

Purposely Published for Propaganda

## CURRENT COMMENT

By FREDERICK HEATH.

The Jewish Labor World, of Chicago will be made a daily. It circulates all over the middle West.

At De Ridder, La., the Socialists have just elected the mayor, marshal and three out of five councilmen.

The Democratic party has sort of leaded itself down with Marshall, the governor who's betted kidnapping. What has Mr. Gompers to say about it?

There is one thing the politicians do not like about the people—they get interested in Socialism too easily. What's to become of the politicians if this keeps on?

The Socialists were fought by a Republican in the Democratic Prohibition coalition in Naugatuck, Conn., and the returns show that our boys licked the whole co-abbodde of them with a decisive victory.

According to Cortelyou's testimony before the senate committee the Roosevelt campaign of 1904 cost \$1,000,000 and the McKinley campaign of 1900 cost \$2,800,000. Wall street money, of course.

An Eastern Socialist is writing for the Socialist press under the pen name of "William Morris." He should be dissuaded from doing so, in order that the writings of William Morris may be protected from confusion.

As a result of the recent elections in Essex the Democratic Party turned up with a net gain of eight seats in parliament. A large number of arrests are indicated for corrupt practices on election day by clerical politicians.

The reverend gentleman who presided at the Unitarian church at Scoc, Me., got to showing too much sympathy for Socialism, so was asked to step down. His name is Paul Harris Drake and he intends to stand by his guns.

Mark this prediction, that the day will come when every death due to surgical cutting will require a trial to learn as to the details of the case. When that day comes, there will be less reckless rushing of patients to the operating table.

We Socialists not only want the drudgery of the world lifted from the backs of human beings and placed upon machinery, but we want the ownership of the machinery vested in the people and the capitalist class shamed and get the benefit.

Alas for the truth of history! Investigators have been digging into the life record of Christopher Columbus and have come to the conclusion that he was a Portuguese or Spanish Jew and that he accepted the Catholic religion to escape being tortured in the Inquisition.

A writer in the London Justice sounds a warning to the comrades to the effect that there are evidences that the ruling classes are scheming to use syndicalism as a weapon against Socialism. There are signs of this sort of thing. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Here's news! The Socialist and labor forces are now working together in Ireland, and in the Dublin election just held three out of the five Socialist nominees were elected. Some of them worked hard to keep the working class divided, but the thing did not work as well as it used to.

Thirty-nine lives were lost on the Lackawanna road because of an intoxicated engineer. But does the blame lie with the engineer or with the American privately owned railroad systems that work the engineers exhausting hours to the point where it is small wonder that the run down nervous force calls for stimulation?

The author of "Catholicism and Socialism," William Buckley, writes an article for the Labor Advocate of Reading, Penn., in which he appeals to the Catholic workingman to vote for Debs and Seldel. If they do not, he says, then they will have to vote for the Republican or Democratic parties, "which the Catholic clergy knows and you know and I know, is rotten to the core."

This is Henri Watterston's idea of the harmony at present existing and soon to exist in the Democratic party: "The quarrel between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Clark will result in a battle of love licks by comparison with the break between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan when it arrives, as soon or late, it is inevitably sure to do. Neither of them is a man for tearing up their hats if a question of the kind arises."

When the Social Democrats got possession of the legislature of Rudolstadt, Germany, some months ago and the lords and masters did not like it and at the first opportunity a new election was ordered. Against the legislation triumphed, and the legislature is to be again dissolved. The people are damned, say the masters, but if they tamper with the legislative power too many times the damming is likely to be of a kind that will reduce them to a state of helplessness.

The Socialist of Butte, says that the Socialist may carry the state of Montana this Fall. High hopes are always a part of a nation-wide campaign and the Socialists who do not now think it inevitable nevertheless are among the first to throw up their hats if a party or an Oklahoma should land in our net next November. This must be admitted: that our party and the Socialist sentiment is growing by leaps, and that the carrying of a state is not entirely unthinkable this fall.

The American published at Warrenton, Oklahoma, runs the motto at its masthead: "The Republican party is the ship, all else the sea." Frederick Douglas. When Frederick Douglas gave utterance to that sentiment the Republican party was a republican party. What it is today is altogether a different matter, although, of a truth, it is a ship that is getting more and more "at sea," right along.

The good old ship is a good deal of a pirate ship in these days of capitalist rule and will carry it into corners yet.

In reversing a formal decision of the same court on the hours for women law the Illinois supreme court included this sentence in its decision: "What we know as men, we cannot profess to be ignorant of as judges." And yet may a judge counter with his knowledge and let his crooks go scot free because the highest paid lawyers have been cute enough to present the case adroitly and to overshadow the less keen lawyers on the other side.

The law game has grown infamous, and the people are opening their eyes to the fact that more crime is committed in court than outside.

The Haywoodites and Vincent St. Johnites and the rest of the direct action "fellow-workers" are certainly

## Victor L. Berger's Address That Electrified Congress

"But a glance at some of the 'honest progressives' who are now setting out to purify politics will at once demonstrate that Robin Hood's famous assemblage of outlaws had nothing on the gang that are now rallying around Theodore Roosevelt."

Here Berger showed the business connections of Roosevelt's followers and pointed out that many of these 'progressive leaders' are heads of political machines in their respective cities and states.

The existence of classes is nothing new, according to the Socialist congressman. The class struggle is many thousand years old, he said. "It is, therefore," argued Berger, "foolish to accuse the Socialists that they are trying to 'create classes,' and to incite class antagonism and class hatred."

Declaring that the tariff does not protect labor, Berger said that "the agitation for a low tariff or for a high tariff is a shameless humbug, when we compare its importance with the question of exploitation of labor."

"The only party that is in accord with the trend of the time is the Democratic party," he said.

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Republican party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

## Congress in August Session Sits Up and Listens to a Social-Democratic Address

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Capitalism sat up and listened today while Congressman V. L. Berger of Wisconsin took his stand in front of the speaker's desk in the House of Representatives and made a clear-cut address on Socialism.

Following a powerful criticism of the capitalist system, its political parties and an exposition of Socialism, Berger permitted questions to be asked. They were in such number and confusion that Speaker Clark, chairman of the meeting, yelled at the representatives, "One at a time, please. The Gentleman from Wisconsin will answer one after the other, not all at once."

The questions were of the same kind asked by the man at the street corner meeting. For instance, "Are you going to take over all industries? How will you do it?" "Is not a grocery man a member of the working class?"

To all these questions Berger answered with the same painstaking care usually done by a Socialist soapboxer.

Representative Anderson of Ohio, tried to get Berger to give the Democratic party credit for the passage of the eight-hour law and other labor legislation, Berger explained that the eight-hour law was passed first by the Republicans in 1868. Anderson then declared that a Republican attorney general crippled that law by a ruling.

Despite a rain storm the galleries were filled by members who came to hear the Socialist while more members than usual were present. All stayed the entire hour allotted to Berger.

Representative Payne, author of the notorious Aldrich-Payne tariff law, took a seat near Berger and sat listening intently throughout the address. Senator Wesley Jones, of Washington, was also present. The Rev. Couder, the blind chaplain, remained after making his prayer, to hear the Socialist representative.

Berger spoke from in front of the rostrum of the speaker and was liberally applauded throughout his address. His sallies at the old parties were received in good humor by the representatives. But when he scored one party, the members of the other party roared with laughter.

When Berger finished answering questions the Democrats seemed much displeased and the Republicans and the galleries alone applauded the Socialist congressman.

Therefore, argued Berger, "foolish to accuse the Socialists that they are trying to 'create classes,' and to incite class antagonism and class hatred."

Declaring that the tariff does not protect labor, Berger said that "the agitation for a low tariff or for a high tariff is a shameless humbug, when we compare its importance with the question of exploitation of labor."

"The only party that is in accord with the trend of the time is the Democratic party," he said.

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"The Democratic party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late civil war, and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws, it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers."

"THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM CONTAINS ALL WE ASKED FOR" SAMUEL GOMPERS.



## party of the Social-Democrats. "That is the reason why all the 'progressives' are simply trying to appropriate some of our minor planks."

"With the Socialist political issues are of minor consequence. Economic issues are of paramount importance.

"I refuse to be diverted or led astray by mere political reforms like the initiative, referendum and recall. Each in itself is a good enough reform. Each of them has been agitated for a long time by the Socialists and forms a part of our program today.

"More changes in the mechanism of expressing the will of the people, are, however, of secondary importance when compared with any change in the economic conditions of the people.

"We want the initiative. But we want much more, to secure an old-age pension for every workingman and working woman of sixty and over.

"We stand for the referendum. But insurance against being out of work is of much more value.

