

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION



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## The Form of Government Is of Little Consequence!

By Victor L. Berger.

WHAT is the difference between a republic and a monarchy as far as the condition of the masses is concerned?

Aside from such natural advantages as our country may afford, do the masses of today, under rule of our republic, differ strikingly from the masses under the rule of a king?

Do the favored few enjoy less wealth, less luxuries, less influence? The glories of monarchy have departed, but the miseries of the people remain. The contrasts which offended their sense of right and aroused their just resentment two hundred years ago, are still visible on all sides. The workmen are as overshadowed today by an opulent class in America and France, as they were formerly by a noble class in France and England.

Rapaciousness in the upper circles, far from diminishing, has increased; greed is allowed to run unbridled by any law. The favorites of industry in every country have outstripped the favorites of Royalty.

In our republic even more than in some monarchies, they are permitted to feed on the public, and grow rich at our expense. They, too, dwell in palaces, are surrounded by magnificence, and display their affluence as though to mock those from whom they draw their revenue. They realize profits and amass fortunes which bring out, with more vividness than ever before, the difference between the two elements of society, the rich and the poor.

Now, more than ever, accumulation and waste are seen on one side, want and suffering on the other.

Instead of feudalism, capitalism is dominant, instead of Henry VIII, Mammon is king. On him has fallen the mantle of sovereignty; before him the respectful bearing; to him the obsequious bow. Everything is brushed aside to make room for the Majesty of the Moneybag.

Wherein, then, so far as actual effects go, consists the much-talked-of superiority of the republican over the monarchical system?

A large portion of the population, even those with education and industry, are not only unable to better their situation, but have to struggle constantly to maintain existence. On the other hand, a small portion, who are strangers to toil and to whom education is a mere adornment, partake of conditions which, from a material standpoint, it would be difficult to better.

It is therefore manifest that the latter have at their disposal something which the former have not; something, the possession of which implies an enormous advantage in promoting the improvement of one's condition, since it alone can bring about results which industry and education combined often strive vainly to obtain. This something, so marvelously effective in its operation, so all-sufficient to its possessors, is capital, is wealth.

This, in the complex adjustments of our social organism, is the most potent factor in bringing about an amelioration of the circumstances of individual.

For it matters not under what form of government—constitutional or despotic, monarchical or republican—man lives, his environment is likely to be little affected thereby. Whether he is a Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic, does not determine what advantages he shall enjoy. Whether he has political rights or not, does not, per se, improve his condition in life. But whether he be poor or rich does most materially affect his condition.

He may change his divinities or his rulers, or his opinions, and there will be no change in his station; but let the size of his purse be changed one way or the other and lo! he and his surroundings are immediately altered, and the world is to him as a new world.

His powers, his actions, his desires are amplified or restricted. He appears as a god amongst men, or as a menial amongst gods.

So manifest, indeed, is the superiority which wealth gives its possessor; so great is the contrast between the opulent class and the poor class, that there is some excuse for the impression which prevails among certain members of the former, that they are of a race superior to the latter.

To the child of fortune is given the golden key which opens to him the wide world. He is a free man—free to do what fancy suggests; free to wander where pleasure calls him. He is enabled to secure all physical and all mental enjoyments and attainments. Respect, consideration, distinction, yes,—and love, are within his easy reach. Abundance, superfluity attend him on every side.

He is given all things till overtaken by satiety. Leisure and luxury, so craved by many, to him become monotonous.

He grows weary of indulgence in those pleasures which the multitudes never taste.

The poor man, on the contrary, though he hears much of sweet liberty, is a slave to adverse circumstances. His hands are chained, his movements circumscribed, his wishes ungratified. He searches often in vain for an outlet for whatever reserve of effort, energy, and ambition he may possess.

Intelligent, educated he may be, refined and cultured he may be, yet he may be unable, through lack of capital, to work for himself, and he may not even be allowed the privilege of working for others. He gazes at this immense earth, and yet cannot lay claim to a single inch thereof. He lingers at the threshold of the highways of the world and, not having wherewith to pay toll, finds the gates closed to him.

He is forced into an inferior position without his fault, he must carry the odium of being a "failure" without his being to blame.

He cannot rise, for there are insurmountable and often insurmountable obstacles in the way of his rising. No matter what his capacity or ability, the occasion to use these being denied him, he must walk his lowly path.

Yet the rich and poor are human. Both draw life from the same source, both dwell under the same azure roof. Both may be equally favored by the hand of nature. But, surely, both have not been equally favored by the laws of man.

The advantages which the few who control great wealth have over those who own little or none, are too evident to require being elaborately dwelt upon.

The opportunities which riches offer in the acquiring of knowledge, of culture and refinement, as well as the comforts and luxuries of life, are sufficient proof that they are powerful instruments in improving, not only our mental, but our material, condition.

Under existing conditions, wealth is the embodiment of power. Without it, all the crowns and sceptres are nothing.

Possession or non-possession alone decides whether one's position shall be high or low, considered or despised.

It determines whether our bodies shall enjoy plenty or suffer want; whether our minds shall know peace, our sojourn on this planet shall be one of pleasure or of misery, one of toil or of leisure.

It regulates the quantity and the quality of the desirable, or necessary things one may acquire.

It prescribes how much liberty one may claim; how much of that

In the course of his exposure of the rottenness in New York on the part of the administration in its relations to the police department, Gen. Bingham, ex-police commissioner, says he would abolish reinstatement by the courts of policemen dismissed from the force, although he would permit the courts to award money damages, to dismissed policemen who may have thus forfeited their "vested rights" in the pension fund. Gen. Bingham thus acknowledges a wrong that also obtains in the Milwaukee police and fire departments. Milwaukee feels so grateful to the boys who protect its homes and fight the fires that it permits the chiefs of the two departments to depose men at will and thus deprive them of their interest in the pension fund as well as rob them of the money they were forced to pay in to the said fund. Nor is it quite fair to blame Milwaukee. The blame belongs to the deacons of certain Milwaukeeans who have used their lobbying powers at Madison to defeat the just rights of the policemen and firemen.

Says Archbishop Glennon: "The government must pull the teeth of the trusts, must make them as amenable to law as is the individual, or a great party of protest will arise. A labor or Socialist party would make a strong party of protest." And then he added, with tones of conviction and concern: "I believe that Socialism will grow."

Of course we know that the government cannot do much against the trusts, which are the further logical development beyond competition of the capitalist system. Its attempts are all pitiful failures. So much for that.

The archbishop does not like Socialism; in fact, is so much opposed to it that he allows himself to misrepresent it, yet sees its inevitability.

And he is so much in accord with the policy of the high-up men of the cloth that he is willing to offer capitalism, the very element that makes up the trusts, the Church to fight Socialists with.

The late Marcus Hanna, assuredly a man of the trusts, predicted this very thing, and more and more the wealth class is coming to feel that the priests of the Church will form their final screen of defense against the on-coming rising of the masses. Lord Curzon, as elsewhere noted, is the latest notable to give voice to this feeling.

This government was founded on the principle of the entire separation of church and state, yet we see every day the coming together of the owners of the government and the papists, and intelligent working people may look with concern on the possibility of a future situation such as is presented, for instance, by church-ruled Spain, where a people of great possibilities are held in ignorance and subjection by the worst of parasites, with the "divine

precious measure of life—called time—he may call his own.

In fact, it affects the condition and the happiness of every individual of a nation.

In short, since wealth is the admitted means of satisfying man's most natural, most reasonable, most legitimate desires, it is manifest that democratic rule, that a republic aiming to benefit the people at large, far from allowing one to monopolize wealth, should devise means to secure its distribution among the greatest possible number.

And this can only be done by the introduction of Socialism, otherwise all the political changes effected during the last two centuries amount to little or nothing, and "sovereignty" of the citizen is a mere bubble.

Dionenes called a Croesus would still remain what he was, and Croesus named Dionenes would be none the less rich.

We want facts, not phrases.

## Two Thought Provokers

Mankind is divided into two classes—the shearers and the shorn. You should always side with the latter against the former—Talleyrand.

A class is fixed, when nine-tenths of those comprising it can never get out of it. Why mock working men by putting rare exceptions for a general rule.—Jesse Jones.

But Socialism is assuredly coming, not because of governmental and judicial leniency toward the trusts, or any of that sort of thing, but because the capitalist system is passing its zenith and the people cannot bear its oppressions much longer. But if the Church steps to the front in fighting Socialism, what will become of the workingmen in the Church? An ignorant working class cannot be counted on forever, in these days of free schools and widely read newspapers and other literature.

Persistent efforts are made by the archbishop's church to keep the workingmen away from Socialism, but in the nature of things, it will fail in many cases. If the Social-Democratic movement can rise to commanding power in certain Catholic nations of Europe, and in spite of most miserable misrepresentations on the part of the

## The Strike in Sweden

At time of going to press we received the following on the status of the Swedish strike:  
New York: The Swedish strike, now in its fifth week, continues with unabated energy. Yesterday C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren, the Swedish delegates who were sent here by the strikers to collect funds, received the following cable dispatch:  
Stockholm, Swed., Aug. 31, 1909.

In their struggle for their right to organize, the Swedish working class has now conducted its general strike for four weeks.

Hitherto the government has remained passive, but now it and society, outside of the workers, have openly turned against the strikers. Reckless lies are being circulated against the working class.

In spite of this, in spite of threatened hunger, in spite of all that the ruling class may do, we are determined to stick it out. The situation remains unchanged, and unbroken ranks of workingmen confront the employers.

The class spirit is strong, and the strikers are determined on "no surrender," up to the last ditch.

We are cheered and sustained by what the workingmen of all European countries are doing to aid us. They are devoted to our cause and support it magnificently.

Looking toward America, we are counting on the sympathy of our class brothers there. We DARE to count on their powerful economic assistance, which is now necessary for us in our struggle.

Landssekreterariat,  
Herman Lindqvist,  
Ernst Soederberg.

precious measure of life—called time—he may call his own.

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Victor L. Berger

## Thrice Hooray!--Now for the Building!

Hooray! And then again, Hooray, Hooray! Victory at last! The north pole was reached April 21, 1908. But another notable date for September 9, 1909, please to remember, the last share of stock in the People's Realty Company was taken. The stock is all sold! Now for the big building that is to be the Socialist and Labor center! The finding of the pole was a remarkable achievement. So was the disposal of the \$15,000 worth of shares in the realty company. For it was accomplished in a few months. Not only that, but just consider the confidence the buyers felt in the substance and the fidelity of our Milwaukee organization when the shares were purchased in spite of a big party debt, that then existed and stood as a claim against the party! Not only did the party's credit remain unimpaired despite the campaign debt, but the selling of the stock was accomplished without interfering in any way with the raising of the deficit.

WORK ON THE BUILDING IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN ABOUT NOV. 11

and the board of directors will meet next week, to look them over and to decide upon an architect to draw the final plans.

The total of money paid in by those subscribing for the stock is nearly \$12,500.00, almost enough to pay for the lot that has been secured at Sixth and Chestnut streets. The moment the lot is paid for, the building operations can begin.

We feel sure that all our readers will feel jubilant at the remarkable success thus far of our project. A modern, substantial, three-story and basement building will be erected, a building so strong that more stories can be added as fast as required. The lot is a commanding one, and the building will add very decidedly to the showiness of Chestnut street. It will be a lasting monument to the growing Social-Democratic movement in Milwaukee, and a credit and a milestone in the progress of the movement throughout the United States.

More details will be given in later issues of the HERALD.

clerics of that church, what will happen in a country like ours, and in spite of the same kind of misrepresentations! Capitalism is no respecter of persons. It feeds on Catholic workmen quite as greedily as any other, and thus turns them toward economic deliverance.

## A Venomous Species

Here is a fac-simile of a card which was given out to each employe of the Johnson Electric Service company, Milwaukee, makers of thermostats, automobiles and electrical appliances, just before Labor Day:

ON inquiry, we find that a large majority of our men prefer or are willing to work Monday. As we are much in need of their services, the shop will run as usual, and we thank them in advance. If you are not to be here, please notify your foreman before leaving tonight.  
W. S. Johnson, Manager.

The card was, in truth, a veiled threat of discharge to any employe who took advantage of Labor Day as a legal holiday, to celebrate or remain away from work. Last year, and on previous years, the same sort of notice to the wage-slaves at the company's mercy, was handed round. Not only that, but employes who disregarded it were either dismissed from their employ, or in other ways visited with the company's displeasure.

It is not that "Prof." Johnson, the mind of the company, was so anxious to keep the men at work for work's sake—last year he offered to give them another day in place of Labor Day. It is simply a malevolent and intense hatred against organized labor, for whose sake Labor Day was established, as a sop from the rich owners of the nation to the "hands" who must be kept grateful by some small concessions.

Johnson hates labor organization with a livid hate. He insists that his business is his own and that he has the right to deal with the workers singly, so they will not strike. He should be in the sugar for his "impatient" insults to a nation-decreed holiday, but the jails are not built for his class.

And of what value is a national holiday, when it can be as contemptuously treated as in the case of the rich exploiter and fleecer of men, Johnson! THE LAW NEEDS FIXING UP!

Such a man is a ghoul among men. Well he can thank his stars that the working class is actually the patient class in society, that it may be fleeced over and over again without revolting.

It is Johnson's class that is quick to resent an injury, or quick to resent a curtailment of fleeing rights and opportunities, not the workers.

Under Socialism such a venomous reptile will have his fangs drawn and will not be permitted to be at large unless his human nature can be changed so as to be fit to mingle midst the human brotherhood.

Not at all the least of the crimes of capitalism against society is its persistent and increasing lowering of the stamina of the stock from whom the citizens of the future must spring. It is just as if a farmer should choose bunnies for seedling purposes.

## 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.)

## Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

"So long as there is profit in evil, so long will evil exist."

Can anyone successfully deny that the average capitalist looks upon the workmen as mere living tools? Yet they are the great consuming and purchasing class in society, nay more, they are the dynamo that run society. Without them society's great operations and works would come to a dead halt. But the capitalists—society could manage to get along without them!

Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, and husband of an American title-hunting heiress (Miss Leiter), has proposed to the government of England that it send an ambassador to Rome. The reason that he gives is that the favor of the Catholic church is needed by the capitalists in fighting Socialism. Just as soon as the church makes any such deal as that it stands to lose millions of Catholic workmen.

"No anti-tuberculosis serum of real curative power exists," says Dr. Calmette of the Pasteur Institute of France. Yet the cattle from whom we get our milk supply all over the United States are being inoculated with the stuff to see if they have tuberculosis and who will say that the changes produced by it in the animals does not affect the milk we use in unsuspected ways, and make the users of milk more prone to disease than would otherwise be the case?

Labor may feel somewhat embarrassed at the thought of taking its rightful place in government considering the meagre education it has had, thanks to capitalism. But it may well take courage. It has nothing to fear on that score, for Keir Hardie, M. P., gives us some interesting experience from England. Not a single one of the Socialist members in the British house of Commons ever had any educational advantages beyond what the county school could give, and some of them not even that. They were drawn from the mine, the mill, the furnace, the gas works, the workshop bench, the railway siding, and from behind the counter. Yet, despite their educational disadvantages and their lack of social standing, friend and foe alike admit that they

have shown more than average capacity in the parliamentary arena.

