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"I wish you would read this piece in the Pilot on Socialism. It has made me mad. I will help the cause all I can."

Thus a Catholic woman from Lowell, Mass., to this office, not long ago, enclosing a page of the Boston Pilot, with a marked article bearing this heading in big type: "Socialism and its Fatuous Theories," and under it the words: "The following essay on Socialism was read by Mr. Edward F. McSweeney recently before the members of Lowell council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus."

Worse rubbish and slander against Socialism would be hard to find than that which follows in the two column verbatim report in the Pilot. Mr. McSweeney may be an ignorant man, or he may be a man willing to falsify and cunningly misrepresent, but I am inclined to put him down as a dupe himself and to conclude that much of the grotesque stuff he reads off has been put into his mind by cunning persons who have played upon his gullibility. He has doubtless filled up with the stuff dealt in by Goldstein, the Common Cause, and their kind.

A few crafty fellows originate these wonderful scares about Socialism and its "dark purposes," and the greater number of those

that repeat it all are merely dupes. Such, I think is our friend McSweeney, whoever he may be, as I will show further on.

Let me quote a gem that this individual delivers himself of "the first crack out of the box." Listen—and laugh!

"The state under the cooperative commonwealth must provide for the nourishment, education, technical training, mental and moral training of each child. The MORAL OFFICE OF PARENTS WILL BE GONE; THE SOCIAL ENCLOSURE OF HOME VIOLATED; THE SACRED WORDS, FATHER, MOTHER, SISTER, WILL BE DEGRADED, and the rearing of man turned over to approved physicians, physiologists, and the latest professor of eugenics to be reduced to the level of a prize cattle farm."

What a woeful picture is this! It would be truly awful if true. It happens to be about as untrue as out and out falsehood itself. The home is to be deserted by the fearful Socialists, and all the tenderest and most natural relations violated and condemned. What! And the "State" is to take the children away from their parents!

I have space for only one of the points in McSweeney's tirade, but as it is an old falsehood that keeps bobbing up, it shall be given attention at some length.

It is the old story about Engels' book on the subject of the family, called "The Origin of the Family," a scientific treatise on a scientific subject, for which only Engels is responsible, but which can be read with profit by anyone with a scientific bent, a clear comprehen-

sion and a mind that is not evil and prurient.

The impression sought to be made is that Engels' book holds that monogamy will disappear and sexual looseness and whim and license take its place. The book is written by a Socialist, therefore, we are told, Socialists stand for the breakdown of the family—and there you are!

I will show further on that the book in reality insists that the sexual relation of the future will be a more perfectly realized monogamy. But let us listen to McSweeney. Says he:

"The chief aim of Socialism, that it must do away with religion and marriage is utterly rejected by Socialism; but the best proof of the falsity of this charge, that one of the chief objects of Socialism is the destruction of the family and the abolition of marriage, comes from the Socialists themselves."

Readers of Engels' work, "The Origin of the Family," translated by Ernest Untermann, an American Socialist, and published by the Chicago Publicist, will be sure to find on page 122: "With the transformation of the means of production into collective property, the care and education of the children become a public matter; society cares equally for all children, legal or illegitimate. This removes the care about the 'consequence' which now forms the essential social factor, and a woman is free to give a girl to surrender unconditionally to the beloved man. Will not this be sufficient cause of the gradual rise of a more unconventional intercourse of the sexes and a more tolerant public opinion regarding Virgin Honor and female shame?"

Then McSweeney pauses for you to get the full impression of the awfulness of it all.

Isn't it awful? Yes—AN AWFUL CHEAT.

For in the above, Engels asks a question which he later answers, but the stock form of quoting him by the dishonest enemies of Socialism, the wily snakes of falsehood, is to chop it off in the above manner—and McSweeney has simply copied from the others.

In the quotation given by McSweeney, the statement is made to

end at the word "whereas," whereas there are five more lines to the paragraph, which ends with this sentence: "Can prostitution (the subject Engels has been discussing) disappear without coinciding at the same time monogamy?"