"We agitate for the recall. But state help for orphans—at least for those who have no relatives—for working women during the period of child bearing—is infinitely more useful to the race than the right to recall a judge.

"The bourgeois reformer, even when well meaning, does not understand us. He lacks our class-consciousness.

"Of the political reforms a new constitution is most important. As long as we have the old constitution through social reforms are almost impossible.

"No matter how good and beneficial a law may be—it will, as a rule, be declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. Our constitution was framed at a time entirely different from ours, and for entirely different conditions—and good laws suited to the present conditions are really unconstitutional."

"Showing that the country has undergone complete change in the methods of production, distribution and communication since the days of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, Berger said that the United States is compelled to wear the same political cloak as worn a century ago.

"In other words, a grown-up nation has to wear its baby cloak. It does not fit anywhere, and has been torn and patched in the most ridiculous way by decisions of the supreme court, in order to make it do—yet, anybody who dares to suggest a new suit is considered a traitor by the interests."

"But we must have a new constitution or we shall have a bloody revolution. Yet, though political reforms are necessary, they are of little account when compared with the necessity of changes in order to keep step with the development of economic conditions.

"We seek a new economic changes are upon us.

"We see the trusts, not only doing away with competition, but also asking for government interference and government regulation of prices.

"In other words, we have the spectacle of the trusts surrendering part of their ownership and practically offering that part of the ownership to the people."

"Thus the trusts—or at least some of the trusts—are willing to part with their ownership because they feel that their business has ceased to be a private concern. Because the trusts feel that their business has become a public utility—of the most public and utilitarian sort.

"But the change is also coming from the other side.

"The great majority of the people have no interest in keeping up the present system. And especially the working class is bound to become revolutionary as a class.

"Our workmen today build a few palaces and many hovels. The workmen live in the hovels and the few capitalists in the palaces.

"Our workmen in the woolen mills make a small amount of fine clothes and millions of yards of shoddy. The workmen wear the shoddy and rich idlers wear the fine clothes.

"Workmen and their children have to go down into the mines—workmen and working women and their children have to go into dingy, ill-ventilated factories and workshops—and toil from eight to 12 hours a day. They must ruin their health by overwork, so that a few people who have the money may ruin their health by too much leisure.

"The majority of the masses are demoralized through poverty so that the small minority shall be able to degenerate through luxury.

"Again, I say the great majority have no interest in keeping up the present system.

"There is this also: In former epochs the ruling class was by far the abler and stronger—physically and mentally.

"In former years a noble class in iron and trained and accustomed to warfare—could hold in subjection 20 times their number of common people.

"The ruling class only was at that time in the possession of the wisdom of the world—whatever wisdom the world had then.

"The ruling class at that time also had in its favor the belief that this system was God ordained, and that anybody rebelling against it was a rebel to God.

"Things are different nowadays.

"The working class not only builds the houses, ships and machines—but the working class also teaches in the public schools and colleges and writes and prints our literature. Not only the man who sets up the type for the papers and the books, but also the man or woman who writes them, usually belongs to our class.

"Moreover, we have the ballot. No subjected class in history ever had the same political basis as the ruling class. The modern proletariat is the first.

"On election day, my vote is as good as Rockefeller's. And we are many, and the capitalists are few.

"In short the future belongs to the working class. Nothing can stop us. All we have to do is to organize our forces. There is no other party that has grown like ours during the past four years.

"And, I want it understood: The Socialist party, while it is revolutionary in its final aim, is none the less distinctly evolutionary and constructive in its method. We welcome all kinds of reforms that are real reforms—not political bait.

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

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

"The main reason for our favoring social reforms is that such reforms, if logically carried out, offer the possibility of a peaceful, lawful and orderly transformation of society.

"Our political party, therefore, is the only true reform party in existence. We agitate for the organization of the masses. And organization everywhere means order.

"We educate, we enlighten, we reason, we discipline. We bring order, we bring law, reason, discipline and progress to men and women who have been torn from their old conditions by capitalism—and we who would become Apaches.

"It is, therefore, absolutely false to represent our Socialist party as destructive, as intending to overthrow and annihilate society, as an appeal to the brute passions of the masses.

"Our Socialist party wants to maintain culture and education and carry them to the homes of every worker of the land.

"Our party wants to guard this nation from destruction and bring it to a level hitherto unknown in history.

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

"Therefore, we ask every man and woman who really loves his or her country not to be caught by empty phrases but to stand for the international ticket of humanity—the Social-Democratic ticket."

## Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Declares Its Position

The following class-conscious declaration was passed at the convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor held at Sheboygan. (See also page 3.)

"The representatives of the Wisconsin State Federation declare that the capitalist system has outgrown its historical function, and has become utterly incapable of meeting the problem now confronting society. We denounce this outgrown system as incompetent and corrupt and a source of unspeakable misery and suffering to the whole working class."

"Under this system industrial equipment of the Nation has passed into absolute control of a plutocracy which exacts an annual tribute of millions of dollars from the producers.

"In spite of the multiplication of labor-saving machines and approved methods in industry which cheapen the cost of production, the share of the producers grows ever less, and the prices of all necessities of life steadily increase.

"The boasted prosperity of this nation is for the owning class alone. To the rest it means only greater hardship and misery. Millions of wage-workers have seen the purchasing power of their wages decrease until life has become a desperate battle for mere existence.

"Multitudes of unemployed walk the streets of our cities or trudge from state to state awaiting the will of the masters to move the wheels of industry.

"It is this capitalist system that is responsible for the increasing burden of armaments, the poverty, slums, child labor, most of the insanity, crime and prostitution, and much of the disease that afflicts mankind.

"Under this system the working class is exposed to poisonous conditions, to frightful and needless perils to life and limb, is walled around with court decisions, injunctions and unjust laws, and is preyed upon incessantly for the benefit of the controlling oligarchy of wealth. Under it, also the children of the working class are doomed to ignorance, drugging, toll and darkened lives.

"In the face of these evils, so manifest that all thoughtful observers are appalled at them, the legislative representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties remain the faithful servants of the oppressors. Measures designed to secure to the wage earners as humane and just treatment as is already enjoyed by the wage earners of all other civilized nations have been smothered in committee without debate, and the laws ostensibly designed to bring relief to the farmers and general consumers are juggled and transformed into instruments for the exaction of further tribute. The growing unrest under this oppression has driven these two old parties to the enactment of a variety of regulation measures, none of which has limited in any appreciable degree the power of the plutocracy.

"We declare, therefore, that the longer sufferance of these conditions is impossible, and we purpose to assist to end them all. We declare them to be the product of the present system in which industry is carried on for private greed instead of for the welfare of society."

## labor organization, for that is pretty much the meaning of the term. But it will have to come as an evolution inside the real labor movement, not from outside by crack-brained, long-haired poets and schemers. The fact is that it is just the miles of the crazy faddists who have tried to set up a rival national labor movement in the name of industrialism that has actually retarded the development toward the industrial form in the regular organized labor movement of the country. It has done that and it is also developed prejudices against Socialism on the part of bona fide trade union men that are not justified, and that have made Socialism's row in

Louisiana lumber mills and Hall called for sabotage methods to "help" the mill employes and slaves in the following language:

"You boys in the postoffice, help the poor lumber jacks in their fight for freedom from peonage. You can do it by mailing the mail of the lumber companies. Send it to France, Kamchatka—send it anywhere, but to its destination. You railroad boys, see that the cars of the lumber mills go astray. When you see a car billed to Chicago, send it to Seattle. Find it anywhere and send it a log-way. You love workers, if you see lumber for England, send it to South Africa, and you ex-

NEVER BEFORE HAS IT BEEN SO HARD FOR PEOPLE TO LIVE!

