

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Labor is capital. Labor has the same right to protect itself by trade unions, etc., as any other form of capital might claim for itself.—Cardinal Manning.

### Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath  
Since Japan has turned to capitalism official reports show A RAPID INCREASE IN INSANITY.

Let us hope that Alfonso's killing of Ferrer will not give Bloddy Nicholas encouragement to take the life of Tolstoy!

The Literary Digest thinks the British ministry does not seem to appreciate the honor conferred on them by Jaures of France, who hails them as brother Socialists by reason of the proposed budget.

The United Mine Workers at Scranton, Pa., recently started a grant investigation and the results are now at hand. Seventeen members of the Mine Examining Board have been indicted by the grand jury for grafting in the issuance of mining certificates. Old party men have an awful hard time trying to keep straight in office.

It is beginning to be the opinion of army authorities that the aeroplanes will within two years render useless all naval and military armaments. Thank the Great Jehovah for that! Then the millions squandered on war preparations (It amounts to \$17 a year per family!) can be spent by the government on the people—provided high finance does not reach the treasury first!

Chicago has a bad boy problem on her hands! One of them, a newsboy, was caught the other day selling a street car transfer, but luckily there was a judge who was not afraid to administer full justice and the hardened little wretch was promptly sent to the Bridewell for thirty-three days. Some bad men are saying that the good judge has an understanding with the street railway.

It is just a little amusing to hear Republican party leaders rail against Democratic ballot thievery. Any man in any American city who is the least bit informed in ward political matters knows that Republican ballot thievery is not at all rare, but on the contrary that that party has developed as foxy a lot of thieving ward men as the other capitalist party, and that if occasion warrants the two sets of thieves will "thieve" in partnership.

What a wonderfully industrious race we are. Turn where you will you will find the breathless pace of production. Nothing like was ever seen. It is marvelous. But there is another side to the picture. What would a man from Mars find he was able to visit the earth? He would find the breathless workers ground down in poverty and the vast wealth resulting from their industry enjoyed by people who are not productively industrious. It is a great system, and no mistake.

A Methodist minister down in Akron, O., uttered this peculiar

statement: "God makes men more powerful by taking them out of the world at the proper time. Lincoln would never be honored as he is had he lived to old age, and McKinley would not occupy such a high niche in the hall of fame had he been spared."

He was promptly challenged by a Socialist who asked him if he held that Wilkes Booth or Czolgosz were inspired to commit their foul assassinations, and the minister has kept a discreet silence on the subject ever since.

Ginn, the Boston school book publisher, has arranged to give \$50,000 annually to the cause of Peace and a million when he dies.

As this is money skimmed from the people through the high price of school books, and he seems to have a lot of it, he might institute a referendum of parents and let them decide themselves how their money should be spent.

Perhaps if Ginn and the other school book houses had put less glorification of war and war heroes in their books the cause of Peace would be farther along than it is.

There has just been a most dis-

astrous cloudburst in Mexico and thousands were rendered homeless by it. Being a work of "Providence," man must submit with the best possible grace for cloudbursts, etc., are things over which he has no control.

But there are also human things that render thousands on thousands homeless, and this man can change, if he only will. They are not the work of "Providence," but the work of "man's inhumanity to man," brought about by the struggle for existence under a most miserable and unjust social system.

The Taft junket through the southwest incidental to his meeting the Mexican tyrant, Diaz, left a trail of anarchy and maladministration on the part of government officials heretofore unknown in this country. In effect there was a cessation of civil government as in the presence of a king. Some persons were warned from homes and city and others were arrested without charge, detained several days and released without explanation in the Mexican border towns. Among the latter was John Murray, recently of Chicago, where he acted as sec-

### Marriage and Cost of Living

In the comprehensive report on marriage and divorce, published by the Census Bureau, it is stated each successive five-year period since 1867 has witnessed a marked increase in the number of divorces. The report contains that it is well established fact that the marriage rate is quickly responsive to changes in economic conditions, increasing in periods of prosperity and decreasing after a commercial crisis or panic during hard times, and that especially noteworthy is the small increase shown for the year 1893 and the actual decrease in the succeeding year.

retary of the Political Refugee Defense League. He was arrested in San Antonio and denied communication with his friends during his incarceration. Spanish National Organizer Gutierrez de Lara was arrested in Los Angeles, charged with being an alien and "an anarchist," and is being held under exorbitant bail pending trial by the federal immigration authorities. Representations have been made by the national office on this case to the immigration commissioner of the department of commerce and labor.

The excitement throughout Europe when it was learned that Prof. Ferrer was to be executed was not

unprecedented. In 1906, when he was incarcerated before, the same efforts were made (successfully then) to save his life. The campaign which resulted in his freedom was started by *La Libre Pensée*, a Parisian journal, but it was immediately taken up by all the liberal and radical papers of Europe, and a storm of indignation gathered above the Spanish authorities. A number of imposing manifestations were made, reflecting the horror of Europe at the contemplated crime of the clericals. In Italy Lombroso, Sergi, Odin and Bucci, all noted scientists, protested against the incarceration of the great Spanish teacher. Such politicians as Rochefort, Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist, Naquet and others roused the people. Even a delegation from the universities of Europe was sent to the Spanish government with a message in behalf of the great scholar. From that experience Alfonso and those crouching behind him might have realized what a world-wide storm they would invite when they took his life in this present "Year of Our Lord."

What was Taft and Bloody Diaz talking about, do you suppose, in

that secret conference the other day, when the two monarchs met with such pomp at the border line between this republic and the other "republic?"

Is it a high stretch of imagination to believe that the conference was well taken up with requests from Diaz and promises from our fat and dangerously willing Taft for the bounding back into Mexico of political and labor offenders, whom the monster of the southern "republic" is constantly pursuing in the interests of their capitalistic masters?

The United States government is certainly playing the willing agent of the Diaz bloodhounds, who are unable to cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of their prey.

Just now the entire southern Pacific coast is stirred up over the effort of the United States government to send back to Mexico Gutierrez de Lara, a Mexican who has already established his American citizenship, but who is wanted by Diaz for the part he played in the labor revolt—a righteous revolt, if there ever was one—at Cananea, in northern Mexico, in 1906.

The excitement is spreading

Your idea that it is proper for you to pocket as much of other men's earnings as the law allows is an idea which fills the world with poverty, starvation, disease and death.—Ernest Crosby.

throughout the country in labor and Socialist circles, and the Political Refugee Defense League is taking a hand, and will force the government to show its hand.

Yet, what positive promises may not our misrepresentative president have made Diaz! Eternal vigilance will be necessary.

To save his miserable little hide, Alfonso has had to dismiss Senor Maura, the Spanish premier. Senor Morat steps into his place, and it is announced that this means a more liberal governmental policy, and to that extent at least, a lessening of the Jesuit influence. Whether this step, which has been forced on the king by the state of "his" country, will avert the threatened overthrow remains to be seen.

This change, however, may mean a good deal to the Modern schools, founded by Dr. Ferrer, who has just been murdered by the government. At present there are about 150 of these schools in Spain, and while education was intended to receive a staggering blow by the killing of Ferrer, a system with so many schools must have developed sturdy men who will carry on the martyr's work with renewed zeal. There are ten of these schools in Barcelona alone and they have over a thousand pupils. The libraries in the schools are spreading the modern idea far and wide. "La Castilla," one of the books published by the Modern schools, has run through three editions of ten thousand copies each, which for Spain is a most remarkable thing.

The Ferrer schools, contrary to the custom of the state or clerical schools, adopted co-education of the sexes. Writing from his prison on this subject—the letter was secretly forwarded by an official at the risk of his own life—Prof. Ferrer gave the following glowing account:

"We will have real men and women when we give the children a rational and scientific education, not before. It is a pleasure to watch the boys and girls grow up in a spirit of comradeship, with feelings of respect and friendship for each other. This has always been to me a touching spectacle. My whole aim has been to produce education which should base society on affection and fraternity. To this and the most cordial relations have always existed in my schools between the master and the pupil. The master must be more than a personal instructor. He must be a personal friend."

In 1906 twelve of the Modern schools were suppressed, but stronger ones sprang up all over the kingdom, showing the promising virility of the movement. The shocking death of the originator of the schools will certainly not check the Modern school movement. Rather, Ferrer's martyrdom will fructify it.

General Organizer Grant Hamilton, one of the handy-men of Gompers, seems to be an all-around disorganizer, if the accounts from various quarters are to be credited. His hand is seen in the Electrical Workers' troubles in St. Louis, in the split in the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and in the Brewery Workers' trouble in New Orleans.

Every noble work seems at first impossible.—Carlyle.

## Sectarian Babble Means Impotence—Our Way Means Actual Results

[Republished by Request.]  
I have received a letter from a "real proletarian" in Oregon, telling us that the writer does not believe in "immediate demands" and "palliatives" and that he is a "class-conscious revolutionary" Socialist who detests "opportunism."

And that he does not approve of our articles on "arming the people," because he thinks the idea is dangerous, and is "afraid we should be put down as anarchists."

Well, we have written in this paper so much on the necessity of "immediate demands" and "palliatives" for the working people that we do not care to go over the ground again.

As to the danger of being put down as anarchists on account of my idea that a free people ought to be an armed people—and that in a democracy especially all the citizens must be combatants if the democracy is to exist—I am not afraid that any sane and thinking man will call us anarchists for that.

All the philosophers and statesmen of ancient times held the same view.

It was shared by Thomas Jefferson and the framers of our constitution.

The "arming of the people" has nothing to do with the theory of

Elsewhere, this week, will be found a reference to the beginnings of the Republican party in connection with the much-undervalued historical importance of Horace Greeley.

Prof. Commons' article on Greeley in the *Political Science*

anarchism, capitalism or Socialism. Besides, there are some very mild anarchists and many very blood-thirsty capitalists in this world. A theory of society has nothing to do with the way it is to be accomplished or upheld.

Our goal is Socialism. Socialism is exactly the opposite of anarchism in aim, in methods and in everything else. If a man does not want to know that, we cannot help him and we do not care a straw what such a man thinks about us.

Our articles were purely historical. They dealt with facts only and were strengthened particularly by examples from the history of the labor movement in America.

We compared the guilds and craft corporations of the middle ages with the trades unions of the present day and found the following:

The influence which the crafts, companies and guilds wielded in their time is not possessed by the labor unions of the present day, neither in England nor in any other country.

In the number of their members, the unions are indeed incomparably stronger than the guilds ever were. The intelligence of our trades union men is also of a much higher order. But in spite of it all, the power of modern labor organizations is incomparably smaller than the power of the labor organizations in the middle ages.

Quarterly is especially notable for the forgotten or overlooked facts of its brings to light, an accomplishment that springs from his labors in the Society for Industrial Research, or some such name as that, which is unearthing many surprising finds.

American history seems to be a sort of Heracleum for historic excavations.

None of the least surprising and pleasing of Prof. Commons' finds is the fact that the early labor movement bore a distinct relation to the formation of the Republican party. That party in its beginnings and the thing that bears its name today are not to be confounded, of course.

The Republican party had its start at Ripon, Wis., in 1854. It was given its name by Alvan E. Boyay. And who was Boyay? None other than a worker in the early workingmen's party of New York.

Before coming to Ripon, he had been that party's secretary and treasurer almost from the party's beginning in 1844, and he was its delegate to the Industrial Congress. His early views on the natural right to land, we are told, appeared wherever the Republican party sprang up, for the workingmen had been accustomed to speak of theirs as "the true republican party," and George Henry Evans, of the *Workmen's Advocate*, with which Boyay was associated, predicted in 1846 that the time would come when "there will be but two parties, the great Republican Party of Progress and the little Tory Party of Holdbacks."

That prediction of two parties is

Now, what is the cause of this strange contradiction?

The reason is clear. In the struggle for existence, people only respect what they fear. This law holds just as good today as it did a thousand years ago.

The mediaeval guilds were not loved by the ruling classes of their time. But the guilds were respected all the same, because they were armed. They were combatants.

Neither are the modern labor unions loved by the ruling classes of the present day. But the trades unions are scorned and despised because they are unarmed. They are non-combatants.

We suggested some ways by which this could be remedied.

And when we speak about "arming the people," we do not mean to be understood that the arming of the people would bring about the millennium within two years and six months.

Nor do we believe that a millennium could be brought about by the "great catastrophe" which certain "revolutionary" Socialists have prophesied for over fifty years, and which they want to bring about by talk and talk only.

History does not bear out the theory that any economic system was suddenly changed and replaced by another system through a catastrophe or even by passing certain laws.

Nor does history show that any

class gained ascendancy by a "catastrophe."

Although the guilds were armed, their rise was not due to a single "catastrophe" or one successful "revolution." The "third class"—the middle class of the middle ages—emerged from a continuous struggle of centuries, occasionally marked by bloody victories or defeats.

We have the ballot, of course.

But all the ballot can do is to strengthen the power of resistance of the laboring people. And the political power obtained by the proletariat may also furnish the ways and means for the decisive struggles.

And for that reason the "immediate demands"—the "palliatives" that help right away—or at least as soon as possible—are of paramount importance.

And we—whom the western ultra class-conscious proletarians (most of whom would not even join a union because that is considered a middle class institution) are wont to call "opportunists"—we know right well that the social question can no more be solved by street riots and insurrections, than by bombs and dynamite.

Yet, by the ballot alone, it will never be solved. Up to this time men have always solved great questions by blood and iron.

And so it will be in the future.

### More Victories Abroad!

The election for the members of the diet in Saxony and Baden, Germany, held on Oct. 21st, shows immense gains for the Socialist party. In Saxony the conservatives, who formerly had 48 seats, elected but 13 representatives. The Social-Democrats gained sixteen seats. The National Liberals had 31 seats and elected but 4. The radicals had no official before and have not elected any. Out of a total of 49 districts subject to a re-ballot, the Socialists are enabled to re-enter 45 districts. The sweeping victories of the Socialists at the diet elections has shattered the Conservative party.

In Baden both Socialists and Liberals made big gains in the city districts, according to the reports, the Clericals and Conservatives losing some seats.

also made today by the Socialists and events are moving in that direction again, for the "Great Republican Party of Progress" has now degenerated into the Great Republican Party of Plutocracy and the Tory party has after many vicissitudes settled down into the little Me-too party that is only waiting for the time when labor will again force a closing up of the capitalistic ranks.

