are created, corporations using and handling the people's money pay them commissions for which no service is rendered, while others who are not thus provided for, live by theft, gambling, and other immoral ways.

It is capitalism that has destroyed incentive; Socialism will revive it.

But still another objector holds these two divergent views on the question of incentive. He is a military man, and on one occasion he was denouncing the miners' union for going on strike, and added that if he had his way he would shoot every d—d one of them.

"Why," said I, "did you not tell me some time ago that if you prevent a man from making all he can there would be no incentive to work?" These strikers are making a desperate effort to make more. They are fighting the mine owners in order to wrest from them more of the product of labor. If you would carry out your plan, and shoot them, thereby intimidating others so that they would have no desire to accumulate wealth, would it not, according to your idea, destroy all incentive to work? It is hard to understand why you are so bitter against the miners when they are only doing what you think is necessary.

A hired editor of capitalism tells us that it is the weakness of the weak, and not the strength of the strong that makes unequal conditions and sets poverty, and disease, and uncleanness over against wealth and plenty; yet just as soon as these weak ones begin to assert

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.

Modern Industry Planless. In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

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

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



themselves, and stand up for their rights, they are arrested, enjoined, shot by militia and police, and the hired editor is the first to defend all these cruelties, and even cry out for more severe measures. But these inconsistencies of the capitalist class are to be expected, they are not to be blamed for they can not see it any other way, and the sooner the working class understand that they must conquer rather than beg, the sooner will both they and the opponents of Socialism see what a powerful incentive looms up, big with possibilities. The capitalist uses all the powers of government to prevent the train robber and the highwayman, and the bank defaulter from using their ingenuity and skill in their particular line of business. This he does for self protection. This is the incentive of capitalism. The worker must capture these powers of government and use them to prevent any one from robbing him of the product of his toil. This will be his incentive. Self-protection. Self interest. The highest good for myself and my neighbor. Who says there will be no incentive under Socialism?

A fitting conclusion for this discussion is another of these opinions of those who are still ignorant of the mission of Socialism. This time it is a lawyer who speaks. "Do you think," he asks, "that I would do as well in any line of work if I knew somebody was going to help me?" Socialism does not propose that anybody shall help you. It proposes that you shall not help anybody, but yourself. Can you conceive of a stronger incentive than that?

And after all, if gambling and speculation is necessary to the low incentive of capitalism, it is not necessary to the kind of incentive which is driving us to Socialism, and if the capitalist desires to continue this traffic and this speculation he will have to deal in articles other than the food products, the clothing, the comforts, and the conveniences of the people, for as soon as the people see their true relation to those who corner the necessities of life, they will not allow capitalist incentive to be encouraged to their injury. The capitalist might try old paintings, antiquities, relics, etc. These would require more effort, and hence develop more incentive.

In the transaction of the New York Cotton exchange it is said that less than three per cent are genuine deals, the balance being in futures of cotton and other products that never existed. It is further stated that a million bales of cotton are sold where one is actually delivered.

The demand for the abolition of the New York Cotton exchange is demanded by every consideration of justice and will be insisted upon, especially by the Farmers' Unions of America.—Ex.

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Capitalist Water Power Steals!

Senator Gaylord Attacks the Practice of Giving Away the Heritage of the People to Private Profit Cormorants.

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

The editors of the *Progressive Woman* say that quite a number of women in her town voted at the last election and not one of them has turned to a man yet!

Local Trinidad, Col., reports the expulsion of M. E. White. White has been prominent as an organizer for the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners. It has been discovered that he has been for years an employe of the Thielsch Detective agency. He was also expelled by the Western Federation of Miners.

Deception Rules Business

Intelligence, and moral in that its aim is justice. It could not have appeared or have a social force until man became a thinker and critic of existing social arrangements. It was first necessary that he should acquire a point of view and a habit of thought that gave him a measure of intellectual independence and enabled him to regard social institutions and arrangements as human devices more or less imperfect and unjust.

The gradual diffusion of knowledge among the people prepared them for the contemplation of a new social order. They began to think, to question and to doubt, and thenceforth the power and prestige of the ruling classes began to decline. From that time on

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there has been an increasing struggle between the privileged few and the unprivileged many. We see it in the peaceful process of legislation as well as in the more violent contest of war. After each success the masses have demanded still greater concessions, until now, with a broader outlook and a larger conception of human destiny, they demanded the complete and untrammelled control of the state.

That our industrial system will be profoundly modified may be conceded. Other consequences more difficult to foresee because less direct and immediate, but not necessarily important, may be regarded as not unlikely. That our ideas of right and wrong, our conception of civic duty, and human character itself will be modified as a result of such far-reaching changes in social relations, may be expected.

The advocate of democracy does not think that it will be a perfect government, but he does believe that it will be in the long run the best, most equitable and most progressive which it is possible to establish. Government by the many stand for widely divergent and irreconcilable theories of progress and social well-being. As the methods, aims and social ideas of an aristocracy are not those of which a democratic society would approve, it necessarily follows that the purposes of democracy can be accomplished only through a government which the people control.

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist primer. You can use it to do big things in agitation. It has already run through four editions. This office. 15 cents a copy.

Madison, Wis.—The matter of granting robber franchises for dam sites, forced by the Socialists into public attention came up some weeks ago, and the senate refused to grant two franchises. A motion to reconsider brought the matter up again, and it was laid over to the 28th of April, so that as many members as possible should be present.

Capitalist party senators, Bird and Brazeau, spoke in favor of granting the franchises, as did also Senator Sanborn at the close of the discussion; and the argument for retaining these resources under the control of the state, if not in its hands directly, was taken up by Senators Hustung, Blaine and Gaylord. Senator Owen spoke directly in favor of laying the matter over to the special session.

Senator Gaylord's argument at this time was in substance as follows:

"It has been urged that to refuse these franchises is to hinder the development of the state, and to adopt a 'dog in the manger' policy. But the people who have been granted franchises for dams have not made such a good showing.

"In addition to the testimony of Mr. Clittenden, the civil engineer whom I quoted on this floor in a previous debate on this subject, permit me to call your attention to the report of the Wisconsin Geological Survey, which shows that on the Wisconsin river at Wausau, on the Black River at Black River Falls, and at many other places, the development of private companies could have been improved so as to increase the horse-power as much as fifty per cent in many cases; while in other cases locations are reported which do not use all the water and others which have never been developed at all.

"And gentlemen, of the twenty-six or more bills introduced at this session asking for these franchises, I have discovered that thirteen of them are for locations covered by previous bills passed to cover the same locations, and some of them have been twice given before! This

shows that private enterprise is not a guaranty of the proper development of the resources of the state. "But it is urged that all these franchises provided the state may alter, amend or repeal the same. And it is also said that the state may 'at a later time' purchase them back again, if it sees fit.

"But what is it that the state will have to pay for when it comes to 'buying back'? Here is some idea of that, in the report made by the civil engineer of the International Paper Company, at the pulp and paper hearing at Washington last year. He shows that the average of thirty or forty locations with which he was familiar, was \$200 per horse-power, for the undeveloped location not counting the cost of condemnation.

"The present value of many of these locations, aside from the value of the water-power, is that of an ordinary water front, and some land—very poor land and rocky, most of it. But after these places have been built up, the country round about filled with people, business developed, and all that goes with the settlement of a country has taken place, then the physical value of these water-powers will be something tremendous. And these gentlemen want that we should have the state pay to them at that time what their properties may be worth!

"But the state can just as well acquire them now, or in the near future. And this tremendous value of the unearned increment might better go to the state than to a few people.

"The Michigan report alluded to recites the fact that of the 5,300,000 horse-power involved in the water-powers now developed in this country, a total of 1,827,000 horse-power is controlled by only thirteen great companies, chief among whom are the Edison and Westinghouse interests. This means that about one-third is already gathered in by those who represent the growing 'water-power trust'.

"In the nature of the case, the growth—or even the existence—of this alleged trust is difficult to prove. But its existence is known and it is known that the great names of Standard Oil are connected with it. Independent owners of water-power locations have found it difficult, if not impossible, to secure funds for the proper development of their properties, they have had their matters held up in the committees in congress by the representatives of the trust, and they have been compelled to sell out for a fraction of the actual value of their holdings. The usual methods of the trust pirates are to be seen in this as in the other fields of concentration.

"Now what is the significance of these gentlemen asking for the granting of these franchises at this time. This is the last chance to get a grab before we get the bag!"

Senator Gaylord then argued that powers of this kind inevitably tend to become concentrated in the hands of a few men or corporations, and the harder it is for the state to secure back to the people the rights it has given away.

"I have another objection," he said. "We don't know what we are giving away. I would like to ask the chairman of the forestry committee what horsepower it is supposed to develop?"

Bird: I could not answer that question.

Gaylord: What is the limit of the head?

Bird: In that one bill the limit is not stated. In other bills it is given. We know pretty nearly, but in that one it is not stated.

Thomas: It was not put in there because six miles above this site they own dams, and they didn't want to

interfere with their own power. Gaylord: All of which assumes that the thing is a purely private concern, in which the state has no interest. They claim to have everything but the franchises. The owner of the dam, I understand, says that he can't give a damn whether or not he gets the dam. I am putting that in quotation marks, gentlemen.

"My point is this: The state has adopted a policy. That policy is stated in Joint Resolution 33-S, introduced again this year, which in substance was adopted two years ago, which states the policy of the state with respect to the acquisition of the water-powers of this state. It is to the effect that the state may acquire for the purpose of acquiring, maintaining and developing water-power in this state. Now, if the passage of that resolution two years ago, and the appointment of a special committee to investigate that great question, don't mean the adoption of a policy, then I don't know the meaning of legislative action.

"As to taxation: I can't forego a word to the senator who said this morning, 'let the state tax or try to,' meaning that in his mind I take it the state may try—let it try—to tax a thing so impalpable or ethereal as the flow of water. These men are justified under the present conditions in trying to get all that they can from the state, but I am here to object.

