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Fifteenth Year

Whole Number 724

MRRENT

locals contributed \$40,000 money raised for the Law-

net total gain of four. And this there were nine inde-Socialists chosen.

The worst enemy of international occialism in this country is the so-alled international Socialist Review. amp of anarchism. urned to the Socialist Cerr was the publisher

action bug, and the editor fells "Direct action makes the boss at very profusely. The same genan has usually a smiling countered when the slaves are fooling at with paper at the ballot box." old I. W. W. rant over again, sing that it produces the same of from international Socialism has the form international Socialism has the rect action who are not familiar with the form international Socialism has a form international Socialism has a form of the Western Federation of Mindred Putting little pieces of paper in a "comes to mind when we read the editorial comment. It is a department of the first of the words of a labor-organization understant thus in the house, but it is possible to the mountain tops yelling for free apoech, clamoring to be incarcerated in a bastile regulated by capitalism and courting death in the noose of the hangman. "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' may have received but the majority of the constitutional quorum that was necessary, forced by his machine ough the A. F. of L. conventions, "From-the one of the correspond-

chance they want to close therepolities eight years old and has been addeeped and the self-control to the self-control that of the self-control th

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

rades 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 Compers. 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 tates of the capitalist party to which 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 knows this. He helps them to get results from the property of the proper Anybody in Washington who knows anything about congress knows that the record he published of the labor politicians is pure fake.

Outside of the A. F. of L. an independent parliamentary position. They do no sit together nor do they stand together. They are scattered and act according to the d'.>

entiments of the entire mining popu-

meeting.

"In the opinion of the editor, the words overwhalmism."

Berger. "It is in itself the best proof that Gompers has issued a campaign siatement for his own re-election as president of the American Federation of Labor. Judging from Gompers' pronunciamento one would think that all acts of congress, passed by nearly 500 members, have been passed because Sam had his 15 trusties on the job. "Here are some of the things which Gompers arrogantly claims as being

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

"The law establishing the children"

this country by all classes of people for more than 40 years. The "phossy jaw" 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

of the presidential signature on a new

regarding the passage of the Clayton anti-injunction bill by the house,

Berger said:
"The bill shows on its face that it is The bill shows on its face that it is a campaign document. It was held back by the Democrats until the eleventh hour and then passed by all because they knew it would never pass the senate. The vote of 243 to 31 factory to Gompers. It will not remedy the injunction evil. And Gompers acepted it because it was all he could get.

court decisions. And a Democrate house and a Republican senate passed the measure because it was neither new nor a radical request.

"It is interesting to note that most "His gratuitous remarks regarding political faddists, and theorists' are easily understood. Gompers knows and so does everybody else that these and so does everybody else that these from carrying out his desire to deliver cratic party.

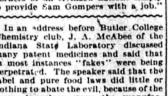
"This is the cold fact. And it also explains the todowing bit of advice of Gompers who would like to sell the working class for a mess of pottage:

Don't be deluded by fanciful Berger, the political programs that assume to transport the labor movement to some A resolution Utopian land of promise. Strive for the better, day today. Material and actual results constitute the ethics of

trade unionists."

"The material and actual results accomplished by Sam Gompers and these conditions will continu American workingmen will follow tac-tics which have been repudiated by the workers of all civilized nations simply

In an address before Butler Colleg Chemistry club, J. A. McAbee of the Indiana State Laboratory discussed many patent medicines and said that label and pure food laws did little or nothing to abate the cvil, because of the



leged reason of the tariff pering was broaght of maintaining the American standard of wages. Taking advantage of the coming into force on January I and of more of the strike itself than by the motions and tuniors beyond \$5 hours as week, the maintagement insisted upon reducting the wages lower still, proportion adily in fact to the reduction of hours beyond that it was upportfable to run the mains general than the wages paid by them are women on the ground that it was upportfable to run the mills except during the hours when women were permitted to work the mains general than the women were permitted to work the more were permitted to work the mains and that the women were permitted to work the striker of the striker and the



London Socialist Review **Direct Actionists**

America has been experiencing great strike perturbations of late. The faily and weekly Socialist press country, and of point and an armost the strikers. Such locutions as "Police Pounds Pickets," "Girl Strikers Clubbed by Thugs," "Capital Has a Cataleptic Fit," and "Strikebreakers minute. The average pay of the orbitaling of maintaining the American standard of wages. Taking advantage of the coming into force on standard of wages. Taking advantage of the coming into force and standard of wages. Taking advantage of the coming into forbidding the empoyment of women and juniors beyond 54 hours a week, the mainagement insisted upon reducting or beautiful to the girls who work behind the cumters of the coming into forbidding the empoyment of wages. Taking advantage of the coming into forbidding the empoyment of wages. Taking advantage of the coming into forbidding the empoyment of whomen and juniors beyond 54 hours a week. For the girls is eight to wages lower still, proportion at eight evages lower still, proportion at eight evages lowe

News WASHINGTON, June mpeachment of Federal Judge

WASHINGTON

Cornelius P. Hanford of Seattle, for annulling the naturalizaa Seattle Socialist, and alleged "ha b i t u a l drunkenness;"
"moral and temperamental
unfitness" and "unlawful and
corrupt" decisions was formally demanded of the house
today by Representative Victor Wisconsin Sc-

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 'cs author.

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

Berger, in rising to a question of highest privilege.

"I charge him with having an-nulled on May 13, in violation of the constitution and on a frivolous charge (Socialism) the naturalizacharge 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 violetion of justice and law. "I charge him with being morally

and temperamentally unfit to hold a judicial position.

I charge him with having heer

whether he is been guilty of corrupt conduct in office; whether his adminis-tration has resulted in injury and wrong to litigants and others, and whether he has been guilty of any mis-behavior for which he should be im-

WHAT ABOUT THE WORKING GIRL? "glass of something" hich the boys took a chance on him. Good God! We're in fer it, whichever way we thingry creatings and turn-us women!"

Minute cried all night. She was factory to the condition of the condition

However, they got a decent little room, with a fairly comfortable bed. for ten dollars a month; and their landlady was kind about letting them boil coffee on her gas-stove in the worth of milk from her own supply.
They brought rolls in with them when they came home at night, and sometimes a couple of eggs or apples. This kept their breakfast cost down to about five cents each, on an average. At noon they could go to a bakery lunch-room and have coffee and doughnuts, for and pie, or coffee and doughnuts, for 10 cents. The coffee was invariable:

This dilemma, disclosed in a burst of morning and selling them a penny's cost them 11 cents weekly. They they drank a little. The resmi-starved bodies responded pleasurably to the least bit of alcoholoic stimulant: the glow felt wonderfully good to them; and by and by they craved it—found themselves looking forward to "a glass of something" when their day's work was done.

