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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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CURRENT COMMENT

By FREDERIC HEATH.

I honor the courts for what they ought to be.

Connecticut Socialists will run Robert Hunter for congress. It is said to worry the Democrats.

A Socialist paper has been started for circulation among the students at Harvard university.

It's a privilege to vote these days. You can vote with all your soul for the greatest cause the modern world has ever seen.

At Hudson, Mich., a preacher, the Rev. A. V. Whipple, has been thrown out of his church for espousing Socialism. The world is still crucifying its saviours.

Granite City, Ill., is another city where, now that there is a Socialist mayor, the old parties have suddenly discovered that the non-partisan principle is the only respectable thing.

Portland, Ore., comrades have sent out a memorial to the Socialist press, in honor of their late comrade, Herman Dabritz. He was born in Germany in 1844, and became a Social-Democrat in early manhood.

A straw vote recently taken in the University of Michigan resulted in Mr. Taft's name coming in second fiddle to that of Eugene Debs. In other words the students have more regard for Socialism than for its distinguished opponent.

Word comes of the success of the Socialists at Basel, Switzerland, where the Socialist candidates for parliament beat their closest opponent by a vote of 7,872 to 3,659. In Zurich a Social-Democratic judge was elected by 2,000 majority.

Social-Democracy in Germany has just received a cheer from far away Siberia, where the Russian exiles had heard of the great German victory and managed to get out of the country their fervent joy at the news. It was sent without signatures.

A trusted labor leader named Oleson was killed in a railroad wreck in Ontario, and death came so swiftly that he did not have time to destroy papers that he carried that showed him to have been a life long spy in the ranks of the Western Federation of Miners.

An agricultural paper, The Farmer's Weekly Despatch, of St. Paul, Minn., is running a presidential poll in its columns. Debs, as the Socialist candidate, is running third, La Follette second and Roosevelt first. Bryan, Taft and Wilson come trailing after the Socialists!

The editor of the Waco, Tex., Times-Herald says that "the American people must go back to Thomas Jefferson or forward to Karl Marx; the existing order is illogical and therefore unendurable." Well, it would be no disrespect to Thomas Jefferson to go forward to Marx. It would be simply logical development.

In the Seattle election last week the Socialists cast 24,000 out of the 54,000 votes. Last year the Socialists polled only 4,800, but no women voted at that time, I believe. The vote in Seattle this year ought to give plutocracy another thud down the spine. Verily yet can already hear the tramp, tramp, tramp of the Social-Democratic commonwealth on the way!

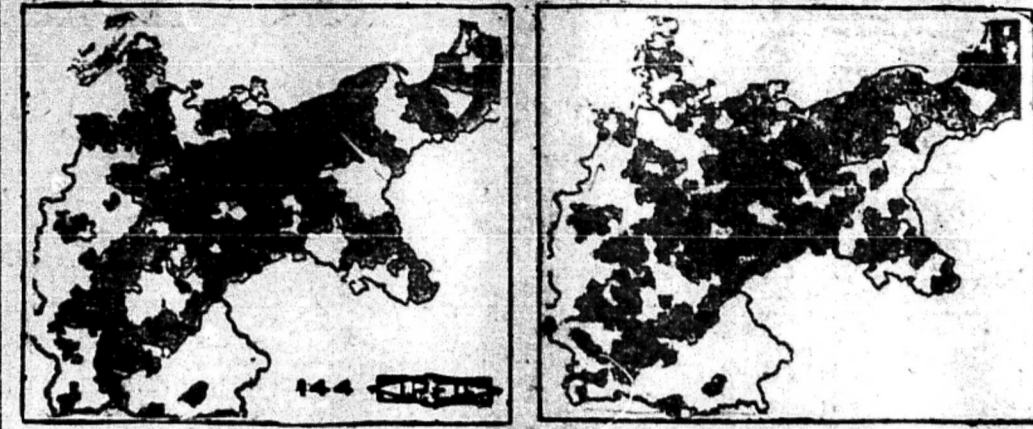
The Muscatine, Iowa, Socialists, while they did not win in last week's election, did add one alderman to the two already in office, and polled a vote that at least made the hosts of capitalism gasp. There's a rising tide in that town on the Mississippi, and the capitalists there have such guilty consciences that they are quite certain that it will get them next time.

Wall street has so completely milked the Pere Marquette railroad that the capitalist press is telling about it. Not only sucked dry, but skin dried, is the way it is now described. Capitalism's sole intent is profits—swag. Transportation offers a fine means of separating people from their change. In fact the big fellows who have by natural capitalist evolution got to the top of the transportation game are the natural successors of the robber barons of old, who got possession of the strategic locations, where they could best extract their toll from the travelers who must use the highways. Railroads are pawns on the board for the latter day robber barons and they decide which shall flourish and which stop offering competition in the carrying trade. Service to the people is the very last consideration. There is no possible way out of it, the railroads must become the property of the people. It is for the people to decide whether the time is to be soon or far off.

A letter and circular from Comrade Howe of Blanco, Tex., urges the Socialists generally to make themselves heard in opposition to post office persecutions of various radical papers. I may be wrong, but I am inclined to the opinion that there is no concerted action against radical papers in the post office department. Here and there a prejudiced or rascally postmaster may show his spite, but whether it goes further than that I do not know. This much can be said, that whilst the Milwaukee movement has cut short many old party political ambitions and has therefore given the plute politicians in office no cause to love us, our papers, our three weeklies and now our daily, have never experienced the least bit of postal persecution. And I happen to know that the Wilshire row with the authorities of some years ago was largely of the gay Mr. Wilshire's own making and for the advantage in getting sympathy that was to be derived from it. However, all this is no reason why the people should not agitate against the raising of newspaper postal rates, or other undemocratic tendencies in the postal department, and Comrade Howe's agitation can only do good.

