

Overwork and Unemployment

One Set of Workers Is Pressed to the Limit of Endurance—The Other Set Is Idle.

By William Henry Ferber
[Written for the HERALD.]

ONE set of men says, "These are very prosperous times; why, just look at our large bank clearances."

On the other hand, small tradesmen and mechanics say that "times are HARD." "Money is scarce," say others; "collections are bad and business is rotten." So say still another bunch.

A few days ago I met a bunch of locomotive firemen, and they told me that since the fruit shipping season began, they have been worked to the limit of endurance. The firemen dare not present their grievance, as they stand but little chance of promotion; unless they are cringing and subservient to their masters.

Now, while some are worked to the utter limit of endurance, others are deprived of any means of employment, and therefore are deprived from obtaining a livelihood.

The pupils in the reading and history classes at a school are told that Lincoln was a rail-splitter, and Garfield was a canal-boy. True, but those jobs were open to both Lincoln and Garfield. At present there are but few rails to split, and the towpaths are overgrown with grass, because the railroads have put the canal boat out of commission.

Several years ago Comrade Debs told the locomotive engineers that they would soon come down from their high horses, because electricity would take the place of steam in transportation. The truth is that not one steam engineer in a hundred ever learns how to handle electricity. He is distanced, just like the reaper manufacturer was who did not turn his factory into a harvester shop.

But it is not the railroader who makes the harvest, nor is it the farm hand, for the railway employees have unions which protect the men who work in the transportation industry, even though one union "scabs" upon the other at times. The farm hand jumps his job, tramps a little further, gets a new job, and remains while conditions are tolerable, or as long as he likes

the grub, or his pay is regular. It is, rather, the girls and boys who work in the downtown shops, mills and department stores who get the hard, cruel treatment. Here in California the law requires that employers furnish stools for girls to sit on when not employed, but if a girl sits down she is fired by most employers in department stores. In Milwaukee I once knew a bookkeeper who worked for a Bay View firm who was not allowed to sit down during the entire day while at work.

On Clinton street in Milwaukee is a biscuit factory which proclaims to the world that the boss is not in any trust. I have seen the girls who work there take a Holton or an Oakland street car and fairly stagger into their seats, or cling to a strap; pale, haggard, worn-out, and "all in." The most of these girls look like little old women, while their clothes are ragged and scanty. Their appearance is so dejected that I have "cut out" eating crackers because these girls and the boys who work there usually look so ragged and doughy. Now girls do not dress in rags as a rule, unless actually compelled to do so; and I take it for granted that their wages are too scant to buy better "glad rags." The "boss," however, is a good churchman and several years ago subscribed \$100,000 to the church, but when he came to pay up he made it \$110,000, and was praised from the pulpit on Sunday and in the papers on Monday. It is needless to say that this pious gentleman robbed Peter to pay Paul—by which I mean that he skinned his employees in order to make a donation to the church.

Last August I made a trip in a mountain stage coach, and seated with me was a great, fat monster whose weight was about equal to that of big Bill Taft's, but whose face was much uglier and looked very much like a living demonstration of the "trust monster." At first this glutton was very loquacious and informed me that he had come out from Massachusetts to spend his good dollars and to drink in the beauties of California, Oregon and Washington mountain scenery. He volunteered the information that he was a cotton mill owner, and that his stocks netted him a dividend of sixty-two and one-half per cent for the previous year, and that he had been very prosperous, indeed. I asked him about the share paid to labor and he answered by saying: "Hoo! those d—n cattle! I paid them all

they deserved and it is none of your d—d business how much I pay my employees. They are not worthy of any consideration. If I paid them any more they would squander it anyhow. Working people don't appreciate kindness—anyway, mine don't."

During the week I was at Stockton, and called upon a lumberman and planing-mill owner, to sell him some goods. My competitor came in about the same time and contended for the same order. Finally the lumberman asked me if we had an "open" or a "closed" shop. I told him we employed union men only. He then asked my competitor the same question, and the reply given was, "We run a rat shop." Well, he got the order.

The conditions in all open shops is usually revolting. The conditions under which the workers live all tend to shorten life and breed disease which ultimately must end in consumption, the poor man's disease. The drinking cup is the curse which is the primary cause of the disease. The next is dust and expectation and poor ventilation. The third is poor light and improper heating in winter, and a stifling temperature in summer. No wonder that the workers are worn out at the age of forty, and at fifty are consigned to the capitalistic scrap-heap. Yet most workers are satisfied with a "full dinner pail" while only a few are wide enough awake to see that Socialism would be better than wage slavery.

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's 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."

The Seattle Tribune says: "This is a most useful pamphlet, which will thoroughly dissipate misconceptions that Socialism is an irreligious movement." C. B. Messenger, Republican and editorial writer of Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "You have written a very convincing pamphlet. I do not know that I can say, 'almost thou persuadest me,' but I may, perhaps, in time, reach that condition. I am a little timid about putting full Socialism into practice." Theodore Debs of Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "My brother, Eugene, is too ill to write you. I will, however, say, your pamphlet is clear, forceful and convincing, and we hope it may have the wide circulation it deserves."

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Success of the "Grand Junction Plan"

The Public.—The most pronounced novelty of the "Grand Junction plan" of commission government for cities was put to the test at the municipal election on the 2d in Grand Junction, Colorado. This is the first actual experiment in preferential voting in the United States, and it appears to have been completely satisfactory.

Under the recent "home-made" charter of Grand Junction, candidates are nominated by petition only. Primaries have no official recognition. The number of candidates thus nominated were six for commissioner of public affairs (the head of the commission, or mayor), one for commissioner of water and sewers, two for commissioner of finance and supplies, five for commissioner of highways, and three for commissioner of health and civic beauty. The nominees included Democrats, Republicans and Socialists, but no party designations appeared on the ballot. The arranging of names was alphabetical. In the campaign the issue was over the charter plan itself, and it was hotly fought. Charter advocates campaigned not for a particular candidate, but for all the candidates who favored the plan; and this involved their supporting, for mayor, for instance, a Socialist as well as a Democrat. Each voter had a first, second and third choice for each office.

In the outcome, an anti-charter man, a Republican, had a plurality for mayor on first choice but not a majority, and a Democratic pro-charter man was close behind him, a Socialist being third on the first choice vote. It became necessary to have recourse not only to the second choice votes but to the third choice to determine the election for mayor, which was determined in favor of Thomas M. Todd, the Socialist.

Tammany and White Slavery.—The old cry sounds childish in the public ear today. "You can't beat it; Tammany takes care of its poor, it pays the rent, it sends the coal in winter, it buys shoes for bare feet, it feeds the hungry." The men who do these things under the name and with the official sanction of Tammany Hall up to their work get more than they give every time. They take toll of everybody whom they meet.

Who pays? When the politician sends a basket of food and attaches the young man of the family to that leader's dirty work? Who pays? When the leader sends a ton of coal and takes the youngest daughter?—N. Y. Evening Sun.

The Rescue of Paine.—Summing up the conflicting estimates of Thomas Paine, which the centenary of his death have caused to be made, "Current Literature" (November) gets this result: "The present indications are that posterity will preserve the favorable, rather than the unfavorable, picture of Thomas Paine. His influence is steadily growing. Clergymen participated in the centenary exercises. New editions of all his important works have been lately published. And his admirers are at this moment converting the house he occupied at New Rochelle, New York, into a permanent museum to be devoted to his honor."

An O'Connor Interview.—Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5.—In strong contrast with the intolerant attitude of many of his race in regard to Socialism, is the stand taken this morning by T. P. O'Connor, the famous "Tay Pay," Irish member of parliament, who in a dictated interview to the Daily Socialist showed that the Irish party has co-operated with both the members of the "Labor Party" and with the "Labor Liberal" in measures for the good of labor, and that both the labor factions in parliament had voted consistently for Irish home rule. The Labor party, besides having thousands of Socialists in its ranks, is dominated by Socialist thought, and O'Connor, being a man of broad political experience, engaged in no tirade

of every kind that operate over the whole land; it owns vast quantities of land, lends money, is a landlord, and a liberal one."

This announcement on the wonderful island continent in the south seas was uttered by an Australian, Right Rev. James Tuhig, bishop of Rockhampton, in Queensland, who is paying a short visit to Chicago.

"Australia," he went on, "has 12,000 miles of coast line. Sixty years ago it had a population of 400,000. Today it has a population of four and a half millions. They have \$700,000,000 deposited in banks and \$100,000,000 in savings banks. They have produced min-

erals to the value of \$3,500,000,000 and are rapidly increasing their agricultural output, so that soon it will take its place, in the total, with the great nations of the earth. Australia has an overseas trade amounting yearly to nearly \$600,000,000. These figures I take from a speech of our federal treasurer, Sir John Forrest."

Bishop Tuhig was asked to tell how government ownership, as an actuality, was found to work in Australia.

"It works very well," he replied, "and especially in the administration of land. Years ago the government sold and leased immense tracts of land for nominal sums and rent. Then it built railroads through these lands, and in the time that followed the land has increased enormously in value. Now the government is buying back these lands, subdividing them, and selling them out again in small holdings, of say sixty to 160 acre farms, at a very large profit. The government, you see, buys and sells land, acts as landlord and gives the people the benefit of all its dealings."

Catholic Bishop Praises Australia's State Socialism.—"AUSTRALIA is a free country it is ruled absolutely by the people; its government owns all the railroads, the telegraphs, the carrying industries they deserved and it is none of your d—d business how much I pay my employees. They are not worthy of any consideration. If I paid them any more they would squander it anyhow. Working people don't appreciate kindness—anyway, mine don't."

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The Socialist Mayor of Grand Junction

Grand Junction, Col., Daily News (Ind.).—Not once, but many times, during the campaign which ended Tuesday, was the expression heard, "Todd is a good man, and I would vote for him in a minute if he were not a Socialist." Mr. Todd is a Socialist, but that the Socialist bugaboo is rapidly losing its power to frighten thinking men is proved by the handsome majority which was rolled up Tuesday for Mr. Todd. After all, it's pretty hard to tell in these days what's Socialism and what isn't. Everything progressive is dubbed by its enemies as Socialism. And, by the way, they are using that word of contempt for so many excellent ideas, isn't there danger that they will convert the term from one of contempt to one of honor? Even our charter was dubbed Socialistic

by the local opposition press. As Mr. Todd was a good enough man to serve in the convention that drafted the charter, most people considered him good enough to act as one of the commissioners to put its principles into practice. As far as the News is concerned, Mr. Todd's Socialism never entered into the question; he was supported by the News with the same loyalty that was shown to all the other charter candidates. It is quite possible, too, that those who have had such great fear of Mr. Todd's socialism will be pleasantly disappointed. Indeed, the News is inclined to believe that the very fact that Mr. Todd is a Socialist will result in his giving the city the very best that is in him. He may want to prove how absurd are the fears some of us have entertained.

of every kind that operate over the whole land; it owns vast quantities of land, lends money, is a landlord, and a liberal one."

