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CURRENT COMMENT

By FREDERIC HEATH

According to the reports the Socialist locals contributed \$40,000 of the money raised for the Lawrence strike.

More good news comes from the Paris municipal elections. On the first ballot the Socialists won nine seats, as against 11 seats in the former council. On the second ballot, in spite of the old party trading to keep the Socialists down, our comrades won six more seats, a net total gain of four. And besides this there were nine independent Socialist candidates.

Since the Kaiser has not only put his seal of approval on duelling among army officers but has given it out that an officer or a private refusing to fight when challenged shall be subject to dismissal as a coward, it is about time for the rulers to hold another hypocritical peace congress. Apropos, will the Kaiser put himself under the same rule? Or is human life sacred when it is possessed by a man-made emperor and un-sacred when it is possessed by a God?

The worst enemy of international Socialism in this country is the so-called International Socialist Review. Its main mission is to misinform new Socialists and to steer them into the camp of anarchism. Before he turned to the Socialist movement, Kerr was the publisher of all kinds of muddle-headed radical books, from free-lovelism to finance reform fads. Having joined our ranks, he at once set himself up as a teacher of Socialism! I advise the Socialist students to go to the standard books to get his knowledge of what Socialism really is.

The Queensland, Australian government is establishing woolen mills to make clothing for the people at cost. Two Socialists, to believe, you say? But it is not hard to believe when you have the entire story. The woolen mills are started by the government to furnish clothing to the people. It is true, but not to the sole benefit of the soldiers and sailors. If a government can do this sort of thing for a part of its people, why not for all? And if it can be done in the matter of clothing, why not in the matter of other necessities? Socialism is a brilliant dream, they tell us, and then they themselves adopt measures that show that we are on the right track!

It looks as if the party in New Zealand would have to do some cleaning up also. Thus the Social-Democrat, now conducted by Edmond Sneyd, has been attacked by the anarchistic direct-action bug, and the editor tells us: "Direct action makes the boss sweat very profusely. The same gentleman has usually a smiling countenance when the workers are fooling about with paper at the ballot box." The old I. W. W. rant over again, showing that it produces the same lapse from international Socialism to matter what country it rears its ugly head. "Putting little pieces of paper in a box" come to mind when we read the above editorial comment. It is a delusion that the boss (capitalism) sweats at direct-action. He may sweat the same as the workers, but it is not a thing in the house, but it is political action that gives him real un-sweat, for against that he cannot marshal his big protectors, the million and the police.

"We will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men and women who are indifferent, negligent or hostile," is the Gompers' slogan, forced by his machine through the A. F. of L. conventions, and by means of which he has tried for many years to do capitalism a better service than Edmond Sneyd. A class-conscious labor party without any Civic Federation taint to it. In his embittered near-gotage, Sammy, now that such a party of the workers has arisen, is still trying to play the old game with about as much peace of mind as was enjoyed by the old hen that hatched out ducks in the vicinity of a nice, inviting pond of clear water. "We will stand by our friends," sounds well, but one wonders when the workers are being "stung" by their "indifferent, negligent and hostile" for their "indifference, negligence and hostility" to the cause of labor! And yet, why should we wonder? There is no question as to where his inclinations lie. Pursuing the same line, the Socialist drinking Civic Federation wine and being a good-fellow with August Belmont is more to his liking than adding or abating a political party of labor that means the eventual downfall of Belmont.

Before we report a regular two River Wis. Reporter, a regular two River paper such as you find in many of the smaller cities of the country, only it is edited and published by a Socialist and flies at its masthead the national ticket of our party: Debs for president; Sedell for vice president. The people of Two Rivers do not take it primarily because its editor is a Socialist. They take it because they want a local newspaper, and as a local paper it is a good one. It is eight years old and has been under the present management for several years. Why do I tell you this? Because it represents the type of Socialist newspaper the country is in need of, but the kind of Socialist paper the country is not getting. Socialist papers are getting thick as fleas, but instead of starting local newspapers with occasional Socialist articles and editorials and local Socialist news mixed in with all the rest of the news, the Socialists when they start a paper make it a straight-out national propaganda sheet, a duplication of the many others that are already overdoing the field. It is no wonder that so many of these meet disaster and that practically all of them have to work like the mischief to get around their deficits. We do not need more national Socialist papers. We DO need more local newspapers in the hands of Socialists. This is a truth that ought to sink in with our comrades generally, and if it did we would not have so many new papers started that are sure to be burdened with a drag on the locally concerned, start local weekly newspapers that will live. This is well meant advice, and it may, if heeded, save many enthusiastic comrades from future depletions and pocketbooks.

The Miners' Magazine, the official journal of the Western Federation of Miners, the organization of which

Samuel Gompers and "Labor Group" --By Victor L. Berger

"The politics of Samuel Gompers is a continual trade of trades union men with politicians. It means selling out to the highest bidder. It leads to dishonesty and demoralization."

This is the reply of Socialist Representative Berger to an editorial in the June Federationist, bearing the signature of Samuel Gompers. This editorial sneers at the tactics and principles of the Socialist party and lauds in extravagant terms the so-called "card" men in congress.

Gompers published that editorial in the desperate hope of keeping his followers from joining the advancing and invincible Socialist movement and instead to have them become the tail end of the Democratic party," declared Berger. "There have been so many desertions from his reactionary camp that he thought it would be wise to cook up a list of imaginary achievements by his impotent 'labor group.' Anybody in Washington who knows anything about congress knows that the record he published of the labor politicians is pure fake.

Nobody Knows It.