Worse than a time, it is a blunder—seems to be the point of view of at least some of the capitalist newspapers of this country regarding the Ferrer execution. Some of the things they are saying are well worth reading. The following, for instance, from one of them:

"The execution of Francisco Fer-

rer, for alleged complicity in the recent rising in Barcelona, has brought the Socialist menace to the attention of every European country. Even in Chicago and New York that element is to make a demonstration. In Paris the Spanish embassy has been attacked despite the efforts of the government to prevent it. Italy is seething with resentment against the Madrid government. Victor Emmanuel's government is using its best efforts to protect the representatives of Spain in that country, but the excitement is so great that business is practically at a standstill in Rome and some of the other cities in the kingdom. In Austria, Russia and England the Socialists are loud in their outcries against the Spanish authorities for what they call the "murder of Ferrer." WITHIN THE MEMORY OF LIVING MEN NO OTHER EXECUTION IN EUROPE FERRER AROUSED SUCH A WIDESPREAD AND MENACING PROTEST AS THAT WHICH HAS JUST TAKEN PLACE AT BARCELONA.

"In its own household Spain has a larger peril than that which confronts her on the Riff coast. Not another soldier can she send to Morocco despite the unfavorable position which her army there is in. It could easily transpire that a far larger rising would take place in Barcelona as a result of Ferrer's execution than that which recently devastated that city."

In regard to Spain, however, such an uprising as is indicated would be an uprising of the people.

not of Socialists, for Socialists in Spain are not yet so numerous as they will be when the masses become less illiterate.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, organizer of the National Suffrage Association, is authority for the statement that Vice President James S. Sherman is head of a canning company in New York that employs women and children who work from 14 to 18 hours a day; that children of 7, 8 and 10 years fall exhausted at their tasks, and that cold water is thrown upon them to revive them for the last hour of toil. And yet how many well meaning workingmen cast their ballots for Taft and Sherman last year!

not of Socialists, for Socialists in Spain are not yet so numerous as they will be when the masses become less illiterate.

The bishops of the Church of England have again debated Socialism and declared themselves in its favor. The *London Times*, a staid British newspaper, actually gave two entire columns to a report of the debate, which took place Oct. 5, at the annual congress at Swansea.

In opening the subject of "Socialism from the Standpoint of Christianity," the Bishop of Truro said that if Socialism was to be defined—as it was defined a few weeks ago by an eminent statesman (Lord Rosebery)—as the "end of all things the negation of the faith, of the family, of property, of the monarchy, of the bishops, from the standpoint of Christianity, it was obvious that Socialism was an evil thing, a 'damnable heresy,' to be met always and everywhere not only by the Christian and the churchman, but by every honest citizen, with the utmost detestation and the most irreconcilable hostility.

But, the bishop asked, was this a true or a fair definition of Socialism? This he denied.

True Evolutionists

He held that the Christian Socialists were true evolutionists.

## The Nightmare of Capitalism

Sorry He Astor?  
NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the beautiful leader of the Four Hundred, is suing her husband for divorce.

The legal proceedings have been conducted quietly and with dispatch. Exactly what is the basis of the action has not been learned.

Mrs. Astor returned from Europe on Oct. 15. She traveled incognito. Mr. Astor is now on his yacht, the *Nourmahal* in Cuban waters, having sailed on Oct. 12, three days before his wife's arrival home.

Mrs. Astor has spent a part of each year abroad and has achieved as much fame as a hostess there as here. Her last large affair in London was in June of last year, when she gave a royal dinner and ball, which was attended by the most distinguished personages in England.

Stole Sixty Thousand.  
GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., Oct. 25.—It is now claimed that the shortage of A. A. Kremer, treasurer of Itasca county will reach \$60,000 and probably more. Early figures placed it at \$40,000. Nearly every cent of the money was invested.

Gambling With Life Needs.  
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—James A. Patten and his followers are making a "killing" on the bull side of the cotton market, according to a report circulated among brokers in La Salle street today when the price of the staple rose to new high records for the season.

drowned. Walter Schmidt, 545 Aldine square, leaped in after him. Others dragged both from the river, and during the excitement the stranger who had lost his hat and offered the reward disappeared.

"Only a Workingman!"  
MADISON, Wis., Oct. 24.—Daniel Logan, aged 32, an expert stone setter from Chicago, met death in a spectacular manner here Sunday afternoon, when he fell seventy feet from the west wing of the new capitol building and was buried beneath 300 tons of granite which accompanied him in his fall.

The accident happened while the workmen were trying to place a four-ton block of granite in the cornice.

An Insult to Christ.  
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—At Sunday's services in All Saints' cathedral Dean S. P. Delany called attention of the congregation to the new window installed as a memorial to the late Henry C. Payne.

The window is the gift of Mr. Payne's widow. It was ordered several months ago from London, but arrived only recently.

The oval pane as seen in its place over the organ loft on the south side of the church is a beautiful specimen of the glass stainers' art. The scene depicted is entitled "Christ Enthroned in Glory."

Starved Into Theft!  
MILWAUKEE.—Necessity knows no law.

This is the reason given by Earl Slater for snatching a pocketbook from Miss Meinecke, a school teacher, a week ago. Slater was sentenced to eighteen months at the Green Bay reformatory by Judge Brace Thursday.

## THE HERALD'S STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Weekly Lessons Begin Next Week

In order to lay the foundations for a systematic education of members of the party in the essentials of the Socialist movement and the results of its experience and activity, the HERALD will print a series of twenty-six weekly lessons, from November to April. The lessons will be prepared under national party auspices.

Locals and branches will find the lessons useful for discussion and even for regular class work, as supplementary reading will also be indicated and reference books specified. Lesson I will be entitled "The Capitalist System." WATCH NEXT WEEK'S PAPER.



### Horace Greeley

It is quite the fashion nowadays to relegate the name of Horace Greeley to the limbo of obscure if not forgotten heroes, we suspect even by the intelligent young people of college age and habits. They think of him, if they think of him at all, as a quaint, crotchety rustic, who broke into metropolitan life without ever assuming either its polish or that other something that is supposed to be the special gift of the city, balance of judgment and breadth of vision. It is with peculiar gratification that the present writer read the admirable, clear and convincing monograph on "Horace Greeley and the Working Class Origins of the Republican Party," by Prof. John R. Commons, taken from a recent number of the *Political Science Quarterly*. The one who was forming his mental habits, and still more his moral enthusiasms in the fifties—particularly in the West—can estimate Horace Greeley not as a historical curiosity, but as a living prophet, a professor of the people's college, a framer of men and women outside the college walls. Well does Prof. Commons say that "Horace Greeley was to the social evolution of the 40's what Thomas Jefferson was to the political revolution of 1800." Mr. Greeley was, it is true, "the spokesman of the people's discontent," but he did it from the standpoint of a prophet and not of an agitator. He was not a politician as the word is now interpreted and exemplified—a manipulator of the voters, a seeker after results, at the cost, it need be, of ideals. Horace Greeley was an idealist, and consequently an inspiring leader. He saw "something more in history than a blind surge, hustling for food, clothing and shelter." For this reason Horace Greeley was not the crank, representing the whim of a man, to be forgotten. But he was the prophet who awakened enthusiasm in the hearts of men and women for an unrealized good. He was a great man.

Horace Greeley was a great sociologist before sociology had a name. "Greeley's Recollections of a Busy Life," Mr. Parton's inadequate "Life of Horace Greeley," and that part of Curtis's History of the Republican Party relating to its origin and Horace Greeley's connection therewith, are timely read-

ings for those who would be intelligent on living issues of today and desire to keep up with the times.—Unity.

#### THE FENCE OR THE AMBULANCE.

T WAS a dangerous cliff, as they freely confessed. Though to walk near its crest was so pleasant, But over its terrible edge there had slipped A duke, and full many a peasant. So the people said something would have to be done, But their projects would not at all tally. Some said: "Put a fence around the edge of the cliff." Some: "An ambulance down in the valley." But the cry for the ambulance carried the day. For it spread through the neighboring city: A fence may be useful or not, it is true, But each heart became brimful of pity For those who slipped over that dangerous cliff, And the dwellers in highway and valley Gave pounds or gave pence, not to put up a fence, But an ambulance down in the valley. "For the cliff is all right, if you're careful," they said, "And if folks even slip and are dropping, It isn't the tipping that hurts them so much. As the shock down below when they're stopping." So, day after day, as these mishaps occurred, Quick forth would these rescuers sally To pick up the victims who fell off the cliff, With their ambulance down in the valley. Then an old sage remarked, "It's a marvel to me That people give far more attention To repairing results than to stopping the cause. When they'd much better aim at prevention. Let us stop at its source all this mischief," cried he, "Come, neighbors and friends, let us rally. If the cliff we will fence we might almost dispense With the ambulance down in the valley. 'O he's a fantic," the others rejoined; "Dispense with the ambulance! Never! He'd dispense with all charities, too, if he could; But no! We'll support them forever! Aren't we picking folk up just as fast as they fall? And sh!—this is an dictate to us? Sh! at he? Why should people of sense stop to

# Socialist Alderman's Answer to Man of God's Attack on Socialism

By Ald. at Large Emil Seidel of Milwaukee

[Note.—The following reply to Bishop Keane's attack on Socialism at the Milwaukee Auditorium was prepared by Ald. Seidel, but was held back to verify certain quotations. Although late in appearing, it will be read with interest, we are sure.]

**B**ISHOP KEANE is a remarkable man indeed. Remarkable in more than one way. Observe with what ease he places a quietus on the truths of evolution and then again see how remarkably comfortable he rests in these same truths after he has been caught in their meshes.

On Oct. 8th Bishop Keane is quoted as saying: "An Almighty God does not pitchfork men into hell, let me assure you. In the obvious sense of that question, I would say that God does not condemn men to hell. 'Men go to hell.' The prophet Ezekiel quotes the Lord as saying, 31:16: 'I cast him down to hell,' etc. And Jesus is quoted in Matt. 5, 29, 30, as saying: 'for it is profitable for thee that one member should perish and not that the whole body SHOULD BE CAST INTO HELL.'"

It cannot be scholarly to pretend that being "cast into hell" and "go-

put up a fence While their ambulance works in the valley?"

But a sensible few, who are practical too, Will not bear with such nonsense much longer. They believe that prevention is better than cure. And their party will soon be the stronger. Encourage them then, with your purse, voice and pen. And while other philanthropists daily scorn all pretense, and put a stout fence On the cliff that hangs over the valley.

#### Bishops for Socialism

would adopt different terms. As he went down to the slums in his motor he was ashamed of the comfortable position of his own life compared with the awful life which the people lived in the slums. He agreed with the Socialist formula that every man counted for one and no more than one. They were quite right in saying that they had to contend for the equality of opportunity for everyone.

Bishop Weldon said no Christian church could declare against Socialism as being inherently and absolutely wrong.

He is a Socialist. The Bishop of Southwark protested against the attitude of churchmen regarding Socialism as taboo. He was a Socialist because he had seen some of the very best thought and life of the church moving in the direction of Socialism, and because of the growth of intellectual opinion in that direction outside the church. He was convinced they had to allow more and more to the action of the community in the regulation of the life of man.

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?"

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."

Col. Albert E. Jacob, lawyer, of Tacoma, Wash., writes: "I have never seen Socialist doctrines set forth more tersely, clearly and forcibly than you have stated them in your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?'"

Ex-Senator J. W. Powell, of Goldfield, Nev., writes: "Send me some more of those pamphlets 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' I want to put them into the hands of the preachers I know. The leaflets are splendid—are unanswerable."

Ex-Senator E. K. Taylor, mayor of Alameda, Cal., Republican, writes: "I have read your very interesting pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' and believe you have stated the case more briefly and more fully than any other author whose works I have read on the subject. A great difficulty with Socialism is a widespread ignorance and prejudice concerning it."

Rev. Edward J. Ward, of the board of education of Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Your pamphlet 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' is just what we need. Please send me \$2 worth of them."

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot controvert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

The Seattle Tribune says: "This is a most useful pamphlet, which will thoroughly dissipate misconceptions that Socialism is an irreligious movement."

Single copies \$1; 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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Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shops

ing to hell" are synonyms. However, it is not on theological or eschatological grounds that we wish to take issue with the worthy bishop. If, in view of the treatment that the pagan Japanese victors accorded the Russian wounded captives, the bishop feels the need to revise the ancient pagan views on punishment of the "ungodly" after death, views still held by a great number of the laity of many churches, we are the last to object. A revision of these views would go a great way to make the world better.

On Oct. 9th the bishop is quoted as saying in reply to the question, "Why is Socialism opposed by the Church?" I would say that a movement, like a man, is to be judged not only by the bare dogmas it lays down, but also by the company it keeps, by the bodies with which it is in communion. The blatant revolutionary doctrinaires find the world over congenial hospitality with Socialism.

Replying to the last sentence first, this is only half the truth. "Any reputable person who subscribes to the principles of the Social-Democratic party and severs all connection with and renounces allegiance to all other political parties, shall be eligible to membership."

Is it fair to say the Socialists communicate in the common council with the Republican and Democratic dive and brothel protectors,

ship.—(Sec. 11, Constitution of Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin.) Not only atheists are welcome in our ranks, but also preachers, priests, laymen of any or all churches, none are too good so long as they stand for the one thing, i. e., the abolition of the capitalist wage-slave system. Judging Socialism by the company it keeps—but does not the good book say: "Ye shall know them by their fruit. A good tree can not bring forth evil fruit, neither can corrupt tree bring forth good fruit."—(Matt. 1:16, 18.) In the Milwaukee common council the Socialists began a fight on the dives, gambling dens and bed houses. When the votes were counted the dive-keepers received their licenses. Only three Catholics, one of them a Socialist, voted in the negative and so did all the Socialists vote in the negative. With the aid of one-half of the Catholics not one of the licenses would have been granted to these dive-keepers. But as it was, they received their licenses, being aided by the Catholics. (Common Council Proceedings, City of Milwaukee, 1906-1907.)

## Here's Two of a Kind

### Father Phelan's Tissue of Falsehoods

To the Editor of the St. Louis Republic: I am glad to find that *The Republic* has not joined in the local journalistic chorus of condemnation of the execution of the Anarchist Ferrer. That all the worst element of our race in Europe and America are denouncing the Spanish government for its act of firmness should warn all honest and decent people to withhold judgment. \* \* \* When in the late uprising in Barcelona, these demons murdered priests and nuns in the street and in their homes [priests and nuns were not murdered.—Ed. HERALD], they contented themselves with publishing the news.

"This man Ferrer was a leader of the anarchists in that city and INCITED THE MOB to its worst acts of violence. He was tried by court-martial with open doors and convicted of murder. He was shot as A RED-HANDED MURDERER."

"Ferrer styled himself as a 'philosophical anarchist.' Courts martial have no taste for philosophy and deal only with the most stubborn kind of facts. Ferrer was convicted of inciting violence and LEADING A MOB which butchered defenseless priests and nuns."—The Rev. Father D. S. Phelan, Editor *Western Watchman*, in the *St. Louis Republic*, Oct. 19, '09.