This dilemma, disclosed in a burst and quite ungrudgingly to Weffler; and things were going yery well indeed. mornings and selling them a penny's worth of milk from her own supply. They brought rolls in with them when they came home at night, and somethey could afford had to be fought down

almost every dinner-hour.

Hazel was a little slow in accustoming herself to insufficient food; when a 15 cent dinner failed to fill her, she went recklessly on and ate another nickel's Minnie's scorn of this improvidence had less effect than Minnie's exemplification of the other course: Minnie was able to "blow herself" to elethes while you han enormous bunch of new hair which. They spent ne had transformed her from what she called a "back number" to "something Hazel watched the transtried the hair on her own head, and was fascinated by what the mirror showed her. Then, moved by Minnie's sudden bloom into "style," and by the manner she put on along with the new hair, a youth in their department asked Minnie to a dance. At once, Hazel's attitude toward her stomach changed, and she began to regard its demands resentfully.

Meanwhile, Minnie's beau was caus-

ing complications. He called one even-ing soon after the dance. It was a rainy evening. The parlor of their landlady's flat, which served also as leeping-room for her two school-girls aughters, was in use; the school-girls were entertaining some school-boys. Minnie took her young man into her In a few minutes the landlady peremptorily at the When it was opened, she stepped inside and closed the door behind her.

bouse." she declared with virtuous in my forces which actually determine the path of human progress. One of these path of human progress. One of these chapters, for instance, is the era of the according to Simons, was determined anyway I'm a respectable ledy myself, and, even if I wasn't, the other tenants would be sure to make trouble if they knew I let to girls that ain't compare Mr. Simons' little book with the compare Mr. Simons' little bo Minnie's cheeks blazed, and her eyes

"You ain't any more respectable than I am!" she cried. "I can't enter-tain my comp'ny in the parior when it's

the landlady retorted. "It belongs to

got spunk; you're a dandy!"

So Minnie was mollified. She had not lost her young man.

She had manufacturers, land speculators, etc.

So Minnie was mollified. She had not lost her young man.

Minnie hired a room in a lodginghouse whose keeper assured her: What ain't none o' my business I don't see. This soon became evident.

They moved in the evening. The new room was not inviting, but they thought that perhaps they could make it a little more so. At any rate, it offered "freedom," and to girls looking for mates that seemed worth any price. There were other girl roomers; and it was not long before Minnie and Hazel had to admit, between themselves, that "things were kind of queer." Minnie's young man friend who had been at tracted by her "bun" of hair, and aroused to enthusiasm by her defince of conventions, jumped to the not unnatural conclusion that Minnie had no scruples of any kind. He have Hazel half a dollar one evening when he was calling, and said: "Here, kidde! chase yerself."

Sounding a proposal of marriage. Here live those of the "smuggling merchants, manufacturers, land speculators, etc." The integral manner in which the United States constitution was framed by an undemocratic body and forced whose feeper a live of the early acts of our government, the rise of the commercial power, and the pisy of the various social forces within the young republic.

The best and most interest land speculators, etc.

The mose of the "smuggling merchants, manufacturers, land speculators, etc.

The mose of the comstitution was framed by an undemocratic body and forced by an undemocratic body and forc

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for the former they had to buy naphtha saloon. If they went to a soda fountain soap, because only cold water was available; for the privilege of doing a bit of the latter at the landlady's range on Sunday mornings, they paid a dime. Their daily and Sunday newspaper which—obedient to one of the wisest of her instincts—is among the last things a working of ly will dony here to a solor they were expected to drink hurriedly and give place to others. But in one of those "family" rooms, reached through the "ladies" entrance," they could have a table for quite a while for the price of four beers.

The girls did not touch the beer things a working of ly will dony here to a work the price of four beers.

one in particular. "I get everything there," she went on. "It's a reglar department store—that one is. Some is only for ready-made clothin. But at Weffier's you can buy shoes an gloves an veils and jew'lry an tollet. So Minnie and Hazel stumbled.

articles, and snything.
A dollar a week! And wear your clothes while you'r paying for them!
It was a "cinch." as Minnie said. They spent nearly three hours in labor situation from other girls.

Minnle and Hazel feeling that they had been very prudent indeed, were paying her up—but if she let their not so dismayed as they might well debt grow too huge, the probability of have been, when their respective purchases footed up to \$41.75 and \$42.47. On these amounts they must pay at main subsistence off what they paid least \$1.75 a week, and of course they understood that the longer they took of their weekly payment. Weffler's the more their interest would collecter came ampleying the time.

The Book Table

The best compromise they could make with their stomachs did not leave inhabitants. This meant a 40 minute ride, night and morning, in a jammed elevated car which was invariably full when the girls got in, so that they had to sway, strap-hanging. for both prelude and postlude to their day's work which kept them almost controlled to the controlled the controlled to the co

things a working girl will deny herself at first. Later, to avoid "bein' kidded,"

This dilemma, disclosed in a burst of wash-room confidence, led one of the other girls to ask Minnie why she didn't try the installment plan.

The girl recommended several, but tone in particular, if I are commended to the control of the particular in the control of the contr Things were dull everywhere. There

more and more despairingly on; hunt-ing for work as best they knew how to hunt, and picking up what few crumbs of information they could get about the

the emporium—hours of pure ecstasy.

And they tried to be prudent in the face of so much temptation.

Minnie and Hazel feeling that they any hope of the girls getting work and

system in America brought on the irrepressible conflict. SOCIAL FORCES IN AMERICAN
HISTORY. A. M. Simons.

The history of the world must be really and wage slavery then struggled for the mastery, then struggled for existence. This—and The history of the world must be re-written. The historians who will give Lloyd Garrison, nor the Republican us the real causes of events have not yet dipped their pens in the ink. Only a few chapters of the world's story have the main cause that inevitably led been written over with this purpose and to the great Civil war. This death have explained the underlying economic grapple of irreconciliable interests is

which actually determine the clearly analyzed by Mr. Simons.