By ALLAN R. BENSON. Must millions of women work in factories at men's work, while millions of men walk the streets unable to get any work? Must the cry of child labor forever sound to high heaven above the rumble of the mills that grind their bodies into dividends? Must the pinched faces of underfed children always make some places hideous? No man in his senses will say that this situation must always exist. Human nature revolts at it. The wrong of it rouses the feelings even before it touches the intellect. Something within us tells us to cry out and to keep crying out until we get relief. We have tried almost every remedy that has been offered to us, but every remedy we have tried has failed. The hungry children are still with us. The hungry women are still with us. The hungry men are still with us. Never before was it so hard for most people to live. Yet, we live at a time when men, working with machinery, could make enough of everything for everybody. Your Republican insurgent recognizes these facts and says something is the matter. Your Democratic insurgent also recognizes these facts and says something is the matter. But if you will carefully listen to these gentlemen, you will observe that neither of them believes much need be done to make everything right. One wants to loosen the tariff screw a little. The other wants to put a new little wheel in the anti-trust machine. Socialists differ from each of these gentlemen. Socialists say much is the matter with this country. Socialists say much is the matter with any country, most of whose people are in want or in fear of want, and some of whose people are where want never comes or can come. Some such conditions might have been tolerated a thousand years ago. Socialists will not tolerate them today. They say the time for poverty has passed. They say the time for poverty passed when man substituted steam and electricity for his muscles and machinery for his fingers. But poverty did not go out when steam and electricity came in. On the contrary, the fear of want became intensified. Now nobody who has not capital can live unless he can get a job. In the days that preceded the steam engine, nobody had to look for a job. Everybody owned his own job. The shoemaker could make shoes for his neighbors. The weaver could weave cloth. Each could work at his trade, without anybody's permission, because the tools of his trade were few and inexpensive. Now neither of them can work at his trade, because the tools of his trade have become "numerous and expensive. The tools of the shoemaker's trade are in the great factory that covers perhaps a dozen acres. The tools of the weaver's trade are in another enormous factory. Neither the shoemaker nor the weaver can ever hope to own the tools of his trade. Nor, with the little hand tools of the past centuries, can either of them compete with the modern factories. The shoe trust, with steam, electricity and machinery, can make a pair of shoes at a price that no shoemaker, working by hand, could touch. Thus the hand workers have been driven to knock at the doors of the factories that rich men own and ask for work. If the rich men are permitted to work, the poor men cannot see a profit in letting the poor men work, then the poor men may not work. Though there be the greatest need for shoes, if those in need have no money, the rich men lock up their factories and wave the workers away. The workers may starve, if they like. Their wives and children may starve. The workers may become tramps, criminals or maniacs; their wives and their little children may be driven into the streets—but the rich men who closed their factories because they could see no profit in keeping them open—these rich men take no part of the responsibility. They talk about "laws of the trade," go to their clubs and have a little game, and, perhaps, the next week give a few dollars to "worthy charity" and forget all about the workers. Now, the Socialists are extremely tired of all this. Their remedy may be all wrong, but they are tired of all this. Put the accent upon the "tired" all the time. They say it is all wrong. Not only do they say it is all wrong, but they say they know how to make it all right. They do not propose to do any small job of tinkering, because they say that if small jobs of tinkering were enough to cure the great evil of poverty, we should have cured it long ago. They say we have been tinkering with tariffs, income taxes and the money question for a hundred years without reducing either want or the fear of want. They say we have made no progress during the last hundred years, in reducing want and the fear of want, because we have never hit the grafters where they live. By this they mean that we have never cut the tap root upon which robbery grows. The seeds cut off the tap root when they threw off chattel slavery, but another tap root has grown, and we have not yet discovered where to strike. The Socialists say they know where to strike. "Strike at the machinery of the country," they say, "by having the people, through the government, own the machinery of the country." "Cut out the profits of the private owners," they say. "Let the people own the trusts and make things because they want the things, instead of because somebody else wants a profit, and there will never again be in this country either want or the fear of want." This sounds like a nice, man-made program, cooked up late at night by some zealous gentleman intent upon saving his country. It may be a foolish program, but if it is, it is not that kind of a foolish program. It is not man-made, any more than Darwin's theory of evolution is man-made. Darwin observed present animal life and thereby explained the past. Socialists observe past and present industrial life, and thereby forecast the future. Paradoxically, then, the Socialist remedy is not a Socialist remedy. If it is anything, it is the remedy that evolution is bringing to us. Socialists see what evolution is bringing and proclaim it, much as a trainman announces the coming of a train that he already sees rounding a curve. Let me tell a story to illustrate this point: Seventy years ago, Socialist writers predicted and accurately described the trusts as they exist today. Nobody paid much attention to the predictions or the descriptions. Nowhere in the world was there a single trust. Nowhere in the world was any one thinking of forming one. The first trust was not formed until almost 40 years later. The trusts were predicted because the steam engine had been invented and brought with it machinery. The invention did not mean much to most people. It meant everything to these early Socialists. They saw its significance. They saw that it meant a transformed world. Never again would the amount of wealth that man could create be limited by his weak muscles. Steam and machinery had come to do, not only what he had been doing, but what he had never dreamed of doing. The only lesson that the rich men of the day learned from steam was that it meant more money for them.

Today. They say the time for poverty has passed. They say the time for poverty passed when man substituted steam and electricity for his muscles and machinery for his fingers. But poverty did not go out when steam and electricity came in. On the contrary, the fear of want became intensified. Now nobody who has not capital can live unless he can get a job. In the days that preceded the steam engine, nobody had to look for a job. Everybody owned his own job. The shoemaker could make shoes for his neighbors. The weaver could weave cloth. Each could work at his trade, without anybody's permission, because the tools of his trade were few and inexpensive. Now neither of them can work at his trade, because the tools of his trade have become "numerous and expensive. The tools of the shoemaker's trade are in the great factory that covers perhaps a dozen acres. The tools of the weaver's trade are in another enormous factory. Neither the shoemaker nor the weaver can ever hope to own the tools of his trade. Nor, with the little hand tools of the past centuries, can either of them compete with the modern factories. The shoe trust, with steam, electricity and machinery, can make a pair of shoes at a price that no shoemaker, working by hand, could touch. Thus the hand workers have been driven to knock at the doors of the factories that rich men own and ask for work. If the rich men are permitted to work, the poor men cannot see a profit in letting the poor men work, then the poor men may not work. Though there be the greatest need for shoes, if those in need have no money, the rich men lock up their factories and wave the workers away. The workers may starve, if they like. Their wives and children may starve. The workers may become tramps, criminals or maniacs; their wives and their little children may be driven into the streets—but the rich men who closed their factories because they could see no profit in keeping them open—these rich men take no part of the responsibility. They talk about "laws of the trade," go to their clubs and have a little game, and, perhaps, the next week give a few dollars to "worthy charity" and forget all about the workers. Now, the Socialists are extremely tired of all this. Their remedy may be all wrong, but they are tired of all this. Put the accent upon the "tired" all the time. They say it is all wrong. Not only do they say it is all wrong, but they say they know how to make it all right. They do not propose to do any small job of tinkering, because they say that if small jobs of tinkering were enough to cure the great evil of poverty, we should have cured it long ago. They say we have been tinkering with tariffs, income taxes and the money question for a hundred years without reducing either want or the fear of want. They say we have made no progress during the last hundred years, in reducing want and the fear of want, because we have never hit the grafters where they live. By this they mean that we have never cut the tap root upon which robbery grows. The seeds cut off the tap root when they threw off chattel slavery, but another tap root has grown, and we have not yet discovered where to strike. The Socialists say they know where to strike. "Strike at the machinery of the country," they say, "by having the people, through the government, own the machinery of the country." "Cut out the profits of the private owners," they say. "Let the people own the trusts and make things because they want the things, instead of because somebody else wants a profit, and there will never again be in this country either want or the fear of want." This sounds like a nice, man-made program, cooked up late at night by some zealous gentleman intent upon saving his country. It may be a foolish program, but if it is, it is not that kind of a foolish program. It is not man-made, any more than Darwin's theory of evolution is man-made. Darwin observed present animal life and thereby explained the past. Socialists observe past and present industrial life, and thereby forecast the future. Paradoxically, then, the Socialist remedy is not a Socialist remedy. If it is anything, it is the remedy that evolution is bringing to us. Socialists see what evolution is bringing and proclaim it, much as a trainman announces the coming of a train that he already sees rounding a curve. Let me tell a story to illustrate this point: Seventy years ago, Socialist writers predicted and accurately described the trusts as they exist today. Nobody paid much attention to the predictions or the descriptions. Nowhere in the world was there a single trust. Nowhere in the world was any one thinking of forming one. The first trust was not formed until almost 40 years later. The trusts were predicted because the steam engine had been invented and brought with it machinery. The invention did not mean much to most people. It meant everything to these early Socialists. They saw its significance. They saw that it meant a transformed world. Never again would the amount of wealth that man could create be limited by his weak muscles. Steam and machinery had come to do, not only what he had been doing, but what he had never dreamed of doing. The only lesson that the rich men of the day learned from steam was that it meant more money for them.