How often the Socialists have had it thrown at them, where they have begun to take a place in local government, that if they legislate in the interests of the people they will drive capital away! Not the Socialists alone, but all others seeking to curb child labor and other abominations from which the capitalist profits, meet with this threat. Florence Kelley, the head of the Consumers' League movement, has been looking into the matter a little, and she finds that such threats are usually empty ones. Transplanting industry is a serious thing, and while talk of removal is often used for bluffing purposes, there are too many other considerations that enter into the question of removal. And there is hardly any place to fly to these days. Imagine a manufacturer in a European country trying to get away from progressive legislation. Where is there a country he could go to without finding Socialists!

The two capitalist parties are as alike as two peas. Given like conditions they show like debaucheries. The Republicans control Philadelphia and the city administration is the rottenest imaginable, with the high financiers and trust lords given everything in sight.

In New York City Democratic Tammany Hall is in control and New York shows the same municipal rottenness as Philadelphia. Gen. Bingham, who has just been deposed as head of the police department says that out of the ten thousand police officers there there are two thousand who are unscrupulous grafters. He says that he himself could have made \$600,000 a year of graft if he had wanted to. Capitalist government is very expensive government, for there is graft on all sides.

All over the land the big cities show old party corruption. Yet in the face of all this the old party spokesmen are always ready to warn people against the danger of the Socialists getting the administration of affairs and of how they would squander the money, if they got control and put in practice their visionary ideas.

## Judicial Enemies of the People on Trial!

The growing public reprobation of the vicious legal outrage, termed by Debs "government by injunction," is reaching the legal profession and that the revolt will bear fruit sooner or later is undoubted.

Before the Wisconsin bar association meeting in Milwaukee last week S. S. Gregory, of Chicago, made a strong attack on the modern practices of our judges in dealing out "justice" to workmen and in setting aside constitutional guarantees. He showed the growth of injunctive procedure and said that in time it might lead to the almost complete abrogation of the constitutional right of trial by jury.

"There is no crime known to the law which, if perpetrated, does not generally involve the destruction or impairment of property rights so as to afford a cause of action to a party in violation of whose rights it has been committed," he said. "If threatened, and also irreparable in character, then as equity protects property rights thus threatened, in all such cases a bill would lie to enjoin the commission of the intended crime upon the same theory on which interference in strike cases has been sustained."

"An injunction thus obtained and having been disregarded the offender could be haled into court and tried by the judge without a jury, nominally for contempt, but really for the crime."

"If that method of trial (jury trial) is as we have been taught to believe, well adapted to protect the innocent and to secure the punishment of the guilty in criminal matters, no plausible argument can be advanced why it should not be resorted to whether such criminal conduct is charged by indictment or by information for contempt."

Mr. Gregory said that the remedy lies with the people in that, where judges are elected, they drive judges from the bench who refuse trial by jury and elect men to their places who will accord that privilege to men accused of crime.

sentenced to prison for alleged violation of an injunction. Mr. Gregory argued that this decision was a direct blow at free speech and a free press, and as such a blow at the constitutional rights of the citizen.

"The question in this case was, can a court of equity under pretence of enjoining a conspiracy against trade, deny freedom of speech and publication, by injunction, and then having issued such an injunction, can the court try a person charged with its violation upon information, nominally for contempt, but really for slander or libel?"

## Pressure of Great Interests

"I am not surprised that the same order of judicial mind that denies trial by jury in proceedings essentially criminal now seeks to strike down freedom of speech and of the press. This is done, too, under pressure of great interests that always have access to those in power, but no good way of reaching and influencing against public interest the masses of the plain people from whom jurors are drawn."

Mr. Gregory argued that the issuing of an injunction restraining free speech and free publication is an infringement of the citizen's constitutional right, for the court under such circumstances arrogates to itself the right of censorship and inspection which is in contravention of a declaratory clause in the constitution.

The above is an admirable attack on a great judicial wrong, but there is another judicial crime that is still more damaging to the workingman, yet which is scarcely suspected by the class that constitutes its victims. We refer to the now extensive practice of the judge taking damage suits away from juries and settling them in favor of the capitalists upon some strained construction of the letter of the law. It can lead to grave corruptions, if it has not yet done so. It gives a judicial candidate a powerful chance to make deals with big manufacturers for campaign help. Thousands on thousands of damage cases are non-suited by circuit judges in the course of the year all over the country and it makes the judges strong with the interests and insures their reelection by the vast majority of cases. The light of publicity must be let in upon the foul practice.

A Funeral Oration

As Delivered in the Church of the Holy Dividends in Bond Street, with a Chorus of Unsolicited Responses by Rank Outsiders. Dear friends, a mighty man hath joined the Blest. Chorus: A mighty man indeed, but—let him rest! A man of works and faith, a man of force. Chorus: Who lied, broke faith, and robbed without remorse. A worthy life was his—a life of toil. Chorus: His noble aim in life was boundless spoil. Steel-nerved, he builded railroad, ship and mill.— Chorus: And rained all who dared oppose his will. How sweet and mild the inner life he led, Chorus: The tiger, too, is mild when full-fed. How kind he was a thousand friends will say. Chorus: He fed his jackals fat, so well they may! His faults? Be still! His faults we leave to God. Chorus: And teach our sons to tread the way he trod? What wealth he gave our grateful hearts confess. Chorus: His very charity was selfishness. He filled a million shelves with learned tomes.— Chorus: And builded palaces on wrecks of homes. His gifts to church and college ever grew. Chorus: He robbed the poor to help the well-to-do. Upon these walls his name shall be inscribed! Chorus: The Church may take, but God remains unbribed.— Arthur Guiterman in Puck.

Lincoln and Wealth

DA TARBELL, in a recent issue of the American Magazine, quotes Lincoln as follows: Speaking of the Northern army, Lincoln said: "The hope of this war is in the common soldier, not in the generals—not in the war department—not in me. It's the boys. Sometimes it seems to me that nobody sees it quite right. It's in war as it is in life—a whole raft of men work day and night and sweat and die to get

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in the crops and mine the ore and build the towns and sail the seas. "They make the wealth, but they get mighty little out of it. We ain't got our values of men's work figured out right yet—the value of the man that gives the orders and of the man that takes 'em. I hear people talkin' as if the history of a battle was what the generals did. "I can't help thinkin' that the history of this war is in the knapsack of the common soldier. He's makin' that history just like the farmers are makin' the wealth. We fellows at the top are only usin' what they make, at any rate that's the way I see it."

Who is the Demagogue?

WHENEVER you hear a man called a demagogue today, the chances are ninety-nine to one that he is the man trying to interfere with somebody's special privilege, trying to check somebody's "licensed and legitimate" stealing. Some of our prosperous and "eminent" citizens will tell you that the man who advocates the income tax is a demagogue. Others like him will tell you that the demagogue is the man who tells working people that they should unite and protect themselves and try to get their share of prosperity. The political boss, corrupt to the core, will tell you that the demagogue is he who advises voters to cut away from the old parties that buy them and sell them. He will tell you that the demagogue is the man who advises the voter to vote for himself. Still others, well meaning, will tell you that the demagogue is a vile creature who arrays "class against class," because he tells the poor, the worried, the wretched, that they ought not to be satisfied; that they ought not to bend upon their knees and thank Providence that they are allowed to live at all. The best sample of the actual demagogue that we have today is the professional politician, the man who works up a false enthusiasm at election time, who writes a lying platform that neither he nor the candidates believe, who tries to use the ignorance and credulity and listlessness of voters to promote his own interest.—Arthur Brisbane.

"THE MILLS OF MAMMON," a novel by James H. Brower, is the hottest story ever. YOU WANT THIS BOOK. It digs to the roots of our social sinning—exposes the WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC in words that burn, and goes after INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY in a way that will delight you IF YOUR BLOOD IS RED. For the next 30 days we will accept orders for this book at \$1.00 per copy, and pay to your state secretary 10 per cent on all business secured in your state. If you haven't the money today write us asking that we reserve a copy for you. We will hold it until October 15, at which time "The Mills of Mammon" goes on sale with the regular trade at \$1.50 the copy—and this offer will be withdrawn. Send us the addresses of your friends, and we will forward advertising matter. P. H. MURRAY & COMPANY, Joliet, Ill.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST. The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement. It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and for propaganda. See will bring you several sample copies. See page for the paper's whole year. Address 563 Duprex Avenue, Chicago.

Her captain had mistaken the mouth of the Magdalena river for

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?" Major I. N. Chapman of Alameda, Cal., surveyor and civil engineer, writes: "Your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism, etc.' is most excellent. It ought to find its way into the hands of religious people throughout the world. God said 'let there be light' your pamphlet will spread the light." Hon. D. W. Higbee, attorney-at-law, Creston, Iowa, writes: "I am not a Socialist, but I think your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' is probably as strong a statement of Socialist doctrines as can be made." Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75. Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 342-344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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From the Log Book of An Old Man 'o Wars Man in Uncle Sam's Navy

(Written for the HERALD.) DECEMBER 10, 1885 The United States Corvette Galena 3. Rate, Commander Colby M. Chester comes to an anchor in the bay off Aspinwall, United States of Colombia.

Dec. 11, The United States minister to the United States of Colombia comes on board with his family and as he comes alongside in our gig which went ashore to get him, a salute is fired in his honor. Rumor says we are to take him to Cartagena from where he will go to Bogota, the capital. But we old salts know nothing, we are only here to obey, to work and keep the ship clean, and we are not consulted or informed.

Dec. 12, Up anchor for Cartagena. The weather is fine but a heavy ground swell is on from the gale a few days ago and so we ritch quite heavily. See nothing of the minister or his family so guess they are paying tribute to old Neptune.

Dec. 13 and 14, During the morning watch of the 14th land was reported and at 7 bells in the dog watches we came to an anchor in Sabanilla bay. The captain had decided not to run into Cartagena because we were getting short of coal. We anchored away out on the outside of the bay at what is called Very's Anchorage, under the lee of a low reef which makes a good breakwater. We found two steamers and other small craft at anchor here farther inside. After supper lowered steam and sail launches, hauled fires. Everything seems to indicate a long stay here. But before the mast never know anything about the plans or destiny of the ship.

Dec. 15, Spurred down rigging and squared ratlines. Ships side got ready for painting. Awnings spread fore and aft. It's so hot we have to keep the decks wet down to prevent the pitch from coming out of the seams.

Dec. 16, Painted outside of ship and tarred down standing rigging. Afterwards holystoned decks and cleaned up generally.

Dec. 17, After quarters this morning had battalion drill. Afterwards all hands were called to muster and two apprentices who had dared to talk back to one of the officers and had been tried by a court martial, had their sentences read to them. For gross disrespect to their superior officer they got thirty days on bread and water, with full rations every fifth day. Here it's keep your mouth shut, swallow everything, forget you are anything but a common sailor whose lot is to obey.

At 8 bells of the dogwatches the French Ram Bouvet which we had met at Aspinwall came in and anchored away inside on the other side of the bay.

Dec. 18, The North East Trades have freshened into a stiff gale. Usually at this time of the year in these latitudes you have no trades and when they do blow it's a gale. It's blowing great guns so the other bower anchor has been let go and we are riding safely behind the reef on which the heavy seas are breaking themselves into foam.

Dec. 19, At daylight the Frenchman signaled through the international code: "Steamer ashore mouth Magdalena river, assistance necessary." Hoisted all boats. Hove up port anchor. Lit fires. Got ready for sea. Wind goes down some, but still blowing fresh. At 2 bells in the forenoon watch the Bouvet steamed out. She had been lying with fires banked so could get up steam quicker. Soon after we hove up the other anchor and followed her. Outside in the open we met a heavy sea so that we took considerable water on board occasionally. About 8 bells as we steamed along the coast we began to pass barrels, boxes and casks floating about which formed part of the cargo of the steamer that had been thrown overboard to lighten her. By 6 bells in the afternoon watch we came in sight of the steamer.

Her captain had mistaken the mouth of the Magdalena river for

Dec. 20, This morning at daylight the whaleboat was again lowered and proceeded to try and get near the steamer. On account of the current no line could be sent in her, that was fast to the ship, but we signaled to the steamer and they on board bent a line onto a cask which was floated by the current to where the whaleboat could pick it up. While they were doing this we hove up our anchor and moved in closer. When the whaleboat had picked up the cask they cut it adrift and fastened the end of a light line which they had in the boat to the line brought by the cask and as they pulled toward the ship continued to pay out this line. The third cutter had been lowered and with a line from the ship met the whaleboat: the two lines being fastened together the connection between the ship and the steamer was complete. The current, however, was so strong that this small line could not stand the strain and parted, so we had to begin all over again. The anchor was again hove up and we carefully moved to within two cable lengths of the Historian where it was let go again. When the Frenchman had found he

could not run a line with his boats he had left already the evening before, so we had to work alone. And it was hard work. The sea ran high and on account of the current and the presence of numerous sharks very dangerous. Volunteers were called for to man the boats and out of these only the best seaman were picked. They went into the boats barefoot, stripped to trousers and shirt so as to be ready to swim in case the boat should get swamped. The tropical sun shone hot and soon blistered the skin where this was not protected. None of the officers cared to go into the boats, none volunteered, their lives were too precious and they stood safely on the decks of the ship shouting directions. The ship rolled and pitched heavily and with our old fashioned capstan with which the men had to walk around, it was hard and hot work heaving up the anchors and heaving in the cable from the steamer.

When we had come to anchor again the experiment with the cask and boats was repeated and this time the line held. A six inch hawser was bent onto the line and hove in by the steamer with her steam winches. Then she bent a steel cable onto our hawsers and we had to leave this in with our manpower capstan. After the steel hawser was in and made fast to our bits the steamer began to heave in on it. It was dark by this time and all through the night the steamer kept heaving in little by little. The wind freshened again and the seas rose dangerously so our position became dangerous in the extreme. All during the night we stood watch and were ready for any emergency. Toward morning when daylight began to appear a much heavier sea than usual swept over and under the steamer and as she had been backing continually since she had got aground this lifted her clear and she backed away. She came past us and we manned the rigging giving her three rousing cheers which her crew returned.

Dec. 21, After the Historian was clear we weighed anchor and went back to our anchorage at Sabanilla bay. The minister with his family, who had nearly all died of seasickness and who didn't want to stay on board any longer, were put ashore. We spent Christmas here and about Jan. 1, 1886, returned to Aspinwall. Here we met the His-

In the Realm of Capitalism By Wm. Restelle Shier

(Written for the HERALD.) THE BATTLE FOR BREAD.

ALL self-respecting work-people want the best of food, the best of clothing, the best of housing. They want security of employment, short hours of labor, healthy conditions in the mines and shops and factories. They want education for their children, freedom from the fear of want and a voice in the management of industry.

They want the means and the leisure with which to enjoy life. In short, they want the good things of life, and they want them in abundance. Are they getting them under the present industrial system? No. Notwithstanding the fact that all wealth is produced by labor, the workers must be content to eat cheap food, wear shabby clothing and live in tenements or miserable looking houses.