"The point is this: If those who ask for these water-powers are independent of the trusts they are going to have difficulty in getting money to develop these water-powers, if they are valuable. The trust wants these water-powers, but the credit of the state is good and it can develop these things by using its own resources.

"Now, I want to use the word 'robbery.' The word 'robbery' has a history. Piracy has a history. Piracy has been respectable. So respectable has it been that Queen Elizabeth had money invested in pirate ships in her time, but today a man who owned a pirate ship would be taken by the first man-of-war that could catch him, and if he were not put in jail he would be hanged to the nearest yard arm. That is the piracy of today, but a few years ago it was a different robbery. My point is this: The methods of appropriation of wealth which yesterday may have been commendable are branded as disreputable by the development of economic circumstances, the development of industry, etc., and we are approaching a point, Mr. President, where, with all good feeling and all kindness, we must serve warning upon our friends that history is writing some new pages and turning a new leaf.

"I saw an article in a newspaper the other day about 'artistic stealing.' What is it? Why, you must do it quietly, of course. My point is this: 'How about the valuable land grants secured by the railroads some years ago? We call them 'steals' nowaday, don't we? These same land grants to the railroads of the olden days were looked upon not as a thing of wrong, but quite the contrary. The men who granted these things would say, when giving them away, 'they know how to develop these things, we don't.' Well, let us let that pass. But, Mr. President, when the history of Wisconsin or of this legislative session is written, and it is written now, that excuse will not lie. Warning has been given, and the policy has been at least tentatively established by the people of the state, going back to the years when Robert LaFollette was serving as governor."

Senator Gaylord warned the members that on this question the roll call was more than likely to be used in the next campaign, and they might have a hard time to explain to their constituents why they voted away their valuable rights.

Pope Condemns Woman Suffrage!

Has Declared It Sinful for Women to Vote. Rome is always Against Progress.

Some people seem to be surprised. They are not acquainted with the history of the Church. History tells us of a new council of Catholic bishops, where for several days the question was up for discussion: "Has Woman a Soul?" In other words: Is woman an animal or a human being. And the question was decided in the negative. In discussing the Pope's attitude on the equal suffrage question the *N. Y. Evening Call* says: "Some of the suffragists express themselves as astonished that the Pope should have declared himself against woman suffrage. To us, the astounding thing is that anyone should be astonished. And the only significant thing about the Pope's utterance on the subject is that he should have thought it necessary to declare himself at all. That the Papacy is opposed to the extension of equal political rights to both sexes without saying. That a specific declaration to that effect proves nothing except the growing strength of the movement for political equality—proves that the demand for equal suffrage is gaining ground among thoughtful Catholics as well as among thinking people of all other shades of religious belief or unbelief. The organized church has almost always been a conservative force in political and social matters. That it should be opposed to woman suffrage now is

but consistent with the fact that it has almost invariably opposed manhood suffrage until manhood suffrage was established over its opposition, that it has supported monarchy in almost every country as long as monarchy had a leg to stand on, and it has opposed freedom of conscience and freedom of speech and the press until these principles triumphed in spite of antagonism.

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The Builders' Column

By Teddy

Comrades, think of the HERALD during your spare time. The HERALD is getting lonesome for some of the workers that have through some reason or other forgotten it the last three or four weeks. You know best if you are one of those ever ready workers who have let the HERALD slip your mind.

We hope you are aware of the fact that we can not under any circumstances get along without you. For this reason and for the reason of labor's cause, we want you to come back to the fold.

The past winter found you, no doubt, very busy, trying to keep hunger, sickness and death from your door. The warm days are fast approaching. The blue sky will be more frequent in its appearance over this wicked universe, as it is with capitalism at the wheel.

Put your shoulder against this monster, and with the continuous push and energy of our combined thoughts for a co-operative commonwealth, we will soon overturn the rule of capitalism, and create a new and better system; where, midst plenty you shall not starve and where sickness will have the best care the world can bring forth.

Do the work for such a change of system now. Get the readers for the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. By such means you bring the co-operative commonwealth to a closer view before all the people. We are accomplishing great things so far as the teaching of Socialism is concerned. We are traveling at breakneck speed, and want no set-back at the present time.

We will, however, stand still for a while, unless you get out and clear the air for a brighter view. This you have done in the past and you can do it now. Send for a bundle of HERALDS and get right down to business. All HERALD readers become converts. So your hopes lie in getting the HERALD before all of your friends and acquaintances. Go to it then, comrades. The result will eventually be a clear path and not a thorny one.

"Making Good."

Our sub card workers are coming out in fine shape. Here are the workers. Read them over. Do you find your name among them? If your name is not listed among these you are failing in doing your duty. Get on to the firing line; and become listed with such comrades as Beardsley of Connecticut, Buddin of Iowa, Dodge of Illinois, Harkness of Washington, Kränzfelder, Eisner, Mueller and Bowman of Wisconsin, McDevitt of New Jersey, Malott of Indiana, Peterson of North Dakota, Sherman of District of Columbia, Tracy of West Virginia, Wright of California, and Collins of Texas.

A renewal from Comrade Kohle and a few words of good cheer, viz: "Am rejoicing with you in the victories in your city at the April election. May you have success all along the line, and may that success crown every effort put forth to have Socialism sweep the globe of all filth and corruption. God grant it!" I wonder how many more feel the same way.

Having helped put Hartford on the Socialist map, Comrade Lenz, now of Appleton, is upheaving the plutocrats at his present stopping place. We still have you focused, comrade, and are waiting with open hands for your accomplishments.

Comrade Doctor Mislog of New York, although very hard worked in his professional line and more so at this time of the year, still managed somehow to send us some new names to the HERALD, enclosing a check of two dollars for same. There results would be still more surprising.

Comrade Anderson of Washington went out into the open air the other day, looked at the sunny sky, convinced himself of having a good chance to land on a few dams and reps, and before he realized his ability in being a HERALD hustler, he had four sub cards filled out. He is going right after them hereafter.

Here is a list of a few other HERALD workers who were at it the past week: Comrades Henry of Oklahoma, Critchfield of Nevada, Milan of Washington, Fulton of Colorado, Donawho and Gardner of Texas, Lando, Kelley and Radcliffe of Indiana; Ries of Ohio, Houser of Oregon, Resin of New York and Emmrich of Wisconsin.

Comrade Bolan of Idaho pulled in his net, and to his surprise found four good democrats holding an argument about hard times. He signed each one for a year to the HERALD, and sent them in to the HERALD office with these words: "These are all hard-shell Democratic friends of mine, and I hope they all will get interested in your splendid paper." In answer to our comrade we will say that their hard shell will soon be softened into thinkable shape.

but consistent with the fact that it has almost invariably opposed manhood suffrage until manhood suffrage was established over its opposition, that it has supported monarchy in almost every country as long as monarchy had a leg to stand on, and it has opposed freedom of conscience and freedom of speech and the press until these principles triumphed in spite of antagonism.

Work That Counts the Most

(Continued from page 1)

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NAME OF COMPANY.	CAPITAL.	Profits Added to Net Surplus in 1908.	Profits Distributed in cash in 1908.	Total Net Profits in 1908.	Per Cent of Profit.
Aetna Life (Acc. & Lia. Branch) Hartford ..	\$2,000,000	\$1,768,067	\$ 100,000	\$1,868,067	93.4
Casualty of America, New York.....	500,000	60,465	30,000	90,465	18.1
Continental Casualty, Chicago.....	300,000	150,421	60,000	210,421	70.1
Employers' Liability, London (U. S. Branch).	250,000	582,775	442,608	1,025,383	410.2
Fidelity and Casualty, New York.....	1,000,000	1,310,521	160,000	1,470,521	147.1
Frankfort M. A. & P. G., Frankfort (U.S. Br.)	250,000	70,500	31,770	102,270	40.9
General Accident, F. & L., Perth (U. S. Br.)	250,000	233,510	233,510	93.4
Great Eastern Cas. & Ind., New York.....	200,000	58,938	10,000	68,938	34.5
London Guar. & Acc., London (U. S. Br.)....	300,000	152,871	124,738	277,609	92.5
Maryland Casualty, Baltimore.....	750,000	182,225	112,500	294,725	39.3
Metropolitan Casualty, New York.....	200,000	68,446	20,000	88,446	44.2
National Casualty, Detroit.....	100,000	31,366	16,000	47,366	47.4
National Life and Accident, Nashville.....	150,000	6,008	22,500	28,508	19.0
New Amsterdam, New York.....	314,400	109,456	12,576	122,032	38.8
North America Accident, Chicago.....	200,000	68,840	40,000	108,840	54.4
Ocean Acc. & Guar., London (U. S. Branch)..	250,000	5,002	74,933	77,935	31.2
Pacific Coast Casualty, San Francisco.....	200,000	48,213	14,000	62,213	31.1
Pacific Mutual Life (Acc. Br.), Los Angeles.	1,000,000	215,685	70,000	285,685	28.6
Preferred, New York.....	350,000	131,975	84,000	215,975	61.7
Standard Accident, Detroit.....	500,000	192,520	50,000	242,520	48.5
Travelers' Insur. Co. (Acc. & Lia.), Hartford.	2,000,000	2,372,185	250,000	2,622,185	131.1
United States Casualty, New York.....	400,000	275,000	39,980	314,980	78.7
United States Health & Accident, Saginaw...	300,000	50,179	36,000	86,179	28.7
Woodmen's Casualty, Indianapolis.....	100,000	8,231	20,000	28,231	28.2
Totals.....	\$11,864,400	\$8,153,408	\$1,819,610	\$9,973,018	84

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More Killings in Wisconsin Assembly!

Madison, Wis.—The Berner bill providing a ten-hour work-day for women in factories was first killed on a rising vote, and the day following a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was killed, was refused on a roll call vote.

The Brockhausen bill for investigation of the unemployed was passed with the kernel taken out of it, namely, it is made a duty of the bureau of labor to investigate without the necessary funds to carry on the investigation.

The Brockhausen bill to protect labor unions and their defenses, termed the wages dispute bill, was again killed by the Committee.