Kautsky's masterly work, the "Social Forces in American History" it has the merit of adding one more of these rewritten chapters of history. It is the by other American historians. It is than I am!" she cried. "I can't enterain'my comp'ny in the parior when it's
full o' kids."
"You ain't payin' rent for no parlor."
the landlady retorted. "It belongs to
my family."
"Well, then, I guess I can have who
twant in the room I am payin' rent
for."
"Not in my house, you can't!"
"Can't I? Well, so long as I'm
behavin' myself. I don't take no sass first attempt to explain American events a pity that Mr. Simons has dealt in the light of Socialist philosophy and briefly with subsequent events. T

for."

"Not in my house, you can't!"

"Can't 17 Well, so long as I'm behavin' myself, I don't take no sass from you nor the likes o' you. We'll move tomorrow."

"You're lucky I don't make you move tonight," was the parting shot off the landlady.

"Say!" burst from the young man, when the invader had departed; "you got spunk; you're a dandy!"

"Simons, "the dominant interests in the revolutionary party in America" were some people seem to think so.

MILWAUKEE "REDEEMED"

Is the American people "a ass?"

Some people seem to think so.

Especially those editorial writers
who point with pride to the fact
that in the two-year term of the
Socialist administration of Milwaukee affairs all the old municipal
abuses were not reformed. But
the administration did more for
popular government in two years popular government in two years than all other administrations did in ten years. And it was only beaten by a combination of Demo-atic and Republican bosses backed by the Milwaukee public

vice corporations. Socialism ned in votes this year and it is ar from being dead in Milwaukee. St. Louis Mirror. THE COAL-BUACK VAMPIDE.

With apologies to Rudyard Kipling and every

A fool there was and he due a hole,
Even as you and I.
And he slid in the hole on a slippery pole
And worked like the dickens digging coal,
Even as you and I.

He struggled away till the work was done.

Even as you and I.

And found when I was over he had dug a ton
And he pointed proudly to what he had won.

Even as you and I.

He brought the coal to the light of day.

Even as you and I.

He listened in earnest and heard the bos

"I'll give you a southful for your pay."

Even as you and I.

And it wasn't the work, and it wasn't the sweat, that made the fellow sore. It was digging a ton and gettling a lump. That made him say. I'm a great big clump. Even as you and I. So what did he do when the truth he found?

Even as you and I.

Why, he went right back to his hole in the

And dug out a ton and got a pound.

And it isn't the rich bug that makes us mad, It's the goldarned feed that due that hole, And keeps on voting to die that out that hole, And keeps on voting to die that coll. For a valier that doesn't give a d— for hi

Even as you and I.

Even as you and I.

C. Wright, in International
Socialist (Australia).

(Continued from 1st page.)

(C

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 it from thoughtful, moral and heroic fore-fathers and foremothers. Men and women thought, prayed, worked and died for our magnificent government. It is a grand and overlasting monument of human genius and achievement. It

stoogstrul, moral and beroic forefathers and foremothers. Men and
women thought, prayed, worked and
wond and foremother government,
if is agrand and overlasting mountent as
to human society. They are investigated
and sunkine. Birds by together in
focks, and yet as individual birds they
gompte with each other for hop prizes of
the many and the worked and
worked and they protect
themselves against their natural ene
mies, and still they quarrel for the
ownership of desirable things. It is just
so in human society. As nations, we
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ownership of desirable things. It is just
so in human society. As nations, we
will know a society. As nations, we
will know a society would soo

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 brute force and big armies must always senit, 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.

cessily as they could smash an egg-shell.

Will Mr Thomson point out to the young men just starting out with a few hundreds or thousands of dollars how they can succeed, if they can do exist, and that time foretold by Jesus, that he will win and merit the everlasting gratitude of millions of people and go down in history as the gratest statesman and ybliosopher of this age.

Workingmen are losing interest in the churches, and they ought to, so perfection.

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

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 wricked by the mobs, several strikes have occurred, the general strike is threatened as a possibility, may of the industrial centers of the occurred, the general strike is threatened as a possibility, may of the industrial centers of the country are 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 osition to

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 of its power on a fraudulent elective system is hound to less out.

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

in struggles over the franchise, and it is now in a much stronger position to make its power felt in that respect.

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 discover—as they were sooner or later bound to—that alliances with bourgeois elements are 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 60 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."

However, the Socialists of Belgium have in the avenue the section considerably increased their

volutionary class."

However, the Socialists of Belgium have in the present election considerably increased their representation, which in turn signifies a considerably increased vote. And inasmuch as the siderably increased vote. And inasmuch as the increase has not been in any sense due to any advantage accruing to them from the fraudulent elective system, but, on the other hand, represents the natural growth of revolutionary thought among the masses, alliances with bourgeois elements will become more and more clearly superfluous in the future, the actual fact of their uselessness demonstrating the correctness of the Socialist theory regarding them.—N. Y. Call.

The Truth About Milwaukee

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H. W. Bistorius Brisbane Hall

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Washington (Continued from 1st page.) am now considering the best step to be

taken against this unwarranted ruling of this judge. Hanford's decision sets a dangerous precedent and it must not

That Milwaukee will send two So-cialists to congress next fall is the con-fident prediction of Berger. The Mil-waukee Socialist movement is stronger than ever and conditions are most favorable, according to Berger.

intonds to press before the comittees and a number of clauses in pending appropriation bils which he intends to oppose. A bill on unemployment is also on Berger's program for this session.

The house committee on immigration has formally perfect Recesser that the had

nate a candidate in the Fourth Congressional district and the Republicans Advance (religious weekly).

nate a candidate in the Fourth Congressional district and the Republicans in my district. But even then we will carry the day in both districts. The Socialist party in Milwaukee is strong enough to overcome a political combination of this sort."

Although there is talk of an early adjournment, the Socialist congressman is preparing for a lively legislative campaign for the next few weeks. There are a number of matters which he There are a number of matters which he

waukee Socialist movement is stronger than ever and conditions are most favorable, according to Berger.

"The old parties have been very much disappeointed in the failure of the Wisconsin legislature to pass a law permitting fusion for candidates for congress," said Berger. "As usual, they blame me, declaring that I made a deal with the La Follette people. That story is ridiculous. Anybody who know anaything about Milwaukte politics knows that the worst enemies the Socialists have are the followers of La Follette.

"The Milwaukee Journal, La Foilette's organ, is the most bitter opponent of our party. They will stoop to the worst tactics in order to defeat us. The real it won for the failure for the past two years are afraid to tie up with the Democrats during a Presidential year.

