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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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URGENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH.
The next worst thing to living in a world that is controlled by a master class is to deny that that class exists in the face of the facts.

The state senate committee of Kansas has voted to oust the Socialist member of that body on a technicality. The Socialist senator is a coal miner.

Socialism has a grand army working for its establishment. It is an army of earnestness, old men, middle aged men, young men, women, the rising generation—nothing can obstruct such an army for long.

La Follette's urging voting by mail as an honest means of getting the voters' deliberate intention. Well, maybe. But to an ordinary man it would appear to open up a magnificent chance for the capitalist politicians to fix the vote by fixing the voters.

Out in Rapid City, S. D., the disgruntled people are resorting to the recall. In Janesville, Wis., the citizens are planning a recall. What's the matter? Simply what might have been expected—both bergs were foolishly led by the parlor reformers into setting up commission government.

Eight Kansas Socialists elected at Girard last fall have won out in the contest started against them by the Republican monkey-workers. The case was built up on the alleged fact that Republican officials who had charge of the election machinery had in the past not registered coal miners so to really make them citizens. It was only after the miners gave their votes to the Socialists that the Republicans admitted the "fearful facts." But the Socialists have won hands down, so dizzy was the evidence the said officials were willing to admit about their own incompetence. How! how!

The attack on the Socialists by occasional Knights of Columbus speakers, charging us with wanting to injure family life and to aid immorality, is certainly not borne out by facts shown by both Catholics and Socialists in office. The new Socialist mayor of Canton, O., suspended the chief of police for sheltering dens of prostitution and for being personally charged with immorality. The Socialist district attorney in Milwaukee worked on the "policia" of the city. He also worked on the city. And so on. There are many Catholic officials in the country and almost uniformly they wink at vice and immorality.

According to the New York Volkzeitung, the long-published Socialist daily, Haywood told a New York audience that "national state or municipal ownership of industries was an impossibility, and if possible would mean slavery." Now wherein is this a departure from the position of the anarchistic opponents of the Socialists? He made a hypocritical declaration against violence, but said some workers were resorting to breaking machinery, mixing grades of wool in the mills, spreading sticks and stones, and mixing cayenne pepper in foodstuffs—he said he was not recommending this, but (with a knowing look) it was being done—and it works well, too!

The bone-headed arrest of Mayor Lunn of Schenectady for making a speech to striking operatives at Little Falls, and the bone-headed effort of the authorities to persist in urging the prosecutors to prosecute him, will probably bring Governor Sulzer into the case. It is proposed to call Sulzer a traitor since Sulzer has stated that he sought out the place Lunn spoke from in Little Falls and himself made a good speech there to test the case in his own mind. If the governor gives evidence of this kind he will probably be getting up the same old line of the case on the part of those who would match the antics of the fellows who engineered the strike in question with a much-ado-about-nothing court spasm.

How some men wear and some do not. Time tells the tale, and nowhere more noticeably than in the Socialist movement. But the disappointment only throw into a bolder light the genuine ones. Some years ago Allan L. Benson was the editor of the Detroit Daily Times. He became a convert to Socialism. He became an active propagandist in every city he came one in his walk of life—and he has never ceased in his efforts, never grown tired, or distracted by other things. Today he occupies a place in the front ranks of the magazine writers of this country. His work has simply increased his efforts to show the people the way out of their Hell. His passion for propagating Socialism is again shown by the arrangement he has made with the publisher of his latest book, a book on Socialism for popular reading, for in the paper edition he not only tells what Socialism is, but gives the national platform and along with it explicit instructions as to how to address the national party headquarters for every city in the world. Well, that's Benson all over!

The weekly Socialist paper is a positive necessity to the life of every Socialist. Without the weekly visits of his paper he would indeed feel lost. Every day we get letters showing how much this is true. It were not so much that we'd print every one of them. One subscriber writes to have his address changed and says, "I like your paper very much and don't want to lose any copies, if possible." A minister writes, "I am a subscriber to the Social-Democratic Herald and greatly enjoy it." Another tells us that it is his "favorite paper," and so on, from all kinds of people—except the followers of the phony federation, of course. The Herald chases no fads, flies off at no tangents, does not stray from the clear path of international scientific Socialism. It is always and sternly a bed-rock Socialist paper, unswayed and unswayable. It has never held up Socialism as a freak, or a patent remedy, but as the common sense, unavoidable thing for every citizen who believes in the people and in economic justice for them through the socialization of the means of production, and the social control of the forces of nature that are inherently theirs for common use. Thus far Haywood's reply cannot be given. Haywood was commissioned some years ago to solicit contributions toward the defense of Steve Adams in the Boise City trials. The money was to be turned over to the Western Federation of Miners, of which Haywood was then still a member, to be used in hiring



Dr. Hubbard, S. White, R. Scott, D. Snyder, S. Wilson, S. Wills, S. Swartz, D. Tosh, D.

SOCIALISM'S REMARKABLE SHOWING IN NEW STATE.

A remarkable thing happened recently in the state of Oklahoma. A state board of agriculture was selected by 77 county delegates, 30 of whom were Social-Democrats, and four members of the board thus chosen are also Socialists. The board will have charge of the state agricultural college and schools and other agricultural activities. It will have wide influence in the new state. The names given above show which are the Socialists, but you could pick them out anyway by the Socialist buttons that they proudly display.

attorneys and looking up evidence. Germer says that Haywood collected \$76 at St. Louis meetings, and \$17 and \$31 respectively in two other meetings of working men that he knows of, but that the records of the Western Federation of Miners show no such money as ever being turned over, hence the contributions played no part in the saving of Steve Adams' life. Germer, as a conscientious Socialist, feels that Haywood's alleged action put a stain on the cause. In this connection mention may be made of the general charge that the L. W. free speech "uprisings" never give an accounting of the results of money collected by its official handlers and "so-called" appeals all over the country. When a disgruntled inner actor in the Spokane free speech affair some years ago rebuffed and printed a book of exposures of the books were confiscated as far as they could be reached by the leaders among his "fellow workers." He was later found dead near a railroad track, but it has never been shown that his death was due to sabotaging or direct action to produce a dead man who would tell no tales. However, all this may be, the least the beneficiaries of L. W. leadership should do, is to admit their personal use of funds in travel and incidental expenses in being good fellows and fellowesses.

"I AM a Socialist," Declares Father of St. Albans

SOME TWO MONTHS ago the Herald, as an answer to those clerics who have been trying to make people believe that no Christian could be a Social-Democrat, published verbatim a sermon on Socialism by the Rev. Father Ross, of the Episcopal diocese of Superior, Wisconsin, in which it was shown that there could be no war between Socialism and Christianity. This was one of our reasons, the other was the splendid merit of the sermon itself. The sermon made quite a stir all over the United States, not because it was the first sermon preached in favor of Socialism, for that was not the case, but because it put the question so squarely up to the devout of the land, who bene their professions of human brotherhood every time they traduce the movement that seeks to make such a brotherhood economically possible of realization.

From the Herald the sermon was reprinted in other papers and it was especially liked by Catholic workmen, even though Father Ross is an Anglican clergyman. They asked their priests to acknowledge its facts and arguments, and in some cases, where the priests had denounced Socialism, to consider its splendid appeal to all Christians.

Soon, however, certainly political priests and religious papers dominated by them began to show excitement. They could not deny the points made in the sermon, so the faithful were informed that there was no such priest as Father Ross, and no St. Albans church, and that therefore the sermon was a fabrication.

One millionaire Catholic manufacturer came out in a daily paper and offered to bet \$500 that "Father Ross" was a myth. The same sort of tactics were employed all over the country, to divert attention from the sermon itself, with the result that we received many letters wanting to know if there was a Father Ross after all! Some, who had been told that he was a Roman Catholic priest, wanted to know if this were true, and so on.

It appears also that many wrote to Father Ross direct, at St. Albans church, in Superior.

There is a big point in all this clamor. It is that the laity of the Catholic church, who are workmen and women, want to turn to Socialism and are waiting eagerly for some reverend father who will be brave enough and Christian

enough to publicly admit the truths about Socialism and the cause of the modern world.

They thirst for the truth and for it from the lips of those they have been looking to as advisers in spiritual matters. And they want those advisers who are not ready to come out in that way to at least refrain from misrepresenting Socialism and slandering the Socialists with

disgusting free love stories and the like.

"I AM A SOCIALIST." It is hardly necessary after what we have said here to tell the reader that Father Ross really exists. Yet we would have no doubt in the matter on the part of even the hardest to convince. So we take pleasure in presenting a picture of him this week, and in also making the announcement that he has promised to write a special article for us on Socialism within a short time. In earnest of this we give the following letter from him, which, we are sure, he will have no objections to our publishing:

My Dear Mr. Heath: I am in receipt of your kind letter of the 14th instant, and I shall be very glad to write an article for the Herald. I am not only in sympathy with Socialism; I AM a Socialist.

I am exceedingly busy just at this time, and I should like to wait until later before sending my article. I feel that, on account of the publicity given to my sermon on Socialism, the writing of this article will be a serious responsibility.