workers may become tramps, criminals or maniacs; their wives and their little children may be driven into the streets—but the rich men who closed their factories because they could see no profit in keeping them open—these rich men take no part of the responsibility. They talk about "laws of the trade," go to their clubs and have a little game, and, perhaps, the next week give a few dollars to "worthy charity" and forget all about the workers. Now, the Socialists are extremely tired of all this. Their remedy may be all wrong, but they are tired of all this. Put the accent upon the "tired" all the time. They say it is all wrong. Not only do they say it is all wrong, but they say they know how to make it all right. They do not propose to do any small job of tinkering, because they say that if small jobs of tinkering were enough to cure the great evil of poverty, we should have cured it long ago. They say we have been tinkering with tariffs, income taxes and the money question for a hundred years without reducing either want or the fear of want. They say we have made no progress during the last hundred years, in reducing want and the fear of want, because we have never hit the grafters where they live. By this they mean that we have never cut the tap root upon which robbery grows. The seeds cut off the tap root when they threw off chattel slavery, but another tap root has grown, and we have not yet discovered where to strike. The Socialists say they know where to strike. "Strike at the machinery of the country," they say, "by having the people, through the government, own the machinery of the country." "Cut out the profits of the private owners," they say. "Let the people own the trusts and make things because they want the things, instead of because somebody else wants a profit, and there will never again be in this country either want or the fear of want." This sounds like a nice, man-made program, cooked up late at night by some zealous gentleman intent upon saving his country. It may be a foolish program, but if it is, it is not that kind of a foolish program. It is not man-made, any more than Darwin's theory of evolution is man-made. Darwin observed present animal life and thereby explained the past. Socialists observe past and present industrial life, and thereby forecast the future. Paradoxically, then, the Socialist remedy is not a Socialist remedy. If it is anything, it is the remedy that evolution is bringing to us. Socialists see what evolution is bringing and proclaim it, much as a trainman announces the coming of a train that he already sees rounding a curve. Let me tell a story to illustrate this point: Seventy years ago, Socialist writers predicted and accurately described the trusts as they exist today. Nobody paid much attention to the predictions or the descriptions. Nowhere in the world was there a single trust. Nowhere in the world was any one thinking of forming one. The first trust was not formed until almost 40 years later. The trusts were predicted because the steam engine had been invented and brought with it machinery. The invention did not mean much to most people. It meant everything to these early Socialists. They saw its significance. They saw that it meant a transformed world. Never again would the amount of wealth that man could create be limited by his weak muscles. Steam and machinery had come to do, not only what he had been doing, but what he had never dreamed of doing. The only lesson that the rich men of the day learned from steam was that it meant more money for them.

wants a profit, and there will never again be in this country either want or the fear of want." This sounds like a nice, man-made program, cooked up late at night by some zealous gentleman intent upon saving his country. It may be a foolish program, but if it is, it is not that kind of a foolish program. It is not man-made, any more than Darwin's theory of evolution is man-made. Darwin observed present animal life and thereby explained the past. Socialists observe past and present industrial life, and thereby forecast the future. Paradoxically, then, the Socialist remedy is not a Socialist remedy. If it is anything, it is the remedy that evolution is bringing to us. Socialists see what evolution is bringing and proclaim it, much as a trainman announces the coming of a train that he already sees rounding a curve. Let me tell a story to illustrate this point: Seventy years ago, Socialist writers predicted and accurately described the trusts as they exist today. Nobody paid much attention to the predictions or the descriptions. Nowhere in the world was there a single trust. Nowhere in the world was any one thinking of forming one. The first trust was not formed until almost 40 years later. The trusts were predicted because the steam engine had been invented and brought with it machinery. The invention did not mean much to most people. It meant everything to these early Socialists. They saw its significance. They saw that it meant a transformed world. Never again would the amount of wealth that man could create be limited by his weak muscles. Steam and machinery had come to do, not only what he had been doing, but what he had never dreamed of doing. The only lesson that the rich men of the day learned from steam was that it meant more money for them.

The Truth About Milwaukee Political Action wants a million subscribers and to see the little leaflet below every remarkable COMBINATION OFFER: 300 Assorted Copies of POLITICAL ACTION cards \$ .50 2 yearly subscription cards to POLITICAL ACTION \$ .50 14x22 Lithographed on Art Cover. Contains portraits of every elected Socialist official, 45 in number to be written on. \$ .25 5 dozen Milwaukee Socialist Post Cards (Reproduction of above Calendar) \$ .50 1 Copy of "Today's Problems," compiled by Henry E. Allen. A marvelous collection of facts and statistics by the world's greatest living thinkers \$ .10 1 Copy of "The Power and Weakness of Trade Unions," by John M. Collins. The best work on this subject yet produced. \$ .10 1 Copy of "SOCIALISM, What It IS and How to Get It," by Oscar Ameringer of Oklahoma. Just off the press and in a new edition. Being ever published with which to make converts. Worth a dollar or more refunded. \$ .10 Total \$2.15 Send us a ONE DOLLAR BILL and we will send you everything listed above by return mail. This COMBINATION OFFER is limited and you will have to act quick. Address: POLITICAL ACTION, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Desk No. 17

THE CATHOLIC SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN BRITAIN

The Catholic Socialist Society was established in Glasgow in 1906. Its object is declared to be the propagation of Socialism among Catholics by means of meetings, lectures, and distribution of literature. Membership is confined to practicing Catholics. The founders of the Catholic Socialist movement are strongly convinced that it has decided to a large extent the future relations between the Catholic Church and the Socialist movement in this country. Ten years ago Catholics shunned Socialism as carefully as they did Atheism, and while admiring the speeches and sermons of the great weak religious moments with the aim of revolutionary Socialists, they seldom dreamt that a Catholic, who was not prepared to sacrifice his immortal soul, could take part in the promotion of the new policy. Socialists and Catholics alike who ventured into prophecy agreed that, if the Socialist movement survived its earlier difficulties, it would ultimately find a deadly enemy in the Catholic church. This study to the question of why this struggle was inevitable, probably because Socialism had made no inroads into their ranks, and so when the Catholic Society was formed, and its members boldly challenged their loyal leaders to prove that a loyal Catholic could not be a Socialist, the replies evinced considerable confusion. A Statement. Catholic Socialists maintained that all the principles of Socialism had already been admitted in British legislation, and that if the clergy were to prohibit Catholics from supporting British Socialism, they would commit themselves to a policy more reactionary than any advocated by the most extreme Conservative cranks. If the Socialistic principles already accepted were immoral, the condemnation must attach to the Statute Book even if they were more so. If private ownership of land be according to Divine law this does nothing to prove the immorality of public ownership. The two systems have been in existence from a time when the Church was more powerful than it is to-day. Why did she permit or acquiesce in the principle of public ownership if it be immoral? The reply that there is a vast difference between the two systems, comparatively few acres and the total abolition of private ownership we retort that the difference is merely one of degree, not of principle. The nationalization of land, which would be the first step towards the realization of the latter, could be privately owned; that of the last acre but one would do nothing more. Should our opponents be sticklers for principle we might leave this last patch as a monument to the righteousness of private ownership.

ousness of private ownership—it might be termed God's acre. The same applies to capital. If the people may morally own some houses, why not all houses, or—if it be Divinely ordained that the principle of private ownership of capital must be maintained—all but one house? If crumways, why not railways? If gasworks, why not coal mines? If waterworks, why not bakeries? A Controversy. This statement of the case led to long controversy in the Scottish Catholic newspaper, in which our principal opponent was a Belgian priest who was in charge of a Scotch mission. An almost immediate result of this was the concession of a considerable portion of our claim and the wholesale revision of their case by our opponents. The Glasgow Observer, the newspaper referred to in the leading article in December, 1908, in reference to an outline of our policy "if this is Catholic Socialism, then to our mind it is (at least) morally incoherent. Any whatever may be said from the Catholic or economic standpoint, such advocacy does not seem to us to be in itself immoral or un-Catholic." We demanded evidence to prove whether our Socialism differed from that of Robert Blatchford. J. K. R. Hardie, H. M. Hyndman, J. Ramsey McDonald, and J. Bruce Glasier, but none was forthcoming. A revised pamphlet on Socialism by Rev. Joseph Rickaby, S. J., was issued shortly afterwards. It was evidently a reply to our reiterated appeal for a clear authoritative statement of the Socialist policy which a Catholic might support. Rickaby condemned a Socialism that "involves a transfer, sale, den and probably violent, of all capital of the State, and that apparently without compensation to the sufferers by the change." Further on he stated that there is nothing to prevent a good Catholic, or any reasonable person, if he sees his way to it, advocating that the State should pacifically and with due consideration of vested rights, take up now this form of capitalism, not that that has been the instrument or communal monopoly; and it is difficult to see where the absorption should stop; only let it be done gradually and justly." Then came a pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Hilare Bellou, published by the Catholic Truth Society, in which the writer, who was then being boomed as a great political economist, declared that the statements that "Socialism is atheistic, and involves sexual immorality" are wobbly ideas which have been tacked on to it by its enemies." He proceeded to declare that "anyone who pretends that the present condition of society in England is tolerable, or has even the least chance of enduring is of a mental calibre worthy rather of what is called 'practical politics' than of serious and vital discussion." Economic Functions. By this time the controversy had spread to all the English Catholic publications, and even the Archbishop of Westminster, did not escape. In March, 1909, Father McNabb, a learned Dominican stationed in Leicester, contributed the following to that journal: "The correspondence on Socialism is of such magnitude that it is difficult to do a few words in the hope of clearing the issue. The three economic functions of a State are: (1) Distribution and Exchange; (2) Consumption; (3) Production. (1) Means of Production; (2) Means of Distribution and Exchange; (3) Means of Consumption. In other words, there may be roughly speaking: (a) Productive Capital; (b) Distributive Capital; (c) Consumptive Capital. Property or ownership is an ambiguous term. It may mean a or b or c, or all three. The old formula of Socialists was 'La propriété, c'est le vol.' Property is theft. There was no distinction of what was meant by the air in stating that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine the morality of laws, and that we agreed to debate any items shown to be immoral, and proceed to advocate the remainder." We reminded them that Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, had repeatedly pronounced that it was not the duty of the clergy to do so, and that we were by the laws and customs of the Church entitled to do, that the clergy exercise their right to examine

# The Socialists and the Unions

By JOB HARRIMAN.

