

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

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## Let Us Not Sidestep Too Much

By Victor L. Berger.

Our readers know, there is no greater hater of the shallow, impotent phrase than the writer of these lines. There can be no more sincere believer in actual practical work and in social and political reforms of all kinds than the present writer. However, such reforms must be in line with the trend of the times, and must help the working class movement. And we are never to forget our aim, which is the emancipation of the proletariat.

And just now there is a tendency among some Socialists and trades union men to overestimate the value of such reforms as the initiative, the referendum and the right of recall. There is also a tendency among certain Socialists to make too much of woman suffrage.

Now, the initiative and the referendum are undoubtedly right, because both stand for political democracy.

The initiative means that a certain number of voters may unite to suggest and frame measures which must be submitted to all the citizens for adoption or rejection.

The referendum means that laws passed by legislative bodies must be submitted to all qualified voters for confirmation, if a certain percentage ask for such submission.

The right of recall gives the people power to ask officials to stand for a new election, when in the opinion of a certain percentage of the voters such officials are not doing their duty. This is practically the referendum applied to an officer.

All of these measures are democratic, Socialistic, and proper.

But neither the initiative nor the referendum, nor the right of recall, will work the wonders which some American Socialists and many honest bourgeois reformers expect of them.

In some western states they have had direct legislation as long as ten years, without effecting anything of great value.

They have direct legislation in Switzerland for over half a century. And the experience there is that the people, at one election after another, have rejected laws that would have been of the greatest benefit to them.

Of course, the great mass moves very slowly. And we all know that the primary election law in Wisconsin—which, in itself, is also a democratic measure—has so far only helped the rich, reactionary elements and the progressives.

That is the fate of democracy.

And our reformers, and also those Socialists who lay so much stress on the referendum, should remember that when they have secured the initiative, the referendum and the right of recall—they are not a single step nearer the realization of their desires for a change.

They still have to convince the great, indolent mass of voters of the desirability of a change. Some of these voters are ignorant and can neither read nor write, others are venal to the core, and many of them still have all sorts of divergent class interests.

The real class-conscious proletariat is still in a minority, and liable to stay so for a time to come. It can only show results by fighting as a well organized compact mass.

But, the initiative, the referendum and the right of recall have a tendency to destroy parties and to loosen tightly knit political organizations.

Therefore, while the Socialist party stands for direct legislation as a democratic measure, we are well aware that the working class will be helped very little by getting it. We are well aware that the proletariat, before all things, must get more economic and political strength—more education and more wisdom. That, besides teaching co-operation, we must build political machines.

And direct legislation is not the shortest, it is the longest way, although the surest in the end.

This is even more so the case with woman suffrage. Of course, for woman suffrage it has been said—and said often—that a woman, being a rational human being and having the same "inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as man, has the natural right, in a democratic form of government, to help make the laws.

It has furthermore been pointed out that it is an insult to woman to heap upon her the indignity of a practical classification with minors, aliens, criminals, lunatics and idiots—and that the denial of the ballot is a violation of the principle of "no taxation without representation", especially since every day more women are getting to be economically independent.

And, finally, that women have a finer moral sense than men. Also that woman suffrage would soon wipe out the saloon evil. In Finland women cast 56 per cent of the vote, and one of the very first measures enacted by the new parliament, which was largely made up of women, was a statute of total prohibition.

However, some claim the suffrage for women as a "class". That is not a fact—women do not form a class in society.

And, when the suffrage is withheld from them, it is not as a class, but as a sex. And that is an important difference.

Because, to so withhold suffrage from women at this time does not imply that they are not to take an interest in politics or be of no influence in the course of affairs. Intelligent women have always exercised great political power. And it is hoped that the best of them in the coming critical time will exercise still more.

These best of women gain very little by getting the right to vote.

And, on the other hand, the question has been raised by some thinking Socialists whether the great mass of women today have the qualities that their vote would contribute to the welfare of the working class. And, especially, whether the women's vote would help the advance of humanity in the coming time of transition.

This is a question of fact on which Socialists may honestly differ.

We must bear in mind that this is not a question whether some women are or are not superior to some men.

Nor is it a question to inquire what has made women what they are. Or whether, under different economic conditions, and whether under Socialism they may not become something else than what they are now.

The question now is about the woman of the present time. It is not the question of what a few Socialist women or what the leaders in the bourgeois woman suffrage movement are. Their humbler sisters, after all, make up the great majority of the sex—and the question is: Will their vote help the working class?

Now, it is clear, and no one will deny, that the great majority of the women of the present day—and that is the only point we can view now—are illiberal, unprogressive and reactionary to a greater extent than the men of the same stratum of society.

It is also clear, and no one will deny, that the women are very much more under the influence of the church than the men. We had a shining example of this at the last school board election in Milwaukee, when the women of a certain sect came out in herds to vote against uncommonly able representatives of their own sex, because the priests ordered them to do so—while the men obeyed that order very much less.

Nor has woman suffrage helped progress in Colorado, Idaho or any of the western states one iota.

Finland is overwhelmingly Lutheran. The protestants in Russia

Here are some figures from Cincinnati:

Of 195 children (14 and 15 years old) who secured employment certificates from the superintendent of schools during the first twenty-two days of June, a majority had not completed the sixth grade of the public schools; only thirty-one had progressed as far as the eighth grade, and twenty-one were enrolled in the second, third and fourth grades.

A writer in *The Survey* says that these figures "hold not only for the 1,200 and 1,500 children who obtain employment certificates in Cincinnati in the course of the year, but also for those who go to work in most American cities. The majority of working children have only a smattering of the elements and no opportunity to increase their stock of knowledge."

This is a fine showing, truly. There is a free, popular education for the children of this country—free education with a string tied to it!

The schools are free, but the trouble is that the people are not.

Damnable indeed is the fact that free education is simply a mirage to thousands of the working class children, under capitalism.

**Milwaukee! Remember Tomorrow, SUNDAY, Social-Democratic Picnic at Pabst Park. Don't fail to attend.**

The Wisconsin State Board of Control has been forced to investigate alleged cruelty at the Green Bay state reformatory.

They found the usual cruel punishments that seem to cling to American prisons, the same as the

are very much oppressed by the czar and the orthodox church. There is no ecclesiastic influence against progress in Finland.

Now, if all this is correct—female suffrage, for generations to come, will simply mean the deliberate doubling of the strength of a certain church—will mean a great addition to the forces of ignorance and reaction.

However, we have woman suffrage in our platform, and we should stand by it. Because, in the end, it will help to interest the other half of humanity in social and political affairs. And it will be of a great educational value on both women and men.

Nevertheless, it is asking a great deal of the proletariat when we are requested to delay the efficiency of our movement for generations on that account. And we surely ought not to lay such stress on this one point as to injure the progress of the general political and economic movement—the success of which is bound to help the women as much as the men.

## Capitalist Assault on Citizenship

The California legislature has decided that it will cost eight thousand dollars in filing fees for a complete state ticket, and the supreme court held the law to be valid.

Advices from the national headquarters state that the Minnesota law, if necessary, will be carried into the supreme court of the United States. This law also requires the payment of money for candidates for office—supposed to be one of the guaranteed rights of American free citizenship. Contributions are asked for in the Minnesota case, \$66 having already been raised by donations from the various state organizations.

cheap, weedy coffee odor clings to the corridors of most politician-run institutions.

In fact, it develops that it was the state board itself that on at least one occasion recommended the form of torture known as "the water cure". The superintendent, C. W. Bowron, said the work of discipline was in the hands of a man "of rare and excellent judgment."

It may be rare judgment to hang prisoners "on hooks" or place them in narrow, upright cages and keep them there in the agony of the standing strain on the muscles of their bodies.

Perhaps we lack the "rare judgment" to appreciate this "lingering but humorous" punishment!

The investigation was forced through the finding of a prisoner, who had been punished, dead in his cell. A coroner's jury charged the death to misusage.

The fact is that all these institu-

tions and especially the asylums for the insane need the light of publicity thrown into them.

Officially hushed-up crimes are committed in many of them on the theory that an inmate from the very fact of his being in such a place is entitled to no consideration.

The Chicago *Daily Socialist*, which has forced the Gingles case to trial, and the editors of which offered in vain damaging evidence against the city administration to States Attorney Wayman, has since been camping on the trail of the prosecuting attorney and showing the farcical nature of his efforts at hunting down disreputables with a pull. Wayman is already in a corner.

It develops that he owes his election to campaigning among the gamblers and that he has since managed to extend to them that handy sort of protection that consists of feeble prosecution, flimsy penalties and the dismissal of many of the suits, when there were actual arrests.

The other day a political boss named Loeffler died, and Wayman and Judge Brentano, the judge in the Gingles white slavery trial, were honorary pallbearers. Conveniently, during their absence, a long list of gambling indictments were disposed of, without a judge, several of them against a henchman of Wayman's named Mulhern.

Some of these indictments were for operating the illegal slot machines, and now it is shown that Wayman was the attorney for the slot machine people before being made public prosecutor, another evidence of how men are made white as snow merely by election, by whatever means, to an "honorable office." This kind of superstition "goes" with lots of people.

What the Chicago daily is seeking to get unraveled is the hideous white slave traffic and the official protection thereof. In the Gingles trial the matron of a large Chicago railroad depot testified that it was the practice to ask all girls who seemed in distress as to whether the white slavers had been trying to get them. "Is the white slave traffic so prevalent?" she was asked—and her answer of "yes" made a sensation.

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## Labor Must Be Gregarious, Also

ASIDE from its feeling of interest and duty in the matter, the *HERALD* knows too well the value of advertising (keeping a proposition everlastingly before the public) to allow even a single week to pass by without in some way reminding its readers of The People's Realty Company and its project.

We may not always be able to say something bright and new, something that has not been said before, but in the course of time we hope to be able to present all the salient features in connection with the work of establishing a people's home and a labor house.

This week we desire to call the attention of trade unions to the desirability of having their business offices and meeting places in one central location.