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Foolish Notions as to Socialism

By a Business Man-Socialist.

Brains Will Rule.—An opponent of Socialism, a lawyer, supposed to be a learned one, uses as an argument against it the truth that brains will rule. When I assured him that this fact explained why Socialism was inevitable, he was about to knock me down, because I inferred that he being opposed to it, had no brains. I dodged his blow, and recovering myself, begged him to calm himself because the trouble with him was not that he did not possess any brains, but that he did not use what he did possess, and that any unused organ becomes weak. Moreover, I explained that he had plenty of company, and un-

til recently even I had been much like him. This gave him self-control once more, and I proceeded.

Yes, brains will rule. And if you do not want Socialism you had better close your schools, colleges, universities and trade schools, and pass a law forbidding the working class from thinking. For if they use their brains they invent more labor-saving machinery, they make more discoveries in the arts and sciences, and produce more things for the convenience and comfort of the race; and as they use their brains a little more they begin to ask why should not all enjoy these things which can now be produced in such an abundance, and if they use their brains still more they soon conclude that there is but one way under heaven to become possessed of these things and that is to unite, and organize, and operate the plant of industry for use, and not for profit; that each can enjoy all these things only by admitting the same right to all. Just as soon as the brains of the 80 per cent. of the people, which per cent. is made up of the producing classes, are sufficiently agitated, then perhaps their brains will rule, but it will be Socialistic brains, and not capitalistic, or parasitic.

But why do you not co-operate now, and leave our institutions as they are? There is much co-operation now in every line of activity, but it is dangerous to put new wine into old wine skins, and the time will soon come when the old wine skin of capitalism will become so rotten that she will burst if used any longer, and it will have to be cast aside and a new twentieth century bottle will take its place.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.—The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

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Where Labor Stands at Present on the Liquor Question, by Senator Winfield R. Gaylord.

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The Common Good

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

(Continued from last week.)

Or suppose there are two papers in a town and a rival paper is started. What will happen? The new paper may be a much better paper than the old ones, but unless its proprietor is a rich man it cannot live. Why? Because there is such a thing as a boycott. The proprietors of the established papers will send around to the news-agents and say, "If you sell the Comet I will take away the agency for the Fog Horn," and "If you sell the Comet I shall get fresh agents for the Welsher."

Now suppose the agent is poor, as most agents are, and suppose he is selling both those papers and clearing ten dollars a week on the sale. Is it likely that he will risk the ten dollars for the sake of selling a good paper which may not pay him one dollar, or may not not live a month?

Do you call that agent a free agent? Do you mean to say that the would-be proprietor of the Comet is a free man, or that he can do what work he pleases? Under present conditions, rascality and money can always over-reach honesty and brains.

I am not talking fine-spun theory now, like that of Robert Ingersoll. I am telling you facts and arguing from experience. Talk about slavery! Freedom of contract! Under your much-glorified freedom of contract, HOW MANY CONTRACTS ARE FREELY MADE? Under your vaunted liberty of the individual, how many individuals have any liberty at all?

At this present day in this fine country the bulk of the people are slaves. They are slaves not to a wise, beneficent, and popular government, but to a ring of greedy, grasping fools; a coterie of rich barbarians—who would boil down the last nightingale if they thought his bones would serve to dye yarn; who would choke up the last well if they had no place handy in which to shoot their alkali dust, and would cover the last rood of sward with ashes, if they thought there was no hope of grinding the said ashes with sewer slime to make mortar for the people's houses. "Can any one imagine a despotism more terrible than the regulation of work by government? I think so. I think I could find it. But I have no need to look. See; it is here, ready to my hand—a letter from a British workman.

It is here, in a letter, long kept by me, a sample of many I constantly receive: If you can see your way to give us poor devils of silk dyers a word or two I am sure it would do us good. We work longer hours than any others in the trade in England, get less wages, and, for our lives, or rather our situations, dare not openly belong to a union. If we strike—as we did last summer—pressure is brought upon us by our wives and children (nearly all of whom have to work) being dismissed from their situations. If we write to the Leek Times—the best friend we poor dyers ever had—we are afraid to sign our names; and if we have a meeting it has to be kept a dead secret. In fact, it is not worth living to work under such circumstances, and as far as I can see the only union we shall ever get will be the union workhouse, and many of us are half way there now. Give us a word to strengthen the fearful and encourage the weak. Somebody must help us. We cannot help ourselves. We have been down so long that we don't know how to get up.

P. S.—For God's sake do not mention my name. For God's sake, do not mention my name. What? It is no crime to write to a pressman and say, "I am not happy," or "I am ill-paid." It is not against the law to say, "We have no union." If a man trembles to hear his own name given with his own true statements, what becomes of the sacred "liberty of the individual?" Is this your liberty, then? Is this the liberty we "cannot sacrifice for any comfort?" Are these the noble aspirations and glorious ambitions that Socialism would trample out of life? Is this free England's free choice? When a free man fears to speak his own name? Surely there is some despotism even now extant.

But Mr. Ingersoll says, "The human race cannot afford to sell its liberty for any possible comfort." I have, I think, said enough to satisfy you that the human race has no liberty to sell, but I don't want you to suppose that Socialism is nothing nobler than a desire for comfort. We want better things than comfort. We want freedom and justice, and honor and education. Your individualist and utilitarian are the disciples of comfort. To their comfort and to their luxury all that is best and sweetest in the lives of the poor is sacrificed. They imagine that so long as the worker has enough to eat and drink he has all that he requires. The comfort they wot of is the comfort of the hog—an overfed stomach, a bed of straw, and a close and filthy sty. We Socialists ask that the people shall be held as something better than hogs. We ask that they shall be treated as men and women—and to men and women comfort is not the fulfillment of life.

The people need more than wages. They need leisure. They need culture. They need humane and rational amusement. They need the chance to exercise those "splendid ambitions and aspirations" about which our critic is eloquent.

I want to know why the collier and the weaver and the railway drudge and the silk dyer should be doomed to a dull and brutish round of labor—I will not call it work—and greasy stew, and bad beer, and straw-mattress, and filthy slum? I want to know why the yahoo yelping of the free and easy should be considered recreation; and why the promotion to a head shuntership at \$5 should be counted as high enough ambition? Tell me, why should not the best that art, and science and literature, and music, and poetry, and the drama can do be placed at the disposal of the humblest workers? Why should not the factory girl be an educated lady? Why should the collier not be a cultured gentleman?

The answer is "capitalism!" The exigencies of capitalism grind these people down, rob them of rest, of energy, of health, of food, of time—so that they have neither heart nor mind nor opportunity to become aught but drudges. Talk about "splendid ambitions and aspirations!" Such things now are for the fortunate few; but we want them for the many.

Irishmen and the masses of Englishmen. "Socialism and Modern Science," by Prof. Dague, is a wonderful book. You cheat yourself by not reading it. This office, Clark, St.

against Socialism, but declared that the labor parties in England, through their co-operation with the Irish party, have broken down any feeling of bitterness between the masses of

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Victor L. Berger's Address Before Vienna Social-Democracy

(Continued from page 1)

stitution was made at a time when our country was still very young, and since all the state constitutions were copies from the national constitution, you can easily imagine the state of affairs. Anything at all progressive, and especially if it is progressive in a social-political direction, is pronounced unconstitutional by the judges. And to this Moloch of the courts all laws which are worth anything fall a sacrifice. A constitution, however, is of course, only the garment of the body politic. And America is now in this peculiar and melancholy situation, that in maturity it is wearing the clothes which were cut out for a little child.

"To the power of the courts is added also the nuisance of injunctions. According to an old antiquated right, an injunction against an intended injury to person or property can be asked from the court. Our capitalist courts now stretch this so that injunctions are issued against intended strikes and boycotts. And whoever disobeys this injunction makes himself guilty of "contempt of court" and must go to jail without grace or mercy. Thus my friend Eugene V. Debs in 1895 had to spend six months in prison. (Hear! Hear!)

"It goes without saying that under such conditions, the rise of a strong labor movement is not easy."

"Add to this the stupidity of the American trades unions, which were originally established on the English model and wished to be politically neutral. But a class-strug-

gle without a political party is simply impossible. (Loud applause.) The influence of the American trades unions is therefore practically null, although they number about 1,700,000 members. All these conditions, and especially the hostility of the pure and simple in the American Federation of Labor, were, of course, not favorable to the growth of a labor party. For a long time it seemed as if the Socialists would get no foothold in America, as the capitalist papers proudly announced. Although communistic agitators of the Fourier school had made all sorts of experiments in America during the forties, although Cabot and Owen had founded colonies there, although Weitling in 1850 published his "Labor Republic" in New York, still it seemed as if in America no soil was ready for Socialism. Only modern capitalistic development, which conquered even the show-room of our country, made the Socialist party in America not only possible, but necessary.

Progress in America
"The Socialist party, which after many divisions finally united in one whole at the Unity-Convention of Indianapolis, in 1907, last year in the presidential election polled about half a million votes. That, of course, is not many, but we will more than double this number at the next election. (Bravo! Bravo!) In the United States congress we have as yet no Social-Democratic

representative. However, the Social-Democratic party of the state of Wisconsin—which is a part of the Socialist party of America, has six representatives in the legislature, one of whom is a senator. In Milwaukee, the main city of Wisconsin, we have almost 23,000 votes out of 62,000. We have ten aldermen out of forty-five, six supervisors out of fifteen, and my wife, Comrade Meta Berger, has the honor of being one of the first two women who were ever elected to any office in Milwaukee by the people. (Loud cries of Bravo!) Last spring she became a member of the Milwaukee School Board. She was elected for six years and, of course, on the Social-Democratic ticket."

"We Lucky Poor"

By Emanuel Julius.

[Written for the HERALD.]
THE great unwashed were jammed into the hall—the band had played, and the chairman had spoken, and now Lord Stiff-neck arose amid the thunderous applause of the rabble and delivered himself of the following.

"My Friends and Fellow Citizens: Shall we be afraid of poverty? I ask you, shall we? How I envy you! You who are starving—how fortunate you are! For you who are hungry and starving must remember that Plato had but three servants. Weep, mutts, weep, for miserable I have two hundred. Also, you most enviable sufferers should never forget that Zeno had none—may, not a single one—again how unfortunate am I. And now rejoice in your position, for was not Socrates, the reformer of his country, maintained, as was Menenius Agrippa, the arbiter of his country, buried by contributions? And while Attilius Regulus beat the Carthaginians in Africa, the flight

of his plowman reduced his family to distress at home, and the tillage of his little farm became the public care. Scipio died without leaving enough to marry his daughters, and their portions were paid out of the treasures of the estate. After such noble examples—considering that such men have sprung from the lap of hunger, I ask you—you fortunate starlings, shall we be afraid of poverty? Nay, nay, a thousand times nay! Instead, let us have more that the race may progress and be gifted with nobler men and women."