### A Jesuitical Poison Font

With no desire to vindicate Spain's course with regard to Prof. Ferrer, which we think was utterly without the pale of humanity and justice, but with the sole desire of checking ill-advised and uninformed encomiums of this alleged apostle of liberty, we present the following:

In Ferrer's school at Barcelona hung a large picture representing anarchy as a female figure brandishing a torch upon a heap of ruins, consisting of the broken symbols of the monarchy, the church, the army and the other social institutions. \* \* \*

It may also be well to bear in mind that it was Ferrer's secretary who prepared the bomb which killed twenty-eight innocent persons at the cobination of Alfonso.

Ferrer was a philosophical anarchist. He was gentle and retiring. He did not counsel violence. We are willing to believe he deprecated it. But—

—Editorial in *Milwaukee Free Press*, Oct. 24, '09.

### And Still Another, for Good Measure!

The Catholic Citizen glories in Prof. Ferrer's murder and wishes more murders like it were committed. It says:

"Ferrer probably deserved what he got; and Justice would not miscarry if some of Ferrer's sympathizers HAD A TASTE OF SPANISH RE-TRIBUTION."

## Letters from the Swedish Battlefield

THE closer one comes in touch with the Swedish strike and the more one studies it, the more one is compelled to deeply admire the staunch workers of Sweden. It is almost impossible for an outsider to comprehend the extent of brotherly feeling and the sacrifice for solidarity which carries this struggle onward.

"There have been lockouts and general strikes before, but never before has the world witnessed the equal of this class uprising which has paralyzed industrial life in Sweden for over a month. Within the labor movement it is of world significance. It is as a tidal wave which has passed over the country and has carried everything with it. Not a wave carried by the impulse of the movement, but based on and carried forward by the feeling that here is the life of the entire working class at stake.

"New members are coming into the organization from all directions. Women, who have stood outside the organizations because of lack of understanding, old working men, who have been wearing their lives away working at the one place and have never been in social currents—all are being caught in the whirlpool of organization."

"I was, one morning, watching the crowd gathered at the 'People's House' (Labor Temple). The space was black with people. They stood there in thousands—old and young, men and women—but without a demonstration, without a sound.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

By August Rebel, the great Socialist leader of German Reichstag.

"The trade union is that organization of labor which fights for the improvement of the workingmen's condition on the field of the present order of government and society. . . but must carry on workingmen's politics—class struggle politics."—Ex. act from the book.

Single copy 5c; twenty-five copies, \$1.00; fifty copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.

Urge your union to order 50 copies. Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

hence they are immoral? Yet that is the application of his rule. The rank and file of the Socialists of Milwaukee, as well as such leaders as you choose to call that hold as high a standard of morals as the rank and file of any political party, or any church for that matter. And I dare anyone to refute the following: The Socialists supply a smaller rate to the chapter of crime in this city than any other party.

All parties have atheists in their ranks. The bishop's judgment and rule is unfair, unjust and a violation of the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness."

But the bishop again makes a salto mortale when he says, "We need social reform." What can he mean? Is it because in his sophistry he lacks ideas and looks for words? SOCIAL REFORM. That's just what we say. The present form is wrong. Society must have a new form. A form in which man stands above the dollar, labor above capital.

Again the bishop is quoted as saying: "Capital is boring our mountains in the west, shelving our granite canon, stretching steel rails across the desert." Now, this is wrong. Capital is doing no such a thing, can do no such a thing. Capital is the product of labor and can only be turned into a magic wand in the hands of labor. (Let it be understood that labor does not mean only manual activity.)

Bishop Mermillod will bear witness to the above. In a speech delivered at Paris in 1874, he said: "The worker is the producer of all these wonders, which the great world needs, wonders which enrapure us and at the same time serve us; he forms the matter with his brawny hands, he turns it, presses it, weaves it, as it is required; he makes the steam wagon, he builds the locomotives that appear to be possessed with life in their rapid course; he takes the steam and fetters it to be a pliable servant; he assembles the machines which are shown at the grand exhibits of the world," etc.

Aye, and Socialists add to that: Not only is labor the creator of all the wealth, produced by human hands, but labor also keeps it intact.

Let labor remain away from one of your large industrial concerns; fill the vaults of its offices with gold to overflowing. What will happen? The wood will decay, machinery corrode, shafting and bearings rust, belts rot. And all the money of the world cannot prevent it. Labor alone can obviate such a result. Capital produces not. Capital preserves not.

Bishop Keane says, if correctly quoted: "I have no patience with the politician who boldly asserts that wealth is robbery." Perhaps not, and perhaps he has his reasons. There is in existence a prize essay entitled "History of Ecclesiastical Charity." The authorities awarded the prize to the Rev. George Ratzinger, author of the above essay, and an eminent clergyman in the Catholic church. We have a perfect right to assume that the authorities of the church did not lose patience with the utterances of George Ratzinger for what he said in this essay.

In one place he says: " \* \* \* From a Christian point of view the rich man who squanders his possessions in luxury is as much a thief as the poor man who is capable to work but refuses to do so and lives at the expense of the truly poor."

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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 special 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.

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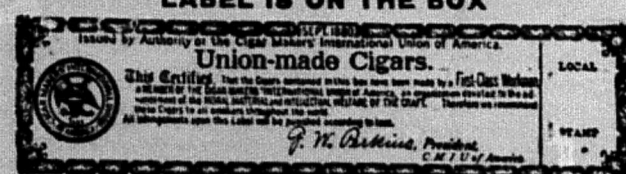


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# Foolish Notions as to Socialism

By a Business Man-Socialist.

## Human Nature Is too Selfish to Ever Make Socialism Possible

Some who are thought to be learned frequently make this foolish assertion. Their error is not hard to see by one who knows the scientific basis upon which Socialism stands.

These supposed wise ones fail to take into consideration that selfishness may work in two ways. There is the narrow, short-sighted selfishness which seeks to secure to the individual as much as possible of whatever he sets his heart upon by means of deception, cunning, and cruelty on the part of the individual, without his rendering any service, or doing anything to merit what he seeks. This kind of selfishness usually consumes the small soul of the individual who feeds it, and thus his purpose is defeated. It works out somewhat on the idea of Solomon's proverb concerning the withholding more than is meet, which tendeth to poverty.

Then there is that larger, more powerful, aggressive selfishness—a better word is self-interest—which dominates classes of society, and seeks to secure to the individual the best there is in life by collective action. This second kind of selfishness or self-interest recognizes the fact that unless each one of a class concedes to all in that class the same rights and privileges that the individual demands, these rights and privileges are possible for none. This kind of selfishness the Socialist always recognized as a principle of his social philosophy. He has pointed out again and again that the very progress of the race depends upon it. That it alone explains why feudalism had to give way to capitalism, and why the capitalist class are today committing the most appalling crimes in order to perpetuate their system, and still make secure their power and profits. This self-interest alone explains why the working class are organizing on both the economic, and the political fields—the unions and the Socialist party—in order that they may come into their own, and secure the full product of their toil. The working class is more and more recognizing that unless each member concedes to every other the same rights and

privileges that each demands for himself, that these rights and privileges are possible for none.

In order to illustrate more clearly the working of the two kinds of selfishness, I choose to call attention to a truth taught by Christ in reference to the Kingdom of God, or the Kingdom of Heaven, though in doing so I have no intention nor desire to confuse the religious idea as such with scientific Socialism. I use the Kingdom of Heaven in the same sense of Co-operative Commonwealth or the Industrial Democracy, for in this sense it has come to be recognized by all who understand Christ's words in the light of modern progress.

Christ was showing how destructive of happiness was the over-anxious care and the worry about food, raiment, shelter, and so forth. He says: "Do not be over-anxious about what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink," that is, do not live in a state of suspense. "But rather seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." In other words, if you have self-interest enough to seek the best there is for the race, namely, the Kingdom of God, or the Co-operative Commonwealth, or the Industrial Democracy, so that all may be employed, all may be producers of wealth, so that strife may cease and co-operation take its place, then all these things which the individual needs will as a natural consequence be added. This is the larger class-selfishness which has all the while been driving the race from one stage of social organization to another and better one until finally Socialism will be reached.

Christ assures us that any other condition is the result of our own ignorance and weakness, as shown by the fact that "after all these things do the Gentile or heathen nations seek." Each is competing with the other for the necessities of life, each seeking these things for himself, forgetting that unless the self-interest of the individual considers the rights of all he will in the end be the victim of anxiety and suspense that is such a destroyer of life. The selfishness of these Gentile or heathen nations is the narrow, short-sighted selfishness, and with them as with all others, it is harmful rather than helpful.

The self-interest that makes for progress is that based upon self-preservation, and this self-preservation must come through class preservation. This has been the history of the race, and will continue until the working class is free economically. That self-interest which demands all that one produces makes for a higher and a better civilization, because without this total product you can not be to the whole society what you should be, and without it you are injuring some one else by allowing them to have more than is good for them.

That man is contemptible who does not have enough self-interest to force him to demand the best there is in life for him. One who was called generous and good to his family was denouncing any man who did not make ample provision for his wife and children not only when he was living but after his death, so that they would

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not have to be thrown out on the world. Now he said that he was building a lot of houses for rent so as to provide for his wife and children, but how short was his vision. He could not see that if every man did as he did there would be no revenue from his tenant houses. If every man had money to loan there would be no interest, and if every man had merchandise to sell there would be no profit. These are facts that are making their way home to the minds of the working class. They are determined that they will provide for their wives and children, not only while they are alive, but after they are dead, and for this reason they are becoming so conscious of their self-interest that they are determined to abolish rent, interest, and profit. They are becoming so conscious of their self-interest that they are determined to take industry out of the hands of private individuals, and organize it collectively. They are becoming so full of self-interest that they are determined to see to it that every person does some useful work. Human nature is becoming so dominated by self-interest as to make Socialism inevitable.

## Pity for "The Dukes."

Milwaukee Daily News: The appeal to the British public by "the dukes" for sympathy and assistance in their fight against the budget and Lloyd-George's land value taxation scheme is an exhibition of unbecoming humor such as the world seldom witnesses. One duke complains that if the tax shall be levied, he will be forced to withhold his contribution to charity. Another duke protests in the house of lords that "if Lloyd-George has his way with this Social Budget, I really will have to give up my bonds. I really will. You have no idea how expensive bonds are."

Great as is an Englishman's love for a lord—it has been said that he had rather be kicked by one of them than to be ignored—"the dukes" by the character of their opposition to the Lloyd-George budget have insured its passage and the continuation in power of the radical and liberal elements in British politics at a time when they were threatened with overthrow through popular reaction. Even the dullest of English blockheads is able to see that it is better that "the dukes" shall give up their bonds and hunting preserves than that Englishmen shall starve for want of opportunity to work through the monopolization of the land and the crushing burden of taxation upon the fruits of labor.

"The dukes" of the world are falling upon evil days. Vested wrongs are losing their sanctity in the public mind. It matters nothing that the servitors of privilege are the more zealous in their defense of the means of exploitation—that they quote from court decisions that a wrong once established is clothed with the sanctity of precedent and must not be disturbed and hug deliriously the parchment on which are recorded the title deeds—it will avail nothing.

"The duke" may have had their day. The future belongs to the men upon whose backs they have ridden.

"The preservation of peace is an expensive process. Representative Tawney in a recent speech showed that four nations, the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, expend annually \$1,185,407,225 of pay for the ravages of the dogs of war and to keep the white-winged dove of peace from going out of business. It is rather a high rate of insurance to pay for averting a calamity which the most sensible people believe is rendered more imminent by the precaution.

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# For Hearth and Home

By Robert Hunter

IN 1813 a war broke out in Germany. It was called the War of Liberation. "It was a war for hearth and home, but waged at the command of the old feudal princes."

If the people could not be induced to believe they were warring for hearth and home there would be no war.

When they went forth to battle for kings and priests and feudal lords it was, they were told, to fight for hearth and home.

A hundred years ago the battles for power were battles of armed men. Two warring peoples cut each other to pieces and strewn battlefields with human forms—to decide which of two princes should rule them.

These poor, abjectly ignorant, poverty-stricken people never thought of the rule. It was ever a battle for hearth and home.

Today we have similar battles. We have two political armies, fighting, thank God, with ballots, not bullets.

Our modern princes rule each of the contending armies. And at each election these armies fight one against the other in a war for hearth and home.

The Democrats fight against Republican misrule; the Republicans against the danger of Democratic misrule.

Our modern princes select the candidates from among their friends and courtiers. The people are without voice, and wage war at the command of their lords.

When the Democrats rule they are robbed, misgoverned and impoverished. When the Republicans rule they are robbed, misgoverned and impoverished.

But the memory of the people is short. When they suffer under Republican misrule they wage war against the Republicans to place in power the misrulers of the Democratic party.

Taft will soon be campaigning the country to arouse his hosts to battle. He will say, "For hearth and home!"

Bryan will soon be campaigning the country to arouse his hosts to battle. He will say, "For hearth and home!"

How long, how long, shall these wars continue—the people warring against each other to put one prince out and another in?

YET THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A WAR FOR HEARTH AND HOME.

There has never been a war waged by the people FOR THE PEOPLE.

But that war will come, and indeed it seems not far off. For the first time in history the people, through toil and sacrifice, are organizing themselves. Millions are now united; more millions begin to awaken. Their organization is spreading to every

land under the sun, to men of all languages, all creeds, all races.

Not at the command of others, but in the service of princes, will be the next war.

It will be of the people, by the people, FOR THE PEOPLE—in all truth, a war for hearth and home.

## Are We Too Smart?

The minimum fare on any electric street railway in Berlin is 10 pennies (2.8 cents) for part or all of the distance covered by the particular line. This is the fare on by far the greater number of the lines, the more exceptional higher fares being 3.57 and 4.76 cents. Even on the lines where the higher fares are asked one may ride a specified part of the total distance of the line for 2.38 cents. The maximum distance a passenger can ride for a fare of 10 pennies (2.38 cents) is 13.20 miles; for a fare of 3.57 cents, there is a longer maximum of 10 miles; and for a fare of 4.76 cents, 10 miles.

The radius of the service from the central point, Potsdamer-Platz, is 6.8 miles. The service is farthest extended in the direction of Tegel to the northwest of Berlin proper. Transfers are given out only on the Berlin-Charlottenburg lines and can be used only on other lines belonging to this group. Passengers can transfer transferred only once, and then only at the place and to the line designated on the transfer ticket. They must also continue their journey on the first car arriving after making the transfer. Nearly all the transfer tickets cost 2.38 cents. Several cost 3.57 cents, and one costs 4.76 cents.

The taxes levied upon the street railways are a certain fixed per cent of the gross receipts of the passenger traffic. This percentage varies, depending upon agreements with the particular municipalities through which the lines pass. For Berlin proper the rate is 8 per cent of the gross receipts.