Before attempting an answer to this question Engels devotes some full six pages more to the discussion.

Our sex love, he says, is different from that of the animals. It presupposes MUTUAL love, in which sense woman is the equal of the man. And our sex love has such a degree of "intensity and duration" that in the eyes of both parties separation is the greatest calamity. And finally a new moral standard is introduced. We not only ask "was it legal or illegal?" but also is the attachment caused by mutual love or not. In this way he proceeds, taking up other factors, and then concludes his chapter, by giving HIS OWN VIEW.

The full freedom of marriage, he says, can become general only after all minor economic considerations, that still exert such a powerful influence on the choice of a mate for life, have been removed by the abolition of capitalistic production and the property relations created by it. "Then no other motive will remain but mutual fondness." Further, he says:

"Since sex love is essential to its very nature, although the circumstances by which it is realized for women alone—marriage, founded on sex love must be monogamous. "Remove the economic considerations that now force women to submit to the customary depravity of men, and you will place woman on an equal footing with men. All present experience proves that this will tend much more strongly to make men truly MONOGAMISTS, than to make women ANASTHISTS."

The above is enough to show that Engels' writings do NOT prove that Socialists believe in "the de-

struction of the family and abolition of marriage," as Mr. McSweeney, in his ignorance, claims.

any means, quite the contrary. The Chicago bomb throwing in 1894 may look very revolutionary to a Merriek, but it was in reality reactionary and set back the labor cause many years.

Haven't we been told that no Christian could be a Socialist? Yet one reads this little item in a Socialist paper published in New York state:

"In addition to his regular parish work as a clergyman of the Episcopal (American Catholic) church, the editor of the Westchester Socialist is taking time to do a little work for Socialism by accepting of right and wrong. It is essentially criminal. Worse, it may lead to disaster for human life when some human life may be considered to be in the way—whether it be a capitalist's life or a working-man's life. And it might not be hard among the ranks of the saboteurs, for a self-seeking leader to find those low and base enough to sabotage some rival out of existence should the incentive be great enough. From the anarchist to the pacifist is not such a far cry, after all."

As the original production of wealth has to be worked for, it should be the working class that is the rich class. But wealth is also produced, under the rules of the capitalist system, by working the workers, and it is working the

workers that produces the rich class and that keeps the workers a poor class. And the rich class has tried to make the laws so that it is a crime for the workers to try to get the workers' money, and doubling, if they say anything, the priests of the rich tell them that they are guilty of covetousness, while the paid editors of the rich class call them fomenters of class hatred and envy. Great is wealth "production" under the holy (?) capitalist system!

A book has just been issued to show the folly of the initiative and referendum. It is written by who, do you think? By the former private secretary to President McKinley. This same fellow—his name is Boyle—has written books against Socialism, so it is not hard to get his measure or to guess as to his spiritual state. Did you ever stop to think how queer it is that just such chaps usually get the post of private secretary for the presidents of the United States? It is reported that a man of this same kind has been chosen by Wilson as his private factotum. Are these things managed behind the scenes for the people of this land of liberty and freedom of conscience, one may ask.

It seems a little strange that it is usually just in those countries where the workers are the poorest organized that emotional agitators talk the most of a general strike. Such a



its complement vanishes, and both will vanish with the vanishment of capital."

Here again we meet with a swindle.

The sentence quoted has been tampered with. The word "bourgeois" has been taken out to give the statement a false meaning. What honest opponents!

One reason why I am sure Mc-



Sweeney is himself a dupe, and that he has taken his quotations from some crooked person instead of going to the original sources, is that he uses the Engels quotation as it was first started out by Goldstein, with the incorrect "page 22" reference. It is not found on page 22.

CURRENT COMMENT
BY FREDERIC MATH

The Norwegian cabinet has resigned as a result of its defeat at the fall elections by the Socialists and Radicals.

The revised constitution of Denmark, which had the support of the Social-Democrats, has passed the lower house. The Conservatives control the upper house by a majority of one.