What shall be the attitude of the Socialists toward the labor unions?

There were two distinct factions, with the lines between them clearly drawn, each knowing exactly what policy they desired. This made the question all the more difficult for the recent convention at Indianapolis.

Even though industrial unionism is developing within the A. F. of L., as evidenced by the United Mine Workers, the Federation of Federations, and other organizations, yet the faction supporting industrialism was not content with a statement which merely recited these facts.

They demanded an open endorsement of industrialism.

Why this demand?

The reason is that the industrial unionism for which that faction stands carries with it a doctrine foreign to the A. F. of L. and demanded the endorsement of industrialism, independent of the A. F. of L. What is that doctrine? It is sabotage or individual covert direct action.

The endorsement of industrial unionism, as distinguished from the A. F. of L., would be an endorsement of sabotage and of covert individual direct action.

The endorsement of industrial unionism as developing within the A. F. of L. does not include sabotage or covert individual direct action.

The former was endorsed and the latter was repudiated.

The important question for the Socialist party to decide now is: What is producing this difference in policy within the Socialist party?

As I understand it, the primary cause lies in the fact that many members of the Socialist party, as well as many in the A. F. of L., are losing confidence—the one in the efficacy of political action and the other in the efficacy of the strike and the boycott as means of solving our social problems.

The reason for this loss of hope is that these two organizations have remained separate in practically all their work for a third of a century.

The prejudices and hatred begotten of the civil war, coupled with the war issues, were sufficient to hold the Republican party in power for a quarter of a century. This bitter feeling and hatred fostered in the hearts of the Democrats and Republicans alike for many years even after the Democrats were returned to power. The civil war being a sectional and not a class war, the bitterness and hatred engendered by it set worker against worker, regardless of their interest.

This historical fact made it impossible for labor organizations to discuss political issues within their organizations. Hence there was incorporated into

almost all their constitutions the clause, "No politics in the union."

This fact prevented the otherwise normal relation of the trade unions and the Socialist party from being established.

"Boring from within" and "boring from without" met the ever stern fact that politics within the union aroused the prejudices engendered by the war and its traditions.

So long as the two great movements remain separate and thus destroy their efficiency, this new syndicalist movement will feed on the members of both the Socialist party and the A. F. of L. until, unless checked by the union of these two powers, it will absorb them entirely.

If, however, these two organizations should remain separate until thus absorbed, then the new syndicalist movement in America will meet the army and the navy as the syndicalists have in England, and their leaders will, like Tom Mann, be imprisoned while the movement will turn to parliament for a minimum wage and minimum hour law. This fact will constitute the germ which will grow into a demand for political action within the syndicalist movement.

Will the American movement be compelled to pass through this fearful experience, or shall we in the political party support the great economic organization in every struggle, not theoretically, not with literature, but with men and money for the fight first, then with literature?

If this course is taken, a unification of the entire labor force will rapidly follow, and their joint action will represent the full power of the class.

Out of this power in action will arise a hope, and the very power itself will sustain that hope, and from a hope sustained will spring a constructive policy in line with the interests of the acting class power.

This is growth. This is what the conflicting factions within the labor movement are struggling for. The clashing of these elements is only the blind effort to adjust their internal relations to external relations.

To accomplish this, the convention endorsed the evolution now proceeding within the labor movement, condemned a dual organization by condemning sabotage, and thereby opened the way for a complete unified working class movement economically and politically.

It now remains for us all openly and aggressively to support the workers in their economic struggle, and, having done this, they will soon see that their power may be almost equally effective in the political movement.

This was the work done by the convention. We can avoid passing through syndicalism only if we unite the working class on both the economic and political field. Every member of each organization should belong to the other if possible.

## partisan' officials are quoted in the "non-partisan" press as declaring

The Social-Democrats collected the garbage during one of the hottest summers experienced in years, and there was a minimum of complaints. And they left an unspent balance in the garbage collection fund of \$10,588.80.

On the basis of their showing in 1911 the Social-Democrats cut the 1912 appropriation for garbage collection by about \$2,000, to \$92,980. They knew that if they were to collect it in 1912 they could do it for that amount, having done it for \$5,000 less the year before.

Now the "non-partisans" in the city hall are complaining that the Social-Democrats crippled the garbage collection fund, and that they cannot possibly collect it for \$92,980. "Why," they say, "the Socialists spent \$26,150 of that sum in three months of 1912, the lightest months at that." (This \$26,150 is the estimate of the present city controller.)

What of it?

They have \$66,830 left, have they not? And "the Social-Democrats collected the garbage for a little over a year without being buried underneath a flood of complaints, for \$83,839.20, or only \$17,000 more.

Where is that boasted "non-partisan" efficiency, the enemy of Social-Democratic extravagance, which collected the city's garbage, now that the problem is up to them, without dodging behind a baseless charge that the past administration crippled the work on account of our rapacious commercialism? Are they not the original economists?

Members of the sub-committees of the Republican and the Democratic county committees met at the Maryland hotel Friday night and decided to recommend that a fusion ticket be put on the Democratic ticket at the fall county elections. The recommendations of the sub-committees will be reported to meetings of the full county committees within the next few days.

## Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Meeting

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Officers of five state federations of labor in conference here at the Wisconsin Federation of Labor convention have taken action that will result in the formation of an association of state federations in the central United States for the purpose of getting uniform labor laws.

One of the big speeches of the day was by Daniel J. Gorman, third vice president of the Illinois Federation of Labor. He predicted that the Illinois labor men are going to "get the scalp" of Congressman Joe Cannon and that John H. Walker will take the Washington seat now occupied by the former speaker. Declaring that "our political masters" will not be able in the future to divide the workers on lines of nationality or religion, he said that he believed the present friendly relations between the five state federations in the central United States into a wide interstate association.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—That an attempt will be made by some of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention to strike at the Civic Federation membership of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, became certain from developments today. A resolution will be presented to instruct the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor delegate to the A. F. of L. convention this year to introduce a resolution at that convention demanding that Gompers and his associates in the executive council of that body shall be themselves out of the Civic Federation.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—The only delegate to the Wisconsin Federation of Labor convention who raised his voice in defense of Woodrow Wilson when Wilson's anti-labor record was under discussion, was Alfred Quastus of the Journeymen Barbers' union No. 631, Sheboygan.

Quastus is an old line Democratic politician of Sheboygan and is at present making a campaign for the nomination for coroner of Sheboygan on the Democratic ticket.

Wilson Censured.

The resolution, which is said to have been very carefully prepared was as follows:

Whereas, Officers of the American Federation of Labor have announced that they will throw their support and influence toward the election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency of the United States, and

Whereas, Woodrow Wilson, in an address to the Princeton university, graduating class in 1902, assailed the minimum wage and short workday principles of organized labor, and

Whereas, Woodrow Wilson was denounced and ridiculed by the labor press at that time for his ignorance of the organized labor movement, and

Whereas, Woodrow Wilson's entire record and utterances show him to be ignorant of

## Jesus, the Democrat

"Philanthropy, thou greatest foe of liberty! Nothing kills character so much as the acceptance of fame."

Shakespeare's words are true for the nations. She annexed them by means of a coalition with the local capitalist group in each.

At last He (Jesus) was destroyed, but His spirit had struck chills into the spinal jelly of every owner of human flesh in the Roman State.

"Probably no other collection of books (the Old Testament) contains in equal compass so explosive a social dynamic."

Jesus declared war on the capitalism of his day because capitalism was declaring war on him. To Rome's solidarity of vested interests he will oppose the solidarity of human rights. Rome is preaching the folly of national jealousies when property is at stake. He will preach the folly of national jealousies when man is at stake.