"However, they may yet form some ort or a combination. It is likely that the Democratic party will fail to noming the not of winning labor for winning labor for winning labor for winning labor for the adinare.

"The worker of clauses in pending appropriation bils which he intends to oppose. A bill on unemployment is also on Berger's program for this session. The house committee on minigration bills on the billion the Dillingham immigration bill containing the notorious Roote the followers of the first to oppose this measure before the committee.

"The Milwaukee Journal, La Foith of our party. They will stoop to the worst tactics in order to defeat us. The real it won for the failure for the past two years also and put in charge of the Rev. Charles Steizle. This has been sustained at a cost of \$20.800 of the old parties the old parties the ode the old parties the old parties the old parties the old parties the ode the old parties the old parties the object on Berger's program for this session.

The house of the old parties the object of the post of the old parties the old partie

Capitalist Politics in Wisconsin

An effort is being made to stampede the voter Wisconein this year, and round them up in the Democratic corral, using the income tax

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 "smash 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 "progress-if" 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

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 in-

come 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.

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.

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 foderal 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-sockers, or by the Young-man-afraid-of-hishorses Progressi-fs in the Republican ranks.

the place is being closed. She let all the girls go yesterday. Miss Clark lecture with lantern slides on the same intends to remain in the house until subject to be given throughout the June 14. The property belongs to her, she sald, and in a few days it will be

disposed of.

An immate 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 resor have been without 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 gul's property.

Second Hand Men Glad.

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 lilegal to buy a keeper's furnishings. He went off say ing he was surely going to get a great

Mayor G. A. Bading's fellow doctors, members of the Milwaukee County Medical society, turned him down in his stand on child 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 minortly 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

appear as only in the interests of a clique of property owners.

If he does prosecute they believe they 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 re-But it was introduced by re quest of the mayor himself.

Elmergreen Is Buffeted.

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 violations of the law but it is a popular violation, something the sicians. 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, rate!" After wandering around in a field of words for a few moments more, Elmergreen said: "I haven't much more to add."

"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 recomwelfare report so far as they related to the medical society. These recom-mendations call for the appointment of mendations can 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 obstretri-cians, 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' hospi-tal, 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

The referendum of the members of the Social-Democratic party, just closed, resulted in the placing of the following names in the candidates of the party in the fall elec-

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

ssman 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, in-cluding the legislative candidates and the coroner, will be announced later, that part of the referendum having

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

been extended until July 1.

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, Watter D. Corrigan, Walter H. Bender. Christian Doerfler

It has even 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 judge The fact that the term of this judge-ship 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 clance 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 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 existance. its short period of existance.

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

WALL STREET, AMERICA. Our country, its of thee. Where we are always free. To graft and steel. We've got the working mule. To mind our iron rule. He'll work just like a fool And never squeal.

NUMBER 17

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 rich and powerful, and as a matter of course he has taken their point of view. As Taft and his friends see it, the propertied 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 sheltor, so does Taft feel that the propertied class has similar responsibilities to its depend-

In other words, Taft has no con-ception of democracy, but honestly believes in a sort of benevolent aris-tocracy. 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 insistence above. And balancing his insurance that the propertied class shall be just and generous there is equal insistence that the working class shall be erly humble and grateful for all favors

Right here there is a chance to put a finger on the cause of American un-rest. 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 posses-sions are entitled to certain privileges and exemptions is a denial of this theory. And with specific application to the Taft idea Abraham Lincion said these words: "Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

So, even did the propertied 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 accu-mulated 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 going to be given over to fevers, vio-

lences and festering hatreds.

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
mulifying of human rights."

time immemorial, but the right to vote
was based on a priperty 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 , the entire community joined in

with impunity, but if he stole that man's horse, the entire community joined in hanging 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 North ary 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.

Pennsylvania

any further information address are. Julia E. Ayres. 112 Church street. Royersford. Pa.

Comrades throughout the state are again requested to send in items of interest to the rennsylvania state office, for putilestica in this column. The content of the composition of the composi

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By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD

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 flaunted in the face of decent citizenship.

For 25 years at least the district facing on the Milwaukee giver 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 hells, 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 made merry in the long hours when better Milwaukee was sleepling. Everything then was wide open. Dance halls fourished.

at a city of staid and moral people ould submit to such debauchery. Young Milwaukes reveled in nightly

Dance Halls Flourish.

It was a wondrous event, wondrous

Then it was that the Social-Demo-crats became strong enough to show their hands and the next step was the

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 according to the present plans, the vice district property owners will go to the orgroprietors of houses of ill-fame and conviction resulted in every case.

Zabel Opens Campaign. For several years there have been testify.

The hope is that the district attorney against the continuation of the vice will refuse to prosecute. This, they

a popular violation, something that nearly all the people want."

IT HAPPENED

An attempt to get District Attorney W. C. Zabel and Sheriff William A. Arnold "in bad" is being planned by certain property owners in the red carousals. Then came the second step, and the dance halls of the saloons in the segregated districts went out of light district who will be ef-

the segregated districts of the segregated districts of the state law in regard to than the stalls were ordered out of the saleons.

Fected by the eviction order of the state law in regard to the state law in regard to Sunday and 12 o'clock closing property, the district attorney will property.

Raids Contemplated.

Raids Contemplated.

Raids Contemplated.

Sunday and 12 o'clock closing property, the district attorney will propectute. Raids are also contemplated.

and amusement places. refuse of any licenses in the segregated district and the closing up of all saloons on River street. It was a new Miwaukee then. The revelry of East to give them evidence against certain Water street had passed. The moral of the big saloons and palm gardens in

These people, in all instances, will be asked to testify. If they refuse they will be subpoensed and compelled to

The Mecca of Socialist and **Union Labor Activity**

Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, the Home of The Herald and the New Socialist Daily, The Milwaukee Leader, a Veritable Beehive. The Stock is Nearly Gone. \$37,850 Has Been Sold. Get Some While Chance Remains.

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Brisbane Hall is one of the Socialist sights of America, and no Socialist who comes to Milwaukee and is taken through the building is able to repress hie aurprise and excitement over what he has seen. It is a veritable bee-hive of labor union and Social-Democratic activity, a monument in solid concrete to the movement that has now come into commanding position.