We have not to go beyond our own city to see examples of this bringing together under one roof, or in one certain street, of businesses of the same or similar kinds. Look at "Commission House Row", "Printing House Corners" (an immense building is soon to be erected on the east side in which only printers will be taken as tenants), "New Insurance Building", "Railway Exchange", etc. Can we for a moment assume that the heads of these various businesses are not possessed of business acumen? Can we conclude that they have so bunched themselves together by accident or for any trivial reasons. By no means. They know full well that this grouping is advantageous, helpful, paying. There may at times be the keenest competition, the bitterest rivalry, between the component parts of these business groups, and yet there are many times when each one is glad to aid the other—and this is best and easiest done when in close proximity.

On every hand we see shining examples of the advantages of co-operation. The enemies of organized labor are everywhere federated for co-operation, grouped together for the better fighting in what they consider to be for their best interests. Can labor's forces remain scattered all over the city and successfully cope with combinations grouped against them? With

the business offices of Milwaukee's trade unions grouped in one building, and the major portion of the organizations holding their regular meetings in the same building, there must come a better acquaintance, a closer affiliation, a greater knowledge of the needs and deeds of each organization, and therefore a greater ability to be helpful to each other (and the more easily) because of this acquaintance. One of the greatest weaknesses in the organized labor movement of today is the lack of acquaintance of craftsmen of one kind with brother craftsmen in other lines. Ask any one of the business agents who have been located in the cramped quarters at 318 State street for the past two or three years if it has not been very helpful to him and his organization to have the business agents of other unions in the same building with him. Ask him if he has not often been easily able to do "the other fellow" a good turn because of this. Ask him if, on the other hand, "the other fellow" has not done him and his organization many similar good turns.

Think it over, Mr. Trade Unionist, and see if you do not arrive at the conclusion that labor's forces had best be centralized. But, to bring about this centralization, there is an advance work to be done. The capital stock shares of The People's Realty Company must be sold, money raised to pay for building the home by well paid union labor. These shares of capital stock could easily enough be placed with "business interests"—they already see that the project and proposition are good. But such is not the intention of the company. The building would never be a people's home and a labor house if the people did not own and control it; with business interests in control, things might go well for a time, but eventually labor and the people would find themselves without house and home. Not so if the workmen shall keep control. In order to control, labor must own the stock. A moderate amount of the \$15,000 capitalization is yet to be had—\$25 per share, within the reach of every union and of many individual union men. With a financial interest in the building, you will always feel that it is your building, and you

will always be on the lookout to see that it is well kept and filled with desirable tenants—and this will ensure dividends on your stock.

The whole proposition is clean and safe. Give it a little investigation and your reason will echo our assertion. Four per cent interest is guaranteed on your investment until Jan. 1, 1911, by which time the building ought to be ready for tenancy. After that time it will be up to you what shall be the figure of the dividends. If you have not as yet taken notice of this matter, or you want information or detail, call at 344 Sixth street, or talk with any member of the promotion committee whom you may happen to meet.

The building to be erected is to be of three stories and a good, high basement, and is to be built of concrete and brick. It is to be modern in every way, and fireproof. Such a building is estimated to cost from \$35,000 to \$38,000. With the price of the lot, it will bring the cost of the total improvement up to about \$50,000.

Now, to finance the new undertaking, The People's Realty Company, with a capital stock of \$15,000, has been organized. Shares are \$25 each, and out of a total of 600 over 480 are sold. There are only about 100 more, which, while not actually signed for yet, are spoken for and will undoubtedly be called for shortly.

The purchase price of the lot was only \$12,500. With the stock fully subscribed and paid, the balance, \$2,500, can be applied toward the building. The money with which to build will be raised by mortgage. If we borrow \$35,000, it will give us about \$37,500 to spend for the erection and furnishing of the building. It is proposed to pay the mortgage in thirty yearly installments. At a rental of from 25 to 30 per cent less than what is charged for similar offices in this neighborhood, our income will be over \$7,000 per year. After all expenses are deducted and the annual payment on the mortgage is provided for, the net revenue will exceed 12 per cent on the capital stock. We are not promising 12 per cent dividends, but we are perfectly safe in saying that 6 per cent

(Continued on page 4.)

## Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

Capitalism takes part of the masses and degenerates them, then virtuously complains because they reproduce themselves. It calls them the unfit—and perhaps it has a right to name its own product!

The Independent Labor Party (Social-Democratic) of England has been successfully organizing the working people of Ireland, both north and south. Socialism has at last taken firm hold of the little green isle.

Pat Crowe is also writing his autobiography.

Few people, perhaps, know that Crowe was once crushed in business as the proprietor of an independent butcher shop by the Cudahy meat octopus.

In the light of this fact, please note that it was the child of Cudahy that he kidnapped years afterward.

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Attorney-General Wickersham is one of J. P. Morgan's men, having been attorney for J. P. Morgan & Co. for many years. He is also a director in the Mexican International Railroad Co. and in the National Railway Co. of Mexico, in which corporations President Diaz owns 47 per cent of the stock. Of such men are our rulers at Washington.

How the capitalist system impels to honesty may be judged by the testimony of a chief inspector of weights and measures that New York people are getting short weights in most of their purchases, and that in that respect alone the metropolis loses \$10,000,000 a year. The Christians should not be so anxious to call this a Christian nation!

The minds of the people are expanding. New views and estimates are being reached. The day will come when not only militarism will be regarded as one of the shocking things of the barbarous past, but the so-called army discipline, under which a free human being surrenders all rights of life and liberty, will also be looked on as an assault on human rights.

The wage system was a step in the evolution of freedom, but only a step. Without trades unionism and labor associations the wage system would produce a state that would only be a fall from feudalism. There can be no social reform, nor complete justice, until there are no more hirelings in the world; until all become both the employers and the employed of the labor of society.

The Letter Carriers' association will establish a sanitarium, adjoining and somewhat like the Union Printers' home, at Colorado Springs. Many of the letter carriers are the victims of their form of occupation. They carry heavy loads with straps that cross and confine their chests, so that it more than offsets the benefit of the fresh air they breathe, and renders them liable to lung troubles.

The real haggard fact about it is that in many ways there is less liberty in a republic managed by capitalists than in a monarchy under royal rule.

In Germany, for instance, there is wider latitude for free speech and free press than in the boastful United States.

It may not be generally known that German illustrated political cartoon journals are censored before being allowed to go through the mails in this country.

Subscribers frequently receive the papers with articles actually cut out with a pair of scissors! What do you think of that?

The Socialists of this country have recently, through their national office, taken a census of their membership.

The result shows that 71 per cent of the Socialists are American born, 9 per cent German, 5 per cent Scandinavian, 4 per cent English, 2 per cent Finnish, 9 per cent of other nationalities. Sixty-two per cent of the membership canvassed belong to labor organizations, 17 per cent are farmers, 9 per cent commercial men, 5 per cent professional men. Thirty-five per cent were formerly Republicans in politics, 40 per cent Democrats, 15 per cent Populists, 6 per cent Independents, 4 per cent Prohibitionists.

Secretary of Navy Myers has been for sometime prosecuting an inquiry as to the spread of Socialism among the navy force and gathering facts as to the amount of Socialist literature being circulated

in that quarter. Here is an item that should engage his attention: The Socialists of Maine held a state field day at Oakland Park, Rockland, on July 5. The board of trade of Rockland had requested and secured from the navy department the visit of three battle ships for a counter attraction. The blue jackets having shore leave to attend the board of trade celebration virtually boycotted it and swarmed to the Socialist picnic, took part in the games and dances and listened with interest to the oratory by John W. Brown, National Organizer, Grace V. Silver and Robert Y. Hunter, member of the national committee for Maine. They took back to their ships great quantities of literature; some of which was given to them free and some of which they purchased. Altogether the middies were responsible for the financial success of the picnic and the state treasury has been increased by a tidy sum.

Much as Switzerland is ahead of others as a democratic nation, it must not be supposed that it is perfect. Far from it.

It has plenty of capitalistic abuses.

And we now have the curious spectacle of the Catholic Conservatives and the Protestant parties making common cause with the Social-Democrats in an effort to force through a vote to give the voters proportional representation in the elections to the national council.

The Socialists have seven representatives there now, whereas their voting strength should entitle them to twenty.

The Social-Democrats alone have secured 100,000 signatures (only 60,000 are required in all) to initiate a vote on the subject of proportional representation, so that it will have to be submitted.

The Chicago Socialists have the capitalist government of the city, churned all to pieces with their exposures of administration-protected municipal corruption and lechery. How scandalously the police protect the white slavers was shown the other day when a letter from an inmate of a disorderly house led to her rescue from the den, in spite of an unwilling police department, and especially an Inspector Wheeler.

To prevent her being taken to the office of the Law and Order league, where her testimony against the slavers was wanted, the girl was rushed in a patrol to the Harrison street station, the protesting law and order officers and the Socialist reporters following.

At the station Detective Oakley turned her over to the matron with the unblinking remark, "These men wanted to take this girl to a flat with them."

When a further effort was made by the league to get the girl, Inspector Wheeler coolly informed the league officers that he had given the girl \$6 to leave town and that she was gone.

Talk of rotten police departments!

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The trend of the times is forcing the preachers to take a stand one way or the other on the social question.

The latest statement comes from the Rev. J. B. Goble, president of the Baptist Union of Victoria, Australia.

"Politically and socially the old order is changing," says Dr. Goble; "the toiler is calling out for juster conditions, and the voice of his cry has reached unto the heavens. Socialism is knocking at our doors and asking for the collective ownership of land and capital, with the avowed object of securing the enjoyment of equal rights for all. The forces that have produced the economic theory of Socialism will not be rolled back by quip or joke, or indiscriminate condemnation and abuse. The movement is advancing, and gathering impetus in its onward march. Socialists are not triflers. They are tremendously in earnest. There are unquestionably false notes in their teachings, but in their hearts there is a passion for humanity. The proletariat is beginning to solve its own problems. We are looking for a day when wars shall cease; the workers are hastening that day; they are catching Christ's spirit of comradeship; and the hour will come when they will refuse to slay each other at the bidding of plutocrats, aristocrats or royalties. International prejudices and antipathies are fast fading in the ranks of the great brotherhood of toilers."



