

CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH.

Nearly 17,000 people are receiving benefits from the old age pension law in Australia.

Although a millionaire or thereabouts, Bryan still continues to be the commoner to a lot of stupid people.

At the close of the A. F. of L. convention at Rochester, New York, the direct action force, his way into the hall and struck Delegate Mahlon Barnes, national campaign manager of the Socialists, in the face, then took to his heels. Rather cowardly direct action!

One of the big Chicago packing houses has installed a company dentist for the benefit of the dearly beloved employees—it looks well in the eyes of the people and costs less than giving the said dearly beloved employees living wages. It takes generalists to make philanthropy pay dividends.

The American Federation of Gompers convention is over and Samuel Gompers can again bask in the smiles of the masters of wealth. He has again delivered the goods, although it was a little harder this time. Some of the little unions are getting the wind up and are looking for good for civic federation lickspittle-ism.

Milwaukee Socialists have been having quite a time opposing an adroitly drawn dance hall ordinance that gives the police the right to close up a dance if any one person misbehaves. Under it, however, the police are to force his way into a Socialist dance and deliberately bring about a closing of the hall. But a supreme court decision given in another matter now makes it appear that the dance hall license affair is also looking good for civic federation lickspittle-ism.

Socialism has made another signal gain in South America. In Argentina the party vote went up from 7,000 to 14,000. The capitalist interests see what is coming, and already one of their mouthpieces has declared: "We must all start looking for a new kind of food." The capitalist interests in this country have seen the same necessity. They are ready to "together sticken" everywhere the Socialists come within reach of victory. But as the Socialists have a habit of not stopping, growing, this cannot avail long. It is to smile!

Australia seems to be doing things painful to capitalism and showing rather slim respect for the rights of private fiefdoms. Some time ago it started a state carpenter shop, but has already closed a profit of \$22,000. Then it has a metal quarry of its own to supply the metal it needs for public work, that also is a money-maker. And it has a state brick manufactory, etc. It is shocking—espe-

HERE'S PROGRESS!

Socialism is making rapid progress in other countries. A concise, hand-drawn sketch shows this situation.

In Germany the Socialist vote is now 4,228,000, with 10 members in parliament and hundreds of others in state legislatures.

In France the Socialists polled over a million votes and elected 75 instead of 64 to the chamber of deputies—a gain of 11.

In little Denmark the Socialist vote is 76,013, and 28 out of 114 members of the lower house of parliament.

In Italy the Socialists have 325,985 votes and 40 delegates to the chamber of deputies.

In Norway the vote has increased from 7,000 in 1909 to 34,000 in 1912, and then has been largely augmented. The party owns eight dailies.

In Belgium the vote was 359,890 and 35 delegates were elected.

In Austria the Socialists have over one million votes and 84 members of parliament.

In Sweden the vote increased from 55,000 in 1908 to 117,000 in 1911, with 64 members in parliament.

In Finland 83 out of the 200 members of the lower house are Socialists.

In Switzerland the Socialists polled 100,000 votes and have the municipal council at Bern.

In Spain, Portugal, Australia and New Zealand the movement is rapidly gaining ground.

Dr. Yel-Ser, the leader of the Chinese revolution, which overthrew the Manchu dynasty, is a Socialist.—Exchange.

cially when we remember the positive results that capitalism has given us over and over that state-owned things are always bound to be ruinous and wasteful.

The official records now disclose that the non-partisan administration in Milwaukee has run the city expenses up to \$600,000 more than was spent in the last year of the Seidel administration, while at the same time cutting out all progressive measures started for the benefit of the people. When the Socialist administration did better than had ever been done in running the city the corporations and factories flooded the newspapers of the land with rot about Milwaukee going to the dogs. But not a line will be sent out to the people about the above "non"-partisan achievement.

The true story of Roosevelt's conduct after he was shot in Milwaukee has hardly got into the papers. His wonderful nerve in going on with his big Auditorium meeting although carrying a would-be assassin's bullet in his chest, was not quite all that it appeared on the surface. After the shooting the automobile continued to the building where the address was to be made, and before the colonel appeared before his audience he submitted to an examination of the wound by a physician in the office. This examination showed that the wound was comparatively superficial. Then he went before the big crowd and started off by saying, "I've been shot." Then he pulled his vest open to show the blood stain on his shirt. It was dramatic, studiedly so. One cannot help the feeling that, like a master politician, he made the most possible of the occasion. The general impression has been that he simply went on with his meeting with the determination to do so if it cost him his life. But it seems that he knew pretty well that there was no great danger in what he was doing, while it was, decidedly, effective for the campaign.

Twenty years ago the slums of Germany were notorious. Cologne, Frankfurt, Munich, and Berlin had acres of vile and overcrowded tenements.

A few years ago an English workman, visiting Stuttgart at the International Socialist congress, asked a German workman to show him where the poor lived.

He took him to a clean well-built quarter, inhabited by the poorest workmen.



Charity Degrades, But Justice Ennobles

The Ever-Growing Power of Social-Democracy Moves by a Recognized Law

EVERY new truth tends to become a commonplace. Every exception tends to form a rule, originality to become a type.

The commonplace of today was the originality of yesterday. To compare the eyes of one's sweetheart to stars today is trite and silly, but originally the comparison was wonderfully poetical; and just because it was beautiful, it was repeated over and over till it was spoiled. So it is with all wisdom and knowledge.

A modern labor convention contains a good deal more wisdom than was probably required in Greek or Roman senates, for the mental labor of the best thinkers and investigators of the past, joined to the knowledge of the present, there find their expression. Many old catchwords and phrases may be heard, but all these not long ago were considered fine, significant, original ideas. They, however, have come into common use, and thus have lost the charm of novelty. They are no longer sensational! That is all. But the new sensational ideas of today are not therefore better, wiser or truer.

The commonplace of today is not only the originality of yesterday, but it is yesterday's heart, its life-blood; for only that which was yesterday good and of great value could survive and expand into common use.

What before was new and bold, for instance, Copernicus' discovery that the earth revolves around the sun, or Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, and a thousand other things, are now taught in all the schools and have thus become commonplace as the art of reading or writing. Public speaking was a rare art not long ago. Now oratory among the masses is quite a matter of course. The ballot and the present education of the people are the results of the mental labor and the efforts of the best men of the recent past.

The so-called genius of today will be the "philistine" of tomorrow.

If living men of genius were gathered together in one assemblage, they would by no means exhibit an astonishing amount of intellect, but would merely show them-

selves up as average men, as ordinary philistines. The fact is simply this—every genius, besides his one-sided speciality, which makes him a remarkable individuality, has many qualities in common with his neighbors and with all nameless human beings. All the common qualities we will call A. Besides these, each man of genius has something peculiar, but which with each one of them is different. These peculiarities we will call B, C, D, E, etc. If a hundred men of genius were together, we should have a hundred A's, but only one B, one C, one D, E, F, G, H, etc. And in every vote the hundred average men A would always prevail, and the individuals B, C, D, E, etc. would continually remain alone in their wisdom.

One hundred men of genius in public affairs are therefore equal to one hundred philistines and probably would be even very retrogressive, since it is well known that remarkable strength in one direction is usually attained at the expense of all other faculties of the individual. These one hundred men of genius, being human in other respects, would probably turn out remarkably reactionary.

America is pretty rich in men of genius, but in consequence of their peculiarities, they are called "cranks" for short. This does not prove that every crank is a genius.

What Social-Democrats teach, and the entire terminology, which twenty-five years ago in Europe and America was sensational, unheard-of and incomprehensible, is now understood by almost everybody. The complete formulas of Socialism are already beginning in many circles to become very commonplace.

The bold and original thinkers, who always outstrip their age, need not be silent because they are not perfectly understood, nor should they withhold the fruits of their mental labor.

But they should not fall into a tone of military authority or strike a commanding attitude, for then they would neither be listened to nor understood, and would only hurt their cause. They must rather preach, teach, agitate, and unweariedly present the same arguments.

"But I want to see your slums," the Englishman said.

These are the worst we've got," his German friend answered.

The amazed Englishman exclaimed: "Dear heaven! if you'll get me a job here, I'll stay forever."

If you will visit German cities and ask the same question, you will receive the same answer.

For over 20 years every German city has had Socialist aldermen.

They have fought those responsible for slums, vile habitations, insanitary workshops, neglected children.

They have fought all opposing parties and have forced the municipal ownership of public utilities, land reform, taxation reform, the demolition of insanitary districts and the building of sanitary tenements.

The Socialists have forced the municipal councils to tax unearned increment, and the increase in land values is gradually being taken over by the community.

The cities own extensive tracts of land. In the city of Berlin 350 square yards of land for each inhabitant. Ulm owns 80 per cent of the land within its boundaries. It buys and leases land daily and prevents all land speculation.

For over 30 years the national government has been hard pressed by the intelligent and powerful Socialist party. And the German rulers were forced to take action to relieve the distress of the people.

Times were critical. The revolt was growing. And the German kaiser was forced to introduce a scheme for insuring practically entire masses of German workers against accident, sickness, invalidity and death.

Today over 11,000,000 persons are insured against sickness. Over 18,000,000 persons are insured against accident, and about 14,000,000 persons are insured against old age and invalidity. Over \$100,000,000 is paid in benefits from the insurance funds of Germany as pensions to wage earners.

In the national legislative body the Socialists have fought for the rights of the unions. They have forced the passage of the law on the right of union men to strike and to picket. The employers are forced to recognize trade union representatives and in all Germany, in fact, in ALL EUROPE, GOVERNMENT BY INDICTION IS ENFORCED. From "Should Socialism Be Crushed?"

The more frequently they are repeated, the more common, the more current their ideas will become, until at last their ideas are universally known and acknowledged, and the most obstinate philistine will declare that he has always said so.