For a moment silence reigned supreme. The speaker had finished, but the bunch were entranced—hypnotized. Then it suddenly dawned on them that the speech was over and the noise began. As they left the hall, all felt inspired to nobler actions, and next morning Deadbrook came to work an hour earlier and Liveskin conscientiously swept together all the dead flies and carefully tucked them amongst the raisins.

How to Build Up a Good Organization—Get Mad and Quit?

The following article, taken from *Ohio Socialist Bulletin*, offers suggestions on organization by a real worker, who has had experience:

I have been in the party for nine years, and having been an active worker in the trades union movement, I thought the affairs of the local were not properly conducted, so I used to get after the members and "lay the law" down to them.

When affairs were not carried out just as I thought they ought to be I would get mad and stay away from the meetings for two or three weeks, and then go back and try again, but generally with the same result—that is, the local went along about the same as before, meeting whenever they could get enough members together, and when they did meet the secretary either was not there or he had left the minutes of the last meeting at home or had lost them. As we had no books, they were generally written on a piece of paper, and then left on the desk or jammed into the secretary's pocket, and when the order of business reached communications and bills the secretary would go through his pockets, and then announce that he had received a letter but had forgotten to bring it up. Well, to remedy this, for I thought it was the fault of the officers, I was elected to one office after another, but at the end of four years I could see but very little improvement in the local.

Notwithstanding my "superior" knowledge as to the way to conduct a local, each year we would make a good start, and in about two months we would be back just where we started, with about the same number of dues-paying members and about the same vote as before, if not a little less.

Then I seemed to discover where trouble lay. It was not the fault of the officers, but it was because Socialism was not understood by the masses, and most workers could not see any reason why they should pay to a party organization in order to vote. It was, in fact, an educational movement, and had to pass through that stage of indifference on the part of the workers, and it was for this reason mostly that it was impossible to get men interested in this new movement that was so unpopular at the time.

That period has now passed here, and we are holding meetings regularly. They are well attended, dues are paid, and committees do the work allotted to them and make reports promptly.

I have learned that the reason for poor organization is the lack of proper

representative. However, the Social-Democratic party of the state of Wisconsin—which is a part of the Socialist party of America, has six representatives in the legislature, one of whom is a senator. In Milwaukee, the main city of Wisconsin, we have almost 23,000 votes out of 62,000. We have ten aldermen out of forty-five, six supervisors out of fifteen, and my wife, Comrade Meta Berger, has the honor of being one of the first two women who were ever elected to any office in Milwaukee by the people. (Loud cries of Bravo!) Last spring she became a member of the Milwaukee School Board. She was elected for six years and, of course, on the Social-Democratic ticket."

Something to Learn

"Take it all in, comrades, I must say that you could learn nothing from our movement. Our country stands alone in the world for size and superior capitalistic development, but our labor movement as yet has accomplished infinitely less than yours. On the other hand, we can of course learn much from you. Above all, our trades unions can learn from yours a great deal about class consciousness and the class struggle. And our trades union leaders must learn much from your leaders in regard to consciousness of a purpose and political insight. And especially, I cannot sufficiently admire your gigantic organization and your wonderful Social-Democratic party."

duce it by the methods and under the conditions generally prevailing at the time.

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We say the value of a commodity is "proportionate" to a certain amount of labor, not that it is equal to it. We cannot say that a certain amount of value is equal to a certain amount of labor, any more than we can say a certain weight is equal to a certain distance. Relations of quality and inequality can exist only between quantities of the same kind—one amount of value may be equal to another amount of value, one amount of labor to another amount of labor, one weight to another weight, etc. When we say that the value of a commodity is proportionate to the amount of labor necessary to produce it, we mean that if two commodities are of equal value, it is because equal amounts of labor are necessary for their production; that if one commodity is twice as valuable as another, it is because twice as much labor is needed to produce it.

We say the value of a commodity is proportionate to the amount of labor "necessary" to produce it, not to the amount of labor actually spent in producing it. Suppose a certain manufacturer uses old-fashioned machinery or has his factory badly organized, so that more labor is spent in producing a certain amount of goods in his factory than in other factories of the same kind. This will not make his goods more valuable than those of his competitors. He will have to sell at the same price as they, or not sell at all.

We say "by the methods and under the conditions generally prevailing at that time." Suppose a new method has just been brought into general use by which the amount of labor necessary to produce certain goods is cut in half; and suppose some of the goods made by the old method are still in the market. The fact that more labor was required to produce these goods when they were made does not keep their value up; they will have to be sold at the same price as those made by the new method. Again, suppose conditions have so changed that it now requires more labor to produce certain goods than was formerly needed, and that some of the older goods

remain on the market. The old goods will not be sold cheaper than the new, but the new conditions will affect the value of all the goods alike. Yet again, suppose a new method has been devised which cuts in half the necessary amount of labor, but that this method is as yet used by only a few manufacturers, who cannot fully supply the market. They will not cut their prices in half; they will cut them slightly, in order to expand their trade. But their competitors will be compelled to adopt the same methods or others having the same labor-saving effect, or be driven out of business. Step by step, as the new method comes into general use, the value or normal price of the goods will fall to half what it formerly was.

Finally, when we speak of the amount of labor necessary to produce certain goods, it must be understood that we include all the processes, from the production of the first cent of value in the raw material to the placing of the finished goods on the market, and the needful accessory processes as well as those directly affecting the materials. Thus the production of muslin shirts includes not only the labor of cutters, stitchers, etc., in the shirt factory, but also the labor which had to be spent in raising the cotton, ginning and baling it, transporting it, carding, spinning and weaving it into muslin, and transporting the muslin; also the labor necessarily spent on other materials; also the labor necessarily spent in transporting the shirts to the market; also the labor which had to be spent in mining coal and transporting it to the factories; also the labor of firemen and engineers and of machinists who kept the machinery in repair; also the labor of superintending and directing all these processes.

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

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

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

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Every Saturday

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Published by the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of Its Contributors.

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

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

FURTHER evidence of the militant character of the Socialist movement in Milwaukee has just come to light. It appears in a suit for \$10,000 damages against the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD filed by one Thomas J. Neacy. Neacy is opposed to the proposition to appropriate public money to provide penny lunches for needy school children. The SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD stated editorially that the reason for the opposition was because Neacy was opposed to the whole public school system. Hence the suit. Elizabeth Thomas, Victor L. Berger and Frederic Heath are mentioned in the complaint. Surely when a newspaper can boast of a good healthy libel suit it must be striking out from the shoulder.—Mines Magazine.

Recent HERALD callers: George H. Goebel, Newark, N. J.; George E. Owen, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Walter Thomas Mills; Ralph Edwin Horne, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Socialism and A. F. of L.

(Continued from page 1.)

erty to go on with his industrial work, to preach combination, secure gains for the workshop, and secure better laws in parliament. It leaves the Socialist free to spread his ideals, to teach his principles, and to strengthen his organization. Freedom of opinion in no sense involving sacrifice of principle on the part of either has been the foundation, has been the safety valve of this Labor party existing in Great Britain today.

Another evidence of Socialist progress was the passing by the convention of a laudatory resolution upon the Lloyd-George budget in England, which is making life a burden to the titled loafers who compose the house of lords and own most of the people's land over there. It was presented after Bro. Clynes and the other English fraternal delegate, A. H. Gill, had finished

telling about the great budget fight which the Socialists are helping on in Johnny Bull's island. And it was no less a person than First Vice-president Duncan who introduced the "unprecedented" resolution, as the Toronto Globe puts it. "Resolved, That we recognize in that contention the economic struggle in which we are also engaged, namely, whether in the advancement of civilization the rights of the people or the interests of property shall be paramount; and that in our broad-gauged internationalism we send back to Great Britain, through its fraternal delegates to this convention, the God-speed of the assembled delegates to Lloyd-George and to his associates in the great effort being made through the pending adoption of the British budget of a great and grand principle, directly affecting the best interests of the masses of the people."

The capitalists wined: "The unprecedented spectacle of a convention composed almost entirely of United States citizens passing a resolution recording its appreciation of the efforts at domestic policy of a British chancellor of the exchequer was witnessed in Toronto yesterday," gasped the Globe. The convention took a firm stand in favor of helping the great Swedish strike, the full facts of which the capitalist press is keeping away from the American reading public. The convention received a progressive report in favor of industrial education. John Mitchell was the chairman of the committee. The convention took a firm stand against war and the using of workmen as cannon food. The high-handed conduct of the executive council toward the Electrical Workers was reflected in the convention the first few days, but

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The Penguins

Anatole France, since the death of Zola and Alphonse Daudet, is the most talked about, perhaps the most read and most admired writer in France. He has been called a pupil of Renan. His family name is Thibault, not France. He is the son of a poor bookseller's assistant, France Thibault, and was born and brought up in Paris. In 1807 he detested Zola and all his works, but when Zola became the champion of Dreyfus, France became Zola's warmest friend.

Anatole France's masterpiece, which has in it in Galic form the wit, the sarcasm, the irony of Dean Swift, reminds one of Swift's methods of dealing with the ambitions and foibles of mankind in Gulliver's travels. It is in "The Isle of Penguins" that M. France has pictured the state of society in his country today and more effectively than was done by Montesquieu for his time in his Persian letters.

Anatole France's narrative begins with the wreck of a pious priest, St. Mael, on an imaginary island in the far North, which is inhabited solely by those wise appearing, slow moving birds, penguins. The saint in gratitude to heaven for his escape from drowning baptizes the birds, a proceeding that causes embarrassment in heaven. Now that they have been baptized and are in possession of souls, they must be transformed into human beings, and the saint turns them into men and women.

It is now necessary to bring them away from the frozen north and

give them a new environment. The island is towed to the Breton coast, a nine days' voyage. It becomes necessary to clothe them. The female penguins show at once in the attire the vanity of the sex, and the males act with less wisdom than when they were in feathers. When they were bled they quarreled only during the mating season, but now the air of the island is filled with bickering all the year through, which causes the saint to say: "How greatly have they fallen from that peaceful majesty which made the assembly of the penguins look like the senate of a wise republic."

One day the saint observes one of these metamorphosed males biting the nose of an adversary and another pounding a woman's head with a stone. The saint looks on in horror while a monk named Bullock, whose acquaintance he has made, shows no perturbation, saying:

"They are creating law. They are founding property. They are establishing civilization, the basis of society of the state."

The good saint is a Frankenstein who has not created a single monster but a nation of monsters. He sees a big penguin address a little penguin who is watering his vegetables. "Your field," says the big one, "is mine," and then kills him and takes possession. The monk explains the natural growth of the law:

"The sole origin of property is force. It is born and preserved by force. It yields only to a greater force. This is why it is correct to

say that he who possesses is noble. That big man when he knocked down a laborer to get possession of his field, founded at that moment a very noble house upon this earth and I congratulate him upon it."