## The Unemployed

I am the shifting sand beneath the walls  
That build and call the State—*I am the Fear*  
That haunts you in your boasting and your dreams;  
Your dead youth's lost occasion! Yea, I am  
The curse beneath the fabric of your dream!

I am the shifting sand beneath the State  
Your laws, your customs, creeds, I undermine.  
I laugh at your conventions, meant to bind  
Your Creeds! To me they purvey only lies.  
So as ye build, I bury that ye build:  
The walls ye rear upon me do decay.

I am the dream of Evil ye have dreamed:  
The uncouth Hun, the Vandal, and the Goth;  
The savage come again to leer, and laugh  
Into forgetfulness the domes ye build.  
Your learning, culture, visions—these shall fade,  
And I shall pour your wisdom into pools  
To sink, and fail, and so be lost to man.  
I am the youngest anarchy of the world:  
I neither love nor hate, I only leer,  
A gibbering ghost of manhood, o'er your dreams.

I am your Brother, driven forth to die!  
These are your cities, empires, and demesnes—  
And these your doles—to toil—and still to toil!  
To render unto Caesar, not the title,  
But all that Caesar of his will bestow.  
That in his wisdom "recompense" is writ—  
The helot I, your brother equal born!

These are your cities; I will make them dust!  
These are your empires; they shall disappear!  
These your demesnes—Forgetfulness shall be  
Of all ye said, or did, or hoped, or sung!

Ye did inherit much, but did take all:  
So I shall ravish in its bloom your hope,  
Shall make your boast of culture all a lie,  
Shall make you know the emptiness of dreams!

Hear once again the word of him ye scorn!  
I am that Ishmael ye have doomed to die;  
I am the fair Occasions ye have flung  
Aside as void of value and of life.  
I am the Fear that haunts you in your halls,  
And senates, and the temples of your God.  
And as your systems crumble and decay  
Heed well that I did tell you and now tell:  
I am the shifting sand beneath the State!

—Hugh J. Hughes.

In a manifesto which he has issued he denounces both the Chinese and the Japanese governments for their tyranny and oppression.—Ex.

### Time to Consider

The army of the unemployed is essential to capitalism. But it is also dangerous. Not dangerous merely in the sense of possible raids on the bakeshops, etc.—the police can attend to that. If the police are not big enough for the job—there's the militia and the regular army. It is easy to club or kill a starving man. A policeman or a militiaman is (usually) strong enough and always brave enough for that.

But in an army of the unemployed there are sure to be some who THINK. And the capitalist fears men who think. Men who think may learn his game of exploitation. There is nothing in the world so sure to destroy capitalism as an understanding of it. A jobless man, just this side of the bread line, is quite likely to reach a comprehension of capitalism. So the boss and his retainers divert attention from themselves by accusing the unemployed of all their own crimes and vices.

The problem of the unemployed never will be solved by the unemployed. You can't insure your life AFTER you are dead. So, Mr. Man With a Job, you had best get busy with the unemployed question NOW.—Ben Hanford.

### The Biggest Man of '76

In the cause of liberty and humanity, he toiled bravely. The great profits that came to him from his writings he devoted to the cause of humanity with a profusion that left him at times in severe financial straits. Believing that he was engaged in the sacred war of humanity, Paine refused to take money out of his pamphlets or take what he considered to be the wages of a hireling. He actually donated the copyright of his pamphlet, "Common Sense," to America for the cause of Independence. Likewise of his pamphlet, "The Crisis." In the words of Conway, "peace found Paine a penniless patriot, eating his crust contentedly when he might easily have had fifty thousand pounds in his pockets."—Hector McPherson.

### Ruskin's Views

"Neither the roads nor the railroads of any nation should belong to any private persons. All means of public transit should be provided at public expense, by public determination, where such means are needed, and the public should be its shareholder. Neither road, nor railroad, nor canal should ever pay dividends to anybody. They should pay their working expenses, and no more. All dividends are simply a tax on the traveler, and the goods, levied by the persons to whom the road or canal belongs, for the right of passing over his property, and this right should at once be purchased by the nation and the original cost of the roadway—be it of gravel, iron, or adamant—at once defrayed by the nation, and then the whole work of the carriage of persons or goods done for ascertained prices, by salaried officers, as the carriage of letters is done now."—John Ruskin, 1868.

"Socialism and Modern Science," by Prof. Ferri, is a wonderful book. You cannot afford to be without it. This office. Cloth, \$1.

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

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."

Single copies \$5; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75. Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 343-344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

### German Readers

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"The Class Struggle" Good fun and propaganda. The whole family can play it. Write to E. H. H. & Co., 142 E. Madison, Chicago, Ill.

### Human Decline

In England 30 per cent of the population are living below the margin of proper nourishment. In Edinburgh 75 per cent of the school children have disorders due to underfeeding. In New York 70,000 school children go to school without sufficient breakfast. It is a fallacy due to political exigencies to suppose the American working-man fares sumptuously.

Physical betterment, which is the effort of nature and the result of increasing knowledge, is retreating today, among the poor of great cities, before unusual conditions. With the coming of better hygiene has cropped out a new enemy to health, the overcrowding and underfeeding of the poor in great cities.

No public school system of physical training is thorough. Every human body has latent possibilities. Physical betterment is already recognized as a financial asset.

Health is the best mentor; a sick, devitalized man is restlessly driven to all sorts of substitutes for strength—to drink, to pleasure, to passion—in fact, to any excitement that momentarily stimulates his energies. Health has no need of narcotics and will hold a man to a proper and reasonable manner of life. Length of life is directly fostered by physical culture. We have seventy times as many physicians as physical directors.—Painter and Decorator.

### The Few vs. The Many

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

With the progress of the sciences and mechanical arts, man's power to control and utilize the forces and materials which nature has so bountifully provided has been enormously increased, and yet, much as has been accomplished in this field of human endeavor, there is reason to believe that the conquest of the material world has but just begun. The future may hold in store for us far greater achievements along this line than any the world has yet seen.

It is not surprising, then, that the masses should feel that they have received too little benefit from this marvelous material progress.

Democracy would raise government to the rank and dignity of a science by making it appeal to the reason instead of the fear and superstition of the people.

The old political order everywhere represented itself as superimposed on man from above, and thus, clothed with a sort of divine

sanction, it was exalted above the reach of criticism.

More and more man is coming to look upon government as a purely human agency which he may freely modify and adapt to his purposes.

In stripping it of the pretense of divine authority, it has in reality been placed upon a more enduring basis. In so far as it can no longer claim respect to which it is not entitled, we have a guarantee that it can not persistently disregard the welfare of the people.

Where every advantage that wealth and influence afford is enjoyed by the few and denied to the many, an essential condition of progress is lacking. Many of the ablest, best, and socially fittest are hopelessly handicapped by lack of opportunity, while their inferiors, equipped with every artificial advantage, easily defeat them in the competitive struggle.

### The Lamp of the Soul

It is not because of his toils that I lament for the poor: we must all toil, or steal (howsoever we name our stealing), which is worse; no faithful workman finds his task a pastime. The poor is hungry and athirst; but for him also there is food and drink; he is heavy-laden and weary; but for him also the heavens send sleep, and of the deepest; in his smoky cribs, a clear, dewy heaven of rest envelops him, and fitful glimmers of cloudskirted dreams.

But what I do mourn over is, that the lamp of his soul should go out; that no ray of heavenly, or even of earthly knowledge, should visit him; but, only in the haggard darkness, like two spectres, Fear and Indignation.

Alas, while the body stands so broad and brawny, must the soul lie blinded, dwarfed, stupefied, almost annihilated! Alas, was this too a breath of God; bestowed in heaven, but on earth never to be unfolded!

That there should one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy, were it to happen more than twenty times in a minute, as by some computations it does.—Carlyle.

### Paper Towels for Schools

The problem of providing sanitary towels for school rooms has been solved by the Montpelier, Vermont school board. The board furnishes individual paper towels. The cost is one and one-half cent a year for each pupil. This is less than the laundry bills for the roller towel.—Educational Press Bulletin.

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

## The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

(Continued from last week.)

### CHAPTER VIII.

#### INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION.

NOW, my friend, pull yourself together, and remember that you are a practical, hard-headed man. I want to ask you some questions.

Of a country where the idle men were rich, and the industrious men poor, where men were rewarded not for usefulness or goodness, but for successful selfishness, would you not say that its methods were unjust and that its government was bad?

But of a country where the workers got more than the idlers, and where useful and good men were honored and rewarded, would you not say that it was a just and well governed people?

You would. You would call that a false society where the good and useful suffered, while the bad and useless prospered. And you would call that a true society where every man enjoyed the fruits of his own labor, and where the best men were at the head of affairs. Well, John, we have seen that in this country the greatest share of the wealth goes to those who do relatively nothing to produce it; that industrious men are generally poor and rich men chiefly idle, the best and most useful men are not the best paid nor the best rewarded, and that very often the greatest enemies of society reap the most benefit from society's labor.

Now, what is the cause of this? How does it come to pass that Industry and Self-Sacrifice are often poor, and that Idleness and Selfishness are often rich? How comes it that laziness and greed reap honor and wealth, whilst poverty and contentment are the lot of diligence and zeal?

There are two causes of this injustice, John. The first is "prerogative" and the second is "competition."

The instrument by means of which our aristocrats wrest their riches out of the hands of the workers is "prerogative," or privilege.

Outside of the robber realm of privilege we come to the still greater realm of commerce. Here there is not much prerogative, but there is a more deadly thing—there is competition. Competition is the instrument by which, in the commercial world, one man possesses himself of the fruits of other men's labor.