Our whole agitation is a question of time, since average men want to inherit their views and not work them out. The new teaching, which was brought to the knowledge of one generation even against its will, will be accepted by the following generation as quite a matter of course. Ideas which were known to one generation, will be tried by the next, and if advantageous, will be adopted.

On this rests the ever growing power of Socialism. By the millions, it will no longer be regarded as something new, unheard-of, but it will be tried, found useful and adopted among other conquered thoughts and ideas. Then these millions will only wait for a favorable opportunity to realize their idea with the least possible sacrifice.

Such a harvest is now ripening for Social-Democracy within the capitalistic world in the minds of the masses, and no capitalistic genius has the power, by any new artful illusion, to divert their thought from the new system and its trial!

To understand Social-Democracy is to accomplish it. Its most powerful enemies at present are old traditions and habits of thought. But these old notions are very out-of-date and threadbare. Moreover, the actual facts have so plainly demonstrated them to be false, that they have lost their power even over the unthinking multitude. All new mental labor is for the benefit of progress and directly or indirectly aids Socialism. The old dies, the new grows full of vital power. The moment is approaching when the new society will be freed from the old swaddling-clothes.

And this entire process we call mental development.

The American Federation Convention

ROCHESTER, New York.—When the gavel falls late tonight marking the end of the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, it will close one of the most important gatherings in the history of that organization. It is important because it has shown the waning power of Samuel Gompers, who, for a generation has been the dictator of the American Labor movement.

More than ever before the convention was forced this year to take up really important questions and face them. The administration forces defeated the proposition for industrial unionism, but the progressive faction polled 6,000 votes for it. The most the progressives could muster a year ago at Atlantic City was 4,500. That shows how the unrest has grown if there was not a jail sentence hanging over the heads of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison the rebuke would have been still greater. It is that jail sentence which has won them sympathy for several years.

Industrial Organization Defeated. Industrial organization was turned down by the federation Wednesday after one of the bitterest fights the organization has ever witnessed, a fight in which the delegates forgot their names and accusations, shouted threats and shrieked themselves hoarse. The final vote on the proposition was 5,929 for and 10,982 against.

The issue as presented was not a demand for a declaration in favor of straight-laced organization of unions by industrialists, but a modified proposition brought forward by a minority report which declares in substance: "That one organization shall hold jurisdiction over the workers in one industry where practical and that where a majority of the men actually involved believe such organization to be impractical they shall federate in a department."

All Shout for Floor. When the hour for the noon recess arrived a score of delegates were demanding that the floor be cleared of others, members of the conservative wing, were shouting for the floor. Duncan McDonald of the Illinois miners had just finished a strong plea for industrial organization. The noon adjournment came amidst disorder.

John P. White, president of the Mine workers, was the first speaker of the afternoon. It was his first appearance at this convention and he was listened to with great interest. He urged in the name of his great organization, the largest in the federation, for thorough industrial organization.

Daniel J. Tobin of the teamsters, declared that the minority report would result in the disruption of his union as they deal with and work with the men of every other craft and industry. Several exchanges took place between Tobin and Duncan McDonald over remarks printed in a local paper Tuesday morning in which McDonald was quoted as saying that President Gompers is not a trades unionist, and that he is a "yellow dog" and a "wooden Indian" or a "yellow dog" than for Gompers.

McDonald is Aroused. He drew attention to the fact that no denial of this publication has appeared, and he demanded that an apology be made to the convention. McDonald refused to let his feet and decided that he had had quite enough of the publication. It had been printed, he declared, in order to create trouble and put him in a bad light, and he would not be a "yellow dog" who was responsible for it. Tobin denied knowledge of responsibility.

Joseph Cannon, of the Western Federation of Miners, made probably the most interesting speech of the day. He answered many questions fired at him from the floor with a view to unravelling knotty points in the proposition and was loudly applauded as he scored each point.

Gompers on His Feet. President Gompers followed Cannon and announced that he would not properly demand an explanation from Duncan McDonald concerning the publication in the local paper.

"It is industrial unionism against trades unionism," exclaimed Mr. Gompers. "I am opposed to centralization of membership, and my policy is to see to it that your president has as little power as possible; to strip those at the head of your affairs from great power."

British Fraternal Delegates Talked Socialism to A. F. of L. While Gompers Glowered

At the great American Federation of Labor convention at Rochester, N. Y., the two British trade union delegates, Robert Smillie and James Gompers, representing a country where so Gompers, as a friend of capitalism has been able to keep the organized workers from espousing Socialism, made ringing labor addresses, with no traces of cringing to capitalism, and through their own Federation and through other labor organizations in Great Britain. We meet from time to time in a business capacity or in a social capacity with delegates representing labor in the continental countries of Europe, and I need scarcely say that that somehow or other there is a feeling of closer brotherhood, a closer relation, between the people generally speaking of Great Britain and the people of the great American continent there is an understanding, an understanding and comrades on the continent of Europe. This is quite a natural feeling because to a very large extent we are descended from a common stock, and also men holding the views which I hold and which my colleagues hold here that the labor movement is universal, and that under his banner should march forward the workers of all nations, independent of creed or color. I believe that you will be well pleased to hear that trade, generally speaking, is in an excellent condition throughout Europe and that the length and breadth of Great Britain at the present time. Unemployment has been eliminated. There is only one thing which the

Britisher, whether he be Irish, Scotch or Welsh, is always hunting for, and that is work. I have heard it said that in my early days working in the pit, that they were looking for work and praying fervently to heaven that they could not get it, but generally speaking, the Britisher is a devil for work.

In the past they have been more concerned in looking for work and working when they found work than they were concerned in finding out what they were going to get for the work when they performed it, and so keen have they been for work many times that they have performed two men's work independent of the fact that a brother might be idle because of their performing two men's work.

Helpless Need Union. At the present time I believe they are not so fond of work as they used to be. Their sole desire does not seem to be entirely in finding work. They inquire now very closely what is to be the reward for the work when they do secure it. Trade is good, employment is regular, and as a consequence slight increases in wages have been secured by voluntary arrangements without strikes in many of our industries in Great Britain. Trades Unionism is still improving, extending numerically and I believe is advancing in intelligence. In Great Britain as in America there is still plenty of room for the extension of trades unionism, and in our country it is the most helpless who most require organization, who are disorganized up to the present time, and I feel and I think that the British trades union movement is rapidly coming to the conclusion that it is the duty of organized labor, of the organized skilled trades of our country, to see to it that the unskilled workers and the sweatshop woman worker of our various cities should be organized in order that their conditions may be improved, so that I be-

lieve within the next few years that greater attention will be paid to assisting in the organization of the unskilled workers and of the female workers of our various industrial centers.

During the past year we have had some lively times in the shape of serious labor disputes. We had first a labor dispute affecting a very large body of the road workers, a dispute which threatened at one time to cover the whole railway system of Great Britain, but which ultimately

was settled on mutual terms more or less satisfactory to the workers employed. Since then we have had a mining strike which was more universal in its application than any strike of a similar nature which has ever taken place in any industry.

The mining industry with us is essentially a fighting organization and right through from the early history of organized mining in Great Britain they have always been at any time ready to fight, but those of us who

have been taking an active part in the mining movement for many years have had a feeling that it was our duty to organize the whole mining industry under one common banner and into a common organization. It took some years to accomplish this end, but we saw its realization some two years ago when we secured the adherence of Durham 250 Northumberland, the two important Northern mining counties and the affixing of membership with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

Debate Shows Futility of A. F. of L. Belmont Policy

ROCHESTER, New York.—Debate Thursday at the convention of the American Federation of Labor on the proposal in President Gompers' report to maintain the federation policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies.

Joseph Cannon stirred the convention when he attacked the policy of the federation, and answered a savage attack on Socialism made by Andrew J. Gallagher of the California State Federation.

"You want to know what the Socialists would do for union labor," he said. "You do not have to ask the question. When the Garment Workers of Chicago went on strike, the friends of Gompers, the Democrats, and Republican office holders, sent their thugs and police out with their clubs and guns and beat the strikers back to work. Hart, Schaffner & Marks did not defeat the strikers. It was the police and the politicians of Chicago."

"What happened in Milwaukee?" the members of Milwaukee told the committee to keep hands off and not to include strikers. That strike was won in three days. That is the difference in methods."

takes the floor, President Gompers took the floor next and indulged chiefly in a personal attack on Max Hayes, who had just vehemently denounced the Socialists for having introduced such subjects as industrial unionism to stir up a Socialist debate when the constitution expressly forbids discussion of partisan politics.

William E. Rodriguez, of the Chicago painters, caused a ripple of laughter when he said he regretted that a monopoly of abuse, invective and sarcasm could not be allowed to President Gompers.

"We have in Chicago good trades unionists and good Catholics who are good Socialists and are pleased with it," he said. "That for the members of this convention who fear this party will talk religion."

"You talk about supporting union labor. Why, then, did you desert Brothers Taft and Roosevelt, the only old party candidates who had union cards, and support Woodrow Wilson, the enemy of union labor?"

Andrew J. Gallagher presented an amendment to the motion of adoption of the report, calling for the immediate consideration of a plan for the organization of a National Political Labor party with the objects, legislative aims and policies of the American Federation of Labor.

Andrew J. Farueth, of the Seamen's union, made a masterly attack on the proposed amendment, declaring that it simply meant that the mover of the motion wanted the executive council to do their thinking for them. The motion first destroys the policy of the federation by throwing into confusion and the affirming those policies after they have been destroyed.

Delegate Thomas Rowe of the Flint Glass Workers raised the point of order that the motion was contrary to a section of the constitution which forbids the discussion of political questions in the American Federation of Labor. The chair ruled the point well taken and Gallagher appealed from the decision. The Socialists kept still during all of this discussion. The whole thing was recognized by them as a plan cleverly contrived to draw their fire on a question which was certain to be decided against them. The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 161 to 25

tion of Great Britain.