"Outside of the A. F. of L. office nobody knows that there is such a thing as a 'labor group' in congress. The so-called 'card men' are neither 15 nor a group. Never since I have been in congress have the '15 card men' taken an independent parliamentary position. They do no sit together nor do they stand together. They are scattered and act according to the

respective bell-wether, should have accomplished that long list of legislation is ridiculous," continued Berger. "It is in itself the best proof that Gompers has issued a campaign statement for his own re-election as president of the American Federation of Labor. Judging from Gompers' pronouncement one would think that all acts of congress, passed by nearly 500 members, have been passed because Sam had his 15 'trustees' on the job.

Here are some of the things which Gompers arrogantly claims as being the legislative fruits of "my policy":

"The resolution for the election of senators by the people.

"The law against the use of white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches.

"The law establishing the children's bureau.

How ridiculous! The first certainly is a popular measure, advocated in this country by all classes of people for more than 40 years. The "phossy law" was furthered mainly by the American association for labor legislation and the Diamond Match company. The Children's bureau law was passed by congress only after it had been modified a great deal by the National Child Labor committee, its sponsors.

Not New or Radical.

"As to the eight-hour bill, no one will assert that this measure is some-

WASHINGTON News Notes

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Impeachment of Federal Judge Cornelius P. Hanford of Seattle, for annulling the naturalization papers of Leonard Olsson, a Seattle Socialist, and alleged "habitual drunkenness," "moral and temperamental unfitness" and "unlawful and corrupt" decisions was formally demanded of the house today by Representative Victor Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist.

A resolution directing the judiciary committee to investigate Judge Hanford and impeach him if the charges are proved, was introduced by Berger. It was referred to the committee, after a brief statement by its author.

"I charge Judge Hanford with being a habitual drunkard," said Berger, in rising to a question of highest privilege.

"I charge him with having annulled on May 13, in violation of the constitution and on a frivolous charge (Socialism) the naturalization papers of Leonard Olsson. I charge him with having issued, in a collusive suit of August Peabody against the Seattle, Renton and Southern railway, in August, 1911, an injunction in the interests of the company and against the interests of the citizens of Seattle flagrantly in violation of justice and law.

"I charge him with being morally and temperamental unfit to hold a judicial position.

"I charge him with having been guilty of a long series of unlawful and corrupt decisions."

In his resolution Berger directs the judiciary committee to report if Hanford "has been repeatedly in a drunken condition while presiding in court, whether he be guilty of corrupt conduct in office; whether his administration has resulted in injury and wrong to litigants and others, and whether he has been guilty of any misbehavior for which he should be impeached."

For detailed charges, designated "specifications" are annexed to the resolution. Berger will appear shortly at a formal hearing before the committee to attempt substantiation of the charges. He claims to have scores of affidavits to support the indictments.

After a preliminary investigation, the procedure of the committee will be to submit a favorable or unfavorable report upon the question of recommending Hanford's impeachment.

Berger attacked Hanford as the "high priest" of a number of the house, one of the official functions seldom exercised by a representative. His action is the culmination of Hanford's cancellation of Olsson's citizenship papers because Olsson, it is alleged, admitted he was a Socialist. In six four "specifications" Berger charges:

"First—That the annulment of Olsson's certificate was unlawful and an usurpation of power. On trial the defendant denied he was an anarchist and no testimony to the contrary was introduced. He admitted he was a Socialist. On the ground of these admissions and wholly without warrant of law Hanford arbitrarily cancelled Olsson's certificate.

"Second—That Hanford's reputation for rendering corrupt decisions as a matter of common and long standing notoriety. His record has been published, and further proclaimed in a mass meeting of 3,000 citizens of Seattle. Sworn testimony regarding his misdeeds will be placed at the disposal of the committee.

"Third—That the injunction issued in the Peabody suit was fraudulent and dictated by corrupt motives. This injunction aroused public sentiment to a degree which forced Hanford to dissolve the injunction shortly afterward.

"Fourth—The charges of habitual drunkenness in court, of moral and temperamental unfitness to hold a judicial position which was sustained by sworn testimony covering his record on the bench for many years.

The impeachment demand follows repudiation by President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham of Hanford's decision in the Olsson case. Berger says the president has directed Wickersham to re-open Olsson's case, secure a new trial if possible, and also give the judiciary committee all documents bearing upon Hanford's alleged misconduct.

Berger Atonishes House.

Berger asserted that "such judges as Hanford cast a stigma upon the whole judiciary," and charged him with either "being corrupt or absolutely incapable." Several members, apparently astonished at the sensational statements in Berger's charges, interrupted him several times, requesting that he repeat them.

Hanford is charged with invariably rendering his decisions in favor of corporations and against the people. He is a disgrace to the bench and a parody in justice. Berger continued, despite the protestations of members. Representative McCall (Rep. Mass.) moved to amend Berger's resolution by inserting the word "alleged" before the word "misconduct." Berger agreed to this modification and the amendment was unanimously accepted. The resolution was then referred to the judiciary committee for investigation.

Haywood was formerly secretary, unqualifiedly indorses the action of the Indianapolis convention on the subject of sabotage and direct action, and repudiates the anarchism of Haywood, as is shown in another column. The magazine is one of the most influential union journals published in the United States; in fact, may be called one of the most influential of all the publications in this country, of whatever nature, since it reflects and voices the sentiments of the entire mining population of the great west. The opinion, therefore, of the official journal of what is called the "most influential of workmen is entitled to attention.

In the current issue the editor replies to a communication from one of the subordinate mining unions, one evidently tainted with anarchism, and the following are portions of the sound judgment shown:

"In this issue of the 'Miners' Magazine' will be found a lengthy communication from Porcupine Miners' Union, signed by James D. Clayton, its secretary-treasurer, assures us that the communication was overwhelmingly indorsed at the last regular meeting.