In the world of commerce there are two chief classes—the employers and the employed. Both these classes are engaged in competition. One employer competes against another, and one worker competes against another. The result being that the workers always suffer.

Let us, then, examine these two kinds of competition; and let us examine them as they affect—

1. The middleman, or employer.
2. The producer, or worker.
3. The consumer, or user.

The rule of trade throughout the entire commercial world is that every seller shall obtain as much as he can for the thing he has to sell, and that every buyer shall give as little as the seller will take for the thing he has to buy.

Suppose I were cultivating a plot of land with a wooden spade and that with an iron spade I could do as much work in one hour as with a wooden spade I could do in two hours. The value of an iron spade to me would be the amount of labor saved until the spade was worn out.

Now, if there were only one iron spade to be bought, it would be worth my while to give for it almost the full amount of the advantage I should gain by its use.

That is to say, if with the iron spade I could raise 20 bushels of wheat in the year, and if with the wooden spade I could only raise 10 bushels of wheat in a year, and if the iron spade would last two years, then I could give 18 bushels of wheat for an iron spade and still gain a bushel a year. So the iron spade would be worth 18 bushels of wheat to me.

But now, suppose that instead of one iron spade there were a million of iron spades to sell. Would an iron spade be worth less to me? No. It would still do double the work of the wooden spade, and I could use only one iron spade at once. To the buyer the abundance of scarcity of an article makes no difference in its value. A thing bought is worth what it will bring.

On the other hand, what is the value of the spade to the man who makes it? Its value is regulated by the time spent upon making it. If in the time it takes the man to make a spade he could have raised 20 bushels of wheat, then the spade must be sold for 20 bushels of wheat,

## Strife is Love

THE competitive system idolizes wealth, makes wealth the end of every human being, forces men to trample on every law of justice in the acquisition of fortune. But Christ condemned all this (Mark 10:17-25; and Luke 6:24). Therefore, Christ was a Socialist.

Christ, the prince of justice, taught that the laborer is worthy of his hire and, of course, should get all the wealth that he creates. But the laborer, as a social factor, creates all wealth. Therefore, according to Christ, the laborer as a whole, or society which represents all the factions of production, should own all the wealth. Both the Old and the New Testaments condemn such wealth as a danger. But Socialism takes the same view; therefore, Socialism harmonizes with the word of God.

Christ taught the brotherhood of man, and Socialism aims to establish the brotherhood of man. Therefore, Christ taught Socialism.

Competition means war, strife, hatred, etc. Socialism means peace, justice, love.

For 1,800 years, the church has been repeating the song of the angels when they proclaimed the birth of the Messiah and has represented the Nazarene as the God of Peace, and in his name Christian nations and people have gone forth to the field of carnage, with the sword, and spear, and battle-axe—and the earth has been stained with the blood of humanity. In the name of Christ battalions of legions have sung the Hymn of Mars, and the disciples of the Gallilean have blasphemed the Temple of Truth with the battle-cry of the War God.

This simple illustration is sufficient to show that Christians are not yet thoroughly acquainted with the doctrines of their Master.—Father McGrady.

or he had better give up making spades and stick to his land. But, if in the time it would take him to raise 20 bushels of wheat he can make ten spades, then to him each spade is worth only two bushels of wheat. That is to say, that to the seller the abundance of the thing he has to sell does make a difference in its value. A thing sold is worth what it has cost.

Now let us see in what relations this buyer and seller of spades stand to each other as just men, and as traders.

In justice, the day's work of the farmer should be sold for the day's work of the smith. So, if a smith can make ten spades whilst a farmer is raising 20 bushels, then the just price of spades is two bushels each. We are, for the purpose of illustration, taking it that the spade is hand made; whereas, in reality, today it is a factory product and turned out in quantities.

As traders, it will pay me to give 18 bushels of wheat for one hand made iron spade, since that spade will bring me 20 bushels extra.

Therefore, if there is only one smith, and he will not sell a spade for less than 18 bushels, I shall certainly pay that price.

Under these circumstances the smith will soon grow rich.

But there is my side of the bargain, as well as his. I may refuse to pay that price, knowing that he can only buy wheat from me.

In that case he must lower the price of his spades, or dig his own wheat. In the end, we should probably come to a fair arrangement.

But suppose there are two men growing wheat, and only one making spades. Then the two farmers are in competition, and the smith may raise the price of his spades.

Or, if there are two smiths and only one farmer, then the price of spades will fall. Why? Because it will pay the smith better to take three bushels for his spades than to grow wheat; therefore each smith will drop his price, so as to secure the order of the one farmer, down to the point where making spades ceases to pay better than growing wheat.

But now suppose that not only are there two smiths, and only one farmer, but that one farmer owns the whole of the land. Then the smiths are obliged to sell spades or starve, and they will farther drop their prices down to the lowest point at which they can manage to exist.

What does this mean? It means that in the commercial world, where prices are ruled by competition, buyers do not pay for an article the price it is worth to them, but only the price which the seller is in a position to demand.

Let us now consider the effect of competition amongst the workers. The worker has nothing to sell but his labor, and he must sell that to the middleman. Now, suppose a middleman wants a potato-patch dug up; and suppose there are two men out of work. Will the middleman pay one of the men a just price, and charge the labor to the consumer of the potatoes? No. He will ask the men what they will do it for, and give the work to the man who will do it for the lower price. Nor is that the end of the mischief. Say one man gets the work at 75 cents a day. The other man is still unemployed. He therefore goes to the middleman and offers to do the work for 50 cents a day. Then the other man is thrown out of work and must go in for 35 cents a day—or starve.

And so we see that competition amongst the workers reduces the worker's wages, and either increases the middleman's profits or lowers the price of potatoes.

It would pay the workers better to combine. Then they might force the middleman to pay one of them \$1.25 a day, which they could share. By this means, they would each have 62½ cents a day, whereas competition between them would result in one of them working for 35 cents a day and the other getting nothing. This is the idea of the trade unionist.

(Continued next week.)

### JUST OFF THE PRESS!

## Why Workingmen Drink

—and why rich men drink, for that matter—is a question worth getting the answer to.

When you have gotten as close to the facts as Senator Gaylord has you may feel more ready to work on the real problem.

Frances Willard said that the problem was POVERTY, NOT DRINK!

READ

## "County Option"

by Senator Gaylord (just published) and find out.

Prices—\$3 per copy, \$4.00 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand—postage or express prepaid.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publ. Co.

343-344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

### Drink Pabst Beer With Your Meals

It is rich in the food elements of Pabst exclusive eight-day malt and the tonic properties of choicest hops. It nourishes the whole body.

Pabst eight-day malt gets all the good out of the barley into the beer.

### Pabst Blue Ribbon

has highest food value because made from Pabst eight-day malt. This, together with many exclusive features of the Pabst brewing process, gives it that rich, mellow flavor found in no other beer.

Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is always pure and clean, the most healthful beer and the best to drink. It is the beer for your family to drink—the beer to keep on hand in your home.

A Few Have Too Much and the Masses Have Far Too Little of the World's Comforts. This Is Not Just—and a Change Is Needed.

**Socialism Made Plain**

(by Allen L. Benson) Shows You the Way to Change These Conditions. 1 Price, 15c; 25 Copies, \$2.75; 50 Copies, \$5.00—at This Office.

### Strong Language on the Treatment of Disease

Some original and striking statements with regard to the attitude of the public in general, and the medical profession in particular, towards humanity's common enemy, disease, are made by Bernard Macfadden in *Physical Culture*. The following quotations will serve to illustrate the standpoint from which this writer views the ordinary method of dealing with physical ailments, and many of his beliefs are gaining acceptance in the minds of those who think for themselves the world over:

"Practically every advanced student of medicine is prepared to admit that disease germs are innocuous or harmless to those who possess what might be termed a high degree of vital resistance. Such persons are classed as immune, and it has always been an unsolvable riddle to me why the germ-seeking scientists do not turn their attention to the study of the how and why of this immunity. They are seeking a method of in-

surging immunity against disease. Why do they devote so much time to the study of the minute details of disease itself, instead of learning something of the nature of the forces within the body which can render it practically immune from all disease?

"Disease is not an enemy! It is a friend! It comes as a means of bringing relief. It is an effort on the part of the body to right a wrong. It shows that the body is struggling for life and health, and on many occasions, if it were not for the diseases that come as a means of ridding the body of the vile accumulations of poisons, death would unquestionably ensue. Disease, therefore, in many cases actually saves life. To be sure, if there is but a small amount of foreign material in the circulation and tissues of the body, the attack of the disease will be slight in character."

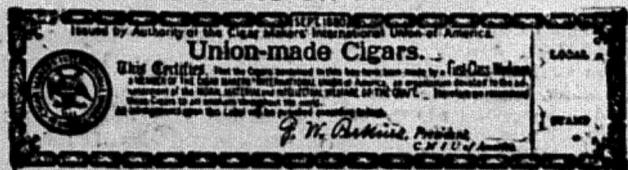
### Chinese Socialist Journal Suppressed

During the last three years the Chinese revolutionists have been publishing, from their headquarters in Tokyo, a magazine entitled *Minpoa*. It has advocated nationalism and Socialism, and has obtained a big circulation in China, despite the efforts of the authorities to suppress it. Despairing of defeating its propaganda themselves, the Chinese government approached the Japanese government, and it is alleged, offered to grant the latter certain desired concessions on condition that *Minpoa* was suppressed. As a result, the twenty-seventh issue of the magazine was stopped by the Mikado's orders, and further issues are threatened with confiscation, should they contain revolutionary essays. Mr. B. L. Chang, the indomitable editor, is determined to continue the fight for Chinese liberty, however.

### ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX



IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST



### Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

## DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

—no matter what its name—unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of Union Stamp.

### BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

JOHN F. TOBIN, President, 24 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLES L. BAKER, Secretary-Treasurer, 24 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.











# STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITALISM AND UNIONS ON THE LAKES

The big strike on the great lakes, in which the port of Milwaukee is interested almost as much as any other, still continues and grows in interest.