I am sending herewith one of the many letters I have received from Roman Catholics all over the country. If you can make use of the letter I wish you would ask Mr. G. . . . to permit its publication. Kindly return the original to me when it has served its purpose.

Very sincerely yours,
MERTON WINFRED ROSS.
The Rectory Church of Saint Alban the Martyr, Superior, Wisconsin.

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The impression is being strengthened when the author continues "that our Belgian comrades failed in their attempt to reach the same goal by a political deal with the capitalist liberals. It is thus seen that for purely political objects the New Unionism (and the general strike) may prove a more effective weapon than political trading."

This is the conclusion LaMonte draws, although he ought to know that the goal of the Hungarian comrades, universal suffrage, has likewise not been reached.

The failure of the Hungarian comrades is carefully veiled, so the failure of the Belgians may appear all the more glaring. Oh, LaMonte is a pretty good stage director.

With such writings as this the cause of Socialism is not advanced one iota. The two instances illustrate the cleverness, with which the rank and file are deliberately deceived by our parlor revolutionists. They inject political cocaine into our movement, destructive to the moral, political, as well as the common sense.

The attentive reader will turn with disgust from the display of Jesuitism as LaMonte succeeds in making, all the more so, since a hideous spirit of friendliness and pseudo-placability permeates the entire booklet, which is hypocrisy all the way through.

To become an honest enemy of our movement, LaMonte should write for the Common Cause, and be in a wretched position.

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It will not be necessary to await permission to print the letter he encloses, for the writer can have no possible objection since we do not disclose his name. Doubtless he would give his permission to use his name, but it is a good letter and it is interesting just at this time, so we will not wait. Here it is:

(Enclosure)

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1913.

Reverend M. W. Ross.—Dear Father: letter of Dec. 4 last received and I wish to thank you very much for your courtesy. It does not matter whether you are a priest of my own faith (a Roman Catholic) or an Anglo Catholic, men should not be judged by their affiliation with either church, but by their acts, and I often think, that we Roman Catholics are in general too intolerant towards people of other faiths, although we believe that we are all children of one Father and should love each other as such. I heartily agree with what you said regarding Socialism and hope that more clergymen will intelligently understand the Socialistic movement. Thanking you again, I am, Very truly yours, Carl G. . . .

We feel safe in saying that Carl G. . . . voices the feelings of thousands of Catholics and that they would write the same kind of letter were they to address Father Ross. Meantime, to them and to our other readers we would say: Watch for Father Ross' article, and when it appears place it before those who are so much in need of it.

It is hardly necessary after what we have said here to tell the reader that Father Ross really exists. Yet we would have no doubt in the matter on the part of even the hardest to convince. So we take pleasure in presenting a picture of him this week, and in also making the announcement that he has promised to write a special article for us on Socialism within a short time. In earnest of this we give the following letter from him, which, we are sure, he will have no objections to our publishing:

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As a Socialist, Read This Plain Statement

Comrade, we want you as a Socialist to read this plain statement of facts.

We're not going to beat around the bush; we're not going to begin this appeal with something that will interest you. If you are a Socialist the plain statement of facts will be enough.

The Milwaukee Leader has a big ugly deficit on its hands which MUST be met IMMEDIATELY.

Through the criminal conspiracy of certain capitalist and religious influences in Milwaukee, the Leader has been unable to get the advertising it deserves.

It is admitted on all sides that the

Leader with its nearly 40,000 circulation in Milwaukee is the best advertising medium in the city.

Notwithstanding this fact some big stores refuse absolutely to advertise in The Leader and others only advertise occasionally at reduced space.

A big metropolitan daily like The Leader must have advertising to live. The advertising is coming but we cannot wait for it.

When The Leader was started the amount of money on hand was insufficient, but the comrades insisted on a beginning.

We have fought nobly against a deficit that might, in the near future, crush us if you don't come to our rescue.

This deficit has been very materially reduced by sound business management, but it is just as threatening now as when it was bigger.

The capitalists to whom The Leader

owes money are not friendly. We don't know what they might put over on us. We can not tell at this time what influences might be brought to bear on them to crush The Leader. Our only hope, our only salvation is in you, Comrade.

In order to avoid the necessity of donations on your part we have issued six per cent interest-bearing income bonds in \$5.00 denominations.

We felt that it would be better to have you subscribe for these bonds up which you will in time get interest than to give your money outright.

Every \$5.00 you advance to The Leader will still be your \$5.00. When The Leader is on a paying basis, you will receive your interest. The Leader reserves the right to buy back these bonds at any time.

We have given you the plain facts, Comrade. There is one thing that we want to impress on your mind. The

Leader is forging ahead in fine shape, but this deficit hangs over us like a pall. It won't amount to anything if YOU will put YOUR shoulder to the wheel. The Leader will meet a crisis if you don't help.

We've given you the facts. Below we've printed a blank for you to fill out. Mail it now with the first dollar on your subscription.

INCOME BOND SUBSCRIPTION.

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company has authorized a bond issue of Five Hundred Thousand (\$500,000) Dollars in denominations of Five (\$5.00) Dollars each, divided in ten (10) blocks of Fifty Thousand (\$50,000) Dollars each. These bonds to be sold as needed and the proceeds used for the purpose of liquidating its present unsecured indebtedness and such future indebtedness as may arise by reason of the publication of The Milwaukee Leader and its various newspapers. The payment of the principal and interest on said bonds is secured by a trust agreement which provides that the principal and interest that shall become due on said bonds shall be payable only out of the surplus net income earned by the corporation after the expenses of the corporation for maintenance and operation have been deducted and paid, and wherein it is further provided that interest shall not be payable on this obligation during any year that no surplus income is earned or during any year in which the total surplus net income is insufficient to pay the interest on all bonds issued outstanding and unpaid.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe and agree to pay for the number of (6 per cent) income bonds of Five Dollars (\$5.00) each, set opposite to my name.

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Amount of Bonds.....Address.....
Enclosed find remittance of \$.....In payment for the above.
Bonds may be paid in full or in monthly installments of \$1.00 for each bond subscribed.

MISREPRESENTING SOCIALISM

Robert Rives LaMonte, long known as an impossibilist, has written and the Kerr company sent out a booklet called "New Socialism," which appears to be a sly effort at just the "psychological moment" to play alarms in connection with the Haywood referendum. It breaks the record in one respect. We have never seen a 32-page booklet which contained so much misinformation as this one.

Of course, it is devoted to Haywoodism, but it is a dishonest attempt to prove, that the "New" Socialism is really the old Socialism of Engels and Marx.

We read on page 7: "The proletariat seizes political power and turns the means of production into State property."

This is a misquotation, for Engels wrote the word "Zunächst" (first of all) between "production" and "into," which word indicates that Engels considered other steps a necessity, before the state would die out. However, that little "first of all" being inconvenient, we also find it omitted in the Kerr edition of "Socialism, Utopism and Scientific." A nice illustration of Jesuitism within our own party!

Robert Rives LaMonte knocks the intellectuals and is one himself, with this distinction that he uses his intellect to confuse the rank and file of his party.

When he writes on page 29 of speaking of the general strike, "that the Hungarian comrades wrested from an unwilling government 'promises' for an extension of the suffrage," by means of it, he is in duty bound to mention how these promises failed to materialize so far, else the reader is led to believe that universal suffrage has been won by a general strike of our Hungarian comrades.

The impression is being strengthened when the author continues "that our Belgian comrades failed in their attempt to reach the same goal by a political deal with the capitalist liberals. It is thus seen that for purely political objects the New Unionism (and the general strike) may prove a more effective weapon than political trading."

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bust? Who smiles the while they slaughter same—300 votes to 1—and passes it another batch before the day is done? Who quits his job on March the 4th and surely will be missed? That snappy, scrappy congressman—Vic Berger,

Turkish Bath Quick Rheumatism Cure

Quickly Cures Kidney Trouble, Nervous Prostration and All Skin Diseases.



Well-known physicians say that the Robinson Thermal Bath at home, is about to become an almost universal conqueror of disease. Any man or woman can prove its results inside of 24 hours, in some cases 10 minutes.

In cases of rheumatism, especially, the uric acid poison is extracted from the system through the pores, almost as liquids, are sucked up through a straw. Drugs merely smother the poison as it passes the pores. They do not extract the poison from the body.

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Send me the illustrated booklet of astonishing facts on health and beauty free with full information.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

ANNA RACK, Plaintiff, vs. MORRIS RACK, Defendant.

SUMMONS: To the said Defendant:— You are hereby summoned to appear with in twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

KLEIST & SANDERSON, Plaintiffs Attorneys.
P. O. Address, No. 69 Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Wis.

AN INTERESTING PROPOSITION

The Menace of Socialism

An Address Delivered in Boston by the Rev. Father Gasson, S. J., and the Reply of James F. Carey.

The Argument is "finched by VICTOR L. BERGER'S 'WORDS OF THE SAINTS.'"

The whole booklet mailed for 10 cents. 75c per doz. \$5.00 per 100 postpaid.

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Henry Ashton

By ROBERT ADDISON DAGUE, Attorney-at-Law.

