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\$1.25



What Labor is Doing in Australia

Comment on Passing Events

Twelve thousand, six hundred suicides was the record for 1911. As the people are still being ground under the iron heel of capitalism no sane man will look for any less in 1912.

As a forerunner of the big German elections, the Social-Democrats in the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt elected eleven out of the seventeen members of the Landtag (state legislature), which gives them an absolute majority of four. The Liberals have four and the Conservatives three members.

Unconstitutional! This is the U. S. Supreme Court's verdict on the law to prohibit railroads from working their men more than sixteen hours at a stretch. Great victory for law and order! Great victory for the triumphant democracy that Con-man Andy Carnegie likes to talk about!

It is an evidence of an abnormal social system when the icy blasts of winter freeze and kill thousands of homeless and workless men all over the "civilized" globe. If the world had its house put in order as Socialism provides every one of these luckless fellow beings of ours would be in comfort and protected from the ice demon.

Mr. Carnegie says the days of competition are over. Then what? Andy says that the big fellows should continue to handle things and that the government should regulate—that is, watch. Great wisdom from a great man. Being on the fat side of the graft, he would doubtless regard the people as foolish if they wished to conduct the big things themselves and thus pry the big, fat ticks loose from industry.

Leslie M. Shaw, a Republican first citizen, formerly in the president's cabinet, formerly governor of Iowa, and formerly and ever since an outspoken foe of Socialism, boasts that he never has any labor troubles in his present business. He is chairman of the board of directors of the American Fibre Reed Co. It employs convict labor! Ever vote for such a man? Eh?—Honest, now! Did you?

Steinle the fox is still busy pretending to serve Jesus, but in reality doing

Great News from Germany!

Social-Democracy Still Marching, and Will Put Nearly 100 Members in the Reichstag! Wonderful Gain in Votes

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The Socialists have made good their boast that a "red flood" would sweep Germany at yesterday's election. Returns at noon today indicated that they had elected members in the reichstag from at least 67 districts and that they may have at least an even chance of electing their candidates in the reballoting on January 24 in 120 other districts where none of the contestants received a majority.

Thirty of the districts where reballoting is necessary are almost sure to be carried by the Socialists. It is admitted by many Conservatives that the Socialists will have a membership of at least 100 in the reichstag which would make them the second most powerful body. There is a bare chance that the reballoting may result in their winning first place over the Catholic Centrists.

Victor L. Berger's Speech on the Eight-Hour Bill

(From the Congressional Record.)

Mr. Berger—Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I must congratulate my Democratic friends on the way they are playing politics. For the first time in fifty years they are playing good politics, but it is playing politics. Day before yesterday they tried to rake in the soldiers' vote; yesterday they tried to get the Hebrew vote, and today they are trying to get the labor vote. (Laughter.)

Mr. Speaker, I do not begrudge any vote to them that they get in an honorable way. I only want to say that the first eight-hour bill was passed in this congress in 1848. Since then congress has passed about half a dozen more, and I am afraid we shall pass a dozen more before we get a law that will hold water in the courts. I would suggest that instead of lawyers, who write sentences about ten inches long, you would get a bricklayer to write the law, and have it looked over by a newspaper man. Then you would have a law that would be plain, a law which everybody would understand.

I cannot understand the wording of this bill, and I do not know how the judges will construe it when it gets into the court. Our laws nowadays are made by lawyers for lawyers—and three lawyers usually have four opinions on almost any subject.

However, I am glad to see that this law is going to pass unanimously. It ought to pass unanimously. It is too late to oppose an eight-hour day in the year 1911. In Australia they are now trying to pass a six-hour law. I believe eight hours a day for factory work is really too long. And I say this, although I do not hate work, for I work fourteen hours every day.

But I want to explain that eight hours a day is too much for manufacturing purposes—it is too long a day for wageworkers in general. The introduction of labor-saving machinery has very largely increased the productivity of labor. One man at a machine can pro-

duce, in some instances, a thousand times as much as a man without a machine could produce fifty years ago, or, for that matter, now without a machine. The use of machinery has increased the productivity of human efforts a hundred-fold.

However, all the benefits of these labor-saving machines and of the application of steam, electricity, and water power now go to a small class, to the class which owns the machinery, controls the water power and the other means of production. The workmen get very little as their share. I may say that the workingman at the end of the year nowadays is about as rich as the workingman was fifty years ago; that at the end of the year he has very little or nothing left.

The average wages nowadays, taking, for example, the year 1910, were \$476 a year. These are not my figures. These are not Socialistic figures. These are the figures of your labor bureau. The value of the product every worker produces annually is about \$1,150 a year. In other words, the capitalist class makes \$674 every year of every man, woman, and child employed. This is not what every employer makes of every employee; that is the average sum the capitalist class makes as a class in profit—rent and interest—of the working class per capita. That is the surplus value produced by the workers.

Under these conditions, of course it is not surprising that the small class which controls the production of our country is getting richer all the time and that the great working class is getting poorer in comparison. There is also another drawback. The introduction of machinery has largely increased "season work"—that is, manufacturers employ workers during a short season of a few months and then lay them off. This circumstance has increased the insecurity of labor to a greater degree at the present time than in any other period in the history of the world.

and O. A. Curtis of Buffalo for sergeant-at-arms.

Assemblyman Merrill's friends were saying today that he is cool and level-headed, and is one of the best mechanics in the employ of the General Electric company of Schenectady. He has traveled all over the United States at different times for this company preparing remittances.

He announced that he had a program of legislation to present to the assembly, which included a proposed constitutional amendment for a more drastic workmen's compensation act than has heretofore been proposed; industrial insurance legislation; a woman's suffrage bill, and a bill to compel contractors advertising for strike breakers to specify in the advertisements the nature of the work expected of the men wanted.—Ex.

Stands for Virtue.—Most Socialism in the United States is surely the desire to nourish virtues surely fashioned enough to be safe—honesty, unselfishness, justice—yes, a great love which St. Paul called water even than faith and hope.—Colliers.

In order to improve on that condition we must cut down the hours of labor. I do not believe that an eight-hour day is really short enough. In fact, we ought to have a six-hour day.

Mr. Mann—Why not make it a six-hour day?

Mr. Berger—Prof. Theodore Hertzka, not a Socialist, but a student of social conditions and one of the great economists of Europe, stated that two and one-half hours a day would be sufficient for our civilization if every man worked and if we used all the machinery at our disposal now. We could in two and one-half hours produce everything in plenty. I am sure the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Mann] would be willing to add his share of daily work for two and one-half hours and enjoy leisure the rest of the day.

Mr. Kendall—Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The Speaker, pro tempore—Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. Berger—With pleasure.

Mr. Kendall—Is it not the idea of the gentleman—it is an idea that seems to be exploited by a great many responsible sociologists—that if the same progress is made in the next three hundred years in the productivity of labor as has been made in the last three hundred years that four and one-half hours will be an ample working day?

Mr. Berger—I think two and one-half hours will be sufficient in fifty years' time. I agree with Professor Hertzka. He figured out in 1891 that with the machinery and means of production at our disposal two and one-half hours would be sufficient to give everybody more than he needed and a chance for leisure and culture besides.

Mr. Anderson of Ohio—Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The Speaker pro tempore—Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Ohio?

(Continued to 4th page.)

Praise for the Milwaukee Administration

A Milwaukee newspaper, the name of which is not given, (The Free Press) is quoted in the news dispatches as citing the board of public welfare of Kansas City as a contrast to the alleged poor showing of the Socialist administration of Milwaukee.

