



### Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath  
Among the things Milwaukee has to thank the Social-Democratic administration for is the forcing of the capitalist papers to come out in their true colors.

When machinery becomes the labor slave and the capitalist cormorants are deprived of their right to gobble increase out of the working men, civilization will just begin to exist on this old earth of ours. And that time is going to come, for the drudging class is getting its eyes open!

More municipal victories in France. At Dunkirk the Social-Democrats swept everything before them. In the canton of Corbic our comrade Lacourbas was elected councillor by a decisive vote. We are not only sweeping the world, but stopping here and there to gather up places previously overlooked!

The first conference of American elected Socialist officials is now over and all unite in voting it a splendid success. Sad to say, Socialist officials will be called on to clean the Augean stables that capitalist "statesmanship" has sullied these many years, but their unpleasant tasks will be lightened by these conferences, where they can compare notes and learn from each others experiences.

Another fine showing of the solidarity of labor, where the labor hosts are class conscious is seen in a report just received from Germany. It is shown that the German trade unions, which are made up of Social-Democrats, have sent \$340,000 in various amounts in various cases to aid strikes in other countries. It must be added, alas! that the self same other countries have not reciprocated in any measurable degree.

The Moroccan war scare is also helping to bring out sharply the growing disrelish of the people for the blood-letting quarrels over valuable territory. Even the liberal Berliner Tageblatt is quoted as saying that neither in England, France or Germany will the masses allow themselves to be engaged in the defense of the interests of a few capitalists. See how they unconsciously admit the success of the international Socialist agitations for human brotherhood! And they even tell about it in our phrasing.

It is not a pleasant thing for a Milwaukeean to have to record, but the humiliating fact remains that the Milwaukee Sentinel, the day after the Socialist officials had left, printed an attack on the administration for having shown the visiting officials the parks and other public works of Milwaukee in official city automobiles. Never before has such a picayunish plaint been heard, for it is the universal custom for a city to officially entertain officials of other cities in this way. In some cities of Europe, in fact, the city even takes charge of such guests and supplies them with hotel and other accommodations.

At their session in Milwaukee the national executive committee retired National Secretary Barnes and temporarily appointed John M. Work in his place, pending a party referendum. This action was the result of the efforts of certain men, one of them now expelled from the party, who for other reasons than those professed, managed to rattle up the secretary's past and to discover a "woman case" that had happened fourteen years ago. Then the woman was caused by some one recently to go to Chicago and put the secretary in a tight place by her presence there and her ability to expose his past at any minute.

The party has been absolutely an innocent sufferer in the matter, and few knew of the ancient affair until the frame-up was sprung.

Secretary Barnes made an exceptionally successful officer, but the intriguers were bound that he should not be allowed to live down his past if only they could put the party in an unpleasant situation. Once however, the affair was brought to party notice, the national executive could only take the action it did. It may not have been as forgiving as Jesus, but the party's good name had to be considered.

It is becoming clear that American newspaper readers were badly hoaxed in regard to the coronation of the British king. The American newspapers made it out a wonderful event, with intense enthusiasm and overwhelming crowds. The truth is it was the worst frost imaginable, and England is still talking about it. From the current issue of the Socialist Review, of England, which has just reached me, it appears that the stories about the great cheering crowds, some of them even bursting into tears, on account of deep emotion, were simply news factory fabrications. "There were no such crowds," we are told, "there was no such cheering; there

### Malkoff Comes In!

LATER.—A dispatch just received in Milwaukee from Malkoff's attorney by Congressman Berger reads as follows:

New York, via Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1911.—Victor L. Berger, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee: Malkoff admitted.

SIMON POLLOCK.

## HIS CONDITION HAS GROWN WORSE

THERE can be no doubt that the condition of the aged workers has grown worse in this country during the last thirty years.

And for this reason:  
Our country is rapidly changing from an agricultural to a manufacturing country.

On the farm it is comparatively easy to take care of the aged. Especially was it so in former days when living was cheap.

There is plenty of room on the farm. And even old people can usually do chores—enough to make up for the slight expense of their keep.

It is thus no special hardship for their friends and relatives to take care of them.

The case is entirely different with the urban workers. The maintenance of their old folks by the wage earners of the cities—especially where these men and women have children to take care of—is nowadays simply impossible.

Aged working men and women therefore soon become objects of private or public charity.

After having lived a life of usefulness, the working men and the working women of the country—the men and women who create all wealth—are usually subject to all the indignities, the sordidness and misery of the poorhouse or the system of "outdoor relief."

No wonder there are so many tragedies. Men and women of finer sensibilities prefer death to this humiliation.

The aim of every normal man and woman is an old age free from care and want. To that end most of them toil patiently and live closely, seeking to save something against the day when they can earn no more. And yet the same fate awaits the overwhelming mass of them.

In the life of the toiler there are weeks, and sometimes months, of enforced idleness, weeks of unavoidable idleness, losses from cheating and swindling, and then, as age creeps on

about his forty-fifth year, a constantly declining capacity to earn, until at fifty-five or sixty he finds himself helpless and destitute.

There is hardly a more pitiful tragedy than the lot of the toiler who has struggled all his life to gain a competence and who at sixty years faces the poorhouse.

The black slave had no such tragedy as this. It is a tragedy reserved for the free worker in "the freest country on the globe."

There can be no question as to the right of these men and women to be taken care of decently in their old age. They have made civilization possible for everybody, and especially for the comfortable classes.

As I said before, from their earnings—the average is about \$400 a year—it is absolutely impossible for them to save anything for their old age.

Even if they should descend to a Chinese standard of living they could not, as a mass, lay by a competence. They would thereby diminish trade, cause hard times, and change our civilization. But they could not, under our present system, secure themselves against want in their old age.

Realizing this, many great private corporations are now establishing old-age pensions for their employees. This tendency has been applauded by the very men who oppose government pensions for the aged.

But there are two great objections to old-age pensions by private corporations.

In order to gain a pension from a corporation, it is necessary for the workman to tie himself to the corporation for life. In order not to lose the pension, the working man or woman must be satisfied with his or her wage, laboring conditions and hours of labor. This subservience makes the laborer virtually a serf or slave and establishes a new feudalism.

The second objection to private old-age pensions is that the system smacks of charity. It causes the worker to feel that some one owns him. The private system results in the bestowal of too much power in the hands of the employer over his workers.

were no such tears. The streets were never uncomfortably full; there was no enthusiasm, no gaiety, no rejoicing.

"For weeks," says the Review, "the newspapers were telling us that we were tremendously loyal; we did not feel much of it, but we thought that our neighbors all were. But, lo and behold; when we met each other on

the Thursday and Friday we discovered to our surprise that it was all a mistake, that hardly anybody except a few Westminster schoolboys, carefully drilled by a choir-master, wanted to shout 'Long live King George!' First of all, the police spoiled things by their gates, which were to bar out the crowd; then the newspaper gush was overdone; then the hotel keepers

Everybody in America readily understands why soldiers are entitled to pensions. It is because soldiers render service on the field of battle which is considered dangerous to life and limb.

But very few people realize that the number of wage earners killed and maimed every year on the railroads, in the mines, factories, and other industries in our country is approximately equal to the number of soldiers killed and wounded in any one year of our great Civil War, with all its terrible battles.

Moreover, there are any number of occupational diseases which are the natural result of certain kinds of necessary work, but which make total or partial invalids of hundreds of thousands of wage earners.

The work of the soldier of industry is infinitely more necessary than the bloody work of the soldier on the battlefield. Most of the labor performed, must be performed every day and every hour, or our civilization would stop.

The aged working men and working women have therefore a claim on society that is even better than the claim of the soldier.

Any toiler who has faithfully labored for a meager wage for twenty years or more has created more wealth than a pension in old age can repay. Every toiler produces more than he is paid. Otherwise he would not be employed. It is a condition of the capitalist order of society that the employer must get the lion's share of the product.

The word "pension" in this case is a misnomer. The payment ought to be called either "partial restitution" or "old folks' compensation."

The working man and working woman of this country are entitled to be taken care of in their old age.

And they will be taken care of in the future.

Victor L. Berger

### Washington Letter

(By National Socialist Press.)  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1911.—From an authoritative source your correspondent has learned that Chairman Stanley of the steel investigating committee reversed his ruling which ordered George W. Perkins to testify regarding the Steel trust's contributions to campaign funds because it was demonstrated to him by the trust's attorney that Perkins would testify to the detriment of both old parties.

Attorney Richard Lindabury, of the United States Steel corporation, was closeted with the committee for several hours on Wednesday and it was he who forced Stanley to back down. Lindabury had the figures to show that the trust helped the Democrats in many states, and Stanley, being a good Democrat, saw the point and reversed the ruling he made the day previous.

I also learned that Representative Littleton of New York corroborated Lindabury regarding certain contributions the Steel trust had made toward the campaign of the New York Democrats.

In this connection let it be stated that the motion to reconsider the committee's action of Tuesday was made by Littleton. Also that Littleton hurried to Washington from New York city Tuesday evening in order that Stanley might not have carried out his plans which would have compromised the Democratic party.

Another Democratic representative, Bartlett of Georgia, also sided with Littleton and then Stanley gave in. Stanley evidently was not on "the inside" and this accounts for his blunder.

The chairman, however, did not want to hurt himself in the public press by reversing himself twenty-four hours after he had made an important ruling, and insisted that Perkins be compelled to make a few admissions regarding contributions to the Republican party. To this the Republican members of the committee, especially Representative Young, strenuously objected.

A compromise was then decided upon. Lindabury was to state in open session that the trust contributed \$10,000 in 1904 "either to a state or national committee." The inference would be that the money went to the Roosevelt campaign. Stanley was satisfied with this arrangement. And Lindabury, as has been reported, made this statement.

If Stanley had not backed down Perkins would have probably paraphrased Jay Gould's historic utterance.

"In a Republican state, I am a Republican; in a Democratic state, I am a Democrat, but I am for the Steel Trust all the time."

### Berger For Political Refugee

Protesting against the deportation of Theodore Malkoff, the political refugee, to Russia, Victor L. Berger, the Socialist member of the house, has written the following letter to Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor (see first col.):

"I learn from New York that the board of special inquiry, acting in the case of Theodore Malkoff, has refused to take into consideration the political nature of the alleged offense of the prisoner and has ordered that he be returned to Russia on the next steamer of the Russian-American line. An appeal from the decision has been taken to the commissioner-general of immigration.

"At the hearing Malkoff testified that in 1905 he was a sailor on the

(Continued to 4th page.)

## Milwaukee Conference of Socialist Officials Big Success



Entrance to Brisbane Hall.

first conference of Socialist officials in the United States has proved a success beyond expectations, so that the only ones who are mourning are the ones on the wrong side of the case—the old party politicians—and they got a jolt!

### Many Officials Arrive

The attendance of officials and party members from outside Milwaukee was large. They began to arrive Friday night and by Saturday morning things round Brisbane hall were decidedly animated. The national executive committee held their first session in Chicago and thus did not arrive in Milwaukee until noon. In the delegation from Chicago was Comrade W. J. Glent, private secretary to Congressman Berger, Comrades A. M. Simons, May Wood Simons and daughter from Girard, Kan., John M. Work, and others.

Brisbane hall was decorated for the visitors. A red banner, symbolic of Socialism, shared honors with the stars and stripes. All about the walls

were mottoes taken from the works of Socialist writers.

The program for the meeting comprised a session at Brisbane hall Saturday afternoon, a trip on a fire boat at 4 p. m. to the bay and visit to the life saving station, a monster public meeting at the Auditorium in the evening, a session at the Freie Gemeinde hall Sunday morning, an auto ride as guests of the city in the afternoon to the parks and other points of interest, a theater party in the evening, sessions at Brisbane hall, Monday, ending up with a banquet at Blatz park on the upper river in the evening.

### A Record Crowd

The Auditorium meeting on Saturday night was a great success. The largest hall in the building, Plankinton hall, was soon filled to capacity, and Engelmann hall had to be thrown open for an overflow. This was also soon filled up. Although the atmosphere in the halls was uncomfortably warm, the audiences sat through

the last and cheered and yelled, as good, live, virile Socialistic audiences will.

The national executive committee held meeting during the time of the general sessions, having several matters of importance to consider, among others the St. Louis contest.

### The Opening Session

Assemblyman Frank J. Weber, Wisconsin, presided at the morning session and introduced Ald. Melms, president of the Milwaukee city council, who welcomed the visitors in behalf of the local Social-Democrats. He said that many officials who had wanted to attend had sent him communications that the party in their particular city did not have sufficient money to send a delegate. This was likely to be so in an honest movement.

Mayor Seidel followed with an address of welcome.

The Mayor in welcoming the officials told of the accomplishments of the party in the city. He declared

that Milwaukee was not a city under Socialism, because the party had not secured control of the departments so vital to carrying out the principles of the party.

### Mayor Seidel's Welcome

"Milwaukee is not yet Socialist, but an ultra-capitalist city. Every industry is still run on a capitalistic basis.

"The workers and the children are not yet protected as they should be."

"Milwaukee is the only city in the country in which the mayor is not at the head of the police department," said Mayor Seidel. "I have been deposed as the head of the department by the capitalists of the city. The power has been taken from me simply because I am a Socialist mayor. The Mayor of the city was held responsible for the order of the city, yet had nothing to say as to the work of the police department. The ruling class would stop at nothing.

"When that class saw that it was going to lose control of the depart-

(Continued to 2d page.)



The above photograph was taken the first day of the session and gives some idea of the attendance in Brisbane hall. While many of the faces are too small for identification here it may be mentioned that in the first row, looking from right to left, the first figure is that of the editor of the Jewish Labor World, published in Chi-

cago; the second from the right, Ald. Edmund T. Melms, president of the Milwaukee city council; at his right another Milwaukee alderman, Albert J. Welch; next Milwaukee's commissioner of public work, Comrade Harry E. Briggs; the next, Comrade J. M. Bandtel, of the city treasurer's office; Milwaukee; next Comrade Frank Aal-

tonen of the remarkable Finnish Socialist movement of the Upper Michigan peninsula; next Judge De Vroey of Green Bay; then Assemblyman Frank J. Weber (business agent of the Milwaukee Federated Trades council); City Clerk of Milwaukee, Carl D. Thompson; next; then Comrade A. M. Simons, editor Coming Nation, Girard

100,000
90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0

The Daily Bonds

This Week	\$47,970
Last Week	\$46,370
Gain	\$1,600

# The Milwaukee Socialist Conference

(Continued from 1st page.)

ment it went to Madison to change the law so as to take the power out of the hands of the mayor. In every other city in the country the mayor has the power to enforce the laws.

"That, comrades, is one of the main imperfections in our political machine. We must secure the election of every city and state official to make the wheels turn smoothly. We must get control of the courts so that we can make them deal forth justice in the interest of the working people. We must do this just as the capitalists have been doing it for their interests and as the present parties are doing it now."

**"Avoid Fetishes"**

He cautioned against making a fetish of the referendum, declaring that it was a means only and not an end.

"When it is a question of getting something for the people, such as a park, don't put the matter to a vote," he said, "because some might be deceived into voting against it. When it is a question of taking something away from the people, a franchise for example, put it to a vote to see if the people won't defeat it."

"We have made mistakes, but if some other party had made them they never would have been known. The capitalist class makes mistakes, too. Why, we have six circuit judges in the city, who have drawn \$1,000 more a year than they should, not understanding the law."

"We are charitable enough to believe that they made a mistake," he added. "They are supposed to know the law and prate themselves upon their wisdom in it. We are charitable enough to admit our mistakes and lack of knowledge of law, but the judges plead ignorance of the law. What mockery."