"PROSPERITY SHARING." IN an article in the Century Magazine for March, 1909, W. H. Tolman tells us of an employer who instructed the heads of his departments to "substitute courteous, kind treatment for direct orders as formerly given out by a boss. They did so. In three months the factory output increased \$28,000. Recently the employer analyzed the results of the five months previous to the time when he started this work. In certain departments piece-workers had numbered 268. In the same departments piece-workers today, after three years of mutuality, number 188, but they have drawn the same amount of money as the 268 did for the same time. That is the record for the piece-workers. Now for the time-workers. During the same length of time (three years), under the same conditions, he found that he was able to increase their salaries and wages fifty-two per cent. His business is larger than it was three years ago, while he employs about one hundred fewer persons to do the work. This has been accomplished on nine hours a day, working five and one-half days the week, whereas formerly the factory was run ten hours a day for six days per week.

"Puzzle"—What became of the hundred men displaced?

CONDITION OF EUROPEAN DOCTORS. IN Western Europe the physician's plight is distressing. Everywhere we see a vast army of medical men without work and without money, ready to accept anything. Eight years ago the Hospital Fund of Budapest made known that it would pay its doctors forty kreuzers (about 6d.) for each visit to a patient; notwithstanding the scantiness of the pay shoals of applicants, eager to accept these terms, put in an appearance. More than half the doctors residing in Berlin barely earn 150 marks (about \$35) a month; the doctors of Vienna do not turn their noses up at twenty kreuzers fees. Henri Beranger, in an article on "The Intellectual Proletariat of France," says that no less than half the Parisian doctors cannot even claim to be beyond the pinch of want; while the majority of them are in an abject condition of destitution, in the fullest sense of the word, many members of the profession frequently seeking the

shelter of doss-houses at night. In the provinces barely five thousand out of ten earn a decent livelihood."—Page 282. "The Confessions of a Physician," by M. Versaoff (written in 1901).

DIVISION OF PRODUCT. WITH regard to the distribution of national income, Sir Robt. Giffen thus summarized the conclusions to be drawn from the papers on the "Progress of the Working Classes in the Last Century," read by him before the Statistical Society in 1883 and 1886:

"Whereas, fifty years ago the working classes of the United Kingdom, amounting to nine millions, or 19,000,000 in all about 171 millions, earned sterling per head, the working masses, now amounting to 13 millions, earn about 550 millions, or nearly 42 pounds sterling per head, an increase of much more than 100 per cent. "When the increase of earnings from labor and capital are compared, it is found that the increase from capital is from 100 to 400 millions only, or about 100 per cent; the increase from the working of the upper and middle classes is from 154 to 320 millions, or about 100 per cent; and the increase in the income of the manual labor classes is from 171 to 550 millions, or over 200 per cent. In amount, the increase due to capital is about 210 millions, to labor of the upper and middle classes 166 millions, and to labor of the manual labor classes 379 millions, a total increase of 755 millions."—(Essays in Finance, by Sir Robt. Giffen, second series, second edition, page 472), quoted by Paul Leroy-Saulieu in "Collectivism," page 25.

ONE CAUSE OF BOOZE. IN his "Confessions of a Physician," M. Versaoff, a Russian doctor, says, speaking of his struggle for existence in St. Petersburg in his post graduate days: "I gave up all hope of obtaining a salaried position and entered myself as a supernumerary at one of the hospitals. I often found myself in greatest want; in the evening I used to trim the 'fringes' of my trousers and mend the rents in my boots with black thread; I used to envy my patients when ordering them extra, because I myself subsisted mainly on bread and cheap sausage. During those hard times I experienced and came to understand a phenomenon which was formerly quite beyond my comprehension—how one could take to drink through hunger. At that period, whenever I passed a public house, the latter had an irresistible attraction for me; at such moments I used to think it the height of bliss to step up to the brilliantly illuminated bar, covered with tempting 'zakouskas,' and to toss off a glass of vodka; strange to say, half-starved as I was, the spirits attracted me more than the eatables, although I was never a dipsomaniac. When I had a rouble in my pocket, I could not resist the temptation, and got drunk. Never before or after, when I was properly nourished, did vodka have any fascinations for me."—(Page 67).

About 90 per cent. of the leading publications of the country employ only members of the typographical union. In the language of the owner of the Michigan sawdust factory, "There's a reason."

torian at anchor. Her captain said us a visit and brought a whole boat load of wines and whiskies, together with other good things. Fair minded reader, perhaps, you will think it a matter of course, that these gifts from the Historian captain were divided among the crew. But if you think so you are mistaken. These went to the officers only and the captain got the largest share. The men before the mast and in the boilerroom, who did the work, got nothing. The captain of the Historian asked permission from our captain to divide a sum of money among us. But the captain refused, saying "that we were paid by the government and only did our duty, it would spoil us if we got an extra reward."

Now, mind you, if it had been a merchant vessel that had rendered the assistance our ship did, there would have been a heavy claim for salvage, which could have been as much as half the value of the steamer. For her position and that of the ship helping her was extremely dangerous. And if help had not arrived she, no doubt, would have been a total loss. But our ship being a man-of-war, we could not charge salvage. It was therefore no more than fair if the owners through the captain of the steamer wanted to show their appreciation of our work by making us a present. And we had earned it, too, although one of the crew would have thought of an extra reward if the captain of the Historian had not offered it himself. But our captain did not want any of the crew to get anything. So what did the owners of the Historian do? They had a fine solid silver punchbowl made with a suitable inscription engraved on it and afterwards when we had returned to the United States, but few of the men forward ever saw it and later when the ship went out of commission what did this noble captain do, who said the crew were paid by the government, as though he wasn't; he took this punchbowl with him home and kept it for his private use. Now you can see that even on the blue ocean the worker need expect no appreciation, nothing more than his bare wage. Under the rule of the capitalist class, the honor, the reward is not for the man who does the work, it's for him and him alone who wears brass buttons, who by chance of birth is in command.

The captain had no more right to this punchbowl, than had the meanest sailor or coalheaver on board, for it was presented to the ship, not to the officers or a part of the crew, but to the ship, which meant all on board. Yet, when the ship went out of commission the captain, instead of turning this

punchbowl over to the department, kept it. So you see everywhere where the capitalist class rules there are two standards to measure men's conduct by. The rich can do almost as they please, while those unfortunate who are forced to labor for others are punished for the most trivial offenses.

Young man or boy, when you read the enticing posters or advertisements, for men and boys to enter the naval service, you should think twice before you sign your liberty, your manhood away. Don't imagine you are going to serve your country. Your country, say how many square feet of it can you call your own, how much of this country is yours? You will serve the capitalist class only and the members of this class who will be in command will take all the honor, all of the reward. In time of war you will be food for cannon, you will be permitted to fight and die for the country you do not own, and when you are done fighting you will first begin to realize, that you are just as poor as when you began, that the country you fought for, which you gave the best years of your life belongs not to you, but to those who remained carefully at home and made money out of your misery on the battlefield, to the capitalist class, whose possessions you so foolishly fought for to protect, whose country you fought for only to find, that all you have is the rheumatism, the syphilis, and the worn-out body left you as a reward. But it's your own fault if you sign; who would be so foolish as to fight for possessions, for a country, no part of which you can call your own?

During so-called labor troubles, when honest toilers are striking for a better wage or more decent conditions of life; when they are battling for a more fair distribution of the wealth they by their labor create, you may be landed with your comrades and ordered, if your officers see fit, to shoot on your fellow toilers, though among them may be your father, brother. Therefore I say, don't sign, don't give your liberty, your health, your life to your oppressors. Let them man their warships themselves. Let them fight for the country they own. If they cannot get foolish workingmen to man them, how soon they will stop building dreadnaughts. For if the capitalists and the capitalist politicians had to man their own ships and do their own fighting, how soon they would be howling for the disarmament of the nations, for universal peace. So long as they can get others to fight for them, they will continue to find a cause for war out of which to make a profit. *Alphists.*

UNEMPLOYMENT A NEW BOOKLET ON THE BIGGEST PROBLEM

Written by SENATOR GAYLORD. Senator Gaylord introduced, at the last session of the Wisconsin legislature, a resolution, in the form of a petition to congress, asking for immediate action to relieve the unemployment problem in this country. Of course, the resolution was killed. The Republicans didn't want to know anything about it, for fear they might "recognize Socialism"—and the Democrats followed suit. In searching for data on the subject, so as to present the argument as fully as possible, Senator Gaylord found a surprising scarcity of material available on American conditions. He began to start inquiries in every direction, however, and replies began to come in. Meanwhile the Senator was invited to debate the subject of "Unemployment and Socialism as Its Remedy" with John Basil Barnhill. Mr. Barnhill did not know much about unemployment, or Socialism, either, but the debate gave Comrade Gaylord occasion to probe deeper into the question. Finding such a scarcity of information on the subject, and no Socialist book or pamphlet bearing directly upon it in detail, he decided to give the American comrades the immediate use of what material he had already secured—meanwhile continuing his investigations. The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations. The pamphlet deals with Seasonal Unemployment, Industrial Displacement, The Chronic Unemployed, The Panic and The Industrial Reserve Army. The returns from Wisconsin are given with especial accuracy and completeness. We have heard much of unemployment, and most of us know what it is to be "out of a job." But this little work sets forth the fact, and the Socialist argument based upon it, with startling clearness. Single Copy, 10c; 25 copies, \$2.00; 50 copies, \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6.00.

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# Air Brakes a Timely Subject

## Even the Steam Railways Now Have Them

### Are so Universal That the Country Marvels That a City Like Milwaukee Goes Unprotected.

By William Henry Ferber  
[Written for the HERALD.]

It is useless to rehearse all the contention and strife which brought about the application of the air-brake to the railway passenger and freight cars, so that nowadays you may see all cars on the great systems of railways equipped with this new device, whether it be on the Boston and Maine railway or on the Southern Pacific system.

The steam roads have killed enough brakemen and crushed and crippled enough others to make a regimental line standing side by side from Milwaukee to Chicago. If all the other living cripples were placed at the end of the brakemen's line and the corpses laid side by side, the line would extend to the Ohio river.

Before the patent car coupler was used, at least one brakeman was killed every day, and another was maimed, or permanently injured; so that about 100 railway employes were killed or maimed each year. Statistics show this.

Since the air-brake and the coupling device have come into general use, I seldom see a railway employe, unless he is an OLD-TIMER, who has lost his fingers or a hand in some accident.

The railways do not willingly put on the air-brake and the safety coupling; nor did they willingly adopt the Cook switch, nor the signal light. All these were forced by legislative enactment, backed by the requests of the American Railway union, or by organized bodies of trainmen. Sometimes they got some backing by concerns like the Westinghouse Air-brake company, or some concern who had some safety device to sell; but seldom did the railway men or the public get any help from any wealthy person, from humane and altruistic promptings only. It was always for cold cash, rather than from a sense of justice to public demands.

Just now the "best people" in Milwaukee (and that means the Social-Democrats, and those who aid them) are fighting for air-brakes on the city street railway cars.

It seems queer that it should be necessary for the people to fight for such a necessity, for everybody (with any sense) knows that a motorman who has an air-brake appliance on his car can stop a car in case of necessity on very short notice, while the old hand-brake will not control a car in time; and, therefore, the accident can seldom

be averted; even though the motorman tried to do best of his ability to avert the disaster.

Many thoughtless people blame the carelessness of the motorman. They should blame the railway company, for the traveling public pay for the cars, and roadbed, and all the appliances, and fine officers, and the salaries of the officials and employes, and for all the boodle which buys aldermen and mayors, legislators and courts; also all the interest on the watered stock.

In San Francisco the head of the United Railways has been indicted by a grand jury for buying an overhead trolley franchise for \$200,000 from the "boodle board," in May, 1906.

Mr. Patrick Calhoun, who occupies the same position in the United Railways, which Mr. John I. Beggs holds in T. M. E. R. & L. Co., is now awaiting trial for a second time; the first being a mistrial—well, largely because—because Pat is the possessor of \$4,000,000.

San Francisco has only a few cars with air-brakes. Several of the lines which run over mountains could not be operated without air-brakes, so new cars were purchased with the appliance, because the franchise purchased from the boodle board included the provision in the franchise that air-brakes must be provided on certain lines.

Now, I will say that the cities of Chicago, Milwaukee and San Francisco have the poorest street car systems in the United States.

Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles would sniff at such a miserable system as John I. Beggs is giving you, and which you still tolerate and can't shake off.

In 1899 you were about to solve the railway problem in Milwaukee, but about that time your business men saddled another "business administration" upon you, and the result was that about that time a Rose blossomed out, and soon thereafter a beautiful "bouquet" was handed to John I. Beggs in the shape of a thirty-year blanket franchise, and the public has never learned how much GOOD FERTILIZER was added to the flower pot in which the lovely Rose of the David Stewart variety has grown. No, he has never told me this; although he once told me: "I signed the franchise on the clerk's desk as soon as the council passed it."

Well, nearly everybody knows that from that day on the Rose has blossomed out until it became the greatest American Beauty Rose, whose fragrance was enjoyed in Milwaukee, and whose fragrant odors scented the desert air of Arizona as well;—but the people—who have paid fares to the Beggs company have since been told "If you don't like our service, you may walk."

You Milwaukeeans will for the next score of years pay tribute to the greedy railway corporation, because you didn't know enough to run your own railways and produce your own light. I am surprised that some few of you discovered in time that it paid to pump your own water.

Well, you will learn, and twenty-one years hence, when John I. Beggs' big franchise expires, the babies who are born today may learn enough of economics to run the railway and the light plants and other utilities, which you were afraid to tackle in 1900.

As a secret, I will add that James J. Hill was afraid to touch an electric switch or button when he built his big new mansion in the early nineties, but big Jim never was afraid to touch railway securities.

So, you see, dear readers, it is only a question of education after all. Jim Hill is no longer afraid of an electric switch or button. So you will become educated to handle municipal utilities as easily as you now turn door knobs.

The people of the Mexican border states, knowing the atrocities of the Mexican government, are greatly agitated over the proposed love feast of Taft and Diaz at El Paso, and the cause of the Mexican refugees is strengthened daily. Mother Jones has recently been holding immense meetings in San Antonio. John Murray of Chicago, secretary of the Political Refugee Defense League, is on the scene. Resolutions of sympathy with the Mexican revolutionists are being passed by many labor organizations.

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# A Prophet Without Honor In Other Countries

## The German Leader Kautsky Flays Sam Gompers' "Policies"

In the following article we have made use of the translation from the German, by Henry Kuhn, as it appeared in the N. Y. People.

**G**OMPERS, the president of the great American Federation of Labor, has come to Europe in order to study, so he says, the labor conditions of Europe and to initiate closer relations between the American and the European trade unions.

At the meeting, held by Gompers in Berlin on July 31st, to speak about the trade union movement, he, strange to say, prevented the comrades who were present from finding out with whom they really had to deal, by simply designating any question as to how he stood towards Social-Democracy as "IM-PROPER" and "PERSONAL."

This being so, Mr. Gompers must consent that others answer the question for him.

Gompers is not only an opponent of the specific form that the Socialist movement has taken in America, but is an opponent of the proletarian class struggle as such. To appreciate his views, one must know, not only what he tells his European friends, but also what he says to the American public.

Let us only hear what he declared on the day before his departure for Europe at a farewell banquet in New York. This banquet was in itself characteristic. Besides representatives of labor organizations there had come quite a number of representatives of capitalism and its glad-hand men (Handlanger), among them the district attorney of New York. Before these, he explained that he was going to Europe to study, to see whether there the "so much praised methods were really the correct ones."