The Weber bill, limiting the effect of the conspiracy laws was killed by the same committee.

The Berner bill, to protect children from being sent to work under the school age to assist poor dependents, has a hard struggle with a living chance.

The Berner bill, providing for an 8-hour day on all public buildings, was amended by the committee to

apply to the erection of state buildings only. Mr. Towne, a member of the Society of Equity, and a Democrat, dissenting. The bill may pass.

Improvements to the child labor laws are being fought as hard as ever.

The Berner bill, to have all public service corporations operate under indeterminate permits instead of franchises, will be reported for indefinite postponement by the Committee on State Affairs. Another bill coming from the senate will give the corporations an extended lease of franchise life for two more years. The Brockhausen amendments to joint resolution No. 12, a resolution instructing the attorney-general to prosecute the combination of bridge companies, caused considerable argument in the assembly. The amendments take out the prosecution and provide for an investigation and recommendations how to deal intelligently with combinations of all sorts, to be submitted to the next legislature, with the reasons for and the social effects of combinations.

Elkton, Maryland.
For Socialist literature address: J. J. Jester, P. O. B. 137, Elkton, Md.

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

OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDERIC HEATON, 318 State St.
Secretary—EMIL BRODDE, 106 Eighteenth St.
Sergeant-at-Arms—M. WEINFLAUB, 1377 Louis Av.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—William Griebling, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, William Coleman, Charles E. Jenke, John Rader, Edward Rosenberz.

LABEL SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Sec. J. E. Neumann, 144 Eighth St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Cor. Sec. John Schweitzer, 565 Fifteenth St. Fin. Sec. Henry Rumpel, 218 State St. Business Agent, Wm. Griebling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.)

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

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, May 5, 1909.—Bro. Emil Wolfhaeger in the chair, Bro. Max Grass, vice-chairman.

All officers present. Minutes read and approved. New delegates seated from Machinists No. 234, Clothing Cutters No. 195, Coopers No. 35, Garment Workers No. 71, Waiters No. 59.

The Building Trades council reported having given the Brewers' association notice that unless the agreement with the building trades was signed by May 10, further action would be taken. It was reported that a new baseball park at Thirty-fifth and National avenues was being built by non-union labor. Report filed.

The Metal Trades Council reported having notified the trade organizations to comply with Art. 8, Sec. 3, of the constitution, so as to be able to send three more delegates. Report filed.

The Label section reported the election of Bro. F. E. Neumann as secretary, Bro. Miller as chairman, and Bro. Brophy as vice-chairman.

The Executive board reported a communication from the Rev. R. R. Donaldson of the Perseverance church, announcing a labor sermon on Sunday, May 9 at 10 a.m. The delegates were asked to take note. The board reported authentic news regarding the Douglas Shoe Co., and the Shoemakers' label, and notified the delegates that the Douglas shoe was no longer a label product. The board recommended the adoption of the following resolutions submitted by Carpenters No. 1748:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Federated Trades Council—

Greeting:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Robert M. LaFollette is opposing the reduction of the tariff on raw materials, such as hides, wool, sugarcane and lumber; and

WHEREAS, The protective tariff on said raw materials raises the cost of living to the laboring men, thereby imposing a hardship upon labor; and

WHEREAS, It seems that his personal animosity towards people engaged in the sugar business, Pfister in the leather business, and Stephenson and others in the lumber business; and

WHEREAS, The laboring people of this community object to carrying the burdens which will result from such animosity; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we respectfully ask that our representatives in the United States senate, Robert M. LaFollette and Isaac Stephenson, aid the advocates who are urging upon congress that the above articles be placed on the free list, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the United States senators of Wisconsin, and a copy be given to the press.

Respectfully submitted,
Carpenters' Union No. 1748.
Wm. H. Griebling, Sec'y.
Herm. Schultz, Pres.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted. The board reported a communication from the Suspender Workers, asking moral support for their label. On motion, the Executive board report as a whole was concurred in.

The following list of brothers who still had money due them as returned subscriptions to the late proposed Equity Exchange was read, and Bro. Weber notified those concerned that the money would be paid them next Sunday morning, May 9, at 9 a.m., at the labor headquarters:

E. A. Scaife	2.00
Otto Mueller	1.00
Wm. Threm	1.00
Frank Winty	1.00
Ed. Rushman	1.00
Louis Boldt	2.00
Chas. Rebholtz	2.00
Edwin Jaeger	2.00
John Janswig	2.00
E. J. Kroscher	2.00
H. W. Bistorius	2.00

Bro. Griebling reported for the Labor Day committee and read the agreement that had been drawn up. The secretary-treasurer, Bro. Brodde, read the list of the unions who were in arrears.

Bro. Griebling announced that eight non-union shoe workers had come to town to scab, and were quartered at the Leigh house. Also reported that Fred Weingart had the label taken away.

It was announced that the carpenters and the electrical workers were on strike.

Moved that moral support be withheld from the Electrical Workers until the arrearages be paid. Lost. Moved that council request Electrical Workers to pay their indebtedness or make some arrangement by next meeting. Moved to amend that all others in arrears get the same notice. Amendment declared out of order. Carried.

The receipts for the evening

Organized Labor



—sailors, longshoremen, etc.—to give them absolute mastery of the lakes. But the seamen, longshoremen and kindred crafts have announced that they will not permit their organizations to be shot to pieces without resisting to the utmost, and to prepare for the fray meetings have been held at all the ports during the past winter, and every method known to the membership has been adopted to strengthen their lines.

In order to partially recompense those workers who desert from the unions for the loss of benefits to which they are entitled, the vessel owners have introduced a sort of "welfare" plan.

Some 50,000 men will be affected by this contest that is being deliberately forced upon the marine workers by centralized capitalism, and the progress of the struggle will prove most interesting when it begins in earnest. It is worthy of note that the maritime unions are, from the Socialist point of view, conservative and unprogressive, and this condition once more demolishes the theory that capitalism will tolerate and encourage pure and simple unionism in order to resist the encroachments of Socialism. Recent developments demonstrate that capitalism will do nothing of the sort. All unions look alike to the profitmongers, who understand their class interests, and they are not much concerned at this juncture what economic and political views union people hold.—Max Hayes in *International Socialist Review*.

The Buck Stove and Range Co.

Ever since that famous decision, We have been compelled to desist From printing the name of that company

In our "We don't patronize list." And now one Justice Robert decides Our comment may be free, So long as our "We don't patronize list" Omits that company.

We can say how much we love it And its owner, one Van Cleave; Oh! how we'll boost and shove it And our feelings we'll relieve. Small favors received thankfully— But we are sorry that you've missed The Buck Stove and Range Co. In our "We don't patronize list."

—Norman D. Lippincott.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERIC BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas., 333 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
WILLIAM HAMANN, 40 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES SHEEHAN, 508 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 708 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.
HARRY SKIDMORE, 223 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.
E. B. HILSTEAD, 418 Eddy St., Eau Claire.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has overruled the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" here 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 for your ballots cast your ballots for emancipation from wage slavery.

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

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UNION-MADE SHOES
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577 E. Water St. Shaving Parlor

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865 HERRING AVE. 865
Opposite South Bay St.

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Every Pair Guaranteed for 1 Year. Best Workman's Suspender Made. Ask Your Dealer for Gerhard Suspenders.
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602-606 Wells Bldg.—Phone Main 2165

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458 Mitchell Street

Comrades, I Make Fluff Rugs

out of old Ingrain and Brussels carpets—also Colonial and Bag Rugs. If you have any of this kind of work to do give me a trial and I will please you.

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The Great Lakes Strike

One of the bitterest contests that has ever been waged between organized workers and employers is about to be precipitated on the Great Lakes. In fact the struggle is already well under way. The ship owners, led by the United Steel corporation, declared against recognition of or treating with any union of workers.

So the battle is on and it is bound to rage more fiercely as the opening of navigation approaches. In creating a division among the engineers the vessel owners believe they hold the key to the situation. Then engineers are the most important men on board ship, and the bosses claim they will have little trouble in breaking in enough "roustabouts" were as follows:

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 8	6.00
Carpenters No. 1586	.72
Stereotypers No. 90	1.80
Broommakers No. 1	1.50
Butcher Workmen No. 222	1.02
United Garment Workers No. 71	2.67
Sheet Metal Workers No. 24	9.00
Plasterers No. 138	9.00
Carpenters District Council Allied Printing Trades Council	1.50
Plumbers' Union No. 75	6.00
Disbursements	\$45.21
F. J. Weber, 3 days' work	12.50
F. J. Weber, scrubbing	5.00
F. J. Weber, office rent	20.00
E. H. Basenberg, supplies and postage	2.53
E. H. Basenberg, 9 days' service	37.50
Mil. S.-D. Pub. Co., subscription	57.50
Co-operative Printery, Labor Day circulars	4.00
Executive Board meeting	4.75
	\$143.78

The council then adjourned.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

The Buck Stove and Range Co.

Ever since that famous decision, We have been compelled to desist From printing the name of that company

In our "We don't patronize list." And now one Justice Robert decides Our comment may be free, So long as our "We don't patronize list" Omits that company.

We can say how much we love it And its owner, one Van Cleave; Oh! how we'll boost and shove it And our feelings we'll relieve. Small favors received thankfully— But we are sorry that you've missed The Buck Stove and Range Co. In our "We don't patronize list."

—Norman D. Lippincott.

Judge Orders Only Union Men Hired

In appointing a receiver for the Hawatha Smokeless Coal company, Fort Smith, Ark., last week, Judge J. V. Bourland ordered that only union men be employed.

This is the second time Judge Bourland has astonished the southland. At the last meeting of the Arkansas Federation of Labor, his honor, in discussing labor injunctions, came out unreservedly in favor of the position maintained by the workers, and declared that never again would he issue one of these writs, which have subverted the purpose of injunction writs, originally intended for the protection of property in cases where the statutory law could not apply.