When the penguins, who are advancing in the science of government, consider the subject of taxation, the good saint suggests that each one contribute according to his wealth. There is a great outcry from the rich, one of the richest saying:

"Nay. What is required is not to ask too much from those who possess much, for then the rich would be less rich and the poor still poorer. The poor live on the wealth of the rich and that is the reason that wealth is sacred. What is certain is that every one eats and drinks. Tax poor according to what they consume. That would be wisdom and it would be justice."

These words were applauded, whereupon, clapping his hand on his sword, he cried: "Being noble I shall not contribute; for to contribute is ignoble. It is for the rabble to pay"—and so does this creation of the French satirist re-echo the words of our ancient Pistol, "base is the slave that pays."

So this master work of Socialist irony goes on, until the state is fully established on two great public virtues, "respect for the rich and contempt for the poor." In the end Penguinia develops an anarchist who blows its civilization of centuries to smithereens, and now the grass grows over its cities.—Indianapolis News.

evidently the men on top began to realize its full significance later, for an effort has been begun to patch the trouble up through another convention of the Electrical Workers of the country.

The Philadelphia central body has proposed a nation-wide strike if Gompers is sent to jail, and it has been practically decided to adjourn the big convention to Washington so that the delegates may be at the capitol when the leader is arrested. This was advised when word came that the time asked for by the labor leaders in order to prepare for the supreme court hearing had been denied by the courts.

Some Resolutions

Following are some of the resolutions presented to the convention:

Gomperism Getting Socialistic!

The Globe, Toronto: The American Federation of Labor has approved of Lloyd-George's budget in terms that show an inclination toward Socialistic attacks on property. It will scarcely be gratifying to the chancellor of the exchequer or to British liberals as a body to be commended for championing the rights of the people against an opposition acting in defense of property. The idea that the rights and interests of the people are on one side and the rights and interests of property on the other is an error into which the American Federation of Labor has fallen through the acceptance of certain Socialistic views.

Collective Ownership.

Resolution No. 153.—By Delegates F. J. Hayes and W. D. Van Horn, of the United Mine Workers of America:

Be It Resolved, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby endorses and affirms the resolution adopted by the United Mine Workers of America, at its annual convention, held at Indianapolis, Ind., January, 1909, as follows:

Whereas, A class of predatory rich, who scarcely know the limit of their wealth, is coexistent with countless thousands whose poverty is directly attributable to their failure to find some owner of the means of production to employ them; and

Whereas, The denial of the opportunity of the willing workers to engage in useful labor springs from the fact that the means with which the necessities of life are produced are owned and controlled by private individuals who are not necessary factors in the field of wealth production, but whose only function is to profit by the activity of the working class, so long as a market can be found where the products of the workers can be disposed of; and

Whereas, The workers receive, in

the form of wages, only a small share of what their labor power, with the aid of machinery, creates, thus preventing them from buying back out of the market the equivalent of what they have produced, necessarily causing a glutted market; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the United Mine Workers of America, in annual convention assembled, recognize and declare for the necessity of the public ownership and operation, and the democratic management of all those means of production and exchange that are collectively used, that every man and woman willing and able to work can have free access to the means of life, and get the full social value of what they produce.

To Change Executive Board.

Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate Joseph Proebstle, of the International Union of National Brewery Workers:

Whereas, The industrial development of this country is such that at any moment the captains of industry may declare war on any one or more national or international unions at the same time; and

Whereas, In such cases the American Federation of Labor and its administration has found itself insufficiently prepared, and without means to render effective assistance; and

Whereas, The executive council, as at present constituted, cannot provide for the necessary funds, etc., in cases of this nature; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the future executive council of the American Federation of Labor shall be composed of one representative of every affiliated national or international union, whose expenses shall be borne by the organization electing such representative; and be it further

Resolved, That the president and the secretary of the American Federation of Labor shall represent the federal labor unions, state federations and central bodies in the executive council.

Referred to the committee on laws.

To Stop Official Meddling.

Resolution No. 103.—By Delegate Joseph Proebstle, of the International Union of National Brewery Workers:

Whereas, One of the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor provides for the absolute autonomy and self-government of the affiliated international organizations; and

Whereas, A deviation from this principle is not to the interest of the general labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the constitution of the American Federation of Labor be so changed, that the executive council or officers of the American Federation of Labor shall not be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of an international organization, and shall never use the state nor the central bodies to take sides in matters which are to be adjusted by the

international unions themselves.

Referred to committee on laws.

The Tuthill Decision.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate Agnes, Nestor, of the International Glove Workers' Union of America:

Whereas, The General Assembly of Illinois, at its last session, enacted a law limiting the hours of women's work in factories, laundries and mechanical establishments to ten in every twenty-four hours; and

Whereas, This act was passed to limit the sweating of women in the industries of the state of Illinois for the protection of the motherhood of our people; and

Whereas, Women workers being largely unorganized are helpless against the greed of employers and if not protected by the state are forced into unfair competition and become underbidders against their fathers and brothers in the labor market to their own injury, to the injury of all organized labor in this country and to the social injury of the whole people; and

Whereas, Judge Richard S. Tuthill, as chancellor in the circuit court of Cook county has declared unconstitutional this act of the last legislature of Illinois known as the ten-hour law for working women, and has issued an injunction against the enforcement of the said law; and

Whereas, A ten-hour limit in each day for working women in factories has been the law of England for over sixty years, and in the state of Mas-

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The Builders' Column

"Making Good"

How many people did you, comrade—you—yes, you!—ask during the last week to read the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD? We need men in every factory, shop and house to speak to their fellow-workers and get them to subscribe:

Sixteen new subs came in from the St. Paul railroad shops. But for good reason, we can't give the name of the brother who got them, as much as we would like to.

And five came from the Solin-Mansfield factory. The same reason—this land of freedom of thoughts and expression.

Now we want you to get subs. in your place of work. Just get your shop-mate to subscribe, and if you live in Milwaukee, send his name on a postal card and we will send our collector for the subscription price. The local eight-page edition is only \$1 a year, 50 cents for six months or 25 cents for three months; in other words, it amounts to two cents a week. Don't you spend two cents a week for something you don't need? Surely you do! Then spend two cents for the "S. D. HERALD" which you do need, which every intelligent man in the city not only needs but must have.

And not only this, but if you send \$1 for a year's subscription to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD in advance we will send you Paris Modes, a monthly authority on fashions, for one year, without any additional charge—a \$1.50 value for \$1. This is something which will interest your wife, your mother, sister and daughter.

And Comrades Bennis, Sherman, West, Hertel, Larsen, O'Hare, Mer-

litz, Baader, Crouse, Bauernferner, Gaylord and Severin each sent some new subscribers.

Comrade J. E. Born sends \$3 for three yearly subs. Good for Comrade Born!

The total new subscriptions for the last week amounted to 207. By far not enough, of what it should be.

Comrade Gallen from up the state complains that he gets his paper all ways two days late; now we mail all papers together on Friday evening, but, you know, the rural mail box is a sort of post office on one leg.

And here is a real one: Our head bookkeeper's name is Louis Baier. There comes in the office a salesman of machinery and asks him, "Who is buyer?" "I am Baier," replies Louis, and keeps on adding and writing to finish his work. The salesman offers him a cigar, which Louis begins delightfully to smoke, when the salesman begins to talk about his mission and is informed he must see the manager. He looks at Louis and his cigar and you ought to have seen that face.

Six new subs came from the last meeting of the Pressmen's union.

And five from District Lodge No. 66, Machinists' union, meeting.

And every member of the Bakers' union is now getting our paper, the newest members having also subscribed.

Once more we ask you, brothers: Work for the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD in your shops, union and lodge meeting for increase of the HERALD subscription list.

And don't forget to push the Fortwirts, our German paper.

And the Naprod, our Polish weekly, whenever you meet a Polish-speaking fellow worker.

sachusetts for over thirty-five years, during which period twenty-seven states of this United States have enacted similar laws and the supreme court of the United States has expressly held such legislation constitutional in the celebrated case of Muller vs. Oregon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor do hereby pledge our moral and financial support to our sisters, the organized working women of Illinois who are leading this fight for the women of their state.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Homes of Labor the World Around



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Organized Labor



and when Old Fogies or men with No-progress Ideas get in its way they will simply be cast aside. I think Sammy can see that kind of handwriting on the wall.

As for some of the other bright lights here, well, they are simply hangers-on. Like leeches, they cling to their subjects.

The report of the secretary showed the federation in good financial standing with a balance of \$167,000 in the treasury.

Edmund T. Melms.

man, Heath, Sultaire and Handley. The board recommended that it hold a special meeting on Sunday (Nov. 21) to hear representatives of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 47, the Lake Seamen and the Truck Teamsters in the matter of the grievance of the Iron Workers. Approved and delegates to report back.

The board presented a notice from the Freie Gemeinde society that the rent of the hall would be increased to \$8, and moved to pay the increase. Moved to not concur. Amended to refer to the business agent. Carried.

The executive board report was concurred in as a whole.

A question was raised as to the rearrange of the Cement Workers. It was reported that the Cement Workers stood suspended under the rules, but that the matter was being adjusted.

On motion, Bro. George W. Disney, from the headquarters of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, Boston, Mass., was granted the floor, and he made a statement regarding the differences at the Mayer shoe factory.

A complaint was made by the Glass Bottle Blowers against the Hack Drivers over trouble in getting union drivers for funerals. Moved that the executive board investigate the matter and that the secretary notify the Hack Drivers and Glass Bottle Blowers to appear before the special meeting of the board next Sunday morning. Carried.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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American Federation of Labor Convention

[Special Correspondence.]
The regular meeting of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers Monday, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Massey's Music hall, Toronto, Canada.

On behalf of the city government of Toronto, his worship, Mayor Oliver, bid the delegates welcome to the city. Amongst other things he called the delegates' attention to beware of the demagogue. He said the demagogue does more to create an unfavorable impression than all other causes combined. "I allude," he said, "to the blatant work-dogging agitator, who delights in beguiling and parading the unfortunate. We find them in every large center of population."

"While I am free to admit," he said, "that actual hardships exist, I am satisfied that we shall have them with us evermore, despite our best endeavors to remedy their condition."

It was a flowery speech of well-

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come and no doubt suited certain leaders. Mayor Oliver is certainly enjoying prosperity, for he weighs about 300 pounds and runs President Taft a close second.