"In the opinion of the editor, the words 'overwhelmingly indorsed' are used for the purpose of making such words might have on the membership of the Western Federation of Miners who are not familiar with the tactics utilized by advocates of direct action who can see no merit in the official of a labor-organization unless such officials are standing on the mountain tops yelling for free speech, clamoring to be incarcerated in a battle regulated by capitalism and courting death in the nose of the antagonist.

"The words 'overwhelmingly indorsed' do not convey any specific idea as to the number of members who attended the regular meeting, and the communication that was so overwhelmingly indorsed. It is indorsed by the majority of the constitutional quorum that was necessary in order to hold a regular meeting.

"From the one of the correspondence committee of Porcupine Miners' union and which has been overwhelmingly indorsed at a regular meeting, it is evident that the progressives in Local No. 145 are panting for re-education with the I. W. W. a so-called organization that has been renounced by the supreme power of the Western Federation of Miners.

"The Western Federation of Miners was to a great extent responsible for the birth of the I. W. W. but when such an organization, through its representatives at a convention,

(Continued on 4th page.)

Just think about this for a minute. The average pay for the girls who work behind the counters is less than the sum required to support them. That is, the girls cannot live healthfully and morally on the average weekly wage. The average for all girls is \$6.13 a week. The average for girls who live away from home is \$6.67 a week. For the girls who live away from home the average weekly expense for shelter, food, heat, light and laundry is \$3.90; for clothing, \$1.38; to depend on relatives, \$4 cents. One of balance, they must come all expense for carfare, doctors, drugs, dentists and all sundries. Now, that means a life of plain drudgery or a life of immorality. There is no chance in that last scheme for a good girl to do anything but work, eat and sleep. And the eating and sleeping is nothing to brag about.—Pearson's.

What About the Working Girl? — Clara E. Laughlin in Pearson's for June

(Condensed.)

almost sure she can get me took on."

She was sick of the home atmosphere; of his hickering and its pinch-penny restrictions and denials. And, too, she was young and so eager for adventure that she would have left a far softer home-nest for the chance to try her own wings.

It seemed to Hazel that her parents had made a squallid failure of life. What compromise they had effected with their youthful dreams they never hinted to her, and it was not possible, yet, for her to guess. She wanted to get away from the home frets and into the great free world where one might fly and soar, looking up at life, fearless, and occasionally dipping down into a bit of it that invited. She wanted movement, sights. She wanted to earn money. And she wanted social opportunities.

Minnie said that hundreds of young folks, girls and fellows, worked where she did. The statement made Hazel's pulses leap. What infinite possibilities for good times, for new acquaintance, for selecting "Mr. Right" from among a host of eligibles!

As it happened, Minnie was able to meet the train. Hazel was a bit dismayed when she reached what Minnie called "home," a windowless wee room off the kitchen of a cluttered, redolent, sour-smelling four-room flat. But Minnie explained that when they "clubbed together," they could have a room twice as good.

Hazel had an uncomfortable night, trying to sleep on half of Minnie's cot whose mattress was so thin that the woven-wire springs seemed to be pressing into Hazel's weary muscles.



Why Don't You Tackle the Big Game? — Drawing by the Brooklyn Eagle.

London Socialist Review on Direct Actionists

SOCIALIST REVIEW, LONDON.—America has been experiencing great strike perturbations of late. The daily and weekly Socialist press abounds in thrilling headlines telling of labor conflicts in all parts of the country, and of police intimidation of the strikers. Such headlines as "Police Pound Pickets," "Girl Strikers Catechized by Thugs," "Capital Has a Catastrophe Hit," and "Strikebreakers Thunderstruck," enliven almost every page of our enterprising class-conscious contemporaries over the sea. But the strike, which, above all others, has aroused general interest, and is still the theme of ardent controversy in the trade union and Socialist ranks, is that known as the Lawrence strike. The scene of the strike was the town of Lawrence, Mass., where the American Woolen company runs several large mills. These factories are subsidized through the federal government by means of the protective tariff, the alleged reason of the tariff being the necessity of maintaining the American standard of wages. Taking advantage of the coming into force on January 1 last of the new state law forbidding the employment of women and juniors beyond 54 hours a week, the management insisted upon reducing the wages lower still, proportionately in fact to the reduction of hours—this ordinance being applied to men as well as women, on the ground that it was unprofitable to run the mills except during the hours when women were permitted to work. Whereupon the workers came out on strike—25,000 of them. Rarely, if ever, has such a cosmopolitan mixture of work people on strike been known. Over a dozen different nationalities—including English, Polish, Italian, French, Belgian and Syrian—were represented in the ranks of the strikers, the majority of whom understood their own language only and had hitherto fraternized only with their national kindred. Nor were the workers organized, either sectionally or in any general union. The com-

mand of the strike was thereupon assumed by the Industrial Workers of the World (the I. W. W.), which is syndicalist and anti-political in its aims, and it must be acknowledged that the handling of the strikers reflects no little credit on the leaders, if not upon their special doctrines. The employers klundered badly from the outset.

Industrial Union Tactics.

The strike lasted nine weeks and ended in a virtually complete victory for the strikers. Not only did the strikers themselves obtain an increase in wages, but it appears that the dread of further trouble has compelled a general advance in wages over the whole district. Great, therefore, has been the jubilation of the strikers and of the Industrial Workers of the World organizers. All of which is natural and justifiable. It should be borne in mind, however, that, as in the case of the railway and miners' strikes here at home, political intervention had much to do with the settlement. The capitulation of the company was brought about less perhaps by the power of the strike itself than by the motions raised in congress by Berger, the Socialist representative from Wisconsin, and others, demanding a government inquiry into the profits of the company and the wages paid by them in relation to the tariff privileges accorded to the woolen industry.