This thrilling little story, written in a clear and attractive style, with enough love affair worked in to make it palatable and interesting, carries a strong argument for Socialism on every page. "Henry Ashton" places 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.

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

WHY SOCIALISM GROWS.

Old Grinders, who are so often met in the streets, are the result of the fact that when Grinders go into an old house and find it is a shanty, they do not move out. They stay there, and their children are born there, and their children's children are born there, and so on, until the shanty is a tenement, and the tenement is a slum, and the slum is a city, and the city is a nation, and the nation is a world.

I quote it, above, statements of the two chief anarchists to illustrate the similarity between their view and those advocated by the syndicalists. The latter are extremely vague re-

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Eyes Cured— Sample Bottle Free



Before After

The Above Show for Themselves What a Few Weeks Use of Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion Has Done.

Grateful Patients tell of almost miraculous cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and all Eye Diseases—many have thrown away their glasses after using this magic remedy one week. Send your name and address with full description of your trouble to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 7141 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., or fill out the coupon below, and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy, that has restored many almost blind to sight.

FREE BOTTLE COUPON

This coupon is good for one trial bottle of Schlegel's Magic Eye Remedy sent to you prepaid, with testimonials from thousands of cured patients. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 7141 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

Name _____
Street _____
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75c Per 108 Square Feet Buys Best Rubber Surfaced "Alax" Roofing

How we show the lowest price on roofing. The lowest price for roofing is not the price for the roofing material, but the price for the roofing job. We pay the freight in full on any quantity of Alax and other roofing materials. We also pay the freight in full on any quantity of Alax and other roofing materials. We also pay the freight in full on any quantity of Alax and other roofing materials.

Chicago House Wrecking Company, Dept. 15, Chicago, Ill.

The Folly of Sabotage

(Continued from page 1)

vocating others to do, I have done.

I well remember the eight-hour movement that convulsed this nation in 1885. I also have a faint recollection of grinding a file to a dagger's point, as a preparation for the coming revolution. Before my mind's eye there arises the picture of a glorious first day of May demonstration in that year. How strong and proud we marched behind the red flag and the working-man battalion, armed with guns. And again I hear the hoarse cry of the newboys: "Anarchist outrage, 200 policemen killed by bomb throwers in Chicago." It wasn't quite that way, but still enough to serve the purpose. The reaction set in that day. In a few weeks the great union had melted away like snow in sunshine. After that came the hanging and the many years of slow, painful reorganization of labor on the basis of craft unionism.

I do not know the price that labor paid for the act of one man. I have always believed that the Haymarket affair threw the American labor movement back a quarter of a century. It may be more. It may be less.

I have looked into the soul of the man who fights a losing strike. I've stood on the picket-line and beheld in impotent rage, grinning strike breakers taking the place of honest men. I have seen my brother set upon by hired thugs, beaten by police and thrown in jail. I have seen press, pulpit and government attack the men, who in the last instance were struggling to make the world a better place to live in. And at such time my heart filled with an unspoken bitterness. Black thoughts fell upon my mind and the voice of despair cried "do anything."

I understand the union man, who under a galling provocation, resorts to violence. I even can sympathize with him. Nevertheless I am opposed to conspirtory violence as a means of emancipation. Such methods may win a skirmish here and there. They never will win the war.

Moreover the capitalists are not even afraid of conspirtory violence on the part of labor. Harry Orchard, while pleasantly engaged in blowing up station platforms and residences, miners and governors, was even then paid

Anarchism in Disguise.

The revolutionary unionists today believe, that the world is ready for a tremendous upheaval. The new order is waiting to be born, and the work to be done is to raise in the people the will to start the revolution. How much like the views of the syndicalists, as given in an earlier paper, are the following declarations of Eugene and Kropotkin: "The revolution, as we understand it," said Bakunine, "must on its very first day completely and fundamentally destroy the state and all state institutions." "The workers must then proceed to the reorganization of all productive capital and instruments of labor in favor of the associations of laborers, which will use them for collective production."

"The first act of the social revolution," says Kropotkin, "will be a work of destruction. The government will be overthrown first." And following that, "the people will also, without waiting for any directions from above, abolish private property by taking possession of the land and the means of production." "The reorganization of production will not be possible in a few days," states Bakunine, "as the revolution will presumably not break out in all Europe at a time. The people will, consequently, have to take possession of the land, the means of production, first of all, of food, clothing and shelter. First, the populace of the insurgent cities will take possession of the granaries stock of food and of the grain warehouses and the slaughter houses. Voluntary take an inventory of the provisions found and distribute printed tabular statements by the millions. Henceforth, free taking of all that is present in abundance, rations of what has to be measured out with preference to the sick and the weak; a supply for deficiencies by importation from the country (which will come in plenty if we produce things that the farmer needs and that the city needs); and, also by the inhabitants of the city entering upon the cultivation of the royal parks and meadows in the vicinity. The people will take possession of the dwelling houses in like manner. Again, volunteers make lists of the available dwellings and distribute them. People come together by streets, quarters, districts, and agree about the allotment of the dwellings that were on hand will be first have to be borne as soon to be done away the artisans of the building trades need only work a few hours a day, and soon the overcapacious dwellings that were on hand will be sensibly altered and model houses built new will be built. The same procedure will be followed with regard to clothing. The people take possession of the great clothing establishments and volunteers list the stocks of cloth and freely what is on hand in abundance, in rations what is limited in quantity. What is lacking is supplied in the shortest of time by the factories with their perfect machinery.

I quote it, above, statements of the two chief anarchists to illustrate the similarity between their view and those advocated by the syndicalists. The latter are extremely vague re-

Money and Brains.

BY WILLIAM CLANCY.

LONDON.—Prince Albert, second son of King George, was sixty-four in a class of 65 naval cadets.—News dispatch.

Some class to Prince Albert. It's a funny thing, the way the money is sixty-four in a class of 65 his brother was the sixty-fifth.

The prince will spend the rest of his life in a rolling mill working 12-hour shifts for \$1.50 a day. Sure! It's a funny thing, the way the money is sixty-four in a class of 65 his brother was the sixty-fifth.

Do you think these "Copperheads" who are so much against the southern cause out of "pure cussedness"? Not at all. They had a good reason for it. The southern slaveholders owed them money; and if the slaves were freed, their masters would be unable to pay their debts.

That was the sinner in the woodpile! to use the slang phrase of that time.

In the south, on the other hand, there were some men who stood with the north. They wanted to see the slaves freed. But these men owned no slaves—don't you understand? They wanted to see the slaves freed, but they had no slaves. They were the "free" ones.

So here you see northern men siding with the "Johnnies" because they had a financial stake in the south, and southern men siding with the Union because they had no financial stake in slavery.

This is what Socialists call "economic determinism." It means that the things men do, and the sides they take are determined by economic conditions. It means that the things men do, and the sides they take are determined by economic conditions. It means that the things men do, and the sides they take are determined by economic conditions.

THE CALL OF THE CARPENTER.

Margaret Lacy writes from Brooklyn:

"Your paper has been sent to me to call my attention to the advertisement of the Call of the Carpenter by Bouck White. As it is the book that I have read, I am glad to see that you have written a book in which I have a deep interest, as well as appreciation of the book as propaganda.

It seemed to me this passage I quote from a Philadelphia paper, which I enclose, would be even rather more effective than the one you have in use, and therefore submit it to your approval.

"Bouck White's work, the Call of the Carpenter is a clear effort to enlighten the masses in the cause of Socialism by convincing humanity that the Christ came to destroy human bondage, and to prepare the way for the democratization of the world. Further, the author succeeded in this and other similar purposes, in that he convinced mankind that Jesus was opposed to capitalism, then the movement would receive an impetus that would surely sweep both the older organizations out of existence."

What He Told Jones.

BY W. E. GRAHAM.

Jones and Smith were old friends. Jones was a lawyer and Smith a farmer. They unexpectedly met on the street.

"Hello, Smith," remarked Jones, "that you are left the 'progressives' and joined the Socialists."

"Yes," answered Smith.

"Well, well, I am surprised," said Jones. "What do you Socialists want?"

"We want to give all people a chance to make a good living and have a little enjoyment," replied Smith.

"How do you propose to do it?" asked Jones.

"By establishing public ownership and democratic control of all the principal industries and of the means by which the products of these industries are transported and distributed to the people," answered Smith.

"That people ought to have a better opportunity and a more equal opportunity to make a good living, but you Socialists go too far. It seems to me," Jones was interrupted by being hurried along the crowded street.

"It appears we are blocking the public highway," he continued, "and perhaps we had better move before we are requested to do so."

"Haven't we a right to block the street if we wish to?" asked Smith.

"Oh, no we are not allowed to do that," said Jones.

"That is going too far," declared Smith. "I see no reason why you or myself should not have control of this street."

"Very good reasons indeed," explained Jones as he pulled Smith to the edge of the sidewalk. "You see practically everyone in this community must have the use of the highways in order to live here. The public welfare demands that every law-abiding person shall have access to the streets. Therefore, it becomes necessary to make the streets and highways as easily accessible to all the people as possible. Since all law-abiding people have the right to use the streets and highways, we must give all an equal opportunity to do so."