Then followed a short address of Dr. J. O. Reaume, minister of public works for the province of Ontario. His address was a vast improvement on that of Mayor Oliver. President Glocking of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, followed, and then followed the report of the committee on credentials, of which Delegate McKee was the chairman. He reported that the committee had examined the credentials of 311 delegates, representing 87 international and national unions, 21 state branches, 62 central bodies, 17 local trades and federal unions and 7 fraternal delegates and recommended that all be seated with the exception of such unions who had not paid up their required amount of per capita tax, or those who had violated section 1, article XI of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. Amongst these latter were the trades and labor councils of Dubois, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Birmingham, Ala.; Tampa, Fla.; London, Ont., and St. Paul, Minn. The credentials for James J. Reid, from the Erie, Pa., Central Labor Union, were also refused. Brother Reid is a member of the "seceding" faction of the Electrical Workers. The committee refused to accept the credentials and based their arguments for not doing so on section 5, article 4, of the constitution.

Delegate Brother Eagen of the State Federation of Ohio, was also refused a seat in convention on account of having violated section 1, article XI, of the constitution.

The annual report of President Samuel Gompers took him all afternoon to deliver. Sammy may not love the Socialists, but glancing through his report one will notice THAT HE IS GETTING WISE, for he will either have to stand for radical and progressive legislation or get off the throne. His message deals with old age pensions, free text-books for the children, free schools, condemnation of the judiciary of the country, the right of free speech and free press, and condemnation of czarism, and the anti-trust law. He also had a kind word for industrial education and various other demands so necessary for human progress at this time.

In hearing his report you would scarcely have believed him the same Gompers of the past—but Sammy is a shrewd politician, a cunning man when it comes to wire pulling, and he knows just what may be expected if he doesn't wake up. He is no fool and it did not take me long to realize that after I had studied him a short time.

Tuesday was taken up in the report of the executive board, and the appointment of the committees. The executive board's annual report was a sort of wishy-washy affair, dealing to no small extent with what had already been reported in the president's annual report the day previous.

As to the appointment of committees, well, that's great! It is no wonder that some of the delegates believe that the leading committees should be appointed from the floor. Why, the committee on resolutions, laws, etc., etc.—well, the less said about them the better! It is fair to expect at this rate that Democracy will sooner or later go to hell in the American Federation of Labor. However, the time is not far distant when something will drop. I can see plenty of trouble ahead for the Reid faction in the Electrical Workers' dual organization fight. I have it from good authority that one of the officers of the American Federation of Labor has openly stated that the fact that they were Socialists was sufficient to wipe them out. The Reid faction is composed of the progressive wing of the Electrical Workers.

There will also be a lively time here amongst the Boot and Shoe Workers against the United Shoe Workers of America, where practically the same reasons for trouble will be given as in the Electrical Workers' case.

I was informed today that the international organization of the Electrical Workers will ask its organization in Milwaukee to withdraw from the Building Trades council and that an effort will be made to reorganize the Building Trades council in Milwaukee, under the American Federation of Labor. There is no hope, that I can see, of getting the American Federation of Labor to reinstate the Building Trades Council of Milwaukee unless we comply with the request of the American Federation of Labor building department. Personally I say: Let come what may. The words: Milwaukee and Wisconsin are almost enough to drive the Pure and Simple here into a fit. But we are making progress. At least here, in numbers, America's labor movement must ever go onward.

Joe Becker
UNION MADE SHOES
82 1/2 Third St. MILWAUKEE WIS.

Federated Trades Council.
Regular meeting, Nov. 17, 1909, Bro. John Brophy in the chair, Bro. Joseph Sultaire vice-chairman. All officers present except Secretary Reichert.

On motion, roll call of organizations was dispensed with.

New delegates seated from Sheet Metal Workers No. 24, Lithographers No. 7, Wood Carvers, Blacksmiths No. 77, Journeymen Tailors No. 86, Switchmen's Union No. 10, Electrical Workers No. 528.

In the absence of Secretary Reichert, who was on the sick list, Bro. Weber acted as corresponding secretary.

The Building Trades section reported receiving a delegation from the Musicians asking that the Auditorium be put on fair list and that it had decided not to do so, but that the Musicians would be granted permission to play in the building.

Moved that the report be approved except the part regarding the Auditorium. Ruled out of order. Moved to take up the question raised by the Musicians' delegate. Carried, 44 to 29. Moved that the council ask the Building Trades section to put the Auditorium on the fair list. Lost. Building section report filed.

The Label section reported on its meeting. Report filed.

The executive board reported the adjustment of a grievance between the Bartenders and the Waiters and Horseshoers No. 11. It held that the action of the Horseshoers was not in accord with trade union principles, but also urged that any organization employing union bartenders and waiters should report irregularities, should such occur, to the secretary of the Federated Trades council. Approved.

The board recommended that the secretary procure a second liquor license when it becomes necessary. Approved.

The Waiters' Union No. 59 appealed to all union men to call for the green button when being served in saloons and cafes. Delegates asked to report back.

The board reported favorably on a set of resolutions warning workmen against "ambulance chasers" in case of injury, but advised that the section asking that a bill be introduced in the legislature to make ambulance chasing illegal be omitted and sent to the State Federation of Labor. Approved. [The resolutions in full will be printed next week.]

A communication was read from the Provisional Charity Committee requesting the council to elect five delegates to serve on that committee and the board recommended that five be elected. On motion, the recommendation was concurred in. The following brothers were elected as delegates: Griebling, Cole-

Victor
The best present is something for the home. The best home present is a Phonograph, because it pleases everybody.

Geo. H. Eichholz
1340 1342 Fond du Lac Ave.
Machines \$1.00 a week

GLOBE HOTEL
Wisconsin and Cass Sts.
Milwaukee—1 block from North-Western depot. Entirely renovated—all modern conveniences. RU HOFFMAN Prop. Rates, 75c per day and upward. GLOBE HOTEL CO., Proprietors. Thea Swoboda, Pres. BEN SCHERER, Mgr.

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY
539 Market St.
Open Day and Night
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Our Carriages Are All New Rebuilt in Cold Weather
Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings
NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED
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DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS
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WESTPHAL AUTOMATIC CHECK
Works on All Heating Systems.
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Prevents overheating, keeps rooms at an even temperature, saves you much work and worry, time and annoyance. A free trial on your own furnace.
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Fine Assortment of Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Rings, Lockets, Etc.
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COMPLETE LINE OF Union Made Men's and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishings
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HOUS: 8-30 to 6-00; Sundays, 9 to 12. Phone Grand 2304.

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Fred Meier 488 Eleventh Avenue

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HENRY F. SCHMIDT 561 SALOON
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Smoke Tampanola 10c CIGAR
MANUFACTURED BY Herm. Buech
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THE HOME TEA CO.
363 Grove St., Milwaukee
A Full Line of Groceries
YODERITZ & BUNNE, Proprietors

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Fresh and Salt Meats
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211 HOWELL AVENUE 211

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EXPERT OPTICIAN
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When You CAN'T SEE Well SEE WAUGH

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Announcement

We announce to the public that the firm of Guenzel Brothers has been dissolved by mutual consent.

However, Fred J. Guenzel, together with Otto P. Nickel, who for some time past has been associated with the old firm, will continue said business at the same location, corner Third Street and Garfield Avenue.

The new firm, Guenzel & Nickel, will sell exclusively the standard makes of hats and men's furnishings and have discontinued the clothing business.

We solicit the patronage of all our friends and will assure the most courteous treatment.

We Show a Good Line of Union Made Goods

FRED J. GUENZEL
OTTO P. NICKEL

Milwaukee Co. Organization

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

The Eleventh Ward Branch held a very successful schafskopf tournament Sunday afternoon, at Unke's hall. Many valuable prizes were given to the winners, both cash and merchandise.

The Nineteenth Ward Branch has made all final arrangements for their prize schafskopf tournament, to be held tomorrow (Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21), at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue. Many valuable prizes will be awarded to the winners.

Sunday, Nov. 21, at 10 a. m., the Hungarian Branch will hold a mass meeting at the Viaduct hotel, 79 Sixth Street, with Comrade Paul Petras, of Chicago, and Comrade Armin Loevy, of Milwaukee, to deliver the lectures. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Thanksgiving evening, Thursday evening, Nov. 25, the Eleventh Ward Branch will hold its first series of prize schafskopf parties, followed by a sociable, at L. Meier's hall, corner Muskego Avenue and Mitchell Street. Admission price will be 15 cents, and all prizes will consist of poultry.

The Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Societies Nos. 156 and 185, report that a large number of tickets have been sold so far for their twenty-fifth anniversary, which is to be held at the West Side Turn hall, Fourth Street, Saturday evening, Nov. 20.

The Fourteenth Ward Branch is making its final arrangements for their prize schafskopf tournament and sociable, to be held at Schultz's hall, corner Eleventh Avenue and Rogers Street, Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 21.

The Twenty-first Ward Branch has made all arrangements for its sixth annual ball at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue, for Saturday evening, Dec. 4.

SINGING SOCIETIES—Two large entertainments are listed for Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 5, one at the South Side Turn hall, under the auspices of the South Side Singing Society, Aurora, and one at the Bohemian hall, under the auspices of the Singing Society, Vorwaerts. Both committees promise a very good afternoon program.

The South Side Socialist Women's Branch holds its monthly prize schafskopf tournament, at the Bohemian hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue, for Saturday evening, Dec. 4.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, Circuit Court—In Probate.
In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Stahl, Deceased.
Letters of Administration on the Estate of Augustus Stahl, deceased, having been duly granted to George Stahl by this Court.

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Augustus Stahl, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms in the County House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1910, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Augustus Stahl, deceased, be examined and adjusted by this Court, at its Court Rooms in the County House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 1910, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted, as aforesaid, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1909.
By the Court: PAUL D. CARPENTER,
RICHARD BLANK, County Judge.
City of Estate.

Shoes Till You Can't Rest
Shoes for Men
Shoes for Women
Shoes for Boys
Shoes for Girls

In fact the most complete stock of shoes in Milwaukee. No paper shoes—that's good. Everything warranted as represented—that's better. Money back if you think you want it—that's best.

S. & H. Green Trading
Stamps with every Purchase

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE
LOUIS RUPPEL

575-577 MITCHELL ST.

Have You Ever Tried the BRUNSWICK LUNCH
302 West Water Street
Home Cooking—Prompt Service
Special Dishes—We Make Our Own Pastry

Wisconsin State Organization

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

OSHKOSH: Comrade Emmrich writes applying for 500 pieces of literature per month saying that the comrades of the German organization will see to the distribution of at least this much of literature. The Arbeiter Buildings Verein continues its series of lectures every month. Comrade Minkley spoke last month and will deliver another lecture on Nov. 27.

SUPERIOR TO BAT: At the last meeting of the local the question of the distribution of literature was taken up and the comrades ordered 2,000 leaflets per month. This brings the total up to 19,000. We need only another thousand now to start the campaign. These will surely be forthcoming.