Praise of the welfare board and of Kansas City's progressive administration is gratifying. It is fully merited. There is nothing else in the country as good and as advanced in the social service line as our board of public welfare. But it is wholly unfair to use this degree—as every fair-minded Milwaukee Socialist administration

Justice and fair play demand that it be said that in contrast with the sort of social service and municipal service Milwaukee ever had before, this present Seidel administration is wholly excellent.

And that is the only true criterion.

"The common life is the life of the commonwealth."

Mr. Berger—Gladly.

Mr. Anderson of Ohio—I understand the gentleman to say that the Democratic party in this house has been playing politics in passing legislation favorable to the old soldiers, to the Jews, and to the laboring men. Is it true that the gentleman voted for the Sherwood pension bill?

Mr. Berger—I did.

Mr. Anderson of Ohio—And did not the gentleman vote also for the Sulzer resolution?

Mr. Berger—I did.

Mr. Anderson of Ohio—And the gentleman expects to vote for this bill?

Mr. Berger—Yes; I do. I said you were "playing" good politics. [Laughter and applause.] And I hope you Democrats will also bring in a bill to help the colored men. I shall vote for that, too. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kendall—Will the gentleman allow me another suggestion?

The Speaker pro tempore—Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. Berger—Yes.

Mr. Kendall—I was curious to know upon what theory the gentleman attributed the passage of the pension bill to the Democratic party, when 132 Republicans voted for it and only 30 did not, whereas, only 97 Democrats voted for it and 130 did not.

Mr. Berger—The Democrats initiated the bill. They are responsible for legislation in this house. [Applause.] Give the devil his due. [Laughter.] I always do that and always shall. But remember this house has passed a half dozen eight-hour bills in the past.

Mr. Kendall—With that explanation I am content.

Mr. Anderson of Ohio—The gentleman from Wisconsin was looking at the other side when he spoke of giving the devil his due. [Laughter.]

Mr. Berger—I was looking first at one side and then at the other. [Laughter.] You see, gen-

(Continued to 4th page.)

WASHINGTON News Notes

(By National Socialist Press)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Challenging the so-called Progressives and Insurgents of the House of Representatives, if they are sincere, to follow the example of the Socialists and form a party of their own, Victor Berger, the Socialist representative from Wisconsin, created a sensation in the national congress.

The lone representative of more than a million American Socialists, describing his party as the time-strogiest as all the Insurgents and Progressives in the country, and his speech struck home.

Ought to Start Party.

"If the Insurgents stand for anything different from the other Republicans," said Berger, "or for anything different from the Democrats, they ought to have the independence and the strength of character to go out and start a party of their own, and then they would have the respect of everybody." Needless to say, no "Progressive" dared to accept Berger's challenge, because the Progressives, in spite of the ten-cent magazines' boasts, stand for capitalism just like the other members of the two "great" parties.

Berger's speech came as the climax of a debate over the election of a Republican to the committee on names to succeed the late Madison of Kansas. The Republican Regulars had nominated Campbell and the Insurgents wanted Victor Murdock for the place. A long fight followed. The fact that it was not a party matter so much as it was a matter of electing a man to do the routine work of the house was made plain by the vote in which party lines were not drawn strictly. On the one hand were the Insurgents, ex-Senator Joe Cannon, who claimed that the speaker should have the right to say who should be on the committee, and on the other there were those who believed in party rule. The Insurgents, a discontented faction, refused to work with either side but wanted their own way.

Berger Disagrees With Cannon.

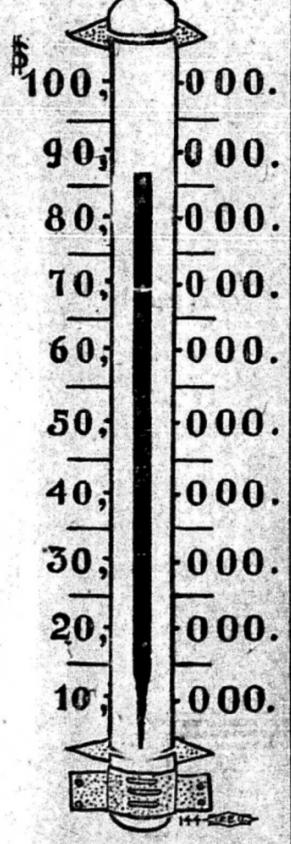
Berger said, in part: "I disagree with the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Cannon, that the speaker should have the right to name any man from any party. That would mean what it meant in the past. It might mean tyranny. Each party ought to have the right to select its own representatives on every committee. If the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Norris, and the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Murdock, are not satisfied with the Republican party they ought to do as we have done—start a party of their own. (Loud applause.) That is a pretty great undertaking. It took the Insurgents about a week to get into the house at all. Now we have about 2,000,000 votes and I dare say we are about ten times as strong as the Insurgents and Progressives combined. If, as hard work, but we did it."

Then Berger advised the Insurgents to prove their honesty and form an independent organization to stand for their "principles."

meeting, of a bureau of economy and efficiency, its recreational department and the use of schools and other public buildings as social and civic centers, and its cooperation with the state university in political and social service.—Kansas City Star.

The Insolent Rich.—New York

John Wanamaker Jr., grandson of John Wanamaker, was a conspicuous figure at Maxey's last night. About midnight John called for a bucket filled with champagne. It was placed on the table in front of the young man, who arose and washed his hands in it. As he wiped them he looked up and cried: "So I wash away all my sins of 1911."



The Thermometer Takes a Climb!

A Splendid Showing This Week! Do Not Neglect to Boost Again. Run It Up to \$100,000 Quick! Do Your Share, Do It At Once. The Leader is Started—Keep It Going by Taking the Remaining Bonds Immediately. If You Subscribed for Bonds, Pay Up Right Away. The Funds Are Needed Not Next Month, But Now, to Pay the Balances Due on Machinery and to Keep Going Until Advertising and Subscription Receipts Come in. Boost! Boost!! Boost!!!

Are you watching the sale of The Leader Bonds?

If you are not, you should watch the thermometer; watch it rise slowly, creeping gradually up to the 100 mark.

And you should boost to push the marker up even faster. Its rise has been gradual and pre-arranged, not only of Milwaukee, but of the entire country in the splendid showing that The Leader has made in the few short weeks of its existence.

The growth of the thermometer is a certain sign that the people recognize the merit of The Leader, that it is doing exactly what it started out to do, and that it is accomplishing just what it was expected to accomplish.

If you are taking it, compare it to the other Milwaukee daily newspapers, morning or afternoon, or to any other newspaper in the country, Mr. Workingman, and you must admit that The Leader is doing what no other paper is doing. If you are not taking it, send for a sample copy and compare it.

It is printing the news as it should be printed—the news as it is. The Leader is giving the side of the workingmen. It has been "beating" the other Milwaukee papers so hard that the publishers have combined to beat The Leader. They recognize that they have a fight on their hands and they are combining their forces to beat The Leader in the fight.

workingmen has been succeeding. Each day has been a repetition of the day before. The Leader has had more news—not highly-colored articles whose duty it is to teach the workingmen that "King Capital" can do no wrong, but real news of the happenings in Milwaukee and throughout the entire world—than any of the contemporary capitalist sheets.

The influence of the paper, not only in Milwaukee, but throughout the state and nation, has been rapidly felt. The railroad rate commission has been roused to action against the high-handed methods of the Milwaukee Street Railway and Light Company, and within a few days will start a probe into the situation in Milwaukee.