The requirement to maintain and repair the pavement in the streets through which the lines pass also depends upon agreements with the different municipalities.—A. M. Thackara, United States Consul.

Mr. Charles T. Plunket, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, says that the high price of American labor handicaps the cotton industry. In many Southern mills children receive from 10 to 25 cents a day. In some New England mills adult spinners are paid, on an average, 90 cents a day. It is quite evident that patriotic American cotton mill owners, laboring to protect their country's trade in foreign parts, must be upheld. Mountain high tariffs are not enough. Reduce wages, by all means.—N. Y. Call.

Rev. Father Thos. McGrady says "I consider 'Henry Ashton' an excellent contribution to the cause of the truth and justice. The story is entertaining; the plot is well woven; the incidents are thrilling, and the characterization is perfect. It is a graphic portrayal of pathos and passion, of cunning and honesty and this beautiful romance contains a concise and explicit exposition of Socialist teachings. Fiction is a mighty medium for the dissemination of truth and you have used it with powerful effect."

The Forward Movement Herald of Los Angeles said: "Senator Dague is one of the ablest and soundest thinkers on social and economic questions in this country. He is now the ripened product of a wide and useful career as lawyer, editor and law-maker."

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## Form of Will

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# The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie Englan'4"

(Continued from last week.)

Now, if every man had enough, would it not be a pitiful spectacle to see the salt of the earth—the men of knowledge and ability—whining for more?

Why should a clever man want more than an average worker? If the workman's pay is enough for his wants—and that "ought" to be—why should an artist have more? The workman having enough should the artist have more than enough? He does not need it. He cannot use it. He is already more blessed than the workman, for his talent is a boundless source of pleasure to him, and his work a gratification and not a task. A really great-souled man would spurn such a guerdon for his victory. In a healthy state of human feeling, to offer a hero money and vain titles would affront him as surely as offering a man a sugar-stick to eat or a baby's rattle to play with. Virtue is its reward. The artist's reward is his success; his honor is his works. The true hero asks for service, not for pay. "Ich Dien" is the real prince's motto all the world over. I'll have to look up a list of biographies, so that Smith & Co. may know what a hero is. They are rather scarce now. And it is curious that at a time when the demand for a hero is very pressing, the supply has failed. That now, when heroes could have more gold and more promotion than were ever showered on them before, they do seem strangely loth to show themselves. I cannot explain this, unless by supposing that heroes are not ruled by the law of supply and demand, and do not muck covet riches or places in congress.

But let us take some homely illustrations of my contention that merit does not depend upon pay.

And notice another very curious thing about Mr. Bradlaugh's paragraph. He tells us that men have been required to devote years of preliminary study to their trades. He suggests, therefore, that now they shall be paid extra wages. Why?

Is not all wealth created by labor? How did those men live during their period of education? Who kept them?

They were kept by the workers, and are, therefore, in debt to the workers, and not the workers to them. But of this more anon.

We may now go back to the six claims of our average opponents. Of their six errors, I have answered three. We will take Nos. 3 and 4 together. They imply that the people are at present in the enjoyment of the necessities of life.

What about the unemployed? What about pauperism? What about sweating? What about the payment of unskilled labor? What about female labor? What about the child workers, the out-of-works, the chemical workers, the chain and nail makers, the agricultural laborers? What about the slums? Do these men know anything about the condition of the people? Talk about a barbarous society in which men should have but the necessities of life. Just cast your eye over this brief extract from Dr. Russell's pamphlet on life in one room:

Of the inhabitants of Glasgow, 25 per cent. live in houses of one apartment. \* \* \* No less than 14 per cent. of the one-roomed houses, and 27 per cent. of the two-roomed houses, contain lodgers—strange men and women, mixed up with husbands and wives, and children, within the four walls of small rooms. \* \* \* There are thousands of these houses which contain five, six, and seven inmates, and hundreds which are inhabited by from eight to thirteen. Of all the children who die in Glasgow before they complete their fifth year, 32 per cent. die in houses of one apartment, and not 2 per cent. in houses of five apartments and upward. \* \* \* From beginning to ending, the lives of these children are short parts in a wretched tragedy. \* \* \* I can venture to lift a corner of the curtain which veils the life which is lived in these houses. It is impossible to show you more.

That is official testimony, the same as we have official testimony from the big cities in every country on earth, yet they talk about "necessaries" of life. Do you count fresh air, health, decency, and cleanliness as necessities? If you do, what say you to the barbarism of Glasgow, of Chicago, of London, and of New York? Come, will you tell me how Socialism is going to ruin Pittsburg, or lower the moral standard of Tammany, or debase the ideal of McKee's Rocks life? It will be time enough for our statesmen to despise the "necessaries of life" when they have made it possible for the people to get them.

Error No. 6, that Socialism would encourage laziness, I shall deal with in a future chapter.

## CHAPTER XVIII. SOCIALISM AND SLAVERY.

THE common misconceptions of Socialism are most perverse and foolish. Mr. Herbert Spencer wrote an article called "The Coming Slavery." I think he is responsible for the much-quoted opinion that Socialism would result in a more odious form of slavery than any the world has yet known.

Clearly there are two things which Mr. Herbert Spencer, like most of our critics, has failed to understand. One of these things is Socialism; the other is the condition of existing society.

I deny that Socialism would result in any form of slavery at all; and I assert that a most odious form of slavery exists at present in this so-called free country. Let us see.

First as to Socialism. Mr. Spencer's idea appears to be that under Socialism the state would compel men to work against their will, or to work at occupations uncongenial to them.

This is a mistake. The state would not compel any man to work. It would only enable all men to work, and to live in peace and comfort by their labor.

If a man did not choose to work he would not be coerced. He could either do his fair share of the work of the community in return for his share of the wealth, or he could decline to work.

But if he declined to work he would certainly have to starve, or to leave the state.

Now I want to point out to you, before I go any further, that as things are at present some men live luxuriously and do no work, many men do a great deal of work and live wretchedly, and nearly three-quarters of a million of men who are willing to work can get no work to do.

To hear people talk about slavery under Socialism, you would suppose we had freedom now. Robert Ingersoll says:

Some of the best and purest of our race have advocated what is known as Socialism. \* \* \* Socialism seems to me to be one of the worst possible forms of slavery. \* \* \* Nothing would so utterly paralyze all the forces, all the splendid ambitions and aspirations that tend now to the civilization of man. Socialism destroys the family and sacrifices the liberties of all. \* \* \* If the government is to provide work it must decide for the worker what he must do, etc. Is it possible to conceive of a despotism beyond this? The human race cannot afford to exchange its liberty for any possible comfort.

Mr. Ingersoll later in life took a different view of Socialism, it is said.

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The Martyrs of Our Times

(Written for the HERALD.) In all ages there were men who have bled for the cause they espoused, or gave their lives rather than refute their beliefs. Socrates held that there was but one immortal God; and so he was given the choice of denying his God, or drinking a cup of poison hemlock. He took the hemlock, and died for his belief. Since then many men and women have paid the penalty of espousing the cause of humanity. Before chattel slavery was abolished, Lovejoy was killed, Garrison was mobbed and John Brown hanged for daring to express their opinions. Brown was doubtless hanged for daring to execute his deeds. In San Francisco Ferrer was shot after a mock trial during this month. In Los Angeles De Lara stands a good chance of being deported as an "anarchist," because he has shown up the slave pens of Old Mexico, and dared to protest against the Taft and Diaz meeting. Today's papers state that the trial at Los Angeles is to be behind closed doors, and that the newspaper reporters can't come in and listen. One witness is to be sufficient to extradite De Lara to Mexico if one can be found to swear that De Lara is an anarchist. If extradited to Mexico, De Lara will get the same treatment which Prof. Ferrer got in Spain. He will get it where Nelly wears the beads. Will you, the working class, stand by with idle hands and watch the priests of capitalism crucify another comrade? I expect before long that Fred Warren, editor of the Appeal, will go to jail, unless the higher courts reverse the decision of the district court. We may also expect that the editorial staff of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD will also go to jail, if Labor Exploiter Neacy has his way. Last July it looked as if Comrade Simonds, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, stood nearer a jail sentence, providing he did not make good his accusations, than either Sam Gompers or John Mitchell. Comrade Debs got his long ago, and may get worse next time capitalism sees fit to give him another tilt. You workers just saved Moyer and Haywood by a narrow margin from paying the penalty of championing the cause of labor against capitalism. From now on heads will fall to

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Recent HERALD callers: V. K. Whittlesey, Lawrence A. Zitt, Cincinnati, O.; Gertrude Breslau Hunt, Chicago, Ill.; William J. Schlafke, Ansburndale, Wis.; John F. Scharar, Chicago, Ill. The national office of the party to date has sent to the strike headquarters in Stockholm, Sweden, the sum of \$4,055.49. The locals and members of the party are responding generously to the call issued by the national executive committee, but there must be no let up. The capitalists of Sweden have decided to make it, if possible, an all-winter campaign of starvation for the striking workers. The largest single contribution from any local was received from San Francisco local and amounted to \$185 in one remittance. This local had also previously sent \$25. The Western Federation of Miners appropriated \$1,000 and sent check for that amount to this office. The United Mine Workers' local No. 2174, of Rock Springs, Wyo., sent in \$25 and have voted to send \$25 each month while the strike lasts.

In response to the letter from Pablo Iglesias, of the Spanish Socialist party, addressed to the national committee of the Social-Democratic Party of America, in which he appeals for aid for thousands of Spanish prisoners and their families, some contributions have reached the national office, one being a collection at the Chicago Garrick meeting, held Sunday, Oct. 17, which amounted to \$155.25. Fuller information about the murder of Francisco Ferrer and his trial and the setting aside of civil law and the wholesale arrest of innocent people but aids to the infamy of the Spanish officials.

Eugene V. Debs will speak in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, at a benefit meeting for Comrade Fred W. Long, one of the pioneers of the movement. Comrade Long has been ill and confined to the house or about two years. The Swedish Strike (Continued from page 2.) The capitalist papers are daily bringing reports of increased begging. There is nothing left untouched and unbesieged in the struggle, not even honor. But these reports are lies just as other reports, without number, in the capitalist papers are lies. That the reports are lies is best shown by the fact that the managers of the poor houses have nothing to do. Never have there been so few applications for assistance as during the strike. The city inspector of Stockholm has reported that the poor houses during the week of August 15-21 had distributed 800 rations of food LESS than were distributed in the same period of last year. Such is the feeling of honor in the Swedish proletariat! They do not want to give the capitalists and opportunity to besmirch the Swedish working class, and those who would otherwise apply to the public for food are also joining, and strive together with the thousands of others. In Stockholm, as in Malmo, the help consists partly in money and partly in food and clothing. Tickets have been issued and are accepted as cash at the workmen's co-operative stores. In other words, as the workers during the strike have formed their own police—a large order corps, with the authority of the strike committee, to act when necessary—they have also created their own commerce and their own money. These tickets in the hands of a striking workman are worth as much as the government's own silver. New problems have thus been encountered during the strike. The working class has become a state within the state, an independent mechanism which does not need the assistance (?) of capitalism. Thus we see that this is not an ordinary economic struggle, but has become a far-reaching manifestation of Socialist character. It is the first step forward on the road where the working class learns to know its independence and power. Out on the Kungsholmen (an island) in central Stockholm's largest factories. The tall smokestacks are towering like great obelisks above the complex, and down by the docks lies a row of iron loaded with iron and coal. A watchman is sitting outside the gate and a few children are playing in the dirt, but otherwise not a human being, not a motion, not a sound. The factories are as a desert, where suddenly all work has become petrified. Where the air ordinarily is seething with the sounds of hammers and chisels, here it is now as quiet as in a chapel on a weekday. And this little Kungsholmen, this little spot of ground, which otherwise daily yields values of thousands of dollars, has now laid itself down to

rest and is eating values, rents, money, food! "I walk on into the workmen's quarter, where the tenements are surrounding the factories as a capsule. Here one meets the same sights as are known wherever poverty resides. It is not easy for a foreigner to secure a confidential interview with Swedish workmen. They are suspicious and have also difficulty in understanding one's language. But finally I came to a house where two women are sitting on the doorsteps. I announce who I am and before I know it some of the children of the house have joined us. "Yes, we have four children," says one of the women. "We have nothing to live on but potatoes. But that is all right. We will not become strike-breakers! I don't know much about politics, but I know enough to know that we must starve now, starve until we twist with pain rather than starve all the rest of our lives." And the other woman said: "We are not fighting for ourselves alone, but also for our children. Our children must not have to say to us when they grow up: 'It is your fault that we are starving, because you did not stick in 1909!'"—"Gers," Bakers' Journal.