Milwaukee bay is filled with great steel boats out of commission for lack of crews and along the docks the vessel interests and the organization of the men watch each other warily, looking for chances to outwit each other.

About ten thousand men are concerned along the lakes.

Over two hundred big steamships, representing thirty millions of invested capital, are idle in the rivers and bays and at the docks, and those that are running are running with ruff and incompetent hands.

The struggle is teaching the lake-faring men the principle of labor solidarity, and also giving them time to think of the class struggle and of the necessity for the use of the ballot as a labor weapon—not cast for fawning politicians of the capitalist parties who cease to be friendly after election, but for workingmen on a straight-out workmen's platform, with labor emancipation as the final aim.

The owners, dominated by the steel trust and the interests of its fleet, declare there is

"NOTHING TO ARBITRATE" and are pitting against the fighting loyalty of the strikers the crushing weight of massed up wealth—coined out of the plundered working class.

The Lake Carriers' association is careful to insist that it is not seeking to lower wages. Of course not, that isn't what employers band together for—Oh, no! The main objection to labor union on the part of the capitalists is that they tend to increase the cost of the ware known as labor power. A fight for an open shop is the modern way of starting in to break the union.

And on the lakes the unions have raised wages—glory to them for that! Thirty dollars a month used to be good wages for firemen and wheelmen. As low as \$20 was

## Bicycles from \$14 Up

**PIERCE Racer, \$50**  
The only wheel rode by Frank L. Kramer, on which he made his record. Pierce chainless, cushion frame, spring fork, \$50.00. Repair parts for all makes of bicycles. All work guaranteed.  
881 THIRD STREET

## Talking Machines

**EDISON and VICTOR**  
All Edison foreign and domestic records always in stock, also all Victor double faced records to be had. Come and see the New Edison Records. Mr. Machine plays both records, 7 and 8 minute, with one reproducer.  
**Simon Goerke**  
839 THIRD STREET

## Sands Lumber Company

**LUMBER SHINGLES**  
Clinton Street Near Bridge

## No Flies On Us

Comrades: We have a full line of Hats, Caps, Straw Hats, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Belts and Fancy Light Colored Vests. They are all the best to be had for the money. We handle only MEN'S SHOES and strive hard to get the best values for the price paid. They are honestly made and have the stamp. Give us a trial, you will come again.  
**BUTLER BROS.** 808 Milwaukee St. Cor. Seventh St.

## The Strauss-Peterson Engraving Co. makes quality cuts

## TO CHICAGO \$1.00

DAILY 4:30 P.M. (Sunday 9 P.M.), 8:15 P.M.  
Saturday and Sunday 10 P.M.

## GOODRICH BOATS

Morning Post, Saturday 9 A.M. Only.  
Docks Foot Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 444  
Wireless Telegrams on All Steamers.

## Pere Marquette Line Steamers

**SATURDAY EXCURSIONS**  
**Ludington** (return) **\$1.50**  
Manistowic  
LEAVE DAILY AT 5 P.M.  
Dock 68 West Water St. Telephone Grand 717

## BECHSTEIN SWIMMING SCHOOL

Now Open For the Season  
Lecture Room Only  
1501 W. Lincoln St. and Room 3 P. M. mail each.  
CAMDEN AVE. Near North Ave.

## Ship Owners Conspire to Drive Men to Lower Citizenship But Seamen are Holding Their Powerful Enemy at Bay. The Public With the Men

more frequently paid, and cooks and other lake employees in proportion. As a sailing man only works part of the year, the wages ought to take that in consideration. Deck hands used to get as low as \$12.

### Supervisors are Still in Deadlock

In the county board meeting Tuesday, Supervisor Sheehan presented a resolution to ascertain from the district attorney whether the county must pay the added interest on the purchase price of the new location for the house of correction, long field up by the Thomas J. Neacy injunction, or whether it could be charged against Neacy. Also as to whether damages could be recovered from the said Neacy.

The supervisors again balloted on a successor to Louis Manegold on the board of trustees for the county institutions. At the former meeting 110 ballots were taken. Forty-seven more ballots were taken Tuesday, without result. The last ballot stood: Whitnall, S.-D., 6; Manegold, R., 4; Schinz, D., 5; Jacobus, R., 1.

### Bottle Blowers vs. Amalgamation

By a majority of 150, the Glass Bottle Blowers' association in convention Thursday decided not to consider amalgamation with the Flint Glass Workers' union until that organization has been placed in good standing by the American Federation of Labor. President Dennis A. Hayes delivered a forcible address, lasting for more than five hours, in opposition to amalgamation, and his position was endorsed by the final vote.

### Marble Workers' Strike Ends

The marble workers have been out since July 1 demanding an increase of 50 cents per day. Tuesday morning a compromise offer was made by the employers and accepted by the union, the men returning to work at noon.

**PABST PARK**  
Pabst park is more popular this year than ever, and the attractions are new. Among the new features along the pike are the New Laundry, and the Merry-Go, which may be specially mentioned. The great Carver show in the arena is creating a furore among the patrons; it has made good the advance notices. Dr. Carver's fine driving horses are marvelous, indeed; they leap down to a 12-foot pool of water from a

### MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT

In the Matter of the Estate of Friedrich Edward Krosstad, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition of Carl Krosstad, executor of the estate of Friedrich Edward Krosstad, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and authorizing the referee of the said estate according to law.  
It is Ordered, that said application be heard before the Court, at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of September, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be resolved on the calendar.  
Any party desiring to oppose said petition of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks prior to the day fixed for hearing, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county.  
Dated this 14th day of July, 1909.  
By the Court: FRANK GOTTSCHALK, Clerk of Court, Register of Probate, Attorney at Law.

### STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, County Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Neil Krosstad, deceased.  
Letters of administration on the estate of Neil Krosstad, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Theo Krosstad by this court.

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of January, A.D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed for the first Tuesday of January, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be resolved on the calendar, for the examination and allowance of the account of said administrator, and for the hearing of all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks prior to the day fixed for hearing, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county.  
Dated this 14th day of July, 1909.  
By the Court: FRANK GOTTSCHALK, Clerk of Court, Register of Probate, Attorney at Law.

### STATE OF WISCONSIN—IN CIRCUIT COURT—Milwaukee County.

Luchada L. Hamilton, Plaintiff, vs. William Hamilton, Defendant.  
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, and to defend the day of the trial, and to defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.  
Dated this 14th day of July, 1909.  
By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, Clerk of Court, County Judge, Attorney at Law.

### STATE OF WISCONSIN—IN CIRCUIT COURT—Milwaukee County.

Luchada L. Hamilton, Plaintiff, vs. Albert P. Bergerson and Annie Bergerson (his wife), Defendants.  
The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendants, and each of them:  
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, and to defend the day of the trial, and to defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.  
Dated this 14th day of July, 1909.  
By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, Clerk of Court, County Judge, Attorney at Law.

### CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Herman Lammstein, Plaintiff, vs. Albert P. Bergerson and Annie Bergerson (his wife), Defendants.  
The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendants, and each of them:  
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, and to defend the day of the trial, and to defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.  
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Dated this 14th day of July, 1909.  
By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, Clerk of Court, County Judge, Attorney at Law.

### BREAK DOWN THE UNIONS

As one newspaper puts it: "The laborers employed by vessel interests are right in declining to be pitted one against the other in the matter of wages and conditions."

Around the offices of the lake men's unions there seems to be an air of increased

### CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY

—especially so far as the black-listing Welfare plan is concerned. While it is true a good many boats are running (after a fashion) it is also true that there are a good many idle.

In Milwaukee quite a number of the idle boats have anchored in the bay, partly to make room at the docks for other idle boats and partly in the hope of gradually getting together enough scabs beyond the reach of the union influence to ultimately get some of them under way.

A large fleet is tied up at Superior and the same is the case at

## Business Agent Clark Gives a Clear Statement of the Struggle with the Big Capitalists

"We have won our fight," declares Business Agent Robert Clark of the Marine Firemen. "Our fight was waged over the so-called Welfare Plan, which we call a black list."

"The fight began at the opening of navigation in 1908. The Lake Carriers' Association took advantage of hard times and thought it a good time to put labor organizations out of business. They

### DECLARED FOR THE OPEN SHOP.

"The unions wanted to see what

Cleveland and Buffalo. Milwaukee has a good many, but nothing like some other ports.

The boats that are running are manned short-handed and with

### INCOMPETENT MEN

—and this is contrary to law, but the inspectors seem to be easy. It is reported that college boys are now being used as strike break-

### THE "WELFARE" PLAN.

The "welfare" plan provides the sailors with some trumpery benefits, to hide its real purpose, which is to maintain a blacklist. Each sailor shipped is given a "Discharge Book," the ownership of which remains with the Lake Carriers' Association. The book is kept by the captain while the sailor is on duty, and the captain gives him a character in it, or can even refuse to return it if he is considered "undesirable" because a union man or otherwise. Without a book, if the plan were to succeed, a sailor would have to quit the lakes.

ers, showing the incompetent making up of some of the crews.

The strike-breakers—those who

sicken of the job—are virtual pris-

oners, and the detained men often

leaving their clothes behind. Two

Milwaukee boys under 17 years of

age are practically "shanghaied" on

the steamer Amazon. They were

shipped under false representations

about its being a union boat, and

their mother, their lawful guardian,

has tried in vain to get them back

by intervention of the authorities.

The Lake Carriers' Association

methods remind strongly of the

press-gang man-catching of old, in

fact.

As a result of incompetent men

being employed to break the strike

big lake steamers are practically

**RUNNING CONTRARY TO LAW**

a good deal of damage is being

done. One of the great Soo locks

has already been smashed and will

be out of use all summer. Boilers

on the big boats are being ruined—

the steamer Kearsarge is now laid

up having a third set of boilers put

in for the season. The others were

burned out by incompetent engi-

neers, showing the incompetent mak-

ing up of some of the crews.