But, he added, that he already knew that these methods were wrong.

[At this point Kautsky quotes from the speech of Gompers, delivered at the banquet. He cites the president of the A. F. of L. as saying that the kind and the manner of European labor politics are thoroughly displeasing; that shortly after the convention of the Federation he (Gompers) had got in touch with sundry labor organizations and governments in European countries and had asked them to afford him an opportunity to declare himself on conditions in those countries at a meeting wherein all factions of labor organizations and representatives of the government would be present; that shortly he had received from Budapest, Hungary, two letters, one representing the workers, the other the government, and that both almost in the same words had declared that such a meeting could not take place because the relation between labor organizations and the government were not such as to make possible joint deliberation or action; and that herein seemed to him to lie the kernel of the nut. In America the representatives of labor and of the government could always come together to deliberate; that on the very evening of the banquet one could see the living proof thereof: none had been received by organized labor more heartily than the District Attorney of New York City, and that things must be so.]

For all that, it cannot be assumed

that this blissful confidence arises because in America the governments and capitalists are particularly friendly to labor. There is scarcely a more unscrupulous and sordid capitalist class than that of America; and there is scarcely a country wherein the capitalist class dominates more completely the political power, wherein laws are made and executed and shamed—if it is profitable—more shamelessly in favor of the capitalists and against the workers than in the United States. Notwithstanding all that, Gompers is full of confidence.

His harmony does not, however, like an occasional pretty turn of speech to catch bourgeois applause; it has become the essence of his political activity. Thanks to this, he has managed to become first vice-president of the Civic Federation, a capitalist establishment of recent years, brought forth by the advent of the Social-Democracy, and which has set itself the aim to bring together workers and bourgeois in a common effort. In truth and in fact, it has become a militant organization against Socialism and the proletarian class struggle against which, because of the amplitude of funds at its disposal, it conducts an energetic propaganda.

The Civic Federation, point of fact, is getting to be, in the United States, ever more what the Imperial Union (Reichsverband) is in Germany. And it is the vice-president of this American Imperial Union who was presented, on July 31st, to the workmen of Berlin as a man who is a true revolutionist and, therefore, as deserving of their warmest sympathy.

But so much Gompers has already learned in Europe that he knows he would only make himself ridiculous with his gospel of harmony and confidence and he wisely keeps it to himself. And when Comrade Dittmer, by his questions, wanted to give him a chance to develop his "same principles" where-into he can "with ease revolutionize the labor movement of the Old World" he does not seize this opportunity with avidity to make propaganda for his convictions, but feels bitterly wronged by this indiscreet ferretting into HIS PRIVATE AFFAIRS. The double role of president of the Federation of Labor and vice-president of the Civic Federation Gompers plays only in America. In Europe he appears exclusively as the president of the labor federation.

That of vice-president of the Imperial Union he forgot about on his trip across.

As a Socialist baiter, Mr. Gompers acts only on a stage where he is sure of his claque. CAUTION IS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR.

Why did the hide of the vice-president of the American Imperial Union itch so much that he must go just into the camp of the Social-

Democracy in order to get, specifically their approbation? Mr. Gompers is in a fair way of getting to the end of his rope in America. His "mis-successes" were of late too great. Of that, of course, he said nothing to his auditors in Berlin. These mis-successes also are "private affairs."

He praised his "labor politics," thanks to which the standard of living of the workers of America was higher than in the Europe. This is ridiculous—humbug. The American workers have not attained a higher standard of living during recent decades, but have inherited it from their forefathers.

But this superiority, on which Gompers prides himself so much, is rapidly vanishing.

The German workingman has, during the last decade, generally raised his standard of living. That of the American workingman has RECEDED. If the purchasing power of his wages, according to the census of 1896, often quoted by me, still stood 4.2 per cent. above the average of the decade 1890-1899, it was only 1.5 per cent. in 1907, and that 1 1/2 per cent. he has surely lost during the crisis.

Mr. Gompers has not created the degrading influences of capitalism which at present make themselves so strongly felt in America; but he has done his best to smoothen their path, because, through his policy of conciliation, he has condemned the proletariat to complete political impotence.

The proletariat can only then develop political power, when it is united in a separate political class organization. Gompers and his men have brought their entire influence to bear to make impossible such an organization. Not a separate labor party shall the proletariat form, but they shall sell their votes to the highest bidder amongst capitalist candidates. Only they must not do it in the crude form of selling their votes for money. They were to give them to that one of the capitalist candidates who made the most promises.

A more ridiculous, also a more corrupting and, for the proletariat, politically demoralizing policy, is unthinkable. Thanks to that policy, there is not a democratic, industrial country where the workers are treated by their government and more particularly by the courts, with such disregard, as in America. From year to year, the freedom of action of the American proletariat, at one time so considerable, is being restricted. Never yet was this freedom of action so meagre as at present. The boycott has been made a crime. If the capitalists desire it, the strike too can, according to a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, be made legally illusory. Practically, it has been that in consequence of the injunction.

Labor legislation for the protection of life and limb is backward and does not make the slightest advance. If a legislative body does sometimes, and for demagogic reasons, pass an act in favor of the workers, it has no need to feel that the capitalists will be hurt thereby. The courts declare every encroachment upon the freedom of property

as unconstitutional and are thus enabled to nullify every inconvenient law for the protection of the workers, which same they do perform conscientiously. Only recently did the Supreme Court of Ohio declare invalid a law which prohibited night labor of children in factories. A decision of the highest court has declared as unconstitutional a Federal law, under which the railroads were made responsible for accidents to their employes, due to negligence of the roads. In the South of the United States, there prevails as yet the complete freedom in the exploitation of women and children, and the factories there repeat to-day, en masse, all the infamous and ghastly practices of the factory halls of Lancashire during the thirties and forties of the past century.

A bourgeois, philanthropic organ, "Charities" [New Survey], in New York, published, at the beginning of this year, an investigation of Pittsburgh conditions, that is, of the "most prosperous" community in the world, the results of which were condensed in the following points:

[Here follows the account of the inhuman condition already familiar to our readers.]

Despite the poor political training they have received, the American workers themselves are beginning to open their eyes to Gompers' servile ideology; they are beginning to get ripe for Socialism. Gompers, whom Legien praised so much because he unites the workers, does not shrink from splitting the workers in order to maintain his power. Thus he has expelled from the Brewery Workers' Union, 40,000 strong, because they were honeycombed too much (for him) with Socialist elements.

But the like of that alone did not suffice to master the rising rebellion; he had to attain a great political success and therefore he determined to utilize at the presidential election of last year, the entire political power of the Federation for one mighty blow.

He set up a program of four points and, with it, turned to both of the two big capitalist parties, the Republicans, the party of the big capitalists, and the Democrats, the party of the little capitalists and of all sorts of social quackery, led by the charlatan Bryan. Without having been authorized, in any way, by his organization, he promised its support to that one of the two parties which would accept his four points.

More modest one cannot be; not even was there a demand made for securing the right to boycott, which the law also forbids. These four demands prove how miserable has become the condition of American workers in spite of all political freedom. Indeed, had not the courts even dared to declare trade union organizations illegal, as for instance in Ohio, where the trade union of the glass workers was designated as a "trust," and it was ordered to dissolve this trust!

But, notwithstanding his modesty, and in spite of the mighty power of two million votes controlled by the Federation of Labor, Gompers had no luck. The Republicans could dare to turn him down contemptuously. Bryan was wiser and more polite; he expressed sympathy with Gompers' demands without outspokenly endorsing them and that was sufficient for Gompers to pitch in for Bryan with every zeal, to commit the Federation to the candidature of Bryan, to disregard all "neutrality" and to antagonize the Socialist candidate, Debs, with all the means of mendacity and slander, as becomes a vice-president of the Imperial Union.

Election day came and, lo and behold, the "success" of this "positive effort" was a crushing defeat. The electoral aid of the Federation had failed to materialize; during the election it had dispersed, politically, instead of uniting its votes upon Bryan.

The workers can exercise political power only in a party of their own. In that alone does their action attain oneness and force. "Kite-tail politics" as the policy of supporting capitalist candidates is called on the other side, creates in the ranks of the workers political lassitude, indolence and confusion; their votes are frittered away, neutralized one another and cease to have an effect.

So great was the notoriety was the discomfiture of Gompersian tactics at last year's presidential election that it seriously shook his position.

This would have become at once manifest, had he not, in the nick of time, had the luck to become a "martyr."

After the election, in December, 1908, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia had sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, because in the "American Federationist," a boycott notice had appeared! Also a contribution to the practical successes of Gompersian "confidence."

The next result of this sentence was that, in the ranks of the militant workers, all criticism against Gompers was silenced. Even the Socialists, but recently so sharply attacked by him, declared that they stand behind him in his conflict with the courts.

But this halo could not last, the less so since the courts remembered, in good time, how useful the Gompersian policy had been.

**What to Read on Socialism**  
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persian "confidence" is for the ruling class. Gompers will scarcely go to jail and become a martyr. What then?

It becomes urgent to quickly, gain new prestige, and thus Gompers suddenly bethought himself of his international duties, which had hitherto sat upon him rather lightly.

He speculated on the strength of the international sentiment of Europe's proletarians and on their limited understanding of things American. If he left the vice-president of the Imperial Union in America, and came only as the president of the powerful labor federation, he would have to meet with general enthusiasm. This enthusiasm, meant for the class organization of the American proletariat, he could, on his return to America, counterfeit into a jubilant endorsement of his own policy. What is intended as moral support of the proletarian class struggle, he can exploit as moral support in the work of laming the class struggle, by means of his idea of the harmony of interests between Capital and Labor. What is to stimulate the struggle for emancipation, shall contribute to discredit America's Social-Democracy, in that Gompers points out that it stands isolated in the world; that the Social Democrats of all countries had acclaimed him and his policy, without a voice of protest, and had thereby repudiated the American Social-Democracy.

In short, Gompers wants to soft-soap the workers of Europe in order to gain the prestige, which he needs to continue the soft-soaping of the workers of America.

Should Mr. Gompers again experience the need of presenting himself to the workmen of Germany, the comrades will know where they are at.

I do not, as stated, advise that Gompers be treated impolitely. But if he wants to propagate himself and his method and would busy himself to "enlighten" us, then, though he should be quietly listened to, we should not shut the mouth of such comrades as would like to know more about the American Imperial Union and its vice-president.

If Mr. Gompers really wants to "revolutionize" the labor movement of the old world in accordance with his "same principles," he must do it over and above board.

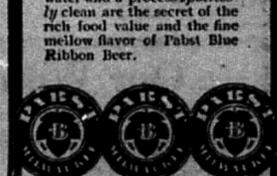
The comrades, however, should at all times bear in mind, in regard to him, that every hand that is moved to applaud Gompers, is raised to deliver a blow in the face of our American brother party, which has not a more dangerous, nor more venomous foe than Samuel Gompers.



**To Brew the Best Beer**  
The brewer must first have, make or buy perfect Malt, for malt is the soul of the beer.  
Four-day malt cannot make perfect beer such as

**Pabst Blue Ribbon**  
because four-day malt is a forced and unnatural process and beer made from four-day malt lacks the nutritious food elements which distinguish Pabst Beer.

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# 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 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 owner so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex, expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

**The Masses in Subjection.**  
In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-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 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 class 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 from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class.

They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

**Modern Industry Planless.**  
In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production to 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 struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

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

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

**An End to Class Rule.**  
In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

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

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

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

ishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also the 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 slave of his wealth, rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

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 Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

# American Heroes Again—By Robert Hunter

[Written for the HERALD.]  
**H**OPPE Mr. Charles W. Eliot, August Belmont and other gentlemen of the Civic Federation, are reading the papers these days.  
 The true nature of the scab is becoming known. Some of the distinguished members of the federation consider the scab as a hero. To them he is a strong, honest, independent, liberty-loving American. He will not bend the knee to the tyranny of trade unions.

They were secretly shipped into the works at McKee's Rocks on the promise of plenty of whiskey, good food and high wages.  
 But the heroes were deceived, and when they got to McKee's Rocks, they discovered that what was wanted was hard labor at low wages.  
 They rebelled. Their guns were then taken away from them and they were told to work or they would get a hide full of buckshot. Work! Did you ever hear of heroes working?  
 My, but they were indignant! However, the guards had the drop on them, and so the heroes fainted. They thought they were to be

employed as gun men to shoot "hunkies." But the constabulary were on the job and maintained a closed shop.  
 So, after a day or so of riot and disorder, they trooped back to the good old Bowery, where heroism is appreciated, and the man of action rewarded with free lodging, a cool schooner and lucrative employment at the polling place.  
 I begin to understand what Mr. Eliot and others of the Civic Federation consider as heroes.  
 Certainly no man would consider as heroes those underpaid, half-starving, slave-like toilers, who labor twelve hours a day year in and year out, to support their wives and children.  
 And strikers can't be heroes, because they rebel against their bosses, and belong to unions.  
 The heroes then must be those men, who, whenever the bosses are in trouble, are perfectly willing to do everything but work to help them out.

The clash struggle in the state of Washington goes merrily on, to the humiliation and injury of the entire movement.  
 The convention of the Jewish Agitation bureau will be held in Philadelphia, on September 5, 6 and 7. According to Secretary Kaufman, this session will have about twice the number of delegates that has attended any previous convention.

Freeman Knowles, of Deadwood, S. D., member of the national committee, and editor of *The Lantern*, is now confined in the Pennington jail, having been convicted in the United States court upon a trumped up charge of sending scurrilous matter through the mail, the charge being based upon an article which appeared in his paper more than a year ago. He would have been let off with a fine, but as a matter of principle, he refused to pay the fine or permit his friends to shoulder the burden for him.

The national convention of the Finnish Socialist Organization of the United States, held in Hancock, Mich., was very successful. Delegates from as far west as Arizona, California and Washington, and east from New York, Massachusetts and Maine, represented the Finnish Socialist movement. National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes and Victor Watia, national secretary of the Finnish organization, were present at the convention. A new constitution was adopted, in which the executive committee was enlarged from five to seven; the agitation and organization districts were given control over affairs in their respective districts. The next convention will be held in 1912. Conventions thereafter will be held every four years. Every party organ and the Workers' college is entitled to one delegate to national conventions.

The immigration bureau of the department of commerce and labor has ordered the deportation of all but three of the refugees who reached Nome, Alaska, after passing through the Bering straits, in skin boats, in their escape from Siberia.  
 In a letter to Simon O. Pollock, attorney for the Political Refugee Defense League, Commissioner

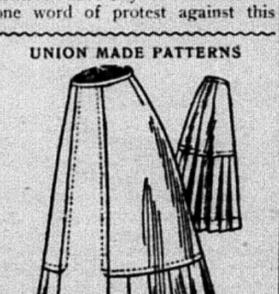
General of Immigration Daniel J. Keefe stated that the cost of living, etc., was extremely high in Alaska, and that a large expense would be put upon the United States government if the men were not sent back at once.  
 A protest was made against this decision, a decision rendered regardless of a request of the attorney for the league, that time be given in which to file a brief showing that men were political offenders only.  
 Word now comes that the protest has had its effect, and that the inspector of immigration at Ketchikan, Alaska has been instructed by wire to investigate the cases further and to defer deportation of the men until such investigation is made and the attorney has time in which to file a brief.  
 The league attorney is also looking after the interests of three Spanish refugees who reached this country from Barcelona on the steamship Buenos Aires, and are threatened with deportation.