Judge Bourland denounced the theory that labor is property—that flesh and blood shall be subject to the same classification as inanimate things and pleaded for a higher conception of society's obligations toward the men who toil. The speech made a sensation, and just as the southern employers of child and convict labor are recovering, his honor connects 'em with another galvanic battery by declaring that union men are the most competent and reliable.—Ex.

Reached \$100,000 Mark

Soon after the sentencing of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison to jail for an alleged contempt of court, Mr. Gompers said that there was no money in the A. F. of L. treasury which was available to use to fight the case. A little later a meeting of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor was held and it was decided to ask for voluntary offerings from the various unions throughout the country. With that end in view an appeal was sent out to the locals in the April number of the *Federationist*, and it was announced that the very gratifying sum of \$109,525.23 was at that time in the treasury to the credit of the defense fund. This is a most excellent showing and one that the members of organized labor can well be proud of. More money is still coming in, and it looks as though our leaders will not have to go to jail on account of lack of funds to keep them out. Those who have not contributed should do so at once. With a good defense fund behind them a good deal can be accomplished.—Ex.

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Hats in the Latest Shapes.

New Designs in Shirts.

Bright and Snappy Neckwear.

Bruett CLOTHING CO.

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Why get any other Bonded and Guaranteed shoes of Eastern Make.

They're right up to style and a snap goes with them. We also carry a large stock of Hats, Caps, Gloves, Ties, Shirts, Collars, Etc. Get your Union Made Shirts and Overalls here. They are made right and got the stamp. Our Quality is above the price.

BUTTER BROS.
Exclusive Gent's Furnishers

UNION HACK DRIVERS.

The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their hacks are not unionized. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:

Brett, Arthur J., 281 Reed st.
Czerwinski, M., 650 Fourth ave.
Crocker, C. J., 1228 Grand Av., rear.
Feldmann, Chas., 1220 Garfield ave.
Fennig, K., 405 Lincoln Avenue.
Hartmann, George W., 702 Tenth at Junction Park Livery, 417 Marshall st.
Kasik, Emil J., 1038 Fifth St.
Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed st.
Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth st.
Miller, Sam R., 539 Market st.
E. Schmitt, 2425 Vliet Street.
Tegen, William, 609 Tenth st.

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I Am Now Open for Business at My NEW LOCATION
LOUIS A. MANZ
Watches Clocks and Jewelry
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301 THIRD STREET 301
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561 SALOON
Muskego Avenue

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Manufactured by Herman BUECH
10c CIGAR
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675 SIXTEENTH AVENUE

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Positively the Best Teas and Coffees
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If Your Eyes Are In Need of GLASSES, Consult Me.

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Stylish Suits—



The cold spell is over. We are ready to show you our line of Stylish Spring and Summer Clothing for men and young men. Our suits at \$10, \$12.50, \$15 and \$16.50 are beauties. Others up to \$25.00. Would be pleased to show you what we have.

ED. ERICKSON

465 ELEVENTH AVENUE

Wisconsin State Organization

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

APPLICATION BLANKS: Now that our movement is growing so splendidly, let us keep up the good work. Has your local secured a supply of the new application blanks in getting new members? If not, be sure to get some.

HOW TO CONDUCT THE LOCAL: Did you read our article on "Timely Hints to Socialist Locals" in last week's HERALD? It is written for the purpose of assisting those who wish to make themselves and their locals more effective in the work of Socialism. Every Socialist should read this article and instruct himself on the principles of the Socialist organization. This article will be followed shortly by another one on "How to Systematize and Organize the Work of the Local" so as to make it more thorough and efficient. Later we hope to publish a pamphlet of suggestions to individual workers.

DELINQUENT MEMBERS: Has your local some delinquent members? If so, you ought not to give them up without an effort to get them reinstated. We have printed blank forms for the secretaries to use in sending notice to delinquents. This will make it easy for your local to reinstate the delinquents. Send and get some of these blanks and get after your delinquent members. Let us make every local in Wisconsin a live local.

COMRADE THOMAS' DATES: Twenty-two dates have already been

arranged for Comrade Thomas, for his lecture course in May and June. The locals are working splendidly everywhere and we are sure of good growth in our movement.

Comrade Thomas' dates as arranged are as follows: Fond du Lac, May 16; Green Bay, 17; Waupaca, 18; Wausau, 19; Rhinelander, 20; Clifford, 21; Golden, 22; Superior, 23; Wausau, 24; Weyerhaeuser, 25; Oshkosh, 26; Frederic, 27; Milltown, 28; Centuria, 29; Balsam Lake, 30; Hudson, 31; Minneapolis or St. Paul, June 1; Wheeler, 2; Colfax, 3; Eau Claire, 4; Madison, 5; Wyoceca, 6; Watertown, 7.

WASHBURN: Comrade John sends in a request for information in regard to organizing a local. An effort is being made to develop the movement there. Quite a number of comrades are ready to take up the work.

HARTFORD: Dr. Benson wants to see a local organized in Hartford, and has sent in word for Comrade Thompson to come out to speak. Arrangements will be made.

SCHLESINGERVILLE: We request very much to announce the death of Comrade Edward W. Risch, who died of consumption at his home in Schlesingerville, April 20. Comrade Thompson was secured to deliver the address and a large number of friends from Milwaukee and elsewhere attended the funeral. Comrades of the branch acted as pallbearers. The Social-Democratic party offers its sympathy to the family and also the little group of valiant comrades who have thus lost one of their workers and friends.

LA CROSSE: Wonders never cease, and Comrade Bates has just informed us that one of the prominent clubs of this city has been debating the subject of Socialism. The LaCrosse Tribune of April 23 gives a full column or more with large head lines to the discussion of the meeting. The subject was "Resolved that Socialism offers the best solution of the present day problems." And according to the Tribune the Socialist side of the argument won out. It is possible that some of the prominent Socialists of the state will be secured to deliver some lectures on the subject in the near future.

Our Motto for 1909
EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER
EVERY LOCAL GET A LOCAL

Campaign Deficit Fund.	
J. W. Clarke	15
20th Ward, literature	25.00
C. F. Dittman	25
A. Friend	1.00
Gustave A. Teske	.50
A. Rothweiler	.50
A. Friend	1.00
E. W. Becker	.25
Dr. F. A. Kraft	.25
W. R. R.	.75
S. D. H.	1.00
Martin Erickson	.50
Branch 5, assessments	6.00
South Side Women's Branch, assessments	4.80
East Side Women's Club	15.00
Herman Kanitz	1.00
A. J. W.	.25
Robert Buech	1.00
Anton Hausmann	.25
1909 Carnival Ticket Receipts.	
Previously reported	\$1,120.55
L. Starok	1.00
P. J. Blum	1.00
Herman Kanitz	1.00
Rudolph Saege	.50
Charles Grabowsky	.50
John A. Mueller	2.50
\$1,127.05	

Springtime and Shoetime



As the trees send forth their budding branches, so we are prepared to serve you Spring shoe wants. Styles to suit all feet, all eyes, and all purses.

Lamers Bros. SHOES

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Are You Troubled with Eczema?

If you are, our Eczema Ointment will cure you or your money refunded.

Wenzel-Mueller Drug Co.

Howell Ave. and Clarence St.



All features for your Comfort and Convenience found in
ACORN
Modern Gas Ranges
REINHOLD BROS.
Lawn and Garden Tools
Paints, Oils and Glass
LIBSON AVE., and 23d St.

Direct Legislation in Oregon

The explanation of the so-called "Oregon Idea" at the last meeting of the City Club, by Wm. S. U'Ren, was unusually interesting. His remarks were confined almost entirely to actual accomplishments by means of the initiative and referendum. The information given is assuring to those who may have any misgivings about our home rule charter, now in the hands of the assembly, but it was amusing to note the sigh of relief among the assemblage when it was decided that the initiative and referendum was not Socialistic, the implication being that it was therefore safe to adopt. The corrupt practice act of Oregon, and the one advocated here, was highly commended, but he inadvertently explained later on that men did not now venture money for the election because with the people thus in command they could not get it back. A very peculiar assurance was thrown out that it is far in Oregon since the initiative and referendum had been in force by the people, he had not been molested by Socialistic measures, although one "jugg-handled" measure had been put through by the prohibitionists. He declared that their accomplishment thus far had been political only. They now hoped to make a

move economically to the end that no person could demand a dollar he did not earn, and that everyone who earned a dollar should get it. It was suggested to Mr. U'Ren that perhaps the reason for the Socialists of Oregon not intruding was that they considered him an able and worthy leader, as his last declaration was simple pure Socialism. To which he replied: "If you knew of some of the cursing I get, you would not think so." Later on he was asked about the saving of the school lands by the new law. He explained that all their school lands had been given away or stolen before the people came into power, but he hoped soon to restore their value to the state by the enactment of single tax measures. This indicates where he stands economically and accounts for his bias towards Socialism, although his efforts and accomplishments have certainly been commendable. The one feature which he made clear and laid particular stress upon was the awakening of the people, and the interest and careful study and discussion which came simultaneously with the opportunity for self government. The majority vote on the clean or ethical side of every question was invariably large.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

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

The Seventeenth Ward branch has arranged for its annual picnic at Huelbeck's grove, foot of Howell avenue car line, Sunday afternoon and evening, June 20, 1909. The admission price will be \$1.00 per family, refreshments free of charge. The Seventeenth ward, in addition to this picnic, is anticipating to arrange a baseball game with some other branch, either of the south or west side, for this occasion.

The Twentieth Ward branch, S. D. P., has, through its secretary, sent a challenge for a baseball game to the Eleventh Ward branch, the game to be played at one of the city ball parks. The entire profits of this occasion are to go to the campaign deficit. The Eleventh Ward branch, through the aid of the Seventeenth ward, will no doubt accept this challenge and arrange for a game in the near future.