Such a strike in the manufacture of the famous Lawrence strike. Outflowing from the victory there has been a flood of industrial union oratory, which has swept not a few Socialists fairly off their feet. Some of the I. W. W. did it, and alone industrial unionism can save the workers, has been the cry. Political Socialism is asked to take a back seat. Socialism itself, unless it is prepared to follow the new Ark of the Covenant, may as well take a back seat. Such is the gist of the oratorical outpourings.

One might imagine from Haywood's words that never before had workers won a really great strike victory, or that never before had strik-

ers contended successfully against police and public authority intimidation. Scores of years before Haywood was born or industrial unionism was preached, factory workers have stood unitedly together and won strikes against quite as flagrant acts of terrorism on the part of employers and the public authority as they resorted to in the Lawrence strike. The history of trade unionism in our own and other lands affords examples of unity, steadfastness and self-sacrifice, in no degree exceeded by the Lawrence strike. The Lawrence strike would be remembered, a strike confined to one town, and to one set of mills. Every grade of work people, men, women and girls, was equally menaced by the proposed reduction in wages. The very confusion of races and tongues rendered the strikers as helpless to surrender to the employers as to resist holding out once the strike was under way. Nor were the strikers fighting for better wages, but only against the introduction of a lower scale than was formerly in use.

And wherein, we may ask, did industrial unionism manifest itself at all in the Lawrence strike, except in the accident that it fell to the lot of the strikers to be led by leaders who professed principles of that type? The strike was simply a strike and succeeded not because of any industrial unionism in it, but because of circumstances affecting both the employers and the workers that had no relation whatever to industrial unionism. And in what degree does Haywood's account of the strike have been "from its inception in the hands of the strikers" differ from what transpires in the case of every ballot strike that takes place under ordinary trade union management? Even the sending forth of the children is a very old stratagem. In a word, let us say that the Lawrence strike affords no new lesson in tactics, whether industrial unionist or trade unionist. It was successful as many old trade union strikes have been, and as many industrial union strikes in America, Canada or Australia have certainly not been.

LETTER TO BERGER FROM WICKERSHAM

"After you left here yesterday I found upon investigation that the department had already caused inquiries to be made into the case of which you spoke to me, namely, the proposed cancellation of the certificate of Washington to cancel the naturalization certificate of Leonard Olsson, and upon examining the report I found that the proceeding was initiated at the instance of one of the local officials of the department of commerce and labor and brought by the district attorney without previous communication with this department. I found moreover that no report had been taken on the trial of the testimony of the witnesses and that the counsel for Mr. Olsson had requested that the decree be opened in order to enable him to make a record. I have instructed the United States attorney to facilitate him in every way within his power towards the opening of the decree and securing of a new trial, or failing that of an appeal to the circuit court of appeals. I have further notified the United States attorney that upon facts stated by Judge Hanford in his decision the department was of the opinion that a great injustice had been done to Mr. Olsson in cancelling his certificate of naturalization."

Hanford is charged with invariably rendering his decisions in favor of corporations and against the people. He is a disgrace to the bench and a parody in justice. Berger continued, despite the protestations of members. Representative McCall (Rep. Mass.) moved to amend Berger's resolution by inserting the word "alleged" before the word "misconduct." Berger agreed to this modification and the amendment was unanimously accepted. The resolution was then referred to the judiciary committee for investigation.

(By National Socialist Press)

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The first thing I shall do will be to bring before congress the infamous decision of Judge Hanford of Seattle, Wash., which denied a Socialist his citizenship papers because he was a Socialist," declared Representative Berger on his return to Washington after an absence of about three weeks. Berger had been at the national Socialist convention at Indianapolis and at Milwaukee for a few days. "I have been studying this case and

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The Miners' Magazine, the official journal of the Western Federation of Miners, the organization of which

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(Continued on 2d page.)

WHAT ABOUT THE WORKING GIRL?

(Continued from last page.) Twenty-one meals every week for two-thirty-five or two-fifty. If the meals cost ten cents each, we'll have a few cents over for times when we're extra hungry. Or we could have fifteen cent dinners. But breakfasts have got to stay at ten cents or below, you bet.

returned to their room. Entering cautiously, she heard Minnie sobbing. "Not fresh," was Minnie's anguished reply to her entreaties. "An' when I said I wasn't that kind of a girl, he was mad and told me I was playing him for a fool."

The average weekly earnings of women and girls who work in the factories is \$4.62 for the first year and \$5.34 for the second year. Interest: but they didn't say so. They agreed to work for \$2 a week each. That meant that by April, when they needed spring clothes, they would have the winter ones paid for.

And threatening. His manner made the girls apprehend nothing less than state's prison if their payments were not made. And no one had ever instructed them as to their rights, nor as to their wrongdoing, in a case like this. The same smirking complacency which had taught them cube-root, but not usurers' interest and their ways of collecting what the law does not allow, had taught them to pronounce the names of places on the field of Waterloo, but not to reckon what is and what is not a justifiable debt to incur, or having incurred a debt, what is the legal and the moral responsibility therefor.

franchised should cease their effort for the ballot, presidents and United States senators must continue to be elected by representatives of the people instead of by the people themselves; brute force and big armies must always exist, and that time foretold by Jesus, when "swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks and nations shall learn war no more," shall never come, for Uncle Sam's government has already attained perfection.

took a chance on him. Good God! We're in for it, whichever way we turn—we women!" Sullenly the girls boiled their cheap coffee and ate their bread. They were going to a dance with the boys, and they hoped that some one, during the evening would buy them a little food along with "a glass of something."