For many months we had an agitation going on in the mining districts for securing what is known amongst us as full payment for abnormal places, which is a technical thing that I need not go into at any great length here, but which is a matter of great importance, generally speaking, are paid by results, and that it is only, if they produce a certain amount of material, that that fixes the amount of wages. Sometimes they meet with difficulties in their working places which makes it quite impossible for them to produce the normal quantity of material, and through no fault of their own they find that their wages are curtailed by one-half or by two-thirds.

In many cases, many districts, agreements have been drawn up which protect the workmen under circumstances such as this, but in tens of thousands of cases the working miners were face to face with those conditions and had no agreement to protect them and found themselves going home at the end of the week or fortnight, as the case might be, with one-half or one-third of their normal wages.

Well, we met the employers after fully considering this matter and asked the employers of Great Britain, mine owners of Great Britain, to enter into an agreement for the setting up of machinery to prevent men working day after day under conditions such as those which we have just mentioned. The mine owners refused to internationally enter into this agreement.

Planned Mass Strike. We knew perfectly well if a general stopping came it would not come on the abnormal places alone, but that those without adequate payment; the mine owners refused to internationally enter into this agreement.

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ground, in order to secure a minimum rate of wages for those employed on the ground, and to secure a minimum rate of wages for the men employed at the coal face and paid by results.

We balloted on the question and we fixed a day on which we would stop work. To be sure, the day was not the part of that great struggle, that on the day fixed for stopping work, every man and boy employed in the mines of Great Britain, right from the South of Wales to the North of Scotland, every man and boy ceased work on the day on which it was agreed to stop, and every pulley, every wheel, of every coal mine in Great Britain was stopped from that day so far as coal-getting was concerned.

The membership of our union, organized membership, was about 640,000, but in our stoppage over 350,000 persons stopped work in connection with our dispute, and during the six weeks which it lasted, the loyalty and enthusiasm of our members was shown by the fact that I don't think a single picket was required from one end to the other of the coal field so long as the strike continued.

Our commercial newspapers are exceedingly anxious to have spy bills to present to their readers, in the interests of the sale of their papers and advertisements, and believing that in such a strike as the miners' strike there was bound to be in the mining districts, there was bound to be attempts at black-legging, and consequent trouble with the police, and ultimately with the soldiers, with the shooting down of the miners.

Holding this view, nearly one hundred special press men were sent into the various mining districts with instructions to write up all the copy they could get in connection with the riots and the calling of policemen and everything of that kind. Well, those hundred good men and true

scabbing. (Continued on page 7)

The General Political Situation Is Both Interesting and Significant.

Woodrow Wilson has fixed the date upon which the Democratic party will enter into the shadow and valley of death.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Wilson says: I shall call congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15. I shall do this only because I think the pledges of the party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible, but also because I know it to be in the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of tariff revision are to be, should be removed as soon as possible.

The Democratic party is pledged to a tariff for revenue only. It has condemned protective duties as robbery of the consumer in defiance of the constitution.

If the Democratic party shall keep its pledges to the people, if it shall meet the hopes and expectations of its supporters, it will wipe out every trace and vestige of protectionism.

Protectionism—what a vile and odious thing it has been to Democratic orators. "The communism of self," the tribute wrung from the pockets of the poor to fatten the swollen purses of privilege. Tariff bandits, Pittsburgh pirates, thieves, corruptionists, knaves and ballot-box stuffers, and vote bribers—the beneficiaries of the tariff swindle—have been the seven devils that have possessed the American people and brought them to the very verge of destitution and despair.

The Democrats now have the tariff bandits on the hip. They have them at their mercy, as they did when Cleveland, with Watterson croaking at his heels, marched through a bloody slaughterhouse to an open grave.

Cleveland was elected on the issue that protection is robbery. He was pledged to free the people from the burden of legalized loot and wretch the republic from the clutches of greed.

When in office Cleveland turned aside to slay the menace and peril of free silver. The Sherman silver-purchase act was repealed and with Morgan's assistance the credit of the nation was kept from falling below par.

The Democratic party saved the nation's credit and lost its opportunity to rout the tariff bandits. A year after Cleveland's inauguration, a Democratic congress turned its attention to the protective infamy.

The Wilson-Gorman act was born and the Democratic party all but died.

Profiting from the experience of Grover Cleveland, whom he so closely resembles, Woodrow Wilson purposes to descend upon the den of forty thieves and rout them bag and baggage before they have time to recover from their surprise. He will not give them a year in which to prepare to meet the attacks of an unterrified Democracy.

There is in retirement at Sheboygan Falls, a Democratic statesman, the Hon. Charles Weiss. Mr. Weiss expresses the fear that Wilson and the Democratic party will bring disappointment to the American people. The people, he complains, expect too much from the coming administration. They expect the Democratic party to keep its promises, fulfill its pledges and make good.

If protectionism shall not be destroyed, if the trusts shall not be rooted out, if opportunity shall not be restored and the cost of living reduced, the people will set up a cry that they have been buncoed and demand their money back.

If, by some unforeseen and impossible circumstance the Democratic party should keep its pledges, if it should turn a deaf ear to

Morgan and Ryan and Belmont and Rockefeller, if it should destroy the trusts, dismember the great railway systems, put a premium on the stage coach and beckon the ox-cart to come forth from its seclusion, if it should extinguish the tariff and free the people from the exactions and tributes of privilege, what would the harvest be?

The Democratic party's opportunity has been restored, but unfortunately for it the condition which it faces is, as Grover Cleveland on a like occasion remarked, quite dissimilar from the theory to which it professes to be devoted.

The election returns from all parts of the United States indicate that the Socialist vote has more than doubled since the presidential election of 1908.

The greatly augmented Socialist vote indicates that the time is not far distant when Mr. Debs' epigram, "there are but two parties and one issue," will become a reality.

The doubling of the Socialist vote will bear immediate fruit in shaping the policies of government under capitalistic administration. We are about to enter upon an era of social reform. Even under Democratic administration, with its laissez faire doctrine, we shall witness the initiating of legislation to "head off Socialism."

The masses of the people are moving. They are moving blindly. They have been persuaded to try jumping from the capitalistic frying pan into the capitalist fire. When they find that the fire is quite as hot and disagreeable as the pan, they may conclude that neither is suited to their purposes.

Something must be done to abate the discontent. There will be legislation to encourage a "return to the land." A banking system, which will enable the small farmer to get credit at a low rate of interest, will be devised, and the heartless exploitation of the workers, as it exists in the steel industry, will be restrained.

The significance of the increase in the Socialist vote has not been lost upon our lords and masters. The ship is leaking and every man is needed at the pumps!

The Rev. S. H. Anderson, of the Methodist church, has taken note that Socialism has nearly doubled its strength in the United States in four years. "The wealth of the country," he says, "is in the hands not of the people, but of the plutocrats." The way to head off Socialism, he suggests, is in adopting policies of social justice.

If the opponents of Socialism can devise a plan of social justice that will place the wealth of the country into the hands of the people and relieve the plutocrats of their possessions, they may succeed in averting Socialism. We have an idea, however, that it would make little difference to the plutocrats whether it should be called Socialism or social justice.

If there is any way that the wealth of the nation may be placed in the hands of the people save by a system of common ownership of the means of production and distribution, no one as yet has been able to find it.

Social justice in name can do nothing unless it is social justice in fact. Then it becomes Socialism.

Congressman Berger Defines Socialist Attitude Toward Trusts

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13 1912. Hon. Victor L. Berger, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Dear Sir—The Chicago World, a daily newspaper, has called upon the attorney general to take action against the Associated Press, with headquarters located in New York. We use this method, as it is the only one by which public attention can be called to the monopolistic organization of this news trust.

Dear Sir—Mr. Wickersham, the Attorney General of the United States, has taken action against the Oil trust, the Heat trust, the tobacco trust, the Fruit trust and several other trusts without being urged to do so by a Socialist paper or by a Socialist organization. The Sugar trust was investigated at the instance of Mr. Hardwick, a Democrat from Georgia, the successor of Mr. Tom Watson, for the purpose of "busting" it. The Steel trust was investigated at the instance of Mr. Stanley, a Democrat from Kentucky, for the purpose of "busting" it. In fact both the Democrats and the Taft administration have made trust busting a specialty.

Wool trust are in no way worse than the conditions in mills that do not belong to the Wool trust. In fact they are sometimes even a little better. Moreover, if I believed that trusts are "busted" by act of Congress, I would at once start with the Meat trust or the Coal trust—the Associated Press I would leave until next week. But if you, Mr. Nye, have any serious complaints, backed up by evidence, to bring against the Associated Press, which is doing an interstate business with newspapers—facts that tend to show that the Associated Press is oppressive to its employees and that its existence is a danger and a detriment to the masses of the American people, I shall be glad to introduce in the House of Representatives a resolution based upon such evidence, asking for an investigation of the Associated Press and its methods. I would then also endeavor to use this as an additional argument for the necessity of government ownership of telegraphs.

Incidentally, while trying to show the condition that brought about the strike in Lawrence, I have also shown up the oppression of the Wool trust. At the same time I must say that the conditions in the mills owned by the

BUTTON-BUTTON WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?

Did you receive some Berger buttons for which no settlement has yet been made? Then you are the one we want to interest in this little talk.

These buttons were sent to enable you to help The Milwaukee Leader and Social-Democratic Herald and to assist in financing the Milwaukee Socialist Campaign.

Now that the election is over, it is not less, but more necessary that you do your share of work for your emancipation from wage slavery and the infamous capitalist system.