The workingmen, in the severest weather conditions Milwaukee has ever known, have suffered the poor-

est street-car service that could possibly be accorded them. They have been late getting to work in the mornings and late getting home at night. They were compelled to stand for from fifteen minutes to nearly an hour in some instances, with the mercury 15 degrees below zero, waiting for a car.

It is such work as this that makes The Leader a necessity for the working people. It is because the paper is doing things, because it has accomplished more for the people in its month of existence than the capitalist sheets accomplished for the people in years, that the paper must be supported.

The thermometer is still a little way from the top. This gain must be closed. The remaining bonds must be sold. A united effort, comrades, and the full \$100,000 in four percent bonds for the support of The Leader will have been disposed of.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS. Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company. 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 Children's 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 the denomination 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 percent, twenty years from date of issue of bonds; one-fifth, sixteen percent, twenty years from date of issue of bonds; one-fifth, sixteen percent, twenty years from date of issue of bonds. Said bonds to be issued and to bear interest from December 1, 1911, and to be secured by a first mortgage on the paid-up property and contents 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.

The Daily Bonds
This Week - \$87,460
Last Week - \$86,310
GAIN - \$1,150

IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS RE-NOMINATE CITY AND COUNTY TICKETS.

SOCIALIST CITY TICKET.
Mayor—Emil Seidel.
City Comptroller—Carl P. Dietz.
City Treasurer—Charles B. Whitnall.

Without an exception all the elective officials of the city and county government were endorsed for re-election by the Social-Democratic party at the referendum which has just been closed.

Mayor Emil Seidel, Comptroller Carl P. Dietz, and City Treasurer Charles B. Whitnall were endorsed unanimously. Alderman Gilbert H. Power of the Eighth ward is the only alderman not re-nominated but he has been named as candidate for supervisor from the Fifth district. Under the new district plan the Eighth and Fifth wards have been consolidated.

James Sheehan, chairman of the county board, has refused to accept a re-nomination to the board of supervisors. Mr. Sheehan intends devoting himself to business. Emil Rhunko, supervisor from the Twenty-third district, will be the candidate for the combined Twenty-third and Eleventh wards.

Alderman Edmund T. Melms of the Eleventh ward has been nominated for alderman-at-large for a four year term, and Ole Olson has been chosen to succeed him from the Eleventh ward.

The referendum resulted as follows:
Mayor—Emil Seidel.
Comptroller—Carl P. Dietz.
City Treasurer—Charles B. Whitnall.
Alderman-at-Large, for four-year term—Edmund T. Melms, Carl Munkley, Frank J. Weber, Wilhelm R. Gayard, Harris Gorecki, Edward Berner.

Aldermen of Wards:
First—B. T. Raticoffer.
Second—Charles B. Sheehan.
Third—Max Wraga.
Fourth—T. O. Randall.
Fifth—Martin Mikkelson.
Sixth—John S. Reisse.
Seventh—John Decker Jr.
Eighth—Michael Katanban.
Ninth—Henry Riss.
Tenth—William J. Gorman.
Eleventh—Ole Olson.
Twelfth—Max Gross.
Thirteenth—Charles Giese.
Fourteenth—Leo Krzycki.
Fifteenth—William Faulstich.
Sixteenth—W. Corriem.
Seventeenth—John Riss.
Eighteenth—Jacob Rummel.
Nineteenth—Jacob Rummel.

Socialism, the New Patriotism

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. Food, clothing and shelter, and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and energy from the soil, and uses it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human life. The machinery of the modern world is owned by a few men, and does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. The machinery of the modern world is more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers. The machinery of the modern world is more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers. The machinery of the modern world is more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers.

THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION.
In proportion as the number of such machines grows, the power of the few owners increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reduce the number of those who are free, and make them ever more dependent. Millions of formerly self-sufficient workers thus become helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

MODERN INDUSTRY PLANLESS.
In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Production is largely conducted in a planless manner. Through the effects of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

AN END TO A NATIONAL RULE.
In the struggle for national interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world, and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

Union MADE Beer
Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter
OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1905

Will Get Municipal Coal!

City Comptroller Carl P. Dietz was forced to hold back the order of the common council placing 100 tons of coal at the disposal of the Associated Charities to relieve the sufferings of the poor.

This action came after Mr. Dietz had been threatened Wednesday morning with proceedings against him if he sanctioned the purchase of the coal before the resolution had been legally passed through the common council, which cannot take place before Monday. In the meantime the Associated Charities will be supplied with sufficient coal to ward off suffering. This comes as the result of a personal contribution of City Purchasing Agent Henry Campbell.

Without a murmur of opposition, common council at a special meeting Tuesday night, decided to purchase 100 tons of coal for the relief of the poor of Milwaukee who are suffering from the terrific cold.

This action came as a result of a communication from Mayor Seidel, urging that from \$400 to \$800 be appropriated to assist the Associated Charities, which cannot supply at the present time the many demands made upon it by the poor. The spend with which Alderman Minkley's resolution went through surprised the Socialist majority.

City Purchasing Agent Campbell will buy the coal today, and doubtless the poor will have relief in a few days. The council found difficulties, however, in evading the rule of proceedings, which forces the president to refer the matter to the council finance committee which will report back at next Monday's meeting.

Alderman John T. Reisse said that the coal would be of no use next week. "The people need it right now. Next Monday will be too late. They can freeze to death by that time."

Here President Edmund T. Melms suggested that the coal be bought today and the resolution passed next Monday.

Mayor Seidel Acts
After a conference with Mrs. Katherine L. Van Wyck, general secretary of the Associated Charities, Monday morning, Mayor Seidel decided to call a special meeting of the common council to act upon a communication recommending that money be appropriated to enable that society to supply the needy with 150 tons of coal. The date of the meeting was not determined up to Monday noon.

"We cannot permit the poor of this city to suffer this unbearable cold," said the mayor this morning. "and I feel positive that the action will be favorable. A hundred or more tons of coal will not bankrupt the city, but it will be a blessing to those who need that important article."

Mrs. Van Wyck said that she has been supplying coal to those who need it, but the resources have been so limited that she has been forced to appeal to the municipality.

City Purchasing Agent Henry Campbell tried to get 100 tons of coal Friday morning, but failed. Not a dealer could handle the order. All claimed they were overloaded with orders and could not get enough vehicles to handle the precious commodity.

Mr. Campbell was rescued by Superintendent of Street Cleaning J. J. Handley who stepped into the breach and offered the use of his street cleaning wagons to deliver the coal to the Associated Charities. This offer was accepted with much gusto.

Mr. Campbell is purchasing the coal on his own responsibility, and if the common council refuses to pay the bill next Monday night he will dig down into his own pockets to make good. It is said, however, that there is little likelihood of the council refusing to appropriate the money.

Socialist Turns Over Fees
According to figures compiled today by Dr. W. C. Young, clerk of the circuit court, the naturalization department has turned into the county treasury \$2,055 more than the sum turned into the county under the Republican administration for the year 1910. The naturalization department under Dr. Young has turned in \$4,227 as compared to the figures of 1910, which were \$2,172. From January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911, under the Republican administration, the declaration of intention was (first papers), 1,256; petitions for naturalization (second papers), 229; cash for first papers, \$1,256; cash for second papers, \$916. Under Dr. Young the declaration of intention was (first papers), 1,275; petitions for naturalization (second papers), 788; cash for first papers, \$1,275; cash for second papers, \$2,952.