The Truth About Milwaukee Told in a nutshell every week by POLITICAL ACTION, the spicy little leaflet newspaper. It has already achieved stupendous success and should be read by every voter in the land. You can't afford to be without it.

Would Social-Democracy Produce Laziness, Free Love and Decay?

By R. A. DAGUE. (Written for The Herald.) Rev. Mr. Thompson of California, some time ago, in a published sermon among other things said: "Our government is strong, sure, wise and good. It is a precious inheritance we have received from thoughtful, moral and heroic forefathers and foremothers. Men and women thought, prayed, worked and died for our magnificent government. It is a grand and everlasting monument of human genius and achievement. It is our mightiest and best friend upon earth."

Competition and co-operation exist together eternally. They are inseparable. What God has joined together let no man strive to put asunder. In the words we see that trees of the same kind live and grow together; but they compete with each other for room, air and sunshine. Birds fly together in flocks, and yet as individual birds they fight with each other for the prizes of their lives and societies. Animals live together in herds, and they protect themselves against their natural enemies, and still they quarrel for the ownership of desirable things. It is just so in human society. Nations compete against other nations, but as individual citizens we compete with each other in the struggles for existence. Life is a battle, and it will always be so in this state of existence; and if anyone desires to succeed he must prepare for this battle."

Will Mr. Thompson point out to the young men just starting out with a few hundreds or thousands of dollars how they can succeed in life if they engage in some small business? If he can do that he will win and merit the everlasting gratitude of millions of people and go down in history as the greatest statesman and philosopher of this age. Workingmen are losing interest in the churches, and they ought to, so long as the pulpit teaches as gospel the cruel doctrine of "every fellow for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The trees, the reptiles, the wild beasts, the vultures, may be governed by the natural law of the survival of the fittest, but immortal man is infinitely above all these, and ought to be governed by a higher law—the law of kindness, of love, of mutual helpfulness, of pity and sympathy and justice for his kind. Every man is every other man's keeper.

After giving a definition of Socialism, which no Socialist, so far as I know, would admit as a correct one, Dr. Thompson says: "This scheme of society would soon produce laziness, free love, stagnation and decay; and it is a demand for a form of government that would suit the worthless members of our present social order."

While the will of the majority must be respected, if only because of its numerical power, a different situation arises when the majority consists of votes instead of voters. This is the situation which now exists in Belgium, where the Clerical faction, profiting by the system of plural voting, which gives some special individuals two and three votes, has been thus enabled to return to power with an apparently increased majority.

In such countries as Belgium, the class struggle is rapidly taking on the appearance of a conflict between Social-Democracy and Clericalism, which is the last bulwark of defense for the exploiting classes. It is worthy of note, too, that the revolutionary elements among the Belgian people are beginning to discern that they were sooner or later bound to that alliance with bourgeois elements and of no service to them in the struggle, the coalition with the Liberal element having failed; henceforth they will rely upon themselves. All this has been worked out in Socialist theory years ago, but it seemingly requires the test of experience before it is finally accepted as a political tactic in the struggle, though it is more than 80 years since Marx and Engels pointed out in the "Manifesto" that "of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class."

The Uprising in Belgium

While the will of the majority must be respected, if only because of its numerical power, a different situation arises when the majority consists of votes instead of voters. This is the situation which now exists in Belgium, where the Clerical faction, profiting by the system of plural voting, which gives some special individuals two and three votes, has been thus enabled to return to power with an apparently increased majority. The result has so enraged the actual majority of the voters, whose hatred of Clerical domination is most intense, that their dissatisfaction, at first expressed in rioting and disorder, has now taken on an almost revolutionary character. The military forces of the country—and they are fortunately a doubtful element of strength, as supporters of the government—have been called out for its suppression, Catholic churches and religious buildings of various kinds have been wrecked by the mobs, several strikes have occurred, the general strike is threatened as a possibility, and the industrial centers of the country practically in a state of siege, and here and there the troops and the civic guards, corresponding to our militia—have either joined the rebellious element or manifest an ominous disposition to do so.

Whether the government survives the crisis it has thus precipitated at this particular time or is forced to yield is a question to which no definite answer can be given at present. But it is an absolute certainty that sooner or later an administration depending for maintenance on support from a fraudulent elective system is bound to lose out. The Belgian ruling class has before now had sufficient warning of the danger of attempting to frustrate the popular will by relying on fraud of this kind. And it is certainly nearing the point where it is due to discover that the fraud may fall for lack of force to continue the imposition. In past years the Belgian working class has partially paralyzed national industry in struggles over the franchise, and it is now in a much stronger position to make its power felt in that respect.

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Washington (Continued from last page.) an now considering the best step to be taken against the unwarranted ruling of this judge. Hanford's decision sets a dangerous precedent and it must not be allowed to stand. Although this sort of an early adjournment, the Socialist congress man is preparing for a lively legislative campaign for the next few weeks. There are a number of matters which he intends to press before the committees and a number of clauses in pending appropriation bills which he intends to oppose. A bill on unemployment is also on Berger's program for this session.