"The most impressive thing I have yet seen in America," Professor Zimmerman told a reporter, "is the way the Socialists are getting to work in Milwaukee. I went there with an open

Changing the Face of the Earth in Germany!



The first map shows Germany's political complexion before the recent elections. The second shows how the Social-Democratic districts spread. The solid portions represent Social-Democratic districts, the white portions the Centrist or Catholic voting districts and the shaded part the smaller party territory after the elections.

A shudder has gone round the world at the news that the supreme court of Madrid, Spain, has reversed the judgment of the Barcelona council of war and has in effect declared that Francisco Ferrer was an innocent man. For a country to take a man's life and afterward try his case is cause for any one to shudder. Moreover, it is believed that the horror of the Ferrer case has caused the Spanish king no little uneasiness of mind and conscience. A murder is no less a murder because it was secured by clerical influence. In particular the court has now decided that Ferrer was not concerned in the Barcelona disturbances; that none of the rioters who were prosecuted acted under his orders; that none of the 2,000 prosecutions that arose out of the riots could be traced in any way to Ferrer, and that he neither participated in nor inspired them. And the court therefore ordered his confiscated property turned over to his heirs. A blot rests on Spain for this horror. The sum of Prof. Ferrer's offending and the cause of his official murder was that he was advancing the cause of education in a nation, the ignorance of whose people was an asset of the clerical control of government and all the resultant spoils.

WASHINGTON News Notes

(By National Socialist Press)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—"How much of this sort of thing have we got?" whispered Steel Trust Dailzel to Chairman Henry of the committee on rules just before the committee adjourned the second day's hearing on the Lawrence strike.

"I really don't know," replied Henry.

This question and answer graphically describes the feelings of the rules committee. The committee undoubtedly is sorry that it ever took up the Lawrence situation. But it is too late now. It is in it and can't back out.

When the second day's hearing began Henry attempted to suppress some of the testimony by ruling that only members of the committee could question the witnesses. Berger protested, but the committee stood fast by its ruling except that Henry consented to submit Berger's written questions to the witnesses.

But despite this ruling and despite some of the leading and unsympathetic questions put by Congressman Hardwick and Campbell, the terrible story of Lawrence was again repeated with even more vividness than it was told on Saturday. It was evident when the second hearing began that the members had chilled over Sunday, and that Hardwick, who represents a Georgia agricultural district, would do the "dirty work."

Hardwick's main line of attack was in questioning every witness, whether he or she was born in this country, and bringing out the fact that the Lawrence people are mostly foreigners.

Samuel Lipson, who was recalled on the stand, hardly began his testimony before Hardwick asked: "Are you an American citizen?"

"I have my first papers but never had enough money to take out second papers. Instead of paying \$4 for papers I had to buy shoes for my little ones," replied Lipson.

Gompers followed Lipson and spoke at length defending the conduct of Golden and the federation in standing by the craft form of organization. He also made a bitter attack on the industrial Workers of the World. He urged an investigation, but by the Labor Committee, of which Wilson, Gompers' lieutenant, is chairman. Berger took the stand to reply to Gompers, and said:

"This is not a convention of the American Federation of Labor. This is no place for us to argue over differences in the labor movement. But I believe Golden's attempt to justify here the brutal acts of the Lawrence police is contemptible."

Some of the committee objected to Berger's characterization of Golden, but he insisted that it be in the record.

Berger declared that he is opposed to an investigation of the strike by a committee dominated by Gompers and his friends.

"These children," declared a Socialist congressman, pointing to the little mill workers, "have been robbed of their youth and have been mercilessly exploited. I shall stand by them to the last drop of my blood."

Gompers tried to get the committee to take some action in regard to Berger's charge that he controlled the labor committee—but the committee was afraid to handle this matter further.

Every one of the 12 little child slaves took the stand and in their simple way told a story that will last forever as one of the strongest indictments of capitalism. They told of their miserable wages, long hours, uncomfortable homes and their uninteresting life. Their little bodies huddled up in the witness chair with their pinched faces appealing to the committee for aid presented a scene never equaled in congress.

Samuel Goldberger, a 16-year-old boy, was the first witness. He told the committee that he went to work 6:35 a. m. and quit work at 6:30. When he has work which is not regular, he gets \$5.10 a week. The company, he said, deducts 5 cents a week from every worker for drinking water.

"They say it's spring water, but it ain't," said little Sammy.

He told the committee that his father is also a mill worker and that he earns the princely sum of \$9 a week.

"Are you one of the strikers?" asked Henry.

"I am," proudly answered Sammy.

Asked by the committee whether he saw any police brutality, Sammy said that he saw women leaving the depot after the clubbing with their faces bleeding.

Max Bogatin, of the Philadelphia children's committee, gave a graphic account of the clubbing of women and children at the Lawrence depot. He told of the brave "Boston rab-rab soldier" who was as pale as a ghost when two little boys made a dash through the door he was guarding. He exhibited a physician's certificate showing that his left side was badly contused and that probably a rib was also broken, in the depot scene.

"Why did the Philadelphia Socialist

(Continued to 4th page.)

We Have Not Reached the End - By Victor L. Berger

Like every new phase of civilization, Socialism thus far has received the attention only of the oppressed and the lowly. The opulent and the rich have no reason to wish for a change of the system. They do not, as a rule, want to hear anything about it.