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oners, and the detained men often

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done. One of the great Soo locks

has already been smashed and will

be out of use all summer. Boilers

on the big boats are being ruined—

lided on Lake Superior, and there

was a great loss of life.

There is a good deal of complaint at the way the authorities try to help the boats. Instinctively some of the officers seem to feel that the side the wealth is on is the "law and order side." The strikers resent the evident desire of the police department to be of

### SERVICE TO THE OWNERS

The owners, the Lake Carriers' association, employs the Riemer Detective Agency to work against the men, and its connection with the city police department may be guessed by the fact that for its night calls the Central Police station telephone is used, a fact which it puts in its advertisements. The proprietor, Riemer, is a son of Inspector Riemer of the city Police

by.

Two of the big freighters tied

up in the river have been troubled

over getting fresh water. Finally

the captain of the Arthur H. Haw-

good went to Mayor Rose. "That's

all right," said Rose; "give me fifty

cents and I'll have the fire depart-

ment fix you out." The money was

paid over, we are informed, and

next day, June 11, Engine Com-

pany No. 10, stationed on lower

Broadway, was ordered to the

docks, and, by means of a long line

of hose, the fire engine soon had

the boat's tanks filled to the brim.

On June 17 the same city fire com-

pany was ordered out and likewise

filled the tanks of the Henry Coul-

ter.

department. The police department

has officers along the docks and

several plain clothes men at work.

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## JAMES J. JEFFRIES

THE UNDEFEATED CHAMPION

WILL UMPIRE BALL GAME

Base Ball Park 8th and Chambers Streets

Sisson & Sewells vs. McGreals

NEXT SUNDAY July 18 2:30 P. M.

To Be Followed by an Exhibition with His Sparring Partner

SAM BERGER

AFTER THE BALL GAME GO TO THE

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PICNIC

PABST PARK and hear Robert Hunter Speak



## A Rollicking July Clean-Up of Men's Fashionable Summer Suits

If the good men of Milwaukee would pause long enough to realize the extraordinary values we offer during this mighty July clearance sale they would hand us their money as eagerly as the frienzied men shown in the picture above. This is a sale for men who want quick action and good measure for their money. The prestige of Wisconsin's largest retailers of men's and boys' apparel is back of every value named. That's why we deserve your confidence.

## A Quartette of Suit Values That Makes Hot Summer Music

These four lots comprise the most representative assortments of men's superior ready-made suits



### Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.  
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

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

OFFICERS:  
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.  
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 246 Sixth St.  
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—William Gredling, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Haney, William Coleman, Charles E. Jeske, John Rader, Edward Heinenberg.

LABEL SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 218 State St., Chairman, A. L. Schaefer, Secretary, J. E. Neumann, 141 Eighth St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 218 State St., Chairman, John Schaefer, Secretary, J. E. Neumann, 141 Eighth St.

Business Agent—Wm. Gredling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Useful Citizenship and a Happier Childhood." The unionists have not yet taken from us the right to stand for the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

### Organized Labor

OUTRAGED!  
Capitalists: "Workmen demand their rights. Outraged! I'll get an injunction."

### Declaration of Principles

**MILWAUKEE FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.**

WE hold that labor produces all wealth, therefore the laborer in justice is entitled to his share of the wealth he produces. But when wealth producers live in poverty and idlers roll in luxury, it is very evident that the industrial system which permits such conditions must be wrong, and requires a thorough change.

It is self-evident that, as the power of capital combines and increases, the political freedom of the masses becomes more and more a delusion. There can be no harmony between capital and labor under the present industrial system, for the simple reason that capital, in its modern character, consists largely of profit, interest and rent, wrongfully extorted from the producers, who possess neither the land nor the means of production, and are therefore compelled to sell their labor and brains, or both, to the possessor of the land and means of production at such prices as an uncertain and speculative market may allow. Organization of Trade and Labor Unions is necessary to check the evil growths of the prevailing system. But they must keep pace with the progress of the age and with the march of advanced ideas.

While Trade and Labor Unions hitherto have struggled for higher wages and shorter hours of labor, they have practically protected themselves as producers, but not as consumers.

To the end that this shall not remain merely an idle declaration, but that it shall have force and power for good in the fight for the fruits of its industry, we charge all workers of this nation to support the political party whose platform is nearest to the above declaration of principles and the following demands:

1. Collective ownership by the people of all the means of production and distribution, and all means of communication and transportation.
2. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.
3. Adoption of a constitutional amendment requiring the election of the President, Vice President and judges by direct vote of the people.
4. Thorough reform of the judiciary laws.
5. Abolition of all indirect taxes.
6. Abolition of the present system of public works.
7. The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.
8. Equal pay, civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.
9. National prohibition of all contract prison labor.
10. The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.
11. Establishment of postal deposit and savings banks.
12. National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.
13. Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.
14. Abolition of the United States Senate.
15. Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalism as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people. Workers have thus been arrayed against women and ordered to shoot down their comrades. We declare our intention to hold absolutely aloof from all connection with the militia. We favor the adoption of the militia system in vogue in Switzerland.

STATE ISSUES.

1. Sanitary inspection of factories, mines, dwellings, and all other establishments where labor is performed.
2. Abolition of contract prison labor.
3. Prohibition of labor by direct vote of the people.
4. Compulsory education for public expense.
5. Liability of employers for injury to health, body or loss of life.
6. Discontinuance of contract system on public works.
7. First lien for workmen's wages.
8. The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.
9. The right to pay living wages to women. A legal minimum wage to be established by the legislature.
10. Payment of weekly wages in lawful money, and abolition of truck, scrip and pay checks.

MUNICIPAL ISSUES.

1. Municipal ownership of gas and electric plants, telephones and all street railroads; all municipal franchises to be owned and operated by the municipality in the interest of the people.
2. Election of all municipal employees.
3. All municipal work to be performed directly by the municipality, without intervention of contractors.
4. Payment of wages weekly, and equal pay for women for equal work performed with men.
5. Revision and simplification of the municipal code.
6. Thorough revision and equalization of salaries of public officials.
7. The use of halls in all municipal buildings to be granted free of charge to the citizens for the discussion of public questions.

### WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS  
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec. - Treas., 225 Grand St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD  
WILLIAM HAMANN, 409 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
JAMES SHEPHERD, 548 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 708 Pearl St., Madison, Wis.  
HARRY SKIDMORE, 221 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.  
E. H. HILSTEAD, 418 Kddy St., Eau Claire.

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

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

### Union Barber Shops

Always see that your card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

AL. F. BAGANZ HOT AND COLD BATHS  
A Good Line of SHAVING PARLOR  
1022 Kinnickinnic Ave. Cor. Lincoln

### JOE BECKER

UNION-MADE SHOES  
821 Third St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### Big Growth of Unions

Since the Manufacturers' Association has placed a new president in the field and given him instructions to go ahead crushing labor unions, it is not amiss to give the names of a few organizations and their gains in membership during the period when the most opposition to organized labor developed.

The following figures go back to the year 1898 giving the total membership then and the total membership on the first of January, 1909—a period of ten years. The fight against organized labor during the last ten years has been most bitter, but from the figures given it will be seen what the effect has been:

In 1898 the Bakers' International had 2,100 members; 1909, 10,200. Barbers grew from 3,000 to 23,000. Blacksmiths from 309 to 10,500. Brewery Workers from 10,000 to 30,000. Carpenters from 20,000 to 103,700. Retail Clerks from 5,000 to 50,000. Electrical Workers from 2,000 to 21,000. Stationary Engineers from 1,200 to 17,000. Stationary Firemen from none to 18,000. Granite Cutters from 4,600 to 11,300. Bartenders and Restaurant Workers from 2,500 to 49,500. Longshoremen from 8,000 to 50,000. Mine Workers from 16,000 to 261,000. Musicians from 6,000 to 35,400. Painters from 4,300 to 60,700. Plumbers from 4,000 to 16,500. Street Railway from 3,000 to 30,000. Seamen from 4,000 to 20,000. Teamsters from 1,700 to 84,000. Machinists from 10,000 to 55,700. Cigarmakers and Typographical Unions have gained something like 50 per cent during this period.

There are many other branches of labor organized than those mentioned above, some affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and some that are not, and the growth of each has been in proportion with other unions.

Mr. Kirby, Jr., the new president of the Manufacturers' Association, has a real job on his hands.

He says organized labor is hanging by a thread.

Wait until he attempts to cut it!

—N. Y. Call.

been some sort of a compromise agreement to save the village water plant from destruction by overflow and to give something like \$4,500 a year with which they may purchase their electric light at a good profit to the company.

**Softened Disappointments**  
The citizens are reconciled to these negotiations under the conviction that the scenic value (to them in dollars) will not be lessened. But, as usual, the contracts drawn do not recognize any such contingency. The company clinches one step at a time and endeavors to "let them down easy"—that is, allow them time to become reconciled to one disappointment before another comes to their realization.

The obliteration of the scenic effects for which the Dells are famous the world over, is now being accomplished, and strangely enough many view the vandalism with complacency. They are still using the arguments and assurances prepared by the Power company, viz.: that the raising of the water level widens the river in some places and lessens the current so that it is

### TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER

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

We guarantee complete satisfaction—free, honest, intelligent advice free, and receive nobody.

**DR. YOUNG**  
414-416 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee  
HOURS—8:30 to 6:30; Sundays, 9 to 12  
Phone Grand 3504.

COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

FRED. GROSSE  
PINK LINE OF UNION CIGARS  
577 E. Water St.  
Shaving Parlor

J. N. GAUER  
SHAVING PARLOR  
806 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE 806  
Opposite South Bay St.

### KONRAD & BAUMANN

DEALERS IN  
Union Stamp Shoes  
FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
Phone West 361  
3215 LISBON AVE.

### ATTENTION

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE GREAT  
Clearing Sale of  
Union-Made Clothing  
AT  
LEOPOLD HIRSCH  
(Union Clothing)  
COR. THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS

The Sad Fate of the Dells  
Power Co's Dam Submerges Famous Features—Kilbourn's Apathy

Kilbourn, Wis.—The situation between the residents of Kilbourn, Wis., the Power Company, which has erected the dam to generate power for electric railways, and the state or collective interest of the people is at present a sociological study, not unusual, but not frequently so plainly exhibited.