"This is all very true," interrupted Smith, "but it does not prove that I should not be allowed to privately own and control the street."

Jones laughed heartily at this apparent case of ignorance on the part of Smith.

"Yes," said Jones, "that is exactly what it does prove. Years ago we tried private ownership of publicly used highways and we found it unsatisfactory. The private owner would erect a toll-gate and charge travelers for the use of the road. The owner could close up the road entirely, even though it did discommodate the people. You see that plan was intolerable, because highways were not as easily accessible as they might have been had the highways been under an equal opportunity to use them, as some could ill afford to pay the toll. The result was that we eliminated private ownership and control of publicly used highways and substituted public ownership and control, because we found that the only way to solve the problem."

"Ah, I see," said Smith. "The only way we could solve the problem of travel and transportation on the streets and roads was to own them publicly. That is, we applied the principle of Socialism."

"Well, I—er—perhaps so," stammered Jones.

"Now," continued Smith, "as I said in the beginning, Socialism means the public ownership and democratic control of all the principal industries and of the means of distributing and transporting the products of these industries. You said, Mr. Jones, that the very existence of this community necessitates streets and highways, and that the life and well-being of the people as a whole depended upon their having the use of these streets and highways. Likewise the very existence of people on the earth necessitates food, clothing and shelter. Their life and well-being is quite dependent upon the way these are produced and distributed. You also said that all law-abiding people had the right to use the streets and highways and that the life and well-being of the people as a whole depended upon their having the use of these streets and highways. Likewise the very existence of people on the earth necessitates food, clothing and shelter. 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They Are Teaching the Young Falsifying History.

The American school history, which primarily is designed to promote patriotism at the expense of the truth, has met with the approval of Gen. Edwards of the regular army. The general has arrived at the conclusion that our historians have overreached themselves and that instead of strengthening the national defense they have weakened it by their exaggerations.

The general protests that in all of our school histories "the children of the land have been taught that our revolutionary soldiers, without experience or training, won great victories over the seasoned British troops and they are taught that the same kind of troops whipped the British in 1812." In every war the American volunteer has emerged from the conflict triumphant, establishing beyond doubt that all that is needed to insure victory is for congress to vote the needed appropriations and the president to issue a call for volunteers. Then the enemy will be beaten.

The general says: "There never was such rot put into the form of history. Our fighting in these wars was pitiable and the conduct of the raw and untrained troops, with one or two exceptions, was disgraceful. We were beaten in every battle in 1812, with two exceptions. One of them was fought after the war closed and our capital and public buildings burned. The same thing came near happening again after Bull Run and had it not been that one unorganized mob was defeated by another the confederates would have captured the capital. Both were demoralized; one by defeat, the other by victory. At the beginning of wars the untrained troops have always proved ineffective and inefficient, notwithstanding the histories. I have referred to which also intimate that one American is equal to a half dozen other men and so on, until our people are left to be..."

...have that all we have to do is to send forth men with guns in their hands and all will crumble before them. It is true that these false impressions are corrected.

We have an idea that the general over-estimates the influence of the school history in the national defense. If it operates to give to our youth a false idea of the prowess of the American when he answers to the bugle's call, at least it is calculated to induce him to respond. It is possible that if he knew the truth, if he could really see pictured a battlefield, which no pen has ever yet been able to picture in all of its horror and brutality, he might be reluctant to enlist at the first call.

The general should compose himself.

The school history places the United States at no disadvantage. If our school histories make every American the equal of at least six Englishmen, eight Frenchmen, ten Germans, a band of Indians and twenty-five Mexicans, let us not forget that the German school history leaves no doubt in the minds of the German boy that Germany is unconquerable and that the kaiser with one blast from his horn could cause every Frenchman and Russian to be paralyzed with fear.

The English history has no difficulty whatever in establishing that the Englishman who is enlisted in Dublin or Edinburgh has never yet met defeat, whether he has faced Napoleon or Fuzzy Wuzzy.

In writing history, it's against what our jurists are pleased to term public policy to tell the truth. It would not only discourage war, but it would hurt business and ruin the reputations of some of our best citizens.—The Milwaukee Leader.

PARTY NEWS OF THE WISCONSIN MOVEMENT

The Legislature

Social-Democrats in State Legislature—Senators, Gabriel Kopy, Assembly, Carl Minkley, Edward N. King, E. H. Minkley, Martin Gorecki, J. A. Vint, William L. Smith.

State Storage Houses.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.—The committee on state affairs heard arguments on the joint resolution introduced by Assemblyman Vint Wednesday afternoon which authorizes the state to establish storage warehouses, grain elevators and distributing centers. After hearing Vint's argument favoring the resolution, the committee laid the measure over for future discussion.

In speaking for the resolution, Mr. Vint said: "This resolution is introduced to help solve the problem of the high cost of living. I do not think it necessary to call the attention of the committee that this is the foremost issue before the people today. I do not feel it necessary to point out to the members of this committee the difference between what the farmer receives for his products and what the consumer has to pay."

Illustrates Big Profit. "We can illustrate one or two points, namely, concerning the cost of potatoes, where the farmers receive from 25 to 35 cents and the consumer has to pay from 60 to 70 cents. Understand that the freight rate on this

to 50 cents which the consumers have to pay.

The subject of this resolution is to enable the citizens to get in closer touch with the actual producer so that the middlemen who do practically nothing and receive the majority of the profits and who by this means control the market and further increase profits. It is a well-known fact that the farmer with products to sell in many cases have to let them rot on the field or feed them to stock through the fact that these men control the markets. We know of incidents where these commodities have been allowed to rot before they were sent to the consumer at a reasonable price.

Would Benefit Consumer. "With the establishment of these distributing centers, controlled by the state, the farmer would get a fair price for his products and the consumer would be able to buy the necessities of life at a price commensurate with his earnings. This system would do away with the speculator or middleman."

To Curb Commission. MADISON, Wis., Jan. 31.—A change in the jurisdiction of the state railroad commission is proposed in a bill introduced for the Social-Democratic group by Assemblyman Vint Friday morning.

It takes away completely the jurisdiction of the commission to regulate service on street railways, as well as water, service, etc., of heat, light, water, power and telephone companies not exceed five cents per bushel which makes a difference of from 25

panies. It authorizes municipalities to regulate these companies and, in addition, gives the cities the right to condemn and operate plants which have acquired an indeterminate permit. It also gives cities the right to build, operate and maintain new plants and new street railways without a certificate of convenience and necessity.

It repeals the law which gives the street car railway the right to exchange its franchises for an indeterminate permit.

At the present time the street railway company in Milwaukee has refused to take an indeterminate permit, and for that reason is fighting the railroad commission's right to change franchises because it claims it is operating under a contract or franchise granted by the city of Milwaukee. It is argued that along toward 1914, when the franchise will expire, and the company thereby lose its plant, the company will naturally take out an indeterminate permit and the city will have to pay for its property in full to obtain it.

High Handed State Boards.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28.—Members of any state board or commission may be called before the legislature at any time upon request of a member or committee and answer any questions that may be asked him concerning acts, powers, duties or privileges of the provisions of a bill introduced in the assembly by the Social-Democratic group are accepted by the legislature.

The effect of such a measure would be to have the state commissions or boards responsible to

some one other than the governor or appointing officer.

The bill provided that the interrogations be made in writing by the member who wishes the information and filed with the clerk of the house in which the demand is made. The demand shall be transmitted to the officer on the board or commission to whom it is addressed. In case an appearance is to be made before either house, the same will be placed upon the house calendar as a special order of business.

Any person who refuses to make an appearance upon request shall be punished for contempt by either house.

Recall Bill Introduced.

A bill asking the right of the people to recall any judge is asked in another bill introduced by the Social-Democratic group. The measure provides that any judicial officer who holds office, either by election or appointment, may be recalled after he has held office for six months, upon petition of the district from which the incumbent is elected. Such election district may include the entire state.

Senator Zophy's Bill.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.—Senator Zophy has introduced a joint resolution which is of great importance to the street railway companies of the state because its aim is to remove the office of contributory negligence from the commission to street car companies in the great majority of personal injury actions brought against traction corporations. The measure will meet with powerful opposition, as it did two years ago.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

MENOMONIE—Most of the Scandinavians of Menomone speak English, and they will join the English speaking branch. Arrangements will be made to hold the meeting of the branch alternately in Menomone and North Menomone, to accommodate the members in each locality. The local is now making arrangements with Comrade Minkley for a German lecture.

MARINETTE—The Seidel meeting held in this town on Jan. 2 was a

great success. The local paper gives quite a full account of Comrade Seidel's speech. Among other subjects, he touched on the advantages it would be to Marinette to establish a municipally owned water plant. "In Marinette," said Comrade Seidel, according to the newspaper report, "the water company is getting 2 1/2 cents per 100 cubic feet for its water and pretends to be losing money. In Milwaukee the city gets 1/2 cents per 100 cubic feet and is making money. That ought to show you people what you are putting up with here."

LA CROSSE—Organizer R. C. McCaleb is working up a list of sympathizers in this city. Arrangements are being made to organize a branch in No. 1 La Crosse on a solid basis.