Mayor Seidel Goes East
Mayor Seidel and Secretary of the Health Department William J. Eberle left Milwaukee for the East Monday afternoon. Mayor Seidel went in compliance with the request of Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady, N. Y. The mayor will spend a few days in conference with the officials there to enable them to gain the benefits of this city's experience in municipal work. He will remain until January 13.

Mr. Eberle intends visiting the most important coke towns in Pennsylvania for the purpose of learning whether the claim of the Semet-Solway Coke company that it cannot continue its business without imperiling the lives of the people of the south side is true. He intends having photographs taken and will not return for a week or ten days.

Minority Aldermen Squirm
This talk of Alderman Carney and Alderman August Braun stating that they were compelled to vote against the salary increases because the ordinance was drawn so as to create new positions is all rot, says A. E. T. Melms.

"I personally left the president's

chair of the common council for the purpose of taking the floor, and informed Alderman Braun that if he desired to separate any part or parts of the ordinance, and did not exactly know what the minority wanted, that all that was necessary for him to do was to make a motion to adjourn for ten or twelve days. In doing so it would give him plenty of time to act according to his wishes. But neither he nor Ald. Carney wanted to raise the workingmen's wages, for he immediately sat down after this information was handed to him, and did not rise to speak on this question again. It would have been hypocrisy on the part of the majority to make such a motion since they all were in favor of the ordinance as drawn. These lame excuses of Alderman Carney and Alderman Braun coming out when it is too late to act, can mean nothing more than contempt for the working-class."

THINKS LOAN SHARK EVIL GREATLY ABATED

The predatory methods of loan agents in Milwaukee have been abated greatly, District Attorney Zabel thinks, by the conviction and sentencing of Lawrence Murphy on a charge of usury. All persons who are in the grip of loan sharks have the privilege of gaining redress at the hands of the district attorney's office, which is prepared to relentlessly prosecute these unscrupulous gentry. Many persons who have paid outrageous interest on trifling loans are averse to making the matter public.

Few Are Unemployed

Of the 775 men sent out for jobs this week all got jobs. This did not hold true of the 1,000 sent out for jobs in December, inasmuch as the cards returned to the office showed that about 500 had landed. Where it was expected that this week the number of jobless registered would run above 3,000, registration has decreased and the calls from employers have taken a rise. The following are the number of men getting jobs this week: Monday, 170; Tuesday, 171; Wednesday, 94; Thursday, 215; Friday, 105.

"DEFEAT" OF SOCIALISTS IN LOS ANGELES.

Catholic fortnightly review.—The capitalist press all over the country has fairly gloated over the "defeat" of the Socialist candidate for mayor at the recent municipal election in Los Angeles, Cal., which occurred a few days after the sensational ending of the McNamara trial. One of our Catholic weeklies even went out of its way to congratulate Bishop Conaty's official organ, the Los Angeles Tidings, on the "glorious victory" achieved under Catholic leadership.

Carefully and impartially analyzed, the results of that election in no wise matter for congratulation on the part of those who regard Socialism as a serious menace. At the previous municipal election the Socialists had polled only 11,000 votes, less than 18 per cent of the total. In the face of the startling and confusing McNamara episode with all the business interests and "respectable" organizations fused against them, with little or no money themselves but plenty on the other side, with most of the newspapers opposing them—the Socialist party polled no less than 52,000 votes, over 38 per cent of the entire vote cast.

ROBBING OUR HERITAGE.

The exports of coal from the United States during 1910, according to the United States Geological Survey, were 13,805,866 long tons, valued at \$41,470,792. Of this quantity 3,021,627 long tons, valued at \$14,785,387, was anthracite, and 10,784,239 long tons, valued at \$26,685,405, was bituminous coal.

The imports of anthracite amounted in 1910 to only 8,195 long tons, valued at \$42,244, and those of bituminous coal to 1,497,709 long tons, valued at \$3,975,751.

Praised Milwaukee

SUPERIOR, Wis.—At the trades and labor assembly, Professor A. D. S. Gillett of the Normal school and Edwin T. Harris, a local capitalist, met to debate on the commission form of government, and, although opposed to Mr. Harris' views, who spoke against the commission form, Mr. Gillett said: "I believe that Milwaukee is one of the best governed cities in the United States and that the good government is due to the fact that the city is governed by a government that could seldom be equalled for rottenness, and the desperation of the good people turned to the Socialists for relief, and they get it."

Replying to Mr. Gillett's contention for the commission form of government, Mr. Harris made it very plain to those present that when government is honestly administered under the present form, as Mr. Gillett said it was being administered in Milwaukee, there is no need for a change, for Superior or any other city under a Socialist regime cannot satisfy the people. Mr. Harris introduced a wealth of statistics to support his argument.

SOCIALIST OFFICERS.

It is reported (unofficially) that the international referendum election in the United Mine Workers has resulted in the choice of a majority of officers who are Socialists, including Vice-President Frank Hayes, Secretary Edwin Walker and several others. Perry and Walker are not Socialist party members, but claim they believe in its principles. President John P. White is also sympathetic with the movement.—Cleveland Citizen.

Business, big and little, is still in undisputed control of Los Angeles, out of a total vote of 137,325 cast for the office of mayor, business mustered up 88,739 votes for its candidate, Labor, in this election allied with the Socialist party, received 51,590 votes. It is a pleasure to note that the San Pedro precincts, where the seafaring people reside, returned a majority for labor's candidates.—Coast Seaman's Journal.

In order to avert a strike the building laborers of Manchester, Kent County, England, numbering 2,000 have decided to ask the employers to submit their demands for better pay either to the conciliation Board of the Building Trades, or to arbitration.

Milwaukee Leader Makes Great Record!

An investigation of the Milwaukee Gas company is to be made by the Wisconsin railroad rate commission. That body is going to try and find why the gas company should pay big dividends on acknowledged watered stock. It is going to try and find out why the people of Milwaukee should pour money into the coffers of a few Wall street idlers. And it was THE LEADER, the workingmen's paper, that CAUSED THE INVESTIGATION.

The commission has been in existence several years. Several members reside in Milwaukee. They have known the conditions. But it was not until The Leader pointed out in a manner that could not be denied by anyone that there was something wrong with conditions that the commission started action to investigate the gas company.

Shows Up Car Company.
Recently the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company discharged a number of its employees without any other reason than that they were members of a street car employees' union.

It was The Leader that showed up the action of this semi-political CORPORATION which for a generation has been ruling the destinies of Milwaukee people.

It was The Leader that brought out the statement from the officials of the company that they did not believe in organization among its men—though the company itself is a part of the strongest capitalistic organization in the world.

In eight days the street-car company killed four persons and injured eight more. With utter disregard for the lives and persons of the citizens it continued

its harvest of destruction. In the midst of this The Leader unearthed the information, that despite the drastic state law limited the hours of employment on public railroads to 16 hours in a stretch, the street-car company has been working men as high as 20 and 22 hours in a single stretch, and has worked then for days at a time with an average of not more than four or five hours sleep.

Paper for the People.
This is but two of the accomplishments of The Leader in its one month of existence. It has shown that it is fearless in its defense of the people. It has accomplished more for the people in its one month than have the old capitalistic organs in several years.

The Leader is fulfilling its promise. It has made good. It is going to do even more. It will print the news in the future as it has done in the past. It deserves your support, financially as well as morally. There are a few bonds left unsold of the \$100,000 four per cent issue. These must be disposed of at once. Every comrade should deem it his duty to see that these are sold at once. Should assist in this movement for a better Milwaukee.