"There is something magnificent about this gathering, small as it is, but you are all pioneers in one of the greatest movements for the benefit of the working people that was ever inaugurated since the beginning of civilization. Our flag of red unites us—it is a blood bondage and blood is thicker than water."

"My pleasure and happiness would be complete could I, in the future, come as a guest to such a gathering in which the officials numbered in the thousands. I would resign from my office today if I could increase the number to 1,000."

**Millard Replies**

At the conclusion of the mayor's address there were thunders of applause, which he acknowledged smilingly.

In the absence of the national secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, who did not arrive until Sunday, Walter J. Millard, national organizer, Columbus, O., was substituted. He said that the whole country had its eye on Milwaukee and predicted that great things

would be done by the present administration. He also predicted a clean sweep of Ohio in a few years by the Social Democrats. He said that those who had followed the workings of the present administration in Milwaukee could not see that a single error had been committed.

**Socialist Legislators**

Senator W. R. Gaylord reviewed the work of the Socialists in the last Wisconsin legislature, emphasized particularly the importance of propaganda, and explained that the aim of the Socialist legislators had been to frame as radical legislation as the other parties would stand and then get as much as possible of it embodied in the committee bill. The Socialists wanted the legislature, not the credit, he said.

"I have a good word to say for the legislative reference library," continued the senator, but he could find little else to praise. At the conclusion of this talk he charged the other parties with having stolen Socialist thunder.

**Validity of Home Rule Law**

Discussing the need of home rule law in cities, Mr. Gaylord stated that, in his opinion, the home rule bill passed by the last legislature is "not worth the paper it is written on" because "it attempts to give the city power to repeal state laws."

He charged that the bill had not been given the attention it deserved, that while other important measures were submitted to joint committees, the home rule bill had been put into the hands of one man, Assemblyman

Stern, and that it was "a joker and not intended to be made effective."

In discussing water power legislation, the senator took a shot at Speaker, now Attorney-General Barcroft, asserting that "the speaker, at the assembly previous to the last convened at defeating the amendment giving the state control of its water power."

He dwelt on the laws passed in the interests of labor and said that, "the program of labor legislation of the Republican party was an evidence of the influence the Social Democrats and the labor unions had on the thought of the state."

"The Republican party of the state," he said, "is being shot through and through with Socialist ideas."

**Saturday Afternoon**

City Treasurer C. B. Whitnall, of Milwaukee read a thoughtful paper on "City Planning" that received the closest attention. The visitors especially drank in every word and some of the visiting officials made notes, and showed pleased surprise at many of the points advanced. Comrade John Spargo responded with a plea for better planning and better homes—a touching appeal that was enthusiastically applauded. He drew a beautiful picture of the city of the future, when every child would have the same opportunities as every other child, with no distinctions as to wealth and poverty.

The subject of taxation and the city was handled by City Clerk Carl D. Thompson of Milwaukee. He said that the present tax commissioner and his assessors have raised the assessments of the poor and lowered those of the rich and that but for the presence of Mayor Seidel, City Attorney Hoan and himself at the sessions of the board of review, the commissioner would have gone even farther.

**Milwaukee Tax Scandal**

"We have had a tax commissioner who was a henchman of the Rose regime and all his assessors were Rose men," said Comrade Thompson. "The board of review is composed of the tax commissioner, his assessors, the mayor and the city clerk."

"In the old days it was not customary for the mayor to attend the meetings of the board of review—why should he, the commissioner and the assessors were his creatures and would do his bidding. But Mayor Seidel attended and called in the city attorney. I was told that I need not attend, as everything would be taken care of. (Laughter.) But I did attend, and we watched everything closely."

**Socialist Vigilance**

The speaker said that in one instance an assessor changed an entry in his book under the very eyes of City Attorney Hoan, when Comrade Hoan called attention to it, and raised the assessment of the property owner very materially.

"The problem is how to assess all property on a 100 per cent basis," continued Comrade Thompson. "We have gone ahead to the extent of having a law passed which will enable us to do this, but after all everything depends upon the honesty of the assessor and the department."

He exhibited the bulletin the party in Milwaukee had just issued to give the people of the city some idea of the fund of rank tax dodging that the old party tax commissioner had laid the foundation for.

At the close of his address a photograph was taken of the hall and the assembled delegates (see page 1).

The party was then led by Mayor Seidel down Chestnut street to Third, where, at an alleyway dock, the waiting fire boat was reached and the trip down the river begun. It was a jolly trip and one to be remembered. The city's new garbage incinerator near the mouth of the harbor was inspected and its patchouli-unlike aroma sniffed. Then the boat crossed the "straight cut" harbor entrance and docked again to enable the men at the

**Berger's Pension Bill**

Rochester (N. Y.) Herald: Congressman Victor Berger's bill to give a pension of four dollars a week to every person in this country who has reached the age of 60, will not pass congress, but it may set many people to thinking. The time was when no body would have thought of an old-age pension bill in connection with America. Poorhouses have always been maintained, but the folks who went to them were always despised, and they were often treated as badly as if they were in prison, convicted of crime. Today the claim is made that after a man or a woman has reached a certain number of years, he or she is entitled to a reward for the years spent in serving the community through toil.

The growth of poverty among us since the Civil war has been startling. Before the Civil war, if there were not many millionaires, neither were there many paupers. The poorest, as a rule, possessed a rude plenty. But such is



Three Socialist Mayors.

Kirkpatrick of Granite City, Ill.; Menon of Flint, Mich., and Stolze of Manitowoc, Wis.

United States life saving station to give an exhibition drill, led by Captain Olsen. A trip round the bay followed and before returning the boat stopped at the government harbor outer breakwater and the pumps of the boat threw streams of water at imaginary burning buildings and presented a most beautiful aquatic display.

**Saturday Evening**

It had been planned to hold a general public meeting for Milwaukee Socialists Saturday evening at Plankinton hall in the Auditorium, at which addresses would be made by the members of the National Executive committee. Plankinton hall is the largest in the building next to the auditorium, proper and seats 1,400. Through a slip in the arrangements the meeting had been advertised for both Saturday and Sunday evenings, although finally got straight. It seemed to have puzzled no one, however, for no sooner were the doors opened than the people began to pour in. Long before the speaking began the hall was filled, and the committee on arrangements finally secured the Engelmann hall for an overflow and for a time the crowd in the corridors was thinned down. By dint of some overcrowding the two big halls managed to give all a chance to hear the speeches. The collection amounted to \$126.49.

**Ovation to Berger**

A daily paper said truly that the meeting was "an ovation for Congressman Berger from start to finish." Every time his name was mentioned there was an outburst of applause. When his turn came to speak the bombardment was something to be remembered.

Every speaker hurled compliments at him, and every time his name was mentioned the big crowd applauded.

(Continued to 3d page.)

not the case today. Our so-called statesmen have talked of protecting American labor, and they have piled up gigantic tariff taxes, which robbed labor, and then thought, or affected to think, that they were protecting it. But after nearly fifty years of this protection, the bulk of the people are, relatively speaking, rather poorer than they were fifty years ago, while a large proletariat, living from hand to mouth, has developed.

Probably we shall see a really determined demand for something akin to old-age pensions at last. Mr. Berger's bill will not pass this year; it probably will not even be considered by congress, but as the years roll on, there will be more and more poverty in the land, the proletariat will grow in numbers, and the demand for something more than the poorhouse will become insistent. And one of these days it may become evident to even the thickest-headed among us that there is need of statesmen and statesmanship.

of Socialism, the impracticability of Socialism; that it must necessarily destroy all incentive to effort and invention. It is ridiculous to talk of paying all men an equal rate of wage, and all men are not capable of giving an equal amount of service. If the State were to take over the businesses of the country, they, of course, must conduct them on a business basis, and if they were conducted on a business basis, as they are at present, how could the unemployment at present existing be in the least degree diminished? If, on the other hand, the business of the country was not conducted on a business basis it must very soon follow that the country would lose its business. These and kindred arguments, which it is not our business to go into tonight, are those which are to be employed to battle Socialism, but I protest most strongly against the fulfilment of religious thunderbolts, even when they are delivered by our genial friend, Father Bernard Vaughan from a select platform in the Queen's hall, a duke in the chair, and Rothschild's band discoursing sweet music!

Persuasion sometimes makes converts—denunciations never. Nothing you can say or do will prevent the teachings of Socialism. The people know and feel the mortal disease from which they are suffering, and they will listen to all serious people who propose a remedy. They will listen, too, to you if you are prepared to show the falseness of the remedy; but mere wholesale abuse and denunciation will merely make them turn away in disgust and drive them in the very direction from which you wish to divert them.

and morality. It is not only unfair fighting, but like the rest of unfair fighting, it is a very foolish procedure, because if all the forces of religion are turned against Socialism it will inevitably follow in course of time that all the forces of Socialism will necessarily be turned against religion, whereas Socialism is met as it ought to be met, and fought on the battleground of economic principles, we will then be meeting it and fighting it on a fair field with no favor. Of course I am quite aware of the argument which will be mentioned against me; that I should have referred to the writings and speeches of individual Socialists who denounce religion and discourse upon a grotesque morality of their own. Those are the views of individual Socialists. Those views are to be deplored and denounced, but they are the views of individual Socialists. It is a mere confusion of the very serious and grave issues at stake to rely upon them in a discussion like this. It would be as logical to denounce the medical profession because many of them abuse their knowledge, or artists and poets because so many stoop to use their talents to pander to vice. It would be as reasonable to denounce liberalism, the liberal party, because John Morley is an avowed agnostic, or torryism because Mr. Balfour to a large extent shares the same views. The enemies of religion and the enemies of morality are to be found in all ranks and in all parties. It is a curious thing today that the most violent anti-church politician in France is also one of the most violent anti-Socialist leaders. I refer to M. Clemenceau.

Now, as I have said, let us meet Socialism and fight it with the proper weapons. Let us point out the evils

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## Combat Socialism on Political Grounds

### Prominent Catholic Says Socialism Is Not Anti-Catholic in Principle—That Many of Its Promoters Oppose the Catholic Church Is Admitted—Same Is True of Other Parties

(From the Irish Standard.)

**HON. CHARLES RUSSELL**, son of Lord Russell of Killowen, late lord chief justice of England, recently delivered a well-reasoned discourse on "Catholics and Socialism" at the annual congress of the Catholic Young Men's society of Great Britain. In part he said:

"Socialism is denounced by many of our Catholic priests and Catholic laymen as something abominable which no Catholic can support or tolerate, and Socialists are declared to be fools or knaves; and that is the attitude which I wish you to examine today. Again, I repeat I am not a Socialist, but I want to ask you whether this attitude towards Socialism is either just or wise.

Its definition is well known and admitted; it is the municipalization of the sources of production of wealth, or, in other words, it is a system under which the state is to own all the productive businesses and manufacturing in a country instead of their being owned as at present, by a fortunate and favored section of the community. Now, in the first place, a moment's reflection will at once reveal this: that Socialism is not a thing which can be brought about by either violence or revolution. Being a state of affairs which means a complete change in the habits and thoughts of mankind, it can only be achieved by a slow, gradual change. It must be accomplished by evolution not revolution.

In the next place, may I point out that at first sight, and indeed I may say at second sight: there is nothing on the face of that proposition which is contrary to Christianity or Catholicism. Indeed, in this and other Christian countries we have gone a good way along the road which leads to the ultimate realization of that condition: The state in different instances owns telephones, water supply, tramways, gas supply, telegraphs, the postal service, the railway service and the tobacco, and I confess I have not noticed any material change for better or worse taking place in the religion or morals of the tramway officials or passengers, or of the telephone opera-

tors, since those systems have been transferred to the state.

In what then, can it be said that Socialism is un-Christian and un-Catholic? One way in which this is endeavored to be established is the assertion that it means the expropriation without compensation by the state of private properties of individuals, but this is not necessarily so, and the leading Socialistic parties in this country do not advocate for a moment any such proceeding. They are, in fact, strongly opposed to it. We have already arrived at the municipalization of industries representing tens of millions of money without adopting such a course.

But even supposing that Socialism did mean the expropriation without compensation (which it does not), I am tempted to ask, is it therefore either anti-Christian or anti-Catholic? It is admitted that the State has a right to tax property of the subject, but does not a right to tax involve necessarily a right to take if it should be for the public good that the property should be taken? It is perfectly moral and right to take a twentieth part of a man's property, as is done by income tax at present, or a tenth part, as is done often by death duties, or a fourth part, as is done by increment tax. But if it be admitted that it is right and proper to take a twentieth, a tenth, a fourth for the good of the state, why is it un-Christian and immoral, if the state needs it, to take the whole? Where does virtue cease and vice begin? I submit that it must logically follow that the right to tax must necessarily involve the right to take. Test the matter in another way. Does anybody deny the right of a state to insist upon its subjects becoming soldiers and giving up their lives for the good of the state? If the state can take a man's life when it is for the good of the nation to do so, surely it has also the right to take his property for the same object.

Again, I wish to repeat I am not a Socialist. I strongly object and protest against Socialism being fought upon wrong lines, and, to my mind, it is fighting it on wrong lines to denounce it on the ground of religion

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# The Milwaukee Socialist Conference

(Continued from 2d page.)

and cheered him. The big boys Socialist sat smiling and happy through it all, and when it came his turn to speak he told the folks how fond he was of them.

"This is not a time for me to give you an account of what I have been doing down here in Washington," said he, when the applause following his introduction had subsided. "I hope to have a whole evening to myself to do that. But you know that I've been busy. I just want to say that in five years' my old-age pension bill will be in the platform of both the old party, and they'll carry it through, too, because they'll have to."

## Old-Age Pensions

"My old-age pension bill is all right. There was never a more popular bill presented in congress. My mail is something incredible. Letters come from members of all parties saying 'God bless you for remembering the old people.' It is really remarkable how many persons, Republicans and Democrats, who take the trouble to write and urge me to try and pass the bill. While my bills may not get a favorable report from the committee they will be given a hearing.

"Within the next ten years you will have a new United States constitution." This was another prophecy in which Comrade Berger permitted himself to indulge. "We need a new one and we're going to get a new one. I've been ridiculed for saying that the United States senate will be abolished and ought to be abolished. But you saw what happened in England lately. They have shorn the house of lords of its power. The same thing is going to happen to the United States senate."

## One Way to Do It!

Comrade Berger referred to attacks directed at him for recommending the abolishment of the senate. The senate, he said, was the house of lords for this country. "I would rather pension the senators for life," said he, "than have them stand where they are. I would even be willing to pension my old friend, Isaac Stephenson."

The work that was being done for Socialism in Milwaukee was necessary, he said. If the party was to grow it must grow every moment. After complimenting the aldermen and legislators of the Social-Democratic party, Comrade Berger came down to real business. "We want to hold together," he said. "Remember the word solidarity. Keep that in mind and you are sure to win next spring. If Milwaukee does not lead, some other city is sure to do so, but

I believe Milwaukee will continue to lead. We have never lost an inch of ground here."

Comrade Berger said that mistakes may have been made, but on the whole the work has been well done, without scandal of any kind.

## New Faneuil Hall

"Milwaukee is to be the Boston of the new revolution for human freedom," said Mr. Berger. "I don't say that Brisbane hall will be another Faneuil hall, but I do say that Milwaukee is to be the Boston of Socialism."

The Milwaukee Socialism, he said, was not only revolutionary but evolutionary. "The more we get the more we want," he said. The so-called reform Republicans, or halfbreeds, he said, had stolen the Social-Democratic plank. This, however, had not weakened the Socialists. The "progressives" might steal all their planks and the Social-Democrats would, he said, have twice as many the next time.