WAUSAU—Comrade C. Bloom, the secretary of branch No. 1 of Wausau, writes: "Just a word about Seidel's meeting. It was the largest meeting we ever had in Wausau. Comrade Seidel spoke for nearly two hours and the attention was wonderful. If he ever comes here again we shall have to hire the opera house, for the halls will not be big enough to hold the

crowd." Comrade Alexander Archie presided at the meeting. A goodly number of ladies were present. The Record-Herald next day gave the meeting the fairest writup that any Socialist speaker has yet received in Wausau.

CLAYTON—Comrade H. W. Jones, secretary of the Clay County branch, writes to make arrangements for a meeting for Assemblyman Minkley in Clayton, and also in a small town situated 10 miles from Clayton. Clayton is a very business town and has been organized last November and it is doing excellent Socialist work and is wide-awake to the necessity of agitation and education.

FREDERIC—The Frederic local intends to keep up the Social-Democratic campaign all the year around. They have just ordered a supply of Comrade Ameringer's "Dynamite for the Brain," Comrade Thompson's leaflet, "Why We Are Poor," and a large quantity of our platform pamphlets. These they will do good educational work and build up a solid movement—for such as always the result where literature is systematically and regularly distributed.

RACINE.

RACINE—The annual report of the secretary of the city central committee of the Social-Democratic party of Racine for the year ending 1912, is as follows:

The past year was one of the best years since the birth of our party in this city. Much progress was made apparently not only by our members themselves, excepting those who were most active. I hereby wish to give some interesting statistics, taken from our record. Applications for membership received and approved from all branches totaled 114. During the first quarter a lyceum course was entertained at the expense of exceeding \$400, which was successfully carried out. On March 29 a lecture was given by Carl D. Thompson at a cost of \$125 which was cleared, making the meeting also a success. Our next venture was the holding of a picnic at Klinkert's park Sept. 5, which was a great success, after considering it a risky undertaking at first. We cleared \$125 besides the \$5 for more of buttons which went to the county campaign committee direct. Our last venture was a dance held at the Danish branch hall Dec. 26. Up to this writing the report of the committee in charge is not at hand but a surplus over all expenses is anticipated by the committee.

All our undertakings for this year have been a success. About \$35 worth of literature has been purchased by the county central committee and all branches combined. Two campaigns were financed. Our debts were paid. Our hall paid for itself for the whole year without one cent from the county central committee, giving free hall to all branches but the English branch which pays \$2 per month to the hall committee. The item of hall rent alone amounts to \$240 per year, light, heat and service are also items which must be considered. A separate report of the hall committee will be reported in a short time. Our vote for this year was about the same as last year with a slight decrease owing to the activity of the S. L. P. local which carried on a campaign of slander all summer and fall, chiefly against our party candidates and members, and the Wilson stampede. Our organization is firm and stronger than ever with more real active members. This is mostly due to the lyceum lecture course held last winter. It is best to have more and better Socialists. We close the year with one member in the common council, two members on the county board and

THE FIGHT IS ON!

A Socialist Watch at Anti-Trust Price

The fight is on! We are determined to win our gigantic Anti-Trust fight, even against the most overwhelming odds. We will not be bound by any system. We call the great factories a trust because they have perfected a system of contracts and agreements which enables them to fix prices and to control trade. We do not say that the Watch Trust is illegal. But we do insist that their system of "quiet" agreements and price boosting contracts is very, very unfair.




Here is the Super Socialist Emblem, engraved by hand on the great gold brass case, guaranteed for 25 years. You may have this emblem on your watch on this offer.

Here is the Super Watch movement, made in the finest gold standard case, guaranteed for 25 years. You may have this watch on this offer.

Carry The Emblem!

—the Emblem of the party on your watch. Positively the most staggering, smashing watch offer ever made—trust prices smashed once and for all. We are determined to maintain our independent Burlington line and to do it quickly and thoroughly. A more liberal offer to all Socialists than any other concern would dare to make to the biggest watchless.

Special Offer to Socialists

The magnificent Burlington Special, our very finest watch, direct to you at the rock bottom price, the same price that even the wholesale jeweler must pay! The watch trust has cornered the dealers, but we are determined to win this fight no matter what it costs. So we have decided to offer our very finest watch, the unparalleled Burlington Special, DIRECT TO SOCIALISTS.

No Money Down

We will gladly ship this magnificent watch to all Socialists on approval. You pay nothing—not one cent unless you decide that you want the great offer after seeing and examining the watch.

Only \$2.50 Yes, only \$2.50 a month for the world's greatest watch! The easiest kind of payments at the Rock-Bottom—Anti-Trust—Price.

Write for the FREE Watch Book

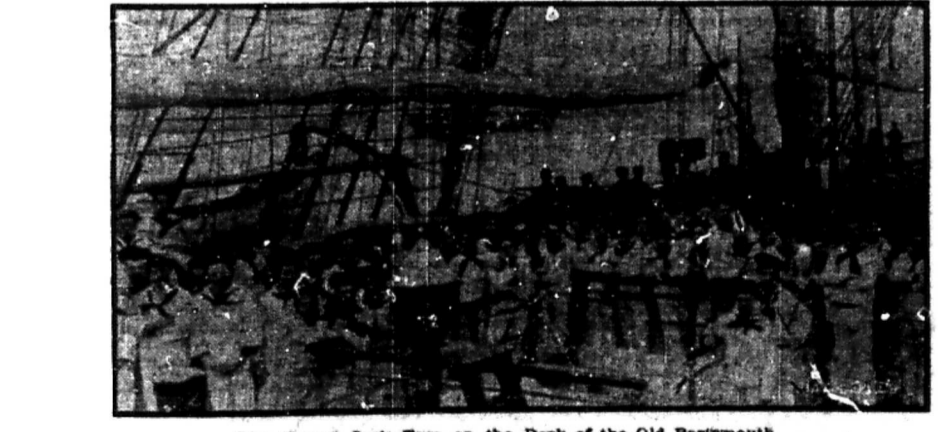
You should not buy a worthless watch, just because it is cheap. We need now pay the Trust prices for a top-notch watch. The free Burlington Book explains. The book is absolutely free and prepaid. You assume no obligations of any kind. Just send us your name, address, or a letter or postal note. You will be glad to see the inside facts and prices. Write today for the Burlington Company's FREE Book on watches. Write TODAY.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Every Week.

VOLUME 1 MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY 8, 1913 NUMBER 51



The Young Jack Tar on the Deck of the Old Portsmouth.

The Young Jack Tar

PART II, OF HANS THE GERMAN BOY.
BY MARTIN GALE.

CHAPTER XXIII—Continued.

Coming into Bridgetown harbor there is a fort on the point to the right that protects the harbor while to the left is a coral reef. The harbor bays, white to the left and the northeast trades blow almost nine months of the year, making this side the lee side of the island so it is unsafe only during the rainy season.

The island of Barbadoes belongs to Great Britain and near the city are some large barracks for the soldiers forming the garrison.

Everything was a—on here and Hans was surprised. He had left his bed and snow behind in Boston and in such a few days climate had been reached that was like summer. The sky and the sea were blue and a most pleasant warm breeze blowing.

CHAPTER XXIV.
Hans' Self Respects Shocked.

During the Portsmouth stay at the Barbadoes, Hans and a lot of other boys got sundown liberty. That is, they were taken ashore

in several cutters after dinner at one o'clock and had to be down at the landing at sunset so as to catch the boats that came for them then.

The cutters landed at a nice landing place with stone steps, the boys, dressed in spotless white, took a walk along a shaded street or avenue that led along the beach and out of the city. Here were many nice country houses which were finely situated among orange and cocoanut groves. Hans met quite a number of colored servants coming and going. Some of them had small two-wheeled carts or wagons drawn by diminutive donkeys, while others were astride of the latter, their legs almost reaching the ground.

A number of little "darky" children followed Hans, most of them being entirely naked and showed him the way to a sugar mill, that was on a plantation.

Here Hans saw "darky" men and women at work feeding the sugar cane into a crusher and press that were driven by windmill, the juice running into a large vat. A short distance from the windmill was a low stone building where the juice was boiled down. One of

the young boys saw a "darky" man and woman at work feeding the sugar cane into a crusher and press that were driven by windmill, the juice running into a large vat. A short distance from the windmill was a low stone building where the juice was boiled down. One of

TOO RESPECTABLE.

Prof. Reed of the University of California, has stirred up a bit of a row, by saying: "The courts of the country are not respected because they are not respectable." The trouble with many of our courts, or rather, judges, is that they are too respectable. They lean backward—do not get close enough to the people. Courts are respected where justice is done—where the rich and the poor, the strong and the weak, are given equal rights, without fear or favor on the part of the judges. Contempt of courts is due generally to the contemptibility of judges who disregard or distort the law to do injustice. There are today but few such judges in California, and when the recall shall become a nation-wide institution, their tribe will fast become extinct.—San Francisco Star.

UNREASONABLE.

"But don't you understand," exploded the capitalist, "we must have a division of labor. Nothing else is possible—we must have a division of labor."