Until of late, outside of the working class, only students of history, of political economy, and a few advanced thinkers have given any attention to the principles of Socialism. Most other persons have only a very vague idea even of its basis. Yet Socialism is in the foreground of discussion.

Is This the End?

Socialism stands for a new civilization. Of course, with people who believe that whatever is will exist forever, and that we have reached the acme of civilization, it is entirely useless to argue.

But surely no educated man believes that the present conditions are the end of all things.

That we have not reached the end of our national development is clear. Every new invention and every new political question proves that to us. And it would be sad indeed if we had reached "the end." We then should soon be on a level with China.

And I need not explain, that the Social-Democratic movement is not to be traced to the irresponsible work of individual agitators or eccentric persons.

The very name of our party, "Social-Democracy," proclaims our aims.

In regard to the political form we demand the rule of the people, i. e. democracy. In regard to the economic sphere, and the spirit which shall manifest itself in this form and give life to it, we demand Socialism, that is, the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Thus we shall have Social-Democracy. A democracy which is founded on economic independence, upon the political and industrial equality of opportunity for all.

Industry on a Large Scale.

Determined opponents of the present capitalistic system of industry as the Social-Democrats are, still they never think of calling the concentration of capital the cause of all evil.

Social-Democrats do not try to smash the trusts as such. On the contrary, the Social-Democracy appreciates so fully the advantages of industrial production on a large scale that we wish its most perfect development, which is impossible under the capitalist system.

The control of production by the people as a whole means the highest possible perfection of industry on a large scale.

Our Lives Are in Their Hands.

And we all deeply feel the disadvantages of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution on a large scale.

We observe how the railroads, street car companies, and other public service corporations corrupt our legislatures. We notice how our life insurance savings are simply furnishing funds for high-financiers. We witness how the largest factory owners combine into trusts which are "financiered" by banks and how the meat trust, the oil trust, the steel trust, and all the other trusts are "regulating prices," and how moreover some of these trusts are ruining the health of the people.

We all see it. We all feel it. And we all know it.

Then we all must also comprehend that the owners of these sheets and strips of paper (which under our present system stand for "capital") virtually decide how much we shall pay for our coffee and our bread, how much for our kerosene and our coal, and how much we are to spend for our houses, clothing, etc.

In other words, they decide how well or how poorly we are to live. They have "the say" as to how long or how short a time we are permitted to live.

The Wolves Succeed Best.

And the wage workers are by no means the only ones who suffer from these conditions.

With every increase of power and concentration of wealth the educated and professional class is forced more and more into dependence upon the capitalist. Our teachers, professors, speakers, newspaper editors, and writers, and even ministers, doctors, and all professional men, are more and more at the mercy of the capitalistic system, and brought into abject dependence. Thus the educated proletariat ever increases.

On the other hand—money-making is not a matter of education.

On the contrary, the more vulgar and wolfish the man, the more readily he succeeds.

A Grafters' World.

And wealth, usually expressed by money, is now the god. It is by the distribution of part of this wealth that the rich man gets his dangerous powers. It is the monopoly of that which all want—some of which all must have—that makes his power so fearful.

The big grafter (or his heir) writes his check and gets all the good or bad things his heart desires. He gets adulation, professional skill, wine and women, paragraphs in the newspapers and the disposal of political places.

Under such conditions it is only natural that money has become the root of all evil. Wealth being the greatest social power, it naturally is the worst of all temptations. Our present economic system creates grafters, criminals, thieves, and prostitutes.

Parties Act From Self-Interest.

These conditions are before our eyes in spite of all

that is said by the capitalist press and the capitalist politician.

And what remedy can the old political parties bring to the people?

Parties, like individuals, act from motives of self-interest.

Now both of the old parties are owned by the capitalists. This is a fact, not even denied by the more honest leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties.

And what can you do about it?

There is only one party in the field standing for the "new idea." There is only one party representing in the political field the necessary outcome of the evolution in the economic field. That is the Social-Democratic party.

The Social-Democratic party stands squarely upon the principles of international Socialism. It relies wholly upon education and upon the development of the industrial forces. Both of these factors make for Socialism.

A Peaceful Revolution.

The Social-Democratic party, while it is revolutionary in its final aim, is none the less distinctly evolutionary and constructive in its method.

Social reforms of all kinds are welcomed by the Social-Democrats for many reasons.

In the first place, by reforms we can stop the increasing pauperization, and consequently also the enervation of the masses of the people. If real reforms are seriously taken up and carried out with determination, they may even lift the masses to a considerable extent.

But the main reason for our favoring them is because such reforms, if logically carried out, offer the possibility of a peaceful, lawful and orderly transformation of society.

Social-Democracy Is Constructive.

The Social-Democratic party is the only true reform party in existence. We agitate for the organization of the masses. And organization everywhere means order. We educate, we enlighten, we reason, we discipline. And, therefore, besides order, we bring also law, reason, discipline, and progress.

It is therefore absolutely false to represent our Social-Democracy as merely destructive, as intending to overthrow and annihilate society, as an appeal to the brute passions of the masses.

Just the opposite is true. Our Social-Democracy wants to maintain our culture and civilization, and bring it to a higher level.

Our party wants to guard this nation from destruction.

We appeal to the best in every man, to the public spirit of the citizen, to his love of wife and children.

THE MILWAUKEE CAMPAIGN

Seidel Addresses Big Meeting

that hotel, Mr. Kletzsch, is a member of the committee and is at the head of the Milwaukee-Western interests.

road after a term of years. This was not agreeable to the men promoting the road, and so they did not get their franchise.