## Hunter Speaks

Robert Hunter created a laugh by saying he could not make a speech, and then he gave his hearers a fine rousing call to arms that put a glow on every face in the big crowd.

"There is one thing you need in Milwaukee, and I hope the reporters will print what I have to say, and that is a daily paper," said Comrade Hunter.

He said that he used to read five New York papers every day, but now he has reformed and only reads the Social-Democratic papers. He could see what big men and interests were back of the big dailies and from such a source it was impossible to get truthful news.

"I want to urge on you one thing," he said, "and that is that you continue to be a light to the rest of this country." In order to do that organization is necessary, he said. It was not what Berger or some other man did, though they could help immensely but what all did.

"I believe," he said, "that the Socialistic movement is making progress as never before and I am willing to give you credit for much of this. Don't go back. It means more in this country to go back than perhaps in any other. You have taken an important outpost—hold it. Bend all your energy to holding this great city. On you will rest the responsibility in the next election. Every gun will be trained on you, but I don't believe any man will retreat. Milwaukee will hold on and will remain as the city which leads the way to the salvation of America."

## Cary a Winner

James F. Carey's talk was so full of fun that he kept the audience convulsed. And in between was many a Socialist sermon boiled down, many an appeal to nobility and propaganda fervor.

He raised a thunder of applause by saying that Comrade Berger has given the Republican and Democratic members of congress a chance to prove their professions of devotion to the people by voting in favor of the old-age pension bill.

One of the most brilliant addresses made was that of John Spargo, who was eloquent, poetical and inspiring. A cheerful duncer, writing up the meeting for a German daily paper, incensed Socialist German readers who are forced to take the paper for the daily news, said that Spargo's talk lacked substance.

## Spargo Eloquent

Such a doltish opinion needs no refutation to anyone who has ever attended a Spargo lecture or read his books. In contrast to this stupid affront was the fact that the Wisconsin Dairy show, soon to be held in the self same Auditorium, had been seeking Spargo for a lecture at the show on the milk question.

## Applaud Hillquit

Morris Hillquit gave an incisive

talk, as usual, and captured Milwaukee thereby. He said it was his first visit to Milwaukee and that now the city was not simply a place on the map for him, but a tremendous fact.

Lena Morrow Lewis, in clear, ringing tones, appealed to both men and women to lose no moments in the great cause, and her analyses of old party misrule, as wide as the nation and smelling to high heaven, evoked rounds of applause. The Milwaukee papers, as a whole, gave very good reports of the meeting, and were at no great pains to cover up the surprise felt in old party circles at such an almost spontaneous outpouring of the citizens.

## Sunday Morning

Sunday morning's meeting was held at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, on Fourth street, Brisbane Hall being used Sundays for the brewery union meetings. Ald. Melms presided.

Carl D. Thompson, city clerk of Milwaukee, was the first speaker, his subject being "Municipal Ownership Problems." Among other things he said:

"The first problem is to get the party to assume the right attitude on the question of municipal ownership. There are two dangers. One is that of the impossibilist's position that the party should have nothing to do with municipal ownership at all. The other danger is that we should think that municipal ownership was sufficient in itself for the solution of our prob-

tion of rates."

## Mayor Menton's Talk

"I have been a member of organized labor for 28 years," said Mayor J. A. C. Menton of Flint, Mich., who led the discussion of Comrade Thompson's paper.

"We owe our success in that city largely to union labor. Of course, we do not control the city. The common council is composed of eight Republicans, one Democrat and three Socialists. We call the nine old party men 'The Automatic Nine,' because they do what the corporations tell them.

"In my absence the council, the three Socialists opposing the measure, passed an ordinance for a street car line on a certain street and allowed the cars to operate with hand brakes.

"The law required air brakes. I forced the company to comply with the law. Flint has the right to undertake such municipal enterprises as the people authorize on a referendum. This law became operative Aug. 12. It will aid us greatly."

## Labor Problems

Ald. at Large A. J. Welch of Milwaukee spoke on "Labor Problems in the Municipality."

He referred briefly to the various groups of labor which have limited means of giving expression to their economic demands, owing to lack of organization—such as bookkeepers, clerks, department store workers, street car employees, etc., and also city employees who were formerly at the mercy of administrations antagonistic to their economic interests. "It is not so many years ago," said

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ished and ought to be abolished. But you saw what happened in England lately. They have shorn the house of lords of its power. The same thing is going to happen to the United States senate."

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lems. The correct position, it seems to me, is for the party to hold resolutely always to the final purpose of Socialism, never relenting in the struggle until we have reached the goal, but meanwhile at all times and everywhere standing for municipal ownership.

## Some Books

"The second problem of municipal ownership is that of convincing the people of its great advantage. For this purpose the comrades should supply themselves with the best source of information of the success of municipal ownership. It might not be out of place at this point to mention some of the best books and pamphlets bearing on this subject. "City for the People," by Parsons; "The Uprising of the Many," by Russell; "Municipal Ownership in Great Britain," by Frederick Howe; "Municipal and Private Operation of Public Utilities," report of the National Civic Federation—three volumes—by various authors; "The British City," by Frederick Howe; "The City of the Hope of Democracy," by Howe, etc.

"Another problem is that of the forms of municipal ownership. These should embrace at least (a) the municipal ownership of the water supply; (b) of electricity, which may be used not only for lighting and heating purposes, but for power, for cooking, for cleaning and many other domestic purposes; (c) the gas supply; (d) and perhaps most important of all, the municipal ownership of land or site values, which has such a direct bearing upon so many other municipal problems; (e) municipal ownership of houses and dwellings; (f) then of course, the public ownership of street car or transportation systems; (g) the fuel and ice supply, which might be so nicely co-ordinated.

## Weak Laws

"Another serious problem of municipal ownership presents itself in the state laws, the charter provisions and franchise rights. For example, in Wisconsin we have a public utility law which puts the control of our public utilities in the hands of a railroad commission of three men appointed by the government. We cannot go forward with public ownership here without first dealing with this commission. Then there are the franchise rights which had been granted by previous administrations. Whatever is done in the direction of municipal ownership can only be done with reference to these rights. Some of them extend for twenty-five years, and there are a multitude of privileges and rights provided for in these franchises. Our plans for municipal ownership must proceed with reference to these.

"The methods of transition to municipal ownership are also important. We may secure municipal ownership most easily perhaps by providing franchises that are granted for ultimate municipal ownership as one of the terms granted. But from the Socialist standpoint the most important problem of all is that of labor. For it is not so much a matter of cheap rates or of profits, as it is a matter of improving labor conditions. Therefore the principles of Socialism cannot be satisfied under municipal ownership unless we secure, to some degree at least, shorter hours, higher wages and better conditions for labor at the same time that we also secure somewhat better service and a reduc-

tion of rates."

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much assistance to them in their struggle with the capitalist for more wages and better hours and conditions of labor.

"The labor unions have in their crude way done much and are doing much to make better living conditions for their members. So the Socialist official must give every assistance possible to them in their struggle.

"In case of strikes we must be with the workers, not against them.

**A Steel Strike**  
"As an illustration of what the city officials can do, let me remind you that in the strike of the steel workers against the Steel trust that lasted for fourteen months the city officials of some towns, notably Elwood and Anderson, Ind., and some of the towns in the jungle district of Pennsylvania, forbid them to hold meetings, even in halls, and wouldn't allow them to congregate on the streets. The police were used to antagonize the strikers in every way possible. The union men, of Granite City, Ill., remembered the treatment accorded their comrades of the striking districts of the east, by the city officials of the capitalist parties and their allies. So the men of my town selected a union steel worker to the mayor's office. He has complete control of the police."

But that wasn't all. The Socialist mayor appointed a chief of police who is a union steel worker. So it isn't necessary for me to say that the police will not be used against the struggling workers in Granite City.

"The labor unions, in a crude way strive to raise the living conditions of the working people, and the Socialist official is ready to give all the help in his power to that end.

**Legal Problems**  
City Attorney Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee spoke on "Legal Problems," while District Attorney W. C. Zabel of Milwaukee county led the discussion. Comrade Hoan said that while the people were growing uneasy under the United States constitution, it was the bad parts that needed attention. Nine-tenths of it might well be retained.

"The bill of rights in that document," he continued, "the right to trial by jury, the right to vote, security in your homes; all these are in the constitution and would not have to be changed. The bill of rights is the law of the people and will remain the same, even under a socialistic government.

**The Constitution**  
"The constitution today is different than when it was first framed. It is changed with every decision of the Supreme court. The constitution can be printed in a small pamphlet which you can carry in your vest pocket, but constitutional law, meaning the interpretation of the constitution by the decisions of the Supreme court, would fill 100 volumes. The government has changed gradually without your knowing it. The United States Supreme court can join the enforcement of any state law. That is concentration of powers that does not exist in the constitution, but was written in by the decisions of the Supreme court. There has been a usurpation of power which was never in the constitution. In the constitutional convention three times an attempt was made to give judges these powers and three times it was defeated by almost unanimous vote. Talk about revolution! There it is, but in the wrong direction."

He urged the Socialists to get more lawyers in their party. The party is confronted here with something that

**Granite City's Mayor**  
Mayor M. S. Kirkpatrick of Granite City, Ill., discussed Ald. Welch's address. He said:

"Until the cities own the various public utilities, such as the gas and electric lighting plants, water works, coal yards, ice plants, etc., and employ directly the workers, and therefore fix their ages and hours of labor and the conditions under which they work, the relation of the Socialist city official is of a negative influence. We can't tell the capitalist employer what he must pay for he holds the purse strings. But we can give

does not bother Socialists in the old countries, he said; that is, that the Supreme court, by a stroke of the pen, could wipe out the work of years. Officials, he said, should familiarize themselves with the constitution and the statutes.

"We need more lawyers in this movement," said Comrade Hoan, "with stiff backbones. Get members for the party, but look out for the lawyers, especially those with common sense. If a lawyer has not common sense, he should not be put in the legal departments of city government. Heretofore in Milwaukee it has been found necessary to go outside the party for lawyers, and we have taken young men with ambition, even if they are not Socialists.

"The efforts of the Socialist party today are doing more to make the courts sit up and take notice than any other power on earth," he continued. "Right here in Milwaukee we do not hesitate to tell a judge what we think."

**Nonpartisan Fads**  
Speaking of non-partisan fads, he said: "The movement for non-partisan government is the most vicious attack on democracy that has ever been made. Under this form of government everything would be mired up, as officials of different parties would get into power. The voters must in such case would fail, and that is what they want."

District Attorney W. C. Zabel in leading the discussion said that while the constitution had divided the government into three branches—executive, legislative, and judicial—the judicial has gradually absorbed the powers of the two other branches.

Sunday afternoon the visiting officials, as guests of the city, were given an automobile ride to the parks and other municipal exhibits.

In the evening they made up a theater party at the Davidson theater.

**Monday Forenoon**  
John M. Work of Iowa presided on Monday.

City Comptroller Carl P. Dietz of Milwaukee spoke on "Finance and Accounting," showing the wonderful work that has gone on since the Socialists gained the city government, in scientific budget making.

He held up the budget of the previous administration, consisting of a small bundle of odds and ends of paper, and comparing it with a monster volume, everything arranged in the most up to date manner, the budget of the present administration. Cheers greeted the startling difference between the old party and Socialist party methods.

L. W. Lang, Socialist official from Muscatine, Ia., in discussing the paper, told of the conditions of his city on the Mississippi river. He elected two Socialist aldermen during the recent button workers' strike.

In the absence of Health Commissioner F. A. Kraft, who was obliged to make an eastern trip, his secretary, William Eberle, read an interesting paper on the work of the Socialists in the health department and evoked so much applause that a motion to have the paper printed led to a broader motion to ask the national office to print the various papers of the proceedings. A committee consisting of Carl D. Thompson, city clerk of Milwaukee, Mayor M. E. Kirkpatrick of Granite City, Ill., and Anna A. Maley, national woman's organizer, was appointed to get the matter together.

**Socialists and Schools**  
Two speakers not on the printed program addressed the convention during the day co-operative undertakings. One was Plet Vlag, who spoke on the other Mrs. Victor L. Berger, who spoke as a woman Socialist on the Milwaukee school board. She told of the overcrowding of the school rooms, the fight with the injunction capitalists over school lunches, and of the efforts to simplify and make practical the studies. Her talk was earnestly applauded.

**Monday Afternoon**  
In the afternoon the Milwaukee commissioner of public works, Harry E. Briggs, gave an instructive talk on street work and the recent experience in Milwaukee in breaking up the contractors' ring. He announced a further victory that selfsame morning when bids had been opened for street paving and the sensationally low price of \$1.26 a square yard secured. Formerly "closed" specifications had given a monopoly to certain people and produced monopoly prices.

William E. Leiserson spoke of the "Unemployed Problem." He said the neglect of the national government to take up the problem had forced it upon the several states, and it was only just beginning to get proper attention. The paper was discussed by Mayor Thomas of O'Fallon, Ill., who told of the unemployment that fell to the lot especially of the miners. It was helping to turn them to Socialism.

L. E. Katterfield of the National So-

cialist Lyceum Bureau explained the nature and benefit to be derived from the undertaking.

At 4 o'clock the conference virtually came to a close, to enable the visitors and their entertainers to take a boat ride up the river and to "banquet" at Blatz Park on the river. While the feed was nothing to brag of, we must admit, the occasion was one of the most enjoyable of the session, the set program of toasts and responses soon developing into a free-for-all, and the jolliest time imaginable. Some left shortly after 7 o'clock to attend the meeting of the aldermen at the city hall, but those that remained had a jolly talkfest until time for the last boat.

**Woman's National Committee**  
During the conference the Woman's National Socialist committee held daily sessions and transacted a great deal of business. The women delegates contributed much to the success of the conference. An impromptu speech by Comrade Kate Richards O'Hare, made at the up-the-river banquet in response to the toast "Woman's Sphere—Is It the World or the Wash tub," is still referred to as one of the wittiest talks of the entire meeting.

**A Wife's Questions**  
Says Mr. Wiseguy to his friend Slowtee: "Do you know that my wife is asking questions on economics which I can't answer? She has become ever so inquisitive regarding public questions since she has trouble to make both hands meet in our household. I am going to get posted and I am in for solid knowledge on economic matters, so I can answer her properly and don't look foolish any longer when she talks common sense."

Says Slowtee: "By gosh, but the papers keep me busy reading. Do you know that I have to unread always half of what I read some nights ago? So what is the use buying books if you have not got the time for the papers hardly?"

"Look here," says Wiseguy, "if you are hard up for time, you can save a lot of it by reading up who and what is back of the papers. Then you don't have to read half of their stuff and save the trouble to unread the other half. I bought a book written by a newspaper man called H. G. Creel. The title is 'Tricks of the Press.' It costs only 25c. I am on to lots of things I didn't know before, and it doesn't take me half of the time now to read the papers. I got it at the Brisbane Hall Book and Tobacco Store."

"Well," says Slowtee, "I guess it's high time I am catching on as to who is back of the daily papers since I am paying them about \$6 a year, I ought to know. I will get a copy right now."