"Just what I'm after," said the lean workman, "and what I'm going to do next is to divide the labor. I'm going to take some from the people who have too much of it and give the extra share to those who have too little. Now are you satisfied?"

But of course the capitalist wasn't.—Horatio Winslow in the Masses.

McCaleb Dates.

Now is the time to do organizing work, especially in the agricultural districts. The farmers are at leisure, and their minds are not preoccupied with their work. If we want a really solid organization by counties, this is the season to build it up. Branches who want this sort of work done in their respective counties will please correspond with the state secretary in regard to dates for Comrade McCaleb. A week or two weeks put in by Comrade McCaleb in your county will go far toward building up a good organization. Let us hear from you at once.

GREEN BAY.

GREEN BAY—Over 500 people heard former Mayor Emil Seidel of Milwaukee at Turner hall, this city last Thursday night, the meeting being one of the best, both in point of attendance and effect upon those present, ever held by the party here. Comrade Seidel's simple, convincing way of pointing out existing economic tendencies, his exposition of the weakness of the position of the old parties in their attitude toward the resulting problems and his clear explanation of the Socialist position, make a most convincing argument.

An admission fee of 10 cents was charged and the comrades made a little money on the meeting. Copies of the Leader were distributed and literature was sold. Altogether the comrades are very much pleased with the meeting and consider it a rousing success.

Co-operation for Farmers.

Much has been said about the high cost of living, the cause and the remedy. Co-operators usually knew the cause and offer a remedy. The farmers' American Society of Equity is helping the cause by organizing an education. That is, the members are learning something about co-operation. They are not only organizing the county society but incorporating co-

OPERATIVE SOCIETIES UNDER THE NEW LAW OF 1911.

Under separate report the financial report of the county central committee is given. It is also about the receipts, \$113.48; expenses, \$115.22; balance on hand Jan. 1, \$38.23.

The total cash business transacted by the county central committee and its sub-committees amounts to over \$1,000. A. C. BOWMAN, Sec'y.

A general mass meeting of the party has been called for Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, to select city and ward tickets and transact other matters pertaining to the coming spring campaign.

A. C. B.

MEMONONIE.

MEMONONIE—A. O. Devold lectured in the North Menomone hall Sunday, Jan. 26, speaking in Norwegian. Attendance was about 85, of whom about 15 were women. This is about 75 per cent of the Scandinavian voting strength of the ward, at present in the city center. Next to the size of the crowd that the old parties get for their speakers with the whole city to draw from. The first ward, or North Menomone, as we call it here, is distant from the rest of the city a distance of about one mile. The population of the ward is about 65 per cent Scandinavian, the balance mostly Germans. Debs' vote of 1912, was 50. We carried the ward by a small plurality. The contributions lacked only 52 cents of paying the total expense. Literature sold, 17 copies of Constructive Program of Socialism by Thompson, printed in Norwegian. Would advise locals having a Scandinavian population to draw a list of names in Comrade Devold. Address, Minneapolis, Minn., Care of "Gaa Paa."

The next lecture here will be by Comrade A. Slaughter in the North Menomone hall, some time during February.

Literature sales are showing a gradual improvement.

Why not Menomoneize your local and Milwaukeeize Wisconsin. A Social-Democratic governor in 1914 is possible. Why that word will soon be obsolete. What the mind can conceive we can do. Now up and at it.

C. L. S.

BOOKS.

J. Ramsey MacDonald's book on "hyndicalism," one of the most recent written by the British Socialist leader and member of parliament, has been issued for American readers by the Open Court Publishing company, Chicago, and makes a very acceptable book for the present time when the syndicalist idea is no longer new and a novelty and therefore safe from the merciless critics. MacDonald falls foul of the idea just as the international Socialists of this country have done, and points out its inherent weakness and inevitable disaster. An appeal to impatience and anarchistic passion it appeals to the same type of mind in all countries. Three views may be taken of labor action, he says in his concluding chapter. One is that of the Socialist who believes that parliamentary action is everything and that the state is to suppress and supplant every form of individual and voluntary action which has a direct public significance. At the other extreme is the syndicalist idea. And the third is that of organized labor operating in the shop, keeping alive labor issues and labor demands, acting as the parliamentary workers, who steadily change social organization in all its relationships, preserving the state against reaction, keeping every way to progress open, with every gain kept permanent. Syndicalism, he says, is the impatient, frenzied, thoughtless child of poverty, disappointment and irresponsibility. The price of the book, which contains 74 pages, bound in red cloth, is . . .

Riches are the portion of the idle, poverty the reward of the worker.

—Liebknecht.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON.

Pyramid Drug Company, 454 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Kindly send me a trial treatment of Pyramid Pile Remedy at once, by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper, so I can prove its splendid results.

Name Street City State

Send for Free Trial Package and Prove It in Your Case.

Don't even think of an operation for piles. Remember that the old family doctor said: Any part of the body that away is gone forever. One or two applications of Pyramid Pile Remedy and all the pain, fire and torture ceases. In a remarkably short time the congested veins are reduced to normal and you will soon be all right again. Try this remarkable remedy. Sold everywhere at drug stores. Send for a free trial package and prove beyond question it is the right remedy for your case, even though you may be wearing a pile truss.

Just send in the coupon below at once for the free trial treatment. It will show you conclusively what Pyramid Pile Remedy will do. Then you can get the regular package for 50 cents at any drug store. Don't suffer another needless minute. Write now.

Get Rid of Piles at Home

Simple Home Remedy, Easily Applied, Gives Quick Relief and Prevents All Danger from Operation.

Send for Free Trial Package and Prove It in Your Case.

Don't even think of an operation for piles. Remember that the old family doctor said: Any part of the body that away is gone forever. One or two applications of Pyramid Pile Remedy and all the pain, fire and torture ceases. In a remarkably short time the congested veins are reduced to normal and you will soon be all right again. Try this remarkable remedy. Sold everywhere at drug stores. Send for a free trial package and prove beyond question it is the right remedy for your case, even though you may be wearing a pile truss.

Just send in the coupon below at once for the free trial treatment. It will show you conclusively what Pyramid Pile Remedy will do. Then you can get the regular package for 50 cents at any drug store. Don't suffer another needless minute. Write now.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON.

Pyramid Drug Company, 454 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Kindly send me a trial treatment of Pyramid Pile Remedy at once, by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper, so I can prove its splendid results.

Name Street City State

Send for Free Trial Package and Prove It in Your Case.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Throwing Off the Mask!

The I. W. papers are beginning to throw off the mask. Here's a bit from the current issue of Solidarity, the eastern organ of the cult:

"The red element of the Socialist party would be better off outside the party. To expect the S. P. to do anything good is like trying to eat beef-steak from a live steer."

LONDON, England.—The annual conference of the Independent Labor Party (Socialist) began today. Five hundred delegates were in attendance, representing 2,000,000 working men and women. G. H. Roberts, labor member of parliament, presided.

The conference is expected to adopt resolutions declaring for a minimum wage scale; an eight-hour workday and the nationalization of the land, most of which is held by lords, the railways and canals.

A band of militant suffragettes invaded the conference and tried to interrupt the opening address of Roberts. They were ejected from the hall and warned they would be arrested if they repeated the attempt.

The labor delegates were incensed at the action of the women.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill which is now receiving serious consideration by the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, if reported favorably to the house and passed, will open up the way for federal control of work and injury workers in all industries. It is believed by economists who are watching the legislation in congress.

This bill, which was introduced by Representative Gardner (Rep.), Massachusetts, provides for a federal hospital ship to follow the Gloucester fishing fleet and give medical and surgical assistance to such fishermen as need it.

It is believed that should the house pass this bill the Democratic party would be committed to a precedent which could be used by advocates of government insurance in the steel, cotton, mining and other industries of the country.

Gardner, however, introduced nothing revolutionary to American precedents in his bill. In 1798 the government established the Marine hospital fund for the care of disabled American seamen. By the act of 1847 masters of vessels were required to keep back from the wages of sailors 40 cents a month to pay in part for the maintenance of the Marine hospital.

After the civil war the movement in favor of Socialistic reforms in industry began to grow and the capitalists in charge of the government first discontinued the wage deductions, substituting a tonnage tax, and finally made the Marine hospital free to sailors who would come ashore for its benefits.

This service, in effect, is really a partial accident and sick insurance benefit for workers on the high seas. The extension of this principle to

workers on land and finally to complete accident and life insurance is only a matter of evolution.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—"The average man would not be desirable as an employe if he married on such a sum as \$75 a month in any business," says the statement of F. M. Prince, president of the First National Bank, today.

"Of course," he said, "there may be exceptions. There are persons who can save money on a pittance but they are few and far between." With very few exceptions the man marrying on no more than \$75 a month cannot attend to business, spoils his chances for advancement, risks a burden of debt in case of sickness and otherwise makes an undesirable employe, according to Banker Prince.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Local Lehigh county has secured Comrade Victor L. Berger to deliver an address in Lehigh theater, Allentown, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 2:30 o'clock. Great preparations have been made for this meeting, as this is the first time that Comrade Berger has appeared in this section of the state.