The parents know all this. But they cannot save their own children. They are "compelled"—in this land of the free!—to "send their children to the mills or lose" their own employment. So they must deliver up their little ones to this Moloch or see them starve before their eyes.  
 Have any of the gentlemen who are so nervous about the Socialists "breaking up the family" and about the infringement of parental control—have any of them uttered one word of protest against this

- Dates for Nat.-I Organizers**  
 John W. Brown—Sept. 12 to 18, Pennsylvania.  
 Victor Bolko — Sept. 12, 13, Webster, Mass.; 14, Utica, N. Y.; 15, Rochester; 16, 17, Buffalo; 18, Erie, Pa.  
 John P. Burke—Sept. 12 to 18, New Hampshire.  
 James Connolly — Sept. 12, Springfield, Mo.; 13, Belton; 14, Kansas City; 15, 16, 17, Independence; 18, Richmond.  
 John Collins—Sept. 12 to 18, special trades union propaganda in Ohio.  
 L. G. De Lara (Spanish)—Sept. 12 to 18, Arizona.  
 George H. Goebel—Sept. 12, Barton, Md.; 13, en route; 14 to 18, Danville, Va.  
 A. Litman (Jewish)—Sept. 12, Madison, Wis.; 13, 14, 15, Sheboygan; 16, 17, 18, Superior.  
 Lena Morrow Lewis—Sept. 12 to 18, Kansas.  
 Anna A. Maley (woman's national organizer)—Sept. 12, 13, Pittsburg, Pa.; 14, 15, Rochester; 16, 17, New Brighton; 18, Beaver Falls.  
 Dan A. White—Sept. 12 to 16, special trades union propaganda in Connecticut; 17, 18, Rhode Island.  
 J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, 189 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

lives of these little toilers.  
 The parents know all this. But they cannot save their own children. They are "compelled"—in this land of the free!—to "send their children to the mills or lose" their own employment. So they must deliver up their little ones to this Moloch or see them starve before their eyes.  
 Have any of the gentlemen who are so nervous about the Socialists "breaking up the family" and about the infringement of parental control—have any of them uttered one word of protest against this

cruel interference of the capitalist in the rights of parents?  
 In a Southern cotton mill this rule is posted:  
 "All children, members of a family, above twelve years of age, shall work regularly in the mill, and shall not be excused from service therein without the consent of the superintendent, for good cause."  
 Could the wildest fancy of the anti-Socialists, pretending to describe the despotism that they claim will exist under "State Socialism," paint a blacker tyranny than this?  
 Capitalism steals the young children out of their mothers' arms, "compels" the parents, against their wish and will, to send their little sons and daughters to labors which are physically, mentally and morally ruinous. And the loud-mouthed capitalistic gentlemen who prate about the family and the home, have not one word to say about this real, this actual, this present destruction of the family.  
 Capitalism is a nest of sins. But its most characteristic and consummate sin is—hypocrisy.



**UNION MADE PATTERNS**  
 2997  
**MISSES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT.**  
 Paris Pattern No. 2997  
 All Seams Allowed.  
 This stylish model is an excellent one for general wear. The upper section is fitted over the hips by shallow darts, the back closing under an inverted box-pleat and a box-pleated effect is also given to the front by stitched tucks. The lower edge of the upper section is finished by a single row of stitching, the pleated flounce being joined under this stitching. Serge, Panama, Venetian cloth, fancy woaded or broadcloth are all suitable materials for its development. The pattern is in 3 pieces—12 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the skirt requires 6 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 34 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 32 inches wide, 2 yards 30 inches wide, or 9/16 yards 24 inches wide.  
 Price of pattern, 10 cents.  
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trary reports in the capitalist press.  
 The number of meetings being held in this country in sympathy with the strikers and for the purpose of rendering financial aid is constantly on the increase. The Scandinavian Socialists and trade unionists of Chicago have already collected and forwarded \$1,370. A central committee, composed of delegates from sympathetic organizations has been formed to carry on the work more effectively.  
 By a recent referendum, Comrade J. A. Chapman, of Willard, was elected state secretary-treasurer of New Mexico, and Lee Wright, of East Las Vegas, was re-

**Socialists to A.F. of L.**  
 All the old officers are re-elected by the International Bakers and Confectionery Workers' referendum, just closed, and it also is assured that the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention will both be Socialists. Comrade Christian Kerker of New York, is elected, and a virtual tie between Comrades Henry Koch of Patterson, N. J., and William Wright of San Francisco, Cal., will be decided by a second referendum, which has been called.

**The Common Good**  
 An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"  
 (Continued from last week.)  
 CHAPTER XV.  
 A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.  
 All the many senseless and brutal theories which practical men support, the most fatuous and bestial is the theory of competition.  
 I use the word theory advisedly. You practical men are fond of scoffing at all humane systems of thought or government as mere "theories." It is one of the vainest of your vanities to believe that you have no theories at all.  
 One of the laws of your practical school is the law that "Society flourishes by the antagonism of its individuals."  
 That is the theory of competition. It means that war is better than peace, that a nation where every man tries to get the better of his neighbor will be happier and wealthier, more prosperous and more enlightened than a nation where every man tries to help his neighbor.  
 This competitive theory is rank blockheadism. Allow me to show you. I will test it first by theory, and then we will see how it comes out in practice.  
 Suppose two men had to get a cart up a hill. Would they get it up sooner if one tried to push it up while the other tried to push it down; or if both men tried to pull it up?  
 Suppose two men had to catch a colt. Which would be the wiser plan, for each man to try to prevent the other from catching it, or for each man to help the other to catch it?  
 Suppose a captain had to take a ship from New York to Liverpool. Would he allow half a dozen men to fight for the post of helmsman, or the whole crew to scramble for the job of setting sail? No, he would set his crew in order, and send each man to his proper post.  
 When there is a fire-panic in a theater, how do people lose their lives? Is it not by all scrambling and fighting to get through the narrow doors? And the result of such a scramble. Is it not the blocking of the exit? But you must know very well that if the people kept cool, and went out quickly, and in an orderly way, they would all escape.  
 If a hundred men had a hundred loaves of bread, and if they piled them in a heap and fought or them, so that some got more than they could eat, and some got none, and some were trampled to death in the brutal scuffle, that would be competition. Were it not for competition the hundred men would be all fed.  
 That, John, is the theory of competition. What do you think of it?  
 And now let us be practical. You have fallen into the stupid error of supposing that competition is better than co-operation, partly because you have never seen anything but competition in practice, and partly because you have not very clear sight, nor very clear brains.  
 You know that when a railway company, or a meat company, or a coal company, has a monopoly the public gets worse served than when there are several companies in competition with each other. And you suppose that because competition beats monopoly therefore competition is better than co-operation.  
 But if you were not rather slow, John, you might have noticed that co-operation and monopoly are not the same things. Co-operation is the MUTUAL helpfulness of all; monopoly is the plundering of the many by the few.  
 Give one man a monopoly of the coal mines and coal will go up in price; but miners' wages will not.  
 There is a great difference between making the mines the property of one man, and making them the property of the whole people. Now, the Social-Democrats propose to make them the property of the whole people. And they say that if that were done the price of coal would be the natural price. That is to say, it would be the price of the proper keep of the colliers.  
 Or, for you'll possibly understand this better, being a practical man, they say that the state could work the coal mines better and more cheaply—with less waste of labor—than could a private firm, or a number of firms in competition.  
 This is because a great deal of the time and energy of the private firms under competition is spent, not in the production and distributing of coal; but in the effort to overreach each other.  
 And, fortunately, we have one actual example of this existing in the postal department of the state. For it is a fact which no one attempts to deny that the postoffice manages this branch of the national business a great deal better than it could be managed by a number of small firms in competition with each other.  
 (Continued next week.)

socialist to A.F. of L.  
 All the old officers are re-elected by the International Bakers and Confectionery Workers' referendum, just closed, and it also is assured that the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention will both be Socialists. Comrade Christian Kerker of New York, is elected, and a virtual tie between Comrades Henry Koch of Patterson, N. J., and William Wright of San Francisco, Cal., will be decided by a second referendum, which has been called.

By a recent referendum, Comrade J. A. Chapman, of Willard, was elected state secretary-treasurer of New Mexico, and Lee Wright, of East Las Vegas, was re-

**The Common Good**  
 An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"  
 (Continued from last week.)  
 CHAPTER XV.  
 A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.  
 All the many senseless and brutal theories which practical men support, the most fatuous and bestial is the theory of competition.  
 I use the word theory advisedly. You practical men are fond of scoffing at all humane systems of thought or government as mere "theories." It is one of the vainest of your vanities to believe that you have no theories at all.  
 One of the laws of your practical school is the law that "Society flourishes by the antagonism of its individuals."  
 That is the theory of competition. It means that war is better than peace, that a nation where every man tries to get the better of his neighbor will be happier and wealthier, more prosperous and more enlightened than a nation where every man tries to help his neighbor.  
 This competitive theory is rank blockheadism. Allow me to show you. I will test it first by theory, and then we will see how it comes out in practice.  
 Suppose two men had to get a cart up a hill. Would they get it up sooner if one tried to push it up while the other tried to push it down; or if both men tried to pull it up?  
 Suppose two men had to catch a colt. Which would be the wiser plan, for each man to try to prevent the other from catching it, or for each man to help the other to catch it?  
 Suppose a captain had to take a ship from New York to Liverpool. Would he allow half a dozen men to fight for the post of helmsman, or the whole crew to scramble for the job of setting sail? No, he would set his crew in order, and send each man to his proper post.  
 When there is a fire-panic in a theater, how do people lose their lives? Is it not by all scrambling and fighting to get through the narrow doors? And the result of such a scramble. Is it not the blocking of the exit? But you must know very well that if the people kept cool, and went out quickly, and in an orderly way, they would all escape.  
 If a hundred men had a hundred loaves of bread, and if they piled them in a heap and fought or them, so that some got more than they could eat, and some got none, and some were trampled to death in the brutal scuffle, that would be competition. Were it not for competition the hundred men would be all fed.  
 That, John, is the theory of competition. What do you think of it?  
 And now let us be practical. You have fallen into the stupid error of supposing that competition is better than co-operation, partly because you have never seen anything but competition in practice, and partly because you have not very clear sight, nor very clear brains.  
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 (Continued next week.)

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# The Builders' Column

**"Making Good"**  
 "I wish to say that, to my mind, the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD is the best Social-Democratic paper in the land. If we only had more Heaths and Bergers in our movement, so we could spare some, that other papers, too, could do greater work for the cause. Yours for practical work,  
 "F. Weiss."  
 The above is only one of the many we enter into our files. How do you find the HERALD, comrade? Let us know what you think of it.  
 Comrade Kahn got back in trim the other day and brought in seven fallies to help swell the HERALD'S subscription list. If the wind would only blow our way with such velocity all the time.  
 Do our foreign subscribers renew? Well, I guess, Comrade Clarence Clow, of China, sent in his renewal in connection with our premium offer. Dr. Greer's "Physician in the House." He doesn't want to miss a number, either. The HERALD is nearly as popular throughout Europe as it is in America, thanks to our foreign comrades.  
 One dollar and eighty cents for literature, to be sent to Comrade Hoyer, in New Mexico. That looks good for future results, considering our subscription list throughout New Mexico. I think there will soon be something doing down here.  
 Comrade Shaw, of Washington, had his strong arm at the wheel, and piloted five new readers over the mountains and through the valleys to the HERALD office in safety. What more can we ask for? Only that it should be kept up.  
 elected as a member of the national committee.  
 In compiling the presidential election statistics of last fall, National Secretary Barnes of the Socialist party discovered that in Oklahoma there are about a dozen counties in which less than thirty votes each would give the Socialists a plurality."

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# Our Women's Circle

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

**Rights of Parents**  
 If all lies against the Socialist movement, there is none that bobs up so persistently as the old dope that Socialism "would destroy the family." You may think that you have heard this ancient falsehood under mountains of good and convincing arguments. Not at all. Again it pokes out its shameless little head from under all this sound logic. It has been satisfactorily answered and triumphantly refuted times without number. But still some capitalist politician, often with a shady family record of his own, or some capitalist-minded priest, who has no family, can always be found to trot out this worn-out lumbag and repeat it over just as solemnly as if it were new or true.  
 And then he grinds out a long homily on the rights of parents to their own children, all of which nobody doubts or denies.  
 Did I say, "nobody denies?"  
 Ah, I was wrong.  
 The very system which these professed friends of the family are defending—the capitalist system—denies the rights of parents in the most cruelly cynical fashion imaginable.  
 "Many times," says John Spargo, "I have heard fathers and mothers—in the North as well as in the South—say that they did not want their children to work, that they could have done without the children's wages and kept them at school a little longer, or apprenticed them to better employment, but that they were compelled to send them into the mills to work, or lose their places."  
 Imagine the feelings of these parents. They perfectly comprehend what child labor means, what it means to their little ones to be forced in their infancy under the yoke of the capitalist. They know that the children's little bodies will be stunted, their little faces will grow pale and wan, their tiny forms bent, their limbs perhaps deformed. The parents know that the Great White Plague has an especial fondness for children workers. They know that the great iron teeth of the machines have an especial appetite for children's flesh—that they often tear away the fingers, the hands, sometimes the

**INCENTIVE UNDER CAPITALISM**  
 means to make money by getting the best of your fellow-man, to beat him at the game of accumulating wealth, gaining prestige and securing privileges.  
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# The Great Water Power Grab!

It has been calculated that the amount of wood used each year in railroad ties is equivalent to the product of 600,000 acres of forest, and to maintain every tie in the track two trees must be growing. In 1906 over 100,000,000 ties were used at an average price of 48 cents.

We have nearly 300,000 miles of railroad track, 2,800 ties to a mile. The life of a tie averages seven years. It is predicted that an invention of Mr. Dawson Hoopes, the "Keystone steel tie," will greatly lessen the drain. It can be shipped in parts and assembled as the steel forms with concrete filling.

The apple and other fruit crops of the irrigated lands of the Northwest, which were up to a short time ago a desert, amounted to \$14,000,000 in 1908. It will be \$60,000,000 in 1912, when millions of other trees will have time to develop.

This has all been brought about by the conservation of water hither to gone to waste, due to the energy and guidance of our forestry department building irrigating ditches and canals from the mountain streams leading to the lands to be cultivated.

The operations now cover more than 1,000,000 acres. Our one great American desert will thus become a great agricultural center.

Naturally, the exploiters are now after these streams. They are mostly of mountain condensation, Nature's contrivance for giving us continuous drafts of water from the atmosphere. The moisture is first carried as clouds all the way from the Pacific ocean.

Where we have the influence of forests, these same clouds "rain" upon the land direct and in place of streams floating to the land, they convey the residue back to the evaporating tank (the ocean), where it again rises in clouds.

It is this vast automatic "water

works" that makes the world habitable.