The Twenty-second Ward branch held a very successful prize schafkopf tournament last Sunday afternoon at Waedekin's hall. The Croatian Singing society, aided by the members of the Hungarian branch, held a very successful afternoon entertainment and ball at the Freie Gemeinde hall, last Sunday afternoon and evening. Comrades A. J. Welch, Armin Loewy and Charles Minkley delivered addresses during the afternoon. This singing society is composed of quite a number of young people and numbers thirty members at the present time. Preparations will be made in the near future to have them join the party in a body.

The Fifteenth Ward branch has made all the final arrangements for its first grand May ball, to be held this evening (May 8) at Gerhard's hall, 27th and Vliet streets. This branch has been doing excellent work in the last year, and it therefore behooves every Social-Democrat or sympathizer, to turn out next Saturday night, if possible, to aid them on this occasion. The admission price is 25 cents, ladies accompanied by gentlemen free. Everybody welcome.

The County Central committee will hold its regular meeting Monday night at Paschen's hall, 325 Chestnut street. All the delegates are urgently requested to be present.

The East Side Women's Socialist club has arranged for a prize cinch party next Tuesday afternoon, May 11, at Heilhecker's hall, 504 Fourth street. Admission price, 10 cents. The East Side Women's club has just contributed \$15.00 to the campaign deficit fund, which goes to show that when we once get sufficient women working for the cause of Socialism, that they can not only aid us in the work of spreading the light, but also in aiding us financially.

The South Side Women's Socialist branch has also arranged for a cinch party, to be held at Korsch's hall, corner of Ninth and Greenfield avenues, on Tuesday afternoon, May 11.

The West Side Young People's Socialist league is now making all final arrangements for its grand May ball, to be held at the Ethical hall, 558 Jefferson street, Saturday evening, May 15. They cordially invite all young people who wish to spend an enjoyable evening to attend. The league has been doing splendid work, and has increased its membership with leaps and bounds. It therefore behooves all progressive young people who want to aid society, to help them make this a grand and glorious success. A good time is assured to all. Admission price, 15 cents. Everybody welcome.

The South Side Damen Chor Aurora, which was organized about two months ago, held a very successful afternoon and evening social at Korsch's hall, corner Ninth and Greenfield avenues, last Sunday. This is the first women's Socialist singing society that has been organized in the state of Wisconsin. It has enrolled in the neighborhood of fifty members, all of whom are the wives or daughters of Socialists in the Aurora Singing society. We hope that they will be able in the near future to not only aid the party at entertainments and concerts, but that they will also be able to aid us financially. The amount of money realized at their first social will be devoted to secure the necessary music and a director.

The Aurora Singing society sent in a donation of \$18.00 which was utilized at its last masquerade party. The Aurora Singing society has never failed to aid the party when the party

Seventeenth Ward branches, held at Graffenstein's alley, corner Howell and Oklahoma avenues, were won by the Seventeenth Ward branch. While the Eleventh Ward branch won in the number of total pins during the nine games bowled, the Seventeenth warders were able to take the majority of the games and thereby win the match.

Members from different branches on the west and south sides are thinking very seriously of organizing a bowling league composed of ten teams. Committees will be appointed and the necessary arrangements made later on in the season.

Branch Meeting: Next Week. SUNDAY. Cudahy Branch, Cudahy Athletic Club rooms, Crosby, Wis. MONDAY. County Central Committee, at Paschen's hall, 325 Chestnut street. TUESDAY. South Milwaukee Branch, 1311 Ransom avenue, South Milwaukee. West Allis Branch, 509 Greenfield avenue. Slavonian Branch, Mattie's hall, 163 Reed street. Twenty-first Ward Branch, at Raschig's hall, corner Buffum and Chambers sts. Fifteenth Ward Branch, Kasten's hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets.

WEDNESDAY. Nineteenth Ward Branch, Ekelmann's hall, 1109 Lisbon avenue. Sixteenth Ward Branch, Fenski's hall, Twenty-ninth and Clybourn sts. First Ward Branch, 427 Arlington place. THURSDAY. West Side Women's Club, 2714 North avenue. South Side Young People's Socialist League, 382 Washington street. East Side Women's Club, Heilhecker's hall, 377 Sherman street. Seventh Ward Branch, Odd Fellows' hall, corner Potter and Kinickinnic avenues. Fourteenth Ward Branch, 792 Forest Home avenue. Twelfth Ward Branch, Hoff's hall, 901 Kinickinnic avenue.

FRIDAY. West Side Young People's Socialist League, Kasten's hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets. Twenty-third Ward Branch, Zimmermann's hall, corner 15th and Greenfield avenues. Twentieth Ward Branch, Harrmann's hall, corner Teutonia avenue and Clarke street. Thirteenth Ward Branch, Schmidt's hall, corner Third and Wright sts. Eleventh Ward Branch, Siefel's hall, corner Mitchell and Muskego. Sixth Ward Branch, George Heilhecker's, 504 Fourth street. Consolidated, Third, Fourth and Seventh, 344 Sixth street. SATURDAY. Jewish Branch, 427 Fourth street.

Our Motto for 1909
EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER
EVERY LOCAL GET A LOCAL

Wisconsin OFFICIAL

STATE OFFICERS
E. H. THOMAS, Secy., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
CHAS. B. WHITNALL, Treasurer.

STATE ORGANIZATION DEPT.—
Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer;
W. A. Jacobs, Charles Sandburg.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD
REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS—Frederick Brookhausen, Emil Seidel, E. T. Melms, Jacob Rummel, Winfield H. Gaylord, Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson.
NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—H. J. Ammann, Kiel; William Kaufmann, Kenosha; W. A. Jacobs, Racine.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN
Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson.

State Secretary's Financial Report for APRIL.

RECEIPTS.	
Dues, 1 of South Milwaukee	4.05
1 of Silver Springs	3.00
23 of Milwaukee	3.00
1 of Milltown	3.00
Members-at-large	4.15
Lettsch B'ch of Lincoln County	.90
Bohemian B'ch of Milwaukee	4.00
16 of Milwaukee	3.00
Jewish Branch of Milwaukee	3.00
1 of West Allis	3.00
1 of Wausau	3.00
9 of Milwaukee	6.00
1 of Madison	6.00
1 of Superior	12.15
1 of Pardeeville	5.40
10 of Milwaukee	6.00
1 of Oshkosh	1.80
German Branch of Kenosha	9.00
1 of North Milwaukee	2.40
27 of Racine	2.55
22 of Milwaukee	20.25
Hungarian B'ch of Milwaukee	3.00
1 of Milwaukee	3.00
1 of Sheboygan Falls	6.75
2 of Milwaukee	6.00
1 of Kewaunee	4.20
1 of Beloit	1.05
2 of Green Bay	3.00
1 of Oshkosh	6.00
1 of Troy Rivier	15.20
1 of Town of Lake	3.00
2 of Milwaukee	12.00
17 of Milwaukee	15.00
20 of Milwaukee	9.00
12 of Milwaukee	23.40
1 of Brodhead	.90
15 of Milwaukee	3.00
9 of Milwaukee	9.00
2 of Sheboygan Falls	9.00
2 of Sturgeon Bay	3.00
Finnish Branch, Milwaukee	2.00
Finnish Branch of Oshkosh	1.50
Finnish Branch of Superior	2.50

Domations, Herman Begner \$.50
Rose Porter .15
Bruno Drechsler .30

Bank 123 .60
Victor L. Berger, long distance telephone .50
C. Sandburg, long distance telephone .25
J. J. Greb, long distance telephone .60
County Central Committee \$254.15

See Them.
THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE
LOUIS RIPLE
- 575-577 MITCHELL ST.

electric lights	1.31
Typewriter repairs	.70
Sale of literature	1.70
Sale of buttons	2.50
Telegram refunded	.25
Proceeds from Mills lectures	69.50
From C. B. Whitnall, treasurer	267.88
Forward from March	\$600.89
	25.29
	\$627.18

EXPENSES.	
C. D. Thompson, on salary	\$120.00
C. Sandburg, Lake Shore Dist. dues	3.20
National dues	95.00
Postage	5.55
Cleaning windows	.50
Long distance telephone	3.05
Stenographers' salaries	27.34
Electric light	2.01
Typewriter ribbon	.75
Typewriter repairs	1.25
Pencils	.35
Scrubbing office	1.00
Rent of office	12.50
Freight and cartage on posters	6.30
Sieker & Baum supplies	19.33
Books	4.95
E. H. Thomas, on loan of May 1908	10.00
Expense for Mill lectures	6.84
C. B. Whitnall, treasurer	270.55
Balance forward	\$601.07
	29.11
	\$627.18

E. H. THOMAS, State Sec'y.

Spring Campaign Fund.
Fritz Maurer 50
M. Mies 1.00
Christ Maasen 1.00
Casper Haeh 2.50
J. Neelson .50
L. A. Arnold 1.00
M. A. Weber 1.00
S. Scheub 1.00
W. Y. Beiling 1.00
X. Y. Z. 1.00
P. G. 1.00
C. Dunn 1.00
Frank Mettelle 1.00
Frank Radke 1.00
John Nimmer 1.00
Wm. Hamann 1.00

TRY THE HERALD
CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED: To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAB Orders on Treasurer, found, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED: Orders for imitation typewritten letters; cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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

WANTED: BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifty tickets a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St.

FOR SALE: RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. The each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, found, with stub only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRIDGE TENDER: Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners—City Hall, May 1, 1909. A competitive examination for the position of bridge tender will be held at the above office on Thursday, May 13, 1909, at 10 o'clock a.m. Some of the requirements are: Fourteen months citizenship residence in the city of Milwaukee for the last three years next preceding the date of application; age at least 20 years and no more than 35 years; common school education; experience in sim at work; ability to make such electric instruments as are used for street; good health; habits and recommendations.

Applications in writing to be presented personally up to and including Monday, May 10, 1909, on the proper blanks to be obtained at this office.

FRED A. LANDECK, Pres. AUG. DIETKICH, FRANK A. KREHLA, WM. W. McINYRE, Commissioners. JOHN J. Vlach, Secretary.

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

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

The original summons and complaint in the above entitled action are on file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin.