The best—the most effective work, just at present—means not only continuance of your active support of The Milwaukee Leader and The Social-Democratic Herald, but greater and more intensified activity and support than ever before.

And so the very first thing to do is to settle for those Berger buttons. Let us hear from you at once without fail.

Send your dollar today!

It is needed more now than before election! Your campaign expenses must be paid! Your papers, The Leader and Herald, must be supported!

Just remember Carl Marx's immortal words: "Workers of the World, Unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain. The emancipation of the workers must be accomplished by the workers themselves."

We repeat, if you would emancipate yourself—by supporting your papers—send your dollar for the Berger buttons today!

THE MILWAUKEE LEADER
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

British Delegates at A. F. of L. Meet.

(Continued from last page.)

sharpened their pencils and went down to the mining districts, and they had to admit at the end of four weeks that there was nothing for them to do, and they had to come back to London again without any reports at all. All they could say was that the miners in every district seemed absolutely happy, happier than they had been at any time probably for the previous three or four years, because they were getting a good holiday and they were engaged in fun, and they were not concerned about when a start was to be made again. That was the kind of an army we had behind us in our great struggle. The struggle went on for six weeks and ultimately the government took the matter in hand and introduced a minimum wage bill, a mines minimum wage bill in the House of Commons.

Well, I want to show you how quickly the House of Commons and the government can change its mind. Some three or four weeks before our dispute the Labor party had a measure before the British House of Commons, a very modest proposal, that it should be fixed by law that no adult male worker employed in any industry of Great Britain should be paid less than thirty shillings per week, that a minimum wage of thirty shillings per week should be the lowest wage worked in the country, and that the law should declare it. When it went to a test I do not think that there was more than sixty members cast their votes in favor of the principle of a minimum wage. The opinion of the opposition was that parliament had nothing to do with fixing of wages and should not interfere in wages, especially in fixing the minimum wage. That was the opinion of the British House of Commons six weeks before the strike of the miners, but after the miners' strike had been on foot for four weeks the government suddenly changed its mind and the prime minister and the other government officials, though they had come some when the government should bring in a bill proposing to fix a minimum wage for the mine workers of the country, and the House of Commons by a large majority passed the various clauses of that bill, which did affirm the principle that parliament was entitled under certain circumstances to fix the wages of labor were bound to recognize a minimum rate of wages for their adult underground workers.

General Strike Fails.

Now we have learned one or two things from that strike. We have heard a great deal of the general strike as a panacea for all evils. Well, we came as near the general strike in our last mining struggle as an industry ever came before. We not only stopped nearly a million of workers working in and about the mines, but as the result of our stoppage over a million of workers in other industries were thrown idle within a few days of the mining stoppage.

The railway companies, which are manipulated by the mine class of people as the mines are manipulated by the mine owners and the employers and threw off nearly one-half of their regular train service within a few days of the miners' stoppage. That naturally threw a very large number of railway servants idle and a very large number of iron workers in all of the great industrial centers.

Well, when you come to count the cost the first thing you ask is, Did you strike in any shape or form in the mine owners of Great Britain? Frankly, I admit here and now, that I do not think it in any shape or form injured the mine owners. The chief injury fell upon our own class, the working class.

I believe the mine owners financially benefited by our six weeks' strike. For two months previous to the strike they ran up the price of coal by four, six, eight and ten shillings per ton. During the strike coal was being sold from six to fifteen shillings higher than it had been previous to the strike, and for several months after the strike was ended the consumer was paying all over the country from four to ten shillings per ton higher for coal than they had been previous to the strike, and I believe when the dividends of the mine owners are declared next year it will be found that the mine owners of Great Britain made millions of pounds out of the miners' stoppage. Our stoppage brought very considerable hardship upon the poorest of our people, who could not afford to pay high prices, and who were thrown out of employment through our dispute.

People Should Own.

Well, that is one lesson. There is another lesson that the miners have learned from it, and I sincerely hope the workers of Britain have learned this lesson, that it is not safe, it is not in the interests of our nation, it is not in the interests of the workers of our nation, that the coal mines of Great Britain should remain in the hands of private individuals, to be exploited for profit, and not in the interests of the whole of the people. We have given this matter very serious consideration. I have drafted a bill which proposes to nationalize the mines of Great Britain, that the government should take over the mines from the present owners, and should work the coal mines in the interests of the whole community and not for private profit. I believe the government should pay a certain value for the mine and the stock there, a value which we fix by a certain computation which we consider fair, but we do not propose that the government should pay the land owners any compensation for the minerals which lie in the bowels of the earth.

We are going to set on foot an agitation—the whole labor movement, organized labor in Great Britain, will join us in this agitation—and I venture to say that within ten or fifteen years the probabilities are that the coal mines of Great Britain will be owned by the community and worked by the government in the interests of the whole community of Great Britain. The railway servants at the present

time have been considering the question of a bill to nationalize the railways of Great Britain. They are also of opinion, and I agree with them, that it is not in the best interests of the community that the railways of Great Britain should be held by private owners and merely to make money out of, and not in the interests of the whole community. The mines and the railways are closely allied together and with them the interests of Great Britain, which in my opinion and the opinion of the British labor movement should be held by the state as a common inheritance of the people of Great Britain.

Making Progress.

During the past fifteen or twenty years there has been a forward movement among the trades unionists of our country. There was a time when the labor movement and the trade union movement of Great Britain, speaking generally of them, felt that the price of commodities produced by labor should fix the reward of labor. Taking on an incident, or any other commodity—the feeling was known as the Manchester school of thought, of economics—the feeling was that the price secured for labor products should govern the wages paid to the worker for the production of it.

Well, a change came over the line of thought of trade unionists and their view now is that the wages of labor should be a first charge on any industry in which wealth is produced and that the wages should be first fixed and then the commodities should be fixed after wages have been first secured.

That has largely taken hold of the trade union movement of Great Britain, and the probability is that as the outcome of the present agitation of the near future will not be governed by the price secured for the commodity produced, but that the price of the commodity produced will be governed largely by the reward already paid to labor.

Towards Socialism.

But there is another growing feeling in Great Britain, call it what you like, there is a feeling that has said, that the mines and the railways of our country should be held by the government on behalf of the whole of the people. That feeling has gone further, it has gone the length that the whole of the industries of Great Britain should be held in behalf of the people and worked in the interests of the whole of the people.

That is called Socialism, I understand.

That is the name that for twenty years I have recognized, Socialism, that movement and that feeling is rapidly permeating the British trades union movement.

You cannot find any conference of any important trade union holding sessions in which a resolution for the nationalization and public ownership of land, mines, railroads, means of production, will not be carried almost unanimously in almost any trade union movement in Great Britain.

The trades union congresses I remember a few years ago that any one who rose to move a resolution of that kind was howled down, was hooted down; the same in our miners' federation a few years ago. Today there is an opposition to it, it is carried unanimously from the yearling in the British trades union movement.

Some people fear the nationalization of the mines, railroads and lands, not on the ground of the confiscation question or anything of that kind, not on the ground that it is robbery, but many fear nationalization of those industries because, that we are not sufficiently strongly represented in parliament to secure fair conditions to the workers in those industries in the event of their being taken over, and they are afraid of the influence of Germany and Belgium, and it is said that there, the state employees are worse off than those working to private employment.

That is only partially true. I do not find that in the state mines of Germany, and I do not find that in the state railways of Germany, it is only partially true, but I think that something in our country at least requires to be nationalized in addition to the mines, railroads and means of production.

We intend to nationalize the British House of Commons in the very near future. To nationalize railways, the workers would not get a fair chance from a legislature composed of the highest class, composed, but side by side with it, preaching the utility and the necessity for the public ownership of the mines we are preaching the necessity for the public ownership by the people of our country, of full representation in the legislature of our country, and we are very hopeful that in the very near future we will be able to strengthen our forces, because organized labor has given up all hope of any substantial gain, of any social or economic legislation, from the two political parties, and our only hope is the formation of a party of our own. Your own great federation, our great trades union labor movement, proves that we are not in contact; it has increased its activities far exceeded those of former campaigns. And its achievements establish records that were unattainable of four years ago.

No one at that time imagined that the Socialist party of New York city would think of taking the Municipal Square garden. Or that 20,000 would come together to listen to Debs in Philadelphia. Or that this city would distribute a half million pieces of literature in the closing months of the campaign.

Yes, we are only specimen results. The whole country over broke all precedent for Social-Democratic triumphs.

The result at the polls is, in some respects, the least essential of the signs of progress. For the Socialist party is still in the process of making. And it will be for the next few years.

During that time the old parties will be tried in the balance more so than ever.

The eyes of the voters will be upon Congress, first of all. The old parties will have to vie with each other to make good in ameliorating the lot of the working class. Will they do it? Anyone who knows the experience in European countries will know that the American politician will not hesitate to play all the tricks of the game that separates the program of promise from that of performance.

Yet there is going to be a great deal done in the way of social reform. For nobody knows better than the American politician whether Republican, Democratic or Progressive, upon what hocus pocus his popularity rests. Nobody knows better than he that his holding office represents the absence of thought upon the part of a majority of the voters, rather than the presence of thought.

And when the politicians tumbled over themselves to make it out that they were progressive and had something new to offer, they thereby made the most damaging confession as to the utter invalidity of their past efforts, slogans and platform. The voter may have been a bit slower in tumbling to this fact, but the light can not be much longer breaking in on him.

An 88-Piece Xmas Package Free

Nearly everyone nowadays wraps attractively their Xmas gifts before sending, using fancy seals, name cards, and address labels for decorations. It is a pretty custom and adds greatly to the Xmas sentiment, but if purchased in a store these decorations are expensive. Here is an exceptional opportunity, however, to secure this fine assortment consisting of:

8 Small Cards	3 Large Cards	25 Small Seals
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Farm and Home is the recognized leader in the farming world; its contributors are recognized authorities, and its editors practical men who "know." Each issue is read by more than 2,500,000 readers and a year's numbers (24 issues) make a volume of over 600 pages; regular price is 50 cents a year.