Promises to Big Biz.
"Now they have gotten the 'non-partisans' to promise to grant the franchise if elected."

"The 'non-partisans' are not making any promises to you, the working people of Milwaukee, but they are making promises to the big business interests, and don't you forget it."

There were upward of 1,000 persons present at the regular and overflow meetings in the Odd Fellows' hall which, according to Aid. Melms, was the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the vicinity. It was an enthusiastic crowd, too, which not only cheered the mayor and other speakers at every point made, but dug down in its pockets for \$50 and in addition purchased 400 of the Socialist campaign books. Some 1,500 campaign books have now been sold.

Care for Interests
"The 'non-partisans' make a lot of noise about our 'extravagance,' but they propose to spend five or six millions for an 'outer harbor,' said Mayor Seidel. They are not concerned with the workmen but they are taking mighty good care of the busi-



When the Milwaukee-Western asked us for a franchise we offered a provision whereby the city could take over the

ness interests which selected them."

The mayor explained the purpose of the administration in planning to buy park lands along the upper Milwaukee river, what the "non-partisans" are pleased to call the "million dollar park" project.

"In Europe the most beautiful spots in the community are along the rivers," said the mayor. "In America the spots along the rivers are the dirtiest, the ones we want

to get away from quickest. The Socialist administration wants to redeem our rivers."

"If the Social-Democratic party is in power long enough we expect to get all the land along all the rivers and we don't propose to spend \$1,000,000 for it, either. We shall get it for nothing. The city has spent over \$28,000 a year for a period of years for street and alley openings; in some years over

(Continued to 24 page.)

This money is being raised to finance The Milwaukee Leader, the new party daily. It is a safe investment. Do not pass it by

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
\$100,000 in Denominations of \$10.00 and \$100 Each.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds specified, said bonds being issued by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, to the Citizens' Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, the total of said bonds being the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars; bearing interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

The bonds were issued and bear interest from December 1, 1911, and are secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are particularly described in the mortgage.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of A. D. 1912. Name..... (Seal)

Number of Bonds..... Address.....
Amount of Bonds.....
Enclosed find remittance of \$..... in payment for the above.
Bonds may be paid in full, or they may be paid in monthly installments of \$2.50 for each bond subscribed for.

More Trade Union History

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The Socialist Trade and Labor alliance was an attempt to form a trade union movement on a partisan political basis. It was an effort to build up an economic movement, submitting itself to the decisions of a political party.

Previous to 1893 the Socialists had developed great strength in the Knights of Labor. In fact, in that year they had obtained control of the New York district assembly of that organization. They were largely instrumental that year in the defeat of Powell by reaction, and their influence in the order was so great that G. R. Sovereign, the newly elected master-workman, promised to appoint a member of the Socialist Labor party to the editorship of the journal of the Knights of Labor.

The promise was not kept and gave rise to a heated controversy between Sovereign and Daniel De Leon, the leader of the Socialists in the order and editor of "The People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor party. As a result of this controversy, the annual convention held at Washington in December, 1895, refused to seat De Leon as a delegate. The New York district assembly then withdrew and all connections between the Socialist Labor party and the Knights of Labor were severed.

In July of 1896 a national convention was held in the Socialist Labor party. Some Socialist trade unionists had, just before, launched the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance as a rival to the American Federation of Labor and to the Order of the Knights of Labor. At the convention the national executive committee presented in its report the outlines of the new organization. It consisted chiefly of bitter denunciation of the existing trade union movement, and the hope that the national convention of the party would endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance.

Hugo Vogt made to the convention the statement of the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance. "The fact," he said, "that an economic movement which can at times marshal an army of 500,000 men, is composed of schemers directly opposed to Socialism, cannot be a matter of indifference to us. No influence must be allowed to thus overshadow the influence of Socialism. There are no two ways about it. The whole of this labor movement must become saturated with Socialism. MUST BE PLACED UNDER SOCIALIST CONTROL, if we mean to bring together the whole working class into that army of emancipation which we need to accomplish our course."

"We want you to understand," he continued, "that the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance CONSIDERS ITSELF AN ALLY AND SUPPLEMENT OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. The recent convention of the alliance, in adopting a constitution, provided that we request and invite all sections of the Socialist Labor party to be represented in the central bodies of the alliance. In the same manner as the various unions are, but without paying any dues to the national organization, and taking out any charter, in order to make it impossible for any marked swindlers to obtain influence in the alliance and to swing it back to the conservative side, we have provided that every officer . . . shall take a pledge that he will not be affiliated with any capitalist party, and will not support any political action except that of the Socialist Labor party. We have also provided that when the national executive board shall find any such officer using his office in the interest of any political party other than the Socialist Labor party, he shall be expelled."

These are the chief points on which was founded the only strictly political trade union that has ever, so far as I know, been launched in this or any other country. It is well known, of course, that the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance never had the slightest influence in the labor movement other than to injure Socialism, and there would be no reason for reviewing its history now except to serve as a bitter lesson.

The organization came up again for discussion at the Socialist Labor party convention of 1900. As practically every Socialist who opposed the trade union policy of the Socialist Labor party had left that organization, not only no opposition was uttered in that convention against the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance, it will be remembered that in all the branches of the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance the Socialist Labor party was to have its representatives, but when Delegate Schulberg made a motion that these fraternal delegates from the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance be seated at the Socialist Labor party national convention, the motion met with considerable opposition.