The Power Company's incentive was the saving of coal at \$2.75 per ton for water power which they they plan to use for absolutely nothing, whereby \$30,000 worth of railway fares paid by the public will go into the pockets of a few "superior" citizens as "velvet" over and above good interest on the bond money invested.

**White Coal**  
If our "representative government" has the legal power to barter this water power, it must be recognized as an asset of the state, came out on top. It was no easy task, however, for Urbanek's Twenty-first Warders held the lead until the last inning. Hiller of the Twenty-first Warders weakened in the eighth inning and had to be replaced by Berner, who was unable to hold the heavy hitters of the Seventeenth Ward. Following is the score:  
17th Ward...0 1 0 0 3 2 0 5 0 2—13  
21st Ward...0 3 1 0 2 3 0 0 2 0—11

Batteries—Twenty-first Warders, Hiller, Berner and Urbanek; Seventeenth Warders, Kengott and Smith.

Tomorrow morning, July 18, will be the State Social-Democratic day at the Social-Democratic League park, and the comrades and sympathizers are urgently requested and invited to attend. No doubt quite a number of visitors from other parts of the state will be out to witness the games and to have a merry time. Comrade Robert Hunter will be among the attendants, and this will give him an opportunity for the first time in his life, to see in operation a baseball league where the teams are playing in the interests of the Social-Democratic party. Now, in order to make this league a success the members and branches of the party must do their share. The managers of the league are paying all deficits, if such shall occur, and it is their aim to supply the best article of ball possible for them to furnish. Everybody had a rattling good time, and quite a number of the boys rooted in the bleachers and the grandstand for their favorites as though the heavens were to fall if they lost. The schedule for next Sunday is as follows:  
9 a.m.—Coming Nations vs. Seventeenth Warders.  
10:30 a.m.—Twenty-first Warders vs. Twentieth Warders.  
Batteries—Coming Nations, Kengott and Smith; Twentieth Warders, Hiller, Berner and Urbanek; Twentieth Warders, Buchholz and Will.

Two rattling good games are expected.

### Borchardt Bros. TAILORS

341 Gent's Furnishers  
Phone S. 1422 347-349 GROVE ST.

TO SEE WELL CONSULT  
**REINHARD**  
ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED—206 GRAND AVE.

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

**Smoke TAMPANOLA**  
Manufactured by Herman BUECH  
Phone So. 4144m  
575 SIXTEENTH AVENUE  
10c CIGAR.

**THE HOME TEA CO.**  
393 Grove St., Milwaukee  
A Full Line of Groceries  
VOGENTZ & RUHNKE, Proprietors  
Positively the Best Teas and Coffees  
LOWEST PRICES

**JOHN LUELL**  
MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS  
667 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE  
MY BRANDS  
100—Santiago de Cuba—City League  
50—Golden Harvest—Lone Star—No. 305

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West Side Bottle House  
"BOTTLED BY THE HOUSE"  
WINES AND LIQUORS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES  
Ph. S. 2290 308 Chestnut St.

**ADOLPH HEUMANN**  
271 THIRD STREET  
Sample Room and Bottle House  
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**A. W. HAAS** TELEPHONE SOUTH 1991  
Fresh and Salt Meats 211 ROWELL AVENUE 211  
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**C. D. WAUGH** EXPERT OPTICIAN  
320 GRAND AVE.  
When You CAN'T SEE WELL SEE WAUGH

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Open Day and Night—LADY ASSISTANT  
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811 Third Street—Near North Avenue

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First-Class Work Guaranteed.  
452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

**THE OPERA BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOMS**  
M. G. HOFFMANN, Proprietor  
Near National Ave. 310 REED ST.

**LOUIS JUNGSMANN BARBER SHOP**  
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166 LLOYD ST.  
Fine Line of Union Cigars

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL Barber Shop and Bath Rooms**  
EMIL TRIESS, Proprietor

### HEADACHES

Our Wafers Have  
No Equal. 10c and 25c Boxes...

**A. O. MEIER** 1215 NOLTON STREET  
DRUGGIST

### Base Ball

The Social-Democratic Base-Ball League.  
Standing of the Clubs.

Ward	Won	Lost	Pers.
20th Ward	1	2	33.3
Coming Nations	2	2	50.0
S. D. Herald	2	3	40.0
17th Ward	2	3	40.0
21st Ward	2	3	40.0

Results of Games Last Sunday.  
Social-Democratic Herald 11, Coming Nations 4.  
Twenty-first Ward 5, Twentieth Ward 3.  
Seventeenth Ward 13, Twenty-first Ward 11.

Last Sunday's games were somewhat of a surprise to those who attended them, at the Social-Democratic Baseball park in Bay View.

In the morning game at the Hopkins street park, the Twentieth Warders were made to bite the dust for the first time this season, and it took the Twenty-first Warders to turn the trick in a well played game. They won the game with the following score:  
20th Ward...0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—3  
21st Ward...0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 0—5

Batteries—Twentieth Ward, Buchholz and Will; Twenty-first Ward, Hiller and Urbanek.

In the afternoon games, the Social-Democratic Herald and the Seventeenth Warders were the victors. In the first game the Herald played rings around the Coming Nations, the latter seeming to have an off-day. Manager Melms of the Herald, it seems, now has gathered a team that can hold its own with any team in the league. The feature of last Sunday's game between the Nations and the Herald was the pitching of Eddie Buss of the Herald and also the heavy stickwork of his teammates. Following is the score:  
Com'g Nations 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—4  
S. D. Herald 0 0 8 2 0 1 0 0 0—11

Batteries—Herald, Buss and Kendall; Coming Nations, Deuter and Kiel.

The second game required ten innings to decide, and Manager Behling's Seventeenth Ward warhorses

### PARIS GREEN INSECT POWDER

and all Insect Destroyers at  
Wenzel & Mueller Drug Co.  
Howell Avenue and Clarence Street

### PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

Clothiers, Hatters  
Men's Furnishers

We Carry a Large Line of  
Union-Made Clothing  
HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Merchant Tailoring  
491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

### A. W. STREHLUW

Plain and Decorative  
Painting, Paperhanging  
and Calcimining  
Graining and Hardwood  
Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1193 Teutonia Avenue  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### H. F. STEINERT

DRUGGIST  
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded  
1112 TEUTONIA AVENUE, 1112

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### SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY

FOR A PAIR OF  
Good Shoes  
ALWAYS GO TO  
John Peter  
497 ELEVENTH AVE.

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OTTO GROSSE, Prop.  
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1/2 Block North of City Hall.  
BLATZ WIENER BEER ON TAP

### A. M. JOHNSON'S

ICE CREAM AND HOME-MADE CANDIES  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
508 MITCHELL STREET 508

**Try Pinsel's Union-Made Shoes**  
For All the Family  
488 Mitchell Street

### Base Ball

The Social-Democratic Base-Ball League.  
Standing of the Clubs.

Ward	Won	Lost	Pers.
20th Ward	1	2	33.3
Coming Nations	2	2	50.0
S. D. Herald	2	3	40.0
17th Ward	2	3	40.0
21st Ward	2	3	40.0

Results of Games Last Sunday.  
Social-Democratic Herald 11, Coming Nations 4.  
Twenty-first Ward 5, Twentieth Ward 3.  
Seventeenth Ward 13, Twenty-first Ward 11.

Last Sunday's games were somewhat of a surprise to those who attended them, at the Social-Democratic Baseball park in Bay View.

In the morning game at the Hopkins street park, the Twentieth Warders were made to bite the dust for the first time this season, and it took the Twenty-first Warders to turn the trick in a well played game. They won the game with the following score:  
20th Ward...0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—3  
21st Ward...0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 0—5

Batteries—Twentieth Ward, Buchholz and Will; Twenty-first Ward, Hiller and Urbanek.

In the afternoon games, the Social-Democratic Herald and the Seventeenth Warders were the victors. In the first game the Herald played rings around the Coming Nations, the latter seeming to have an off-day. Manager Melms of the Herald, it seems, now has gathered a team that can hold its own with any team in the league. The feature of last Sunday's game between the Nations and the Herald was the pitching of Eddie Buss of the Herald and also the heavy stickwork of his teammates. Following is the score:  
Com'g Nations 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—4  
S. D. Herald 0 0 8 2 0 1 0 0 0—11

Batteries—Herald, Buss and Kendall; Coming Nations, Deuter and Kiel.

The second game required ten innings to decide, and Manager Behling's Seventeenth Ward warhorses

### PARIS GREEN INSECT POWDER

and all Insect Destroyers at  
Wenzel & Mueller Drug Co.  
Howell Avenue and Clarence Street

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DENTIST  
301 THIRD STREET 301  
BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND STATE

**LAWYER DANIEL W. HOAN**  
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(SUCCESSIONS TO E. G. UNDERWOOD)  
127 Wisconsin St.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS. PATENTS

**FRANK KORSCH**  
653 GREENFIELD AVENUE  
Saloon and Meeting Hall

**F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS FISH**  
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Telephone South 310  
1872 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE

### The Only Union Hat Shop

IN THE CITY  
CASPER'S HAT WORKS  
207 Second Street  
Men's Hats Cleaned and Remodeled

**GOETHEL & RODEN**  
Tin, Zinc, Galvanized Iron and Copper Work  
JOURNALING AND REPAIRING  
Estimates Carefully Given.  
117 SYCAMORE ST.  
Phone Grand 1874

**Socialist Literature for Sale**  
"Wahre Jacob", "Sturm Welt", etc. Also English or German Pamphlets, etc. etc.  
JACOB MERGET 1919 Calumet St.