The failure of the waiters' strike in New York city is ascribed to the speeches by reckless meddlers favoring the drugging of food and other sabotage practices. They spoiled a good cause.

The Public Service magazine, devoted to the sly interests of the capi-

talists who plunder municipalities through the running of public service utilities, most of whom do their best to stamp out unionism wherever possible, now comes out with the union printers' label. Wonder what has struck it.

The western organ of the I. W. crowd, now that its principles are being challenged and drawn to the light of day for inspection by the working class, grows wild and excited. In its current issue, under the caption "Birds of a Feather," it lists Harrison Grey Otis, Victor Berger, Detective Burns, Daniel DeLeon, and Editor O'Neill of the Miner's Magazine together. It is to smile.

The other day the Socialists of Los Angeles planned a Socialist carnival and union craft display and wished to string a banner, suitably inscribed, across the street. The commissioners who usually grant such permits were applied to and their reply was that a banner might be put across the street

provided the words "Socialist" and "union" did not appear upon it. Some day such capitalist chickens will come home to roost, I rather guess.

Direct articles depict the state of mind of the media, bourgeois, or individualist. It is not hard to pick the kind of men who fall a prey to such tangents as direct action. They get into the Socialist movement on a mistaken conception of international Socialism and they gradually get out of it through some of these excitements of the impulses. You can never bank on such men, and they weaken and confuse the movement while they are in it.

The self-styled editor of an I. W. paper calls for justice, there are two tendencies in every movement, one progressive and revolutionary, the other conservative and reactionary, and in the Socialist movement, he says, the progressive wing is the direct action bunch. But noise and impulse and petty crime are not revolution by

Some friends of Chinese freedom in Paris recently took it upon themselves to issue an invitation to Socialist parliamentary members throughout Europe to send representatives to China to witness the opening of the new Chinese parliament. The German Social-Democrat have politely declined to follow the suggestion, seeing no special good in spending so much of the workers' money, and doubting, from the private nature of the invitation, whether such a presence in China would be entirely free from unforeseen consequences. Level-headed, as ever, those German Social-Democrats!

The man who allows himself to indulge in the discreditable practice of sabotage may fall to realize its inevitable effect upon his character and his view of right and wrong. It is essentially criminal. Worse, it may lead to disaster for human life when some human life may be considered to be in the way—whether it be a capitalist's life or a working-man's life. And it might not be hard among the ranks of the saboteurs, for a self-seeking leader to find those low and base enough to sabotage some rival out of existence should the incentive be great enough. From the anarchist to the pacifist is not such a far cry, after all.

As the original production of wealth has to be worked for, it should be the working class that is the rich class. But wealth is also produced, under the rules of the capitalist system, by working the workers, and it is working the

The Accident of Birth.

strikes can have little chance where the workers are not organized enough and drilled enough to go in a mass into such a big undertaking. Even in this country, while the American Federation of Labor has a big and growing membership, it is after all a small membership when the great extent of the country is remembered. To proclaim a general strike in this country today could be done, of course, but how many would obey? A comic opera king was believed by his subjects to have the power to command the lightning, and to be able to have it strike his enemies dead. When, in an unguarded moment of anger he was foolish to actually give the command, the lightning showed no idea of obeying.

The partner of Morgan is named Stetsbury, and his wife, in order to celebrate their economic triumph over the rest of the people, has adorned her flabby, useless cadaver with diamonds and other priceless gems. She gave a reception recently and had all the waiters vested with police power so that no one but her guests or anyone else, should grab her diamonds. Society so far as creatures of the Stetsbury type can make it so, is a hideous inferno, in which those with the social lot in their possession are in constant fear and trembling. And it is that capitalism, that insists that the church must in the end be invoked to preserve its security to loot, is working out the "divine law of human brotherhood!"