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Editor Associate

This Week's Visitors

Among those present at the conference were Ralph Tapper Gold, Rada, Ariz.; James J. M. Fague, Boston, Mass.; Christ Cajanus, Chicago, Ill.; Ald. Charles W. Harris, Devils Lake, N. D.; Kellan Foster, Chicago, Ill.; Judge De Vroey, Green Bay, Wis.; Kate Richards O'Hare, St. Louis, Mo.; John A. Voigt, Waukesha, Wis.; George W. Andrews, Rockville, Conn.; D. L. Tickle, Charleston, W. Va.; Otto Pauls, St. Louis, Mo.; Mayor M. E. Kirkpatrick, Granite City, Ill.; Louis V. Middleton, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Esther L. Edelson, L. Wald, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Parks, Superior, Wis.; D. L. Thompson, O'Fallon, Ill.; Hugh McGee, Chicago, Ill.; Ald. T. A. Lindsay, Granite City, Ill.; Terence Vincent, Girard, Kan.; Garmin S. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Corinn Brown, Worcester, Mass.; Mayor John A. C. Menton, Mrs. Etta Menton, James H. McFarlan, Ald. Louis Trafeldt, Flint, Mich.; W. E. Bues, D. R. Kiesel, Columbus, O.; Fred M. Althen, Two Rivers, Wis.; A. E. Savage, M. D., J. B. Taylor, Greenville, Mich.; William Benment, Waterloo, Ia.; Fred H. Krahl, Chicago, Ill.; Ernest Marks, Dayton, O.; G. W. Boswell, Maplewood, Wis.; Clyde Berry, Joplin, Mo.; Fred Ebeling, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Octavia Floaten, Denver, Colo.; A. N. Simons, Girard, Kan.; Dr. K. Vornhey, Chicago, Ill.; Walter J. Millard and wife, Cincinnati, O.; J. L. Eugdahl, Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Meyer, Charles Burhop, Sheboygan; Norma Zalla, Louis B. Teostein, Chicago, Ill.; John Spargo, Bennington, Vt.; Morris Hillquit, New York; Kate Richards, O'Hare, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Vera Hillquit, S. G. Levene, New York; W. J. Ghent, Washington, D. C.; James F. Carey, Haverrhill, Mass.; R. C. McCaleb, La Crosse, Wis.; Sidney A. Bartlett, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Washington Letter

famous steamship Potemkin; that the mutiny of the ship was precipitated by the act of the captain, who shot a sailor complaining to him over the quality of the food; that thereupon the sailors got together in an exciting and protesting group. They were ordered to disperse, but ignored the order. "Fire was opened upon them by the officers of the ship and some "loyal" sailors. They returned fire, and in the fracas killed the captain. The Potemkin then hoisted the red flag and joined the revolutionary forces. "Malkoff admitted that he had taken part in the shooting. Several witnesses appeared before the board, testifying that Russia was at that time in a state of civil war, and that the Potemkin episode was an incident of that war. "They undertook to take care of Malkoff until such time as he would get employment. Malkoff is an able-bodied young man and a machinist by trade. His deportation was ordered on the ground that he was an "undesirable alien" and a mutineer. "I wish to enter my strong protest against the deportation of this political refugee to Russia. His return would mean his murder by the Russian authorities. He is of the same class of refugees as are Christian Rudowitz and Jan Pourten, both of whom were granted their liberty here against the demands of Russia." Can a Socialist Be a Citizen? Is belief in Socialism a bar to citizenship? Berger wants Secretary Nagel to pass on that question. In a letter to the head of the department of commerce and labor Berger has submitted the case of Dr. Barkman of Raymond, Wash., who had been denied citizenship because of his belief in the Socialist philosophy. Dr. Barkman was denied his naturalization papers by a judge who told him that "Socialism was anarchism" and would not give him a chance to show that he was wrong. The judge seemed to have been ignorant as well as prejudiced against Socialists. Trust Uses Socialist Arguments George W. Perkins, of the Steel trust is using the Socialist arguments against competition. He points out that we must follow industrial evolution. However, he is evidently of the opinion that evolution will stop after all industries are trustified. Because otherwise, he would admit a belief in Socialism. He said: "During the last quarter of a century inventors have wrought a mighty revolution in the machinery and the methods by which business is transacted. No revolution at arms ever wrought more radical changes. How long is it going to take us to wake up to this fact and govern ourselves accordingly?" It is reported that Clarence S. Darrow, who is now in charge of the defense in the Los Angeles Times cases, has given up his Chicago apartment, dissolved his law partnership and resolved on the completion of his present case to return from practice and abandon Chicago as a place of residence. Darrow is getting along in years and hesitated for some time to take up the McNamara case on the ground that his physical strength might be unequal to the task. The central labor body of Los Angeles, the central building trades body and the big labor unions of that city have passed an order that if any man arises on the floor of their respective bodies and promotes the interests of other candidates but those of the Socialist party for the municipal election he shall be adjudged a traitor and treated accordingly. In Milwaukee Let the knocker use the hammer. Let the yellow journal yammer. We are coming on the highways. We are stirring in the byways. And the marching and the movement of the fight Is a big, high sign that the army is right.

Past, Present and Future

The Past must be known, free from cant, to enable man to grasp Present conditions. Present conditions must be understood, so man may realize and shape the Future as much as circumstances will permit. To assist the democracy of this continent in the development of its faculties, we published three pamphlets, which we will mail to your address for 25 cents.

Do You Want the Truth?

We will send you a copy of United States Constitution and Socialism

The Menace of Socialism

Will make you grasp the Present situation. It gives you the view of Father Gasson, an opponent of Socialism. The reply of James F. Carey surveys Present conditions. The survey is a correct one, because Carey's memory functions properly. The haze of lies has been lifted from Carey's mind, and sizes up the fathers of our country in their true light. Carey can understand Present conditions, and he illustrates them masterfully. Added to this intellectual combat is an article of Victor L. Berger: "WORDS OF THE SAINTS." These words of the saints, True

Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It

By Ameringer, is a brilliant little book which breathes the spirits of the American Workingman of the highest type. By understanding the Past as well as the Present, Ameringer can and does help to shape the future. Piercing the Future, knowing what we want, and understanding what we need, so we want the right thing, the thing that means progress, light and advancement, is not everybody's business. Whoever is interested in Present wrongs, is unfit to advise a democracy as to the next step to be taken in lawmaking. And late voted in Present wrongs are all those, who derive an income or a salary by upholding the Present system. The preacher in the pulpit, the teacher in the schools and universities, and all politicians who have to depend on newspaper fame, in order to be successful, can exist only by betraying the interest of humanity. Only the workingman, who writes for his fellow workers ought to be given an attentive hearing by the rank and file of our nation. Hear their voices, since all professional "leaders" have always betrayed you and are playing a confidence game, which they slyly call "Politics." You Workingmen, "Purify Politics," give this Word its real meaning by voting for your interest, the public and the general good, which can only be realized by the Co-operative Commonwealth. Send us 25 cents, and you understand the Past, the Present and the trend of Future Events. For \$5.00 we will send you a package of a hundred of any of these books or a hundred assorted. You can also try one dozen to find out how these pamphlets will sell. The price for a dozen is 75 cents prepaid. Social-Democratic Pub. Co. Book Dept. Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Tide at the Flood—By John M. Work

ONE interesting gentleman who is failing to take the tide at the flood is Robert M. LaFollette. He is a man who would like to do right. But he has an inordinate personal ambition which chains him hand and foot. He goes about the country advocating skim milk reforms. How a man with a grain of sense can waste his time on such moonshine can be explained in only one way. He is a moral coward. His ambition will not permit him to do anything that will endanger his reelection and his momentary glory—and his chances for the presidency. He therefore looks about him to see how he can make the people adore him for the present and at the same time not alienate the fellows who furnish the campaign funds. It is said that when a well-known Socialist left the ranks of the alleged reformers and came into the Socialist movement, LaFollette said to him, "You are ahead of the times—I intend to stay behind and come along with the people." Which was as much as to say that he knew Socialism was right, but that he had the itch for office and would therefore sacrifice his principles in order to stay at the pie counter. "Oh lame and impotent conclusion!" What a glorious flood tide that man is missing! If he could only put aside his moral cowardice and his personal ambition, and come out squarely for Socialism, what a powerful influence he would have for good. He would incur the maledictions of hundreds of influential and so-called respectable citizens. He would convert thousands of really respectable—because useful—men and women to Socialism. He would hasten a little the coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth. He would satisfy himself much better than the presidency would satisfy him. He would be able in future years to look back with pride upon his rise and fall. And future generations would praise him and call him blessed. But if he continues to waste his time on trifles his life will be spent in shallows. He will die disappointed and chagrined, like all selfish men die. And he will be known in history as a trimmer—a compromiser—a man who did not measure up to the need of the hour—a man who failed to take the tide at the flood. (To Be Continued.)

The National Executive Committee at Milwaukee



Courtesy Milwaukee Sentinel. A. M. Simons (non-member), Morris Hillquit, Robert Hunter, Victor L. Berger, Lena Morrow Lewis, John Spargo, James F. Carey.

St. Louis Graft

(Senator W. R. Gaylord of Wisconsin the other day told the Milwaukee papers that graft in St. Louis was a rampant reality almost beyond belief. The St. Louis Republic wrote him for the "specifications," and the following is his reply. We give it to the people, doubting very much if the Republic will.) Editor St. Louis Republic: Your request for an explicit statement relative to "graft in St. Louis" is one which I take pleasure in complying with, in the hope that it may be of some use to the people of your city. Sometimes the point of view of a visitor is valuable. To begin with, it appears that the use of the word graft, in this peculiar meaning of political corruption for financial benefit, originated in St. Louis. It was in connection with the work of Joseph Folk. At that time a bartender in the Richelieu hotel could go down to the four courts and make a judge "give up" fines paid in there to the amount of \$125. The cleaning up of Butler's Indians changed the situation to some extent, but did not essentially relieve the pressure of the powers that graft upon the people. In my short stay in St. Louis recently I availed myself of the experience of other investigators of graft. Former District Attorney Jerome, of New York, said that graft is only the result of applying the principles of private business to public affairs. Attorney Heney, famous in San Francisco, said that to find the most important ringleaders in graft and corruption in any city, make up a list of the principal financiers, bankers, and members of boards of directors of big financial concerns. Your city directory does not give a list of these, but they may be found in a special directory issued by the directory company. However, it will be sufficiently explicit if I specify David R. Francis, who is one of the principal figures in the group indicated by Attorney Heney. I trust that the fact of Mr. Francis having recently purchased a controlling interest in your estimable

may be a little hard to say just now. It is not too soon to add that some husky cockle-burs are being slipped under the "blanket" privilege, and the Big Cinch now in the saddle is due for a heavy fall before long. Every pound of freight and every passenger crossing the river excepting by the McKinley bridge, pays toll to the Terminal. This same association, to maintain this grafting monopoly, has for five years delayed the building of the "free bridge," which the people demanded by an overwhelming majority should be built by the city. The present Republican administration, elected on the issue of the immediate building of the free bridge, is now accused of handing over to the Wiggins Ferry, a part of the Big Cinch, the control of the East St. Louis end of the free bridge. That would simply sew up one end of the bridge. The city hall electric light plant produces current for one and one-half cents per kilowatt. The Electric Light Co. was charging 12 cents. They have since reduced it to 9 cents. Some St. Louis people probably call this "business." I call it "GRAFT." To be explicit on another question relative to St. Louis graft, let us mention tax-dodging. Not to fail of being specific, let us mention a name or two. Mrs. Theresa L. Bernero was not even known to be connected with the Big Cinch. She died recently, leaving personal property scheduled at over \$200,000. She paid taxes on less than \$3,000 worth of personal property. Her real estate was taxed on about \$250,000. Newspaper estimates valued it at about \$1,000,000. This means not only GRAFT for Mrs. Bernero and her kind; it means BOODLE somewhere. Joseph S. Taussig, 4201 Washington boulevard, also died recently and his estate went to probate. His personal property was scheduled at about \$700,000. He had been paying taxes on \$1,030 of personal property. Evidently ordinary moneyed folks pay on about one to two per cent of their property value, when it comes to taxation. The Big Cinch is not yet dead, and we cannot say what its property will probate at. Festus J. Wade, James Campbell, W. K. Bixby, Murray Carleton, D. R. Francis and others who handle the "goods," but are not so well known, at present have as their political agent and manipulator Jephtha D. Howe. Mr. Howe shows his expertise in that he engineered a franchise for fifty years over a bridge not yet built, for the Southern Traction Company. This will give some idea of what I mean by "graft in St. Louis," but it is only a suggestion of what might be told, if space afforded. It is my hope to be of some service in making known to the people of St. Louis and the rest of the country some of the very interesting facts in this connection, and I assure you that there will be nothing lacking as to the explicit character of the information. It is notorious in St. Louis, and must become known if the remedy is to be applied. W. R. Gaylord. Milwaukee, Aug. 13, 1911. Spargo wrote a book for Socialist children. It's full of nice tales and pictures. We are selling it at half price. Cloth, 50-11 cents postage; paper, 25-7 cents postage. Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

Silence--The Lull Before the Conflict

A New Factor in Socialist Propaganda--An Era of Socialist Daily Newspapers--Early Beginnings

Thomas Carlyle says in one of his essays that "speech is silver, silence is golden; speech is human, silence is divine." The present calm in the Socialist ranks is significant for the tremendous activity that is soon to be unfolded. In our silence there is being born the Hercules of Social-Democracy—the vibrating Mercury of news and intelligence. Just as the heavy calm before a thundering storm, with only a jerking thread of light stitching the heavens here and there, to afterwards give way to a downpour of drenching rain, the Socialist movement is preparing now for a cleansing of the political atmosphere. Slowly but surely the fund for Milwaukee's great clarion is increasing. Constantly the number of bond subscribers is being swelled. The hearts of men will soon beat faster in expectation of a new sign, of a new voice. The success of our party in Milwaukee has taught American Socialists a very valuable lesson indeed. That lesson is that an administration, beneficent, proficient and honest, must have a daily press for its spokesman if it wants to survive and flourish; that unless the people are informed of the administration's plans and accomplishments a hostile press will succeed in biasing the public mind against that administration. That lesson also marks the entrance of a new factor in Socialist propaganda, namely, the daily press. It likewise indicates the beginning of an era of So-

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance A New Era in Socialist Propaganda in America Socialism Passing from Theory to Practice—Pass the Good News Along the Line—Strike While the Iron Is Hot—Do It Now! The first annual conference of elected Socialists has passed into history. It is the duty and privilege of every reader of a Socialist paper to give the proceedings of that convention as great publicity as possible. It marks a new era in the history of Socialist education and propaganda. The delegates who attended that convention took away with them many working models of efficiency which demonstrates beyond a doubt that the working class is perfectly capable of giving our cities a better administration than the capitalists have ever even dreamed of. Take this number of The Herald and use it as a sample to secure your neighbor as a permanent reader. Reading The Herald for six months or a year is almost certain to make a Socialist and Socialist voter of him. DO IT NOW! Introduce Us to Your Friends Send us a list of persons you think might become subscribers for The Herald if they could read a few copies and we will send them sample copies three times. Where The Herald goes, Socialism and Socialist organization grows. THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, Brisbane Hall, Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Milwaukee, Wis. Please send sample copies of the Social-Democratic Herald to the following names:

Table with columns: NAMES, ADDRESSES. Includes names like Soc. Party of Darby, Pa., Printers' Club, Workmen Circle No. 348, Lincoln, Neb., Daily Club of Milwaukee factory, Kilbourne Local No. 3, Kilbourne, La., Finnish Soc. Local, Bessemer, Mich., 26th Ward Branch Local, Cleveland, O., Workmen's Circle No. 114, Local No. 27, Williamette, Conn., Town of Lake Branch No. 2, Local Newlin No. 842, Newlin, Tex., Local Blackfoot, Idaho.