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Milwaukee Socialist A. Derman Puts Pete Collins on the Run

FOND DU LAC, Wis. — Alderman A. J. Welch of Milwaukee drove Peter Collins into a corner here last night, at the Armory hall, in a way which showed that gentleman up in his true colors.

Secretary Hildebrand, of the local Socialist branch, had secured an agreement with Father Plette of the French Catholic congregation that Ald. Welch would be allowed to debate with Mr. Collins, time being equally divided between the speakers. When Mr. Collins took the platform, however, he consumed about 15 minutes' time explaining why he could not enter into a debate with preparation, as it would not be fair to show his fairness, he offered to allow "any Socialist piker" in the hall 10 minutes on the platform before he began his address.

Collins Was Unfair.

Ald. Welch informed the gentleman that he came here to answer, and not to attack him, offering to accept the challenge, unfair as it was, if he would allow him 10 minutes at the close of his address. Mr. Collins would not agree to this, but offered Ald. Welch 5 minutes at the opening and 5 minutes at the close of his address, he declined to close the "debate." This Ald. Welch declined to do. At this Mr. Collins launched into a tirade of abuse of Mr. Welch in particular and Socialists in general. His address was along the usual line of misquoting from the writings of some "know-nothing" writers and crediting individual opinions of others not quite so well known, and throwing the whole burden for these private opinions on the Socialist movement.

Opposed Gambling.

As another example of the fairness displayed by the party in charge of the meeting, after Mr. Collins had concluded his address, Father Plette stepped to the front of the stage and expressed regret that there had been a misunderstanding and offered to put up \$100 if the Socialists would cover it with a like amount, the winner to take the pot at a future debate, the audience to be the judge.

Ald. Welch declined this for the reason that he did not consider it fair to ask a prejudiced audience to decide such a debate, and further stated that he was opposed to betting or gambling in any form. "However," said Ald. Welch, "I will agree to pay the half net if Mr. Collins will meet me at some future time." "All right," replied Mr. Collins. He then put on his coat and left the hall, making slighting remarks of the Socialists as he retreated.

FOND DU LAC, Wis. — Alderman C. Dammow, Socialist candidate for register of deeds in the last election and a prominent leader in the party here, has answered the challenge of Rev. J. B. Plette, pastor of the St. Louis Catholic church, who desires a debate on the question, "Why is Socialism Opposed to Religion?"

Father Plette wanted the audience to decide upon the winner of the issue, but Mr. Dammow declares that this is unfair upon the Socialists because of the sentiment prevalent in the city due to the spectacle of the party in charge by Peter W. Collins of Boston, who is lecturing here at the instigation of Father Plette.

Mr. Dammow says he is willing to put on a debate and leave the result to the people to think about.

SOCIALISTS NOW READY FOR REAL FRAY

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN.

The Socialist party has passed through an unusual campaign. It was a campaign wherein every party claimed to be progressive. It was a campaign in which the voter was pampered with the idea that a proposition was good because it was new.

It was a campaign in which every party promised to try new legislation, whether the modification of tariff duties or innovations in our political forms, to better satisfy the people.

And the Socialist party comes out of the fray unscathed. Its membership is not only intact; it has increased. Its activities far exceeded those of former campaigns. And its achievements establish records that were unattainable of four years ago.

No one at that time imagined that the Socialist party of New York city would think of taking the Municipal Square garden. Or that 20,000 would come together to listen to Debs in Philadelphia. Or that this city would distribute a half million pieces of literature in the closing months of the campaign.

Yes, we are only specimen results. The whole country over broke all precedent for Social-Democratic triumphs.

The result at the polls is, in some respects, the least essential of the signs of progress. For the Socialist party is still in the process of making. And it will be for the next few years.

During that time the old parties will be tried in the balance more so than ever.

The eyes of the voters will be upon Congress, first of all. The old parties will have to vie with each other to make good in ameliorating the lot of the working class. Will they do it? Anyone who knows the experience in European countries will know that the American politician will not hesitate to play all the tricks of the game that separates the program of promise from that of performance.

Yet there is going to be a great deal done in the way of social reform. For nobody knows better than the American politician whether Republican, Democratic or Progressive, upon what hocus pocus his popularity rests. Nobody knows better than he that his holding office represents the absence of thought upon the part of a majority of the voters, rather than the presence of thought.

And when the politicians tumbled over themselves to make it out that they were progressive and had something new to offer, they thereby made the most damaging confession as to the utter invalidity of their past efforts, slogans and platform. The voter may have been a bit slower in tumbling to this fact, but the light can not be much longer breaking in on him.

And what can the conclusion then be but that the old parties, whichever of the three brands, are but trying to hold back the tide of progress that is coursing on to Socialism?

Does it seem a far leap to that conclusion? Never fear. The next four years will show how little of a leap it is.

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without first studying it, or you are likely to do more harm than good. You can not understand and explain the real difference between Socialism and Rooseveltism without reading some of the standard Socialist books. Our publishing house, owned co-operatively by 2500 Socialists, will for 25 cents, deliver you the mail you three of the best Socialist books ever written, and three different issues of the Socialist Review, the best and biggest Socialist magazine in the world. Over 600 large pages with more than 100 illustrations. Write today.

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Henry Ashton

By ROBERT ADDISON DAGUE, Attorney-at-Law.

This thrilling little story, written in a fluent and attractive style, with enough love affair worked in to make it palatable and interesting, carries strong argument for Socialism on every page. "Henry Ashton" please before the reader all that may be said pro and con on the great question of Socialism. Every argument that can be offered against Socialism is treated fairly, and each in its full strength. This is a very effective book in the hands of those calling for "light" reading. Buy now.

Cloth Binding, Good Paper, Clear Print, 215 Pages, 50 Cts. Paper Cover, 25 Cts.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Book Dept., Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

It Is A Duty To Be Well Grounded.

BY ALEXANDER SCOTT.

Comrade, you are a Socialist and a member of the Socialist party. You joined the party because you had come to the conclusion that capitalism is the cause of the misery that exists today, and Socialism the only remedy. The party you belong to is the only one that will be a great factor in bringing Socialism about. We must get control of the powers of government, wipe capitalism out of existence and establish Socialism.

In the meantime we must continue to agitate and educate and get people to vote our ticket. You felt it your duty to join the party and thus help in the fight for the overthrow of this wasteful, chaotic and damnable system—capitalism. That is so, is it not?

Now let me ask you, Comrade, what are you doing in connection with the movement since you became a member of the party? You have attended the business meetings, helped at the street meetings, occasionally distributed some literature and tried to interest your neighbors in Socialism through discussion. That is very good, but there is one very important thing you have neglected, and that is your own education in Socialism.

Instead of studying Socialist economics you have mixed up in the petty squabbles within the party, over what is called "tactics," but is really nothing of the kind. You spend a lot of time and thought on methods of reaching the working class with Socialism, when you are not a full-fledged Socialist yourself. Disabuse your mind of the idea that a red card makes you a Socialist. It is true that you have a right to wear it, but the privilege of discussing and voting upon party affairs, but it does not necessarily mean that you understand them, and if you form your opinion of a thing without knowing what that thing is or means when you are not honest with yourself, or any one else, you must admit that.

You say you know what Socialism is; you know that capitalism is the cause of all our economic ills, and Socialism the only remedy. Yes, but can you convince your neighbor of the practicability of Socialism? Are you convinced of its practicability yourself? Do you know that Socialism is practical and scientific? Are you quite sure that Socialism will cure our present economic ills (unemployment, poverty, overwork and under-nourishment, economic insecurity, adulteration, child slavery and prostitution)? Can you explain how? If you cannot, then you are not clear.

You say you feel it yourself, but cannot explain it; all you can express is a feeling. You may say you know Socialism to be practical, scientific and necessary, and you cannot explain how or why. My good Comrade, you are deluding yourself. If you know a thing you can explain it. You may be able to deliver an oration on the subject, but you will certainly be able to explain.

You do not know, you believe, and know and believe are two different things. You know Socialism to be practical and scientific just in about the same degree as a religious person knows that there is a God and heaven and hell.

I hope this doesn't make you angry, but if it does, then what have you said is true and applies to you. The truth often hurts. If you really do know and don't believe, then you will know that I am not alluding to you, and so, of course, you will not get angry.

If you know as much as you can prove it. Do you know the answers to the following questions? Must employment prevail under capitalism, and why? What causes panics? What is capital, and what function does it fulfill in production? Is capitalism wasteful and inefficient? Why? Is Socialism inevitable? Why?

What is the difference between utopian and scientific Socialism? What is the difference between government and public ownership? What is the main difference between capitalist and Socialist economics? How would you answer a theologian if he accused Socialism of being opposed to religion because of its adherence to the materialistic conception of history? What is the effect of capitalist environment upon character? What would be the probable effect of Socialism upon character? Can man rise superior to his environment? These are just a few of the things that you ought to know if you are to call yourself a Socialist. Get busy and do a little reading, and let "tactics" go to pot for a while.

Your reading need not interfere with your work in the party, but I assure you it will interfere with your playing what the editor of The New York Call calls "Swat Your Comrade." If you have a Socialist neighbor, you will be better able to "swat" the capitalist system, and what will be more to the point, more worth your effort than "swatting your Comrade," whom you think, disagree with you. Instead of reading, after having read "Merrie England," "Industrial Socialism," or some such work, you take up the "Communist Manifesto," "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," "Wage Slavery," "The Capitalist," "Value, Price and Profit." After that, you may read what you please. After having gone so far, you will be well able to judge for yourself.