ADOLPH HUEBSCHMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN JUSTICE COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY. Before C. P. Dietz, Esq., Justice of the Peace. State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County—vs. T. S. J. Sackett. Whereas, John Grozan, doing business under the style of Fast Express Company, has made an affidavit in said court, an affidavit in pursuance of Section 3 of Chapter 391, Laws of 1903 of the State of Wisconsin, showing to said court that said John Grozan has in his possession as warehouseman, at No. 826 Teutonia avenue, in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, certain goods and one square piano, the property of C. J. Sackett, received May 6, 1908, on which there is due for storage the sum of \$108.00, and that more than one year has elapsed since said personal property was received by said John Grozan; that said C. J. Sackett has not claimed nor taken any action in said court, and that he is entitled to the same; and that there is due the said John Grozan, as storage charges on said personal property, the amount above set forth; and whereas, by an order of said court, dated March 9, 1909, I have been ordered to sell said personal property at public auction, first giving sixty days notice of the time and place of said sale to the complainant, C. J. Sackett, and to the defendant, John Grozan, and also to the style of Fast Express Company, such notice to be in writing and to be served personally by mail; and if the residence of any such person is unknown and can not with reasonable diligence be ascertained, upon receipt of the order of said court, to publish thereupon in a newspaper in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, at least once a week for six successive weeks, before notice will be given; Now, therefore, you will please take notice that on the 10th day of May, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the warehouse of said John Grozan, doing business under the style of Fast Express Company, at No. 826 Teutonia avenue, in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, county, state of Wisconsin, I will sell at public auction the said personal property, as aforesaid. Dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this 9th day of March, 1909.

HERMAN KANITZ, Constable in and for Milwaukee County, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY CLERK. In Probate. STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY: I, the Clerk of the said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original and true copy of the will of the late John Grozan, deceased, as the same appears from the records of the said county, and that the same is on file in the office of the County Clerk, in said county.

It is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1909. By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge. Richard Essner, County Clerk.

Att'y for Estate, 521 Third St., Milwaukee.

For Bargains in Shoes GO TO M. ELTZHOLTZ Now Located 1256 Knickinnick Near Potter's (Formerly in Hanson's store)

Going to Build? Use the Mandt Dry Wall System—Triple Air Space and Triple Bond

Ask for estimate Morgan Concrete Block Co. 308-310 South Justice

BICYCLES \$14 UP


MOTORCYCLE REPAIRING Equipped also to do SMALL MACHINE WORK SIMON GOERKE 423 CHESTNUT ST.

The Struissguth-Petran Engraving Co. makes quality cuts

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co. TRY A LOAD OF OUR MAPLE Co. FLOORING CLIPPINGS AT \$4.00 DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY 539 Market St. None But Union Drivers Are Employed

Open Evenings \$2.50 Closed Sundays



A Man's Oxford

should be trim, neat, stylish and comfortable. When you get all these, and a price that suits you, you buy once and then come again. It's that "come again" trade we want—and we get it, too, because our shoes are right.

Tan Patent Gun Metal Suede

LUEDKE CUTS THE PRICE

413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE

At the Theaters Next Week

DAVIDSON.
At the Davidson theater, "Peter Pan" will continue to run a second week, owing to its unusual success. In addition to the regular performances, matinees will be played on Thursday and Friday, making five successive matinees at the end of the week. The engagement ends Sunday, May 16. Beatrice Nichols, Violet Heming, Martha McGraw, Wilfred Norman, Robert McWade, Jr., Thomas MacLarnie and the rest of the large company, appear to advantage in all of the roles, while the production is exceptionally elaborate.

"Peter Pan" is a beautiful and winning play. The theater has been sold out way into next week. And best of all, the management deserves this success by the lavish way it has staged and peopled the play.

ALHAMBRA.
An offering of peculiar interest to the workman is promised for next week by the Van Dyke and Eaton Stock company, now in the third successful month. "Work and Wages, or A Slave of the Mill," deals fearlessly with the great problem of capital and labor, handling it not from the standpoint of the employer and exploiter, but from the standpoint of the wage-earner himself. The capable company of players are well cast. Hugo Koch, in the part of the young workman whose struggles form the basic theme of the play, and Miss Eaton, as the daughter of the ironmaster, have parts exceptionally suited to their talents. The sisters McConnell will remain for the week in new songs and dances, and new illustrated songs are promised.

MAJESTIC.
Trixie Friganza, one of the best known and highest salaried comedienne in America, who is rarely seen except in New York and Chicago, will appear in a sketch in which she has ample opportunity to display her talents. Eleanor Gordon and her company in "Tips on Tap," is another feature. The Kuduras Japs, acrobats; Trovillo, the ventriloquist; Foster and Foster, comedy pianists; Bison City Quartette; Hughes Musical trio; Russell and Church; Bert and Lottie Walton, and the Kinodrome pictures are the other features.

GAYETY.
"Fun in the Subway" and "A Day at Sheephead Bay," are the burlesques presented by the "Rialto Rounders," at the Gayety theater, commencing with the matinee tomorrow. Sam Howe, well-known Hebrew comedian, is featured, surrounded by a large cast, including Julia Heitzman and Lillian Franklyn. There is a chorus of twenty handsome show girls. Those appearing in the vaudeville are: Sam Howe and company, in "A Broken Heart"; Julia Heitzman and Lillian Franklyn; Harvey and Deverea, assisted by John Dough, in songs and dances; and Cherie

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NOTICE
In the Matter of the Application to Sell Real Estate of Jennie M. Snyder, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance to an order heretofore entered in the county court of Milwaukee county, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the south side of the courthouse, in the city and county of Milwaukee, on Thursday the third (3rd) day of June, A. D. 1909, at 9 o'clock a.m., the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot 29 in block 1 in Lakeside Park Subdivision No. one (1), in the Seventeenth ward of the city and county of Milwaukee.
ALVIN A. SNYDER, Administrator.
Daniel W. Hoan, Atty.

THERE IS
a reason why tailored clothes satisfy and properly dress the wearer.
The labor cost is about half the price you pay us for the clothes. We add honest fabrics and the best linings and interlinings. The style—leave it to us.

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

Time Files and Fly Time Coming
"Wee specks" can be removed, time saved and laundrying made easy by using
MAGNETIC SOAP
C. A. SERCOMB MFG. CO., Milwaukee

Every piece of goods in our store reduced regardless of value. We move to our new location in a few days. This is your last opportunity to secure the very best, pure wool, tailored-to-your-measure garments at less than cost.

\$15.00	\$17.50	\$20.00	values of pure wool, absolutely new up to date in every particular, spring patterns	\$13.75
\$22.50	\$25.00	\$27.50	values, including many imported pieces of the very latest shades and finish	\$15.75
\$30.00	\$32.50	\$35.00	values, consisting of the latest creations in strictly the highest class exclusive imported goods	\$18.75

We sell direct from our own mills. You pay no middleman's profits.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Remember, this sale closes in a few days. Come early and avoid the rush!

Every Suit Made to Order. We Do Not Carry Any Ready-Made Suits.

UNITED WOOLEN MILLS CO.
228 West Water Street, MILWAUKEE
Open Saturday Evenings Until 10:30
New address after May 8th Franklin Hotel Block.
Suits there are compiled by 15 "New" Street, show them.




A Word to the Party Line-up

To the Members and Sympathizers of the Social-Democratic Party of Milwaukee County.
Never did the prospects look brighter for a Social-Democratic victory in Milwaukee than the next spring. Many thousands of voters who have voted our ticket in the past, and many thousands more, will be ready to accept the principles of the Social-Democratic party. Everywhere the field is ripening for a Social-Democratic harvest.

In the last year and a half we have been badly crippled for funds, due to the fact that quite a number of workmen have been on the unemployed list. The result is that we have still a large deficit from the last two campaigns, which must be paid within the next three months. In addition to this, we need funds to carry on the organization work for the balance of this year. In other words, we must raise \$5,000 between now and January 1, 1910, so that we may be ready to go into the next campaign free of debt.

This means that everyone in the city who believes in the principles of the Social-Democratic party, must pull off his coat and put his shoulder to the wheel. I know that if every one will help just a little, the debt will be paid. Send in whatever donations you can spare, and then watch this fund grow. The total amount raised will be published each week, together with donations as they are received at the office. Send all donations to Edmund T. Melms, county organizer, 344 Sixth street. More particulars in regard to raising money for this fund will be published next week.
E. T. Melms, County Org.

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E. T. Melms, County Org.

Let Me Have Your Next Order for Wood and Coal

By giving me your order for fuel you not only get good coal and good weight, delivered by union teamsters, at the prevailing price—not a cent more—but will also help, without extra cost to you, the Social-Democratic press and party, who, in turn, are surely working for your best interest.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co., which furnishes the fuel, absolutely guarantees full weight and the best of quality. "Anything which is not right will be made right is their motto. So, no matter where you have been getting fuel, send us your next order.

All orders will be delivered by union teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that union men can employ union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know of, every union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken, and place his orders here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meetings of his local.

Send your orders by postal, or call at the office, 344 Sixth street. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2304.
H. W. BISTORIUS.

Dates for National Organizers.
John W. Brown; May 9 to 15, Maine.
A. Litman; May 9, 10, Bridgeport, Conn.; 11, 12, New Haven; 13, New Britain; 14, Springfield, Mass.; 15, 16, Holyoke.
Lena Morrow Lewis; May 10, Lake Preston, S. D.; 11, Madison; 12, 13, Sioux Falls; 14, Brookings; 15, Westington Springs.
James Oneal; May 9 to 15, Texas.
Clyde J. Wright; May 9 to 15, Nebraska.
J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec., 180 Washington St., Chicago.