Sign Here Address

Send in the Names

cialist daily, those of us who have done our share in subscribing for bonds, those men, those women and those children—have only one wish, and that is, that the rest of you do your duty. Helping now is helping thrice. Remember, it is just a loan. Take one bond, take two bonds—take more. Here is an example of Socialist solidarity: Milwaukee Press Club. Branch 4 of Worcester, Mass., together with the branches of the Labor League, have formed a "Milwaukee Press Club." Each member enrolling pays \$1 and agrees to assist in arranging entertainments, picnics, etc., for the benefit of the Milwaukee Socialist daily. About twenty-five have already enrolled. Purchasers of Bonds. Arbeiter Kranken & Sterbekasse No. 252 Rock Island County Central Com., Rock Island, Ill. Jeannette Branch of the Socialist party, Jeannette, Pa. Arbeiter Kranken & Sterbekasse No. 93 Arbeiter Kranken & Sterbekasse No. 44. Oscar Rademaker Attorney-at-Law Brisbane Hall

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company \$100,000 in Denominations of \$100.00 Each I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company and with each and all other subscribers, to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds about to be issued by said Company to the Citizens' Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of ten (\$10.00) dollars, interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to be paid as follows: One-fifth, sixteen years; one-fifth, seventeen years; one-fifth, eighteen years; one-fifth, nineteen years; and one-fifth twenty years from date of issue of bonds. Said bonds to be issued and to bear interest from Dec. 1, 1911, and to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this... day of ..... A. D. 1911. Number of Bonds..... Name..... (Seal) Amount of Bonds..... Address..... Bonds can be paid in installments of \$2.50 a month for each bond subscribed. Enclosed find remittance of \$..... in payment for the above.

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WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 25c.

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BED BUG DESTROYER. When using insect powder of J. Kaatz you protect your bed as well as your home.

Non-Partisan City Markets

The latest discovery of the "non-partisan" relates to municipal markets. Social-Democratic platform calls for the establishment of four municipal markets properly located over the city.

And the Nonpartisan Grind Organ says, "Hah! the Socialists promised this, but we haven't got it. The Socialist city administration is connected with a national party. Therefore, we must change the election system. In Des Moines, where they have non-partisan government, they have a municipal market. Let us have non-partisan government and then we will have municipal markets."

It Costs Money

First, it should be pointed out that there are several cities over the country which have nonpartisan city government without municipal markets. Second, it is worth while to notice that it costs money to start a municipal market. The site for such a market is a commodity called real estate. And to buy real estate costs money. And to rent real estate costs money.

Everything that the city administration has tried to do which has cost money has been criticized. Not an exception to this.

Grinding the Organ

If the Social-Democrats try to carry out a real and worthy enterprise, such as the upper river park, the howl

goes up from the masquerading Tax-payers' league and is backed by speeches and interviews in the press. "They are bankrupting the city." On the other hand, if no action is taken and the people's money is not "squandered," the cry goes forth, "Why don't they do something?"

None has been a worse offender in this respect than the Nonpartisan Grind Organ.

We are damned if we do and we are damned if we don't. The fine, polite curses of the Nonpartisan Journal come down on us whether we do things or we don't.

Competition Threatened

Whether the sun shines or whether the rain pours, the Nonpartisan Journal keeps going a daily, furious har- raigne about Socialist inefficiency.

You see, there's a reason. This little matter can be explained. The Social-Democrats are going to start a daily newspaper in Milwaukee. It will be the liveliest, real labor daily Milwaukee or any other American city has yet known.

Many who are now reading the Nonpartisan Grind Organ, with its fake news and views, will turn to the new Social-Democratic daily.

Cost of Living Still High

No, the Social-Democrats have not provided municipal markets, as Des Moines has done. Nor have they started municipal coal and wood

yards. Nor have they given the city adequate parks and playgrounds and tuberculosis hospitals. Nor have they cut down the cost of living.

Some of these are national problems and can only be solved nationally. Municipal markets is a local problem, however, and it will be solved when the city money conditions, almost wrecked by some of the very men now joining in the "non-partisan" have been put on a solid basis.

City Wreckers

Some of these men who are blathering loudly now for nonpartisan city government, municipal markets, efficiency and economy, have curious records. One of them, a newspaper editor and proprietor, supported the aldermen who jobbed the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company franchise through the common council.

Others have clear records as consenting to the methods by which the city finances were almost wrecked and were, in fact, kept dark to the public until the Social-Democrats entered the city hall of Milwaukee.

For some of these city wreckers to talk about nonpartisan efficiency and economy of city government is as curious as an accomplished burglar giving lessons on the rights of private property.

The railroad trust has by these fraudulent means secured land in the United States equal in size to MORE THAN THE TOTAL AREA OF GERMANY. Let some old party hater of Socialism deny this statement if he dares.

If the Socialists get into power nationally, how will they be able to get back all the land that has been stolen from the people? Is a question some times asked of the Socialist agitator. Simply by passing a prohibition law depriving the present "owners" of the privilege to use it. Contiscation? No; that would be restoration. Socialist judges could not be found who would declare any such law unconstitutional. I don't say that this is the method that will be applied, but it could, and there would be no graft in the procedure.

Taft—the big fellow in the White House, for whom the working class built a special chair to fit his tub of globalness—in his New York reciprocity speech had this to say: "The effect of reciprocity with Canada is not going to lower the specific prices of agricultural products in our coun- try."

try, but is going to steady them. It is going to produce an interchange of products AT A PROFIT which will be beneficial to both countries. Produce a profit for whom, Mr. President? A profit for the owning class or the workers? The answer is easy for us. So there you have it from high authority what reciprocity will do for you. If the trade agreement will not lower prices, and Taft says it will not, then the cost of living will remain as high as ever—Glorious reciprocity—for the profit managers.

Our house of lords put itself on record, as was expected. Thirty-two United States senators, acting as agents of the meat trust, July 8 voted against admitting Canadian meat duty free. There were only fourteen to vote the other way. And if there had been any danger of injuring big business, the majority of these fourteen would have voted with the advocates of "vested rights."

Twenty-one big baking companies in cities dotting the east and south from Boston to St. Louis and New Orleans, recently formed a merger under the name of the General Baking Company, with a total capitalization of \$20,000,000 in stock and \$5,000,000 in bonds. This trust starts out to operate in fifteen cities. New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo are among the cities where the trust runs big establishments. This concern will not make bread to eat; at least that will not be the principal aim of the organization. It will make bread and other things to sell, and it will be concerned more about the capacity of your pocketbook than the capacity of your stomach.

The little bakers will soon be crushed out in the war of competition, and when the farmer has wheat to sell, the trust will fix the selling price. Standard oil dividends, it is said, is a large part of the investment behind the new trust.

Henry C. Frick, who made his fortune in steel and coke because of the industry of the working class of Pittsburgh and elsewhere, recently, according to the capitalist press, paid \$400,000 for a full length portrait of the Hon. Anne Duncombe afterwards Countess of Radnor of England. The painting is by Thomas Gainsborough. The painting is now hanging in Frick's New York residence, at 640 Fifth avenue, where the vulgar people are not permitted to intrude to take a look at the masterpiece. July 14 last one of Frick's wage workers in Pittsburgh went to the charity department in the smoky city with three of his starving children, and said he was unable to take care of them. Two of the children were in advanced stages of consumption and the other was so weak from lack of nourishment that it could not hold up its head. The father said his wife had died three days previously of tuberculosis and he could find no one to take care of the motherless babies. The father's wages, it was learned, had been \$7 a week and he did not have steady work.

Capitalist Souvenirs

By Silas Hood

THE way to bring about Socialism is to vote for it. Didn't you know that? First the wards, then the cities, then the counties, then the states and THEN THE NATION. Easy? No; but that's the way to do it. You will never get Socialism by voting for good men on old party tickets. You have tried that kind of relief and failed.

C. P. Blackiston, a recognized authority on advertising, estimates that \$8,000,000 are annually spent in keeping up the advertising industry. Advertising seems to be needed in a planless competitive system. But the Standard Oil company doesn't cut into its dividends by advertising the sale of crude oil, kerosene or gasoline. If it ever does you can bank on it that it is a donation for political or "philanthropic" purposes. In a co-operative state of civilization labor wasted on advertising would be as senseless as putting thousands of men at work bailing water out of Lake Erie and pouring it into Lake Ontario, and then paying them \$8,000,000 to pour it back again. And some of the stupid workers don't want to vote for Socialism, as it would not provide so much work as the capitalist system. It isn't work we want to provide; it is less work we want you to do. You're working too many hours every day now. Working too long when you have a job, and too long looking for one when you haven't any. Think that over a million years and perhaps you can figure it out if the capitalist turmoil hasn't robbed you of all your brains.

The capitalist press in July, 1911, gave us the refreshing information that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate hired ruffians in 1908 to murder

workingmen who were engaged in building a railroad in Alaska for a rival syndicate. And several of these disinterested railroad workers were shot down in cold blood and their bodies were buried in a ditch. As the lawless Morgan-Guggenheim thieves controlled the political machinery of Alaska the hired assassins were never arrested. Didn't hear either that Senator Guggenheim or J. Pierpont Morgan had been formally accused of participation in the crime. Will leave it to the intelligent readers to determine who were the murderers of those workingmen.

The speech of United States Senator George Sutherland of Utah on the initiative, referendum and recall made July 13 in our house of lords bode down to a few words, was this: "The voters of the United States are too stupid to know what they want; too ignorant to know how to get it, and we statesmen with brains will give them a few more doses of capitalism. And they will have to swallow their medicine whether they like it or not." When Utah elects its senators by direct vote it is a safe wager that Sutherland will have further cause to learn of the voters' stupidity, especially if he is the candidate to be voted for.

The Southern Pacific Railroad company owns more than 26,000,000 of acres in the state of California! Much of this property is valuable oil, coal and mineral land. The railroad thieves never paid a cent to the government for the land. They got it by way of "land grants." That means that the congressmen elected by the wage slaves gave the land to the railroad owners and the only payment made was graft to statesmen at Washington—statesmen in the senate as well as in the house. It is estimated that

Brooks Visits Milwaukee

John Graham Brooks, famous writer and lecturer, author of "The Social Unrest" and other books, was in Milwaukee this week.

He was on his way to Berkeley, Cal., where there is a Socialist mayor and common council. And he is to give forty-two lectures there in the University of California on the subject of Socialism in various phases.

He stopped off in Milwaukee two days to gain an insight into the workings of Socialist administration here. Mr. Brooks said that instead of an interview for the Herald, he would prefer that he be quoted from "The Social Unrest." The following paragraphs are timely:

"Last year I visited a mill to which many pretty additions had been made—a library, resting room, gymnasium, etc. The manager said, 'This ought to make them contented, hadn't it?' I asked a friend, who is a stockholder in the mill, to find out for me just what the men and women working there thought of these new sources

of contentment. The answer I got was this: 'The most intelligent ones tell me they should much prefer to have the expense of these things added to their wages. They take it good-naturedly enough, and think the employer is a good man, but they seem to believe he will in the long run get his labor a little cheaper, and can attract a certain class of labor in these ways.' This is fast coming everywhere to be the feeling. It is sometimes bitter, but oftener merely cynical."

"This (labor strikes) is what the employer calls 'interfering with my business.' He expects sympathy when he asks, 'Shall I manage my own business or not?'"

"Yes, he shall manage his own business, but precisely what is his own business calls for new definitions. It is here organized labor is carrying on its struggle. It is trying to determine what, in the business, should be decided by labor and what by the employer."

Something for Nothing

How a Great Manufactory Gets Its Goods Made in Five States by Convicts Who Are Made to Work for 34 Cents a Day.

In the July American Magazine there is an article by Julian Leavitt which ought to create a disturbance in a good cause in at least five states.

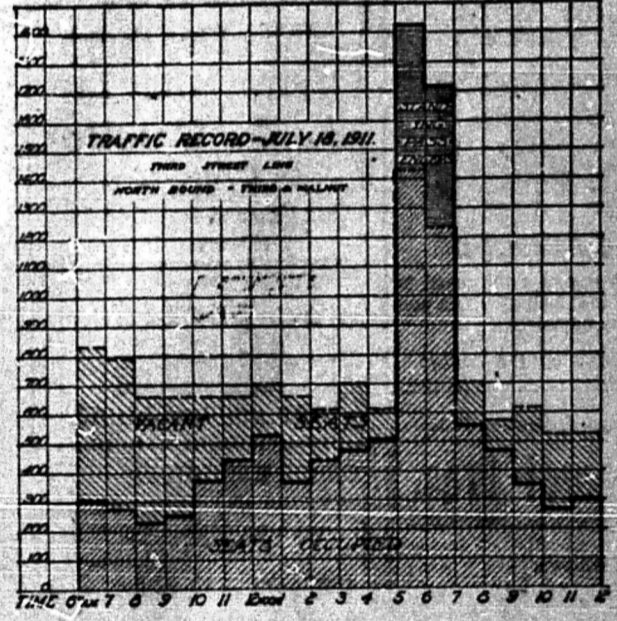
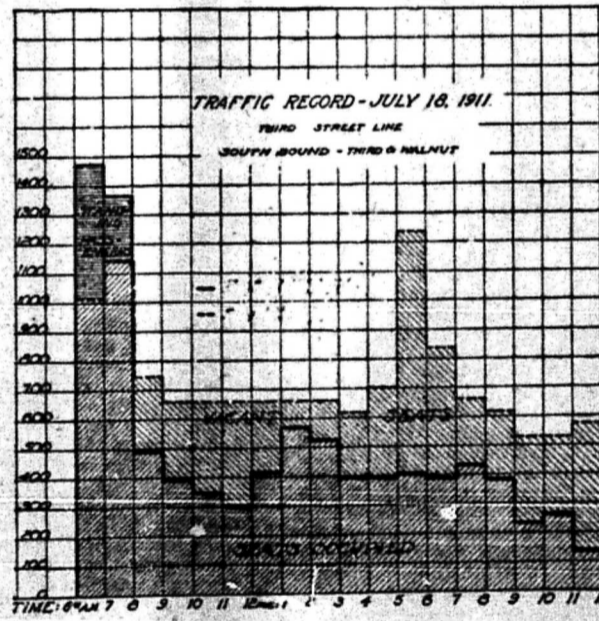
It is the story of how a great chair manufacturing concern, the Ford-Johnson company, of Cincinnati, has been getting its goods manufactured in our prisons at an average wage of 34 cents a day for convict labor.

"Boss" Cox of Cincinnati is interested in the concern. Indeed, until within a year, he was president of it. This wage which has been paid for this labor, an average of 34 cents a day, does not pay anywhere near the cost to the state of feeding, housing and caring for the prisoners who spend their time making chairs for this private concern at the price named. In five states, where this has been going on, taxpayers meet a total loss of \$108,000 a year. That is, \$108,000 is the difference between what the states receive for the labor of the convicts so employed, and what it

costs the states to take care of them. The states are: Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and Connecticut. There is no doubt, however, that prison contracts in many other states need a searching investigation.

It is understood that the facts about the Ford-Johnson prison contracts will be news to everybody, even to competitors of the Ford-Johnson company, which have to pay from \$1.50 to \$3 a day for labor as against the 34 cents a day paid for the work of 1,500 convicts.

Prisoners could be better employed than this: They could earn more for the state than the cost of their keep. In many prisons they do. It has also been suggested that the money product from prisoners' labor, over and above the expense of their keep (and prosecution, perhaps) ought to be devoted to their families. The idea is that prisoners leave behind their wives and sons and daughters who sorely need the income from the father's labor which is suddenly cut off when he goes to prison. In any event the Ford-Johnson company and other contractors are not entitled to so much.



Traffic Conditions and Street Railway Operation

Street cars must be run when the People want to ride, and must go where the greatest number of People want to go. This is the fundamental principle of a street railway company's duty to the Public.