REINFORCEMENTS: Comrade Lange has moved to Roberts, Wis., from Canada. He has been an active worker in the party up there and writes to headquarters offering his assistance in getting the work of organization started in the western part of the state. Generally comrades are leaving Wisconsin and going to other states. So we are glad to have some one come to us occasionally. We hope Comrade Lange will be successful in working up the organization in St. Croix and adjoining counties.

RACINE: Branch 1 will hold its next meeting on Nov. 22. At that time the comrades will discuss the questions: "Why I Am a Socialist"; "Should the Socialist Party Stand for Prohibition?" and "What Benefit Is the Tariff to Workingmen?" Comrade Thompson has been invited to be present and will attend the meeting.

ANOTHER STAR: Comrade Goebel succeeded in forming a local at Coloma during his recent visit there. The organization starts out with six members, which Comrade Goebel says he believes will quickly grow to twenty-five.

KENOSHA: German Branch of the Kenosha Local has ordered 500 leaflets per month for the literature distribution.

LIVE WIRE LOCALS: I call the locals that do something—that are holding some meetings or distributing literature or doing something or other for the advancement of the cause, really live wires. The following locals are the ones that have swung in line for the literature campaign: Green Bay, 5,000 per month; Fond du Lac, 2,500; Sturgeon Bay, 1,000; Waupaca, 500; Wausaukee, 1,000; Rhinelander, 1,000; Sheboygan Falls No. 1, 2,500; Madison, 1,000; Wausau, 1,000; Washburn, 1,000; Oshkosh, 500; Kenosha, German Branch, 500; Superior, 2,000.

MEETINGS: Comrade Goebel's meetings at Racine, Newburg and Coloma, have shown fine results. At the latter place a local has been organized. A belated train interfered somewhat with the meeting at Marinette, and the storm prevented the meeting at Athelstone. At Wausaukee, however, a fairly good meeting was held. The other places of Comrade Goebel's route have not yet been heard from. He spoke in Wausau the 17th of this month; Centuria, the 18th; Milltown, the 19th, and Osceola the 20th. From there he goes to Minnesota.

ANY COMRADE CAN DO IT. Where there are no local organizations, individual Socialists should take up the work of literature distribution. Any comrade can subscribe for 100 or even 50 pieces of literature per month—more if he can use it, and go out single-handed and alone and distribute it. So every member-at-large and every Socialist in the state, even if he is the only one in his community, should send in and order some of the literature and go out and sow the seed.

NEW POINTS: During the last week letters have been received from comrades in two new places that have not been heard from before. One is at Peet P. O., in Burnett county. Comrade Carlson says that there are a great many Socialists in that neck of the woods, and thinks that next spring, when the men come back from the work of lumbering, a good and effective meeting could be held. The other place heard from is at Iola, in Waupaca county, where Comrade James Nelson writes that he has been

reading the Socialist papers for a few months and would like to have a good, capable speaker to explain the matter to their people. So the light is slowly breaking into new places.

SUMMONS
MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE—In Justice Court.
So Illinois Pure Aluminum Company
You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee has been issued against you and your property, garnished to satisfy the demand of Wm. Segal, amounting to \$5.50.
Now unless you shall appear before C. P. Dietz, a justice of the peace in and for Milwaukee county, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 30th day of November A. D. 1909 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon judgment will be rendered against you and the money and property garnished applied to pay the debt.
Dated this 2nd day of November, A. D. 1909
Wm. Segal, Plaintiff

South Side Turn Hall
473 National Ave.
FOR RENT FOR Weddings, Parties, Balls and Theatricals.
WM. F. SCHMIDT
Manager and Proprietor of
TURN HALL SALOON

Garland Stoves My Leading Line
Ranges and Heaters
A Fine Large Stock and Many Styles from Which to Make a Selection
Mechanics' Tools Washing Machines Guns and Ammunition
A GENERAL LINE OF HARDWARE
1117 Vilet St. **Louis Weiss**
PHONE GRAND 813

WANTED
\$2,500 AT ONCE

We want and must sell 500 shares of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company IMMEDIATELY. This is to be used to help pay indebtedness incurred last summer, caused by several very dull months, to help pay our regular deficit, to help pay for a large, new stock of Socialist books and pamphlets which we published, and to help establish our new Polish weekly, Naprzod. Besides the above the Neacy suit will cost the publishing company a great deal of money. To raise this sum we will give

A FINE SET OF BOOKS FREE
In Return for a Little of Your Time
It is the Library of Original Sources. Ten Massive Volumes
VALUED AT MORE THAN \$50.00 PER SET
See Advertisement of this Excellent Work on another Page

Will you give us a little of your time? You can earn a set of books which every Socialist ought to possess. No Socialist library is complete without it. Why not get the set when it can be secured without one cent of cost to you? All we want is to have you help us get a few hundred life subscribers to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. In other words, five hundred new shareholders.

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., publishers of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, Vorwaerts, Wahrheit and Naprzod, English, German and Polish Socialist weeklies, has had several dull—very dull—summer months. It seems the hot weather was responsible. Our readers and workers laid down during this hot spell and left us "paddle our own canoe." Still the expenses went on. The paper had to be gotten out just the same.

In addition to our regular deficit this slump made it bad for us. But this slump is not the only thing to bother us. Tom Neacy feels hurt and wants \$10,000 damages from THE HERALD. This lawsuit will put us to a lot of additional expense.

Besides, we have just started to publish a new Polish weekly. This also means an additional burden. Still we could not postpone getting out this paper. The Polish Comrades have demanded it for years.

While subscriptions, advertising and job printing have picked up fine, we had to borrow money to help us out. Therefore we need your help. And we want more subscribers. Help us get five hundred new life subscribers. This \$2,500 is needed at once. Take a share or more of the stock of the Publishing Company.

To stimulate the sale we will give one set of the Library of Original Sources to the comrade selling the greatest number of these five hundred shares and another set to the comrade who personally takes the greatest number of shares. Anyone wishing to enter this contest must use our subscription blanks and must follow our instructions, both of which will be furnished upon request. Only paid in advance sales will be counted in this contest

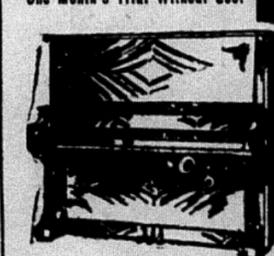
When you consider that the purchasers of a share will receive full value in the form of their subscription to the HERALD in five or ten years, according as they are entitled to the local eight-page or national four-page edition, it will be a very easy matter to sell stock. Besides this, he will become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

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

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION
To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.,
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$5.00 each, of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash, or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on or before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid-up stockholder is to receive one copy of the Social-Democratic Herald, or Naprzod, each week, or 50c discount on the yearly subscription of our German papers—Wahrheit or Vorwaerts, for life.
No. of Shares..... Name.....
Amount..... Address.....
Publication wanted.....

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A \$300 ARION PIANO for \$165
One Month's Trial Without Cost



SPECIAL—Highest Grade \$300 ARION PIANO, Next Week Less than Wholesale Price -- \$165
\$1.00 PER WEEK
Just think of this Proposition

Could anything be fairer? We send it to your house, allow you to keep it a month, try it thoroughly, compare it with the prices others ask. If you can not save at least one-third by purchasing this piano, send it back at our expense.

Remember, this standard piano is guaranteed to you for 25 years by our guarantee bond. It is the same grade piano offered by other dealers for \$300, on which they are willing to allow you their questionable selling scheme credit certificates for \$50 to \$75. Why not throw your certificate away and buy this piano at our sale? You will save money.

Steger's
PIANO HOUSE
191 Third Street, near Wells
Open Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

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

WANTED—Orders for imitations typewritten letters; cannot be found from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain" north of this office.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schafskopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 15c each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 10c warrants in a book for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

A chance to get the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, or NAPRZOD, or 50 cents discount on the yearly subscription of our German Papers, for life, for \$5, and a share of stock in the Publishing Co. besides.

To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$5.00 each, of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash, or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on or before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid-up stockholder is to receive one copy of the Social-Democratic Herald, or Naprzod, each week, or 50c discount on the yearly subscription of our German papers—Wahrheit or Vorwaerts, for life.

No. of Shares..... Name.....
Amount..... Address.....
Publication wanted.....

Social - Democratic Publishing Co.
342-344-346 SIXTH STREET
MILWAUKEE WIS.



Thanksgiving Needs

If You Want to Roast That Turkey Right, You Must Have the RIGHT ROASTER We Have Them

The "Savory Roaster" from \$1.00 upwards. Others from 30c upwards. Carving Sets—3 pieced with stag handles in lined boxes from \$2.00 up. We also carry a neat line of Silver Knives and Forks, Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons, and our prices are right. Call today and investigate.

P. J. Lavies & Co. The Old Hardware Corner
THIRD AND NATIONAL AVENUES
OPEN EVENINGS.

Thanksgiving Thursday, November 25th

Think ahead! Take care of your Thanksgiving clothes needs now. Many a man is saying to himself, "Guess I'll have to get a new suit or overcoat, if I'm going to attend that Thanksgiving dinner." Make your selection now, while you have time to make a good choice and to be correctly fitted.

SUITS AT 10.00, 12.50, 15.00 up to 25.00
Overcoats 8.50, 10.00, 12.50 up to 25.00

Then, to trim up your outfit, we've the correct HATS and the choicest creations of TOGGERY of all sorts? May we have the pleasure of showing you?

Reineck Bros. 12th and Lloyd Sts.
Clothes of Quality at prices that please

The Jail Scandal!

Sheriff Franke has a good-sized scandal on his hands and as much has been suppressed in the daily papers as possible.

When Franke was elected he chose his deputies from among the men who had plugged for him during the campaign. While some of these were not bad fellows as the world goes, others were decidedly off-color.

The result has been, it is said, that the service given by the sheriff's force has been far from good and that many legal firms of the city have withdrawn their patronage and serve their own papers to avoid bad delays that they had to suffer from the service of the sheriff's office. This has cut down the revenues of the jail very materially, while there has been no decrease in the expense to the county, nor less cost for automobile repairs or automobile rentals.

The man concerned in the present scandal is Under-sheriff William Duke. His conduct has been so flagrant that Sheriff Franke only retains him in office, it is said for fear of the scandal to the Democratic party. In point of fact, Duke is a Republican, so that it is a toss-up which party would suffer most.

Some weeks ago a street light tender at West Allis named George Brump was arrested on a statutory charge and brought to the jail. He had in his pocket the sum of his savings in the form of a certificate of deposit on the Germania bank for \$1,250. This was taken from him at the jail, as is customary, for safe keeping during his incarceration. Duke, it is alleged, retained Atty. John Donovan for Brump, and when his case came to trial, Donovan charged him \$200 for getting the charge changed to assault with evil intent, to which Brump was led to plead guilty. Brump went to the house of correction for two years. The \$200 for Donovan was drawn from the \$1,250 which was in Duke's keeping.