The God of Israel is a workingman's God. He is on the side of the poor against those who would despoil them.

"His antagonism against the Jerusalemite set was that of pious Jews everywhere; but that clique of clever writers and nobles whose capital had compounded with Rome."

"It was not an accident that the most aggressive democrat in history was born in Galilee, of a race the most tenaciously democratic in human annals."

"Intimacy with the divine makes always and everywhere for democracy."

The man who knows God otherwise than by hearsay will go the next step and declare that it is unseemly for such a person to be in servile relation to anybody."

"In Him the warrior spirit was incarnate, and all the more so that he took the side of the poor."

"The sermon on the Mount ranks high among the inflammatory manifestos of the world."

"Jesus, a stirrer-up instead of a quieter-down of the people, was on the side of the poor, and therefore was uniformly on bad terms with the Herods."

"Charity is twice cursed—it hardens him that gives and softens him that takes."

"All men are born free to become equal."—From "The Call of the Carpenter."

A Victorious Circle—Roosevelt was quoted by a few newspapers as saying that John Mitchell would be acceptable to him as Vice-Presidential candidate. Mitchell has been sentenced to jail again by Justice Wright. Wright was appointed to the U. S. bench by President Roosevelt, at the solicitation of Senator Foraker, a standpatter of the first water. Say, this is going to be a funny campaign!

—Cleveland Citizen.

## Jesus, the Democrat

His aims, purposes and character of labor unions and the labor movement and his course of conduct while before the public entitles him to be classified as a friend of the laboring masses. His fall miserably in all his attempts at getting better conditions for labor; therefore he is a failure in the eyes of the laboring masses in Wisconsin and in other states to spread knowledge of the fact that so far as the essential interests of the working class are concerned, Woodrow Wilson will be ineffective and useless, and be it further stated that the progress for labor is impossible under such a platform as that adopted at Baltimore and endorsed by Woodrow Wilson, affirming our belief that the Baltimore platform and candidate will in the end be found a delusion and a snare.

Resolved, That we urge the widest possible knowledge of the aims and purposes of the Baltimore platform of the Democratic party is absolutely lacking the important plank containing the American Federation of Labor economic platform.

Pay Respects to Teddy.

Theodore Roosevelt was dubbed a "trickster and mountebank" and President Tatt "an easy-going friend of all the worst enemies of labor" in a resolution deploring labor union membership being granted to capitalist politicians. The resolution follows:

Whereas, Theodore Roosevelt, a trickster and mountebank to the cause of labor, is an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and

Whereas, William Howard Tatt, an easy-going friend of all the worst enemies of labor, is an honorary member of the steam shovelers' union, and

Resolved, That we deplore the policy of some labor unions in admitting to membership the sneering, treacherous politicians of the capitalist class.

### 40 QUARTS BEER \$1.00

EXPRESS CHARGES PREPAID

To introduce our famous "AMBER" Lager Beer into every home, we will give away 40 quarts of beer for the price of 10. This is a full quart of beer, not a half quart. Nothing from Milwaukee can possibly be served as good as this. Guaranteed to be made from the finest barley malt and imported under the U. S. Pure Food Law—Serial No. 2215-A.

SAVE THE BREWERS' ENORMOUS PROFITS!

Let us show you how. We are experienced brewers and will show you how to make your own beer at home for about two cents a quart. SAVING OVER 100 PER CENT OF BREWERS' PROFITS. Strictly legitimate! A few minutes' work.

TRY ONE QUART OF BEER FREE

Put it to any test you want and if not superior to any bottled or saloon beer you ever drank, return the balance at our expense, your money will be immediately refunded. Thousands of satisfied customers send order today and we will send "AMBER" for 40 QUARTS OF BEER \$1.00

All Express Charges Prepaid to send you a quart of the beer in a plain package. 100 Quarts for \$2.00 FREE! "Secrets of Making Beer at Home" the finest book ever published. Send for it today. AMERICAN PRODUCTS CO., 1059 AMERICAN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

### FARMERS LOOK OUT FOR "DYNAMITE"

By OSCAR AMERINGER.

A pamphlet for farmers as only Oscar Ameringer can write it. "DYNAMITE" is full of humor, a light bringer and entertainer as well. Nobody will regret the nickel spent on this delightful piece of literature.

1 dozen copies ..... \$ .05  
50 copies ..... 1.25  
100 copies ..... 2.00

Express Prepaid.

### Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co., Book Department

BRISBANE HALL, MILWAUKEE

### WE NEED ROOM BOOKS SACRIFICED

The following titles for 50 cents, postpaid:

Labor Unions and Political Parties, Bebel.....\$ .05  
New Zealand's Reply to Socialism, Bonson..... .05  
The New Emancipation, Politicus..... .05  
Menace of Socialism, Rev. Father Gannon and Cary..... .10  
Letters to An American Farmer Lamb..... .05  
What is Socialism? What is Capitalism, Dague..... .10  
Unemployment, Gaylord..... .10  
Country Option, Gaylord..... .05  
United States Constitution and Socialism, Bliss Hood..... .05  
Constructive Socialism, Walsh..... .05  
The Reason for Socialism, East..... .25  
Milwaukee Municipal Campaign Book..... .25  
Socialism Made Plain, Bonson..... .15

Total.....\$1.30

This entire list for 50 cents, mailed in two packages postpaid.

### Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

BOOK DEPARTMENT  
Brisbane Hall Milwaukee, Wis.

### SOCIAL SCIENCE BOOKS

Formerly \$1.50, postage extra.

### Now 50 Cents

And 12 Cents Mailing Charge.

Authors— Titles—  
Spargo..... Socialism, A Summary and Interpretation  
Hilquit..... Socialism in Theory and Practice  
Rauschenbusch..... Christianity and Social Crisis  
Russell..... Why I Am A Socialist  
Russell..... Stories of the Great Railways.

### MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

BOOK DEPARTMENT  
Brisbane Hall Milwaukee, Wis.

### "Social Forces in American History"

By A. M. SIMON

THAT IS HISTORY! This book shows the forces which make a nation as shown in their activity. History is being emphasized and the result is shown and analyzed. No man will read this book without becoming a wiser man and better citizen.

Price, \$1.50; postage, 12 cents extra.

### Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company

Book Department  
BRISBANE HALL  
MILWAUKEE - WISCONSIN

### For Fifty Cents Each and 7 Cents Postage

Clectivism and Industrial Evolution—Emil Vandervelle.  
Evolutionary Socialism—Ed. Bernstein.

### Brisbane Hall Book Store

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

# IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

## The Hindsight of the Wozzies!

The "non-partisans" discovered, or pretended to have discovered, at the special meeting of the common council Monday afternoon, that if they had known as much as they do now about the city charter when the resolution to appropriate \$5,000 for the Sane Fourth celebration was before them, they could have voted the money and done it legally. The "find" came by way of a resolution to transfer \$300 from the emergency reserve fund to the park board fund, the understanding being that the money is to be spent for concerts in Kilbourn park.

The majority is proposing to do the same thing in this instance that it refused to do in the case of the Fourth of July appropriation and the park board fund. I am satisfied that it is legal, just as I am satisfied that the other propositions were legal.

"But you are not consistent. If this proposal for band concerts came from the minority I am sure that it would be turned down."

New Point Says Bechtner.

"This point is new to us of the finance committee," replied Alderman Paul Bechtner, "and was not raised at the time of the controversy over an appropriation for the Fourth. In the hearing before the committee, it was shown that the park board has the power to give band concerts, and that there is nothing to prevent the council's transferring money to the park board fund. If we had known this in time, I am satisfied that we could have appropriated money to the park board for the celebration of the Fourth in the city parks. I am convinced that the council has the power to appropriate money from the contingent fund for all lawful purposes."

Alderman Bechtner was interrupted by Alderman Kaney, Alderman Greene, and others, who asserted that the point had been raised at the time the Sane Fourth appropriation came up, but that it was found to be an illegal method.

"If we can give money for band concerts we can give for the Sane Fourth, and we can help child welfare," said Alderman Kaney, a lawyer. "Let us be consistent."

Schwefel Oratorical.

The appropriation carried because

discovered a few weeks ago.

The foreclosed Teddy and the giant Taft have been busting the trusts for eight years with the help of a powerful interstate commerce commission, but it seems that there are a few trusts left," said Mr. Hoan. "And now the job has been put up to a poor, insignificant city attorney."

Mr. Hoan said that he was writing to congress and to the interstate commerce commission to find out what investigations of the coal combine had been undertaken in the national field, and to get all available data on the subject.