Answers Man of God (Continued from page 2.) BASIL, THE GREAT, WHO LIVED IN THE FOURTH CENTURY, AND WAS VERY ACTIVE IN THE REFORMATION OF THE MONASTERY ORDERS OF THE EAST, AND ALSO BISHOP OF CAESAREA, THUNDERS AT ONE TIME: "THE RICH IS A THEFT!" ST. AMBROSE, BISHOP OF MILANO, A CONTEMPORARY OF ST. BASIL, SAYS AT ONE TIME: "NATURE PRODUCED COMMUNISM, ILLEGAL APPROPRIATION, HOWEVER SPECIAL (PRIVATE) PROPERTY!" AND THE MOST LEARNED OF ALL CHURCH FATHERS, ST. JEROME, IS VERY SPECIFIC WHEN HE SAYS: "SUPERFLUENCY IS ALWAYS THE RESULT OF A THEFT!" And what did the prophets say? And what did Christ say about the rich? Not only did they say that were still true to the cause of Christ, flattered wealth and proclaimed: CAPITAL PRODUCES THESE THINGS. Again it appears as if during these centuries some evolutionary force has been at work on the views of the Catholic ecclesiastics and has accomplished some radical results. Bishop Keane can not possibly infer that these early saints, any at the same time true friends of the poor, were politicians when they thus thundered against the amassing of wealth. It is preposterous to hold that any form of property is in itself either moral or immoral. Only when any form of property is used in a manner that it is injurious to welfare of its producer then does it become immoral in its effect. Thus the possession of a dollar is not immoral. But if that dollar is used for the purpose to force from some worker a part of his hard-earned product then the use of that dollar is put to, is immoral. The possession of a revolver is not necessarily immoral, but when that revolver is used to injure some one else or perchance exact a part of his hard-earned wage from him, then and only then, assuredly, then, does that property become immoral in its effect on the robbed. And what is true of the revolver and the dollar is true of every form of property. In the earlier days, when the church preached for the poor against the rich, interest was called usury. The saints of those days thundered against usury. And so did the reformers of the Protestant church. And so do the Socialists of today. Usury remains usury, whether it is called profit, rent or interest. Let it be understood again. THAT property which must be used by an individual, shall be OWNED individually; that property which must be used by a municipality must be owned by a municipality; that property which must be used by a state collectively must be owned by the state collectively, and such property that the nation as a whole needs shall be owned by the nation as a whole. This is the sum and substance of what Socialists the world over are fighting for. Every one of these forms of property is now already existing, and only a fool could say that any one or another form is immoral if not abused to exploit a fellow man. After telling his hearers how immoral he judges the Socialists, the bishop proceeds to tell them that only an ideal human family might possibly make Socialism workable. Sixty-three failures out of seventy-five, so-called "modified Socialist experiments" have proven to the bishop that Socialism is impracticable. How many private enterprises have failed in the United States alone? Does this prove nothing to the bishop? There is in Milwaukee today not one man or woman or child but that could testify that at one time or another they have been cheated by some business transaction. But THESE FAILURES, to receive honest dealing from modern business methods, would prove nothing to the bishop. In spite of these failures he appears to believe modern business methods a success. We have a creeping suspicion that the bishop is just a little prejudiced. But allow me to tell the bishop a secret. Those experiments that he cites are not and were not Socialistic. Therefore, they can prove nothing for or against Socialism. At best they were some Utopian scheme developed by some well-meaning person who did not understand the course of evolution of society. Socialists who understand warn against such schemes. But the facts are that every one of the enterprises that have been started by a municipality, state or the nation, has been successful. Freshness of a man does not affect a machine, and if the machine will operate quite well, it is the title in its ownership is held by a city as if that same title is held by

American Federation Delegates To advance the interest of international Socialist agitation all delegates to the American Federation of Labor, the convention of which is to be held in Toronto, Canada, beginning Nov. 8, 1909, who are members of the Social-Democratic party, are requested to send their names and addresses at once to the secretary of the Ontario Provincial Executive Committee, P. O. Young, 640 Pape Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

Died At Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1909, Comrade Fannie Underwood, of Local Washington, D. C., aged 83 years. Comrade Underwood to the end was faithful to her Socialist ideals. She is survived by a family of five sons, four daughters, thirty-eight grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren. Comrade Del C. Sherman writes: "Something like two years ago I sent you a few lines, accompanied by a photograph, relative to Comrade Underwood, which you published with a cut, and now I send a notice of her death, for publication, if you see fit. The last year has been one of great suffering, but she waited with patience for the grim reaper."

Our Recipe Book SUNSHINE CAKE A delicious cake, which, although it involves the use of no raising material aside from lemon, is far superior to the rich, heavy and indigestible cakes one frequently encounters, is made as follows: Take six fresh eggs, one and one-fourth cups of granulated cane sugar, one cup of flour, two even tea spoonfuls of lemon juice, one even tea spoonful of salt, one tea spoonful of extract. Separate the whites from the yolks. Whip the whites until stiff then add lemon juice and continue whipping until they will stand. Sift sugar once; add to whites and fold in until thoroughly dissolved. Add salt to yolks and beat stiff with an egg beater. Add yolks to whites and fold in thoroughly. Sift flour six times, measure, add to batter and fold in lightly; fold just enough to make batter smooth. Add extract just before adding flour. Put in ungreased mold, place in moderately warm oven (not hot); raise; it will raise in thirty-five minutes, then increase the heat slightly and bake for twenty-five minutes. Bake in a medium-sized loaf cake pan; use a pan from which the bottom can be removed.—From Physical Culture.

Our Recipe Book UNEMPLOYMENT A Social-Democratic victory that "labor skinners" with their injunctions will hide in some tall bushes near Wauwatosa? S. Y. R.

Our Women's Circle Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. A Socialist's Views on Education ROOF CHARLES BEARD is not only a distinguished member of the faculty of Columbia university, but also an avowed Socialist. His ideas on the education of children are as follows: "If the task of the school is to train children for life it hardly seems to be at present an unqualified success. So far as this idea has been applied it seems to have taken the form of teaching them how to increase their earning capacity when they leave school. We have gone mad on commercialism. Personally I cannot see that society is greatly benefited by having a child taught so that at the age of fifteen he or she can turn a machine a hundred times an hour more than it was turned before. I can't see that such teaching fits for real life, for the understanding and enjoyment of the world. The schools should keep before them the ideal of training intelligent citizens rather than high-speed workers. I am not criticising manual training when I say this; on the contrary, it is the best thing for the child. But I do criticise the spirit in which most of the manual training is done. The time most children can spend in education is limited, under present conditions, and I think it might be better employed than in preparing them for the commercial aspects of life. "We have regarded education too much as a thing apart, a problem in itself. It is no such matter. It is a part of the great social problem. It is absolutely impossible to give a child a right bringing-up in the city. We wrestle with this phase and that of the question, but we pay little attention to the underlying trouble that modern civilization does not give the child a chance. Educators alone cannot solve the difficulty. There must be a general co-operation. There is, in Germany, for instance. They have realized there that the tendency to crowd together is fatal to the child, and there is the zone system, as it exists in Frankfurt, where building is restricted in the most rigorous way. The government does not allow the herding together of factories. They will say to employers, 'You shall not build your factories in this place. We don't care where you go—to Zululand, if you choose—but this space is to be left free from contamination.' What is the result? The factories are built where they should be built, and the children have a chance, and nobody can say that German manufacturers are going to ruin because

of it. What is more, all through Germany you meet groups of school children tramping in the country with their teachers, sleeping in barns, camping out—anything to keep them away from the cities. They have grasped the fundamental idea that the modern city is fatal to the child. We haven't got it really through our heads yet, but if we need it impressed more firmly, we have only to look at the last poor law report in England and see what herding in slums and poor food will do. The physical degeneration of the race has started England, and it will startle us some day if we are not careful. The answer to the argument of 'let alone' is just that same poor law report. "No, the education question cannot be separated from other problems, like land taxation and city planning. The schools are off the track now and they must be put right, but it will take a lot of readjustment of conditions before they are perfect. We must simplify what children learn, we must let them learn from environment and we must see to it that they have the right environment. The educational ideal is that of Ruskin, the largest number of healthy and happy human beings—not a multitude of lawyers and real estate agents. We are too eager that children should 'get into life' without stopping to consider whether life is going. "EDUCATORS ARE WRONG UNLESS THEY ARE WILLING TO TAKE THEIR STAND AMONG RADICAL SOCIAL REFORMERS."

UNION MADE PATTERNS LADIES' WAIST. Paris Pattern No. 3012 All Seams Allowed. The front and backs of this model are cut out in a deep V and ornamented by hand embroidery, as are the cap sleeves. In a shade deeper than the material. The yoke and lower edges of the cuffs are of embroidered net in deep cream color. The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the waist, as illustrated, requires 1 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of braided net 30 inches wide for collar, yoke facing and lower part of cuffs, 1/2 yard of chiffon 36 inches wide for sleeve puffs and 3/4 yards of soutache braid; or, of no material, it needs 3/4 yards 30 inches wide, 1/2 yards 24 inches wide, 2/3 yards 27 inches wide, 1/3 yards 26 inches wide, or 1/4 yards 48 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents. PARIS MODES—An authority on fashions—a woman's magazine of exceptional beauty and interest—72 to 80 pages each month. Beautiful colored covers—handsomely illustrated throughout—printed on high grade book paper. Describes and illustrates the latest Paris Fashions. Its timely articles and excellent short serial stories are of interest to every member of the family. Its departments devoted to all subjects of interest and importance to women—in the home, on the farm, in the office—are edited by a corps of experts in the subjects treated. These timely articles from month to month are invaluable as a Household Reference Library. Regular subscription price, 50 cents a year. With Social-Democratic Herald—National Edition—both one year, 65c. With local eight-page edition, both one year \$1; cash in advance to accompany all orders. JUST OUT Our Fall and Winter Catalogue containing over 1,000 seasonal styles and practical hints on the Home Dressmaker, also a large assortment of transfer Embroidery patterns, all Union-Made. Send to cents to cover the postage and we will mail it to any address. FOR SALE BY Social-Democratic Publishing Co., MILWAUKEE, WIS.



The Builders' Column

"Making Good" Although Comrade Gaylord's tour of the eastern states keeps him on a steady jump, he manages to land a subscription here and there for the HERALD. Nothing so easy as firing a sub card at them, comrades. Landing twice at one time, is the honor we must bestow upon Comrade Baader, of Pennsylvania. He did the trick with the aid of subscription cards he received some time ago. SHERMAN—Have anyone of you seen this name listed in this column before? I see by your looks that my question is utterly out of place, but I want to impress it upon your memories that he, Comrade Sherman, of the District of Columbia, has to be listed once more this week. You should also know that he lands all his subscriptions through his agility in handling sub cards. Better get into the game also. Five copies of Dagne's "What Is Socialism and What Is Capitalism"; also one year's subscription to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

tion next April roll up such a Social-Democratic victory that "labor skinners" with their injunctions will hide in some tall bushes near Wauwatosa? S. Y. R. Two copies of "Unemployment," by Senator Gaylord, and one year's subscription to the HERALD for Comrade Grünewald, of West Virginia. Methinks that state of West Virginia is lining up mighty quick. Three starters to the HERALD through the efforts of Comrade Edwards, of Washington, are going to draw fruit in a hurry if past results count for anything.

Homes of Labor the World Around

5. Proposed Labor Temple, Cleveland, O. POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM 1. Science and the Social Problem. Rev. Wood. 2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle. W. H. Jones. 3. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 4. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 5. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 6. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 7. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 8. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 9. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 10. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 11. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 12. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 13. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 14. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 15. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 16. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 17. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 18. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 19. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 20. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 21. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 22. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 23. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 24. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 25. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 26. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 27. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 28. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 29. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 30. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 31. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 32. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 33. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 34. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 35. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 36. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 37. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 38. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 39. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 40. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 41. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 42. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 43. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 44. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 45. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 46. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 47. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 48. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 49. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 50. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 51. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 52. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 53. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 54. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 55. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 56. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 57. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 58. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 59. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 60. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 61. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 62. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 63. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 64. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 65. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 66. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 67. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 68. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 69. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 70. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 71. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 72. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 73. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 74. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 75. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 76. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 77. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 78. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 79. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 80. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 81. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 82. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 83. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 84. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 85. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 86. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 87. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 88. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 89. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 90. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 91. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 92. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 93. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 94. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 95. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 96. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 97. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 98. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 99. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ... 100. The Social Party of America. Charles H. ...

GLOBE HOTEL Wisconsin and Cass Sts. Milwaukee—1 block from North-Western depot. Entirely renovated with modern conveniences. EUROPEAN plan. Rates: The per day and upward. GLOBE HOTEL, CO., Proprietors. Theo Swoboda, Pres. BEN SCHUBERT, Mgr. What to Read on Socialism By Charles H. Kerr, Editor of the International Socialist Review. Eighty beautifully printed pages with many portraits of famous socialists. A simple, concise statement of the principles of socialism. One copy five cents, two for ten cents. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 153 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.







A FINE SET OF BOOKS Free in Return For a Little Time LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES. TEN MASSIVE VOLUMES. VALUE OVER \$50.00 PER SET.

Will you give us a little of your time? We will reward you handsomely. You can earn a set of books which every Socialist ought to possess. No Socialist library is complete without it. Read what Victor L. Berger says about the set. Why not get the set when it can be secured without one cent of cost to you? All we want is to have you help us get a few hundred life subscribers to the Social-Democratic Herald. Here is the plan.

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company publishes the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, VORWAERTS and WAHRHEIT (our German papers), is the proprietor of the Co-operative Printery and also of a rapidly growing book department, which publishes and prints many titles itself and handles thousands of books and pamphlets of other publishers.

Our papers, like all other Socialist papers in this country, still have a deficit to contend with. The printing department as well as our book department, of course, yield a profit, but not sufficient to overcome the deficit of the three papers. Our deficit which is not met from these two sources is nearly all raised by picnic and carnival proceeds, private donations and by the sale of capital stock.

Our cash deficit is the result of three causes. Perhaps before we state the causes, we had better define what we mean by cash deficit. Not all of it is loss, as many might think. It is that amount of cash disbursed or spent for the conduct and maintenance of the business, over and above the income derived from regular receipts. Disbursements include such items as rent, light, wages, repairs, new machinery, new books, etc. Regular receipts come from the income from subscriptions, advertising, book sales, printing, etc. These receipts do not include picnic and carnival proceeds, donations or proceeds from the sale of capital stock, loans or bonds. These latter items are special receipts from which the deficit is met and from which the cost of publishing new books and the payment of new machinery is provided. So you see, what is really new capital, and should be charged as such, is included in disbursements. Let us now proceed to enumerate the causes of this deficit.

The first cause comes from the fact that the regular receipts from the HERALD, VORWAERTS and WAHRHEIT are smaller than the operating expenses; the second, because the profits of the book department are not sufficient to pay for the publishing of a constantly increasing list of new books, the demand for which always far exceeds our ability to supply, and third, the constant demand for new type, new machinery, etc.—in short, new equipment which is absolutely necessary to keep up with our increasing business.

During the first eight months of 1909 the net deficit resulting from operation alone and not yet covered by donations, amounts to a little over \$200. The amount invested in new books is nearly \$700, and the amount spent for new tools, machinery, type, etc., is over \$900. All told, the total for these three items is approximately \$1,800.

Victor L. Berger in the "Social-Democratic Herald."

November 2, 1907.

CIVILIZATION'S MANY ASPECTS.

NEW PUBLICATION OF GREAT VALUE TO SOCIAL STUDENTS.

The "Library of Original Sources" Gives a Vast Amount of Information That Socialists Especially Can Draw Upon. All Departments of Human Activity Must be Studied.

Every Socialist should know something besides his Karl Marx—which, by the way, those who know the least about him quote the most. The more knowledge of a few Socialist phrases is not sufficient to make a "scientific" Socialist.

In order to know why Socialism is coming, a Socialist should have some idea of the theory of evolution, and some knowledge of history. In order to know why it is coming, he must know something of economic development.

We, as Socialists, are vitally interested in the development of civilization. History for us is not a collection of "shallow village tales," the story of the coronations, weddings and burials of kings. Nor is it simply an account of battles lost and won, so many thousands killed on either side, and this or that king or general given all the glory. No. For us the true lesson of history is the story of the progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal savagery to enlightenment, culture and humanity. A great English statesman has wisely said, "The history of the future is to be read in the pages of the past."

No one realizes this truth more than the really scientific Socialist. The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery, and capitalism out of feudalism, is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system.

These are the most instructive lessons of history. Now these lessons, as we have already said, must be sought in the history of the people, in the history of their industrial and social and intellectual life—in the ideas that ruled and moved humanity from time to time. The knowledge of these ideas is of vital interest to the Socialist. Books, pamphlets, etc., represent the ideas of their respective times and have in turn influenced the ideas of those times. Of course we have histories of civilization and of literature, but no digest or comment can give the ideas of any author or thinker so well as he can give them himself in his own language.