A Compliment.

Several years ago the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon conducted the Topkapi Capital for a week "as Christ would run it." The nearest approach to the high standard set by this noted divine, that has come to our notice in actual newspaper experience, is the new Milwaukee Socialist daily, The Leader. Instead of featuring crime, scandal and all the rottenness so rampant in these days, it cuts all that out and gives prominence to those things which vitally concern humanity and human welfare. It is a model of cleanly journalism, and is fit to go into the homes for children as well as older people to read. We know of no capitalist paper of which so much can be said.—Dexter (Kan.) Dispatch.

What Every Farmer Ought to Know

Wild and Wooly Wisconsin

By Oscar Ameringer
(Written for The Herald.)

Who gets the benefit of Abe's toil? But Abe's toil did not only increase the value and incidentally the taxes on his small holding. It also increased the value of the jungle surrounding his clearing. Abe and his few scattered neighbors haul gravel on the road, and up goes the value of the jungle. They build a school house and the jungle receives another boost. Finally a church is erected and the jungle smiles and climbs on the talks: stump in the settlement. He's getting up in life, as it were. And in a far-away city a shop-sick working man scans the big Sunday edition of a metropolitan daily. His eyes alight on the following:

Cheap, cheap, cheap. Finest farming land in the world; good roads, one mile from school, near new church, only \$29 per acre, in the great dairy state of Wisconsin; buy now; today; don't wait; Abe Corneob is talking about putting a bridge over Snake creek. Do it now. Send your money to The Jungle Bungle Boodle Land Company, room 1313 Skinnelalve building, Chicago, Ill.

And so it happened that a shop-sick Pittsburgh molder paid an extra fine of \$5 per acre to a gouty capitalist in Syracuse, N. Y., who had never seen the jungle.

It may have been all right to punish Abe for making the world a better place to live in, but why on earth should we fine that Pittsburgh molder for having done nothing at all?

This is a queer world, the queerest world I ever got into. It's the greatest menagerie ever assembled under one tent. A few days ago I met a man in a monstrous big palace near Oskhosh who told me he was the pope. I didn't believe him then, but maybe he was the pope after all. I never had seen a pope before. Maybe he was, and maybe he wasn't. Maybe Abe Corneob is the queen of England and his Sally the last Dauphin, son of King Louis XVI, of France, who lost his head because some people wanted bread to eat. Abe is developing a cracked necktie tenor that sounds like a lost chord in a tin can. His back is bent and he is ruptured in three places from trying to lift that mortgage. Blooming Sally lost all her bloom, next she lost her shape, and last her reason. She imagined that the heads of her children were beet tops and tried to chop them off. They took her to the home for incurables near Peshtigo. It's a pity she can't enjoy the clean, pleasant home. It's so superior to anything she ever had before.

Abe is getting batty, too. He's continually telling folks to go back to the soil. And he votes the Republican ticket and helps to send the same little crooked men to Madison who gave the land to the railroads for nothing, who sold it to the lumber grabbers for something, who sold it to the land companies for more, who sold it to Abe and Sally for a price that robbed them of the joy of living, of youth, of health, and reason.

A Hive of Labor Union and Socialist Activity

Brisbane Hall the Mecca of Socialists and Progressive Union Labor of America—A Great Daily Paper Will Soon Be Added to the Many Activities It Houses—\$36,050.00 in Shares of the \$40,000 Worth of Stock Sold—A Good Investment

Every Socialist who visits Milwaukee these days is delighted after being shown through Brisbane Hall, the new home of the Socialist and Labor union movement in this city. Many of them when they leave, become the possessors of one or more shares of the People's Realty Company stock, the company which built Brisbane Hall, feeling perfectly sure they have made a good and safe investment. Brisbane Hall has proved a good investment from the day it was opened for tenants. Every available room is now occupied by first class tenants. The typesetting machines and the equipment of the editorial rooms for the New Milwaukee Leader are now installed on the fourth floor, which was reserved for that purpose.

Brisbane Hall is one of the finest buildings in Milwaukee, and every Socialist and union man and woman in Milwaukee is proud of it as the home of labor. It is centrally situated at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, a live business part of the city.

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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

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Militarism and Woman

Some twenty odd years ago a meeting was held in the Mechanics' Town hall, St. Louis, Mo. (hazy) presiding, to protest against something that was going on in India. I was young 1 year, and the matter discussed had no special interest for me at the time. I was serving an apprenticeship to a trade, and was present, working during the meeting. It was a divided meeting—a number of colonels and majors and what not being in opposition to the question debated. A very venerable emotional old lady took the floor, addressed the meeting, and concluded with a few remarks that stuck in my memory. They were to the effect that "if it was necessary that women should be attached to British regimental brothers in India, it was equally necessary that every battleship should have a part set aside for a proportionate number of prostitutes for the use of the sailors."

I had reason recently to recall the meeting and subject vividly before me. A book came my way called "The Queen's Daughters in India," by Elizabeth W. Andrews and Katherine T. Bushnell. It contains a preface to Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, from which I take the following extracts:

"I wish that every woman in the United Kingdom could read this little book. It tells the truth, the terrible truth, concerning the treatment of certain Indian women—our fellow citizens and sisters—by the British government. I believe if the truth were known throughout the length and breadth of our land it would become impossible for our rulers to continue to maintain the cruel and wicked regulations by which these Indian women are enslaved and destroyed."

I am a loyal English-woman; I love my country. It is because of my great love for her that I mourn so deeply over her dishonor in the promotion of such legislation and practices as this book exposes, and that I will not cease to denounce the crimes committed in her name so long as I have life and breath."

To which I say "Bravo!" and "Hear! hear!" Beyond asserting that legalized prostitution is part and parcel of an efficient military system, I intend to let the book talk. Seven years hence the boy conscripts of today will be men. The defense scheme, as defense schemes must, will have failed. Our friends the government will be forced by the press as in the present scheme, to more drastic proposals, and what this little book reveals of the degradation and infamy of military occupation in India will be established in our very midst, for at the back of the "vice regulation" system of India are Lord Roberts and the British aristocracy. So surely as the people of this dominion sanction the iniquitous proposals of compulsory militarism to become established, so surely will the morality of the nation find its virtue in the gutter.

But to the book. An opening incident:—
In the year 1856 before the Mutiny, Lady ——— was one evening riding out on horseback at Nmballa, unattended, when the bridle of her horse was suddenly seized by a British soldier, who was possessed of evil designs against her. Most earnestly she protested against his violence, and remonstrated with him. Besides the wrong to her, to injure one of her social rank would utterly ruin his entire future, as he would be flogged and dismissed from the service. Thereupon ensued a conversation in which he pleaded extenuation for such a crime so successfully that she readily accepted his statement that there was excuse for vice when soldiers were not allowed

to marry. The lady later talked with high military officials concerning the necessity of protecting high-born ladies from such risks by furnishing opportunities for sexual indulgence to the British soldiers, and the result was the elaboration and extension of a system for the appointment of native women to regiments.

Here was the beginning. Forty-one years later, during which interval C. D. Acts had been passed and repealed (and ignored in India), and government regulations formulated and elaborated, a memorial signed by one hundred and twenty-three British women, of whom half belonged to the British aristocracy, presented to the British government on April 24, 1897, declared:

"We feel it is the duty of the state, which of necessity collects together large numbers of unmarried men in military service, to protect them from the consequences of evils which are in fact unavoidable. (By state regulation of vice.)"