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

A WARNING.
Many of the newspapers of the state are publishing the stereotyped plate matter that is being sent out by the paid attorneys of the municipal monopolies on public ownership. These articles are written against municipal ownership. They purport to be reports from different cities where municipal ownership has been a "dismal and horrible failure."
Many, if not all of these reports are either misrepresentations or absolute lies. In case any of the comrades get into a controversy over these alleged reports, write to the headquarters, and we will try to supply you with the facts.
In some cases these "awful failures" of municipal ownership are reported from towns that never had any municipal plant at all.
We are watching these fellows and will nail their lies as fast as they come out, and as fast as we have time to look that way. So, comrades, be on your guard against these misrepresentations.

THE SECOND SOCIALIST POSTER IS NOW READY.
It is the same size as Poster No. 1, 10x26 inches, and GIVES THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS, AND SHOWS WHAT THE SHARE OF THE WORKERS IS IN THEIR PRODUCT. These figures are absolutely reliable, being prepared by a former statistician employed in the census bureau.
This is the second in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucian Sanial, with the utmost care, from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouthpieces.
EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2 folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convict or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.
EVERY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION should have it framed (or pasted on wood or card board), for display on the walls of its meeting rooms or at its open air meetings.
PRICE, POSTPAID:
Single copies Five cents
Twelve copies Fifty cents
Twenty-five copies One dollar
One hundred copies Three dollars
For Sale at the Office of the Social-Democratic Herald.
PRICE: Five Cents a Copy; special rates for quantities of not less than 25 copies.
Address all orders to the
Social-Democratic Herald,
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Poster No. 1, shows the comparative wealth of three great countries, and which capitalist class in each country follows the same in

National Avenue AT **LAUER'S** Cor. First Avenue
Monday Only May 10th
Workingmen's Specials
Overalls, Blue, with bib-high Back, (Union Made) The very best 50c Overalls made. All sizes, not over 2 pair to a customer, **MONDAY 25c**
Regular 50c Brown Leather Driving Gloves with Button Fastener, **Monday 25c**

Social-Democrats and the Unions

Text of Statement Passed by the National Socialist Convention
The following is the address to organized labor drafted by the committee and adopted at the Socialist national convention:
"The movement of organized labor is a natural result of the antagonism between the interests of employers and wage-earners under the capitalist system. Its activity in the daily struggle over wages, hours and other conditions of labor is absolutely necessary to counteract the evil effects of competition among the working people, and to save them from being reduced to material and moral degradation. It is equally valuable as a force for the social, economic and political education of the workers.
It Does Not Dictate.
"The Socialist party does not seek to dictate to organized labor in matters of internal organization and union policy. It recognizes the necessary autonomy of the union movement on the economic field, as it insists on maintaining its own autonomy on the political field. It is confident that in the school of experience organized labor will as rapidly as possible develop the most effective forms of organization and methods of action.
"In the history of the recent Moyer-Haywood protest, participated in by unions of all sorts and by the Socialist party, it finds reason to hope for closer solidarity in the economic field and for more effective co-operation between organized labor and the Socialist party, the two wings of the movement for working-class emancipation.
"The Socialist party stands with organized labor in all its struggles to resist capitalist aggression or to wrest from the capitalists any improvement in the conditions of labor. It declares that it is the duty of every wage-worker to be an active and loyal member of the organized labor movement, striving to win its battles and to strengthen and perfect it for the greater struggles to come.
Confronted by Great Crisis.
Organized labor is today confronted by a great crisis. The capitalists, intoxicated with wealth and power and alarmed by the increasing political and economic activity of the working class, have as a class undertaken a crusade for the destruction of the labor organizations.
"In Colorado, Nevada, Alaska and elsewhere law and constitution have been trampled under foot, military despotism set up, and judicial murder attempted with this aim in view. Where such violent methods have not seemed advisable, other means have been used to the same end.
"The movement for the so-called open shop but thinly veils an attempt to close the shops against organized workmen; it is backed by powerful capitalist organizations, with millions of dollars in their war funds.
Courts Always Hostile.
"The courts, always hostile to labor, have of late outdone all previous records in perverting the law to the service of the capitalist class. They have issued injunctions forbidding the calling of strikes, the announcement of boycotts, payment of union benefits, or even any attempt to organize unorganized workmen in certain trades and places. They have issued arbitrary decrees dissolving unions under the pretense of their being labor trusts.
"They have sustained the capitalists in bringing damage suits against unions for the purpose of tying up or sequestering their funds. They have wiped off the statute books many labor laws—laws protecting little children from exploitation in the factory, laws making employers liable for damages in cases of employees killed or injured at their work, laws guaranteeing the right of workmen to belong to unions.
"While affirming the right of employers to bar organized workmen from employment, they have declared it unlawful for workmen to agree not to patronize non-union establishments. The only consistent rule observed by the

would be a disaster to civilization and humanity. It can and must be defeated.
Ballet Is a Weapon.
"At this critical moment the Socialist party calls upon all organized workmen to remember that they still have the ballot in their hands, and to realize that the intelligent use of political power is absolutely necessary to save their organizations from destruction. The unjust decisions of the Supreme Court can be reversed, the arbitrary use of the militia can be stopped, the wiping out of labor laws can be prevented by the united action of the workmen on election day.
"Workmen of the United States, use your political arm in harmony with your economic arm for defense and attack. Rally to the support of the party of your class. Vote as you strike, against the capitalists. Down with military and judicial usurpation! Forward, in one solid phalanx, under the banners of organized labor and the Socialist party, to defeat capitalist aggressions, to win immediate relief for yourselves and your wives and children, and to hasten the day of complete emancipation from capitalist exploitation and misrule."
Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers, and let them know why you buy there.

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

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Women's, Misses and Juniors' Tailored Suits at Great Savings

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Our regular Lines of Suits sold early in the season at \$15 to \$20 now bunched for quick selling at	Tailored Suits sold in the season at from \$20.00 to \$38.50 are bunched for quick clearing at
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Above items include about 200 handsome models—just received from our New York office—many samples bought at half price.
Sale begins Monday—plenty of large sizes in this lot—do not fail to take advantage of this unusual bargain offering.

More About the Peace Congress

According to the *Chicago Daily Socialist* Samuel Gompers was quite a little shaken by the facts put forward at the Peace Congress, especially by the points in the speech of Comrade Thompson. Gompers declared that he believed the present policy of the federation was the best, but he was hurt by Thompson's remark that the courts of the United States held the labor movement of this country in contempt. He said that he intended to go to Europe to study the labor movement there, where the Socialists are the backbone of the movement in nearly every country. He declared that he would go believing in the American system, but that if he found the European system better he would come back and recommend a change of policy.

All this was said at a banquet given Gompers at a restaurant in Chicago after the congress. Gompers' plight is pitiful. He reminds one of the "last leaf" of Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem, he belongs to the past, and has lasted long enough to look queer to the eyes of the modern development of the labor problem. He is passe. The cause of labor has gotten past him, almost past his comprehension. We fear he is too old to learn, yet it is to be

hoped that his European trip will open his eyes—at last.

Milwaukee men did their share to stir up the convention.

A resolution calling upon the congress to request all peace society officers and committees to be consistent in using labor's peace weapon—the union label—upon printed matter, so long as it was deemed expedient to invite labor union delegates, was also "covered." Some on the resolutions committee was particularly averse to union printers—so the committee referred the resolution to the arrangements committee for the next congress, with the recommendation that the label be used.

And just for even measure another resolution, submitted by Delegate Sheehan from the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, calling attention to the fact that organized labor had appealed to the legislature of Wisconsin to memorialize congress in favor of an inter-parliamentary peace union, and that the memorial, introduced by the Social-Democratic legislators, had finally been passed. And Delegate Saitaire, from the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, offered a resolution discontinuancing the alluring advertising done by the government to induce young men to take up the trade of war.

Here are some further paragraphs from Thompson's speech: "Any movement for international peace, in order to be permanent, must be able to organize and bring to bear many lines of power and influence against the institutions of war and militarism.

Organize for Peace.

But we must have more than a philosophy—something more than a desire for peace—more than resolutions, prayers or peace conferences. We must organize the stern and vigorous forces of human society that settle the question of peace and war for us.

"We must have representatives in the parliaments of the world

where the declarations of war are made. It is not enough to stand outside and petition. The powers of peace must be able to go inside the parliaments, sit down there and vote against war.

"And this must be, not in some one nation alone, but international. And even this will not suffice unless these representatives in parliament are supported by the economic and industrial power of the people outside—organized, disciplined and determined.

No Peace Under Capitalism.

"It is useless to cry peace, peace, with this system, when there is no peace, and when there can be no peace so long as our industrial order rests upon this fundamental injustice.

"Socialism goes to the root of the matter. It demands a readjustment of the industrial world. And the purpose of that readjustment is to secure for those who toil the wealth which their labor creates—to eliminate the unearned incomes that constitute the object of the capitalistic method of production. To give to those who labor practically the whole product of their toil.

"When this is done the workers of the world, or the workers in any nation, will be able to buy out of the market an amount of wealth equal to that which their labor has put into the market. There will therefore be no surplus and hence the nations will not need to fight for foreign markets."

After showing the blight of war on Europe, he concluded: "War is hell. And when it begins it is the working class that suffers its fiercest flames. Every good thing in the world is delayed, crippled, paralyzed on account of the tremendous expenditures for war.

"One battleship costs more money than it would cost to build homes for a few working people, or to lay out a score of parks where the poor in the crowded city could find a place to breathe the fresh air of God.

Two-Quart English Delf Jugs



just like cut, regular 50c values, Saturday night for only

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ROLLER SKATES FOR 10 CENTS
About 50 pieces on sale at this price while they last.

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FAMILY COBBLER SETS FOR 29c
Mend your own shoes and save shoe repairing bills.

Saturday Night Special from 6 Until 9:30.

Good Heavy Willow Market Baskets



Exceptionally big values while about 300 last, 2 sizes in the lot—price... **25c**

\$12 and \$15 Pattern Hats \$10



Wonderful, beautiful and picturesque are the Hats we offer tomorrow for ten dollars. Hats with crowns of every size that's fashionable and prettily trimmed—the choicest Hats you ever saw—with that dash and sweep every woman desires—come early and get your pick. Remember this sale is for Saturday only.