To do this is the aim of a set of books recently published under the title of Library of Original Sources. It gives in ten volumes a history of the various lines of human development. And what is its special advantage, this history is given in the original documents that formed the milestones of the development.

The religious systems of the early nations were the first ideas of mankind. The Library of Original Sources very properly begins with these various religions of the earliest antiquity. The first volume contains the Babylonian account of the creation, the Chaldean Book of the flood, the Egyptian Book of the Dead and Hymn to the Nile, the Vedic Hymns of the Brahmins, the Laws of Manu, the writings of the Buddhists, and of the Persian Zoroaster, and the Sayings of Confucius. Here we have represented all the ancient religions of the world. The comparison of these with the earliest books of the Old Testament is very interesting as well as instructive.

Volume II takes up the ideas of Greece, its institutions and philosophies

from Plato to Epicurus. Volume III contains the history of the civilization of Rome as given by the Roman historians, and selections from the greatest Roman writers. The fourth and fifth volumes give the ideas of the Middle Ages and of the great popular movements of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Then follow the political and scientific writings of the subsequent ages down to our own era. And all this is given in the very words of the men of those times.

Take, for instance, the subject of "Social Movements," which comprises the first part of the tenth volume. Under this head we have first the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," with a fine portrait of Karl Marx. Second, "Scientific Socialism," by Frederic Engels. Third, an article on "The Public Control of Railroads," taken from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Fourth, "A Comparison of Municipal and Private Ownership," by the Commissioner of Labor, 1894. Fifth, an essay on "English State Socialism," by H. W. Macrosty, of the English Fabian Society.

Other subjects are as fully and ably treated. Take, for another example, the topic of "Political Ideas of the United States," between the years 1833 and 1860, which occupies a large part of the ninth volume.

Here we have articles on "Slave Conditions," by Basil Hall; "Morals of Slavery," by Harriet Martineau, and "The Rights of Slavery," by George McDuffie, William Lloyd Garrison, the fearless agitator of the old anti-slavery days, is represented by four of his characteristic essays, entitled, "The Liberator," "The Constitution a Covenant with Death and an Agreement with Hell," "No Union with Slaveholders," and "In Support of the American Anti-Slavery Society." This section also includes the famous speech of Wendell Phillips on "The Murder of Lovejoy," which sets Phillips his social position as a rising young lawyer in Boston—a speech which will find an answering chord in every Socialist heart. Here are also speeches and essays by Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, John Calhoun, Henry Clay, William Henry Seward, Stephen A. Douglas, and Chief Justice Taney. Here also are the party platforms of the Republican, "Douglas Democratic," "Southern Democratic" and "Constitutional Union" parties of 1860. The Secession Ordinance of South Carolina and South Carolina's "Declaration of Causes" close this section, which in itself contains more real American history than any mere dry chronicle of political or military campaigns.

The scientific departments also are filled with articles by the foremost scientists of modern times, Darwin, Haeckel, Spencer, Weismann and others. Roentgen gives an account of the X-Rays. W. H. Preece writes on Wireless Telegraphy.

In short, each department of human thought or knowledge—religion, philosophy, politics, economics, education, evolution, physics, chemistry, biology, psychology, philology, history, archaeology—is represented by its best men. We see the beginning of each of these sciences in centuries and epochs gone by, and its development to its present status. And in every case it is some of the original works that are reprinted.

Socialists are coming to understand that there is no subject which is not necessary in the Socialist movement. As our work becomes more constructive, as our opportunities widen and new responsibilities are laid upon us, it is becoming daily clearer to the conscientious and thoughtful Socialist that no department of human activity is foreign to him. It is at the same time imperative to learn how everything developed and is still developing and changing into a better system.

In this sense, "The Library of Original Sources" will prove a treasure indeed and a mine of invaluable information.

Now, to cover these items and to provide for the future for these same items, we are asking for four hundred new life subscribers to the HERALD. It is all that is required. You are probably getting anxious to know how to win one of those sets of books. Just have patience. We will come to that soon. To sell stock in the publishing company, it will be necessary to tell you something about it before

we explain our offer. The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company is capitalized at \$25,000, of which about \$18,075 is sold. Shares are \$5.00 each. No dividends have ever been declared on the stock and probably none ever will be. It was never intended that the publishing company should make profits for individuals, but rather

for the whole people, through the establishment of Socialism. If the company in the future should make a profit on the year's business, such profit would naturally go into the improvement and enlargement of the plant. If some time there should be a surplus above that need, the stockholders would, undoubtedly, vote to contribute it to the Social-Democratic party. However, each stockholder receives a dividend annually in the form of a life subscription to the HERALD, which goes with the stock.

It is safe to say that none of our stockholders expect any other dividends. They have simply invested their money in the publishing company to help the cause of Socialism. The question of dividends is not likely to arise for years. Contrary to other Socialist papers, who undoubtedly in the best of faith believe they will soon be on a self-sustaining basis, we can see that, even if that point is reached so far as operating expenses are concerned, there will be many years of great sacrifices before Socialist publishing houses will be in a position to provide also for improvements and enlargements from their regular income. Consequently cash dividends will not worry us for a long while.

Now for the offer! We need money and want more subscribers. So, rather than ask for donations, all of which are badly needed for the campaign deficit fund, we want to and must dispose of these shares right away. In order to have paid the above mentioned \$1,800, we had to borrow the money. This must be repaid soon. An extension of these obligations is entirely out of the question. Therefore, no time must be lost. To stimulate the sale we will give one set of these books to the comrade selling the greatest number of these four hundred shares and another set to the comrade who personally takes the greatest number of shares. Anyone wishing to enter this contest must use our subscription blanks and must follow our instructions, both of which will be furnished upon request. Only paid in advance sales will be counted in this contest.

When you consider that the purchasers of a share will receive full value in the form of their subscription to the HERALD in five or ten years, according as they are entitled to the local eight-page or national four-page edition, it will be a very easy matter to sell stock. Besides this, he will become a part owner in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company.

Send for instructions and a list at once—before you do a single other thing. The books will be awarded as soon as the four hundred shares are sold. Progress of the sale will be reported in the HERALD each week. Get busy! Start right now!

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 342-344-346 SIXTH ST. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Comrade A. M. Lewis has been secured for a lecture in Milwaukee, Tuesday, Nov. 16. His subject for that evening will be "Darwinism and Its Relation to Socialism." We hope that the comrades will get busy at once and try to make this lecture a grand success, for upon the success of this lecture will depend the advisability of securing at least from five to eight more lectures during the coming winter months. The lecture will be held at the Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street, and will commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

The Ninth Ward Branch held a large and enthusiastic entertainment and ball last Sunday afternoon at the Bahn Frei Turn hall.

The Twentieth Ward Branch will hold a prize schafskopf and skat tournament at Kettelmann's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets, next Sunday afternoon. Valuable prizes will go to the winners, and everybody is invited.

The South Side Damenchor, Aurora, held their first Sunday afternoon card tournament, which was followed by a social, last Sunday afternoon. The affair proved successful.

The Bachelor club, an organization composed of Social Democrats in Bay View, held their second annual ball last Saturday evening.

Coming Nation club. Everything is in readiness for the grand second annual ball, to be held this Saturday evening, Oct. 30, at the South Side Kindergarten hall, Greenbush street. The club is composed of some twenty-five young people, either members or workers for the Social-Democratic party, and therefore should receive the support of the party members, sympathizers and friends.

South Side Women's Branch held afternoon cine parties every first Tuesday afternoon of the month, at Korch's hall, Ninth and Greenbush avenues. They likewise hold prize cine parties every first Friday afternoon of the month, at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street, for the benefit of the Fifth Ward Branch.

Bay View Women's Socialist Club hold prize cine parties every fourth Wednesday of the month, at Holt's hall, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue. Admission 10 cents. All ladies cordially invited to attend.

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society No. 185 has arranged for an entertainment and ball at the South Side Turn hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, Oct. 31. A splendid program has been arranged for.

and hall Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 5. Eleventh Ward Branch, which has arranged for a monster schafskopf tournament at Unke's hall, 887 Muskego avenue, Nov. 14, reports from thirty to forty prizes. Entry fee, 50 cents a person, including refreshments.

Twenty-second Ward Branch will hold a prize schafskopf tournament Dec. 12, at Waedekin's hall, 2714 North avenue. Admission to the game, 50 cents, including refreshments. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Slav Workingmen's Society of Milwaukee will hold their annual ball at the Liedertafel hall, corner Prairie and Seventh streets, Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 14. Admission, 10 cents.

Entertainments, Schafskopf Tournaments, Etc. Saturday evening, Oct. 30—Coming Nation club, annual ball, at the South Side Kindergarten hall, Greenbush street.

Oct. 31—Twentieth Ward Branch, prize schafskopf and skat tournament, Kettelmann's hall, Twenty-first and Center streets.

Oct. 31—Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, entertainment and ball, at the South Side Turn hall. Admission, 10 cents, after 6 o'clock, 25 cents.

Nov. 7—West Side Women's Socialist Club, entertainment and ball, at the Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street.

Nov. 14—Eleventh Ward Branch, S. D. P. schafskopf tournament, at R. Unke's hall, 887 Muskego avenue. Admission, 50 cents, including refreshments.

Nov. 20—Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Nos. 136 and 185, twenty-fifth anniversary, grand ball, West Side Turn hall, Fourth street. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door, 35 cents.

Nov. 21—Nineteenth Ward Branch, S. D. P. prize schafskopf tournament, Sunday afternoon, at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue.

Nov. 28—Fourteenth Ward Branch, prize schafskopf tournament and dance, at Schulz's hall, corner Eleventh avenue and Rogers street.

Dec. 4—Twenty-first Ward Branch, their sixth annual ball, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth street and North avenue.

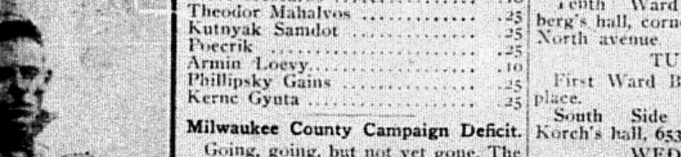
Dec. 5—Vorwaerts Singing society, afternoon entertainment and ball, Bohemian hall, Twelfth street.

Dec. 5—S. S. Maennerchor "Aurora," entertainment and ball, at the South Side Turn hall. Admission, 10 cents, after 6 o'clock, 25 cents.

Dec. 12—Twenty-second Ward Branch, schafskopf tournament, Waedekin's hall, 2714 North avenue. Admission, 50 cents, including refreshments.

Jan. 15—Twentieth Ward, S. D. P. monster mask carnival, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth street and North avenue.

Arthur Johnson



We present herewith the photo of Arthur Johnson, one of the leading pitchers on the Social-Democratic Herald baseball team of the past season. He has an interesting record for the season of 1909, and perhaps one of the best records of any amateur pitcher in the city, having played a total of 34 games, out of which he won 26.

In addition to pitching Sunday afternoon ball for the Herald's, he also pitched Sunday morning ball for the National Union of the Fraternal league, out of which he proved to be the only pitcher securing a no-hit game.

With another season or two in the city leagues, he will certainly prove a valuable member for last company in some of the big leagues. He will again be seen in the Social-Democratic Herald uniform next season, and his many friends will wish him grand success just as he has enjoyed during the season of 1909.

Rudolph Thomas..... 25 Nick Zenger..... 25 Pallagi Gitaly..... 10 Steve Meszaros..... 10 Theodor Mahalov..... 25 Kutnyak Samdot..... 25 Pvecrik..... 25 Armin Loevy..... 10 Phillipsy Gains..... 25 Kernc Gyuta..... 25

Milwaukee County Campaign Deficit. Going, going, but not yet gone. The debt is still on hand. The donations for the campaign deficit are coming in nicely and the debt is gradually growing smaller, but we still have \$2,500 to raise before the first of the year. Comrades, friends and sympathizers, let us each and every one put our shoulder to the wheel. Don't lay this aside for another day, but do it now. Now is the time for all our friends, sympathizers and comrades to come to the aid of the party.

Following are the contributions up to date: Previously reported.....\$2,414.70 William Sommerer..... 1.00 H. Lindemann..... 1.00 R. Beyer..... 1.00 Adolph Heuman..... 5.00 E. Hintze..... 2.00 Pat. Devine..... 50 W. D..... 25 A. R..... 1.00 Paul Strehlow..... 25 H. A. Plehn..... 25 E. E..... 50 W. R. R..... 25 Anton Wetzel..... 25 Max Elmsner..... 50 Frank Strehlow..... 50 Gustav A. Teske..... 50 Richard Hintz..... 1.00 A. Friend..... 1.00 C. J. Kunz..... 25 George Gutzler..... 25 William Joebel..... 25 Fred Peterson..... 25 Henry Groth..... 25 Joe Miller..... 50 Frank Bacon..... 25 I. O. U..... 25 I. O. U..... 50 H. Kluckow..... 25 R. K..... 25 Albert W. Muehlenberg..... 25 Frederic Heath..... 50 Fritz Koll..... 75 Per capita tax..... 20.36 A. Phillip..... 25 Danish Branch, assessments..... 4.00 F. Nimmer..... 2.86 Peter Leonard..... 50 Assessments, Sixteenth ward..... 2.10 Charles S. Klopff..... 50 N. P. J..... 25 M. Ericksen..... 75 John B. Lake..... 1.00 H. C. Raasch..... 1.00 William O. Becker..... 2.00 C. W. Spaeth..... 25 R..... 50

Total.....\$2,471.42 Lectures to Be Held Next Week. Sunday, Oct. 31, 3 p. m.—Eleventh Ward Branch, "Socialism and the Child Labor Problem," by Miss E. H. Thomas, Meier's hall, Muskego avenue and Mitchell street.

Thursday, Nov. 4, 8 p. m.—Fifth Ward Branch, "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," by Robert Seidel, 382 Washington street. Friday, Nov. 5, 8 p. m.—Twenty-second Ward Branch, "The War of the Classes," by Emil Seidel, Waedekin's hall, 2714 North avenue.

BRANCH MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Tenth Ward Branch, Spangenberg's hall, corner Twelfth street and North avenue.

TUESDAY. First Ward Branch, 835 Arlington place. South Side Women's Branch, Korch's hall, 653 Greenbush avenue.

WEDNESDAY. Town of Lake No. 7, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.

THURSDAY. Fifth Ward Branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington street. Ninth Ward Branch, 467 Eleventh street.