A recent official plea for licensed prostitution in the cantonments of India says: "The efforts to teach the soldiers' habits of self-control have signally failed." The report of the Army Health association has printed on its cover such texts as "Keep thyself pure." "He that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption," giving the impression it is a religious publication. In fact, it is interspersed through with Scripture quotations. The introduction is full of quotations for the re-establishment of the abolished system of regulations. The reports state that a "handbook" has been circulated to all fresh arrivals in India, and the closing chapter is a reprint of that handbook, which is especially designed for any chaplain to circulate among soldiers as a "religious" tract. Interspersed with the Scripture tracts are abominable instructions to the effect that a young man who will violate his visits to the government licensed brothel can get the Lord to keep him from contracting disease. "We shall never forget what we owe to Lord Roberts," says the report, and we might have anticipated (says our author) that the author of the infamous memorandum would likewise be the supporter of such measures for the instruction of young soldiers. Of the infamous memorandum and its responsible parent we will next speak.—ERNEST JONES.

Progression During Life

By WILLIAM HENRY FERBER.

(Written for The Herald.)

ALL progress lies in the forward direction. It points onward. Retraction means disease and decay, even death.

Progress is usually slow if the growth is healthy. The growth of an oak marks centuries, while the cornstalk reaches its full growth in three months, and the mushroom in three or four days.

A boat proceeding upstream may not stop, if it is to reach its destination. I mean, that it should not stop, lest it be swept backward by the reacting forces of the current. It must either proceed forward and onward, or drift backward. All political movements must be either progressive, or reactionary. Reaction is the result of inaction or inactivity. The reactionary movement of the Republican party of the present day is due to inactivity; and not being well grounded or anchored, they have drifted backward.

The Progressives are struggling onward. But every oarsman knows how difficult it is to make progress upstream, if one has a log or a dead horse in toe. And this is the trouble with the Republican party in the United States. The Progressives cannot progress, while pulling and tugging at the great

dead weight and they are forced to become Standpaters whether they will or not; and though they may insurge they cannot progress.

The progress made by the Socialists has been slow, like the growth of a live oak. The progress has been marked by long years of back-pruning, from its enemies; who nipped many of the tender buds each year, and clipped the young upward shoots. The Democratic mule, and the elephant of the grand old party nipped many a meal, year by year and day by day, from this struggling tree; but it thrived nevertheless; it grew higher, and its branches spread wider and became more far-reaching, until now the mule may only gnaw at the body of its trunk, and the elephant lop off a few of its lower branches and leaves. Its growth can no longer be retarded by either the assinine equine or by the old pachyderm.

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

The daily News-Scimitar, of Memphis, Tenn., evidently possesses a pretty intelligent editorial writer, judging from the following comment:

"The growth of Socialism in this country is so significant an incident that the leaders of both the great parties cannot wisely ignore it. There were local and personal reasons to explain the Socialist vote cast for the lieutenant governor of Mississippi, and there were local reasons to explain the surprising vote cast for the Socialist candidate for mayor of Los Angeles. Local reasons do not account, however, for the election of the Mayors of two large cities and six good-sized towns in Ohio, nor for the vast gains in Schenectady, where both the mayor and assemblyman are Socialists, or for the gains in Pennsylvania, Washington, Utah, Minnesota and elsewhere. The reasons for these changes from the old parties to the new are not political, but fundamental, not sentimental, but economic. The masses see so much distress amid prosperity and plenty, and so great a disparity between the very few rich, and the many very poor, that they are convinced that something is wrong, and they are willing to break away from existing conditions and try anything as an experiment. The success of the Socialist government in Milwaukee has given impetus to the movement. No

one fears and abhors Socialism as they once did. No one confounds it with anarchy. Most people now know that Socialism is the antithesis of anarchy. Socialism means collectivism or a uniting of the people. Anarchy means individualism, or a separation of the people, where each acts for himself alone. Unless the old parties bestir themselves and keep up with the progress, Socialism will outstrip them. The Socialistic spirit is growing and expanding, and unless the old parties keep up it will evolve into a dominant organic unity. Theoretical democracy means control by the people. Conventional democracy means control of the interests through subservient bosses. Socialism is seeking to put theoretical democracy into practice."—Ex.

THE RAILROAD MAIL CAR STEAL

Congress voted \$4,800,000 to the railway companies as rental for the postoffice cars. Remember, that \$4,800,000 is in excess and in addition to the \$16,000,000 voted to the railway companies for carrying the mails. Taking the number of postoffice cars in use at that time, the average amount of rental paid by Uncle Sam for each postoffice car was \$4,229. Now the interstate commerce commission makes an investigation and reports that each one of these cars can be maintained for \$1,225 a year. Looks as if the railways were getting a good fat slice of Uncle Sam's money very much in the nature of a gift.

Gets the 'Hoots!—Capital and labor have long been in cahoots. The former's got the coin and about everything else of value. The latter still rejoices in the "cahoots," and votes that way every time.—Weekly Record.

A Pirate—Harduppe—is Wigwag honest?—Borrowell—Well, he came around to my house the other day and stole an umbrella I had borrowed from him.—Philadelphia Record.

Statistics compiled by the Chicago Record-Herald show nine dead and 17 injured players as the toll football has collected from the grid-irons of the country during the 1911 season.

ACROSS THE POND

RUSSIA.—The affair of the imprisoned members of the second duma has again been discussed by the present duma—this time with less uproar. First came the speaker of the cadet party, Millukoff, who showed up on broad lines the provocative action against the second duma, and summarized the charges against the government. Then Comrade Peikovskii followed, who read a declaration in the name of the Social-Democrats protesting against the gagging of free speech in the duma.

Apart from noisy ejaculations and the usual abuse, our comrade was not interrupted, and no one was suspended on this occasion. But the parties of the majority made up for this at the next meeting, when, behind closed doors, the new bill dealing with compulsory service was debated. For alleged "insults" to the glorious Russian army, which has just shown forth its "glory" by the brigandage in Persia, two deputies were suspended—the Radical peasant deputy, Tomilov, for four sittings, and the Social-Democrat, Volloschnikov, for 15 sittings.

On December 21 our Russian comrades celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of George Pleckhanoff's career as a militant Socialist. Thirty-five years ago there was but one Socialist organization in Russia, the heroic group "Narodnaya Vola." On December 24, 1876, this body had organized a meeting on the Kazai square at St. Petersburg, to demand a constitution. It was attended by many Socialist workmen and students.—Justice.

BELGIUM.—Another meeting has been held by the Brussels federation of the Socialist party to discuss the tactics to be adopted in the election propaganda. A resolution was adopted, with only three dissentients, which in agreement with the decisions of

former congresses, declares that the object of the present election struggle is the attainment of general equal suffrage and the struggle against the Clerical school policy, and that the propaganda must be directed towards explaining the integral part of the party program, showing forth the autonomic and class-struggle character of the party, and clearly defining what divides it from the objects and action of all the bourgeois parties. Also this time the discussion on the electoral tactics called forth speeches from both sides, from the "Moderate" Fischer and the "Radical" De Broecker, Vandervelde acting as intermediary.

CHINA.—A Socialist party has been formed at Shanghai. It publishes its minimum program, of which the following is a resume: (1) Sympathy with the republic; (2) Suppression of all race distinctions; (3) Abolition of the laws and of respect of persons; (4) Complete suppression of all the rules relating to heritage and succession; (5) Encouragement to direct producers and help for the workers; (6) Suppression of all imposts except that on land; (7) Limitation of military expenditure.