PERKINS, THE PLUNGER. Has the Perkins idea come to stay? Its significance is more important than it seems at first blush, you will know. Neither did Napoleon, is Perkins peculiar to our advanced civilization? Certainly Rome and France had to finance their campaigns. Rome had its Crassus, France had its Necker, but a Crassus is not a Perkins. Neither is a Necker. The Perkins idea, indeed, seems to be an advance over all previous forms of gambling, the big stock speculation, buying and selling of shares, creating panics and upsetting the markets generally, is now no more. The Fisks, Goulds and Keenes have gone out. The Perkins have come in. It is certainly a larger sport to put your money into a presidential candidate. By the old scheme the most you could do was to finish up a number of widows and orphans. Now you can set an entire country by the ears and make a particular hold with millions. It's more immoral, of course, but much more interesting. Most men prefer to gamble with commonplace things—with wives, babies and their own sense of independence. Perkins seeks to be, not an angel of the Lord, but an angel of Armageddon.

What, indeed, is ordinary philanthropy compared with the Perkins idea? How Andrew Carnegie's Lilliputian figure shrinks with its string of toy libraries dangling in the air. To put a couple of millions or so on a bull market and see him run—well, it beats horse racing. Especially when the odds are so much against you.—From Life.

HEATED WITH STEAM? "Is this a high or a low church?" someone asked the sexton of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, once. He seemed a little puzzled by the question on the altar. "Have you candles on the altar?" "O no, ma'am," he answered, "the church is lighted by electricity."—The Living Church.

"No man is great enough to be another man's master."—William Morris.

MOHAMMED IN EUROPE.

Adrianople is regarded as the key to Constantinople. It proved to be so when the conditions of possession were severed and the Ottoman Turks were striving for their footing in Europe.

Then it was Adrianople that was first to be conquered—first of the important posts. And when that strong city fell it was believed that Constantinople could not long hold out. Only the Christian god fortune of Turkish civil strife saved the city of the Byzantine empire for another 100 years. During that time Adrianople was the European city of Mohammed.

The Turks took Constantinople and definitely established themselves as a power in Europe only a few years before another Mohammedan over-throw was driven out. When the Eastern Peninsula of Europe was taken from the Christian Greek empire in 1453 the Moorish power in the Western Peninsula was ending. In 1492 the last of the Moorish kings left Spain.

The Moors were dominant in at least a portion of Spain, nearly twice as long as the Ottoman empire has thus far endured in Macedonia. From 1117 to 1492 was the period of the first Mohammedan power in Europe—Kansas City Star.

In Kansas Legislature

Twenty Republicans, twenty Democrats and one Socialist have been elected to the Kansas legislature, and, in making the announcement, the capitalist press declares that the one Socialist "rules" the body, because he holds what is called in political jargon, "the balance of power."

It may be bad manners perhaps to look a gift horse in the mouth, but when "victories" of this kind are conceded to us by the opposition they will always bear examination, even if such a practice is not in accordance with conventional etiquette.

If there was any real difference between Republicans and Democrats in essential matters, this "balance in power" might be worth having. But as there isn't, its value is at least considerably depreciated.

It isn't much for a Socialist to have the deciding vote on some matter which Republicans and Democrats may happen to disagree upon. He

would toss up as to which side he would throw his vote, and he could not make any great mistake.

In all probability, that Socialist only got there because Republicans and Democrats foolishly neglected to combine against his election, and he therefore slipped through.

But they can remedy the oversight—if such was the case—by combining against him in the legislature—and they will.

It is his bringing in some bill intended to help the working class in its struggle against capitalism, and he will instantly see that combination in working order arrayed against his measure.

There will be in such case no 20 Democrats on the other to give him a chance to carry the measure through with his deciding vote. There will be no "balance of power" on a matter of that kind.

Yet unsubstancial and empty as that "balance of power" is, they don't even wait to circulate a Socialist newspaper, and next time there is an election they will combine to deprive him of it, as they have done in numerous instances in the election just over.

The "balance of power" between two groups of representatives of the exploiting class means little or nothing to Socialists. Socialism gains nothing by securing it, and loses nothing by losing it.

What Socialists are after is power, not the "balance of power." When they secure the power, they will willingly leave the "balance" to the other fellows, knowing that it will do them about as much good as it does the Socialist now.—New York Call.

NO TIME TO QUIT.

"The struggle under the competitive system is not worth the effort," wrote the publisher at Girard, Kan., of a widely circulated Socialist newspaper just before he committed suicide. Could there be a more mistaken reason for a Socialist's self-destruction?

This man's peculiar creed had been a leading article in a few days of death by a million of his countrymen. A new political party that subscribed to many of his beliefs had polled 4,000,000 votes. If Socialism is a true remedy for political and industrial ills, the Socialist body, filled with confidence and hope.—New York World.



A Treacherous Ordinance.

In an open letter to Frederic C. Morehouse, Alderman Welch explains why the Social-Democrats in the council opposed the passage of the Janssen dance hall ordinance, and takes Morehouse to task for his criticisms of the Socialists.

"In the discussion of the dance hall ordinance at the special meeting of the council, Nov. 7, you admitted that you did not understand the attitude of the Socialists," says Welch in his letter to Morehouse, and continues, "and the Socialists have known this all along."

"Believing in your sincerity and honesty, we are also convinced that you did not understand the side you supported in your fight for the repeal of the Janssen ordinance. If you had, you would have been the last man in Milwaukee to fight for its passage."

"The fight against the objectionable features of the Janssen ordinance was a continuation of the fight for moral conditions and entirely consistent with the work of the Socialists in the past and with the attitude of the present district council."

"The Socialist minority report contained every provision really necessary for the proper regulation of dance halls. It was drawn up by me after consultation with the district attorney, who holds the dance ordinances are amply sufficient to enable the police department to cope with all the evils complained of by the chief and the various witnesses who appeared before the committee and the council."

"Mr. Zabel did not ask for additional laws to enable him to abolish the segregated district which Mr. Janssen had been regulating for so many years, and this was certainly a much more difficult problem than that of regulating dance halls. The Socialist aldermen insisted with the district attorney that the chief of police should enforce the present laws, which the testimony at the hearing proved conclusively were being grossly violated."

"Some of the speakers before the council hearing claimed that the vast majority of the citizens of Milwaukee were in favor of the passage of the Janssen ordinance. From a program canvass conducted by me I know this assertion to be absolutely unfounded. Furthermore, permit me to call to your attention to the fact that the vote for District Attorney Zabel showed that more than 23,000 Socialists backed up his campaign with their votes, from 1896 to 1885. When the war closed there were many unfinished ships still on the ways and in the shiphouses that had been begun during the war.

Some of these were finished afterwards, while many went to decay on the stocks as they were left when the war ended. Monitors were not fit for service as cruisers, so that the large majority of vessels of war afloat during that time flying the colors of the United States were old fashioned wooden corvettes and frigates.

Most of these were full rigged ships with auxiliary engines and screws or propellers that could be uncoupled and hoisted into a well under the stern when the ship was under sail. All of the training or school ships were sailing vessels, usually full-rigged ships, carrying from 4 to 6 old-fashioned smooth-bore guns on each broadside.

While the American sailing vessels up to the beginning of the war had been noted for their speed and smartness, American clippers having practically never been beaten; with the advent of the steamship and the war coming to a close, the attention and interest of the people of the United States was turned toward developing the wonderful resources and the unlimited wealth that lay in the still unoccupied lands of the west. The United States was at peace with all the world, its geographical position and the vastness of its territory gave it safety, so that there was no need for either a navy or an army.

Capitalists invested their money on shore because the earnings were better and surer than at sea, where all the maritime nations had to be competed with, and so American shipping declined. The United States flag almost disappeared from the high seas.

Under these conditions it was quite natural that development and the rules and regulations on board of these old frigates and other vessels of war were abandoned. Motion pictures and the wireless telegraph, and the thrill and maneuver reminded one of the time of Lord Nelson and John Paul Jones, when yardarm was lashed to yardarm and the crews went at each other with cutlasses and boarding pikes.

CHAPTER VIII.
How the Men Ranked.
The old method of dividing the ship in ten parts and giving the crews their stations accordingly was still in vogue. From the foremast to the bow was the "forecastle." Between the fore and mainmast was the "waist,"

He, Who Must Be Obeyed!

In every department of human effort and activity the struggle between the old and the new constantly occupies the stage, and in this struggle is comprised all human progress. We are now engaged in it in the deliberations of the American Federation of Labor annual convention being held at Rochester, where the advocates and opponents of Socialism and the Socialist party have met to fight the periodical struggle for the supremacy of their respective ideas, the old to maintain itself against the encroachments of the new, and the new to push the old ever farther into the background.

And, as usual, Mr. Gompers, leader and spokesman for many years of this body, still occupies his ancient position as opponent of political action on the part of the working class, such political action being understood in the eyes of Socialism as the periodical struggle for the supremacy of their respective ideas, the old to maintain itself against the encroachments of the new, and the new to push the old ever farther into the background.

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It is in some respects a very natural view for Mr. Gompers to take, and can be readily accounted for. To the average observer, and Mr. Gompers is a fair type of the average, politics appears mainly as the movement of an unthinking and docile mass, following blindly in the wake of certain shrewd and unscrupulous leaders who use their will for their personal objects and advancement.

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And looking over the present political parties—with the exception of the Socialist—this conclusion is apparently justified. Mr. Gompers might also deduce it from his own experience as nominal head of the "machine" which acts and speaks in the name of the labor movement.

Mr. Gompers and his like seem incapable of comprehending that this periodic antagonism, which the terms "politics" is understood by Socialists, does not emanate originally from the Socialist delegates, but rather from the rank and file of organized labor; that the display of Socialist strength among the delegates is nothing more than a reflex of the growth of Socialist ideas and principles among the membership at large.