Eighteenth Ward Branch, 490 Cramer street. Town of Greenfield Branch, Stark's Hall, 1116 Lapham street. S. S. Women's Singing Society Aurora, Meier's Hall, Muskego avenue and Mitchell street.

Social-Democratic Coming Nations, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues. Croatian Workingmen's Educational and Political Society, 164 Reed street.

FRIDAY. Second Ward Branch, 344 Sixth street. Eighth Ward Branch, S. S. Turner hall, National avenue, betw. 2d and 3d avenues.

SATURDAY. Polish Branch, n. w. cor. Ninth avenue and Grant street. Town of Milwaukee Branch, Nash and Teutonia avenues. Town of Lake Branch No. 1, 255 Highland Ave.

1909 PICNIC TICKET RECEIPTS.

Previously reported.....\$881.70 Fred Royt..... 50 John Doerfler..... 1.00 William Riesner..... 1.00 F. J..... 1.00 Max Teske..... 1.00 J. Dettmann..... .60 William Kammerer..... .20 Gust. Marquardt..... .60 Ed. Taddey..... 1.00

WANTED—Capable Subscription Solicitor for the S.-D. Herald at once. Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

Edison Phonographs Victor Talking Machines \$1.00 PER WEEK CHRISTMAS IS COMING GEO. H. EICHHOLZ 1340-42 Fond du Lac Avenue

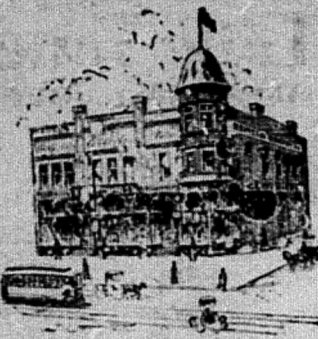
Garland Stoves My Leading Line Ranges and Heaters A Fine Large Stock and Many Styles from Which to Make a Selection Mechanics' Tools Washing Machines Guns and Ammunition A GENERAL LINE OF HARDWARE 1117 Vilet St. Louis Weiss PHONE GRAND 913

TRY A BOTTLE OF VAN ELLS SYRUP OF WHITE PINE AND TAR Guaranteed for Coughs and Colds YOUR DRUGGIST A. J. Van Ells Cor. Green Bay Ave. and Port Washington Road

TRY A LOAD OF OUR Pine Kindling AT The Mueller Fuel & Supply Co. \$2.50 The Load is Equal in Bulk to Two Tons of Coal. DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS Office 3007 Brown St. Phone West 748

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY 539 Market St. Open Day and Night Phone Main 2728 Our Carriages Are All New Reused in Cold Weather Best Carriage for Funerals or Weddings NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED \$3.00





# IF IT'S AN OVERCOAT

that is required this fall you'll surely think of Reineck Bros. They are known as supplying better quality for the same money, the same quality for less money than others.

Our stock has seldom been as complete in patterns of goods, variety of styles and quality, as this fall and winter's showing. From a work coat to the most dressy, they run in price from

## \$7.50 to \$25.00

ALWAYS PLEASSED TO SHOW

## REINECK BROS.

CLOTHES, HATTERS AND HABERDASHERS

717-719 TWELFTH ST. COR. LLOYD ST.

### At the Theaters Next Week

#### DAVIDSON.

Starting with the unusual event at the Davidson theater of a Sunday matinee, Cohan and Harris' Minstrels, heralded as the greatest minstrel organization ever started on tour, will be the attraction at Manager Brown's playhouse for six performances, concluding with a matinee and evening performance on Wednesday. The list of 100 fun makers is headed by "Honey Boy" George Evans, said to be the highest salaried minstrel star now before the public. The first part is an exceptionally elaborate arrange-

ment, and is known as "the crimson trelis." Arthur Alexander, a female impersonator of unusual ability, is a big feature of the show and there are a score of other novelties.

#### BIJOU.

"Checkers" is coming to the Bijou tomorrow afternoon. In all big cities in which the play has been seen it has received practically the unanimous commendation of the press, and the immense audiences which have attended every performance are pretty satisfactory proof that it has found equal favor with the public. "Checkers" is a tale of love and luck, dramatized from Henry M. Blossom's book of the same name. James A. Gleason plays the title role and the rest of the company is substantially the original organization, so far as the chief members are concerned. Chief among the players are Florence Hester, as Pert, Checker's sweetheart.

#### ALHAMBRA.

Those who have followed the career of Lew Dockstader as a producer of up to date minstrelsy will doubtless recall that during the past ten years he has come forward each succeeding season with some novel idea. Years ago he made his first entrance while standing in the middle of a billboard, the arrangement of the pictures on the fence being such that Dockstader's outline was mistaken for a lithograph. This season Lew Dockstader and his minstrels, under the management of James H. Decker, will show the patrons of the Alhambra theater a real airship in operation in the auditorium of the playhouse.

#### MAJESTIC.

Adelaide Keim, who is well known in Milwaukee by reason of the work she has done here in stock, being recognized as one of the best leading women in America, heads next week's bill at the Majestic theater, supported by her own company, including Chauncey Keim and Allen Murnane, both of whom were local stock favorites, and they present a clever sketch by Roi Cooper Megrue, entitled "The Same Old Thing."

Another headline feature will be the Millman trio of wire artists, including Miss Bird Millman.

#### NEW COLUMBIA.

The Gypsy Wayfarers head next week's bill at the Columbia. Other acts are: Gannell and Radcliffe, Sully and Hussey, Samoyoa, Steve Budnick, and Columbiograph pictures close the bill.

#### NEW STAR.

The next attraction at the Star will be the Sam Devere company. This peerless organization, numbering fifty talented people, and including a singing and dancing chorus of twenty sprightly and exception-

# Inhumane Conditions Found!

## Text of Ald. Weiley's Exposures of the Police Stations. Two Should be 'Condemned'

Central station (Broadway and Oneida).—This station is in a very poor condition in every particular. Cell rooms on ground floor. No sunlight ever reaches them. A row of windows along south side allow a little daylight to enter. In north corridor artificial light must be used to be able to see at all. As in South Side station, a gutter runs through each row of cells for toilet purposes. No bedding furnished. Separate cell room for female prisoners adjoins main cell-room. These cells are furnished with blankets. Females exercise in their corridor. No doubt amply heated. Ventilation poor. No facilities for washing, reading or exercising. Prisoners receive dry bread, sausage and coffee three times per day, as much as is desired. Prisoners bound over for trial at some future date, or whose trials have been postponed, necessitating a prolonged confinement, are given one warm meal per day. If provided with money, they can have anything they please. Cells about 7x8x5. Every opportunity given for bail when permissible. Having no other recourse, it is necessary to confine murderers and other criminals in such cells as available at the time, very often next to some unfortunate charged with a petty offense. While kept reasonably clean, the dark, dreary, poorly ventilated cell-rooms are totally unfit for keeping prisoners. Should have been condemned long ago.

Must Go Unwashed! Station No. 5 (corner Hadley and Third streets).—Cell-room on ground floor in east end of building. A narrow skylight in middle of ceiling. No direct sunlight ever reaches any of the cells. Ventilation system is fair. Heating system is poorly arranged, but cells are well heated. Floors are of cement, allowing frequent flushings. Everything perfectly clean. Each cell is equipped with a wooden bunk, one end of which is inclined. Clean, decent and orderly FEMALE prisoners are furnished with blankets. Male prisoners are never furnished any bedding whatsoever. Porcelain closet in corner of each cell. No facilities for washing. Breakfast consists of rye bread, sausage and COFFEE. This is practically the menu for all meals, even for those locked up for two days or more. Prisoners having money can purchase warm meals. Light in cells is poor. Newspapers are furnished to such prisoners desiring them. An informed that in all cases where bail is permissible every effort is made by officers to communicate with prisoners' friends or relatives to arrange for bail. Also, that women arrested for minor offenses, on warrants, etc., are not locked up, but held in the office until bailed out. The cells for females are separated from the rest. While there are no accommodations for exercising when there are only a few prisoners on hand, they are permitted to use corridor.

Sleep Over Open Sewers! South Side station (corner First avenue and Mineral street).—This is a very large building. Large, light, airy rooms, much of which is practically unused, yet cell rooms are in the basement. These rooms are very dark. A little daylight sifts through a few frosted or painted windows up near the ceiling. Cells are about 8x8x5. Wooden bunks with one end inclined, serve as beds. No bedding furnished. Gutters running through each row of cells, serve for toilet purposes. Two double cells, reserved for female prisoners, are furnished with a blanket. They are not separated from cells in which male prisoners are confined. No facilities for washing or exercising. Meals invariably consist of dry bread, sausage and WATER. Of this they receive as much as desired at each meal. Cement floors. Everything kept as clean as conditions will permit. Ventilation poor. Heating system satisfactory. Considering cell-rooms in basement, poor light, poor ventilation, no adequate toilet facilities, makes this station a most undesirable place to confine prisoners. Condition permitting, each prisoner is given ample opportunity for bail. Cell rooms should be entirely relocated.

County Board Elects After 232 ballots the county board last Tuesday re-elected L. J. Manegold as a member of the board of county trustees that has charge of all the county institutions. The final vote stood: Manegold 8, Whitnall 6, Jacobus, 1. It had been hoped that the Social-Democratic candidate would be elected in order that the working class might have representation on the board and in the management of the various institutions.

A flurry was caused in the meeting by Supervisor Jeske's charging that he had seen an aged woman maltreated at the almshouse, and a committee consisting of Supervisors McCarthy, Rock and Mensing were appointed to investigate.

ally vivacious young women, will present two rollicking and side-splitting burlesques. The first is called "The Hoodlum's Holiday," and the other, "The Queen of the Harem."

GAYETY. A ridiculously and irresistibly funny two-act comedy, entitled "Too Much Isaacs," is the latest offering of the "Bowery Burlesquers," who will appear at the Gayety theater next week.

The first act of the play introduces some extremely funny scenes in "A New York Department Store." The closing sketch is laid at a summer resort near the Hudson and is entitled "A Rural Summer Resort."

CRYSTAL. Coin's dog pantomime will head the bill at the Crystal. These little canine wonders work out a little comedy sketch entitled "It Happened in Dogville"; Harry Johnson, king of the minstrels, will appear with a bunch of stories and new parodies. Karl Hewitt and company will present a comedy sketch, Elsie Harvey and her dancing boys. Miss Harvey sings some catchy songs. Ike Vogel sings "Oh, What a Day for a Girl Like You," and the Crystalgraph will have a change of pictures on Monday and Thursday.

EMPIRE. The feature of next week's bill at the Empire is Fiechpp's One-Ring Circus, consisting of wonderfully trained dogs, ponies and monkeys. Other acts are Musical Goodmans, Cantor and Curtis, Sanford Williams, James Morgan, Empire.

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.

The third quarterly report is out. In spite of the quiet summer time, the Wisconsin Social-Democratic party has kept up the steady onward march. The total amount of dues received this quarter is about \$50 more than has been received before in the corresponding quarter of any other year. Wisconsin never goes back. Always forward.

Oshkosh.—Comrade Charles H. Minkley spoke for the comrades here and had a fine meeting. Arrangements are being made by the Arbeiter Buildings Verein for a Socialist speaker once every month. The German comrades are working very actively.

Goebel.—Comrade George H. Goebel, one of the very best national organizers, begins his tour in Wisconsin on the 7th of November. His first meeting will be at Racine, and from there he goes to Oshkosh for the 8th, and to Two Rivers, for two or three days' work, beginning the 9th.

A date has been arranged for him at Menomonee, Mich., for Friday, the 12th, and at Marinette for Saturday, the 13th.

The other dates are not yet definitely fixed, but are being arranged through the northern and western parts of the state.

Heineman.—The local organization of Lettish comrades here have made a contribution for the aid of the strikers in Sweden.

Milltown.—Comrades of this local have sent \$12.00 to aid the strikers in Sweden. The local has engaged Comrade Goebel for a meeting the latter part of November.

MUST WORK TOGETHER. So far only five locals have sent in their returns for the literature campaign. These are Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Sturgeon Bay, Wau-paca and Waukesha. Comrade Harris of Sturgeon Bay, says that he believes this is one of the greatest things the organization has ever attempted in Wisconsin. However, in order to make the plan a success, it is absolutely necessary that the locals co-operate. Four or five locals are not enough to make the plan a success. Although the five locals reporting have ordered a total of 9,000 pieces of literature per month and agreed to distribute them. This is a good start, but there ought to be at least ten times as many locals at work. Superior has promised to take the matter up later, and also Two Rivers. Other locals have not been heard from.

In this, as in all our work, co-operation must be our watchword. It is all right for a local to "go it alone," and a great deal of work can be done in that way. But the strength of Socialism must depend upon our working together—upon organized effort, upon system and co-operation.

We urge the locals, therefore, that have not taken this matter up, to do so at once. Blanks have been sent to every secretary, and if your local has not acted, and your sec-

### 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.



"I Don't Buy a Base-Burner Often—and I Guess the Very Best is Good Enough for Me!"

That's what she said—and she was right. Half a lifetime is a long time to have a stove for "steady company." Better get a stove with a character, a good looker and a good worker—a ROYAL ACORN, for instance.

Come in and look over our line—glad to see you any time.

Reinhold Bros. LIBBON AVE. AND 234 ST.

# IRON BEDS AT HALF PRICE



The Biggest Money Saving Offer of the Season. Strictly first-class Iron Beds, decorated in blue, white, green or bronze. An unusual opportunity to supply your wants. Come and be convinced. Also a large assortment of Brass Beds to select from.

## 300-IRON BEDSTEADS-300

50 Iron Beds in all sizes—enameled in green, blue and white—a good \$2.50 value—for	\$1.25	100 Iron Beds in white, blue and green enamel—a good \$5.00 value—will go for	\$2.50
100 Iron Beds in green, blue and white enamel—the \$3.00 value—for	\$1.50	50 Iron Beds in combination colors, decorated—a good \$10 value—for	\$4.95

We are Leaders in Bed Springs and Mattresses.

## T. B. SCHREITER

OPEN EVENINGS—ALL GOODS DELIVERED

### Socialist Aldermen at Work

At Monday's meeting of the common council the aldermen decided to buy the Kern property, on the upper river, for a city park.

Ald. Arnold spoke in favor of his measure to place the driver of ward teams under civil service, and Ald. Fass (R.), the spiesburger renter of teams, spoke against it with the eloquence of a man who has been touched in a tender (\$) spot. He attacked the character of teamsters and Ald. Arnold protested against his calling the teamsters drunkards. Fass blazed up.

"I did not say that all teamsters are drunkards," said Fass, "but I do say that a good many are."

Ald. Carney (D.) was opposed to the measure because the board of public works was "agin" it. The measure was lost, 9 to 23.