The building was erected by the political and industrial labor movement, that is, by the workers in those movements, by means of a realty company. Shares of stock were issued up to \$40,000, and these were so readily taken that today we can announce that almost the entire issue has been soid. When the company was incorporated the shares were issued at \$25 each. A share makes as fine and steady an investment as anyone cauld ask for. And there's

ONLY \$2,150 OF STOCK STILL TO BE HAD!

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Brisbane Hall has proved a good investment from the day it was ened for tenants. Every available room is now occupied by first-class

opened for tenants. Every available room is now occupied by first-class tenants.

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. Remember, \$37,850 of the stock is already disposed of.

It is a four story and basement firsproof brick, cement and iron building. The foundation is built to support an eight-story building when the time comes that it will be needed. This 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.

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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

believe, would make his moral campaign

of the plans of these men who are to be deprived of their exorbitant rents,

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 or 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 impres-sion 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 cleaned out."

Allawyer, representing Minnie Clark, mothers on the care of themselves and 525 East River Street, called on the their babies, to be printed in various district atterney Friday and said that languages and distributed through the

And never squeal.

Let music awell the breeze, we'll do just as we please, we'll do just as we please, we'll the state of the same that the same the same tools. They're just like werking mul The biggest band of fools we ever asw.

Our god if made of gold.

And we can always hold it in our hand.

The working mules are dumb Their rights are on the bum. We've got them all ruf down in our great land.

Diff. MOUNTER RODERS Every Week.

VOLUME 1

MILWAUKEE, JUNE 15, 1912

HANS: THE STORY OF A GERMAN BOY



CHAPTER V-Continued. Next day Hans thought he would have a ride, so he went into the stable where there were two horses. A big white one, Sam, and a black mare, Nelly. Now, Nelly was the smaller of the two, and looked the most gentle, so he loosened the chain that held her to the manger, led her out alongside of the fence, and climbed on her back.

Get up, Nelly," said Hans, and the old mare

"Get up, Nelly," said Hans, and the old mare started down the path.

After a few hundred yards she stopped and started to nibble the grass that grew in the corners of the old rali fence. Hans wanted to start her up again, slapped her sides, hollered at her, but nothing seemed to bother her, so he tided a kick with his foot. She did not like that, so she simply turned her head, looked at him, reached around, caught Hans by his pants' leg, and sently pulled him off her back. He sild down into the grass so quickly and gently that he hardly knew what had happened, but as he landed he heard someone giggie, and getting up and looking through the fence he saw two of the girls who had followed him. They knew the tricks of the old mare and had followed to see the fun.

him. They knew the tricks of the old mare and had followed to see the fun.

Hans felt hurt, so he took the mare by the bridle and led her back into the stable. He was going to show those girls that he wasn't afriad, and that he would ride, you bet. Then he took Same out alongside of the fence, got on his back, and shouted. "Git up!"

See started down the lane at a dog trot, and Sam started down the lane at a dog trot, and when near the spot where Nelly had puved him off he slowed down so suddenly that 1 slid forward on to his neck, lost his hold, and fer ato

Sam, the old horse, looked down at him awhile and then began to nibble at the grass. This time

no one saw Hans, and he led Sam back into the stable. At 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 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."

"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 ours, 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 pulied off his clothes, and before Pete knew what was going to happen. Hans had taken a

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

"Oh," said Pete, "she's gone back home."
Hans slipped into his clothor 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. "Itha what are you crying for. I didn't said, "Lina what are you crying for, I didn't do anything. Come along and we'll get the plums

"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 around 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 wans't much good. Hans got some of the leaves, rolled

as proprety rights-our national life is lences and festering batreds.

uplifting of human rights. This is not true. History disprove

Comrade Edward Hayden, who is on an organizing tour of Armstrong and Clarion counties, is meeting with great success all along the line. He reports favorable audiences and great suthusiasm. Comrade Hayden wishes to make use of this column to thank the following comrades for the assistance they have given did him. Comrade Action of the company of the color of the colo

social life;
Beneath whose calm, inspiring influence
science his view enlarges, Art refines,

And swelling Commerce opens all her ports.

JackLondon aptly asks: why should there be one empty belly in all the world when the work of ten men can feed a hundred?

towards Progress and Socialism. This book has grown with the Socialist movement of Milwaukee. You can feel the political life pulsating in this collection of editorials, many of which contain gome of thought, indeed. But almost more important than these is their application to the politi-cal situation of a typical American city.

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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L BERGER

The Herald Is Not Responsible for Opinion of its Contributors.

were seriously injured.

There were also serious riots in Ghent, where the demonstrators smashed the windows of the clubs with pleces of iron, and stoned and beat several policemen severely.

(Continued from 1st page.)

to recognize them as the profound expounders of real unionism.

"Hunger, strikes and sabotage are not weapons of intelligent men in the labor movement. Insulting or spitting on the American flag is no more proof of intelligence than an assault by a buil on a red rag, and, furthermore, these red-eyed, frothing fanatics who insult flags and then afterward kiss the flag in obedience to the command of a Citizens' alliance, are lacking that red blood that leaps farough the veins of real men;

"We desire that the press committee of the Porcupine Miners' union shall labor under no misapprehension as to where the editor stands on the Industrial Workers of the World.

"We are unalterably opposed to their tactics and methods and are in complete harmony with the action taken by the Western Federation of Miners when its member hip; by referendum vote, refused to recognize the I. W. as a bona fide labor organization.

"Industrial unionism will not come

mization. "Industrial unionism will not come rough soup houses, spectacular free each fights, sabotage or insults to a flag of nations, but will come rough the logic and argument that upon to the intelligence of the

SIDENT

Seidel

OF WISCONSIN

BRUSSELS, June 3.—The attempt of the Socialists and other minority parties to wrest control from the Catholic party has failed, complete returns today showing that the Catholics have increased their parliamentary majority from six to sixteen.

When the early returns late last night indicated that the Catholic party had been successful, the opposition organized a demonstration of protest and wept down u the Catholic clubs, reaking windows. The police chares rioters with drawn clubs and reservoingly conducted movement for principle, and by also insulting and blackguarding the regular trade union movement at every opportunity.

CAPITALIST PHILANTHROPY

A man who marks down to labor or marks up to commodity and to commodity and the catholic clubs, reaking windows. The police chares rioters with drawn clubs and reservoingly injured.

The Minere's Magazine stands, as we do, for the principle, and by also insulting or pany but the patience for the kind of fellows by that have been trying to build up a nersonally conducted movement for principle, and by also insulting and blackguarding the regular trade union movement at every opportunity.