He cannot conceive of them changing their views, political and economic, and abandoning or withdrawing from the new. To minds like that of Mr. Gompers, the rank and file have no mental initiative worth considering. If they depart from the "authorized" line, it is because they have been seduced, led astray and misled. It is difficult to follow unthinkingly the suggestions of cunning and unscrupulous rivals for their leadership. They can be captured, but not convinced.

But the delegates to the L. convention know that what Mr. Gompers regards as "capture of the labor movement" in this sense is impossible, because useless; that the process is intellectual and not moral; that the mere fact of their outwitting Mr. Gompers and his associates in the convention would not "capture the labor movement" in the sense of compelling the rank and file to follow.

The price of the "Wood River binder preferred" is the best grade sold by the Standard Oil company, varied according to the season, said H. F. Nickerson, former superintendent of street construction. "As this is the dull season the binder is sold at a low price because 300,000 more are contracted for by J. J. Simmons, 'non-partisan' commissioner of public works, has sold part of the road binder in stock to the street car company at \$14 a ton.

The amended Janssen dance hall ordinance, passed by the "non-partisan" in the common council after weeks of bitter wrangling, is believed to be in violation of the constitution of the city, in its head by Madison Treed, in the elevator license and inspection system.

"It was the intention of the last Socialist administration to use this binder in resurfacing many of the old macadam streets in Milwaukee, so as to put them in better condition where they would be fit for travel for several years, with but slight repairs to occasional holes, the cost of this work being about 50 cents a square yard or less."

"The writer notes by your issue of the 14th inst., which is in hand, that the present 'non-partisan' city clerk has sold a lot of bituminous road binder which we had on hand when they took office, for the sum of \$14 a ton."

It May Be Invalid.
The amended Janssen dance hall ordinance, passed by the "non-partisan" in the common council after weeks of bitter wrangling, is believed to be in violation of the constitution of the city, in its head by Madison Treed, in the elevator license and inspection system.

"In ruling that the city has no right to grant licenses regulating certain things unless by a special grant of the legislature, the elevator license and inspection system."

"One of the most effective modes of regulation is to declare the acts, conduct or transactions in question unlawful unless licensed and to provide for the granting and revoking of such licenses."

"But it is extraordinary power is liable to be used oppressively and the possession of such power is not readily presumed."

"Licenses for the purpose of regulation granted under an exercise of the police power must also have special legislative authorization at least to the extent of conferring upon the city authority to regulate the particular or dangerous calling which the ordinance undertakes to license."

Dances Not Mentioned.
The charter of Milwaukee, though it enumerates many things that the city may license, does not mention dances. Neither does it mention elevators or elevator operators—and the city has already taken license and licensing ordinance was declared to be an unwarranted assumption of authority on the part of the city.

Cought in Queer Deal.
Investigation proves that the sales of old road binder made by the depart-

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PENNSYLVANIA
The twentieth Ward branch of Philadelphia meets Monday evening, December 1st, at the headquarters, 775 Columbia avenue. The rooms of the branch are open every night and Sunday, and every comrade is welcome and appeal readers particularly so. The branch has more than doubled its membership since the election of the ward ward appeal list.

WISCONSIN
The local Socialist club has just issued a challenge to Father Petto, the French Catholic priest, to debate with him for an hour on Socialism.

Soc alists Challenge Priest to Debate
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INFANT SNOBBERY.
Too often the idea of service is associated solely with paid servants, although seldom so amusingly as in the case of a little girl of whom a contributor to the English Illustrated Magazine tells.

She had visited a little friend whose father had a fine house and was doing a very good time, and on coming home was telling her mother all about it.

"But mother, dear, she does one very dreadful thing, she concludes her remarks to tell you about it, for it is kind of cruel, and you mightn't let me go again."

"Tell me," urged her mother in some alarm.

"They use their little girl grandmother for a party carrier of their party literature."

Life Getting Shorter.
The span of life of the average American has been shortened, according to figures made public recently by the Equitable Life Assurance society. In England, in Germany, and in many other countries men still live to an average of 70 years, while in this country the chances of early death after passing the age of 40 are increasing.

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If you suffer from bleeding, itching, swollen protruding PILES, send for your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure can be secured. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P, Notre Dame, Ind.

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A phenomenon of our representative government is that the Socialist Party has lost its one representative in Congress, although the Socialist vote of the country is approximately twice what it was when Mr. Berger was elected. Mr. Berger's one district illustrates the same peculiarity. His vote was not diminished, but when, in 1910 his opposition was divided, in 1912 it was united, Congressman Victor Berger made an admirable record in his two years of service. The only Socialist in Congress, or in other national office, he commanded respect for his intelligence, his fidelity to the principles he believed in, and his patriotism. Socialism as a political and economic force in America has gained a fairer hearing because of the fine character of Victor Berger.—Kansas City Star.

British Delegates at A. F. of L. Meet.

(Continued from 2d page.)
be non-controversial, they had a feeling that the workers should not pay anything to a scheme that kind from their already too scant wages—but it is a contributory act and one part of it provides sanatoriums for those who have the misfortune to contract tuberculosis, and the other part of it provides sanatoriums for the unemployed. Socialists are of the opinion that we are beginning at the wrong end with tuberculosis. We think there is no use setting up at the expense of the employers and the workers in the employment of sanatoriums for the cure of tuberculosis, while we allow our shameful housing system to exist in our cities, which is breeding more tuberculosis every day than all the sanatoriums that could ever be erected could possibly cure.

One-Fifth Starving.

At the present time one-fifth of the population of Great Britain are actually on the verge of starvation, within a week or a fortnight or three weeks of abject starvation in the event of their being thrown out of employment. I think your president said in the course of one of his addresses that you are in this country going to have a proportion of the social wealth created that you ever were before. If that is so I am glad to hear it. It is not true, however, that in Great Britain the workers are securing anything like a fair proportion of the increased wealth produced from year to year by labor applied to our national resources. The wages of labor are practically stationary and have been for very many years, but the wages of invested capital and the wages of the landlord class have gone up by leaps and bounds every year. The power of labor to produce wealth has increased and multiplied by the multiplicity of machinery has increased and multiplied from year to year.

The Robbery of the Workers.

The amount of wealth produced per head of the population has increased enormously, but it has not gone to the worker in the shop by increased wages. It has gone to those who have their money invested in the industries of Great Britain and to the landlord class, and I as one protest against this state of matters is that our workers should be expected to get a fair share of Great Britain—and when I say labor,

MENACING THE HOME

By GEORGE STRELITZ.
The travelling lecturers who are in the business of fighting Socialism, lay particular stress upon the menace which the Socialist party is said to constitute against such sacred institutions as matrimony and the family.

In proof of their assertions they quote a few passages from a book by Fred Engels, called "The Origin of the Family."

To reinforce the impression, they also are wont to make use of Engels' famous book "Woman and Socialism." Neither one of these two books contains the acknowledged faith of the Social-Democratic party.

If other evidence could be produced by the various Collors or Goldsteins, in proof of their contention that our party is destructive to the family, they surely would have presented it to a gullible public.

At any rate, considering the immensity of Socialist literature today, the evidence produced by our opponents in behalf of their most cherished contention is meager, indeed.

If we wanted to, we could turn the tables upon our enemies, and make the same charge against them, and prove it by a superabundance of evidence.

We invite the Goldsteins to visit some night our bourgeois theatres in any city of the Union, and they can see and hear matrimony ridiculed so thoroughly, that it will mean carrying coals to Newcastle. If Socialist writers would waste time in the same effort.

CHRISTMAS NOTICE

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The Democratic Party Has a Black Record

BY OSCAR AMERINGER.
For sixty years the Democratic party lived on the fugitive slave law and when slavery was abolished it wished it became the tool of reaction for the establishment of conditions closely akin to slavery.

No wonder, then, that the condition of the workers decreases in the same ratio as the Democratic vote increases. When an aroused conscience interfered with the cruel exploitation of small children in the textile mills of New England the child-slaver found a welcome in the Democratic states of the sunny south. Some of these states in order to attract "capital" even issued prospectuses in which they mentioned cheap labor and the absence of child labor laws as chief attractions.

A few years ago a law was introduced in the legislature of Mississippi prohibiting children under nine years of age to work more than 12 hours per day. Needless to say, this measure was killed.
Out of 700,000 children of school age, a little over one-half were enrolled in the public schools of Tennessee. The lowest school attendance and the highest illiteracy in the Democratic states, as the number of people who enjoy the franchise is the lowest. In other words, if "democracy" means rule of the people, then the least democracy is found in the strongholds of the Democratic party.
Not only are the negroes disfranchised by means of the grandfather clause and other restrictions, but the white workers are not much better off when it comes to voting.

Every effort to unionize the toilers is repressed with cruel medieval vagrancy laws help to bring about a peonage system so brutal as to make chattel slavery look like a blessing.
If the Democracy of the south is bad, that of the north is worse. What was the party of black slavery in the south has degenerated into the party of white slavery in the north. Resting with one foot on southern ignorance, it has planted the other on northern vice. It is in the name of the Democratic party that the wastelands, the fens and submerged victims of the capitalist system are herded that the Democratic party flourishes the most.
Tammany hall is the vice trust. It is also the most influential Demo-

cratic organization in this country. Hinky Dink, Bath House John and Tom Taggart, are typical of the class that forms the inside ring of the northern Democracy.
And this party that never stood for a Democratic principle in all its history, this conglomeration of all that is shady, shabby, dark, criminal, and reactionary, is recommended to us as the party of progress.
Led by demagogues like Tillman, plain crooks like Bailey, race monopolists like Vaden and criminals like the Hinky Dink, the Murphys and the Sullivans, financed by the Ryans and Belmonts, the gamblers, dice keepers, the white slavers and fallen women, it has the unmitigated gall to pass as the party of the plain people.