Delegate Rebey made that "we should not try to draw parallel between the fact that the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance allowed the Socialist Labor party representation in their convention. That is no argument that we should have Socialist Trade and Labor alliance delegates to the Socialist Labor party convention. The Socialist Labor party IS THE FORCE, IS THE PARTY THAT MUST DOMINATE THE ALLIANCE, THAT MUST GUIDE THE ALLIANCE, and for that reason it was wisely put in the constitution that we should have delegates from the Socialist Labor party to act in an advisory way and to influence the convention of that economic organization. I do not think at the present time this convention should pass any motion inviting fraternal delegates."

At the same convention, Delegate Myer offered the following amendment to the party constitution. "If any member of the Socialist Labor party

accepts office in a pure and simple trade or labor organization, he shall be considered antagonistic to the Socialist Labor party and shall be expelled. If any officer of a pure and simple trade or labor organization applies for membership in the Socialist Labor party, he shall be rejected."

During all the discussion which followed we find the party driven beyond the position of seeking to destroy capitalist political parties to that of seeking to destroy all rival labor organizations. It was of course an inevitable result of its position. The Socialists who had broken away earlier had prophesied that it must come. Now there was no longer any attempt to conceal the intentions of the Socialist Labor party to ruin the trade union movement. Delegate Dalton said, "We call upon the Socialists of the United States to get out of the pure and simple labor organizations and smash them to pieces." "If you believe," says Delegate Schulberg, "that the social revolution is more important than a petty job in a pure and simple union, you will step down, you will tear up your card, if necessary, and fight for the Socialist Labor party first, last and all the time."

Not content with declaring war upon the labor movement of America, the delegates decided to instruct their representatives to the International Socialist congress as follows: "To declare absolute and uncompromising war on British pure and simple unionism, and in every form and in every country."

Delegate Hickey also moved a resolution condemning the Western Labor union and the Western Federation of Miners, and demanded that "our comrades in the West should strain every nerve to build up a powerful miners' organization of the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance."

To make this tragic-comedy more complete this remarkable assemblage of the class-conscious reached its climax by accepting the recommendation of the committee on constitution, which reported adversely on the resolution of Delegate Connelly, that no employer be admitted to membership in the Socialist Labor party. The class war was on. And that organization which considered itself the sole representative of the working class in America, found itself at last in the peculiar position of slamming its doors in the face of the working class, and opening its doors to the employer.

Such was the beginning and end of that curious and eccentric phenomenon—the one and only partisan political trade union the world has known.

It is little wonder that the actual leaders of the working class for years denounced Socialists and Socialism. The anarchists were forced out of the international Socialist movement for the very same reason that the Socialists have been denounced by the American trade union leaders. De Leon's policy of rule or ruin was the policy of Bakunin in the International. FOR THE SAKE OF THE WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATION, the anarchists, with their ruinous and disruptive tactics, had to be annihilated. And no sane Socialist can blame the trade union leaders for declaring war on all those who threatened to destroy the trade union movement. They were forced into that position to save and protect their organizations, just as the Marxists were forced to exclude anarchists to save the Socialist movement.

Consider one moment the situation. Every labor union was denounced as a tool of capitalism. The Western Industrial union along with all the craft unions of this country and Europe. And this was done by a party that never had one-tenth as many members as any one of several international unions, and in the name of a trade union that could not muster more than a few hundred members. Consider also that this was done by a party that had committed the greatest crime known to the labor movement of this or any other country—that of dual unionism. As the clericals of Europe have been justly denounced for forming unions on religious lines—thus dividing and injuring the working class—so were the Socialists of the Socialist Labor party justly denounced for forming unions on political lines.

If the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance was a fair sample of the political union, then Marx was never wiser than when he said: "The trade unions should never be affiliated with or made dependent upon a political society . . . If this happens it means their death blow." Nor was August Bebel less wise when he said: "Party politics and religious discussions must be kept out of the unions." All of which means, "Workers of the world unite,"—not only Socialists or Catholics or bricklayers, but all—without distinction as to color, race, creed or doctrine. There is no place in the labor movement for the rival union or the party.

We have seen and know how the Socialists condemn the policies upon which the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance was founded. We know how the Socialist party of America has also denounced these policies. It remains for us to see how the entire International Socialist and Trade Union movements have refused to sanction the policies of the Socialist Labor party, the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance and the Industrial Workers of the World. Suffice it to say this week that, born in hatred, suckled in dissension, the sole partisan trade union that ever arose to deny the principles of the International Socialist movement came to destruction by its own venom, not, however, until it had implanted the poison of its spirit into the Industrial Workers of the World.

Capitalist Government Ownership

How Tourists Are Trimmed on the Rim of Uncle Sam's Great Scenic Wonder

By SILAS HOOD.

(Written for The Herald.)

The Santa Fe railroad company has more ways than the Harvey system of hotels, lunch counters and three-cent-a-mile rates to separate the dollars from the tourists.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona which is reached by way of the Santa Fe only, is owned by the people of the United States. There is a sign to that effect near the Santa Fe's public entrance to the 800,000 acres of public domain. Otherwise the traveler would surely be of the impression that the S. F. railroad owned it.

World's Scenic Wonder.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado river in Arizona is the scenic wonder of the world. Tourists without exception, who have traveled the world over, unhesitatingly testify that nature's greatest rift in the earth at Grand Canyon in scenic beauty, natural grandeur and tremendous extent has nearly all other marvels of the earth combined in one. And although the canyon and thousands of acres on either side of this scenic wonder are owned by the people of this republic, each and every one who wishes to admire this great picture of nature must first pay tribute to the rapacious Santa Fe, and continue to pay tribute after reaching the rim of the earth's greatest rift.