CAPITALIST PHILANTHROPY

A man who marks down to labor or marks up to commodity and to the catholic party had been successful, the opposition organized a demonstration of protest and wept down to the Catholic clubs, reaking windows. The police chares rioters with drawn clubs and reservoing the reservoing the fetters of wage slavery."

The Minere's Magazine stands, as we do, for the principle, and by also insulting and between trying to build up a nersonally conducted movement for the fetters of wage slavery."

CAPITALIST PHILANTHROPY

A man who marks down to commodity and the fetters of wage slavery."

The Minere's Magazine stands, as we do, for the principle of industrial or the fetters of wage slavery."

The Minere's Magazine stands, as we do, for the principle of industrial or the fetters of wage slavery."

The Minere's Magazine stands, as we do, for

With Our Readers

that are rouse. There are probably as many pathonomers cases—nymphomaniaes and ethical defectives—among rich women as among the poor, pessibly more. But the rich find other ways of satisfying the proposed of the condition of the proposed of the condition of the

Judge Hanford Accused in Congress by Representative Berger

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—
tiere is the complete record of Berger's
procedure in the impeachment proceedings against Judge Hanford of
Seattle yesterday. Berger said:

"I rise to a question of privilege of
the highest importance. By virtue of
my office as a member of the house of
representatives. I impeach Cornelius
H. Hanford, judge of the western
district of the state of Washington, of
high crimes and misdemeanors.

"I charge him with having annulled
on May 13, 1912, in violation of the
constitution and on an utterly frivolous charge, the naturalization papers

and temperamentally unfit to hold a judicial position.

"In accordance with former proceedings before the house of representatives in like cases I submit the following resolution:

"Resolved. That the committee on judiciary be directed to inquire and representatives in the case of the second of these admissions, and wholly without trivily cancelled the said Obsen's certificative resolution. The said Handord's repaintion for rendering corrupt decisions is a matter of common and long-port whether the action of this house is

Driven to desperation by ever-increasing

exactions, the workers and farmers employed

in the southern timber belt have at last revolted

against the clear and patent attempt of the

lumber trust to reduce the whole South to a

against the clear and patent attempt of the lumber trust to reduce the whole South to a state of peonage, and vassalage.

The revolt, though it seems to have flamed out in a day, has been brewing for nearly five years—ever since the panic of 1907, which was taken advantage of by the lumber trust to reduce wages and lengthen hours of labor throughout the South. This act brought on a widesproad spontaneous strike that gained some concessions for the workers, but failed of any real relief, as the workers made the fatal mistake of practically agreeing not to organize, which is the aupremest folly men can commit in this organized world. Not being organized, and being, therefore unable to resist, the workers have since been compelled to face a steadily rising cost of living with a stationary or decreasing wage on top of which charges and "fees" of all sorts have been piled upon them until human endurance could stand no more. The average wage, including "skilled" and "common" labor, paid the forest and lumber workers of the states of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, will not equal \$1.50 a day, while the minimum day is ten hours long and no overtime paid. This not being enough, the workers are compelled to pay "fees" to support company doctors and to maintain imaginary hospitals and for imaginary treatment therein; premiums for imaginary insurance and rents for alleged houses; while prices in the "commissaries" or company stores where the workers were practically forced to trade under an outrageous time-check system.

constitution and on a constitution and on a colous charge, the naturalization papers of Leonard Olsson.

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

"I charge him with having issued, in the collusive suit of Augustus Peabody versus The Scattle, Renton and Southern railway, in August, 1911, an injunction in the interests of the company and against the intere

The Timber Workers of the South

The resolution to impeach Hanford

was referred to the committee on judiciary, of which Representative Clay-ton, of Alabana, is chairman. It is not likely that the committee will order an investigation of Hanford before the present session of congress adjourns. However, it is generally believed that Hanford will resign durin

it is safe to say averaged 33 1-3 per cent above the town markets where the workers would buy were the companies forced to pay their em-ployes in money.

The past winter has been very hard and long.

ployes in money.

The past winter has been very hard and long, and there are today many families in the lumber camps living (?) off of nothing but corn bread and molasses and not knowing where they will get their next ration of even this excuse for feod.

Every petition of the workers for redress of these terrible conditions being ignored, they, about one year ago, began the organization of the Rrotherhood of Timber Workers. Deaf to every principle of justice and blind to every law of economics, the lumber trust met the attempt to crganize the union with a shut down throughout southwestern Louisians which lasted for six months or more; it blacklisted and attempted to drive out of the industry and the state more than 1,000 men; and forced every worker applying for a job to take one of the most shameless anti-union oaths ever conceived in the brain of a corporation lawyer. But still the union grew, and still the cry against peonage would not down. Then suspending all pretense of law, the trust rushed an army of gunmen of the worst and lowest type into the timber belt, who, be it said to the state's eternal shame, were commissioned deputy sheriffs by sheriffs throughout the district, and turned loose to terrorize the trust's awakened peons back into submission, but without avail.

And so it stands today, and still the union grows. All that men hold dear, just, right, and sacred, hangs upon this struggle in the forests of the South and we appeal to our fellow workers and to all lovers of liberty throughout the world to hear our cry for justice and gather to our aid! BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER WORKERS.

Judge Hanford Turned Down! WASHINGTON, June 5.—President Taft and Attorney

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General Wickersham today ordered officials at Seattle to grant a new trial to Leonard Olsson, whose citizenship papers were cancelled by Federal Judge Hanford at Seattle because Olsson was a Socialist.

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Berger Sees Taft.

Berger Sees Taft.

Berger was closeted with the president for an hour, and later said both Taft and the attorney general repudiated Hanford's ruling and will furnish all papers in the government's possession in connection with the Hanford case for any investigation in the matter in the house. That Olsson had been done "gross injustice" was stated by Wickersham in a letter today received by Berger. Berger.
I have instructed the United States

Representative Victor Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist, today prepared an impeachment indictment against Hanford, for presentation in the house ford, for presentation in the house tomorrow.

Berger Sees Taft.

Inquiry Is Begun.

"After you left here yesterday I found upon investigation that the department had already caused inquiries o be made into the case and found that the proceeding was initiated at the instance of one of the local officials at Seattle of the department of com-merce and labor and brought by the district attorney without previous com-munication with this department."

"I have instructed the United States attorney," he wrote, "to facilitate in every way within his power the opening of the decree and the securing of a new trial, or failing that, of an appeal to the circuit court of appeals.