This party without a redeeming feature, without mission, character, policy, program or principle, blandly asks the working people, that it has chosen for them the party of ignorance, slavery and peonage in every state where it is in power, to extend its deadly hold to the nation.
Between the two evils, the Republican and Democratic party, the latter is decisively the worst. But the working people are no longer forced to jump from the frying pan of Republicanism into the fire of Democracy. They can easily solve the dilemma by voting for their own party—the Social-Democratic party, which stands alone as the political expression of the working class.

Will Regenerate the World.

BY IRWIN TUCKER.
So far, the pontiff is with us. Leo XIII was a good Socialist, recognizing the class struggle and the rights of labor, the right of child labor. Even when he says, "But it must be borne in mind that the chief thing to be secured is the safeguarding of private property," it is evident that he is thinking of the protection of the right of a poor man's private property. But oh, that a Christian priest, even though pope, could utter that which follows:

Let me be laid down that humanity must remain as it is. The Socialist may do his utmost, but all striving against human nature is vain. To suffer and endure is the lot of humanity. Let men try as they may, no strength and no artifice will ever succeed in your souls or in your hearts. The ills and troubles which beset it. If there are any who pretend differently, who hold out to a hard-pressed people freedom from pain and trouble, undisturbed repose and constant enjoyment, cheerfulness and contentment upon them, and their lying promises will only make the people worse than before. There is nothing more useful than to look at the world as it really is—and at the same time to search here for a remedy for its troubles.

Oh, the tragedy of it, that he who claims to be the vicar of Christ should so utterly have abandoned his faith in his Lord! "Humanity remain as it is," the very gospel of Christ, the humanity must be changed, shall be changed, has been changed. Those "lying promises" are held by Christ Himself. And since he who claims to sit in Peter's chair has abandoned his Lord and denied Him, as Peter did before him, the Lord God has raised up a new order, in which the promises of Christ shall be fulfilled, and in which humanity shall be changed from strife and struggle into brotherhood and peace. For it is through our lips that the voice of Christ is speaking, and it is we who call the world to follow where He leads.

This pulpit is dedicated to the preaching of the great crusade to set the world on its feet, and in a war. The war is declared, the battle is on; Christ against capitalism; God against gold; the image of the Almighty against the imprint of the eagle. Our platform is, "Capitalism must go! Down with the empire of Mammon, and up with the Brotherhood of Man!"
Jesus planned to regenerate the world through the power of perma-

nent emotion—love—which should lead men to link hands with the father and work together with him to reform the world. The appeal is emotional and moral.
Socialism plans to regenerate the world by showing to mankind the way the world works and by appealing to them to join hands one with another to shape society in accordance with the force of evolution. The appeal is mainly intellectual.

The point in which they differ is the personality of the power behind evolution. Socialism does not deny that there is such a continuous power—it assumes it. It does not deny that that power is friendly to man and to his aspirations of the eternal good—and that is what Jesus of Nazareth is.

Is Socialism materialistic? Jesus himself gave to another picture of the judgment than this: "Depart from me ye cursed, into the everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels. For I was a hungered and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison, and ye visited me not." Then shall they answer and say, "Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?" Then shall he answer them, saying, "Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these my children, ye did it not to me."

And I know that when the Lord God saw the children from the Lawrence mills last winter, started up all their lives; who looked upon the Kanawa coal mines and saw miners and their wives and children huddled out into the woods, the target for the playful murder of the mine guards, when he heard the coldly supercilious comments of many Christian hypocrites, "These children ought not to be so paraded; these miners ought to be shot, because they are unruly," I know that the great heart of the Son of Man who is the Son of God boiled with that fury which he poured on the Pharisee fools of Jerusalem, "Woe unto you, ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?"

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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.

The Builders' Column
By A. W. Mance
THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.
You have now counted the votes polled in your district. Perhaps you were encouraged by the showing; perhaps you were discouraged. Encouraged or discouraged, you know the work of Socialist education must go on.
In doing your little share to push forward the Socialist cause, always remember that the economic pressure bearing on your prospective convert is ever becoming heavier. When you hear a shopmate grumble and kick about the high prices of food, then is the time to hand him a Socialist pamphlet or paper.
WATCH FOR THE PROPER TIME.
The Social-Democratic Herald always contains a message for your friends who are disoriented. Every issue is prepared for the express purpose of reaching the unconverted. You may think the small amount you can do does not amount to much. But always remember that it is the multiplied and added mites of the individuals which makes the big things.
As I sit in this office and answer letters from hustlers from Alaska, and Florida, and from Maine to southern California, I see the results of the individual efforts of thousands of isolated workers making the great American Socialist movement.
Wherever you are, when you read this, try and picture to yourself the thousands of others who are your comrades in this work.
YOU can get a club of four this week. If a thousand of YOU will do the same, you see what it means.
INTRODUCE US TO YOUR FRIENDS.
To assist you in your work of getting readers for The Herald, we will send a sample copy to as many of your acquaintances as you think might become Herald subscribers, if they were introduced to its contents.
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUB. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Please send sample copy of The Social-Democratic Herald to the following persons, whom I believe may become permanent readers:

(SEE PAGE 1.)
82 OUR YOUNG FOLKS
between the main and mizzenmast was the "quarterdeck," aft of the mizzenmast the "poop." Through the center of the ship from the stern to the stern an imaginary line was drawn. Facing the stern to the left was the "port," formerly called "larboard," and to the right was the "starboard" side.
Every man on board had a number. The odd numbers from one to ninety-nine belonged to the men stationed on the starboard, fore-castle. From two to one hundred belonged to the port watch of fore-castlemen. From 102 to 198 were port foretopmen. From 101 to 199 starboard foretopmen. From 202 to 298 were starboard main topmen. From 301 to 398 starboard mizzen-topmen. From 402 to 498 starboard afterguards. From 401 to 499 starboard afterguards.
The fore-castle men had to keep the fore-castle clean and had charge of the rigging and sails of the bowsprit and jibboom, such as stay-sail, jib and flying-jib, as well as the anchors and chains. The foretopmen had to keep the port side of the waist clean and had charge of all of the rigging and sails on the foremast. Main-topmen had to keep the starboard side of the waist clean and had charge of the rigging and sails on the mainmast, the mizzen-topmen had to keep the starboard side of the quarter-deck and poop clean, and had the sails on the mizzenmast, while the afterguards had to keep the port side of the quarterdeck and poop clean, and had the spanker to take care of.
With each man's number went his station at a gun, in the magazine, at the wheel or other post; his accoutrements, either as rifleman or boarder, the former being armed with a rifle and bayonet, and the latter with cutlass and pistol when the ship went into action. This number was sewed on his hammock and his clothesbag, and with it also went his rank either as petty officer, seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, apprentice, etc., and his pay was according to his rank also.
CHAPTER IX.
The Different Kinds of Ships.
A frigate was a ship with three square rigged masts and had a spar or upper deck, a second or gun deck, on which were the heavy guns; their muzzles sticking out through the ship's side through the gunports. Below the gundeck was the berth deck and below this latter was the grip deck, and below that the ship's hold where the powder magazines, the water tanks, the bread room, the sail room, and other st. stage places were.
A corvette was a smaller ship with only two decks, spar and berth deck. On the spar deck were the guns, protected by bulwarks, six feet high and sometimes these ships were called spardeck ships.
(Continued to No. 43.)

Barbarism of Hunting
By many men and boys, it is deemed great sport in displaying skill in taking the lives of birds and animals. To follow hounds and other dogs of the chase through field and wood, and bring to earth victim after victim with unerring shots is deemed a fascinating achievement.
Hunters witness the killing of innocent victims, and see the suffering and agonizing

death of birds and animals that dearly love their lives, and have done their hunters no harm. Most hunters of kindly nature tell you that at times a feeling of self-reproach has passed through them as they stood by the dying victims of their skill.
Hunters of elk, deer and antelope can tell you of seeing the terror-stricken eyes of those animals glazed, glaring at them with mute reproach as they sobbed their lives away, deprived of all power to wreak vengeance on their human enemies. Such memories should haunt men, who are not hardened or calloused with savagery.

Time and again we have seen lordly animals in their native state, peaceful, happy and seemingly enjoying to the full the gifts of life, wounded or killed at the pulling of a trigger. If such animals are wounded, they are hotly pursued, and may for hours or days suffer agony before death closes the suffering.
Hunting is a relic of barbarism in man's nature. One of the most piteous of sights is to see the life pass out of the innocent, quivering, helpless grouse, quail, dove, or other birds of harmless nature. Often these scenes are garnished with the cheers and laughter of their hunters, when beating out the brains of the birds that sharply cry and cling to their lives.

The more humane and civilized man becomes, the more he will despise the killing for fun. Such amusement marks the low savage instinct. Not even an ex-president of a great nation can dignify the mock heroism of killing defenseless "big game." Only a hard hearted man can derive pleasure in such boorish sport. The man of genuine sympathy and kindly disposition can only feel disgust at the sight of killing the unoffending innocents.—L. W. Billingsley.

Puzzles
This week we have another word-hunt. This time we ask you your best lists of words made up from the word
INVINCIBLE
For best list inside of two weeks we will give a cloth bound book on a scientific subject written in a popular style.
Walter Fischer, Milwaukee, won the prize for the acrostic, the answer to which was "Propaganda," and the component words "Fagan," "Dragon," "pardon" and "organ." Early correct answers were also received from N. E. Zinn, Milwaukee; Arno Taubert, Michigan; A. Schueler, New York; Raphael Tomaski, Brooklyn; Louis H. Gibbs, Pennsylvania; Max Anglin, Arizona, and Edward Belau, Milwaukee.