Prior to going to the house of correction Brump became friendly with a prisoner named Flynn and agreed to go on his bail. Accordingly Duke is said to have sent him, Brump, down to the clerk of courts, Woller, in the custody of two deputies, but after Flynn was released Woller became suspicious of the whole proceeding and had Flynn rearrested and returned the bail money. When Brump handed this money, \$300, back to Duke, it is said Duke gave him a receipt for it, specifying on its face the details connected with the incident. This receipt is said to have made the most trouble for Duke later on.

After Brump was taken to the house of correction he made unavailing efforts to get back his savings from Duke. Lawyer Sheridan was hired at \$100 to secure it, but Duke is alleged to have said he had invested it (with Brump's consent, which he secured by visiting him at the house of correction), and later that he had let his sister have it. Sheridan finally got \$400, it is said. Later Atty. Lorenz was called in.

A careful investigation was made by Supervisor Sheehan, and Mr. Brump's statement of the facts comes to us through him.

Finally there remained some three hundred dollars still due. Duke is said to have had no recollection of the three hundred, it having been kept from him that Brump still had his receipt for the money. At last at a dramatic conference at the jail the receipt was flashed upon his gaze and he weakened and admitted its validity.

As Sheriff Franke was liable for the money it was felt that a settlement was not to be off, even should Duke be unable to make up the sum. At all events the money, \$315 (including the interest that had been drawn from the bank by someone) was paid over.

Duke remains in office, and there

the matter stands at the present time. We must say that the sheriff owes it to prisoners at the jail, as well as to the good name of the county government, to put some safeguards around moneys taken from them and supposed to be promptly turned over to them when they leave the institution. And certainly investing prisoners' money by jail officials is a scandalous practice, and there should be some way to put an end to such irregularities. Since the above was put in type word comes that Mr. Duke has resigned.

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The busiest Jewelry Store in town is Tegtmeier's—Quality Jewelry sold at consistently low prices make it so.

Thanksgiving Specials

That Appeal to Thrifty, Economic Buyers

A few special mentions that forcibly interpret the Tegtmeier way—prices that indicate the great savings obtainable here

Carving Sets

Three piece stag handle carving sets, very special, this week for

Landers, Frary and Clark's make—a beautiful collection to choose from—Stag, Ebony and Silver handles—positively sold at prices lower than procurable at department stores. We invite inspection and comparison.

Three piece stag handle carving sets, very special, this week for

2.50

Beautiful Celery Trays—3.50 values, 1.75
Sugar and Cream Sets—4.00 values, 2.25
Comports—Hobb Star Cuts—3.50 values, 1.75
Rich Bowls Hobb Star Cuts—4.00 values, 2.50
Nappies, 6 inch sizes—1.75 values, 1.00

Cut Glass

Very Special



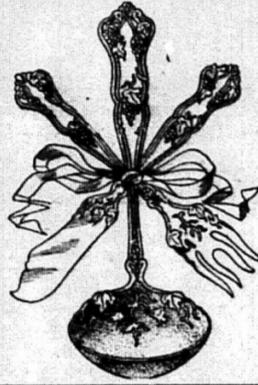
Brilliant Cut Glass in the rich new cuttings, as Hobb Star, Buzz Saw, Fan and others—one of the beautiful effects is shown in the illustration.

SILVER TABLEWARE

Made by the same company that makes Rogers "1847" ware silver plate that wears.

1.25 Tea Spoons.....79c | 1.00 Meat Forks.....75c
1.50 Berry Spoons.....1.00 | 2.50 Table Spoons.....2.00
2.00 Dessert Spoons.....1.50 | Spoon and Butter Knife.....69c

Holmes & Edwards' Silver Knives and Forks—with beaded handles—12 dwt. silver plate—200 sets on sale—reg. \$5 val.—put up in lined boxes set of 6 knives and 6 forks..... 3.25



Archie Tegtmeier

Open Evenings Closed Sunday
392 NATIONAL AVE. Corner Grove St.

Please Take Notice

To My Party Comrades:

My name having been proposed in connection with various nominations for party positions in the referendum, I take this means of acquainting the comrades who have been kind enough to consider my name that as a member of the Milwaukee School Board I am actually prevented under the law from holding any official office in the party which I helped to found. This is the law; whether it is constitutional or not is another matter. You will see, therefore, that in declining the nominations I am not refusing to serve of my own will, but because I am not free to accept. It was for this reason that I resigned last spring as national committeeman from Wisconsin in the national party, and not that I did not appreciate the honor. Frederic Heath. Milwaukee, Nov. 18, 1909.

Free School Lectures

Lectures, to which admission is free, are to be given in the public schools in the evening for adults as follows:

- "Moral Problems of the Workers," a course of six lectures by Prof. Hugo P. J. Selinger, University of Chicago, to be given on consecutive Tuesdays. To be given in North Division High school, Center and Twelfth streets. Both schools reached by Twelfth street cars: Nov. 23—"Morals and Machinery." Nov. 30—"Morals and Competition." Dec. 7—"Morals and Unions." Dec. 14—"Morals and Peace."
- "Archaeological Research," a course of six lectures by Prof. W. Notz, Jr., Watertown University, to be given on consecutive Saturdays in the Eleventh District school No. 1, Tenth and Forest Home avenues. Take Forest Home avenue cars: Nov. 20—"Research in Egypt." Nov. 27—"Discoveries and Researches in Arabia." Dec. 4—"Nineveh and Babylon." Dec. 11—"The Re-Discovery of Nineveh." Dec. 18—"Pompeii."
- "South America," Lectures by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, Wisconsin University, to be given in the West Division High school, Twenty-third and Prairie streets. Friday, Dec. 10—"Politics and

Social Life in South America." Friday, Dec. 17—"Commerce and Industry in South America."

"Forestry."—Lectures by Edward M. Griffith, Wisconsin University, to be given in East Division High school;—Cass and Knapp streets: Tuesday, Dec. 7—"Practical Forestry in Wisconsin." Illustrated.

Tuesday, Dec. 14—"Conservation of Our Natural Resources."

"The Inland Seas." Lectures on the Great Lakes by R. G. Plumb, Manitowoc, to be given in the Tenth District school No. 1, Twelfth and Lloyd streets: Monday, Nov. 22—"Story of the Great Lakes."

Monday, Nov. 29—"Economic Features of the Great Lakes."

Get your stove repairs at Speich Stove Repair Co., 130 West Water street.

Just the finest of everything that goes to make up a splendid

Thanksgiving Dinner

Figs, Dates, Oranges, Bananas, Cranberries, Celery.

SPECIAL PRICES. New Seedless Raisins, lb.5c Very Fine New Jap Rice, lb.5c Fancy New Shredded Coconut, lb.15c Very Fancy Sifted Peas, 2 cans25c And the Usual Coffee Bargains.

The Big Grocery

PRITZLAFF & WINK
582-584 MITCHELL STREET

GRAND OPENING.....

OF MY NEW SALOON
Saturday and Sunday, December 4th and 5th. Good Music Fine Lunch Everybody welcome
CARL YOST
3201 Center St. Take Center st. or Fond du Lac ave. car.

Beautiful

That is what every one says about our Fall and Winter Styles at 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4 and 5.00 FOR MEN AND OUR SPECIALS at 2.00, 2.50 3.00 and 3.50 FOR WOMEN

The Home of Ideal Shoes

Ideal Shoe Store 443-445 11th Ave.



Does This Look Like CHRISTMAS



75c to \$1.50

This is only one of the many Christmas offerings we have for you. Be practical. In a time when living expenses are high give a practical present. Give it in a "Christmas" package and you'll see how a delighted "Just what I wanted" comes. Every boy wants a pair of high-cut or rubber boots. A pair of warm house shoes for mother, or bed shoes for the invalid, patent leather dress shoes for the wife, dancing slippers for sister or daughter, slippers and house shoes for men and little men, and above all things,

Shop Early

There's always "something doing" here, come before the crowd gets too large for comfort. Early shopping means better service, better selection and better satisfaction. The finest merchandise the market affords at prices that insure the best values money can command.

That's Good Service at

Luedke's
413-415 National Avenue

For the Preparation and Enjoyment of your Thanksgiving Feast....



Enameled Steel Roasters, Self-Basting Sanitary. They cook meat game and poultry economically and without wasting any of the natural juice; they save twenty per cent of any roast and make the toughest meat tender and nutritious.

PRICES: 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25

Common Roasters: 25c to 1.00



THE "UNIVERSAL" Food Chopper

Four Sizes 95c — 1.10 — 1.25 — 1.75

COMMUNITY SILVER

The Young Housewife

who wants to set a nice table without extravagance, finds her want supplied in Community Silver. It looks like Sterling, gives extraordinary wear and is within her means.

Table Cutlery and Silverware. A large assortment of styles and patterns. Set of Knives and Forks at 75c, 90c, 1.00 and upwards.

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

AT THE THEATERS

DAVIDSON.

"Samson," the play in which James K. Hackett will be seen at the Davidson theater all of next week, commencing on Sunday night, is on the same strength as that of "The Thief," by the same author, Mr. Henri Bernstein. The wife of Brachard, the hero, is of the vine clinging type. Her idea

BIJOU.

Theatergoers in search for up-to-date sensations, novelties, thrills and surprises, will find plenty to entertain them in the latest A. H. Woods melodrama of life on the frontier, entitled "On Trial for His Life," which is underlined as the attraction at the Bijou, beginning tomorrow afternoon. The usual prices will prevail. There will be a special matinee on Thanksgiving Day.

ALHAMBRA.

In "These Are My People," the New Edwin Milton Royle drama, which Liebler & Company will present at the Alhambra theater Sunday night, there is said to a stirring climax to every one of the four acts. The story concerns the later adventures of little Hal, the half-breed boy of "The Squaw Man" to which this play is a sequel.

EMPIRE.

The Dixon Brothers, European eccentrics, head next week's bill at the Empire. Other acts are: The Blossoms, juvenile singers and dancers; Grace Cummings and company, novelty sketch. There will be the usual Thanksgiving day matinees.

COLUMBIA.

Karl Emmy's Pets, one of the most unique and best trained animal acts in vaudeville, head next week's bill at the Columbia. Other acts are: Al Lawrence, the man of many faces; Lillian LeRoy and company.

of romance is a garden bathed in moonlight, with nightingales piping in the trees and a young lover breathing hot verses into her receptive ear.

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Prescriptions

Purity and accuracy in prescriptions is our motto. We are just as skilled in compounding prescriptions as the best doctors are skilled in writing them. Ask your doctor.

Wenzel & Mueller
Howell Ave. and Clarence

Overcoats

8.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15 18, 20, 22.50

Fur, Leather, Corduroy, Fancy Worsted and Cassimere CAPS 50c Up

Wool and fleece lined Underwear, Flannel Over-Shirts, Wool, Leather and Canvas Gloves. Try our goods and get satisfaction.