Expressed thus, in broad terms, the rule seems simple. In practice, it is so complex that no company could meet its full requirements. Still, it constitutes the one great law by which THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY is governed in all of its work pertaining to the planning and operation of its system.

Few persons not actually engaged in street railway work understand the difficulties confronting the Company in operating a sufficient number of cars for the heavy traffic of the rush hours and in maintaining the required frequency of service at other times, with due regard for economy of operation of the system as a whole.

These conditions are shown strikingly by the diagram of the actual traffic record of the Third Street line on July

18th, for a period of eighteen hours, 6 A. M. to midnight. The Third Street line is one of the Company's heaviest traffic lines. The traffic on July 18th was the average normal traffic usually handled on an ordinary week day.

From a study of the diagram, it will be seen, except for the two brief periods while the working population was being carried downtown in the morning and home again in the evening, between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., the number of seats was greatly in excess of the number of passengers.

In spite of the Company's best efforts to adjust its service to the traffic, by the use of extra cars, it was necessary to run some northbound cars with very light loads while the rush of travel was southward and southbound cars nearly empty in the evening rush hours.

The diagram shows plainly the extent to which the Company is obliged to provide excess seating capacity for the greater part of the day in order to maintain proper frequency of service.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee HEADQUARTERS—BRISBANE HALL TELEPHONE—GRAND 4428 Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesday (8 P. M.)

Peonage in America—Three Months for Murder Men, Refusing to Work, Deprived of Liberty and Fed on Bread and Water Until They Yielded

Washington, Aug. 15.—The labor committee of the house, to which had been referred by the committee on rules the Wilson resolution calling for an investigation of the alleged peonage in Westmoreland county, Pa., held a hearing on Aug. 1. Atty. McNair, who has been attorney for the miners and other labor organizations, appeared on behalf of the organization.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT General Officers FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 528-530 Chestnut st. Milwaukee, Wis.

Union Barber Shops Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

TEETH EXTRACTED Absolutely Without Pain or Danger NEW TEETH Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded

FRED. GROSSE Brisbane Hall Shaving Parlor H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP 452 REED STREET, Corner Booth

DR. YOUNG 414-416 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee HOURS—8:30 to 5:30; Sundays, 9 to 12

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING 166 LLOYD ST. The Line of Union Cigars PARLOR J. P. KINSELLA Shaving Parlor 227 1/2 Howell Avenue

UNION MADE The Gerbard Suspender Every Pair Guaranteed for 1 Year.

Barber's Union Shop Card Always see that this card is displayed in the shop where you get a shave or haircut.

MUELLER'S White Pine Cough Syrup with Tar J. C. Mueller Druggist Cor. 11th and Greenfield Aves. Milwaukee, Wis.

Borchardt Bros. Tailors Clothiers Furnishers 347-349 Grove Street

GASPAR HACH BAKER AND CONFECTIONER 927 Kinnickinnic Av. PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS

Sands Lumber Co. LUMBER and SHINGLES 767 Clinton Street

ALEX. G. GOETHEL TIN, ZINC, GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER WORK 90-92 Second St. Estimates cheerfully given. Phone Grand 187.

Ice Cream Social and Ball Arranged by the KING SOLDIERS for the Benefit of the White Cross Mission Workers

BEN RHEINFRANK Union Made Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings A Large Assortment of Good Merchandise 1439 GREEN BAY AVENUE

PINSEL'S UNION MADE GENTS' FURNISHINGS and SHOES for the whole family 454 MITCHELL STREET

News of Organized Labor Conducted by Walter S. Fisher Address all Communications to Room 208 Brisbane Hall

Sheet Metal Workers Steadily Gaining Ground. The third week of the sheet metal workers' strike in this city shows a marked improvement in the conditions over those of a few weeks ago, and a steady increase on the part of the bosses in the matter of signing agreements, there being only about 40 men still out at this writing.

Timber Brotherhood Is a Target New Orleans, July 21.—A determined effort to break up the recently organized National Brotherhood of Timber Workers was decided upon here yesterday at a meeting of lumber operators from east Texas, Louisiana and south Mississippi.

Establis Eight-Hour Day Springfield, O.—The United Association of Plumbers, by an agreement entered into without friction, has established the eight-hour day. This makes nine crafts in the city now enjoying the shorter workday.

50-CENT ASSESSMENT Convention of Glass Bottle Blowers Make Heavy Assessment to Fund for Defense of McNamara. Washington.—The Glass Bottle Blowers' association, at its recent convention in Columbus, O., unanimously declared a 50-cent assessment upon its entire membership to aid in the defense of the McNamara.

Deck Servants Win Strike Berlin.—The strike of the deck servants, engineers and firemen of W. Egan & Co. ended successfully, with an agreement for a period of two years. This increase in wages amounts to 40,000 marks a year.

National Home for Barbers Indianapolis.—If plans already in hand are carried out the Journeymen Barbers' International union will establish a home for its members on the lines of those already established by the Typographical union and the Pressmen's union.

meeting will be held on Aug. 31 at Free Gemeinde Hall on Fourth street. The following credentials were received and delegates seated: Molders No. 125; Sheet Metal Workers No. 24; and Metal Polishers No. 10.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be mailed to every merchant as far as it is possible to do so. Respectfully, The report of the executive board was adopted as a whole.

Receipts. Bill Posters No. 12, \$1.22 Garment Workers No. 71, 2.64 Carpenters No. 1053, 2.96

Disbursements. F. Weber, salary, \$5.00 F. Weber, salary, 2.90 F. Weber, salary, 10.90

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 11, 1911. Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, executive board L. Q. meeting.

Tramway Men Out London.—The tramway men at Douglas, Isle of Man, are on strike. They demand an increase in wages and overtime pay for Sunday work for all the men, and a reduction of hours among certain classes of workmen.

Federated Trades Council Aug. 16, 1911 Meeting called to order by Corresponding Secretary Fr. Weber and Bro. Weidert was elected as chairman and Bro. Boek was elected vice-chairman.

PLAUM CLOTHING CO. CLOTHIERS, HATTERS MEN'S FURNISHERS We Carry a Large Line of Union-Made Clothing HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Remember, You Can Buy Your FURNITURE Rugs and Draperies at Lowest Prices Beds, Bed Springs and Mattresses my Specialty

MANDEL ENGRAVING CO. ARTISTS & ENGRAVERS 300 W. Wisconsin St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ROOFING Call South 38, tell us the size of your ROOF and we will tell you how little the material will cost to recover that old tar and gravel or leaky shingle roof.

John Schuetz CLOTHING and Men's Furnishings SUITS MADE TO ORDER 81 HOWELL AVE. NEAR LINCOLN

Brisbane Hall Annex BUFFET ADOLPH HEUMANN 526 Chestnut St. Telephone North 1761-J

Oluf Nielsen Graining and Marbleizing For the Trade Landscape Painting in Oil a Specialty 1015 Wright St. Milwaukee, Wis.

MINERAL WATERS Soda Water Weiss Beer TELEPHONE GRAND 844 SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PICNIC AND SOCIETY ORDERS

TOOLS For Every Trade Sporting Goods and Everything in HARDWARE Reinhold Bros. 2402 Lisbon Avenue

The Strissguth-Petrar Engraving Co. makes quality cuts T. B. Schreiter Cor. 28th St. and North Ave. OPEN EVERY EVENING

EMIL BACHMANN JEWELER AND OPTICIAN 811 THIRD ST. Near North Avenue Eyes Tested by a Graduate Optician

Henry Harbicht's Place Bottle Beer. Keg Beer on Tap Sample Room. Phone 1496 Grand 271 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MIES UNION TAILOR 875 Kinnickinnic Ave. 875 (Near South Bay St.) PHONE SOUTH 1464Y

Smoke Tampanola 10c CIGAR MANUFACTURED BY Herm. Buech 675 16th Ave. Phone South 2838

GOODWIN & CASSEL UNDERTAKERS Licensed Lady Embalmer in Attendance 519 Grand Ave., Phone Grand 1968 1010 Greenfield Ave., Phone South 469 Mrs. Goodwin, Res. Phone Grand 2283 J. P. Cassel, Res. Phone Grand 4808

No. 164.  
Park Policeman.  
Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners.

City Hall, Aug. 12, 1911.  
A competitive examination for the position of a park policeman will be held at the above office on Thursday, Aug. 24, 1911, at nine o'clock A. M. Applicants must be United States citizens; must have resided in the city of Milwaukee for the last three years next preceding the date of application; they must not be less than 24 nor more than 40 years of age, nor less than five feet, seven and one-half inches in height, nor less than 150 pounds in weight; they must have the necessary intelligence, be able to speak the English language understandingly, and be well acquainted with the topography of the city parks of Milwaukee, and must have good health, character and habits. Before appointment, applicants will be required to furnish to the proper authorities a certificate of health from an authorized physician.

Applications in writing to be presented personally up to and including Monday, Aug. 21, 1911, on the proper blanks, to be obtained at the above office.

WM. W. McINTYRE, President.  
WM. GUTENKUNST, FRED. C. RUNGE, EDWARD ZIEGLER, Commissioners.  
JOHN J. VLACH, Secretary.

S-D H. Aug. 12-10.

STATE OF WISCONSIN - IN CIRCUIT COURT, Milwaukee County, August 12, 1911. Plaintiff, Elizabeth Gail, Defendant.

SUMMONS.  
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said defendant:  
You are hereby summoned to appear, within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

JOHN C. KLEIST, Attorney.  
P. O. Address: No. 609 Casswell Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN - MILWAUKEE COUNTY - County Court - In Probate. In the above entitled cause on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court.

JOHN C. KLEIST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Amelia Heim, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Conrad Heim, of the same place, by this court.

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1912, be and is the same as hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Amelia Heim, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that 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 Court House, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of October, 1911, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Amelia Heim, deceased, be examined and adjusted by this court, at its court rooms in the Court House, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of May, 1912, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

JOHN C. KLEIST, County Judge.  
Attorney for Estate.

JUNG

A. W. STREHLOW  
Plain and Decorative Painting - Paperhanging and Calcutting, Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc.  
1193 TEUTONIA AVE. MILWAUKEE - WISCONSIN

A. M. JOHNSON'S  
Ice Cream and Candles  
505 512 MITCHELL ST.

A. W. HAAS  
Fresh and Salt Meats  
211 HOWELL AVENUE 211

For Sale  
Comrade has \$2300 stock in the People's Realty Co. which he wants to sell because money is required to develop business.  
See Mr. H. W. Bistorius, Brisbane Hall

# Who Pete Collins Is

St. Louis Labor: Peter W. Collins is the national secretary of the McNulty faction of the Electrical Workers. If Pete would stay at his headquarters, pay proper attention to the business of his organization, and try to educate his constituents on the principles and duties of true Trade Unionism, he would not find time to act as anti-Socialist chautauqua apostle for the Catholic Central Verein. What wonder, therefore, if we find among his constituents people who scab on their fellow workers and who violate the fundamental principles of Trade Unionism, so outrageously that their local union must be expelled from the central bodies of organized labor.

If Mr. Collins or his anti-Socialist crowd desire any further information, they may secure the same by applying for a copy of the official minutes of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor union, regular meeting of Sunday, July 9, 1911. What happened in that meeting of the St. Louis central body of organized labor was reported in St. Louis Labor of July 15, as follows:

Delegates of Electrical Workers Expelled.  
In plain language, the secretary reported on the troubles between Picture Machine Operators' union No. 143 and the sub-local of Electrical Workers' union No. 1 (McNulty faction). By request of No. 143, the C. T. and L. U. had endorsed the boycott of the Lillian theater and boycott literature bearing the seal of the central body was issued accordingly. The sub-local of Electrical Workers' union No. 1 went to work and issued a circular, claiming that the Lillian theater was fair to organized labor. At the

same time Electrical Workers' union No. 1 was distributing boycott literature against the Bernays theater, which place is considered fair by Union 143 and the C. T. and L. U. In strong terms Secretary Kreyling condemned the action of Union No. 1 and insisted that a stop be put to this kind of work. The A. F. of L. will never uphold or sanction the work of one affiliated union scabbing on another union also affiliated, which was the case in this instance, he claimed.

The matter was later taken up, and after a lengthy and thorough discussion, it was decided, by an overwhelming vote, to unseat Electrical Workers union No. 1. The unseated delegates immediately left the hall.

This would have been another nice little chautauqua story, Mr. Collins! It is not surprising in the least to see the Electrical Workers of America split up in two hostile camps, when men like Collins are in position to do most of the work of internal disruption. Very often men of his caliber are opposed to harmony and cooperation of the rank and file because they are afraid of losing their jobs. And we are not slow in making the prophecy that the moment Peter W. Collins loses his job as national secretary of the McNulty faction of the Electrical Workers neither the Catholic Central Verein nor the Milwaukee Journal, nor any other chautauqua managers, will have any further use for him.

But unity will come, in spite of Peter W. Collins. Some day the Electrical Workers will get together for their own good and for the interest of the entire American labor movement.—G. A. Hoehn.

# Wisconsin State Organization

E. H. Thomas, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis., state secretary, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

Irma—Local 1—ma has subscribed for 500 copies of the Social-Democratic Quarterly Bulletin. Comrade Dotter also makes some valuable suggestions in regard to the matter to be contained in the bulletin. He recommends that the bulletin shall contain an article explaining why Socialists should not be contented with merely voting the ticket, but should become members of the party. Comrade Dotter also says one good short article in each quarterly bulletin explaining the women's side of Socialism and showing the necessity of their cooperation would help very much. Any suggestions from comrades in regard to the contents of the bulletin will be gratefully received.

Ameringer's Tour. The applications for Comrade Ameringer's dates are coming in fast, but there are still a few to spare. Write soon if you want this "crackerjack" orator in your town. Remember that Comrade Ameringer can treat his subject in a humorous or serious way, with lightning changes. He will give plenty of solid instruction in the principles of Socialism and yet keep his audience laughing from start to finish. If you get your neighbors to listen to Comrade Ameringer they will be all ready to come and hear the next Socialist speaker who strikes your town. Let us hear from you at once.

McCaleb's Dates. Comrade McCaleb has entered into an arrangement with the state executive board by which locals that have little funds on hand can secure a Socialist speaker. Comrade McCaleb will give an address either for \$3 a night or for the collection. By this means the younger and weaker branches can secure a good speaker without a very heavy expense.

River Falls. River Falls, although a small town is going ahead in the Socialist work. They have just taken in four new members and are arranging for an Ameringer meeting. If all new branches will keep up the work in this way they would not allow their members to get asleep, as sometimes happens, until the sleep becomes so deep that it results in the death of the branch.

Allouez. The comrades of Allouez, having been joined with the Green Bay local, decide that they can do better work if they have a branch of their own. The people in this town are mostly small farmers, who find it difficult to go a long distance to their meetings. They feel confident that they can build up a good, strong branch in Allouez and believe that if the right kind of place in the field, this town can be carried for Socialism at the next election.

Kiel. Comrade Henry Jones, who under the pen name of "Silas Wood" has written up the United States constitution from the Socialist standpoint, will speak in Kiel on Labor Day. The Kiel workmen will hear a good speaker.

Medford. The comrades in Medford are doing the right kind of fundamental work for building up a movement on a solid basis. Comrade Hertel has written to this office asking for sample copies of the Social-Democratic Herald and the Vorwaerts. He will try to get his neighbors to read about Socialism, and rightly thinks that this is the first step before anything further can be done with them. The movement in Taylor county is in a good condition and it promises soon to be one of the best counties in Wisconsin. The Medford branch has appointed a committee to confer with their neighboring branches at Stetsonville and town of Browning in regard to arranging three dates for Comrade Ameringer in Taylor county. The Medford branch has also decided to send a delegate to the Stevens Point convention, although the delegate has not yet been elected.