In the Air—Gladys Roxton—And the duke is so brave, papa! Why, he declares he intends to become an aviator!
Papa—H'm! He does eh? Wants to visit his castle, I suppose.—Puck.

Natural—Traveler (in Nevada)—What seems to be the matter with this train?
Conductor—Trouble with 'em couplings, sir. You see, we are coming into Reno.—Philadelphia Record.

About three-eighths of the coal produced in this country is mined by machinery, nearly 12,000 machines being in use.

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Our Young Folks

PATSY.
He was a very pretty and intelligent Scotch collier. His home was on a farm, at the top of a high hill in Nova Scotia, about fifteen miles back in the country from Halifax. Our boys had a fine camp a full mile from Patsy's home. It was quite a puzzle for a while to get from "My Air" to "Camp Stillwater." First there was the public road, with a great swamping gate for exit. Then, turning to the right, one passed along the country highway for a quarter of a mile or so. Then another gate opened into a woodland which led on to a house and barn. Passing through the barnyard, over or through woods and meadows, brought the camper or camp visitor to an open pasture at the far end of which was a stone wall. Once over this wall one was in the dense forest, where the boys had traced a trail to the bluff, surrounded by splendid forest trees, and with the lake on three sides, was Camp Stillwater. The quiet of the night was often broken by the wild laughter of the loon; and once some animal, probably a porcupine, jumped out of an overhanging branch into the tent canvas, slid down and shambled off. The startled sleepers peered out under the edges of the tent trying to make out the personality of the intruder.
Well, in the farmer's family were two daughters, well educated young ladies, who were Patsy's particular charge. Our boys' sisters were boarding near by and the four girls were naturally much interested in the camp. One day the boys dared the girls to sleep alone at the camp, without male guards, for one whole night. The girls thought it would be great fun and accepted the

"dare." Elaborate house-cleaning, cooking and other preparations were made by the boys all day, and at eventide the girls came down not by the road, but in a boat, be it noted. A merry company with great appetites ate camp fare and told stories around the fire. About 9 o'clock the boys departed for the farm, with many warnings to the girls to keep the guns loaded and to look sharp for wolves and bears. The boys likewise went back by boat from the camp to the foot of Mt. Airie.
When they arrived at the farm they found Patsy evidently much distressed at the absence of the girls. He was very restless, whined and barked constantly and would not settle down in his accustomed place for the night. In about half an hour he disappeared.
How he found his way to the camp no one knows. He had never been there before, and there was no scent except to the boat landing. But by some sort of woodcraft or dog-lore, to the camp he made his way, after the boys had come in shortly before 10 o'clock. He appeared shortly before the tent door and remained on guard until day dawn. At about 4 o'clock in the morning he left for home, doubtless thinking that all danger of the camp being molested was over with the coming of the light.
The girls would not admit that they were at all timid at being left alone in the woods when the boys withdrew. But many times the next day they caressed Patsy with unusual fervor and told him he was "an old dear."—Frank Herbert Palmer.

An Odd Custom. One of the most amusing of superstitions in connection with the beginning of the New Year in England is known as the quest of happy months. Just before 12 o'clock on New Year's eve the members of the family or house party station themselves at the foot of the stairs with their backs to the steps. At each stroke of the clock they mount one step backward. Should any person stumble at any step up to the twelve the corresponding month in the coming year will be an unhappy one for the person, while each step successfully mounted means a happy month. Climbing the stairs backward in this manner affords much amusement. The ladies in particular find it a difficult feat on account of their skirts. The strokes of the clock being very close together, there is little time for careful stepping, and as a consequence there are frequent stumbles. A "sorry time for Janey!" cries the mischievous brother, who observes that his big sister trips at step No. 6, while perhaps the lad himself takes a tumble from August up to late autumn.

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Published by the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
BRISBANE HALL, 6th & Chestnut Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 25, 1901.

Next week we will begin "Ten Reasons for Being a Socialist," by R. A. Dague.

From National Headquarters

Election of National Executive Committee and National Secretary.

The following is a report of the votes received by the candidates for members of the national executive committee and for national secretary, resulting from a national party referendum upon which vote closed December 30. The names are listed in the order of their votes. The first seven were elected.

Table listing names and vote counts for national executive committee and secretary.

The call for nominations for woman's national committee and international secretary is being shipped to the state secretaries, who will mail it out to the local and branch secretaries.

John Ramsay, Rock Springs, Wyo., is acting state secretary in the absence of State Secretary Paul J. Paulsen.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Branch 4 of the Socialist party of Portland has recently moved into their new headquarters at 228 Second street, where we have secured a large and commodious hall, where we have a large library and reading room.

False Milwaukee Tatlings

Little Willie Bolenbeck, city hall reporter for the Milwaukee Sentinel, has written the Los Angeles Times five columns of words about Milwaukee Socialists.

The Three Winners

History—Logic—Laughter
Every Socialist literature agent in the country, and every Socialist worker should have a stock of these three pamphlets to sell, give or lend to the unconverted.

HISTORY

"The United States Constitution and Socialism," by Silas Hood.

LOGIC

"The Menace of Socialism," by Father Gasson, and a Reply by J. F. Carey.

LAUGHTER

"Socialism, What It Is, and How to Get It," illustrated, or Laughed, Out of Court, by Oscar Ameringer.

Robert Emmet, Hero and Martyr

The Emmet conspiracy—the aftermath of the United Irish movement of 1798, was even more distinctly democratic, international and popular in its sympathies and affiliations than the latter.

The treacherous betrayal of the United Irish chiefs into the hands of the government had removed from the scene of action practically all the middle class supporters of the revolutionary movement and left the rank and file to their own resources and to consult their own inclinations.

It was accordingly with these humble workers in town and country Emmet had to deal when he essayed to reorganize the scattered forces of freedom for a fresh grapple with the despotic power of the class government then ruling Ireland and England.

On November 13, 1802, one Colonel Despard, with nineteen others, was arrested in London charged with the crime of high treason; they were tried on the charge of conspiracy to murder the king; although no evidence in support of such a charge was forthcoming, Despard and seven others were hanged.

Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick in his books, "Secret Service Under Pitt," and "The Sham Squire," brings out many of these facts as a result of an extensive and scholarly investigation of government records and the papers of private

Dramatic Los Angeles

By Ida Crouch-Hazlett

(Written for The Herald.)

The city of the Sunset Sea has been the scene of the most stirring and dramatic tragedy enacted in the labor world in modern times. Here has been the storm center of the struggling forces of Capital and Labor.

So intense was the struggle for advantage that the contest was watched and aided by anxious multitudes beyond the seas. Money has come from the working class of the world to support the Los Angeles campaign.

"Defeat the Socialists if it takes fifty million dollars," was the reported message of Morgan.

The struggle for political power went hand in hand with a struggle for dominion in the courts.

Then came the dramatic denouement. Three days before election the McNamara confessed to the dynamiting plots of which they were accused, following the arrest for the bribery of jurors, of detectives employed by the defense.

Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate for mayor, and one of the attorneys for the defense, stated that he had not even been consulted as to the confession. Lincoln Steffens, journalist of the grand expose, leaped into the limelight with the charity that seemed aimed to cover the multitude of sins spread around, and claimed that the confession was the result of his attempting to apply the Golden Rule to economic forces, and inaugurate an era of "get together" between Otis capitalists and union dynamiters.

The laborer, sincerely striving for justice and the uplift of their class, were stunned by the revelations, and many of them stayed away from the polls.