Bruett CLOTHING CO.
Cor. 18th and Fond du Lac Av.

THE OPENER

Lachenmaier & Co.

We make a specialty of UNION-MADE Suits and Overcoats. We see to it that the man who measures his wealth by his daily toil, gets every dollar of value that can be put into it.

UNION MADE Suits \$12.50 to \$25.00
UNION MADE Overcoats \$10.00 to \$25.00

Shoe Bargains---\$2.50 Values \$1.95
UNION MADE UNION MADE

REMEMBER You Have'nt Been in A Union Store If You Have'nt Been At Lachenmaier's

Arthur M. Lewis

Will Lecture on the

Materialistic Conception of History

Freie Gemeinde Hall, 260 Fourth St.

Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 8 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE ALL ARE INVITED

DAVIDSON

SHERMAN BROWN, Manager

Commencing Sunday—One week Matinee Thursday and Saturday

Charles Frohman presents

James K. Hackett

IN Henri Bernstein's Great Modern Drama,

Samson

By the Author of "The Thief" and "Israel"

Monday Night Annual Theater Party of the Milwaukee Press Club

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50

Town Topics by the Town Crier

The way the ashes are removed by the city these days is something fierce.

Just wait till Milwaukee gets its civic center! Will there be a monument to Mr. Zillner there?

A valuable article on the scarlet fever epidemic, by Dr. George Jurs, is unfortunately crowded out this week owing to the great pressure of advertising.

Of all things! Here is moulty Bob trying to get out of his grave again! And it is eminently characteristic of Mr. Schilling that the advertising matter for his public meeting does not bear the label.

Apparently a certain morning newspaper has not yet learned that the Social-Democrats have been having sweeping victory after sweeping victory in Germany. And while Victor L. Berger was there, too.

That epidemic of scarlet fever in certain South Side private schools may be due to overcrowding. Even in the public schools there are some classes that are too large, although where possible these will now be reduced.

The threatened Neacy injunction to block the new water works pump

has been called off by Neacy, the papers say. For goodness sake, is there no way that Milwaukee can shake off that meddling old nuisance!

And now it is denied that Dave Rose got a fat graft out of Twin Buttes. Whether he made as much money out of it as he did out of the people who went into his onyx and international investment schemes, remains to be seen.

Word received from Comrade Victor L. Berger states that a most interesting session of the International Bureau was held at Brussels and that he is now facing home-ward again. He is looked for in Milwaukee about the end of the month.

It sounds like locking the barn after the horse is stolen, Mr. Jansen, to now announce that you will use the police department to break up the gangs of hoodlums up the river. Why are such gangs allowed to develop, not only near Racine street bridge, but in other dark parts of the city?

Editor Bruins of the *Manitowoc Daily Tribune* (Social-Democratic) was set upon in the Manitowoc council chamber this week by Ald. Hempton of that city and had a lively set-to with the bruiser before the police intervened. That is one way of answering Socialist criticism that is not likely to make a hit with the public.

Crime breeds in darkness. Milwaukee's dark places are crime breeders. The cost of electric lights has kept the city from installing as many as should be installed. And when the city plans to escape the grasp of monopoly and to establish its own lighting system there's a Tom Neacy ready to block its path with a devilish injunction.

Two fires at the county almshouse within a few weeks seems to have not enhanced Supt. Bark's standing with the trustees. After the fire that gutted the almshouse barn the Milwaukee papers told of the heroic rescue of thirty-five head of cattle by the superintendent. Now it turns out that it was an employe at the county hospital, named Max Strauss, who rescued the animals, and that he is laid up with a lacerated arm in consequence. Just as he had gotten the animals out Supt. Bark ordered him away from the building, saying he had no per-

Milwaukee's Top Values in Men's Suits at \$15 Are a Big November Feature at these Stores



OUR THANKSGIVING OFFERINGS this year are made notable by a display of men's finely tailored suits, in all the new chevrons, worsteds and serges, two and three button sack styles, with plain and fancy tailoring effects. These suits more than meet the call for a dependable and stylish garment at an easy price. We want you to pass judgment on them; we're anxious to have you see them.

\$15

Men's Overcoats

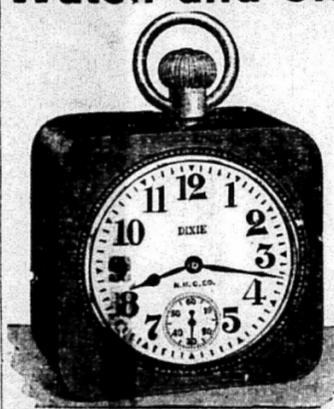
There is no room for argument when the overcoat question is up for discussion. These stores help you out with Milwaukee's best assortments and Milwaukee's lowest prices. The evidence is here in the best display of overcoats ever brought together in this city.

\$12, \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25



The "Dixie" Combination Watch and Clock FREE

with every \$15 purchase this month



This handy little timepiece is just what you've wanted for the home, the office, or when on the road. It's put up in a heavy brass outer case; you can hang it up or set it down; the "Dixie" is always busy.

It's Free this month with every \$15 purchase

Stumpf & Langhoff Co.

Grove St. and National Av. FIVE STORES Mitchell St. and 7th Av. Third and Lloyd Sts. 11th and Winnebago Sts. 386-388 East Water St.

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

Special Mat. Thanksgiving

A. H. Woods presents

The Stupendous Production

On Trial for His Life

In 4 Acts and 12 Scenes... By Owen Davis

A Great Play of Army Life

Thrilling Situations

Startling Climaxes

Sparkling Comedy

A Play for Men, Women and Children

Week Beginning Sun. Nov. 28

Chas. E. Blaney's Big Success

My Partner's Girl

By C. T. Dazey, Author of "IN OLD KENTUCKY."

MAJESTIC THEATRE

ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

Week Starting Monday, Nov. 22

MR. MYNACK

The Champion Comedian

Bert Leslie & Co. in

"Tugs in Sec'y"

The Four Larks

Mayes and Johnsons

The Shields in

"Their Daddy"

Aradia

Telegraph Four

Clark's Monkey

Majesticope

Matinee 10c to 35c

Evenings 10c to 75c

Week Starting Sunday Eve., 8:15

LIEBNER & CO. Present

H. B. WARNER

In Edwin Milton Royle's New

Romance of Two Continents,

"These Are My People"

A Sequel to "The Squaw Man."

Best Seats \$1. Matinees, Thursday

(Thanksgiving Day) and Saturday

ALHAMBRA

Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre

Week Starting Sunday Eve., 8:15

LIEBNER & CO. Present

H. B. WARNER

In Edwin Milton Royle's New

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"These Are My People"

A Sequel to "The Squaw Man."

Best Seats \$1. Matinees, Thursday

(Thanksgiving Day) and Saturday

Let Us Have a City Hospital

Milwaukee needs a municipally-owned city hospital, as we have before remarked. It is a shame that it has not had one long ago. The private hospitals charge high prices and are, therefore, prohibitive to a large part of the working class, or if they do make use of them they bankrupt themselves thereby. Milwaukee is not made up of rich people. The rich people are in the great minority. Milwaukee's working people make Milwaukee rich but are themselves poor. And they have more than their share of sickness, which makes them still poorer even when they do not have to go to the plucking hospitals. Some idea of

what they may expect if they are forced to go to hospitals is indicated by the experience of a young man only last week who was taken to the Knowlton Hospital after having been operated on at the Emergency Hospital. Fifteen dollars a week was charged him for a room on the third floor, with a charge of \$25 a week for a nurse at the Knowlton!

Lewis Again

A spell-bound audience listened to the lecture of Arthur M. Lewis, of Chicago, last Tuesday evening. Every seat in Freie Gemeinde hall, Fourth street, was filled, up to the top of the gallery, and one could almost have heard a pin drop as Comrade Lewis explained "Darwinism and Its Relation to Socialism."

Lewis has the true art of a teacher—the putting a

BIG TRUTH in the plainest light, stripping it of unnecessary details; and bringing it home forcibly, with a power that will make not only comprehended, but remembered.

Especially clear and simple was Lewis' explanation of the struggle for existence, its necessity for giraffes and codfish, and the stupidity of human beings in allowing it to work out against them in its crudest and lowest form.

At the close of the lecture, the audience enthusiastically demanded another. Accordingly it was arranged that Comrade Lewis should lecture again at the Freie Gemeinde hall.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23. The subject will be "The Materialistic Conception of History." If this lecture is a success, it will be followed by a series of four, to be delivered by Comrade Lewis every Tuesday evening.

Our first lecture results in a small financial deficit. We hope that in the future the lectures will cover expenses.

Let every comrade endeavor to

mission to be there. Strauss made a sharp reply and told Bark that he didn't need permission to save property. The loss was nearer \$3,000 than \$2,000, as stated in the papers. A large quantity of hay was burned.

"The Mission of the Working Class"

This topic will be discussed by Harvey Dee Brown at Ethical hall, 558 Jefferson street, next Sunday evening. This lecture will deal with the forces which are to bring in the "Co-operative Commonwealth," the subject last week. It will also consider some recent movements in the world of labor.

Fifty copies of "Fellowship Songs" have been presented to the Fellowship and will be used for the first time next Sunday evening. Pack the hall and help sing the vision of the comrade world.

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

Dr. Jaeger's Health Shoe

This is a cushion insole shoe, equal to, if not better than a good many on the market today.

LADIES' \$4.00 MEN'S \$5.00

TRY OURS

Lamers Bros. SHOES 334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

bring at least one of his friends and neighbors with him.

NEXT TUESDAY, to enjoy this rare treat.

Buech and Baeumle

Comrades Buech & Baeumle are making an enviable reputation with the Miller Cafe, at Mason and East Water streets, a block south from the City Hall. Their patronage is growing and the service is of the best, and is kept strictly up to mark and constantly improved.

Let us take care of your printing troubles; that's our particular busi-

ness. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

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

CRYSTAL

Sherman DeForest & Co. in

THE JAY CIRCUS

5 | Other Acts | 5

EMPIRE THEATRE

Mitchell and 6th Avenue

A GREAT SHOW HEADED BY

DIXON BROS.

5 | Other Acts | 5

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Eleventh and Walnut Streets

KARL EMMY'S

PETS

5 | Other Acts | 5

Gayety

LEADING BURLESQUE THEATRE

Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

Columbia Burlesquers

Presenting

"Vacation Days" and

"\$10,000 Purse"

With a congress of Radiantly Garbed Girls. Don't fail to see "THE DEVIL ON ART"

5 | Other Acts | 5

Ethical Hall Lectures

Second Series

By Harvey Dee Brown

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 8 P. M.

558 JEFFERSON STREET

Subject: The Mission of the Working Class

Fine Musical Program This Invites You

558 JEFFERSON STREET

558 JEFFERSON STREET

558 JEFFERSON STREET

558 JEFFERSON STREET

558 JEFFERSON STREET

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