Sheboygan. Local Sheboygan will send two delegates to the Stevens Point convention and will pay their expenses. They have elected Comrades E. Deuss and Henry Zehms as their delegates.

Webster, Wis., July 23, 1911.  
I see in the last Herald a plan suggested that had been in my mind for some time, that is, when the daily is established, to publish county papers. The plan is practical and in that way the price would be less than a local paper that does its own printing.

The meeting at Stevens Point in November is sure, I think, and I shall meet with the comrades whether I am a delegate or not.  
I will give you the prices on a few of our products. Potatoes, 75 cents to \$1 per bushel. (Other garden stuff can't give it away.) Butter No. 1 dairy, 15 to 17 cents per pound. Fancy creamery, 24 cents per pound. Eggs were as low as 10 cents per dozen, but owing to construction camps, raised to 13 and 15 cents per dozen. Blueberries, from 75 cents to \$1.50 per 16 full quarts, we pay. On the other hand, all the merchants have the nerve to ask for groceries—14 pounds sugar, \$1.  
If you can use these figures to show to the wage workers of your city that the farmer is not the one responsible for the prices they have to pay for farm produce, it will more than pay me for the trouble of writing it down.  
O, yes, good beef cattle, 2 1/2 and 3 cents per pound and I have seen it sold for 1 1/2 cents per pound.  
Hoping these figures will help some, I am,  
Yours for a common brotherhood,  
W. M. Hotchkiss.

# Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee.

The postponed basket picnic of the Twenty-third ward will be held Sunday, Aug. 20th, in Scheffner's grove, Thirtieth and Lincoln avenues. Take a Greenfield avenue and Burnham street car to Thirty-second avenue and walk four blocks south. Admission \$1 per family, refreshments included. With two campaigns next year and a larger ward than ever, we need your support.  
Comrades, Attention!  
The executive committee of the county central committee is planning to organize a study class in Socialism, and hereby request each and every comrade who is interested in this study class to send his name at once to Comrade E. T. Melms. The class is to take up this work about Oct. 1, and we urge all comrades to mention this at their branch meeting, so as to get as many interested as possible.  
The Socialist Singing society has made arrangements for a basket picnic to be held at Grober's grove, on Port Washington road, Sunday, Aug. 20. All members and friends of the Maennerchor are cordially invited to attend. Take Fox Point-Whitefish Bay car.  
The arrangement committee for the monster Social-Democratic consolidated Branch picnic has appointed a committee of ten to make all the necessary arrangements. Four hundred prizes are going to be distributed to the children who are going to attend this picnic. Comrade E. T. Melms will speak at 3 p. m. on the necessity of the working class organizations along political and industrial lines. Games of various kinds are being arranged for during the afternoon and the committee is trying to arrange

### MEN'S SOCKS

Look at These Unheard of Values.  
Rockford Socks (seamless), special at only 3c  
Men's Black and Tan (seamless) Socks, on sale here 7c  
at Men's Fine Seamless Socks, black, tan, helio and blue colors—all 2oc values—11c



### President Suspenders

PREZIDENT SUSPENDERS  
Sold under contract everywhere for 29c.  
Our price to you during sale  
Union-Made Police and Firemen Suspenders  
Usually 25c the world over. We will sell them for only 13c



### MEN'S CLOTHING

Most of our Spring Clothing was all sold out, but some of our FALL Clothing came in early, and wishing to make this sale complete, we decided to give you the benefit of the new stock.  
Men's medium dark fancy worsted, well lined and serviceable; elegant values..... \$6.75  
Men's all-wool Cassimeres. New, rich shades, best quality workmanship..... \$12.75  
Men's Fancy Striped fine weave worsteds. Decidedly new patterns..... \$14.50  
Men's dark blue pure worsted Serge Suits. Latest style three button sacks..... \$9.75

### Trouser Offering During This Sale

Headlight Overalls, specially priced at..... 75c  
Men's best wearing Khaki Pants, special in this sale at..... 98c  
All \$2.50 Trousers in this sale at..... \$1.39  
All \$1.50 Trousers in this sale at..... 98c  
All our \$4 Trousers in this sale at..... \$2.45

# WORKINGMEN'S SALE

The Sale that men wait for is now in progress. Never before have we been able to offer such values to the people who can and do appreciate a few dollars saved. This is a real opportunity. Complete Outfits—from head to foot—at a price within the limit of every man's pocket.

### OVERALLS

500 Dozen is All We Have  
Pyramid Overalls, made with large, roomy legs, swinging inside pockets. (Not patched pockets).  
Special Features.  
1. Patent watch pocket (can't drop out)  
2. Reinforced seam (pocket won't tear)  
3. Pocket cut biased (slip in easy).  
Beside the usual pencil, hip and ruler pockets.  
So as not to disappoint any one, will sell only TWO PAIR to a customer. Kindly do not ask for more. Sold regularly at 75c. Of course, union made. Our price—  
**39c**



### HANDKERCHIEFS

Genuine Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, 24-inch, at only..... 3c  
Pure Indigo-Blue Handkerchiefs, usually sell at 7c..... 3c  
Men's White and Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at..... 3c

### CANVAS GLOVES

Six-ounce Canvas Gloves men's size..... 4c  
Regular 12c Canvas Gloves..... 6c  
Did you ever buy them before at that price?  
**Men's Shirts**  
We are very strong on Shirts. Our black and white Working Shirt—heavy wearing quality, price 50c, at only..... 29c  
Heavy black sateen Shirts—Union made—Amoskeag Blue Chambray—Union made—Brown Khaki Shirts—Fancy Madras Cloth Shirts—White & Cream Soisette. All 50c and 75c values, specially priced at..... 39c

### Men's Underwear

Regular 50c Poroknit Shirts and Drawers. Regular 60c fine Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers. Regular 50c Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, specially priced at..... 29c  
Men's 75c French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Men's B. V. D. and other Nain-sook Shirts and Drawers. All sizes..... 39c

### Boys' and Children's Department

Boys' Straight Pants Suits, values to \$2.50, sizes 11 to 16. Clean up price of..... 98c  
Boys' \$4.00 Suits, odds and ends, fancy and plain, all sizes, specially priced at..... \$2.95  
Wear well, fit well; regular price \$5.00 to \$7.50; sizes 8 to 17, our price during this sale..... \$3.95  
Children's Blouses for every day; boys Balbriggan Union Suits; boys' ribbed Poroknit and Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers..... 19c

### Stumpf & Langhoff Co.

Six Big Stores

# Victory in Malt Houses

After a valiant struggle the brewery unions have won out in their contest with the malt houses, as a result of which the malt house engineers and firemen will now be organized, while a general raise in pay and a lessening in work hours will be enjoyed by the men.  
Formerly the maltsters got \$16 a week with three days off a month. Under the scale just signed they will get \$17 and three and a half days off a month. Work in a malt house has to keep right on while a batch of malt is being turned out, hence the provision as to off days.  
The six-vator men formerly received \$13 a week. They will now have \$14.50, with 40 cents an hour for overtime, and time and a half after the first hour. The engineers and firemen formerly got \$60 to \$65, for the twelve hour day. For the first year the engineers will get \$80 and the firemen \$70. The second year they will get the eight hour day and the same conditions as the men get in the breweries.  
The houses signing up are the American Maltng Co., The Milwaukee Maltng Co., the Milwaukee Western, the Lake Shore (Ulshain Bros.), the Borchert Maltng Co., the Weasler & Sons Maltng Co., the Froedert Maltng Co., and the two new houses, the Hansen Maltng Co. and the Kurth Maltng Co., which will come under the agreement as soon as running.

# Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

(Continued from 6th page.)  
announced that an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, covering questions of national honor and vital interests, will be ready for submission to the Senate in a few days and he expressed the hope that other nations might soon follow the example, and the public press announces that no other nation has yet definitely agreed to such a treaty, making it certain that the Anglo-American convention will be submitted separately and first in order; and  
Whereas, the press also announces that Japan will be included among the powers with which such treaties will be negotiated and mentioned as France (which is England's ally) as the only other European power which has apparently consented to a similar treaty; and  
Whereas, the news dispatches from Europe within the past few days report grave trouble on the subject of Morocco between England and France, on the one side, and Germany on the other, and an apparent determination on England's part to annex Egypt, an act which must certainly result in war; and  
Whereas, Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons on July 3, promised in effect that the United States would protect England's food supply in the event of war with a continental power, a statement confirmed by Mr. Asquith, the British premier, during the same debate; therefore, be it  
Resolved, that we, the executive board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, as true friends of peace and in no spirit of antagonism to our fellow workmen of England, who are now bearing the terrible burdens imposed by the Boer war, and who would be the chief sufferers in case of another, protest against the ratification of any new arbitration treaty with England, until such time as all the great powers of Europe have agreed to treaties similar in scope and character and until all provisions interfering with the powers given to the Senate by the constitution have been wholly eliminated from the draft.  
Resolved, that we object most strenuously to any treaty of arbitra-

# Live Questions

If you desire to make a public statement that the streets of Milwaukee are in poor condition, you may have all the space you need for your statement in the Milwaukee daily papers.  
One of the daily papers has been publishing statements from business men who are well known as enemies of labor.  
Yet this same paper, the Nonpartisan Grind Organ, has not yet given to its readers a statement that the main reason the cost of asphalt paving has gone down is because OPEN specifications have now taken the place of CLOSED specifications.  
Instead of this, the Nonpartisan Grind Organ has gone out of its way to call names at Supt. Mullen.  
Mullen has knocked out fraud in Milwaukee paving. It is such a big fraud that during the past ten years the people of the city have lost a million dollars on it—a dollar a yard on a million yards of asphalt paving. This fraud, chiefly through Mullen, an expert appointed by Social-Democrats, has now been squelched. It is ended.  
This is going to mean better streets.  
If Mullen had done nothing else than breaking the CLOSED specifications and making the competition among contractors REAL instead of FRAKE, it would entitle him to expressions of respect, or at least the decencies of silence.  
Instead of showing slight appreciation or at least keeping quiet, the Milwaukee Journal has taken occasion to go out of its way and throw unpleasant names at Mullen.  
The left-handed curves of the Journal are being found out.  
In its rage to stop the advance of a Social-Democratic daily paper, the Journal outreaches itself.  
It forgets the old commandment of Kohleth, which says: "Be not rash with thy mouth."  
To Our Readers, Friends and Comrades  
This is our final appeal to those who have not as yet paid for picnic tickets.  
Every dollar now paid brings us so much nearer our day.  
To send collectors costs money, and we wish to avoid same if possible.  
Remit it once and oblige.  
THE PICNIC COMMITTEE.

Get back of your own paper. Support Herald advertisers.  
BESEL'S MASTERPIECE  
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JUBILEE GOLD EDITION  
JUST OUT!  
**Price \$1.50**  
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This book will hasten Woman's Emancipation  
**Social-Democratic Publishing Co.**  
Sixth & Chestnut Sts. Milwaukee, Wis.

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Mr. Henry E. Dixey & Co.  
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Don't Fail to Visit THE SILVER GRILL  
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**CRYSTAL**  
WEEK OF AUGUST 21

**Count the First**  
Greatest of all Trained Monkeys  
Times: 2:45, 8:00 and 9:30.  
PRICES—10—20—30

**Franz's Summer Garden**  
Locust and Buffum Sts.  
The Amphion Quartette will entertain the patrons of this popular garden with choice vocal selections Sunday, August 20.  
You will make no mistake in coming to hear them.  
The Best of Service and Popular Prices  
Take Holton Street our north until Locust Street and walk one block west

**BOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.**  
August Rebel, the great Socialist leader of German Reichstag.  
The trade union is that organization of labor which fights for the improvement of the workingmen's condition on the field of the present order of government and society... but must carry on workingmen's politics—class struggle politics.—Extract from the book.  
Single copy, 5c; twenty-five copies, \$1.00; fifty copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.  
Urge your union to order 50 copies  
**Social-Democratic Publishing Co.**  
528-530 Chestnut St. Milwaukee, Wis.

**Tax Dodging**  
One of the worst tax dodgers in Milwaukee for years was the Milwaukee Gas Light company. A few years ago, when our agitators "put the fear of God" in the hearts of old party officials, the tax office raised the company's assessment. Even at that it was under-assessed and other people had to make up the taxes it dodged.  
Our agitators this year caused the gas company to be assessed more honestly. But the gas company is in the taxing business itself. It taxes practically every home in Milwaukee regularly every month. Taxers don't like to be taxed. And the gas company doesn't. Mayor Seidel favored an assessment at \$12,000,000. The assessors had placed it at \$10,750,000, but the motion of one of the members of the board of review, Assessor Langen, to raise it, was voted down by the board, 34 to 7, and the lower figure stands. The board of review is composed of the tax commissioner's staff of thirty odd assessors and the mayor and city clerk.  
But what's a million one way or the other, when there are thousands of little home owners who will make it up by being over-taxed!  
Henry T. Jones (Silas Hood) will be the speaker at the Labor Day picnic at Kiel, Wis., Monday, Sept. 1. His subject will be "The Power of Labor." Comrade Jones will be available for speaking dates for several weeks. He can be reached by letter addressed to Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.

**For a Good Old Time attend the First Grand BASKET PICNIC**  
Arranged by the Consolidated Branches  
**S.-D. P. of the South Side**  
SCHEFTNER'S GROVE, Cor. 30th and Lincoln Ave.  
SUNDAY, August 27  
Admission \$1.00 per family including refreshments.  
400 Prizes for the children.

**SURE—We Sell Souvenir Post Cards**  
You Will Find a Large Assortment in Our Book Department  
Comic Cards—View Cards—Birthday and Holiday Cards, Etc. Just as cheap as anywhere.  
**Brisbane Hall Book and Tobacco Store**  
Entrance Main Corridor, 528 Chestnut Street

# Breaks All Records

**Asphalt paving prices go down as low as \$1.26 a yard—Bids opened Aug. 14—Cost to the people reduced by \$200,000—Puts stop to million dollar graft that has been going ten years—Social-Democrats and their appointed experts at work.**

The high cost of paving took a big slump again in Milwaukee Aug. 14. Bids were opened on contracts for ten miles of paving work. The lowest bid was \$1.26 per square yard. The average of the bids on ten different jobs was \$1.31. What this means may be understood when the fact is noted that the lowest price for asphalt paving last year was \$2.34 a yard, while the average price in 1909 was \$2.44.

**Better Pavements Than Before.**  
One of the sensational features in this slumping of prices is the statement of Charles A. Mullen, superintendent of streets, that the materials entering the new pavements will be of such a quality that Milwaukee will have better pavements than ever before at a dollar less per square yard. The savings to the people of the city amount to more than one dollar per yard. In the bidding Aug. 14, there were 194,288 yards. The total amount saved amounts close to \$200,000.

**Finish This Year.**  
Before noon on the day the bids were opened, Supt. Mullen called up John J. McCarthy, president of the R. F. Conway company, which had made the lowest bids on most of the jobs. Supt. Mullen asked Mr. McCarthy, "Are you sure you will be able to complete work on all these jobs this year?"  
And the answer of McCarthy was, "There's nothing to it. We will easily push through all the jobs we have bid on. If called on, we could, do twice as much paving work as we have bid for."

**Will Resort to Law?**  
Rumors have spread, however, to the effect that the certain disappointed contractors will resort to legal technicalities to stop the city administration from getting these large jobs.

A million dollar paving steal has been pulled off on the people of Milwaukee the last ten years. It has been exposed and set right by the Social-Democratic administration and its appointed experts.