Washington (Continued from last page.) The house committee on immigration has formally notified Berger that it had tabled the Dillingham immigration bill containing the notorious Root amendment providing for the deportation of political refugees. Berger was the first to oppose this measure before the committee. The Mask is Off! A department of church and labor was inaugurated here in the past few days. The charge of the Rev. Charles Steale. This has been sustained at a cost of \$30,000 a year, and for the past two years Mr. Steale has had free use of a plant in New York city valued at \$200,000. The expense of the department proven itself a failure. Mr. Steale will withdraw from his position as superintendent of the labor temple and his successor will be appointed. Some other form of winning labor

the church must be devised. The Advance (religious weekly). The above item throws off the mask. The church never, apparently, pushed its labor department to help labor solve its problems, but rather to "win back" for the church the church run on the teaching of Jesus the Galilean would have little difficulty in working with labor, but a church that receives the contributions of big capitalists and Democratic parties than the working class.—Roland D. Sawyer. They're Both Alike! When the Socialists set in hot pursuit of either of the old parties the old parties combine, date, and present a united front to us, showing they are brothers in keeping up the system. Really, now, there is no greater difference between the Republican and Democratic parties than there is between the odor of a pole cat and limburger cheese. When you smell either, you think it the most obnoxious odor you ever inhaled. Think of the aroma of Democrats and Republicans under consolidation.—The Critic. One on Taft. The legislature of Arizona has passed a law providing for the recall of judges. President Taft refused to sign the bill for the admission of Arizona to statehood until the recall provision was stricken from the constitution of Arizona, but now that Arizona is a state the recall has been enacted into law and Taft the slave has been jolted by the democracy of the citizenship of Arizona.

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Capitalist Politics in Wisconsin

By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD

An effort is being made to stampede the voters of Wisconsin this year, and round them up in the Democratic corral, using the income tax as a bogey for the scare and the houn' dog of Champ Clark for the drive.

One or two things should be borne in mind by the voters in acting on their impulse to stampede the income tax. One thing is the fact that the people of Wisconsin approved a constitutional amendment providing for the income tax which made the enactment of the law possible, and that it is not likely that any party will dare to wipe this law off the statute books entirely.

The second thing is this: that while the "progressive" Republicans frankly aimed to take another piece out of the hide of the poorer classes, and argued that "the poor man ought to pay a part of the expense of the government," they did not lay a very heavy burden of income tax upon any one class. While they frankly intended to secure the most of the revenue from the smaller payments, the principal burden arises from the fact that it is necessary to "get a lawyer" in order to fill out the blanks furnished by the income tax assessor.

It was natural enough that they should do this, inasmuch as most of the legislature is made up of lawyers. If the people of Wisconsin will send fewer lawyers to the legislature, and be

more careful to pick good lawyers when they do send them, it will be a better thing for the state. Good lawyers cannot as a rule afford to spend their time in the legislature at the salary of \$500 for two years of service. An honest attorney general, and the services of the legislative reference library will give the legislature about all the legal advice they need. Of the two, the latter will be the more disinterested and reliable, judging by recent experiences.

Let the voters bear in mind that the income tax should be levied only upon UNEARNED INCOMES, and the matter becomes simple. Then a simple declaration by the ordinary man that his only income is from the labor of his hands and brain will answer the whole purpose. A statement of income from property or special privileges of any kind would be the only complicated thing required, and those required to make it could afford to hire the lawyer.

An income tax, levied upon the incomes derived from the labor of other folks, should be placed for keeps upon the law books of Wisconsin—at least until the matter is adequately taken care of by the federal income tax.

There is only one party which has seen clearly in this matter, and that is the Social-Democratic party. And this party will not be stampeded, either by the unreconstructed democratic office-seekers, or by the Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses Progressives in the Republican ranks.

the place is being closed—she let all the girls go yesterday. Miss Clark intends to remain in the house until June 14. The property belongs to her, she said, and in a few days it will be disposed of.

An inmate of the resort at 606 River street called upon Mr. Zabel this morning and said that she is returning to her parents' home. She complained that her clothing and other belongings have been withheld by the resort keeper because of her indebtedness. After her three months' stay in the resort this inmate finds herself without money and indebted to the keeper. Mr. Zabel issued an order that the keeper return the girl's property.

Second Hand Men Glad.

Furniture dealers, it is said, are reaping profitable harvests. They are buying up at greatly reduced prices magnificent sets of furniture that are said to have cost hundreds of dollars.

One furniture man called on the district attorney and asked for permission to buy a resort keeper's furniture. He was told that it is not illegal to buy a keeper's furnishings. He went off saying he was surely going to get a great bargain.

Mayor G. A. Bading's fellow doctors, members of the Milwaukee County Medical society, turned him down in his stand on child welfare Friday night at a meeting in the Public Museum, although the mayor appeared in person to advocate his stand. By a vote of 22 to 18, the society adopted a resolution endorsing the minority report of the joint committee on judiciary and health, which does not limit the choice of a director of child welfare work to a licensed physician. Following an explanation of the work of the child welfare commission, by Secretary Wilbur C. Phillips, the society also endorsed by a unanimous vote the work which the commission had done.

The mayor, however, was given a sop in the adoption of a resolution reiterating the opposition of the society to the appointment of Health Commissioner Kraft. The resolution was submitted by Dr. A. W. Gray, who voted against the mayor's child welfare stand. But it was introduced by request of the mayor himself.

Elmergreen Is Buffeted.

The only person to come actively to the aid of the mayor was Dr. Ralph Elmergreen, a "non-partisan" of the first water, and he was anything but cordially received by the other physicians. Dr. Elmergreen attempted to argue that sociologists were permitted to come to the fore, doctors would soon be reduced to the positions of handy men to the sociologists, whereupon one of the medical men present cried, "Oh, rats!" After wandering around in a field of words for a few moments more, Elmergreen said:

"I haven't much more to add."

"Thank the Lord!" said another physician with a gasp of relief.

Phillips Tells of Work.