The Social-Democrats spent \$83,839.20 for garbage collection in 1911, and they collected the garbage.

The budget appropriation for 1911 for garbage collection was \$94,526, and not \$200,000, as "non-

# 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. No Better Investment Can Be Found.

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 his surprise and excitement over what he has seen. It is a veritable beehive 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 paid. When the company was incorporated the shares were issued at \$25 each. A share makes as fine and steady an investment as any one could ask for. And there's ONLY \$2,150 OF STOCK STILL TO BE HAD!

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

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 fireproof brick, cement and iron building. The foundation is built to support an eight-story building when the time comes that it will be needed. 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.

GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

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

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

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Every Week.

VOLUME 1 MILWAUKEE, JULY 27, 1912 NUMBER 23



"And did you never go home again?"

"Gus, did you never think of your father and mother?"

"Oh, yes!" continued Gus, "but you see my father was a hard man and I knew if I had gone home after the accident with the horse he would almost have beat me to death. And after I was once away, the longer I staid the less I felt like going home, because, Hans, I was afraid. And see, Hans, it's this way. When you do anything wrong you should try to make it right always, right away. Because the longer you put it off the harder it is. And then later when I was older I was too proud to go back."

"But Gus, did you never go home again?"

(See Next Page)

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Every Week.

VOLUME 1 MILWAUKEE, JULY 27, 1912 NUMBER 23

### Wisconsin STATE TICKET.

For Governor—  
CARL D. THOMPSON, Milwaukee.  
For Lieutenant Governor—  
HENRY M. PARKS, Superior.  
For State Treasurer—  
HENRY J. AMMANN, Kiel.  
For Secretary of State—  
RAE WEAVER, Beaver Dam.  
For State General—  
LYNN D. JASEPH, Green Bay.

The organization department is busy organizing county tickets. In some assembly districts preparations are being made to capture the county seats. Committees are being organized in the following places: July 22, Tomah; July 22, Wausau; July 22, Merrill; July 22, Fall River; July 22, Kaukauna; July 22, Cross Creek; July 22, Chippewa Falls; July 22, Ladysmith; July 22, Medford; July 22, Medford.

Comrade Martin Bunge will be at the following places: July 22, Wausau; July 22, Cross Creek; July 22, Kaukauna; July 22, New Holstein; July 22, New Holstein; July 22, Chilton; July 22, Brillont; July 22, Hilbert; July 22, Hilbert.

Comrade A. C. Bowman will canvass Racine, beginning July 22.

Comrade C. A. Nostelmann will begin organization work July 22 in Columbia county.

Comrade Carl Minkley, our state organizer, will speak at the county convention at Ft. Koshong, July 22. In the evening he will also be booked to speak at La Crosse, July 21; Superior, Aug. 4, at a picnic; Aug. 3, Osceola; Aug. 15, Medford; Aug. 15, Elroy.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson, our candidate for governor, and our German editor, Comrade Heinrich Bartel, will speak at the county convention in Kenosha, Wisconsin, July 11, at Peterson's park.

Comrade Armin Lowmy will speak at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, at the convention of the Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Society. Arrangements will be made for our candidate, Ellis H. Hart, to give the address at the congressional district, to tour the Eleventh congressional district. Comrade H. W. Jackson will assist him in reaching the farmers in that district.

The party has candidates in every congressional district in Wisconsin. We will have about 40 county tickets in the field, most of the assembly districts will have Social-Democratic candidates.

Desiring information regarding organization, requests for literature and speakers, write to State Organizer, Carl Minkley, Brisbane hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

### HANS; THE STORY OF A GERMAN BOY

BY MARTIN GALE

CHAPTER X—Continued.

Hans listened in rapt attention as old Gus walked away with his palm and needle on the old sack and had not ventured to ask a question. But now he thought of his folks at home and he timidly asked:

Every Saturday

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

BRISBANE HALL, 6th & Chestnut Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER Editor Associate

The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of Its Contributors

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901

FOR PRESIDENT Eugene V. Debs OF INDIANA

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT Emil Seidel OF WISCONSIN

BOSTON, Massachusetts. — Labor conditions in Massachusetts today are worse than at any other time in the history of the Bay state...

SEATTLE, Washington. — With the examination of Sutcliffe E. Byrnes, District Judge Hanford's "favorite receiver," the Hanford congressional investigating committee today opened up fully the investigation of the charge that Hanford allowed excessive receivership fees...

CHICAGO, Ill. — A second slap at Socialism was delivered today at the annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians when the trials of Edward Norton of Wilmington, Del., president of his own county organization, were turned down...

LONDON, Eng. — Determined to beat the new workmen's insurance law somehow, big British employers held a conference on ways and means today. The law provides for the payment of part of the premiums by the state, part by the employers and part by the employees...

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative from Wisconsin, called on President Taft at the white house today and officially laid before him the case of Stefan Dabrowski, an American citizen, who was condemned to serve a life sentence in the desolate wastes of Siberia imposed by the Russian government...

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Many thanks for W. C. Kennedy, Miss — Many thanks for W. C. Kennedy, Miss — Many thanks for W. C. Kennedy, Miss

From the camp followers of Roger Sullivan come continuing explanations of the real reason why the Illinois boss flopped from Clark to Wilson. The latest of these informs the public that

The Horrors of Civilization

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Because her baby cried all night and the doctor told her it must have fresh air or it would surely die, Mrs. Rebecca Kopleff took it to Central park. But the park was hot, and under the trees the child seemed to have trouble getting its breath...

A policeman blew his whistle, but the young mother had dropped off to sleep herself. He came over and roughly aroused her. He upbraided her for walking on grass which Park Commissioner Stover had declared must be kept sacred, and finally bundled her into a patrol wagon and carried her off to court.

WASHINGTON News Notes

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In a political "battle royal" today in the house Representative Victor Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist, lambasted all old and new parties to sound the Socialist keynote of the campaign. "The capitalist class is just as willing to deal with the Democrats as with the Republicans," was Berger's opening hot shot.

Perpetuate the Bosses. "Wilson's election will not only perpetuate the power of the bosses and their machines, but will also inaugurate another era of 'prosperity,'—as we had under Grover Cleveland— for men of the type of Belmont and Ryan. "It is unnecessary to explain where Mr. Taft stands. It is as natural for a man of his type to be allied with the Republicans," was Berger's opening hot shot.

Deals With Both Parties. "The Republican party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. The capitalist class is just as willing to deal with the Democratic party as with the Republican party. Behind the times in most things, the Democratic party is especially ignorant in regard to labor questions, as the laws of any southern state prove. But the workmen of this country have done in the past what the Democrats have in recent years discovered that they 'dearly love the workingman.' That is the reason they have passed a few labor laws—campaign food on the eve of a presidential election. Of course these laws will not add a single sandwich to the will fare of workmen or working women."

Roosevelt Leaders Bosses. The Socialist leader analyzed the support the backers of Col. Roosevelt, branding them as "bosses" and machine leaders. "West must have a new constitution or a bloody revolution. Our workmen today build a few palaces and many hovels—the workmen to live in the hovels, and the few capitalists in the palaces. They make a small amount of fine clothes and million of yards of shoddy—they to wear the shoddy. "They must ruin their health by overwork that a few people may ruin their health by too much leisure."

By National Socialist Press. WASHINGTON, D. C. — Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative from Wisconsin, called on President Taft at the white house today and officially laid before him the case of Stefan Dabrowski, an American citizen, who was condemned to serve a life sentence in the desolate wastes of Siberia imposed by the Russian government. Dabrowski called upon Berger to have the United States government intercede in his behalf, just as the British government did recently in the case of Miss Esther Malecka, the English born woman who was arrested at Warsaw and sentenced to five years in Siberia and exiled for life for helping the case of the Polish revolutionaries. Taft agreed with the Socialist representative that Dabrowski, being an American citizen, cannot be legally held by the Russian government, and that the necessary steps will be taken toward the immediate release of the imprisoned American. The matter will be taken up by the state department.

With Our Readers

W. C. Kennedy, Miss — Many thanks for W. C. Kennedy, Miss — Many thanks for W. C. Kennedy, Miss



The "Ruler" and the Would-Be EMPEROR WILLIAM—"No, Teddy, you shouldn't try to be an emperor. You ain't cut out for it. You can't stand it as I have to if they tell you to shut up. (This German cartoon refers to the frequent habit the Reichstag has of ordering Emperor Billy to hold his tongue.—Ed. Herald.)