The sun, of course, is the real source of energy, lifting the water as vapor, releasing it on high lands, its weight of gravity sliding it down hill (water power or "white coal"). It is virtually the transmitted sun power.

Lawyers are now preparing to declare at the special session of the Wisconsin legislature, next winter, that the state has no right to retain the trusteeship of these forces which maintain life upon the earth. They will attempt to prove by "their" laws (not by morality) that these benefits are vested in their clientele only on account of precedents established by a few shrewd bargainers made with innocent toilers, generations ago. As the late Judge Johnson of Milwaukee used to say, "uniformity of decision is of more value than mere justice."

The science of forestry, however, is growing up to correct abuses of nature; to preserve the earth for mankind. So the coming contest, NATION WIDE, has developed a storm center in Wisconsin. It may fairly be called the case or LAW OF THE EXPLOITER VERSUS THE LAW OF NATURE.

This exploitation has developed so far that every Milwaukeean who rides on a "Beggs" street car pays for some of the "sun power." Talk about owing the earth? These water power grabbers, if permitted, will "hold the public up" for ransom in the necessary use of the air and water as governed by the sun, and we (the public) will be expected to ENFORCE SUCH A RULING AGAINST OURSELVES.

In further consideration of the water power grab, it is assuring to notice how the people are waking up to the fact that a strip of land, from 100 feet to a half mile or more, should have been reserved by the states all along the shore line of the meandered streams or lakes.

Such strips are as vital to the body politic as the "alimentary canal" to an animal, and should be preserved for such functions that Nature developed them for.

This fact should suggest a way of procedure according to law. The park departments, either state, county or municipal, cannot get their respective territory into normal or healthy condition without absolute control of this drainage, and when condemnation proceedings are instituted, we should not recognize and claim for power value unless the state had collected same from the original purchaser.

This brings the matter right home to a city like Milwaukee again. Its parking plans will not be complete until we have the water sheds and water tables in a normal state of conservation. This includes the proper utility of its sewage, which now contains more than \$50,000 worth of elementary land value annually, with which it contaminates its water. Every foot of frontage of its three rivers, as well as the lake, must belong to the city just as essentially as the water and sewer pipes, they together should form a comprehensive system carefully conforming to the natural contour of the land, because to destroy the physical conditions of the earth affects the physique of the people directly.

It seems strange how complacently the residents of large cities read of the conservation agitation without realizing that it affects them more seriously than residents of rural districts. Too many of our so-called business men seem to think of parking as an aesthetic hobby for idlers' amusement, and speak of the "civic center" as perhaps pretty but too expensive to be practicable. Poor and narrow of conception, yet they make a big noise in the world, where music would do less harm, even though it were brass.

Milwaukee. C. B. W.

After October 1st the law offices of Daniel W. Hoan will be removed from the Wells building to 608-609 Caswell block, with Kleist & Bender.

## S.-D. Field Day

There will be a hot old time at the Social Democratic Baseball park on Sunday, September 19, that being the day upon which will be held the first grand Social Democratic Field Day. Games and sports of various kinds are going to be arranged for. Amongst others there will be a 50-yard dash, a peanut race, fat men's race, ball-throwing contest, base-running contest, ladies' running races and a tug-of-war between the members of the South Side and the West Side branches. In addition to this will be a ball game in the morning and also a ball game in the afternoon by teams in the Social Democratic league.

Watch for the programme in next week's Herald and be sure to attend and you will never regret it we assure you.

## Wisconsin OFFICIAL

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## Base Ball Social-Democratic League

Standing of the Teams.

Team	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
21st Ward S. D.	6	3	.666
So. Dem. Herolds	6	5	.546
Twentieth Ward S. D.	6	5	.546
Coming Nations	6	5	.546
17th Ward S. D.	3	8	.273

The players in the Social Democratic League put on their batting clothes last Sunday and the way they swatted the ball around the lot was a shame. The fans seemed to enjoy it for they had come prepared and everybody enjoyed himself immensely. In the first game the Beach and Baemles, Coming Nations took kindly to Buchholz's twisters, and they trotted up to bat until they had dangled nine snags of Manager Strehlow's players in their belts to a tune of 13 to 3. Manager Strehlow has not been able to figure it out as yet how it all happened. The feature of the game was the heavy hitting of the Coming Nations.

**Nations—** 0 0 3 0 3 4 1 2—13 22 6  
20th Wards— 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3 7 4  
Batteries—Deuter, and Bunde; Buchholz and Haefner.

In the second game the Twenty-first Ward with blood in their eyes determined to put a kink in the Herald's winning streak and they did. Hiller's pitching was too much for the Herald's and they could start nothing with his delivery. On the other hand the Twenty-first Warders straightened out Johnson's pretzels in fine style in the fourth inning and scored seven runs. Outside of this fatal inning both teams played good ball as the score will indicate. The features of the game were the pitching of Hiller, the batting of the Twenty-first Warders and the double play unassisted by Dooley of the Herald's. Following is the score:

**H E**  
Heralds— 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3 4 7  
21st Wards— 0 0 7 0 0 0 1 1—9 7 4  
Batteries—Ganger, Johnson and Leebel; Heller and Styles.

The Twenty-first Ward will be Social Singing Societies day and a large number of the members of the singing societies and their friends are expected to turn out to witness the games at the park, corner Schiller and Howell avenues.

In the first game to-morrow the Seventeenth Warders will be pitted against the strong Twenty-first Warders and a rattling good game is expected of the boys for Manager Behling of the Seventeenth Warders is determined to put a stop to the Herald's team. Behling's Seventeenth Ward S. D. game the last time they met, a good game is looked for.

In the second game the Beach and Baemles Coming Nations will face the S. D. Herald's, and as these two teams played a 2 to 0 game the last time they met, a good game is looked for.

up front in their line-up. Kyrik, Baloun, Jones, Buss and Thean being absent. If these men were in the line the result last Sunday might have taken a different course. Well, at any rate ask E. T. Melms, he is always prepared to explain how it happened.

Behling says those Twenty-first Warders are getting too gay, and if we here in the Seventeenth Ward to-morrow will together sticken, we can make them think at least that they haven't got the only time. Ain't it?

Urbanek walked out of the park last Sunday with a smile on his face so large that it reached from ear to ear. We wonder why?

Poor Aid. Strehlow complained this week of severe headache. No wonder, August, the sound of those bats of the Nations last Sunday was enough to give anyone a headache. The doorkeeper to-morrow will keep close watch for it is rumored that Adolph Heuman is going to sneak through the gates with the largest mahogany ever seen at the park. Ah, Adolph, for why?

Assemblyman Comrade Frederick Brockhausen found a purse last Monday morning at Fifth and State streets containing money, street car tickets and keys. The owner can call for same at the Social-Democratic Headquarters, 344 Sixth street.

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WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for initiation 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 Stat and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**FOR SALE**  
RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 15c each, or two for 25c. Social-Democratic Pub. Co., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER**—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 25c. Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**BRANCHES!** We can furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

Jas. Mitchell, Pres. E. F. Deuster, Sec. R. T. Emerson, Treas.

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Our Carriages Are All New Rested in Cold Weather

Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings

**\$3.00**

NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED

## Milwaukee Co. Organization

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

Comrade A. Littman of Chicago, national organizer of the Socialist party, is doing some splendid socialistic work among the Jewish community of our city. He arrived here just a week ago and very big and enthusiastic audiences at his lectures are reported. Being an orator of considerable abilities, he is very popular not only among the wage earners, but also among various different groups of the Jewish community as well. On Aug. 29, his first lecture on "Why Should Jews Be Socialists?" was delivered at Schiltz Park Hall, and the hall was packed to its capacity and a big collection was taken up. On Sept. 3 a big open air meeting was held and with the same wonderful success. Splendid success—big collection—happy audience. Same happened on the evening of Labor Day. As to the result of this grand success of Comrade Littman's, lots of new applications are pouring into the Jewish branch. For two days only they exceeded sixty. Everybody in the ghetto is talking Socialism—Socialists and sympathizers, old and young, religious and non-religious as well. On Wednesday last the Jewish comrades gave a banquet in honor of Comrade Littman. A spirit of friendship and comradeship was greatly manifested and the new membership is very enthusiastic about Socialism and the prospects of the Jewish movement here are bright and good as never before.

The Fifth Ward branch will hold a prize cinch party at their meeting place, the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street, every first Friday afternoon of the month, at 8 p. m.

Don't forget that next Sunday afternoon is Socialist Singing Society day at the Social Democratic Baseball park, corner Howell and Schiller avenues. For a few hours of sport that is the place to go. The baseball teams in this league are now playing excellent ball and therefore deserve your patronage. Bring the ladies along.

The South Side Women's branch holds prize cinch parties every first Tuesday of the month at 2:30 p. m. at Korsch's hall, Ninth and Greenfield avenues.

The branches are urgently requested to send in the dates of their respective picnics, card tournaments, or other form of entertainments, to E. T. Melms, county organizer, so as to enable the organization department to advertise them in the columns of this paper.

The Twenty-second Ward branch held a successful basket picnic at Catalina Park last Sunday afternoon.

Don't forget to attend the monster Social Democratic field day Sunday, September 19, at Social Democratic Baseball park. Games and races of various kinds. For a good time that's the place to go.

Has your branch made arrangements for lectures to be held for the fall and winter months as yet? If not, let us have a reply from your organization as soon as possible, so that we may be able to arrange our lectures and advertise them properly a few weeks in advance. It will help us in the organization department and will also help the branch organizations in trying to get a good audience for each one of the speakers.

To the Branch members: Comrades, now is the time to again get busy. Remember, a hard campaign is approaching and we need your help. Therefore, we want you to carry out these four following propositions: First, attend your branch meetings. Second, see that your dues are paid. Third, get busy on lectures, literature, etc. Fourth, get a list of readers of the Herald and Vorwaerts and canvass the district so as to help build up the membership.

The Ninth Ward branch is making arrangements for a monster entertainment and ball to be given at the Bahn Frei Turner Hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, October 24.

**County Campaign Deficit Fund.**

Well! Well! Well! We have reached the 2,000 dollar mark, boys, now for the 2,500 dollar mark. Let's start something, every little bit added to what we have got will make just a little bit more. Let that be the song for the next four months and then let us figure it out if on those basis we cannot wipe out the campaign debt. Remember, we are drawing closer to our next spring campaign day by day, now for a good strong pull, comrades, and soon we will have wiped out 50 per cent of the debt. Who will start the ball a rolling? Send all contributions to E. T. Melms, county organizer, 344 Sixth street. Following are the contributions received last week:

Previously reported	\$1,851.46
E. Seidel	10.00
T. T.	50
Jos. Spaeth	30.00
Coal Commission	10.00
Picnic Receipts	75.00
12th Ward Lit. Literature	11.00
F. Schmidt	1.00
10th Ward on Literature	5.00
Globe at Headquarters	1.00
F. Gerlach, Debts tickets	20
Sixth Senatorial Picnic	3.80
O. Braun	2.00
J. Rummel	10.00
Total	\$2,381.26

**Branch Meetings Next Week.**

Monday evening, September 13—County Central, Paschen Hall, 325 Chestnut street, 8 p. m.

Sunday September 12, 2:30 p. m.—Slavonian branch, Mattir Hall, 163 Reed street.

Tuesday, September 14, 8 p. m.—West Allis branch at 5619 Greenfield avenue; Twenty-first Ward branch, Raschig's Hall, Buffum and Chempers streets; South Milwaukee, at 1311 Ransom street; Fifteenth Ward, Kasten's Hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets.

Wednesday, September 15, 8 p. m.—Town of Lake No. 2, corner Chicago and Oakdale 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.

Litman's Trip—Comrade A. Littman, the national Jewish organizer of the Social-Democratic party, will visit Superior and Madison next week for the purpose of working amongst the Jewish population of those cities. He will hold meetings, addressing them in the Jewish language, and will probably organize Jewish branches in both of these towns. Comrade Littman is one of the pioneer Social-Democrats of Russia, and has made great sacrifices for the cause in his native country. We recommend him to the co-operation of our comrades wherever he goes.

Stevens Point—Although we have no organization in this town, our members-at-large there are actuated by the right spirit, and have donated their share to the state campaign deficit fund.

Neillsville—Comrade Barber is anxious to stir up this town and get it in line in the Social-Democratic organization. He has applied for three meetings for the next speaker who tours Wisconsin.

Berlin—The members-at-large of Berlin were encouraged by Comrade Jacobs' visit to attempt forming an organization of the party in that town. They were to have a meeting on last Wednesday for the purpose of forming a Social-Democratic branch. We have not heard what the result was, but we have no doubt that these earnest comrades effected their purpose.

Racine—Some of the ward branches of Racine have concluded that they could work to better advantage by consolidating in one strong branch. They have fine Socialist headquarters and will hold their meetings there. The La Salle club, which is mostly composed of Social-Democratic members, also meets at these headquarters. The comrades are about to organize a Lithuanian branch and a Hungarian branch. The Danish branch is also getting busy and everything promises fair for earnest work in Racine for the remainder of the year.

**1909 Picnic Ticket Receipts.**

Previously reported	\$646.85
Julius Krenz	10
Emil Wollaeger	1.00
Edw. Krell	20
Wm. Bitters	50
Wm. Carstensen	40
E. Beck	50
Charles Ebel	50
Oscar Grunder	1.00
W. G. Hoffmann	40
P. Mayer	50
C. Faerber	50
M. Brandow	50
Carl Schnell	1.00
Branch No. 2, S. D. P.	2.10
Thos. Hoogard	1.00

**21**

Charles Freck	1.00
John Schwelke	1.00
W. Gilboy	1.00
Jos. Lustig	1.00
Fred Christmacht	1.00
F. Schab	1.00
Helmut Kurth	1.00
R. Loeschman	1.00
Fred Ladewig	1.00
Carl Malewsky	1.00
John Hampel	1.00
William Zimmermann	1.00
Fritz Kopp	1.00
William Krueger	1.00
August Beermann	1.00
Joseph Cherney	1.00

WANTED—Shoe Workers to take notice. The tendency of the times is for a shorter workday. "Nine hours should be enough." Organize for this purpose.

Buy union label goods. Patronize union clerks. Ask for clerks' union store card.

**STYLISH Serviceable SHOES**

For Men, Women and Children

When You Buy your shoes in this store you always get a Guarantee of Quality according to the amount you pay for the goods. A dollar's wear for a dollar bill.

Complete Electric Repair Dept.

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WILL CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM TRY IT

Wenzel & Mueller Drug Co

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If you were attracted by the neat and durable binding that some other firm got from us would that set you to compare your last folder or catalogue job from the other printer with ours? Would you still doubt our statement, that every job turned out from our bindery brings a new one? Just put us to the test! Reliable work at reasonable prices.

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# Stationery Department



**Collection Cards**  
for Branches of the Social-Democratic Party. Price 35c per hundred, if called for; sent by mail, 40c per hundred.

**Lunch Signs**  
bearing the union label. Bear, Chicken, Deer, Duck, Goose, Hasenpfeffer, Rabbit, Spanferkel, Turkey. Price 15c each; two for 25c, postpaid.

**Orders On Treasurer**  
for Social-Democratic Branches. Bound, with stub, 100 in a book. Price 25c, postpaid.

**Postal Cards**  
Private Postal Cards to notify members of branch meetings. Price 35c per hundred; \$1.50 for five hundred.