Others Built It, S. F., Owns It.

Williams, Ariz., is the nearest point on the main line of the Santa Fe to the canyon. Beyond it a branch line was built to the canyon. It was reached by a stage drive of 50 miles at a charge of \$8. Then some of the cattlemen, ranchmen and homesteaders organized

to land in Williams in the evening, and then the tourist is told that he can find splendid accommodations at the Harvey-Santa-Fe hotel. The cheapest room for one person is \$2, and meals in the cafe are \$1 each. Passengers are generally landed in Williams after dark, and strangers are informed that the hotel accommodations are a mile and a half away. Then when the Santa Fe has trimmed you on hotel rates and railroad extortion they get you an additional dose of the gouging game when they get you at the canyon. Here, too, they have not only gone into the hotel business, but they run a photograph gallery, sell blankets (made "by the Indians," that were manufactured in Jersey City) and operate a stage line along the canyon's rim—operate it for profit, believe me, and then some. They also have the exclusive privilege of transporting tourists over Bright Angel trail down into the canyon and up to the bank and the Colorado river.

Republican-Democratic Craft Suspected.

They got all these privileges from an obliging Republican-Democratic congress, if you please, and for the Bright Angel special right they charge \$5 per head for going over the trail on the back of a mule or a burro. One guide will take a party of 30 over the trail. He is paid \$2 for his services or \$14 a week. The company gets \$150. I took a ride on one of the stages along the Hermit Rim Road. This road was built by the government. The stage was a two-seated affair, and were crowded into each seat. Five passengers and the driver made up the full load. There is always a full load. This means \$20 for the trip of nine miles along the canyon's rim, as \$4 is the tax for each person. For a private conveyance for one person to take this trip in the forenoon a charge of \$12 is made. The drivers of these \$12 and \$20 loads are paid the

The Milwaukee Campaign

(Continued from 1st page.)

\$80,000. This is clear waste, and we propose to get sufficient control of the land to save this money. Twenty-eight thousand dollars is the interest on \$800,000."

Get the Land.

"The brewing and other big interests are buying up all the land in the city they can lay their hands on. If it is a good policy for them to do this, why

is it not a good policy for the city?

"The best policy you could possibly pursue would be to get a much larger piece of land, and constantly increasing in value. It is the source of all wealth."

"The Socialist administration has proved that it is possible for the American people to go among the rank and file and pick out a set of men who can run the city better than it has ever been run before."

Milwaukee Financial Achievements

By OSMORE R. SMITH.

The "non-partisan" press and campaign orators continually charge the Socialist administration with extravagance, without specifying where the extravagance lies.

Now admittedly the administration has spent money for purposes never thought of by preceding administrations. But are these purposes extravagant? Let us name some of them and see.

The Socialists paid a \$216,000 debt left by the late lamented Rose. The "non-partisans" no doubt regard that as most extravagant.

The administration raised the wages of some 800 laborers in its employ from \$1.75 to \$2 a day. This took additional money, some \$35,000 a year of it. We assume, therefore, that the "non-partisans" would have allowed the city's laborers to get along with \$1.75 per and let them face the cost of living as best they could.

The administration created the bureau of economy and efficiency, under the directorship of Prof. John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin, an economist of international reputation. This bureau, with a corps of consulting experts (more real experts than our "non-partisan" shouters for "experts" ever saw) has made and is making careful studies of every department of the city government. The recommendations of this bureau, as rapidly as made, have been put into force by the administration, bringing greater efficiency and economy into the city's business.

ACROSS THE POND



Comrade Philip Scheidemann, Vice-president of the Reichstag, who refused to go to the palace.

NOT A REFORM PARTY.

It is quite true that the German Social-Democratic party stands for peace, and against protection; and peace and free trade. It is also true that, with ourselves, they support all measures for the amelioration of the condition of the working class. It is emphatically not true, however, to say that they are a mere Liberal Labor social reform party, who have won votes by discharging the principles of revolutionary Socialism, in order to

same miserable wage as the mule riders.

An Angel Greeting.

There is only one train a day arriving at the canyon. This leaves Williams at 5:40 a. m. and lands passengers at the canyon about three hours later. The victims are immediately rushed up to the El Tovar hotel, where the cheapest rate is \$4 a day for one, or \$8 a day for two. This is without bath, if you please. Then you are informed that if you want "reasonable" accommodations, you can get them at the Bright Angel Camp. The advertising material on this "reasonable" business would lead one to believe that the Bright Angel camp was not under the same management as the El Tovar. But it is all of it has the Santa Fe taint and the gouging activity. The tourists are escorted into the "Angel" camp where the Santa Fe devils gallantly row you to a frigate. And when you have stowed 90 cents or \$1 worth and get up hungry you go out to view the canyon. This part is "free." They don't charge you for looking at the magnificent carvings of nature from this point. For 60 cents this "reasonable" place you had grape fruit, oat meal and coffee. That much is 60 cents. And as you can't live on scenery you are forced to dig deeper into your pocket when dinner time comes. And if you have a capacity larger than a chipmunk, you will eat about \$1.15 cents worth, with no tip for the waiter, and still be hungry.

Double-Room Charges.

They charge you \$1 for rooms at the Bright Angel camp. At the ordinary hotel the rate is \$1 a night. Not so at the Bright Angel, owned by the Santa Fe. They register you about 9 a. m. and in the afternoon of the next day when you are preparing to leave they charge you for two days because you didn't give up the room at 9 a. m. Then after you have paid for the privilege of occupying a room you do not want another victim is put in the room you have paid for and he is likewise trimmed in the usual Santa Fe style.