Our \$12 and \$15 Pattern Hats only **\$10**

Untrimmed shapes in straw and braid, Saturday only **98c**

A large assortment of Mull and Straw shapes, Saturday **49c**

Handsome and Stylish Trimmed Turbans, now marked at \$3.50, on sale Saturday for **\$2.49**

Barrett's Quality Shoes

The Popular Hand-Sewed Downer Shoes

They come in all the new and stylish toe shapes and patterns. Ankle strap slippers, pumps, Blucher Button, and Gibson ties. All this season's popular leathers, in black, brown, gray, bronze and tans. All our low shoes fit snugly about the ankle and will not slip at the heel, as good as any \$5.00 shoe. Our price **\$3.50, 3.00 and 2.50**

A Splendid Variety of Children's Low Shoes

Strong, Stylish, Serviceable Shoes at medium prices. Every shoe made with a whole vamp, has one piece counter and inner sole. All of this season's popular styles, ties, ankle strap slippers and button oxfords in blacks and tans.

Boys' sizes 9 to 13 **\$1.90 to \$1.75**
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Boys' Leather Baseball Oxfords, all sizes **\$1.00**



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With Matinees on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Prices, 25c-30c-50c—No Higher

Gallery Always 15c.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

It seems to be Milwaukee's fate to pay over a good salary to a mayor who constantly has business out of town. An absentee mayor is a luxury—and yet in the case of Rose, his absence is safer than his presence.

The people who get swindled by irresponsible traveling medicine fakirs deserve to be bitten—although part of the blame rests upon the reputable daily newspapers that help to boom the game of these charlatans.

This is a good time to muzzle the dogs. For the children's sake it should be done before any of them are bitten. Dogs perspire through the mouth and their bite may be poisonous, even if they do not have rabies.

And in spite of all that has happened the state senate turns down a memorial to congress, asking that United States senators be elected by the people. These old party legislators have absolutely no shame. Are they afraid to spoil the industry of buying legislative votes?

Some idea of the way things run under the present fire department management may be guessed from that little affair that Ald. Seidel blocked in the council Tuesday. It is about time the department had a competent head. That "special machinery" incident recalls the whispers of the past as to hose deals.

News comes from Madison: the fire and police bill stands a chance of passing. Is it possible that at last the legislature is to give the rank and file of the two departments in Milwaukee something approaching a just deal? It is certainly high time. But it will have to be done over the frantic protests of the two chiefs—both of whom have not been at all reluctant to get laws in their own favor, and to cinch their own pensions, from the legislature.

Another young man in Milwaukee has been found several thousands short in the funds entrusted to him by his unsuspecting employers. Such a thing would be practically impossible in a sane social system, where there would be an adequate living in return for a reasonable amount of labor, and the love of dear ones, the desire to live in actual comfort and the social pressure to maintain a social equality with others would not tempt to criminality. In this case it is claimed that the young man was not addicted to dissipation or to speculation. It is said that the expense of sickness in his family first impelled him to theft.

"Less Taxes and More Improvements," was the bait for suckers used in the last city campaign by Dave Rose. But during the first year of his new administration the city used up more money keeping street gangs and contractors going than there were funds available, so that this year a large sum of money must be appropriated to pay last year bills. That means

more taxes in the end, for a certainty. And the worst of the situation is that the street money is being largely expended in the downtown wards, where the hungry asphalt trust operates, and where political pluggers and heelers have to be fed at the public crib, so that the people of the outside wards, who have to "cough up" the taxes, must live in neglected and unfinished streets. "More improvements and less taxes"—FOR WHOM? For the "faithful" in the crooked wards!

The Milwaukee newspapers print the news of the conviction in a federal court of Fred D. Warren, of the *Appeal to Reason*, of Girard, Kas., on the charge of sending scurrilous matter through the mails. Warren's offense consisted in sending out postal cards offering a reward for the kidnaping of ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky, who was a fugitive from justice after the confessions in the Gov. Goebel shooting case implicated him in the killing. Taylor fled to Indiana and remained safe from arrest there and the officials claimed they could not get him. This was about the time when more zealous officials had kidnaped Moyer and Haywood, and Warren sent out the postals as tending to show the different manner in which labor leaders and old party politicians were pursued by the arm of the law. So far as we can see the prosecution of Warren smacks strongly of persecution.

A local private detective, F. T. Wagner, has just testified before the investigating committee at Madison that he saw money paid over to Tom Ramsey, John T. Farrell and to Assemblyman Towne, of Sauk county, the three Democrats who were used by Stephenson to secure the needed votes for United States senator, Wagner says he looked over a transom in the Plankinton house and saw the Democratic leader, Matt Regan, hand the money to the men. Puehlicher brought it in. Certainly, very few people think that the strange conduct of the three legislative Democrats was a voluntary thing. The suspicion is almost a conviction that they were induced to help Stephenson out, whatever the consideration might be. But the character of Wagner mars the story somewhat. Several years ago he got in to the local Social-Democratic party and was finally expelled for underhanded work and false statements.

And yet, that story of Wagner lingers in the mind. The fellow may be worthless, as claimed, and yet his story may have some truth in it—some foundation. Who can say?

Is it a mere coincidence that the three men in charge of the Stephenson campaign, all somewhat suddenly left town when the investigation began? And none of them are back yet.

Kronshage found that he had to go to Mexico.

Puehlicher, for the first time in

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his life, found it necessary to go to Europe for a protracted stay for his health.

Upham, who never had time to travel before, also left town for a long stay, his whereabouts being unknown to the public.

Was there something that made these men scatter? Was it the investigation?

Nor are we quite convinced as to that story about the transom, in the room in the Plankinton house, being nailed up. Who knows *when* it was nailed up? The stories about it conflict.

The probabilities are that there was money crookedness to further the senatorial election. Indeed, in the people's minds it is almost a certainty. And some of the actors in the tragedy at Madison acted as if they were moved on the checkerboard by unseen wealthy hands. This helps to give the Wagner story the probability of something more than the mere invention of a characterless private detective.

That Milwaukee is naturally a baseball town cannot be denied. And it had been a baseball town in

spite of the policy of the local ball team owners. If they would change their niggardly policy and give Milwaukee the real goods their present park would be too small to hold the crowds even on the poorest days. Their policy has been to make a pretty fair start for the pennant, and then, after the fans were well wrought up and they thought they were too excited to see things, to trade off their best players, keep too few on their staff in case of accidents, and get through the season some way with as little money outlay as possible.

It was supposed that the fans were cranks anyway and would continue to give up their coin whether the team made good or not. It has been a policy that has discouraged a good many baseball enthusiasts.

Perhaps the management has turned over a new leaf—although we hesitate to believe them wise enough for that. The team this year has made a fine start. But it is early yet. Will the management keep the team up so the team can keep on its good work—that is the question!

Smells of Despotism

The rawest bill to be presented to the legislature is that put in by the corporation speaker of the assembly, Mr. Bancroft, relating to public criticism of individuals. This state now has on its books a rigorous and unreasonable libel law, enacted, of course, by politicians who as legislators used the state to get legal protection from having their crookedness shown up in the public press.

But the corporation servants in the legislature now dare to attempt a still further menace to the right and the duty of free speech. Bancroft's bill, if it became a law, would permit any citizen to make complaint against any newspaper printing things unpalatable to him, before any district attorney in any county in the state, and the district attorney would practically have to prosecute. Thus a paper in Milwaukee might be prosecuted in a court in Superior or any other place remote from its place of publication, and the prosecution therefore become an out-and-out persecution, subjecting it to the greatest possible injury and cost in putting up a legal defense. Evidently

Social-Democratic Aldermen Watch Interests of Schools

Milwaukee: Again the Social-Democratic aldermen have shown themselves the only guardians of the public schools in the city council. A week ago, through the desertion of four Republican aldermen, the Rose crowd was able to break down the deadlock on the budget and to successfully put it upon its passage with the provision for the lower amount of school bonds—\$245,000 instead of the \$360,000 which our aldermen and the school defense committee of citizens had fought so stubbornly for. The Rose gang supposed they now had clear sailing, and called a special meeting of the council on Tuesday afternoon to introduce and pass to the third reading and engrossment the street bond provided for in the budget. The plan was to then adopt this bond issue at next Monday's meeting, with a promise that the other bond issues would be put through later. The probabilities are that Rose intended to get his street bonds through safely and to then, when he had things his own way, have his gang trim down the school bonds and eventually give the schools the small amount, \$120,000, which he originally fought for.

But with ten aldermen the Social-Democrats have enough votes to tie up any bond issue, and they live on the labor of another. Besides the city and country laborers must be included also the small farmers and traders who grope under the burden of capital."—Wm. Liebknecht.

proposed to take no chances but to tie up the street bonds until the school bonds are actually issued. Their vote against the street bonds next Monday would defeat them.

The mayor's following in the council got wind of the plan Tuesday afternoon, and no sooner had the special meeting adjourned than they got busy in calling another special meeting, for Thursday afternoon, at which the school bonds and other bond issues were presented and sent to the Finance committee. Thus the Socialist aldermen will be able to put all the bond issues on an even footing next Monday, and the Social-Democrats have undoubtedly frustrated a very nice little game of the mayor in his hatred for the public schools.

Ald. Seidel, at Tuesday's meeting, laid up a recommendation of the committee on fire department to blindly appropriate \$1,500 for certain machinery for the repair department. He asked why the machinery was to be purchased without bids, and Ald. Connelly tried to explain that it was machinery that was special and could not be bought in the open market. Pressed a little further he said that the machinery wanted was a lathe and a planer. Ald. Seidel smiled and moved to send the recommendation back to the committee, and no one cared to object.

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All the necessities at Barrett's for much less than elsewhere.

2-year-old Rose Bushes now for, each **12c**
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Steel Garden Forks, special **49c**
at Dandelion Diggers, Saturday **10c**
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dozen for **23c**
Wire Lawn Rakes, Saturday **25c**
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Dewey Lawn Mowers at **\$2.98, \$2.48 and 1.98**



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