Why does the daily press tell you half the story and leave out the facts about the steal?  
Have you seen in the Milwaukee papers lately any explanation of "closed" and "open" specifications?  
And why not?

of street paving put through successfully this year.  
In just what way injunctions or other legal blockade methods could be used in this situation is a matter of street paving put through successfully this year.  
Mr. Thomas Neacy, one of the richest men in Milwaukee, and very active in the organization known as the Tax Payers' association, which many believe was organized for the purpose of frightening the city out of exacting rightful taxes out of the rich, has caused a letter to be printed in the Free Press to the effect that as the Socialists, in showing up the tax dodgers, have printed a picture of his house, he is willing to sell the said house at the figure at which it is assessed. Now, the fact is that the criticism of Mr. Neacy was not as to the assessment of his house, but to the lack of assessment of his wealth.  
Poor men pay taxes on what they own, because it is all in sight. And in order to prevent rich men as much as possible from dodging taxes on their wealth the law requires the assessor to ask each man to make a statement as to his personal property. Did the Fifteenth ward assessor ask Mr. Neacy as to his personal wealth? If he did not he disobeyed the law. If he did, and the figures on the as-

**Does Condition Exist Which Renders Tax Ferret Laws Necessary?**  
Last year the state authorities levied a state tax upon over twenty-one millions of dollars of personal property in the city of Milwaukee, but the assessors in Milwaukee discovered but about six millions of such property in the city of Milwaukee. The taxpayers of that city, whose life-earnings are in their homes, and those who are honest enough to list all of their foreign bonds and mortgages, were compelled to pay the taxes upon the difference between six millions assessed and twenty-one million levied by the state authorities. And I put the question to any honest man: can such a condition be defended by any process of honest reasoning? Does a like condition exist throughout the state? We answer, "Yes." In the state tax commission report of 1909, on page 16 thereof, the Wisconsin commission quoted from the report of a special commissioner appointed by the Governor of Ohio the following language: "We have found \* \* \* that of the intangible property, such as moneys, credits, stocks and bonds, subject to taxation under existing laws, not ten per cent—perhaps not even five per cent—is listed." The Wisconsin tax commissioners say: "The experience of other states is fully confirmed by that of Wisconsin." None dare deny the truth of that assertion. And when we contemplate the vast amount of money, credits, stocks and bonds in this state, all subject to taxation under existing laws, and that from 90 to 95 per cent of that property is escaping all taxation, and its burden placed upon those who do not escape taxation, we can realize something of the magnitude of the injustice which exists. Such is the condition throughout the state of Wisconsin. What of the condition in Milwaukee?—From Argument of Attorney for Tax Ferret Bill at Madison.

## Million Dollar Steal Stopped

On every yard of asphalt pavement laid in Milwaukee the last ten years has been waste and robbery. This waste and robbery has amounted to more than one dollar per yard. Nearly a million yards of asphalt paving has been laid in Milwaukee the last ten years. Before Social-Democrats opened the specifications and abolished the useless binder course and maintenance guaranties, the average price of asphalt paving was \$2.40 and more a yard, never lower. The price now averages \$1.31 a yard, a saving of more than one dollar a yard. On every dollar saved in this way, the economy is divided about as follows:  
\$.60 each yard—through opening specifications.  
\$.30 each yard—through eliminating binder course.  
\$.05 each yard—through eliminating maintenance guaranties.  
\$.05 each yard—through sundries in specifications.  
This is the way a slow, steady, year-by-year paving steal amounting to over a million dollars has been ended by the Social-Democratic city administration and its appointed experts.

ter of some discussion, but it is generally believed that these are no holes in the proceedings and that they will stand the tests of all decent court procedures.

**Detestable Citizenship.**  
"Any meddling in this matter," said one city official, "any use of legal technicalities and tricks of law, will show a most detestable kind of citizenship. It will be clearly an attempt to keep the people from having better streets at a lower cost than that of the robbery prices that have prevailed. It would only operate to feed the fires of distrust and suspicion of the courts already widespread and every day extending farther."  
Commissioner Briggs and Supt. Mullen have now completed arrangements for paving nearly a quarter of a million yards of Milwaukee streets this year.

The saving over previous years has ranged at about a dollar a yard, generally more than that.

**Three New Things.**  
"How was this done?" is a question worth answering, though it has had no consideration from the Milwaukee daily newspapers.

This enormous saving was made possible because of three new things in connection with the contracts:

1. The old "closed" specifications were abolished and "open" specifications substituted.
2. The so-called "binder course" was eliminated.
3. The so-called "pavement guarantee" was abolished.

**"Closed" or "Open."**  
In the matter of "closed" and "open" specifications, there is a mass of convincing proof. This proof was presented in the Social-Democratic Herald of May 27 this year, following the first opening of paving bids this year.

It leaves not a hairline of doubt that under the administrations before the Social-Democrats in the city hall, no contractor could get a look-in on a job of asphalt paving in Milwaukee unless he was using Trinidad Lake asphalt.

You were "closed" out, you had no chance at Milwaukee asphalt paving unless you could get asphalt contain-

ing those physical properties inherent in Trinidad asphalt.

**Only Trinidad Wanted.**  
The specifications of the contract said that your asphalt had to weigh so and so and it had to have oil of such and such qualities. Now, no other asphalt except Trinidad was so and so or such and such.  
Somebody got a big bunch of rich boodle out of it. Here and there in the city service, doubtless, were a few boobies who helped play the game but didn't get any of the graft. The chairman of the common council committee on streets and alleys under the last Rose administration was Alderman Joseph Carney. When attempts were made to break the closed specifications and make them open so as to allow competition, Alderman Joseph Carney fought against it.  
Whether any of the "protection" money that was passed around by the asphalt interests ever reached Carney is not known. The only certainty is that Alderman Carney assisted in keeping up the high cost of paving in Milwaukee.

**Mullen on the Job.**  
When Charles A. Mullen began his work in the street construction department last year, one of the first matters to which he turned his attention was the specifications for paving. He examined closely the asphalt paving contracts and soon became convinced that to keep the old Grundmann, Sherer, Janssen-Rose paving specifications would mean that no asphalt contractor except those using Trinidad asphalt could get the jobs.

When the first paving bids of this year were opened on May 24 in the office of the public works department, Commissioner Briggs gave copies of the old specifications to the representatives of the contractors and asked them what kind of asphalt was called for.

**Town "Sewed-Up."**  
The answers of all but one were that Trinidad asphalt was called for. The R. F. Conway company, for instance, uses Cuban asphalt only. Their representative informed Commissioner Briggs that they were shut out from bidding under the old specifications.

"Milwaukee has always been for a

number of years looked on as a sewed-up town," said one of the contractors this week. "We did send in our bids for a few years but they were always rejected."

**No Fake Competition.**  
What Supt. Mullen has done in Milwaukee is this. He has made the bidding on asphalt paving a real instead of a fake competition. And this real competition has brought contractors into the field who would previously only have laughed at the idea of trying to get paving jobs in Milwaukee.  
"This competition," says Supt. Mullen, "might have been had any time the last ten years. It would have been easy enough had former administrations so desired. Instead, they fought to prevent it. They were against opening of the specifications and the establishment of competition."

**Mullen Attacked.**  
There is little doubt that an attack will be directed at Supt. Mullen because of the elimination of the binder course. An attack of this kind has been carried on for a number of weeks by the local "nonpartisan" organ. This paper is known to have sent letters to the paving department of a number of large cities. The replies received have been printed from day to day with the idea of discrediting Supt. Mullen's work. Testimony has been presented from some cities where corrupt paving rings are operating. Not being able to attack Mullen for having opened the specifications and brought about real competition, they are trying to "get him" on the binder course.

**Useless Binder Course Cut Out.**  
Supt. Mullen says, "The binder course has been cut out in Milwaukee because it is useless. Its use first began in New York some years ago. It was used to bind together a granite, block base and an asphalt top. The fact is, however, that it is not needed to hold together a concrete base and an asphalt top."  
"The experience of many cities where it has been tried proves this. Hardly one of all the cities in the southern states is using the binder course. I have seen pavements in Alleghany, Pennsylvania, and other

What sham and pretense it is for the daily press of Milwaukee to call the Social-Democrats "extravagant" in the presence of such cold, real facts as these!  
If this is not efficiency and economy, then what do you call it? If this is not good loyal service for the people of Milwaukee then what in the name of common sense is good service or loyalty to the interests of the people?

cities laid without the binder course and they are standing up just as well as others."  
"Milwaukee is going to have the best pavements yet laid here and at a lower cost. If materials fully up to specifications, and vigilant, first-class, expert inspection, can accomplish anything at all, I believe this will be demonstrated."

**Two More New Things.**  
Here are two new things in connection with paving work never before attempted in Milwaukee. (1) There will be inspection of asphalt at the plant before it goes to the streets. (2) The best known expert on paving materials in America will come to Milwaukee one day per week and give personal attention to the jobs.

Of course, there will be the usual inspectors on the streets where the pavements are being laid. And these inspectors will be as keen and tireless

## When Father's Working—

and getting Union Wages then everything seems to run along smoothly.  
**Labor Unions** have brought about shorter working hours for union men, and it's up to the wives and daughters of union men to bring about shorter hours for the women and girls who work in the stores.

**Gimbel Brothers** are closing their store on Saturdays at 6 P. M., in order to give their help shorter hours, while several other stores keep their doors open Saturday evenings.

**Are You Encouraging Saturday night shopping—** or are you aiding the Girl Clerks by doing all your shopping in the daytime. Think This Over Please.

## Gimbel Brothers

## Town Topics by the Town Crier

How is poor Tom Neacy going to pay his fine, we wonder. The assessor found that he had no money!

Chief Janssen's reasons why the police station should not be located in the central part of the city sound awfully punk.

We may open a guessing department to determine whether "Ungolisi" in the Journal is Ald. Carney or Joe LaFleur. Both are haunting the Journal offices these days.

Atty. Bender, attorney for Clancy, tried to try his client's case in the newspapers, which isn't saying much for his faith in his cause. At the same time the papers and "business" men who are trying to intimidate the fire and police commission through the press seem to be so convinced of Clancy's merits and record that they are afraid to have him try to vindicate himself before the tribunal that is charged by law with the duty of trying him.

Bruno Jaeger's non-union bread factory has been shown up by the health department as unclean. If factories are to turn out the bread the people eat they must turn out clean bread. And a good way to turn out clean bread is to employ the higher class of bakers, those who have sufficient self-respect to belong to a union. No matter how "clean" the mechanical apparatus of a factory may be, if it employs men who are dirty in their habits the product cannot be very palatable.

The mountain labored, and lo! it popped two ridiculous and scurvy little mice—Ald. Braun and Carney! When the Sentinel news columns proclaimed city wide indignation that Socialist city officials from other places had been taken to see the parks and other municipal works in official city automobiles by the mayor, we thought when the truth came out that the indignation would be found to be only so city wide as the girth of some shameless old party aldermanic pigmy, and so it turns out. It is to be hoped that the administration will be up to good work and show Milwaukee off to any visiting officials, whether they be Socialists or old partyists. We notice that the Sentinel says editorially that the complaint about the matter on the part of Braun and Carney, is "small potato business," but it excites it on the ground that the Socialists used to criticize other officials for the same thing. O, no! When we criticized Chief Clancy, for instance, for using the fire department automobile and chauffeur for the daily shopping trips of his wife, the case was not at all parallel. Using such autos for official business is one thing, but using them for Sunday automobile pleasure parties, and for family shopping, is quite another.

ed over in the old days, will not even be attempted on the paving inspectors this year.

**Watching the Work.**  
One of the duties of the inspectors stationed at the asphalt plants will be to gather samples of materials from time to time. These, as well as materials taken from streets where pavements are being laid, will be sent to Lester Kirschbraun, Chicago Paving Laboratory, for accurate analysis.

Mr. Kirschbraun was selected for this work because he is regarded as the foremost man in the country in this special field.  
His laboratory in Chicago is considered the most completely equipped institution in the country for its purposes.

Besides thorough examinations and full reports on materials entering into Milwaukee pavements, Mr. Kirschbraun will personally visit Milwaukee an average of once a week and inspect materials.

**Guarantee a Joke.**  
In the new "open" specifications, Supt. Mullen required no "maintenance guarantee." This guarantee business on pavements has always been more or less of a joke. The guarantee is seldom for more than five years.  
During the first five years, it is easy to maintain and repair a pavement. It is almost always after the first five years, after the guarantee has expired, that the pavement gets bumpy and ragged and crumbled and worthless.

A pamphlet on this subject has been written by J. W. Howard, a well known, private consulting engineer on roads and pavements, having headquarters in New York. It is entitled, "Good Pavements on Streets; Not Guarantees on Paper." Mr. Howard is located at No. 1, Broadway, and you can get his pamphlet by writing him.

He cites not only many common sense reasons for doing away with the guarantee. He also quotes from authorities such as the Municipal Engineering Magazine, President McCarty of the Borough of Manhattan, and Ernest Flagg, who has made investigations and written magazine articles on pavement problems of Europe and America.

"Waterworks, sewers, bridges and public buildings, in fact all other construction is done without guarantees," says Mr. Howard. "Pavements have been an exception because of selfish interests, ignorance or indifference." Thus, it is seen that here are other competent persons aside from our Mr. Mullen in Milwaukee who regard pavement guarantees as straight licks connected with winding extortions.

## More About the Assessment Scandal

possessions when assessing time comes around. But no, Schutz is a Thomas Neacy kind of an official, not a visionary "incompetent." And here is Schutz's own admission, made before the recent board of review, in answer to a question by City Atty. Hoan: "We don't keep track of the deaths of persons of wealth they are reputed to have possessed, and we never have attempted to assess the heirs of deceased persons for the amount of property that may have come to them by devise or legal succession; no matter whether it has been omitted from listing for taxation by the deceased or not, and have made no inquiries as to whether the parties had invested in loans, bonds or stocks outside of Wisconsin. We use our best judgment in fixing the values upon property in our district, and that is all the laws call upon us to do."

**Rank Assessing**  
**Rich Districts Escape: Poor Districts "Soaked."**  
Statement showing the increase of assessment of 1911 over that of 1910 by a percentage. Real estate, improvements and personal property.

Ward 1—Real estate, 0 to 33 per cent; improvements, 0 to 25 per cent; personal property, 10 to 30 per cent.

Ward 2—Real estate, 33 to 50 per cent; improvements, 0 to 20 per cent; personal property, 25 to 60 per cent.

Ward 3—Real estate, 60 to 100 per cent; improvements, 0 to 75 per cent; personal property, 50 to 75 per cent.

Ward 4—Real estate, 50 to 120 per cent; improvements, 50 to 100; personal property, 40 to 100 per cent.

Ward 5—Real estate, 33 to 50 per cent; improvements, 33 to 50 per cent; personal property, 50 to 100 per cent.

Ward 6—Real estate, 75 to 100 per cent; improvements, 80 per cent; personal property, 50 to 100 per cent.

Ward 7—Real estate, 30 to 60 per cent; improvements, 30 to 50 per cent; personal property, 33 to 60 per cent.

Ward 8—Real estate, 40 to 60 per cent; improvements, 40 to 60 per cent; personal property, 50 per cent.

Ward 9—Real estate, 100 per cent; improvements, 100 per cent; personal property, 40 to 100 per cent.

Ward 10—Real estate, 75 to 100 per cent; improvements, 75 to 100 per cent; personal property, 75 to 100 per cent.

Ward 11—Real estate, 60 to 100 per cent; improvement, 50 to 100 per cent;