The number of seats are limited in order to make up the necessary expense. Part of the seats will be reserved at 25 cents each. The number of seats are limited and are selling like beer at a Dutch picnic, one order coming in for 40. As the lecture will be held in the afternoon, connection can be made for all towns in southeastern Pennsylvania on both the steam and trolley roads. The number of seats are limited and sufficient number of comrades notify the committee that they expect to attend the meeting. For any details concerning the meeting, or for any other information, write to David Williams, secretary, Lehigh theater, 315 North Seventh street, Allentown, Pa. Tickets will be given by the Lehigh Ward branch of Philadelphia every Sunday at 8 p. m. in Hartman theater, at Fifty-fifth and Chester avenues. Addresses are delivered by prominent speakers. Admission free.

The Purchasing Miners' union, No. 145, of the Western Federation of Miners, requests us to announce that the strike in the South Porcupine district is still on, and that the mining companies are scouring the eastern states for miners to serve as strikebreakers.

The Socialists of Spring City and Royersford have purchased the Evangelical church building on New street, in Spring City, and have turned it into a people's forum, to be used for discussions, lectures and debates. Meetings of special interest are to be held every Sunday afternoon or evening, in which liberty of expression of thought and views on matters political, industrial, social and religious will be welcomed, subject to questions and discussion.

Following is a list of meetings to be held in Philadelphia. These meetings will take place at 8 p. m. Future meetings will be announced later.

Saturday, Feb. 8.—Oscar Ameringer, South-western Labor Bureau, Two 1/2 and Tasker streets.

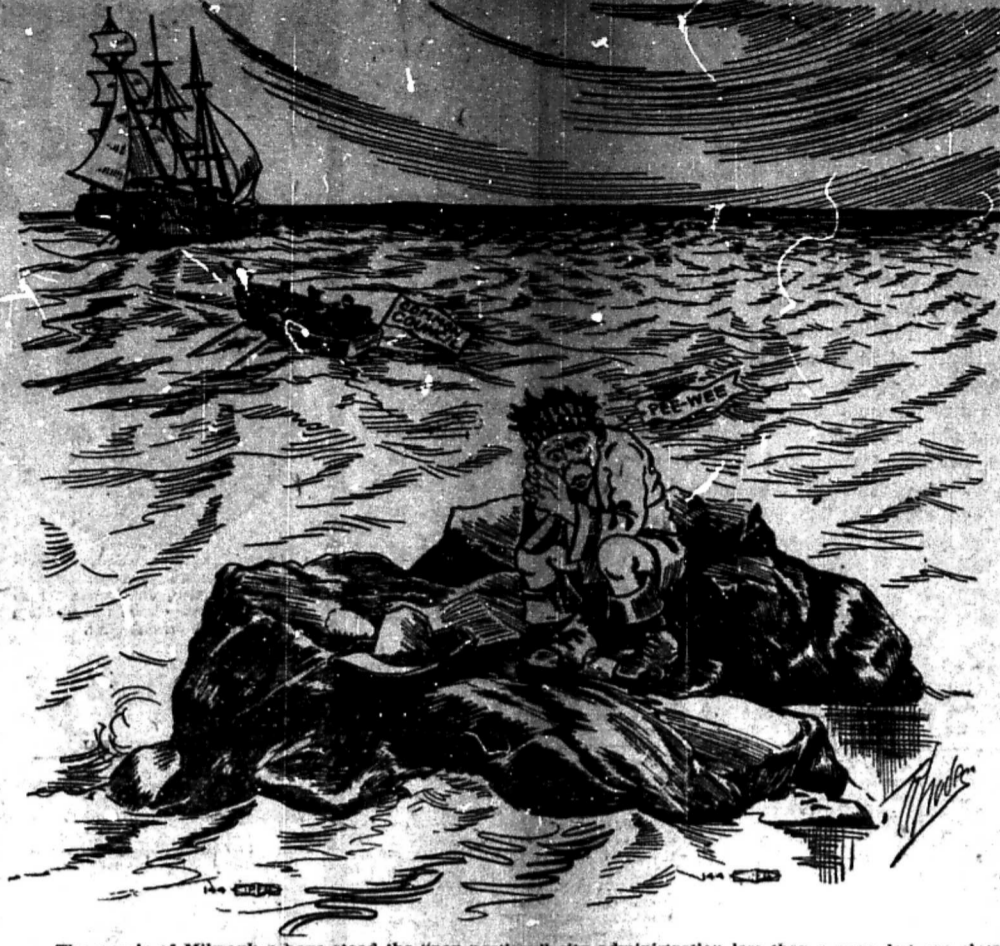
Sunday, Feb. 9.—Oscar A. Ameringer (in German), Labor Bureau, 21th and Brown streets.

Monday, Feb. 10.—Oscar Ameringer, Va. Main and Cottor streets, Mr. Rank.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.—Oscar Ameringer, Kensington Labor Bureau, 2d and Cambria streets.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.—Max Hayes, South Broad Street theater.

Dates for William F. Barnard are as follows: Feb. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1931. Westmoreland county; 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1931. Beaver county; 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1931. New Castle.



The people of Milwaukee have stood the "non-partisan" city administration less than a year, but are already pretty sick of it. The mayor, Dr. G. A. Bading, has especially lost caste. So much so that even his political pals, in true old party, dog-eat-dog-individualist style, have deserted him, each one looking out for his own political fortunes.

Less than a year has passed since he undertook to clean out the Socialists and he is already marooned! A month ago his anti-Socialist spleen became so disruptive toward certain city departments still controlled by Socialists that non-Socialist citizens circulated petitions demanding that he cease such efforts. At the present time they hangs over his head a threatened recall petition.

Berger Skins a Judge Alive!

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Justice Ashley M. Gould of the District of Columbia was scathing in his condemnation for his participation in the profits of fake insurance companies operating from the District of Columbia, before a crowd that packed the room of the committee investigating Washington's insurance scandal, yesterday.

Moreover, Gould received his blistering at the hands of Representative Berger, a member of the committee.

It was Gould's second appearance as a witness before the committee. Last week the jurist on the stand assumed the role of inquisitor and cross-examined capitalist representatives on the committee to the great delight of the kept Washington press. Consequently at his second appearance the federal judge took the stand jauntily, expecting to continue his cross-examination. The tables were soon turned, however, when Berger took up the examination of Gould and in a short time brought out the fact that the justice was on the ground floor of the

insurance graft, which has literally fished millions of dollars out of credulous investors in all parts of the country.

Had to Leave New York. The promoters of the Commercial and First National Fire Insurance companies, whose affairs are being probed, are the firms of Tuttle, Weightman and Dudley, who were run out of New York state a year ago rather than face an investigation of their operations in that state. The investigation has shown that in underwriting the two Washington companies Tuttle, Weightman and Dudley drew \$113,000 in profits during the past year, whereas at that time the Commercial lost \$131,000, and the First National, a company just starting, lost \$5,000. Yet in spite of these losses, the Commercial paid in dividends \$28,632 to investors, of course, taking the money from the proceeds of the stock sales.

Gould is a director in both companies and his name is prominent on the promotion literature.

"Didn't you know that this loss and the payment of dividends was going on?" Berger asked Gould. "The justice admitted that he did.

"Did you think this was a legitimate operation?" asked Gould. "As a judge," admitted Gould, "I

would have to say that it is open to question."

Gould admitted that he got \$100 worth of stock in the promotion firm as a present.

"Why didn't others get free stock in Tuttle, Weightman and Dudley?" asked Berger.

"It was given to me because I was selected as an arbitrator in any difficulties that might arise in the directors' meetings," replied Gould.

Berger brought the admission from Gould that he had paid for his stock in the insurance companies with \$2,000 which he "borrowed" from Tuttle, Weightman and Dudley. Gould admitted that on the \$100 worth of stock in the promotion firm he drew \$1,100 in dividends in one year.

"Do you think this connection is compatible with your position as a federal judge?" asked Berger.

"There might be a question as to its propriety," replied Gould.

"Why do you have to work on the side?" pursued Berger. "Don't you get a good salary and a pension for life? Don't judges here have enough work to keep them busy in court?"

"We are overburdened with work," answered Gould. "But you can't get lawyers to work under a p. m. and be paid for it. You ought not to hold themselves so aloof from the af-

airs of life," continued Gould; "that judges ought not to separate themselves so much from business."

"Would not such a separation be better than a separation from the bench, such as happened to Hanford and Archbald?" Berger shot at the justice.

"I hope you will not compare me with either Judge Hanford or Archbald," replied Gould in a crushed voice.

"The people pay your salary," declared Berger, "and they expect you to attend to public business and not to be devoting your time to private affairs."

The investigation has brought out the fact that the insurance companies spent \$5,200 in advertising in Washington newspapers in less than a month since the investigation started. As a consequence the Washington newspapers have been suppressing most of the salient testimony in the investigation.

(SEE PAGE 3.)

Berger After Sweat Shops.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was believed in political circles here today that the resolution introduced by Representative Victor L. Berger, calling for a federal investigation of the intolerable conditions in the sweat shops of New York, had now been granted a hearing, even though the resolution itself might not be passed.