"I have further notified the United Indication with this department."

Though Berger prepared a resolution and specific charges against Judge Hanford to offer in the house tomorrow. Thus specifications of alleged misconduct against Hanford include the Olsson decision and other indictments which Berger refused today to disclose,

Socialism at the University of Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., June 7.—The University of Wisconsin Socialist club is one of the few organizations here that is really doing something for its members and although thus far its purpose has been a study of Socialistic problems, it is ready to

enter a new field next year.

Beginning next fall it will strive to make converts among the university students for the cause. It is also the aim of the society to join with the city organization to bring the candidates of the party here to speak before a student audience.

dates of the party here to speak before a student audience.

Four years ago, the club was instrumental in bringing Eugene V. Debs, then candidate for the presidency, to the city. Mr. Debs spoke in the university gymnasium before an assemblage that packed the spacious building to the doors. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the building.

The officers of the organization at present are David J. Sposs, Milwaukee, chairman, and-Boris Emmet, Madison, secretary. Both have been prominent in student activities, especially along forensic lines.

The members are Carl Beck, Oshkosh; William R. Boorman, Grand Rapids; Emil Bunta, Milwaukee; Avedis M. Chuchian Armenia, Turkey; Nathan Fasten, New York; Louis Mayers, Brooklyn, N. Y. Anna Mercy, Madison; Selig Perlman, Madison; Charles A. and Victor Rubin, Milwaukee; Edward C, Reuter, Milwaukee; Samuel Schecter, Madison; Herbert G, Schreiter, Milwaukee; Peter A. Speek, Madison; Joseph Sherr, Madison; Glenn P, Turner, Madison; James P, Wells.

The Builders' Column By A. W. Mance

to That "Widespread Discontent"

The nation is fairly seething with discontent. The price of living is soaring higher day by day. The people are in the grip of the trusts. They are beginning to move but the great mass of them know not in which direction to go. They are moving around in a circle.

The confused voices of Taft, Roosevelt, Bryan, Clark and Wilson

and the capitalist press are all screeching frantically wanting them to follow once more to the slaughter.

THE PEOPLE NEED LIGHT.

Socialism will be here just as soon as these people understand what it is and what it seeks to accomplish. No question about that. OUR MISSION.

It is our mission to hasten the day with all possible speed when the toil tired masses shall understand the cause and cure for the industrial and economic ills from which society is suffering.

The Social-Democratic Herald has opened the eyes of tens of

thousands in the past years and turned them into Socialist propagandists and educators.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Each reader of The Herald is now in possession of four yearly Herald

subscription cards.

These cards were sent at the club rates of four for \$1.25. You may sell them at their face value of fifty cents or give them to the

friends you want to reach at the club rates whichever suits your purpose best. You may have as many more as you want at the same rate. Send the \$1.25 for those cards at once if possible. Then don't let them lay around. Take them with you and se I them to those who need The Herald.

The Herald always produces results. Where it goes Socialism and Socialist organization grows.

Let us be such as help, the life of the future.-Zoroaster.

ignored the constitution and laws of the erganization that were adopted by the membership and flagrantity trampled every principle of democracy under foot, it became imperative for the Western Federation of Miners to sever its connection with an organization whose conduct could add no lugter to the history of the labor movement of this continent.

"The material interests of the working class will not be advanced by blood-curdling circulars of professional slanderers, whose fanaticism has led them to believe that they have a license to hiss their venom and spew their filth at every man in the labor movement who refuses to recognize them as the profound expounders of real unionism.

"Hunger, strikes and sabotage are not weapons of intelligent men in the labor movement. Insulting or spitting on the American flag is no more proof of intelligence than an assuit by a built on a red rag, and, furthermore, these red-eyed, fronting fanatics who insult flags and then aftermore, these red-eyed, fronting fanatics who insult flags and then aftermore, these red-eyed, fronting fanatics who insult flags and then aftermore, these red-eyed, fronting fanatics who insult flags and then aftermore, these red-eyed, fronting fanatics who insult flags and then aftermore, these red-eyed, fronting fanatics who insult flags and then aftermore, these red-eyed, fronting fanatics.

"Hunger, strikes and sabotage are more weapons of intelligence than an assuit by a built on a red rag, and, furthermore, these red-eyed, fronting fanatics."

"Hunger, the secondary of the street was a succession of the grow of the street was a secondary that he touched this success to the secondary that he could be a succession of the street was a secondary that he could be a succession of the street was a succession of

appeal to the intelligence who, with infinite patience and with an working class.

"Men will not be organized or educinditions. His old age pension bill has because it secured by means of violence, for secured by the impossibilists because it

but Be-deed we shall all the for it because he knows i help to be the knows i help to a little. It will help more than a little.—Ed. Herald, it will help more than the help to be the knows i help to be the work of paving the streets. He knew that he would not thereby stop all graft, but he would not thereby stop all graft, he he would not thereby stop all graft, but he would not thereby stop all graft, but he would not thereby a little graft, so he felt that a successfully in one generation, but there are some thing; we can do. One thing is, when in office, to never grant official protection or consivance to such official protection or consivance to such

(SEE PAGE 3)

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

them together, went into the kitchen, got some matches and went behind the barn and lit up and smoked for keeps.

and smoked for keeps.

The older girls were almost grown up and thought Hans was a real bad boy, so they watched him and one, Mary, followed. When she saw him smoke, she took the tobacco away from him and gave him a slap.

Now Hans wasn't going to let any girl slap him, so he sailed into her, caught her by the hair and pulled her down on to the ground. She "hollered" and Mother Schulz came to the rescue and pulled Hans by the ear.

Next day, Mr. Schulz hitched up Sam to the

Next day Mr. Schulz hitched up Sam to the buggy, took Hans on to the seat beside him and drove to Plymouth, bought Hans a ticket and sent him home.

Hans' father and mother were not a little surprised to see him so soon, but next day a letter came from Mr. Schulz explaining,

and Hans got another walloping.

A few days later Gus, the sailor, came again. Hans hadn't seen him for a long time. When Gus went away, Hans followed him out and asked him whether he wouldn't

one bed. Usually Hans slept near the wall, but he gave his brother, who usually slept in front, all of his marbles to let him sleep in front this time, because he was afraid he would wake the others if he had to climb over them when he went away.

Hans lay there, pretending to be asleep. The door to the other room, where his father and mother sleep was half open and he could not sleep because he was afraid if he went to sleep he would not awaken in time.