Mr. Phillips outlined the recommendations in the forthcoming child welfare report so far as they related to the medical society. These recommendations call for the appointment of two committees by the society, one to study the problems of child feeding and those questions of the care of mother and child following childbirth; the other, to be a committee of obstetricians, to study the problems relating to the care of mother and child during and previous to childbirth. It was recommended that the first committee seek to obtain a central infants' hospital, and the second a central lying-in hospital. The two committees jointly were to get up a set of instructions to mothers on the care of themselves and their babies, to be printed in various languages and distributed through the

health department; and also to prepare a lecture with lantern slides on the same subject to be given throughout the city.

The referendum of the members of the Social-Democratic party, just closed, resulted in the placing of the following names in the field as the candidates of the party in the fall elections:

County clerk, Martin Plehn; treasurer, Charles V. Schmidt; sheriff, Edmund T. Melms; clerk of the courts, Dr. W. C. Young; register of deeds, Jacob Hünker; district attorney, Win C. Zabel.

Congressman in Fourth district, Winfield R. Gaylord, and in the Fifth Congressional district, Victor L. Berger.

While the official canvass has not been made, the returns are as given.

The remainder of the ticket, including the legislative candidates and the coroner, will be announced later, that part of the referendum having been extended until July 1.

Oscar M. Fritz was on Monday named circuit judge by Gov. McGovern to succeed the late Judge Warren D. Tarrant.

This appointment was made after a most careful consideration of various persons who were suggested to the governor. Among those whose names were connected with the possibility of appointment were Theodore Kronshage, Walter D. Corrigan, Walter H. Bender, Christian Doerfer.

It has been hinted that the governor seriously considered the justice of giving proper recognition to the Social-Democrats in the making of this appointment, and that the name of a prominent Socialist lawyer was considered in the councils that were held.

The fact that the term of this judiciary expires next spring had something to do with the attitude of the various attorneys who were approached, and the final selection of Mr. Fritz is a testimony to the belief that he is not only capable of filling the position but is also well and favorably enough known to stand a strong chance of carrying the election for his position next spring.

Mayor Bading's stand on the child welfare commission has received an assault from another source. The board of managers of the National Congress of Mothers yesterday prepared an open letter to the mayor, public condemning the administration's stand in trying to abolish the child welfare commission as it is, and the attempt to change the system of conducting the work in the face of the success which the commission has had in its short period of existence.

The resolution appropriating \$600 from the water fund for band concerts in Kilbourn park was vetoed Friday by Mayor Bading, in accordance with his announcement that he would now strictly to the letter of the law. The Mayor pointed out editorially that this appropriation was in the same category as the proposed appropriation for a sane Fourth, which the "non-partisans" refused to pass on the ground of illegality, and the mayor's announcement followed.

Eminently Capitalistic

It isn't that Taft is a mean man, or dishonest, but simply that his ideas have hardened in a certain class mould. He has never had to work for a living in the vulgar sense, his association has always been with the powerful, and as a matter of course he has taken their point of view. As Taft and his friends see it, the proletariat class bears the same relation to the working class that the ancient manor lord bore to his tenantry. Just as the humane master felt it his duty to see that his retainers had food and clothes and shelter, so does Taft feel that the proletariat class has similar responsibilities to its dependents.

In other words, Taft has no conception of democracy, but honestly believes in a sort of benevolent aristocracy. He is utterly unable to grasp the democratic theory that the worker has rights as well as the man who gives him the work. In his scheme of things, justice is not horizontal in its operation, but something that pours down from above. And balancing his inattentive eye the proletariat class shall be just as generous there is equal insistence that the working class shall be properly humble and grateful for all favors received.

Right here there is a chance to put a finger on the cause of American unrest. The theory is dedicated to the proposition that all men are free and equal and that there is dignity in labor. The assumption that material possessions are entitled to certain privileges, an exemption from a denial of this theory. And with specific application to the Taft idea Abraham Lincoln said these words: "Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

So, even did the proletariat class treat the working class with all the charity, generosity, and consideration in the world, the pretence of superiority is opposed to democracy and the spirit of our institutions. And when the working class is not treated generously and charitably, and sees wealth accumulated while they starve and struggle, how much less chance is there for peace and contentment?

We may boggle over the thing as we will, and hang to traditions and prejudices, but until justice is equal—until class lines are abolished—until human rights are given the same importance as property rights—our national life is going to be given over to the forces of violence and festering hatreds, when the Bryan has coined the phrase, "put the man above the dollar," and it is discussing this phrase that Taft most clearly proves his inability to grasp democratic truths. He sneers at it, and indignantly adds, "as if the preservation of property rights had some other purpose than the assistance to and the uplifting of human rights."

This is not true. History disproves the assertion at every point. Our laws grew out of custom, as the late J. C. Coolidge Carter so admirably set forth in his books, and in that early custom property rights were established long before human rights were even considered. Follow the law down through the centuries and it will be found that murder was only punishable by fine while theft meant death.

The cave men, even, knew all about property rights, but it was not until Magna Charta that civilization granted the right of trial by jury. Protection against theft has been granted from time immemorial, but the right to vote was based on a property qualification in this very country until 1842.

We do not have to delve into ancient history, however, for such facts, but only need to go back to our own "frontier days," or the life of the mining camps. To kill a man was not the unforgivable sin at all, but to steal something was the cardinal crime. The "bad man" could shoot a man down with impunity, but if he stole that man's horse, the entire community joined in hating him.

All through the ages and down to 1832 stealing was punishable by mutilation or hanging, yet slavery continued until 1863, and even now the cotton mills of the South and the woolen mills of the North are working children to disease and death. That American property interests in Mexico are imperiled is considered cause for the American intervention and war, yet 20,000 American citizens are in danger of their lives in Massachusetts and the nearest approach to "American intervention" is a congressional probe.