**Illuminated Programs**  
Strictly union made; of our own original and striking designs, in dainty color effects. For dances, graduating exercises, etc.

**Receipt Books**  
bearing the union label; 50 blanks in a book, 25c postpaid. For unions, branches, etc. Price 15c each, two for 25c, postpaid.

**Receipt Books**  
bearing the union label; 100 blanks in a book, 25c postpaid.

**Receipt Books**  
of smaller size; 50 blanks in a book. Price 10c, postpaid.

**Schafkopf Score Cards**  
bearing the union label. Good for four players, 80 hands. Price 15c per doz., \$1.00 per hundred, if called for; by mail, 20c per doz., \$1.30 per hundred.

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## At the Theaters Next Week

**DAVIDSON.**  
The Davidson offers for State Fair week Victor Moore, in George M. Cohan's famous musical play, "The Talk of New York." The play is an especially happy

selection for State Fair week, as it is an exposition of race-track life and all the exciting incidents growing out of it. The scenes are laid in New York,

**EDISON PHONOGRAPHS**  
**VICTOR TALKING MACHINES**  
**\$1.00 A WEEK**  
YOU NEED ONE TO CHEER YOUR HOME  
**Geo. H. Eichholz**  
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and include the club house at Sheepshead Bay, the rotunda of the Hotel Astor, the famous Claremont Inn on Riverside drive, and a fashionable country home in New Rochelle. Mr. Moore, as the breezy race-track plunger, whose marvelous luck has not spoiled him, is said to have made a classic in slang out of Kid Burns.

**Farm Lands On Easy Payments**  
All those interested in making an independent livelihood, and becoming owners of a fine estate, call on S. W. & G. H. GOTTSCHALK in the University Building, STATE FAIR, where they are showing profitable plans on the land they sell in northern Wisconsin. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$20.00 an acre. Small payments down.  
**S. W. & G. H. GOTTSCHALK,**  
123 GRAND AVE., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

**BIJOU.**  
The attraction at the Bijou, opening tomorrow afternoon, is "In Old Kentucky," the play that never grows old. The piece has reached the seventeenth year of its enduring success on the American stage, and the end is not yet. It has never been withdrawn for a single season, and practically every playgoer in America must have seen it at some time or other. The company and production are always

CONSIDER IT YOUR DUTY, AND ALWAYS MAKE IT A PRACTICE TO  
**PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS**  
AND BE A LIVE READER OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

## A Cablegram from Sweden

The Swedish general strike is now assuming a new character, as evidenced by the following cablegram received by the Swedish-American newspaper, *Arbetaren (The Worker)* from the President of the Swedish National Organization of Workers: "Arbetaren," 28 City Hall Place, New York City, Stockholm, September 4, 1909.

The gigantic struggle continues, though the situation is somewhat changed. Work will be resumed on September 6th only with such employers as do not belong to the Swedish Employers' Association. Against the latter the fight continues, embracing 163,000 workers. The struggle now is limited to the Association that declared the lockouts. With continued economic assistance the immense struggle must be continued until a satisfactory settlement of the whole conflict has been reached.  
For Landsskretariatet, HERMAN LINDQVIST, Stockholm, Sweden.

As appears from the above cablegram, the workmen have scored their first victory, in so far as they have succeeded in effecting a break in the ranks of the employers; previously united.

But even with the situation thus improved, the fight is of vital importance to labor the world over. These 163,000 workers are all organized and the employers will no doubt go to unlimited sacrifices to try to crush out of existence the Swedish, and thereby all Scandinavian, labor organizations. If the Swedes should lose this battle, which they cannot possibly afford to do, labor will have received a setback the world over, from which it will take years to recover.

Therefore, financial assistance from the world is needed as much as ever, and the workers of America should consider this fight as their own.

Send all appropriations and contributions direct to Landsskretariatet, Stockholm, Sweden.  
New York, Sept. 4, 1909.  
John Sandgren.

## La Crosse's "Business" Men

La Crosse—In my last I promised to write more fully of the methods of the Retail Merchants' Protective association and some of its underhanded means, but I shall kindly ask kindly indulgence for another week, when I will try to show that Rockefeller has not the only trust there is.

girls employed at that factory, and is worse than useless, for it gives the official state O. K. to a condition that may be altogether different at all times but when the inspector is here, and I am told this same method is prevalent all over this state.

I see by a Lansing, Ia., paper that Harry Taggart, "a La Crosse lawyer," while attending to business in that state, at a border town, was arrested but made his escape from the local officer and "hit the road for the Minnesota line." This is the same Taggart who is secretary of the Retail Grocers' association, and also of the Retail Merchants' Protective association. Two of the representatives of the "Merchants' Law and Adjustment Co.," of which Taggart is the proprietor, were not so fortunate in a getaway, and were sent up for six months, and one year respectively.

I had some talk with State Arbitrator Humphrey on this question and he has some sound ideas in these matters that I should like to see published more extensively. It looks pretty rank to see how the workers of this city let the bunch of grafters run the city by playing the prominent citizen act and shying off as far from work as possible, and the fellow who can pretend most easily that the horrors of work have never been his is the king-bee of the bunch. Probably there is no better nor clearer refutation of the lying statement that Socialists want to "divide up" the census, as taken from Senator Gore's speech, in which the census brings out the fact that every worker produces \$2,708 worth annually and receives in wages only \$439, thereby being under the present capitalistic method "divided" and separated from \$2,219 each, which goes to non-producers and idlers to spend in social debauchery and in creating degenerate class distinctions.

Recently I ask of the state factory inspector whether he had been here, and if people know when he is coming. Well, he has been here. Mr. August Lenhoff was here last week and I was informed by an employe of the La Crosse Can company that everyone knew it the day before. This is certainly a rotten method of inspection as a protection to the little boys and

mouth, writes: "We cannot afford to let our good Wisconsin Social-Democratic movement stick in the mud on account of a few thousand dollars," and so he sends in his dollar. This is the right spirit! That is also the spirit of Comrades Lewis Frick, H. Gill, John Hebal, A. Friend and Hans Plix. So this is the way our table now stands:

\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25
\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15
\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5
\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5
\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250
\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c
50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c

Total ..... \$1,255.00  
Gone ..... 150.06  
Still remaining ..... 1,104.94

kept up to a high standard of excellence, and no inferior or number

cess: theater, Chicago, "A Stubborn Cinderella," will be seen at the Alhambra theater, State Fair week, starting Sunday afternoon. This new piece is the work of Messrs. Hough, Adams and Howard, the authors of all the great hits pro-

"The Drums of Doom," in which they have been very successful. Other notable offerings on the bill will be Frank and Jen Latona, clever musicians. They are just back from a successful engagement abroad. Kate Watson and Gus Cohan, with their own company, will be seen in their one-act pastoral comedy, "The Hoosier Girl." Stepp, Mehlinger and King present an original lot of music and comedy. Miss Julia Frary, raconteur; Mueller, Chunn & Mueller, hooprollers; Arthur Whitelaw, Myers and Rose, "the cowboy and the girl."

**NEW STAR.**  
At the New Star theater will be the "Moulin Rouge" burlesquers, which is to be the attraction at that popular house all next week. Briefly, the Moulin Rouge program and company of the present entitles them to the trade-mark "The bur-



lesque show of the hour." The company is a large and excellent one, presenting "A Night at the Moulin Rouge" and "O'Fellow," both of which are magnificently staged in Broadway style. The olio is unusually strong, and includes the acrobatic wonders, Prevost and Brown.

**GAJETTY.**  
The Fred Irwin Amusement company will present "Frenchee," a four-act musical farce, beginning with a matinee performance tomorrow, at the Gaiety. "Frenchee" is another of Irwin's big offerings in which a large and exceptionally clever company is shown to advantage. The offering is from the pen of Paul Tierret, French playwright, and is in four scenes. It tells of the trials of a beautiful princess who has been deprived of a fortune and forced to become a street singer. The offering is one continual laugh maker from the rise to the fall of the curtain. Beautiful electrical effects and novel stage settings as well as handsome costumes make this offering one of the best on the Eastern burlesque wheel.

**CRYSTAL.**  
The Crystal has what is considered the greatest act in vaudeville for its headline attraction for State Fair week in Peter the Great, the most wonderful trained monkey in the world. Allenci, its owner, offers \$5,000 to any monkey that can equal Peter. Besides the above act, there will be J. C. Nugent and company, Sadie Sherman, Smilletta Sisters, Mr. Vogel, and the Crystalgraph.

## Not a Union Product

The Brewery Workers' Union, together with the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, have undertaken to organize the weiss beer and soda water workers, in order to procure for them better wages and better labor conditions. Several firms, understanding the situation, and knowing that it would be useless to attempt to fight organized labor, have permitted their employes to join the union. The following firms have virtually forbidden their employes the right to organize: John Graf, Seventeenth and Greenfield avenues; and Ben Kornburger & Bros., 578 Twenty-third street. Strictly union weiss beer can be had from the Gutsch Brewing Co., Sheboygan. The meetings of the Weiss Beer and Soda Water Workers take place every second and fourth Friday of each month, at 469 Eleventh street, until further notice.

## Socialists in Action

The following resolutions, introduced by Socialists, are now pending before the city council:  
By Ald. Seidel: Whereas, The problem of taxation is complicated and the consequences of proper or improper taxation of far-reaching effect upon the further development of our city; therefore, be it Resolved, That the tax committee investigate into the advisability and feasibility of reducing taxes in the city of Milwaukee; and furthermore, Resolved, That said committee prepare a comparative table of the rate of taxes paid in other cities of the size or larger than the city of Milwaukee; and be it furthermore, Resolved, That the committee report back as soon as possible its findings together with such recommendations as it may have to offer.  
By Ald. Strehlow: An Ordinance to regulate the re-

## Labor Celebrates!

(Continued from page 5.)  
either has ever done anything for the workingman?  
"The old parties may fight over the spoils, but they are united against you, there's no doubt about that."  
**Plea for Political Activity**  
"Why, then should the workers vote to keep their masters in power when they have a party of their own? Why should the laborers scatter their votes when their employers are united to a man against them?"

Mr. Hayes made an eloquent plea to organized workers to support the Social-Democratic party. He praised the men who have led the Socialist movement in this state and said that Wisconsin is the vanguard state of the country in the Socialist movement. Mr. Hayes closed with a prediction that the day is at hand when the Socialists will gain control of the national government. He said that when this day comes the Rockefeller and the Morgans will be haled before the ways and means committee of congress and be compelled to prove their right to own and operate the industries of this country. If they fail to prove their right, Mr. Hayes said, their names will be expunged from the title deeds and "Uncle Sam" placed there instead.

There was a good turnout in the Labor Day parade, considering the times and the uncertainty that has gathered round the idea of parading at all the past few years. The bands were few, but were well placed and the painters' drum and pipe corps, in their natty white suits, certainly helped matters out in great shape. Another feature of the parade was the line of carriages of the Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers. As usual, the brewery workers, in their different unions, made a splendid showing, marching with the alert step of conquerors and visibly conscious of the deep meaning of labor solidarity and the value of a yearly demonstration of strength. Some of the men wore sprigs of hop vine in their hats. The iron

molders made a fine showing. They were dressed in black shirts with I. M. U. in white letters across their manly chests, while in their hands they carried tamping sticks. Special mention must be made of the carpenters for one reason, if for no other. Their ranks were made up largely of older men—the old guard! Young fellows might skip off to the ball park, or slip out of town on Labor's holiday, to do some fishing, but the old and tried warriors were at their posts.

The painters also turned out well. One of the transparencies carried by one of their unions read: "Let Us Vote on Election Day as We March on Labor Day." It was a sentiment that was frequently cheered along the line. The printers and the cigarmakers seemed to be competing for favorable attention. If a prize had been offered for the best showing made by them, we fear it would have been impossible to decide to which the bun should be awarded!

The broommakers showed up well, and the bakers, as usual, helped to liven up the picturesqueness of the parade. They were neatly dressed and carried appropriate flags and mottoes. One of the latter read: "19,000 Social-Democrats Eat Union Bread." We wish it were literally true, although a large number of them do so. Our party, wherever it could, has worked to develop a demand for the union product and to extend its use to all the institutions possible.

Pretty, indeed, was the effect of the simple costume of the millwrights. It showed how a bit of color, even used in simplicity, will make a striking effect. Upon white caps they had a broad red ribbon bearing the name of the union. The contrast effect was fine.

The Building Trades section had a band and, made a good showing, as did the other divisions of the parade. The stove molders had a float in line on which rested a Brand stove. Each man in parade was given a ticket, as well as those who paid to enter at the gate, and at a drawing later in the day, the stove was awarded to William Baumann, 1720 Cold Spring avenue.

Bro. John Rader was chief marshal, and his aides were Bros. William Witte, David Kugler, Adolph Hinkforth, H. P. Bock, all of whom rode their prancing steeds like riding masters, greatly to the delight of all observers.

**Really—For fine baking, there's nothing like an ACORN RANGE**

**Reinhold Bros.**  
Lisbon Ave. and 23d St.  
"Everything in Hardware"

**LET US BE YOUR SOLICITOR**

**THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY**  
342-344 SIXTH ST. MILWAUKEE WIS CONN

# The Money-Eating Trade School

## Socialist School Directors Mean That It Shall Not Help to Lower the Standard of Wages. Mrs. Berger's Resolution. The Board Adopts a New Rule by Director Heath to Give all Teachers Equal Rights. Our Ideas Are Spreading

The September meeting of the school board took place on Tuesday evening and again the Social-Democratic members added to their record for constructive work. Outwardly, the meeting was eventless, there being an absence of the sharp debates that marked the meeting of August. But in the matter of measures introduced it was a most profitable session.

Most important of the proposals of the Social-Democratic members was the following resolution, introduced by Director Berger:

**RESOLVED**, That the Secretary of the School Board be and he is hereby instructed to prepare for presentation at the next regular meeting of this board a proposed rule to govern the pupils of the Trade School in the following manner:

All pupils entering the school to be required to sign a contract similar to the apprenticeship agreement

which is read in the large manufacturing establishments, binding the person so contracting to take the full course of instruction, and further providing that upon graduation or completion of the course the said pupil shall have remitted to him the full amount of the monthly fees he

**SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC SCHOOL DIRECTORS:** Meta Berger, Frederic Heath, Henry C. Kaesch, Annie Gordon Whitnall.

has been required to pay toward cost of material used. Provided, also, that in deserving cases, where pupil is unable to pay, the fees may be remitted at the start.

The importance of this will be comprehended when it is stated that the Trade School has been operated two years, at a cost of \$80,000 (\$40,000 a year!) and has only graduated a dozen pupils. The cost per graduated pupil is, therefore, seen to be an excessive squandering of the people's money. For Milwaukee to spend over six thousand dollars to graduate a pupil in the Trade School is a thing to be seriously considered. Of course, other pupils received instruction, and it is not wholly fair to measure the value of the school by those who have actually graduated, but even on this point the situation is alarming, for it is known that large numbers of boys enter the school, get a few rudiments, and are then lured away by manufacturers, who can use them in the places of higher paid men. These deserting pupils thus cause a social injury by tending to lower the rate of wages and, therefore, the standard of citizenship of workers in the mechanical industries.