Inasmuch as the publicity to the conditions in the sweat shops attendant upon a hearing will accomplish the whole purpose for which Berger today declared that conditions existing in the garment trades were a direct and inevitable result of the capitalist system.

Commenting upon the purpose of his resolution, Berger in an interview today declared that conditions existing in the garment trades were a direct and inevitable result of the capitalist system.

Bound by the System. "I want to show the close connection which the intolerable economic condition of the garment workers bear to crime and vice on the one hand, and further, that these economic conditions and injustices reverse themselves on the people in general who permit them to exist," said Berger.

"In other words, the miserable and inadequate wages bring forth bad housing, consumption and contagious diseases for the workers. They in turn communicate these diseases to the clothing and other goods produced, which clothes are bought by the people of the United States, who are thereby brought out the fact that these conditions to exist."

"Moreover, it does become the unquestioned duty of congress to interfere and to protect the people just as much on this point as against the invasion of cholera, or trachoma, or any other infection."

Have Right to Probe. "Not only that, but congress has the right to interfere because the New York clothing industry is supplying the markets of a large part of the United States with goods through the channels of interstate commerce. And the absolute right of congress to regulate interstate commerce. And the absolute right of congress to regulate interstate commerce has been upheld in the case of pure food legislation and in other instances. There can be no question of the right of congress to interfere."

"I expect to get a hearing on this resolution, although the Democratic party is very zealous in protecting state rights. It has become a bulwark of reaction in our country, and although there is a tendency not to do anything in this short session of congress other than to pass the appropriation bills."

CANTON, Ohio.—Chief of Police H. W. Smith, Democrat, suspended by Mayor Harry Schilling, Socialist, on 14 charges, was reinstated today upon the ending of the civil service commission. Smith was charged with habitual drunkenness, sheltering houses of ill fame and gambling rooms and personal acts of immorality.

Life is a quarry out of which we are to mold and chisel and complete a character.—Goethe.

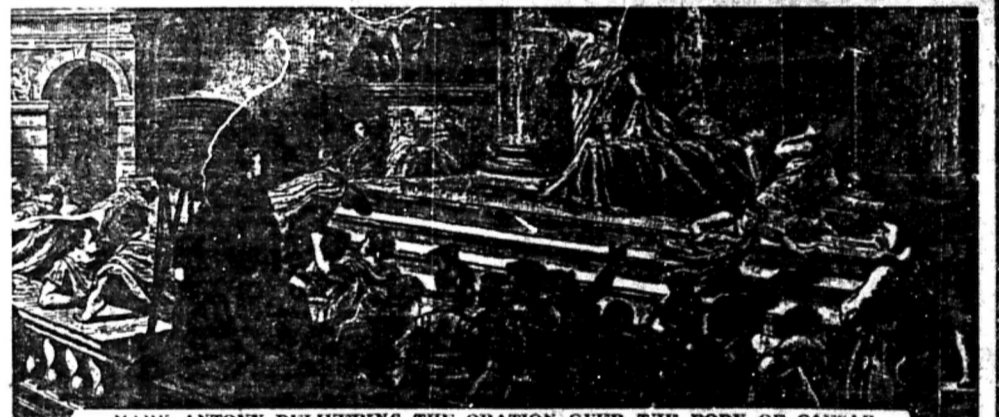
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC. TO MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents. No paper sent to anyone unless paid in advance.

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

The Builders' Column. By A. W. Mance. SPRING CAMPAIGNS OPENING. Thousands of municipal elections will be held during the month of April. Already letters are beginning to come inquiring for weekly bundles of the Social-Democratic Herald to be used as campaign literature.

Bundle Rates. 100 copies or more, per hundred, \$ 75. 1,000 copies or more, per thousand, 5.00. WEEKLY BUNDLES. Five copies, 3 months, to one address, \$ 40. Five copies, 3 months, to one address, 75. Five copies, one year, to one address, 1.50. Five copies, one year, to one address, 2.50.

Agitate, Educate, Organize. If you haven't a club blank handy, just write four names on any piece of paper and send them along with \$1.25, and all will get The Herald for one year.



MARK ANTONY DELIVERING THE ORATION OVER THE BODY OF CAESAR. His untimely end after reaching the pinnacle of earthly glory is one of the great tragedies of history.

Ridpath's History of the World

SOCIALIST READERS have shown wonderful appreciation of our Special Offer on this monumental work. We have shipped sets to delighted readers living in every State in the Union, and every customer is more than satisfied.

At a Very Low Price and on Easy Terms! We will name our price only in direct letters to those sending the coupon below. Tear off the coupon, write name and address plainly and mail now. Dr. Ridpath's widow derives her income from his History, and to print our price broadcast for the sake of quickly selling these few sets would cause great injury to future sales. Send Coupon today.



FREE COUPON. WESTERN NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION. H. E. SEYER, President. 140 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN should know the history of his own country and of the world to intelligently perform his full duty as a citizen in the Government of this Nation.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

104 The "darkies" gave Hans a drink of the juice out of a dipper made of a coconut shell, and started back to the town.

Up near the barracks was the parade ground and here Hans met some of the other boys who were watching some native soldiers drill. One of the boys had some money and asked the others to come along and have a drink. They went back to the open square near the landing place where there was a nice looking inn with a garden in front of it.

A "darkey" came out, officiously, and one of the boys said, "Bring us some lemonade, please."

"Can't do it, can't do it, this is a gentlemen's place and I can't serve common sailors here!"

The boys jumped up and would have taught the man some manners, but an officer of the Portsmouth came along and ordered them to the boat. It being near sundown.

As they walked away sullenly, Hans turned around and saw the officer receiving something to drink, and bitter thoughts crept into his heart.

So he was a common sailor and there were places where gentlemen went, that he could not enter!

Hans had spirit, ambition, and was high-strung and sensitive. The revolutionary blood in his veins had been insulted, outraged. He had supposed it was an honor to serve his country. He had been proud to belong to the crew of an American man-of-war and now he had to learn that he was considered no gentleman, only a common sailor!

He did not know, yet, that always the man who does the work, all the world over, the hand that makes this earth fit to live on, the hand that does all the useful work is despised, while those who do not work are honored. Yes, Hans had a lot to learn, and he was learning fast.

He was beginning to think that he had made a mistake in giving his young life to Uncle Sam, and the awakening was painful.

CHAPTER XXV. Beautiful Fort de France.

The boys found the cutters waiting for them at the landing-place, the other boys all mooned to the cutters and they off and pulled to the ship.

On February 22, the Jamestown arrived, almost two weeks late, having left Boston a few days before the Portsmouth but getting caught in a heavy gale off Cape Hatteras. She had been driven out of her course.

up among the clouds. The mountain side was like a beautiful green carpet with nice little white houses set on it, and over all a clear blue sky. Hans sat there lost to all else till it was "time to supper" when he grabbed the topsail halyards and slid down. Not without Johnny Sutton, the boson, seeing him, however, and he was put on the report for being aloft without permission.

Johnny Sutton, "the boson," as he was called, was the smallest man on board, but had a reputation for being the best boatswain in the navy. Though small he had a big heart and it was known that he was supporting an old mother. He was all life and bustle and was like a little burst of energy. He had a dry humor that made him a favorite fore and aft and all of his orders were always cheerfully carried out by the men.

CHAPTER XXVI. A Mistake in Distances.

Sutton never reported anyone if he could help it and would not have reported Hans had he not noticed that one of the officers had looked forward when Hans slid down and so to save himself he had to report him. He could blow the boson's pipe like the master of it that he was and when he climbed out on the end of the flying jibboom to square yards when the ship was in port, it was a pleasure to hear his calls, orders and trills, to haul taut, slack away, belay, etc. All given on his whistle.

Next day when he met Hans on deck alone he said, "Miller, why in h— did you come down the halyards like a bull pup hanging on to a cow's tail, so everybody had to see you? When a sailor slides down a rope he shouldn't be much thicker than the rope."

"The rope was in Fort de France the boys got undown liberty and roamed around the town for several hours. Hans and another German boy thought they would climb the big mountain they saw in the distance behind the town.

Climbing up a steep street that led out of the town they reached a mountain road which they followed for several hours till getting no nearer to the mountain they asked a peasant looking old man, who stood near a sort of gate in front of a little peasant's house, how much farther it was.

But he did not understand so he called into the house; a little old woman came out and told them in broken English: "Cent many, much, beaucoup de miles, de kilometres six ou huit heures plus monsier."

The old Frenchman disappeared for a few minutes and then returned with a jug and a glass. "Vous avez de soft a'est pas?" And pouring out a glass full of a yellowish liquid he handed it with a friendly encouraging smile to Hans. Hans drank it and then his comrade got one. Both said "thanks," touched their caps and turning back, retraced their way, arriving just in time to catch the boat back to the ship.

(Continued to No. 1.)

Puzzles

A lively Socialist pamphlet will be given for the best list of words made from the letters of CONGRESSIONAL.

Answer to "Pied Suggestion" in No. 48: "Purshave Label Articles." Prize was won by Arthur Battell, Minnesota.