Slight Chance to Beat It.

And this is public ownership of the Grand Canyon of Arizona. There is not much of a chance to beat the game but there is a little way to escape some of it. Instead of paying the Santa Fe price of \$5 for a book of views at the Santa Fe studio go to a studio conducted by a comrade named de Turk and get a better article for \$2.50. Speakers contemplating visiting the

The cost of this bureau up to the first of the year was about \$23,000; nothing in comparison with the value of its work.

Republican and Democratic administrations never thought of a bureau of economy and efficiency, and so we may assume that the combination of the two under the "non-partisan" banner wouldn't spend that \$23,000. Indeed, they say so in their platform. They would let the Neacys and the Kieckhefers spend it for them, and so control the bureau for the purposes of Big Biz.

The administration spent money for a study of the water system, which resulted in the detection of lost water the conservation of which will save the city hundreds of thousands of dollars. The "non-partisans" wouldn't have spent this money. "Don't be so extravagant," they would say; "let the millions of gallons of water go to waste."

The administration created a bureau of purchasing and put the purchasing of city supplies in the hands of one man instead of letting every department in the city hall buy as it pleased without check, as was formerly the case. Supplies are now bought intelligently and more cheaply than ever before.

But it cost a few thousand to create this department and run it, about \$6,000 last year. And from the standpoint of the "non-partisans" this was an extravagance, although it saved a net \$40,000 to the city last year.

In the reorganizing of other departments and the adoption of similar

adopt the delusive and futile tactics of British labor. On the contrary, as Vorwaertz said of the party, on the eve of the first ballot: "We are not a party like the others. We do not ask from you merely your vote. We must have you entirely with us. We are a party of social transformation, not a party of reform, since reforms have their rigid and impassable limits in the existing social regime."

While, therefore, the German Social-Democratic party makes it clear that it will vote against armaments and against tariffs—no war and no party for militarism or for imperialist policy; that it will strive for a parliamentary regime, and for political and social reforms—it stands definitely and avowedly for the social revolution; for the social transformation from capitalism to Social Democracy.—London Justice.

France.—The ninth annual congress of the United Socialist party was held at Lyons on Sunday. It was held in the building of the "Unitaire," a co-operative society created by the party and the trade unions. The first morning was taken up with greetings to the delegates, appointment of chairman, discussions on standing orders, etc. In the afternoon a procession of 5,000 Social-Democrats marched with red banners to the "Unitaire," where a large public meeting was held. Several fraternal delegates were present: Muller (Germany), Nemece (Bohemia), Clott (Italy), Keir Hardie (England), Inera (Russia), Einar (Norway), Dubreuilh, in a moving discourse, pointed to the participation of the whole international in the congress. Sembat, Jaures, Comere Morel and the foreign delegates also addressed the meeting.

canon should write to de Turk and he will be glad to put up posters and arrange for a meeting. There is a good field for propaganda there.

SOCIALISTS FIRST TO FIGHT IN INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE

The Chicago Evening Post, being a business man's paper, must let the business interests know just what the Socialists are doing in different parts of the country, while the paper which goes to the working man says nothing of them. An editorial in that paper headed "Stealing a March on the Others," says:

"The New York Evening Post calls attention to the fact that it has been left to the Socialist mayor of Schenectady, Dr. Lunn, to make the sole protest at Albany against the Walker bill for restricting civil appointees to residents of the state or city."

"The measure is a bit of old-fashioned spoils politics. It is designed to put a stop to the new-born practice in American cities of calling for experts from whatever place they can be found, irrespective of their location. The Walker bill would restore the old conception of public service as something to be peddled out locally, as a reward, presumably, of political work."

"Apparently Dr. Lunn was the only mayor in the state who cared enough about the situation to put on his coat, go down to Albany and protest against the bill. He is already planning, it is said, to send several experts into the service of Schenectady from other places and the proposed law would, of course, derange those plans. His criticism of the bill was forceful and intelligent."

"And he reaps state-wide credit for himself and his organization. As the New York Evening Post says, 'we should have been pleased if such a public-spirited position had been taken by executives who are not Socialists,' but it was not, it ought to be more widely appreciated than it is that the Socialists are alert and determined to make every strategic gain which they can make. They ought not to be allowed to carry off all the honors in municipal reform, but they will, in some places, if they are not watched."

Wealth Courts.—"The interests have retreated into courts," said a statesman who died recently after a lifetime of fighting for the people. "Beaten in legislatures, council and executive offices, they are going to make their last stand behind the judiciary."—C. P. Conolly.

said Mayor Seidel. "Everybody admits that we are honest. And now the Voter's League, admits rather grudgingly, to be sure, that the administration has been more successful than the preceding. It must have come awful hard for the league to do this, especially when you remember that Mr. Neacy is a member of the league."

Senator W. R. Gaylor took the "non-partisans" to task on the home rule issue.

plans to make the city government a well managed concern, such as neither of the old parties has ever been able to make it, notwithstanding all the howl about a "business-like" administration, the Socialist administration has spent money where it was not spent before.

A good business man, when engaged in business, will spend \$10,000 now to accomplish a saving or a gain of \$1,000,000. That is good business, for the business man.

But when the Socialist administration does the same thing, when it spends money to make the city's organization more efficient, that is not good business, but extravagance.

Presto, the Socialist administration has been recklessly extravagant!

M. M. Riley, representing the Prohibitionist party, in a letter to Judge John C. Ludwig this morning, gave notice that he would apply to the court, sitting en banc, for an injunction to restrain the city clerk from placing the names of the "non-partisan" candidates on the official ballot at the primary election.