So he waited till he thought it was nearly time and then he softly slipped out of bed, paused a moment to see if his brothers hadn't noticed anything, and when all remained quiet he pulled on his trousers and sneaked to the window at the other end of the room, near which his Sunday clothes hung on a hook. He bundled them together and dropped them out the window.

open. Then he listened again, and, as all remained quiet, he cautiously climbed out. It was not more than about 12:30 o'clock, and dark. A light warm rain was falling, but that did not bother Hans, because he had a watertight skin and often wandered about during the summer when it rained.

omeone snoring, so he thought there is lots of time: they are all askep yet. Then he hunted around for a dry spot, which he found under the boom of the mainsail, where he sat down with his back against the mast.

"What the devil are you doing here, kid? Ain't you got no other place to sleep?"
"Oh, yes," replied Hans, "but I'm going

Puzzles

ANAGRAMIC OUOTATION

No stosnelli of any whetgi or gantnids has ever yet meddedna that the tepaanss should be depporrexiat, or their dalen taccdefnois.-

muncipal facts sold in the Milwaukee city campaign will be sent for the first correct answer received on a postal.

Campaign Preparations (National Socialist Press) CHICAGO, June 7.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, claims the record for campaign speech making. In a letter to Campaign Manager J. Mahlon Barnes, he signifies his willingness to let it stand for the time being: the second of the second sec

at least he is not out to break it in this

year's campaign.

If either one of the old party candidates desires to smash Deba' record all he has to do is to get himself booked more than 68 straight days, and to make more than 580 speeches during didates desires to smash Deba record all he has to do is to get himself booked more than 68 straight days, and to make more than 560 speeches during that time.

"Four years ago I was booked 68 straight days without one single day of intermission," writes Debs, "and in that time I made about 560 speeches."

In recalling the days of the 1908 "Red Special," Debs declares: "No man has ever made a campaign like before or since. Not even Bryan or Roosevelt has spoken over six days per better that the committee and the presidential and vice presidential and vice presidential candidate just announced.

This committee, which was authorized, and proposed members nominated by the recent national executive committee and the presidential and vice pres

ming south this year's campaign be a little bit less strenuous.

"It is now 36 years since I began to speak for organized labor and to fight the bastles of the labor movement.", says Debs. "And I am 56 years of age but I have never been fitter for a campaign, never better qualified for service than now, and I shall not disappoint my comrades."

The other district is the fifth including the city of Minneapolis, where Thomas Van Lear, as Socialist candidate for mayor, came within 800 votes of carrying the city in the fall of 1910.

"This year Van Lear is again one.

of carrying the city in the fall of 1910.

"This year Van Lear is again our nominee for mayor," says Latimer, "and the city election occurs at the same time as our congressional election. The city is well organized as well as the country districts throughout the country, and even the old party politicians are beginning to admit the chances of the Socialists are very good."

The labor press of the United States, consisting for the most part of the official organs of the various international labor unions, are expected to take a more decided turn this year on the national political situation than has even been the case before.

The Journal of the Switchman's

even been the case before.

The Journal of the Switchman's Union of North America has already come to the front with an editorial and life is perfected by death—declaring that "All should take an Elizabeth B. Browning."

CHICAGO, June 6.—The national campaign committee of the Socialist party for the 1912 presidential struggle

refore or since. Not even Bryan or loosevelt has spoken over six days per seek."

Many Socialists are writing to Debs Indianapolis, will primarily have charge of this year's campaign be a little bit less strenuous.

"It is now 36 years since I began to peak for organized labor and to fight the battles of the labor movement, lays Debs. "And I am 56 years of age and I have never been fitter for a cam-

Insures Hot Campaign.

paign, never better qualified for service than now, and I shall not disappoint my comrades."

State Secretary T. E. Latimer of Minnesota has discovered two congressional districts in his state where he claims there are chances of sending Socialists to Washington, D. C.

One is the Ninth district, where the Socialists two years ago polled 8,500 votes out of 33,000 in a two-party fight. Latimer says that an excellent candidate has been chosen for this year's struggle and that conditions are ripe for a "red Ninth district" in Minnesota.

CHAPTER VII.

Hans Leaves Home.

him out and asked him whether he wouldn't take him along.

"What do you mean?" asked Gus.

"Well," said Hans, "I want to be a sailor; can't you take me along?"

"No." said Gus, "I can't take you, because your father and mother would not like it, and, besides, the captain would not let you."

But Hans coaxed and coaxed, and Gus really was a good-hearted old saller and in particular had a soft spot in his heart for Hans, and so he finally told him to "come

itans, and so he finally told him to "come along."

"Gus was then cook on an old two-masted scow named the Milton, that had come in with a load of cordwood from Muskeson, Mich., and was going back for more. She was being unloaded at a wood yard near, Wells street bridge and Gus took Hans on board and fed him with doughnuts.

"Now, Hans," said Gus, when they parted on the dock, "the tug will come for us about an hour after daylight tomorrow morning. Come a little before that time and bring your clothes, and I'll take you along."

Gus really thought Hans would be asleep at their time, and that the Milton yould get away long before he could come. But Hans went home full of joyous expectations and never said a word to ariyone. He went to bed as usual with his two younger brothers, the three all sleeping together in one bed. Usually Hans slept near the wall, but he gave his brother, who usually slept is from all of his marther to let he sleep in the sleep in

and dropped them out the window.

It was very warm and the window, which was about three feet from the ground, was

He took his bundle under his arm, trotted down to the dock and climbed aboard of the scow. All was dark and quiet and he did not dare to try the cable door. One of the little air ports was open and he put his head close to it and listened. He could hear someone sporing, so he thought there is lots

He wanted to keep awake, but the gentle patter of the rain on the canvas cover over the sail and on the deck around him lulled him to sleep, and he didn't awaken until the sailors came along to take the covers off the salls and get the scow rendy for sea one caught him by the arm and pulled him

"Oh, yes," replied Hans, "but I'm going with you. Gus promised to take me. I'm going to be a sailor, too."

Just then the captain came along and overheard what Hans said.

"Well, if you're going along with us, then get down into the cabin and help Gus get some breakfast."

Hans took his clothes and was down in the cabin in less than no time.

(Continued to No. 19.)

Kautsky. A copy of the elaborate campaign book of

The prize for the largest number of words made from the word ECONOMIC has been awarded to Lois Atwood of South Da-