Your Attention Please, Mr. Farmer

BY NAT. L. HARDY. The farmer who owns the land he cultivates, and no more, hires no help, exploits no one. The farmer who hires help, of course, exploits that help; but unless he is farming on a very large scale his exploitation is much less than what he suffers himself. The farmer who owns land that is cultivated by tenants exploits his tenants, but it is the same in this case as with hired labor. The tenant farmer is doubly exploited. He must give a large portion of his product to the landlord for the use of the soil, and when he sells his product he is robbed by the Industrial Capitalist. When the wage-worker sells his labor power to the capitalist he is exploited by having to produce his own wages and a large amount of surplus-value for the owner of the machine, but the farmer's labor power is crystallized into the year's output of the farm and must be sold to the owner of the means of converting this output into the finished product, and by selling his labor power in this form he is robbed just as effectively as the wage-laborer. Private ownership does not mean exploitation, but exploitation is only possible by private ownership. The development of the capitalist system has been such that the capitalist could exploit the farmer better through the ownership of the means of manufacture and transportation than by the ownership of the land itself, but now that farming is being put on a factory basis the capitalist is acquiring the land and combining land and machinery for the exploitation of the tillers of the soil, and today we see the birth of real capitalist farming. The Socialist who imagines that the farmer is a capitalist and does not belong in the Socialist movement does not understand the farm situation. Of course there are many points of difference between the farm worker and the wage worker, mostly psychological, which I have not space to discuss, but the farm worker and the city worker are both exploited by the same class and to practically the same extent, and their only hope is in the same remedy—Socialism, which will introduce the highest efficiency and equitable distribution into both agriculture and manufacturing.—The Masses.

We never enjoy perfect happiness; our most fortunate successes are mingled with sadness; some anxieties always perplex the reality of our satisfaction.—Cornelle.

(SEE PAGE 3.)

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

"No, Hans, you see it was this way: After I had been on the canal boat about a year we came once to Rotterdam. Near us and at the same dock where we lay was a big fullrigger. "What's that?" asked Hans. "Oh, a big full rigged ship. She looked so fine with her tall tapering masts and yards and gaffs sticking out of her port holes that I thought I would like to belong to her. You know in those days many of the big merchantmen still carried guns, because in some of the waters around China and in the East Indies there were still pirates. So I spoke to the Hollander, my boss, on the canalboat and asked him if he would let me go. "Donder und Blitzen," he yelled at me. "Now you are so you are of some use, you want to go away?" But he was a kind old fellow anyway, even if he did swear once in a while, and I know he spoke to the captain of the big ship about me. We made another trip and when we came back again and lay at the dock he called me to him into his little cabin and said: "Now, Gus, you want to be a sailor. Well the Hendrik van der Vliet you saw last trip is almost ready for sea. She leaves in about a week for Batavia and you can go if you like. Here are 63 florins that you have coming. I have spoken to the first mate and you can go right on board, and he will help you buy your kit." Hans, I was a happy boy then, because soon I was toggled out in a regular sailor's rig, with wide blue pants, a white shirt with white blue collar, and a cap that had the name of the ship in gilt letters on it. I was proud, you bet, and the first Sunday after I went to the Hollander and paid him a visit, to show him my new toggles and also to thank him for his goodness to me. "Gus, did you stay on that ship long?" "Sure, I was taken as an apprentice and had to serve my three years. Then I shipped as an ordinary seaman on another Hollander out of Rotterdam and made a voyage to China. After that I sailed many deep water voyages and finally drifted to the lakes. I like it here because in the winter I work as cook ashore and so rest up again for the summer season. By this time the sail was finished and Gus and Hans went into the cabin to get dinner. Gus put Hans to peeling potatoes while he got out some corned beef and cut up the cabbage.

Puzzles ILLUSTRATED REBUS, No. 7.



Answer to Illustrated Rebus, No. 6: "You have nothing but your chains to lose" (Eve had a butcher chains tulle). The first correct answer was received from L. H. Gibbs, Pennsylvania. Quite a number missed out by overlooking the meaning of the 6 that was being cut in half in the rebus.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD BUSINESS DEPARTMENT ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., TO MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY TELEPHONE GRAND 5000 Private Telephone 5114 Brisbane Hall, 6th & Chestnut Streets, MILWAUKEE, Wis. H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Manager Office Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. to 12 noon TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents. No paper sent to anyone unless paid in advance. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, including Canada, \$1.00 per year. BUNDLE RATES: 100 copies or more, per hundred, \$2.00; 1,000 copies or more, per thousand, \$15.00. BUNDLES: Five copies, 3 months, to one address, \$0.45; Ten copies, 3 months, to one address, \$0.75; Five copies, one year, to one address, \$1.25; Ten copies, one year, to one address, \$2.50. ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice. Receipts for remittances on subscriptions received from outside the city of Milwaukee are acknowledged by the NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER. To these separate receipts are never sent.

NOTICE—To Change Address First—Always give both old and new address. Second—Return wrapper in which the paper went to old address. If you will follow these instructions there will be no delay in getting your paper to your new address. The return of the wrapper with the old and new address eliminates all complications.

Put the Blame Where It Belongs

August Belmont recently was compelled to reveal the fact in a public hearing that he had bought a New York street railway franchise for \$272,000 and then sold it for \$2,500,000. Mr. Belmont, testifying at Washington before a committee of congress stated that he contributed \$250,000 to the Democratic campaign fund in 1904. New York is a Democratic city. Tammany disposes of its public service franchises. Gentlemen who are able to buy franchises for \$272,000 and sell them for \$1,500,000 are expected to contribute freely to campaign funds. Mr. Belmont's transaction prompts one of our contemporaries to ask:

What political party, and what candidate, will demand the enactment of laws that will punish this sort of robbery of the people by the Morgan-Belmont-Ryan gang of privileged "financiers?" That party, and that candidate, are sorely needed in offices and in power. There is no need at all for a political party to send Morgan or Ryan or Belmont to jail. If the people of New York, as of Milwaukee, prefer to turn their public services over to Mr. Belmont or Mr. Ryan to be exploited for private profit, they have no occasion to complain when the privilege to fleece them appreciates in value. Some day, of course, the people will quit giving away the privilege to exploit public services and will own and operate their public utilities. When they arrive at that stage of enlightenment, the revenues of such enterprising gentlemen as Mr. Belmont will be curtailed and the opportunities of statesmen of Mr. Murphy's type limited.—Milwaukee Leader.

Known in Advance

HAMBURG, Ia., July 10, 1912. Dear Comrade: It seems to me that the following should be investigated and the results published: October 20, 1911, Mr. Caldwell spoke here. I will give his words as near as I remember them. Mr. Caldwell said: "Ladies and gentlemen, before I enter upon my subject lecture, I wish to make the prediction that Woodrow Wilson will be the candidate on the Democratic ticket. Now, I am not guessing, but have it from inside information. I have a dear friend in New York—a millionaire banker. When I was visiting with him a month ago, he told me that Wall street had selected Woodrow Wilson as the next president, and, comrades, you will find that he will be nominated, for Wall street knows no party. They are IT and the Demo-Republicans have agreed to change the name for reasons best known to themselves. Years ago, before McKinley was thought of, my friend gave me the same information and I thought it preposterous, but that proved true also." That Woodrow Wilson was discovered and boomed by Col. Harvey (Morgan's man), is common knowledge, but who financed him is not known as yet. There may be some "Maria's" letters to appear later. When Henry Watterson began to size up the stage and found Harvey and Wilson sucking through the same straw, he emitted a roar that could be heard a mile or more, and then a sham battle was pulled off between Wilson and the colonel and played to the galleries, Wilson telling Harvey to get behind the scenes as he had been discovered, queering Bryan and scaring the game. F. W. TOEDT.

The Builders' Column By A. W. Mance

Sound the "Key Note"

Comrades, in a few weeks this nation will be in the midst of the most important political national campaign in its history. The old party politicians and the new "Bull-moose" spellbinders will be in your midst attempting to raise a cloud of dust to deceive the voters once more. NOT A MOMENT TO LOSE. Every one of you who have seen the light of Socialism are in duty bound to put forth every effort to spread it in your community. Don't wait for big meetings and the last days of the campaign to get your work in. Each one of you can reach eight or ten people with the Socialist message every week by handing your friends and shopmates a copy of the Social-Democratic Herald. BERGER'S KEYNOTE SPEECH. Read that speech that Comrade Berger delivered in Washington last week and then show it around as a sample of what they get in The Herald next week. EFFECTIVE AND CHEAP. Remember, in clubs of four you get four yearly subscriptions for \$1.25. You can have a small bundle of Herald's mailed to you each week for one-half cent a copy to give around where you think they will do most good. CAMPAIGN FUNDS. Remember that by securing Herald subscribers you make your friends pay for their own conversion and education. It is the most effective method of securing campaign funds. Send in \$1.25 for a club of four. Order a bundle each week to distribute. They cost you only a half cent each.