Judge Bardwell indignantly repudiated any golden rule softness on the part of the capitalists, and stringent quickly as he possibly can. But the great question is how it will fare in the courts.

When we have a Socialist supreme court, then labor measures and all other laws passed will be safe. But I am quite sure we shall not then need an eight-hour law. (Applause.)

NEW REVOLUTION AT VALLEY FORGE

VALLEY FORGE, Pa.—This is the place told of in all the school books, and made famous by Washington's headquarters and the revolutionary army.

To C. J. Hogan belongs the honor of stating the new and greater revolution at Valley Forge—the world wide Socialist revolution. J. C. Hogan delivered the first Socialist speech ever heard at Valley Forge, and on December 9, 1911, he delivered the second Socialist speech. His speech made a deep and lasting impression.

OFFICIALLY ABOLISHED
When the Colorado labor war broke out at Cripple Creek was blown up and 19 lives lost with six private detectives guarding it. Blood-hounds placed on the trail three separate times went to the door of the chief of detectives. Shortly after a rail was thrown on a high trestle ending Cripple Creek. The engineer stopped the train within 20 feet of the spot that would have meant the death of 300 people had the train gone on.

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Gaylord Wilshire Again At It

(Written for The Herald.)
The following appeared in The Financial World of New York city, December 23. It speaks for itself:

"THE GENEROUS GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

"Giving Away His Own Bishop Creek Shares in Order to Get More Cash—Also Suckers.

"Gaylord Wilshire, who last year transferred to England his mining in the pockets of investors, is out again with a sure winner, but it is the same old selling plaster that was so well in previous campaigns—the stock of the Wilshire Bishop Creek Co., though carrying red colors and more weight.

In a 'Private For Stockholders Only' circular sent out from his London office in Cheapside, Wilshire has issued a wordy appeal in which he seeks to sell 200,000 additional shares of the Bishop Creek stock at 55 cents per share.

In order to assist the sale, Wilshire says he gives, from his personal holdings, 1,100,000 shares of stock to be distributed as a bonus to buyers of the various series to be sold. If a shareholder doesn't pay in full he forfeits the bonus stock.

"But this is only part of the Christmas feast. Just think of the gold that's sticking out of every crevice of an 'eminent engineer's report' on the amount of ore in sight! Quite four years ago this same ore was to be picked up all over the property and the ore ran to several thousands of dollars to the ton. It is still there and we may now have quite possibly \$400,000 worth of the circular says. The eminent engineer's report is so exhaustive one is almost suffocated in reading of the percentage of arsenic, iron, alumina, lime, sulphur and iron as shown by an analysis of the ore. The reader becomes almost dazed as he wanders through the intricacies of the discussion about infiltration of 'silicious solutions,' 'quartzite reefs,' the 'rhylolite dyke' and the 'gold avenues,' etc., but you are not left in doubt when you get to the end, because there is Wilshire saying right over his own name that in one year's time at the rate of progress in the mine, one drift alone would develop more than \$1,000,000 worth of ore. After reading all that, all the stockholder

Los Angeles, Calif.

Talks with Workingmen

Burdens Borne by Labor

By Robert Hunter

(Written for The Herald.)

If there is any strange thing on this earth it is the burden of the land.

The land is said to be a gift of God to his children. Like the air, the water and the sun, land, it is said, was intended for the good of man.

Like the woods the coal mines, the ore mines and the oil wells, land, it is said, was given as a precious gift to man.

Why, therefore, has land become a burden, a crushing burden on the back of labor?

Ireland is a nation that has been ruined again and again by the burden of the land.

At the door of the land there stood a man collecting toll and no matter how the Irish labored, the only one enriched was he who collected toll.

When the land improved, the toll increased. When the worker built better houses and better barns, the toll increased.

When the worker improved his crops, his stock, his fences and his roads the toll increased.

And the land of Ireland became a burden to Ireland, and the man who collected toll became the curse of Ireland.

Even in the day of famine the man was there insisting on his toll, and at last the Irish ran away from the burden of the land in Ireland.

They fled from famine and misery and that awful figure at the door and they came, along with Germans, Swedes, Poles, Italians and Russians—multitudes of them, to another island, called Manhattan.

And they went to work here to improve the land. They built roadways and parkways and palaces and sky-scrapers and warehouses and railroads and bridges and tunnels.

And the world seemed to be getting rich, but the workers soon saw that with every improvement made the burden of the land increased and with every soul brought into the world the burden of the land increased.

And the toll? The toll has gone higher and higher, and higher, until in no place else in the world does the man at the door collect such toll.

A few potatoes in Ireland would have paid for the space that brings in Manhattan a fabulous sum and here, too, the man stands at the door.

No one escapes him. The widow, the orphan, the unemployed—they must all pay him first.

He has only to stand at the gate or hire some one to stand at the gate and collect his toll, and the Irish, the Germans, the Bohemians, the Italians and the Jews toil to pay him toll.

And that toll mounts higher and higher each year.

New laborers are born and new immigrants come a and as the houses mount higher and higher toward the sky the toll mounts with them.

From hundreds the toll has gone to thousands to ten thousands, and from ten thousands to hundreds of thousands, and from hundreds of thousands to millions of hard earned dollars.

And who pays the toll? Who bears the burden of the land? Can idleness pay toll? Can useless labor pay toll? Do capitalists pay toll?

Whence come the millions collected by the lord of the land? Who is the bearer of this ever-growing burden?

Well—it is an old story. John Gray who lived many years ago, told

The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

Four Million Socialist Votes in Germany

How many will there be in this country next fall? How many will there be in your community?

The answer to both these questions will depend on how you push the propaganda and education among the people you are able to reach.

Remember, The Social-Democratic Herald will do the work. Get up a club of four for \$1.25 and make your friends pay for their own education.

Order a bundle of samples for free distribution. Scores of people in every community will be Socialists as soon as they know what it is. The Herald will make it plain.

Send a club of four yearly subscriptions for \$1.25, and we will send you a copy of the History of the Milwaukee campaigns and victory.

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the story and many others have told it again and again, and perhaps better. But Gray's words will serve our purpose.

"We have endeavored to show," said Gray in 1831, "that the real income of the country, which consists in the quantity of wealth annually created by the labor of the people, is taken from its producers chiefly by the rent of land, by the rent of houses, by the interest on money, and by the profit of persons who buy their labor from men at one price and sell it at another."

The burden of the land is the debt—the debt humanity owes to those who own the land, and as an old Greek once said, Debts make freemen slaves.

A Peach of a Joke.—From President Taft's recent message to congress on the trust question: "Only in the last three or four years has the heavy hand of the law been laid upon the great illegal combinations."

"If this is not a joke—a peach of a joke in full bloom, then the joke is certainly on us. Only since Taft has been president have the trusts felt the 'heavy hand of the law.' Roosevelt, his trust-busting predecessor, is not expected to see the joke in this."

Taft virtually says that Roosevelt let the trusts do as they pleased and that only when he became president was the 'heavy hand of the law' laid upon them.—Appeal.

Live Wire Accidents.—If a person is tangled in a live electric wire and you want to extricate him therefrom, do not take hold of the victim's hands, as is often done in a case of this kind. You will be shocked if you do. Be sure to grasp the clothes alone, and then you are safe, and the current cannot reach you. Do not let anything come in contact with your hands, but his coat and trousers. Of course if you have thick gloves on you can handle with impunity the individual in distress.—Wisconsin Medical Recorder.

One of the finest things about getting news of India is that you don't have to live in India.—Philadelphia Telegraph