### Not Now a Success

The Trade School is established by a state law. A number of manufacturers in Milwaukee started it for personal reasons. They ran it a spell and then loaded it on the city. The city was forced to pay \$17,000 for it, and to assume a debt against it of \$9,000. It has been a sink-hole for money ever since.

The Socialists are not opposed to the school. They want to make it efficient. Hence Mrs. Berger's resolution. By obliging pupils to contract to stay in the school after they enter, just as, for instance, pupils at the normal schools have to contract to teach when they have graduated, one great objection will be met. Also by offering a pupil the return of the fees he has paid, at the end of his tuition (the sum would amount to about \$40 or \$80, according to the term of study taken) the pupil will have an inducement to keep on.

Director Berger's resolution would have been sent to the Trade School committee, which is composed of persons outside the board, but she objected, saying she wanted the resolution acted on under the eyes of the board, and it was sent to the committee on course of instruction.

### To Stop a Bad Practice

Another important measure was introduced by Director Whitnall, as follows:

**RESOLVED**, That there be added to the Rules of the Board the following:

All propositions to be acted upon by the Board must first be presented in writing at a regular Board meeting—save in the case of a special meeting regularly called for a specific purpose—and then sent to committee for consideration where necessary. No legislation shall be initiated in committee.

There is continual complaint on

the part of the members of the board that matter requiring their action is constantly sprung in committee, reported on, and then brought before the board for action when the directors have no opportunity to consider it, and are often forced to vote in ignorance and without due reflection.

It is a bad and a dangerous practice, and would not be tolerated in any other legislative body. The resolution was sent to committee.

### Wants Statistics of Truancy

In order to secure adequate statistical knowledge upon which future consideration of the truancy problem may be based, Director Heath introduced the following:

Amend Art XVI by adding to Sec. 3, relating to truancy officers, the following:

It shall be the duty of the truancy department to secure statistics regarding truant children to cover the following items:

1. Length of time in months or years that child has received instruction, and in what school or schools.
2. Schooling received by each parent, where, at what schools, and extent.
3. Age at which each parent began wage work or other employment, and kinds of work. Also number of hours worked each day in such employment.

### Want All Treated Alike

Principal Rissman, the efficient head of the South Side High School, has been failing in health lately, his malady being an affection of the brain. It was proposed to grant him five months' leave of absence, and to ignore the rules and donate to him, from the treasury, the amount of his salary for the five months, in order to try to regain his health. The Social-Democrats opposed this procedure, because it was a special privilege that would not be extended to an ordinary teacher. When it was time to open the meeting Tuesday evening, the directors were called in to a room and in a sort of executive session the proposal was made that some harmonious action be decided on before the matter should be taken up in the public meeting. It was decided to adopt two resolutions offered by Director Heath, the first one being to amend the rules (under suspension of the rules) as follows:

13. Principals and teachers absent from school on account of personal illness shall be allowed half pay for not more than twenty days in any school year; for absence beyond twenty days, no allowance shall be made except that teachers who have been in the service of the board for more than twelve years without leave of absence on half pay, shall upon recommendation of the Committee on Examination and Appointment, be allowed by the board leave of absence with half pay for a period not to exceed three months, or those who have similarly served twenty years shall be given five months' absence with full pay when such absence is caused by severe personal illness certified by two physicians to be selected by the board besides the family physician.

WHEREAS, The condition of Principal Rissman of the South Side High School is such as to make a rest imperative, after having taught faithfully for more than twenty years in the Milwaukee schools, not only without loss of time but giving to the service long hours and much gratuitous effort, therefore

**RESOLVED**, That Edward Rissman be hereby given leave of absence for five months at full pay.

These were offered at the proper time by Director Heath, and were unanimously adopted.

As an instance of how the Social-Democrats educate the masses to their ideas, attention may be

called to a communication received at Tuesday evening's meeting from C. E. Estabrook, asking that the board provide that principals of schools devote some of their time to teaching. The idea was lifted from the platform of the Social-Democrats, and it goes without saying that the Social-Democratic members will heartily support the measure both before the committee and when it comes before the board.

Principal Perry, who has been in charge of the Trade School, and who has been put in charge of the work of correlating the manual training, the domestic science and the trade school work, was given a raise of salary, and new teachers for the Trade School selected.

### Exchange of School Books

In Answer to Several Inquirers: The only books on which exchange is still allowed are the arithmetics and grammars. The exchange on readers expired last December.

By the way, the newspaper reports of the school board meeting Tuesday evening, were a disgrace to journalism. If this is the way the papers handle their reporters, our sympathies go out to the reporters.

## Town Topics by the Town Crier

Going to take in the Social-Democratic field day? If not, why not!

Some of the newspaper items about marriages at the Zoo are a trifle indecent, to say the least.

We don't wonder that the water power pirates who have been feathering their nests from the property of the people these many years should set up a cry of distress now that the light is beating in upon them.

We call attention to some facts about the Trade School in the report of Tuesday evening's school board meeting, which will be found in another column. The true situation has been pretty guardedly kept from the people.

The administration seems to find it harder and harder to hold off the purchase by the city of Schiltz Park. But the eyes of the people are upon it and they are getting a clear idea of who are on the right side of the proposition.

The school board, Tuesday, did the fitting thing toward Principal Rissman, who has broken down in the harness, but it did it in the proper way. All other teachers who have served as long may now expect equally considerate treatment.

Milwaukee Social-Democrats will learn with pleasure that Comrade Harry E. Briggs, late of the Westinghouse establishment, Pittsburg, has been chosen a teacher of draughtsmanship for the Trade School, and that he will return to Milwaukee in a few weeks.

Next week the people who helped make a little god of Taft will have the chance to worship their own creation. They may think he is their president, after the way of governmental superstitions, but the big capitalists know who he belongs to, you may be sure.

The *Free Press* devotes an editorial to the man Milwaukee elected mayor a year ago last spring, and who has been serving everybody else but the city ever since. But absentee mayors seems to be Milwaukee's fate. She has tried both the old parties with like results. The Social-Democrats will give Milwaukee a mayor who will actually attend to business and earn

# National Avenue LAUER'S Cor. First Avenue

## Special Offering for Monday, September 13

Men's Heavy Gray Wool Underwear, Regular 85c Value, All Sizes, Monday . . . . . **59c**

Just Received Another Shipment of those Beautiful 25c Four-in-hand Ties. We put them on Sale Monday at . . . . . **15c**

### TEAMSTERS

We Will Sell You a Muleskin One Finger Unlined Mitten, generally sold at 35c, Monday . . . . . **15c**

## Davidson

Sherman Brown, Manager  
ALL WEEK—MAT. WED. SAT.  
Cohan & Harris Present

### VICTOR MOORE

AS THE IRRESISTIBLE AND WORLD FAMOUS

"KID BURNS"

IN  
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREATEST MUSICAL PLAY

### THE TALK OF NEW YORK

With the Original Cast, Chorus and Scenic Equipment as played for Four Months in New York and Chicago

Nights: 25c to \$1.50 Mats.: 25c to \$1.00

## BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

### State Fair Week

Matinees Wed'day & Saturday

17th Annual Tour of Jacob Litt's Incomparable Company in the Most Popular American Play Ever Written

## In Old Kentucky

Bigger Brighter Than Ever

Written by C. T. DAZEY  
An Entirely New \$20,000 Production.

50 Rellicking, Frolicking Comical Puckishnesses 50  
6 Kentucky Thoroughbred Horses  
The Greatest of All Horse Races  
The Famous Pickaninny Brass Band

Next Week Sept. 19

### The Merry Musical Play

## The Girl Question

COMPANY OF FIFTY

Carney's horrible suspicions about the terrible crime of caucusing.

### "All The Time Rosey"

Permit us to hold our sides from laughter! Really, the antics of the average political faker are comical in the extreme, if you have only sense of humor enough to appreciate it. But Rose is not an average faker.

Listen to this, now! Dave Rose, professional anti-Prohibitionist for the money there is in it, was out in Idaho the other day. And this is what he said to the *Idaho Statesman*:

"Personally, I DO NOT DRINK INTOXICATING DRINKS, although I have in years gone by." Milwaukeeans can well remember those "years gone by," we guess, and not very far gone by, either, when Dave was frequently as boozey as a boiled owl! But that is not the point. The point is this—what kind of a game is Dave coming on his employers, the brewery lords?

Dave goes around fighting total abstinence, YET HE CONFESSES HE IS A TOTAL ABSTAINER HIMSELF—the angelic rogue!

Is this taking money under false pretenses—or, what is it?

### "Dope"

A large number of our readers, have taken in the show at the Majestic this week, to see Comrade Joseph Melill Patterson's playlet, called *Dope*, but to the rest we give this advice: There are still two more performances, and you will do well to take advantage of that fact. *Dope* is, as cutting as any of Bernard Shaw's plays, and as merciless in its exposure of things which capitalism likes to hide from view as a play of Ibsen's. The audience sit spell bound, and the lessons driven home, the seed planted, cannot fail to do good missionary work. The playlet shows the class that is the real culprit in society. A redlight district drug store that dispenses drugs to dope fiends is the scene of the story. A young man and a girl from the ultra fashionable districts come in upon a reforming expedition, catch the druggist red-handed in selling the dope to the most pitiful of victims, minors as well as others, and call for the police. Then the power back of it all is dragged to the light. The girl's mother owns the property, and has raised the rent

## PABST PARK

Only Amusement Resort in the City

### 20 High Class Amusements 20 and Concessions 20

Mayr's Favorite Milwaukee Band & Hirschhorn's Tyrolean Singers Every Afternoon and Evening

Admission: Children Under 12, Accompanied by Parents, Free. Ladies: Free to Park Friday Afternoon, Dancing Saturday and Sunday Evenings. PICTURES—Saturday, Tyrolean Singers, Sunday, Liedertkranz Society.

as fast as the dope-dealer's business has increased, and the young man discovers that the wholesale drug firm, from which his family draws its sustenance, not only supplies the druggist with the dope, but does all it can to encourage his increasing patronage. At the close of the play the two reformers have dismissed the police, and are asking mercy and silence from the disreputable proprietor.

It is a keen thrust at the hypocrisy of modern commercialism. The dialogue is crisp and direct, no padding, no flub-dub sentiment, nothing to distract from the vividness of the exposure of a great social iniquity. The playlet does not make a hero of the conscienceless druggist, but it shows that he is only part of a system and that the eminently respectables of trade get the big profits and hide behind him from the just scorn of the public. The theater has been crowded this week, and the play has made a deep impression.

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

## ALHAMBRA

Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre

### STARTING SUNDAY MATINEE

Mrs. H. Sinder Presents the Quality Musical Play

## Stubborn Ginderella

with Homer B. Mason

Prices—Mat., Sun., Wed. and Sat. 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Nights: 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25 and \$1.00. Four Shows at \$1.25. To Follow, Eddie Fay in MR. HAMLET OF BROADWAY

## MAJESTIC THEATRE

ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

Every Afternoon and Evening

Hargrett Matinee every Wednesday

Minnie Sellman and William Bramwell in "The Drums of Boom"

Frank and Jen Latona

Kate Watson and Gus Cohan

Stapp, Wohlinger and Kirg

Julia Frary

Mueller, Chunn and Mueller

Arthur Whitelaw

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Nights 50c-1.00

## New Star

MAT. DAILY

Com. Sun. Mat., Sept. 12

### "VERY FRENCH"

THE ORIGINAL

## MOULIN ROUGE BURLESQUERS

A Sizzling Bunch of Beauties

## Gayety

LEADING BURLESQUE THEATER

Beginning Sunday Afternoon

FRED IRWIN'S

### Gibson Girl's in Burlesque

PRESENTING "Frenchee"

A MUSICAL COMEDY

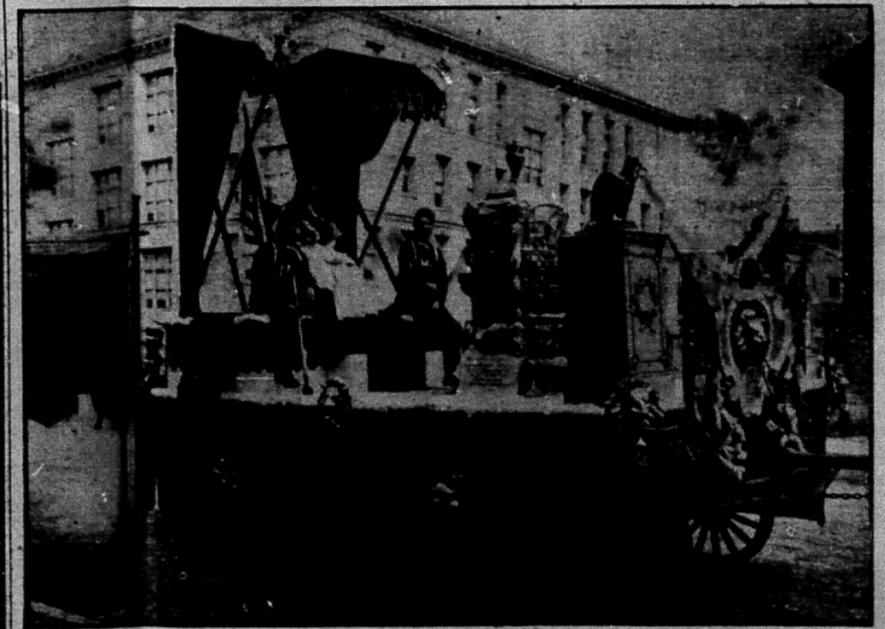
See the "Dance of Death."

Boys—You Can't Miss This One

## CRYSTAL

### Peter the Great

AND OTHER ACTS



The above picture shows the float of Molders' Union No. 166 in the Labor Day parade, exhibiting one of the Brand Stove Co.'s Famous baseburners, which was donated by this firm and, in turn, was given away by the union at the Labor Day picnic. Tickets were handed out free by members of the union to every one entering the park, which entitled the holder to a chance on the stove drawing. This stove was made by union molders, as this firm employs only union molders, and in all the years of this firm's existence never had any trouble with its molders. Therefore, this union took especial great pride to present this attractive and artistic float, which was drawn by four horses, covered by beautiful blankets bearing in large gilt letters the firm's name. The sides of the float were covered with gold braid, and in the rear of the wagon a high canopy gave the whole a throne-like effect. This beautiful baseburner, which was shown on the float to such good advantage and greatly admired by the many thousands that saw it, was won by William Baumann, 1720 Cold Spring avenue, who held ticket number 9858.

## Socialist Singing Societies Day

AT THE

### Social-Democratic Base Ball Park

Cor. Howell and Schiller Aves. (South Side)

Following Socialist Teams Will Play

B. & B. Coming Nations vs. S.-D. Herald's

21st Ward S.D. vs. 17th Ward S.D.

## Tomorrow Sept. 12th

One Admission 15c  
Grand Stand 10c Extra

First Game 2:15 P. M.  
Second Game 3:45 P. M.

NOW LET US ALL TURN OUT AND GIVE THE SOCIALIST SINGERS A GRAND RECEPTION. BE SURE TO BRING THE LADIES ALONG

Don't Forget the . . . . . **Monster S.-D. Field Day, Sunday, Sept. 19**

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