The Pierson (D.) resolution for a minimum charge of \$1 a year for city water and no charge for meter reading did not have clear sailing. The Socialists opposed it, and it was finally sent back to committee, on motion of Ald. Klein (D.), who objected to the minimum charge.

"I am opposed to the proposition not because it will abolish the fee for meter reading, but because it would require at least one dollar. This is unjust. It is making some pay more for water than others, and cannot be defended. And I give notice that if this passes I shall take the first opportunity to get it settled right. We want people to pay for just what water they use, no more, no less. That is the only fair way."

Ald. Weiley introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The conditions at the Galena street police station on the West side, and the First avenue and Mineral street police station on the South side, are most unsanitary and a disgrace to the city of Milwaukee, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the proper authorities be and they are hereby directed to discontinue the imprisonment of persons in the above mentioned jails; and, furthermore,

RESOLVED, That the proper authorities be and they are hereby directed to take immediate steps to improve these conditions.

retary neglects to present the matter, write to the state organizer, and we will send you the necessary information.

Our plan is to have each local in the state indicate the number of pieces of literature they will agree to buy and distribute at the rate of \$1.50 per thousand. If we can get 20,000 or more ordered, we can print our own leaflets at the above very cheap rate. Each local is given a chance to indicate the subjects it prefers to have printed in these leaflets, so that as far as possible we can follow the wishes of the locals.

We want to start the plan not later than the first of next year, and in order to do so, we must have prompt returns. Each local is to get each month the leaflet that it orders for five or six months, covering each time the same territory with a different leaflet.

Have your local line up on this effort.

### Your Needs

We can supply you with the necessary garments to keep off the cold.

**Fine Wool Underwear at \$2 and \$3 per Suit**

—positively the best at these prices.

Flannel overshirts in various shades, union made, at \$1 and up. Fur-lined leather, corduroy and fancy shades caps, 50c and up; sweater coats in different combination trimmings besides the heavy cardigan jackets, at \$1.50 and up; overcoats, black and fancy shades, plain and button-neck styles, \$8.50 to \$22.50. New shades, and styles in suits for men and young men.

**BRUETT CLOTHING CO.**  
Cor. 18th and Fond du Lac

### TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

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

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewriter letters; cannot be sold from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This 27c.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schachkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifty cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 15c each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHERS CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 10c warrants in a book for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHERS CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with each only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

REMOVAL NOTICE  
HENRY WIEHRSUM'S Hat Works, formerly at Fifth St., are now located at 1017 Wisconsin St.

### Boys' Overcoats Brand New Line

Special \$5 Coats At \$3.50 and \$3.75

**B. Strnad**  
DRY GOODS and FURNISHINGS  
963 KINNICKINNIC AVE.

### All Things Change

and this applies to footwear as well as to all things else.

The footwear for the fall and winter of 1909 is new in style of last, style of toe, the weight of the sole, the height of the heel and the material from which they are made. Tanners are constantly working on new creations in leather, and all these things made by progressive manufacturers can be seen in our new line of footwear—our show windows tell the story more eloquently.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps with every purchase.

**THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE**  
575-577 MITCHELL ST.

### The Sooner

you begin taking advantage of quantity prices at

### THE BIG GROCERY

the more money you will save. Give us a trial or two and be convinced.

**PRITZLAFF & WINK**  
582-584 MITCHELL STREET

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

The time is here to prepare for Winter Needs and Comforts



## Buy a Lavies Base Burner Heater

and you are assured of getting the best and most satisfactory Heating Stove in the market—besides the Lavies prices save you money.

A Full Guarantee with Every Stove Purchased

A complete stock of Heaters, Steel and Cast Ranges, Oil and Gas Heaters to choose from—IT PAYS TO BUY HERE  
**P. J. LAVIES CO.**  
THIRD AND NATIONAL AVES.



# OVERCOATS

FOR MEN AT  
**\$12 \$13.50**  
**\$15 \$18 \$20**



You will admire the style and make and workmanship, also prices of the garments we are showing to the trade for the coming winter. They are JUST RIGHT.

Let us show you that we can save you money in buying an overcoat or suit here.

Our stock in the furnishing department is also complete and prices low in hats, caps, gloves, underwear, shirts, neckwear, sweaters, coats, mufflers and hosiery.

Don't forget: We give the Eleventh Avenue Merchandise Stamp.

**Ed. Erickson**  
465 11th Avenue

# Tom Neacy--An Appreciation

WHO rules the sun up in the sky,  
Who scares the stars stiff with his eye,  
Who milks the milky way plumb dry,  
Then dreams of things that should well night  
Make us abstemious?  
Unknown to me,  
Who makes the moon despite her might,  
Go skulking homeward late at night,  
Who makes her duck back out of sight  
Lest she perchance outshine his light of genius?  
Why, it must be  
Tom Neacy!

With which to make the labor power unfit?  
Unknown to me,  
Who makes the trees and babbling brooks,  
Who seeks out new judicial nooks  
In which to round up social crooks  
Who might attempt to change his looks a bit?  
Why, it must be  
Tom Neacy!

While he prowls round his night-shift's clock  
In early morning?  
Why, it must be  
Tom Neacy!

# We Demand Equal Rates for All

A LARGE CONSUMER.		A SMALL CONSUMER.	
1,000 cubic feet city water, at 4 1/2 cents per 100 cubic feet	\$45.00	1,000 cubic feet city water, at 4 1/2 cents per 100 cubic feet	\$0.45
Quarterly reading of meter	-.25	Quarterly reading of meter	-.25
	\$45.25		\$0.70
Cost per 100 cubic feet to large consumer	4 1/2 c	Cost per 100 cubic feet to small consumer	7 c

was brought about. But— It developed that Ald. Pierson was not thinking of the small consumer. For it was found that his resolution called for a minimum charge of \$1. That is, a person using less than \$1's worth of water a year would be charged to make up the difference. If he only used 60 cents' worth, the city would go into his pocket for the other 40 cents!

# Ethical Hall Lectures

Second Series  
**By Harvey Dee Brown**  
Beginning next Sunday, October 31, 8 P. M.  
558 JEFFERSON STREET  
Subject: *The Aim of Christian Socialism*  
Fine Musical Program This Invites You

# Town Topics by the Town Crier

When it comes to the salary question, Director Perry, of the trade school, is recklessly enthusiastic.

man gave the impression that Stirn was not under the wreckage and that there was no great hurry about clearing it away.

It seems as if it took a long time to find the body of Engineer Stirn at the Pabst brewery wreck. Perhaps Clancy's slander on the dead

The *Catholic Citizen* calls Prof. Ferrer the "notorious Spanish revolutionist." But it does not mean his efforts to revolutionize education in Spain so that the 70 per cent. of the people who cannot read or write—thanks to clerical control—may have a chance to become literate.

# BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Tomorrow  
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday  
The Phenomenally Successful Play  
**Checkers**  
Presented by a Great Acting Company  
Original Kirko La Shelle Production  
FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES  
A \$1.50 Offering  
100 People in the Great Racing Scene  
To be followed by—November 7th  
The New Western Comedy Drama  
"As The Sun Went Down"  
A HIGH CLASS PRODUCTION

Within the past week three cases have come to us of attempts to rape little children, two in the Nineteenth ward and one on the South side. Complaint is made that the plain clothes men looking after such matters on the South side are not by nature or refinement fitted for such duty.

Here is a good subject for the first debate by the new Judge Jenkins Debating Club of Marquette college:

Resolved, That there was *COLLUSION* between the judges, the receivers and the railway magnates in the famous (or infamous) Northern Pacific receivership.

One of the most dastardly things Chief Clancy ever did was to give out an interview to the newspapers in which he intimated that Engineer Stirn had probably skipped out at the time of the boiler explosion at the Pabst brewery, fearing to face the people—meaning, of course, that Stirn was to blame for the explosion. This slander was pathetically answered Thursday morning, when the blackened remains of the

dead engineer were uncovered in the midst of the wreckage. It appears that about all Chief Clancy is good for is to dodge grand juries, escape the law on technicalities, ride to fires in a palace touring car, and slander the defenseless dead. On all sides he is being denounced for his unfounded charge against the dead brewery engineer.

The Berlin (Germany) *Vorwaerts* brings the news of a crowded meeting in that city on Oct. 16, of the German Social-Democrats, at which Comrade Victor L. Berger was the speaker of the evening. He spoke on the subject of the working class movement in the United States and received "stormy applause." *Vorwaerts* devotes nearly two pages to the address, which it gives practically word for word.

Evidently the old party supervisors regard the places on the county board of trustees as partisan spoils.

The board as constituted is made up of capitalist party men, good, bad and indifferent.

The great working class which under capitalism must furnish the inmates for the county institutions

remains ABSOLUTELY UNREPRESENTED.

The Social-Democratic supervisors chose an admirable candidate, but he stood no chance before the spoilsmen of the board, who freely expressed a fear that a Socialist might actually get on the board of trustees.

But that would be a calamity that would be a blessing to the inhabitants of this county.

In an editorial in the Milwaukee *Free Press*, the ex-La Follette organ, we find this reckless charge against the martyred educator of Spain, Prof. Ferrer:

"From a text book used in Ferrer's school we quote the following excerpts: 'Religious education inculcates falsehood and teaches foolishness. To maintain order is to maintain injustice against the workingman. All religions are based on ignorance and imposture, and aim at exploitation and oppression.'"

We have not the documentary evidence at hand in black and white to impeach the above highly improbable charge. When the Jesuits are on the job, falsehood comes faster than it can be run down and exposed. Yet a fact that tends to give the lie direct to this piece of *Free Press* poison is the following: The Modern school was established in Spain by Prof. Ferrer in 1901. By 1904 the number of schools had increased to forty and their influence had begun to be felt in other countries, so that the text books published by Ferrer WERE ADOPTED FOR THE SCHOOLS IN SEVERAL CITIES IN SWITZERLAND, HOLLAND AND BRAZIL.

**Ethical Hall Lectures**  
Much gratification is being expressed by many comrades at the beginning of the second series of the Ethical Hall lectures.

The first one will take place, as announced, on October 31, at 8 p. m., at 558 Jefferson street, the subject being "The Aim of Christian Socialism."

The lectures are to be given by Harvey Dee Brown for the most part, although other speakers will occasionally be heard from this platform, and it is expected that the series will be even more popular than last year.

Announcements giving the subjects for the first month have been printed and are being sent to the members of the Fellowship and all others whose names the secretary has. Any who do not receive these announcements, but who desire to attend the lectures from time to time, should send their names to Otto Brown, secretary, 781 Van Buren street.

It is expected that there will be a large attendance at the opening lecture on Sunday night. Turn out and take your friends with you.

S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS FREE

# LEVY & KAHN

409-411 NATIONAL AVENUE  
BETWEEN GROVE ST. & FIRST AVENUE  
STORE OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS

## Sale of Children's Coats

at LESS than regular prices  
We offer exceptional values of which every mother inclined to economy should not fail to take advantage.

Girls' Coats, sizes 6 to 14—made of novelty materials, trimmed with braid and velvet—\$2.50 values special..... **\$1.69**

Girls' Coats, sizes 6 to 14—made of cheviot and novelty materials, storm collars, braid, velvet and button trim'd, \$3.75 values.. **\$2.95**

Girls' Coats sizes 6 to 14, made of heavy weight chevions, green, brown, red and navy, double breasted effects, storm collars—new shaped back, patch pockets and fancy buttons—\$4 values—special..... **\$3.69**

Girls' Coats, sizes 6 to 14, made of extra heavy weight storm chevions, red, blue, green and brown, double breasted effect, made with military storm collar, fancily trimmed with braids and novelty buttons, \$6 val., special..... **\$4.75**

Girls' Novelty Plush Coats, sizes 8 to 14, all the new shades, quilted lining, \$12.50 values, special..... **\$9.95**

Girls' Storm Coats, sizes 6 to 14, nobby effects in dark tone English plaids, Norfolk style with belt, mercerized lined throughout, large brass buttons, \$6.50 value, special.... **\$4.95**

Child's Curly Bear Cloth Coats, white and colors—\$3.00 values—special..... **\$2.29**

Child's Curly Bear Cloth Coats, quilted lining, white and colors, \$4 values, special..... **\$2.95**

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# LACHENMAIERS

# Will Fool Friends Kill Trade Schools?

The School of Trades is giving the school directors no end of trouble.

It is costing a mint of money and on top of this it is in charge of a committee of big manufacturers, who, contrary to their custom in their private business, seem quite willing to continually run up the cost of the school because the money comes out of the people's pockets, not out of their own.

The school is a very desirable undertaking and all good citizens should be in favor of it. Moreover, it is exceedingly well conducted, has the best of instructors, and they do conscientious work.

But in two years the school has cost Milwaukee \$80,000 and during that time it has graduated twelve boys.

Whereas, the district schools are maintained at a cost per pupil of \$21 a year, the trade school costs the citizens \$300 for each pupil per year. It has cost the citizens over \$3,000 a year for each pupil graduated.

Well it has been said that the city could pay the expenses of these boys to go to Madison and save money by the operation.

In the plumbing class an instructor gets \$105 a month for teaching only four boys!

In spite of all these facts, Director Perry, whose salary was recently

raised to \$5,000 a year, and the manufacturers on the committee, are now trying to get a fifteen per cent. increase for the payroll of the teaching force, and there is a conflict between them and some of the directors, who feel that under all the circumstances the present is not the time to jeopardize the standing of the trade school with the people, or to give Rose and his ilk added weapons against the public school system, by further increasing the tremendous cost of the school.

The main reason given for any increase now is that the grade school teachers had a raise not long ago. But the grade school teachers were most scandalously underpaid, and do not now get what they deserve.

But we have not given all the facts in the present problem. A girls' trade school is about to be established, which will cost a great deal of money. The instructors have been already engaged at the same pay as the instructors in the men's trade school. And now, before they have begun their work, it is asked that they be given a raise in pay. What big manufacturer would conduct his private business in such a way?

The trade school was started by Messrs. Neacy, Lindemann and others, as a "private philanthropy." They paid the instructors on the average \$1,600 a year, for day and night work. Then, when they found the thing was a mighty expensive affair, they went to Madison two years ago and succeeded in unloading it on the city, but arranged so that they could continue in the management. As soon as the school was on the city's payroll they generously increased the \$1,600 salaries to \$1,800.

Not content with this, on June 2 of last year, on the plea that the school gave night as well day instruction, they presented a salary schedule that was to increase the instructors' pay each year, until they received \$2,100 a year. This was adopted.

Now, with a new school board, that is not supposed to know that it was because of night work that the salaries were raised before, the board is asked to again raise the salaries "because of the night work."

It is hardly to be wondered at

that, considering the many directions in which the schools need improvements, some of the school directors feel that so far as the trade school is concerned, this is a good time to let well enough alone, for at least this year.

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