Trace the progress of civilization, and you will find that property rights have always come first in the making of laws, and that consideration of human rights has been a slow, painful process. What more natural, as a matter of fact? Property rights are elemental—animals fight to protect their food or lairs—while appreciation of human rights is acquired, and only comes with growth in fraternity and morality.—The Denver News.

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IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee Vice Exodus

One week from today and the vice district, the segregated district recognized as such, will pass out from Milwaukee. June 15 has been set as the date by District Attorney W. C. Zabel when the denizens of the underworld must vacate the haunts which have long harbored lewd women and brawling men, where licensed crime has flouted in the face of decent citizenship.

For 25 years at least the district facing on the Milwaukee river and just back of the city hall has been the harbor of the demimonde. There for years, when Milwaukee prospered, when it developed from the big growing town into the thriving metropolis of the great northwest, the habitues of the underworld thrived and plied their immoral trade.

Not so many years ago Milwaukee was recognized as a "live" town. Then dance halls, low class saloons and wine rooms lined East Water street, almost from Grand avenue north to Juneau, North Water street. There lights blazed and music played and revelers danced merrily in the long hours when the moon sailed over the sleeping city. Every thing then was wide open. Dance halls flourished.

Dance Halls Flourish.

It was a wondrous event, wondrous that a city of staid and moral people would submit to such debauchery. Young Milwaukee revelers in nightly carousals. Then came the second step, and the dance halls of the saloons in the segregated districts went out of existence.

The moral wave moved quickly now. One victory begot another and hardly had the dance halls been abolished than the stalls were ordered out of the saloons.

Then it was that the Social-Democrats became strong enough to show their hands and the next step was the refusal of any licenses in the segregated district and the closing up of all saloons on River street. It was a new Milwaukee then. The revelry of East Water street had passed. The moral wave was sweeping onward.

Something over a year and a half ago Mayor Seidel ordered that the sale of liquor in houses of ill-fame be stopped. Since then the moral wave has gained. Little effort seemed to have been made by the police department to carry out the orders of the mayor. Beer was sold openly in many houses of vice. Representatives of the Leader, in the face of statements of Chief of Police Janssen to the contrary, purchased beer in the segregated district. One week later, following further denials by the police department upon orders of the district attorney's office 13 warrants were issued for proprietors of houses of ill-fame and convictions resulted in every case.

Zabel Opens Campaign.

For several years there have been protests by many property owners against the continuation of the vice

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believe, would make his moral campaign appear as only in the interests of a clique of property owners.

If he does prosecute they believe they will kill him politically in the city. The sheriff would be implicated in being compelled to serve the warrants.

Zabel Will Prosecute.

District Attorney Zabel when told of the plans of these men who are to be deprived of their exorbitant rents, said he had nothing to fear in such a course by any of them.

"I must obey the law," he said. "If they come to me with warrants I will prosecute the cases. I admit that it may be a violation of the law but it is a popular violation, something that nearly all the people want."

Seven of the inmates of a resort at 606 River street, it is reported, left for Seattle Thursday. The house is closed. All the inmates and two keepers at 610 and 530 River street finished packing up their belongings yesterday and, it is said, are leaving town Friday.

"My order that is to take effect on June 15 does not merely mean the resorts on River street but all those on intersecting streets," said Mr. Zabel Friday. "There seems to be an impression among the resort owners that I am prosecuting only those on one street. I want it known that I mean all—not merely those on one particular street."

"Wherever there is a house given over to commercialized vice that house must be closed out."

Raids Contemplated.

If evidence against flat owners can be obtained, pointing to the fact that immoral uses are being made of their property, the district attorney will prosecute. Raids are also contemplated.

A lawyer representing Minnie Clark, 525 East River Street, called on the district attorney Friday and said that



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HANS; THE STORY OF A GERMAN BOY

BY MARTIN GALE

no one saw Hans, and he led Sam back into the house for dinner. Mr. Schulz scolded Hans, and told him never to take the horses again, because he might get hurt.

CHAPTER VI.
Hans Gets in Trouble.

One of the older girls asked Hans after dinner whether he would go with her into the woods. She said there was a place where there were many wild plums and these ought to be now begin to be ripe, but she was afraid to go alone.

"Oh," said Hans, "I ain't afraid, come and show me the way."

They took some baskets and started across the meadow behind the barn following a path that led across a creek. When they were on the old bridge they saw a boy, who sat there fishing. Lina, the girl, spoke to him and said: "Pete, this is Hans, a friend of mine, from Milwaukee, who is staying with us."

Pete got up and after a few words asked Hans whether he could swim.

"You bet I can, can't you?"

"No," said Pete, "I don't believe you can."

"I'll show you," replied Hans. And not having any sister at home, he never thought of Lina but pulled off his clothes, and before Pete knew what was going to happen, Hans had taken a header into the middle of the pond, treading water and doing sundry other tricks climbed out of the water and asked Pete where Lina was.

"Oh," said Pete, "she's gone back home."

Hans slipped into his clothes and ran after her, without saying good-bye to Pete. When he reached the house he found Lina sitting on the doorstep crying. Hans went up to her, pulled one of her hands away from her face and said, "Lina what are you crying for, I didn't do anything. Come along and we'll get the plums now."

"No, Hans, I won't go any more now, you're a bad boy to go swimming."

Hans could not understand and went away by himself. He wandered round the farmyard and finally went into the granary. Up on the sides hung some dried tobacco leaves. Mr. Schulz had tried to raise some tobacco and had left some of it hanging there because it wasn't much good. Hans got some of the leaves, rolled

(See Next Page.)