**Union Made Flour**  
Ground, packed and handled by Union Labor. Drop us a postal and we will call. We deliver to all parts of the city—FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY  
UNION FLOUR CO., 620 Mineral Street

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### TRY A LOAD OF OUR PineKindling

—AT—  
The Mueller Fuel & Supply Co.  
Office 3007 Brown St. Phone West 748

The Load's Equal in Bulk to Two Tons of Coal.  
DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS

### Keep the Wheel Turn in' COAL COKE=WOOD

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

PHONE GRAND 3894  
16 SIXTH STREET  
H. W. BISTORIUS







# TOMORROW TOMORROW

## The Social-Democratic Party

of Wisconsin Announces Its

### EIGHTH ANNUAL

# Mammoth State Picnic

to Be Held in the Party's Usual Inimitable Manner

## 10 Acres of Fun 10

Carrousel  
Razzle-Dazzle

Mystic Rill  
Figure 8

Merry Go

The New Laundry, Etc.

In the Afternoon and Evening

## Big Double Concerts

## AT PABST PARK, (Third Street, Milwaukee) Sunday, July 18

AFTERNOON AND EVENING

## ROBERT HUNTER

(of New York) Noted Author and Lecturer, Speaks at 3 P. M.

Admission to Park 10c

To Ball 25c

Children Under 12 Years, 5c; if With Parents, Free

## \$100 Prize Ticket-Selling Contest—Get Busy Now

## GREAT CARVER SHOW

New Acts! New Sensations!

## Hirschhorn's Tyrolean Singers

## MAYR'S FAMOUS BAND

Day and Evening Concerts!

Grand MALE CHORUS of 200 Voices  
United Socialist Singing Societies

## The Struggle Between Capitalism and the Unions on the Great Lakes

(Continued from page 6.)

"The season of 1908 closed with the unions stronger in membership than they had been the previous year, but during the season of 1908 the Lake Carriers' Association had been studying up the old

BRITISH SHIPPING FEDERATION SYSTEM

of England. They copied and changed the system and called it the Welfare Plan, with a system of so-called benefits attached. They got up the Lake Carriers' discharge book, a book that was issued to

Taken from the Code

X—Non-union.  
—Union.  
XII—Non-union, fair in ability.  
N. M.—New man.  
S. W. M.—Salt water man.

each man employed and which had to be deposited with the captain of the boat he sailed on. The man was also given an able seaman card, which he retained. With this book system it was in the power of the captain or owners to retain the book if the man did not suit them, thus practically

BLACKLISTING HIM ON THE LAKES.

The English system is mild compared with this.

"This year the fight started at the opening of the navigation in March. The engineers were first involved, for they refused to sign open shop contracts. And the firemen would not work with an engineer who did sign—he could not do it and preserve his manhood and freedom.

"The fight has been a hot one and now at the middle of July we consider that it has been won, and are positive we

HAVE THE WELFARE PLAN BEATEN.

Many of the non-union men even on the boats tell us that they will not submit to it.

"The firemen have a membership of 4,782 men, and I do not believe that 25 out of them have deserted. In fact, our union has fared better than some of the others.

"The local situation is good. The last time we counted the boats at this port there were 46 big bulk freighters tied up. There are at

### To Non-Union Seamen Aboard Ship

Wheelmen, Watchmen, Deckhands, Marine Firemen and Cooks Are ON STRIKE

to secure decent working hours, to keep up wages and to abolish the notoriously unfair continuous discharge book system which the Lake Carriers' Association is endeavoring to force upon us.

We are asserting the right of seamen to associate with each other in a union, the right to be members of a labor organization, to stick together, so that conditions aboard ship may be made better. Ship-owners deny us this right.

Do you want to see wages drop to the old level of less than \$1.00 per day for wheelmen, firemen, watchmen, oilers, etc., and less than 50c per day for deckhands? Such were the wages before the union was organized.

When you take the places of seamen who are on strike, YOU ARE HELPING THE WEALTHY CORPORATIONS who are trying to bring back the old miserable conditions that existed on the lakes a few years ago; you are helping the shipowners in their attempt to enforce a discharge book system that is the most merciless blacklisting scheme ever conceived. BY WHICH THE VESSEL OWNERS HOPE TO TAKE AWAY FROM SEAMEN ALL POWER OF SELF-HELP.

If workmen do not help each other, how can decent conditions be maintained? Why do YOU not stand by the seamen in this strike? Surely, YOU, who are workmen like ourselves, ought to be with us in this struggle. THINK IT OVER.

Don't Be a Strike-Breaker

There is no law to stop you from leaving the ship.

SEAMEN'S UNION.

least 43 here now. The strike is proving A VERY EXPENSIVE EXPERIENCE

to the owners. The cost to them for the last three months has been tremendous. And the money lost to the different sea ports is also large.

"These strike-breakers they are getting are incompetent, partly farmer boys, and foreigners who do not speak English. Even young boys are shipped, boys who have no right to go to sea at all.

"Many of the boats, that are running, are

RUNNING SHORT-HANDED.

And this is dangerous. Twenty-four vessels passed the Soo in six

days short-handed, and one of them HAD THREE DEAF-MUTES ABOARD.

"It looks as if the inspectors were lenient. They are required by law to require all boats to be properly manned. The law is stricter now than it was before the Slocum disaster. At that time the government appointed a commission on revision of laws relating to safety of life at sea, and this caused a strengthening of the law.

"Yes, you can say that I consider that we already have the Welfare plan a pretty hard jolt. And our boys deserve lots of credit for their loyalty to principle throughout the struggle. They have been clear grit all the way through."

### Agent Bridges Speaks for Engineers

William Bridges, business agent of the Marine Engineers in Milwaukee, does not minimize the stubbornness of the struggle, but says the men are showing great staying powers and have already

engineers, with a membership of 153 has only lost 14 members since the opening of navigation, and this in spite of the tremendous efforts used to get them to desert, in one case as high as \$400 a month being offered.

ONLY A FEW DESERTERS.

On the lakes only 300 men have deserted out of a total of 2,700. The few engineers that the boats have secured from all sorts of sources have been largely incompetent men.

The Engineers have a total membership on the coasts, lakes and rivers of the United States of 11,000.

The steamers on the lakes are made up of both bulk freight and package freight craft. Quite a number of the package line boats are fair to the union and are running all night. The unfair boats are of the Soo, Erie and Northern lines, with a total of some twenty boats. Of the bulk ore and freight boats a large number are idle, although badly needed to carry ore.

The Lake Carriers' Association, which is making the fight on the union, controls some 400 boats, of which 125 are idle, and 270 running as best as they can under unfair conditions.

The Engineers' trouble began when the Lake Carriers sought to get an

OPEN SHOP AGREEMENT

with them. The contract submitted contained this clause: "As we have decided on the policy of the open shop, you will be expected to, and by your acceptance hereof, will agree to fully co-operate in this policy, and in keeping off from the ship any representative of other interests than the ship and owner," etc. Failing in this the owners sought individual contracts in which the open shop clause was omitted.

It is claimed that the Steel Trust forced the other boat owners to embark on the union smashing campaign by threats that they would otherwise get no ore to carry. The engineers are fighting for their union, and opposing the British membership book system, which has been introduced, and which is described elsewhere.

### Business Agent Huehns Says:

"The seamen are standing fine—only a few have gone astray," is the declaration of Business Agent Fred Huehns of the Lake Seamen's union. "All we ask is a fair deal from the authorities, such as we are getting in Erie and one or two other ports. It doesn't look nice to see a city-paid police officer with his coat off working for a boat and hauling on its line, when he is supposed to keep neutral. We are trying to stay within the law, and we

ASK A SQUARE DEAL.

"The strike is a disastrous one for the owners. In Cleveland it is claimed that it is costing them over \$2,000 a month to feed the scabs that they are keeping on hand, and in one week 150 of them deserted. In Conneaut 167 men left during the week ending June 27. The men

on the boats are practically kept prisoners, to keep them away from our influence and appeals. Some manage to escape in the night. "The lake carriers are making frantic efforts to get men. They advertise in all the papers, and they even

SENT FALSE REPORTS

down to the Atlantic coast about the strike being settled—only we spoiled the game with dodgers. They ship foreigners who are ignorant of the fact that there is a strike. We got some Poles off the Tonawanda who were of this class. They now have land work here in the city.

"The big fight has now been on for over two months. The men are sticking like glue, and many of them are supplied with work on shore. We have a membership on the lakes of 5,000 men; of these, 2,000 are sailing on fair boats."

standing as to wages and would pay him only at the rate of 75 cents a day, and that is all he could get.

He says the Mills was manned by a crowd of incompetent men, five of the six deckhands being unable to speak English, and that he had to serve in several capacities, although shipping as a fireman.

THE CASE OF HARTLEY. It appears that the Hartley Employment agency of Milwaukee is helping to "inveigle" greenhorns into service as strike-breakers. Hartley was charging \$1 for shipping men for the Lake Carriers' association, but ran up against a snag when the unions got after him. Now, the law forbids any employment agency to charge men for jobs aboard a boat, for obvious reasons. So the United States commissioner was informed as to Hartley, while two men were sent to get evidence. The case came before the recent federal grand jury—which, being made up of such juries usually are, let Hartley off on the astonishing plea that he

WAS IGNORANT OF THE LAW

and that "a trap was set for him". Thus Hartley escaped a possible \$500 fine. Did a workingman ever get such consideration? Thus encouraged, the law is like water on a duck's back when the authorities sympathize with the lawbreaker!

## LOOK, WHAT'S HERE!!

Next Sunday Morning will be

## State Social-Democratic Day

At the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC BASE BALL LEAGUE PARK  
Howell & Russell Aves., South Side

## Comrade Robert Hunter of New York

Our Speaker for the afternoon at Pabst Park will attend the games

## Two Games for One Admission of 15c

Games Called as follows:

9 a. m., COMING NATIONS vs. 21st WARD  
10:30 a. m., 20th WARD vs. 17th WARD

## Now, Comrades, Let's All Turn Out and Bring Our Friends

Take Howell Ave. - Villet St. Car Direct to the Gate