Mr. Riley took this action following an opinion rendered by City Attorney Daniel W. Hoan to City Clerk Thompson this morning that the duty of the city clerk was to resolve any doubt about the placing of the names on the ballot in favor of the nominees. The opinion was given on the protest filed with the city clerk Tuesday by Mr. Riley against the right of all the "non-partisan" candidates to a place on the official ballot.

Quick Cure for Rheumatism

Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy begins its good work immediately as it enters the stomach and then works rapidly to effect a cure. It goes right to the root of the trouble, and benefits the system by the removal of the cause of the first dose taken. It speedsily shows its powers in the diminution of the pain in the parts affected by the sufferer from the onset of the disease. It attacks the cause of the disease, and weakens the Rheumatic poison until it becomes as though it had never existed. The Rheumatism is CURED. Patients, bed-ridden, unable to move, almost dead or close to it, have been cured and walk in seven days, return to work in fourteen days, and report an entire and permanent cure after six weeks' use. Those who have used it know how quickly it cures. If you want to be healthy and free from Rheumatism, get Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy. You will find it in this paper in the advertisement headed "Rheumatism Cured." Kuhn has been advertising in this paper for a long time, and any reader who needs his medicine can depend that he will do just as he says in his advertisements.

A Permanent Feature!

BARGAINS IN BOOKS

A Changing Feature!

THE TITLES BELOW

Socialist at Work. Hunter—regular \$1.50—special 65 (Postage 12c extra)
War, What For! Kirkpatrick—regular \$1.20—special 80 (Postage 10c extra)

The Jungle. Upton Sinclair—\$1.50 edition—special 50 (Postage 14c extra)

The Chasm. Geo. Cram Cook—A strong Socialist novel. Regular \$1.25—special 75 (Postage 12c extra)

Woman and Labor. Olive Schreiner—Justly famous. In cloth—regular \$1.25—special 75 (Postage 12c extra)

The City for the People (paper cover). Prof. Parsons—regular 50c—special 25 (Postage 17c extra)

Beyond the Skyline (short stories). Aitken—regular \$1.50—special 75 (Postage 12c extra)

The Dragnet (detective story). Barnett—reg. \$1.50—special 75 (Postage 12c extra)

Confessions of a Con Man. Will Irwin—reg. \$1.00—special 50 (Postage 8c extra)

Struggle for Existence. Walter T. Mills—reg. \$2.50—special. 1.25 (Postage 24c extra)

Changes in the Theory and Tactics of the German Social-Democracy. Paul Kampfmeyer—regular \$1.25—special 25 (Postage 8c extra)

The Railways, The Trusts and The People. Prof. Parsons—cloth, reg. \$1.50—special 75 (Postage 24c extra)

The R-Uways, The Trusts and The People—two vols., paper cover—reg. 50c—special 25 (Postage 20c extra)

Why I Am a Socialist. Charles Edward Russell—former price \$1.50—now 50 (Postage 10c extra)

Metropolis. Upton Sinclair. Former price \$1.50—special 75 (Postage 15c extra)

Our Book Department

Brisbane Hall Milwaukee, Wis.

Young Folks and Old Folks

The books which keep the one in touch with the other.
Spargue's Readings for Children. Regularly \$1. Special price 50c; postage 12c extra.
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The Brisbane Hall Book Store Milwaukee, Wis.

SPECIAL! Municipal Campaign Number

The issue of the Social-Democratic Herald of March 30 will be a special municipal campaign edition.

In hundreds of city and town elections take place on April 2. This special issue of The Herald, will reach you in plenty of time to distribute Saturday and Sunday before election.

Every page of this special campaign issue will burn home the necessity for the workers to capture and control the public power of the municipalities.

Among the features promised for the final campaign special will be an article bearing directly on municipal government by Victor L. Berger.

A cartoon by Gordon Nye that will cause even the blind to see.

There will be tabulated facts about the work accomplished by the Socialist administration of Milwaukee which will shatter the lies the capitalists and their kept press have circulated for a purpose.

Get your order in for a large bundle of this special municipal campaign edition booked early, as judging from past experiences this edition will reach over 100,000.

Price is 50 cents per hundred, \$5.00 per thousand.

Address Social-Democratic Publishing Co., Brisbane Hall Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A Hive of Labor Union and Socialist Activity

Brisbane Hall the Mecca of Socialists and Progressive Union Labor of America—\$37,325 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 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.

LESS THAN \$3,000 STOCK YET FOR SALE.

The People's Realty Company is incorporated for \$40,000, divided in shares of \$25.00 each—\$37,325.00 worth of these shares has been sold, leaving less than \$3,000 to dispose of.

Brisbane hall is an up-to-date, four story and basement fireproof brick, cement and iron building. The foundation is built to support an eight-story building when the time comes that it will be needed. The building will be in good condition 50 years from now. Real estate in this part of the city is rapidly increasing in value, and from all appearances will continue to do so indefinitely.

GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

The present income from the rents assure good dividends on the investment. If you have a little money to invest, look into the desirability of this stock. Full information will be sent to any one who will drop a card inquiring for it.

By investing in the People's Realty Company stock you accomplish two things: You make a good investment and at the same time use your money where it will be doing splendid service for the cause of Socialism and the toilers.

You are interested in the movement of which Brisbane hall is a practical and useful monument.
We want you to be interested in this movement at least to the extent of owning a share of this stock.
This realty stock should be sold at once to leave the decks clear for pushing the Milwaukee Leader with all our energy and undivided attention.