The news dispatches announce that a handful of blustering I. W.'s in Denver, because they were required by city law to get a permit to speak on the street and would not, threatened police that they would start a free speech fight and call in their crowd from all over the country to test their right to speak where and when they pleased, "as vouchsafed them by the constitution." The names of the chief bank-and-mind you, the palladium of their rights, the U. S. constitution, is a political document, a product of parliamentary enactment! But we must not expect these anti-political actionists to be consistent. The threats of a free speech siege and the way in which they put it, shows their game—trouble merely for trouble's sake, not for a principle. Free speech is guaranteed by a draft proceeding, and no one would countenance it—insist on it, but there are limitations, as we must admit, if we are fair. For a bunch of people to undertake to hold a meeting in the center of a busy street would be a draft proceeding, and no one would countenance it—insist on it, but there are limitations, as we must admit, if we are fair. For a bunch of people to undertake to hold a meeting in the center of a busy street would be a draft proceeding, and no one would countenance it—insist on it, but there are limitations, as we must admit, if we are fair.



Socialists Were Not Always Popular!

The Educated Moth and Wicked Flame

Did you ever notice how a moth will fit and flit and flutter around a flame?

Anybody who plays with fire is going to get burnt. Sometimes a moth goes up in smoke because he gets off the beaten path and steers into the fire in his gyrations.

Somewhere east of Cathay, I once knew an educated moth. I learned to love the little insect—he was so intelligent, so obliging, so good. I educated him myself. He was an apt pupil—sometimes apt to get frisky but, on the whole, he filled the bill. He was a bird.

I found a flame for my little moth. All night long as the golden-throated Plover of Cathay warbled his mellow notes from the moonlit treetops and the lifting music came through the open window, now like a Hungarian rhapsody, now like a sweet Italian love song, my moth would bill and coo and swoon with his flame.

Sometimes I think we all have

pretty much of the moth nature. If we happen to have a flame we want to stick around it too much. We sort of give ourselves away like an orphaned bride at an unfashionable wedding. We imagine that a fellow must constantly speak to keep a flame.

I warned my little moth not to get too near the flame. I discovered that the flame sputtered frequently as all flames are wont to do. Soon, I learned that the flame was wicked! I hope the Lord will deliver us all from wicked flames. I surely wanted to deliver my educated moth from the flame.

One night as I sat buried in a volume of Scott's Ivanhoe, perfectly oblivious of all else but the matchless art of my author, I heard a scream—a piercing, heart-rending cry. A gust of wind had come uninvited through the window and had blown my moth perilously near the wicked flame.

There was nothing left for me to do but snatch my moth from its impending doom and put out the flame forever.

I want you, Comrade, to blow out a wicked flame that threatens to do damage to the Socialist movement.

Please don't stop reading. Surely you have as much interest in a real flame and a real educated moth as you have in the grotesque creatures of a man's imagination.

The following is a present, a present, a present that the author of this piece

ated moth was in when his danger was the greatest.

A flame commonly known as a deficit is apt to consume our great American Socialist daily. We must put this flame out forever.

The Social-Democratic Publishing Company has issued six per cent interest-bearing income bonds in \$5 denominations. We want you to take as many of these bonds as you can afford. We can't go to the capitalists—we MUST come to you.

When the Leader is on a paying basis we'll pay you interest at the rate of six per cent. Until then, we'll pay you in other ways at the rate of 600 per cent.

Your subscription to these bonds would really be in the nature of a loan. These are our rainy days. We want to have you help us tide them over. Come, Comrade, help this great-est of all American Socialist papers.

You can subscribe for one bond at \$5 and pay at the rate of \$1 a month. Send in your first dollar now. If you subscribe for 12 bonds, you can pay at the rate of \$10 a month. Whatever you do—do it now.

On another page you will find a bond coupon. Use it or just take a plain piece of paper, enclose your first payment and tell us that you are with us in our fight to save the Leader and make it bigger and better and more

The Outrage to Gustav Herve!

GUSTAV HERVE tells, in a January London review, the sensational story of his treatment at the hands of Italian officials when he went to Rome recently to speak on behalf of the Social-Democrats on war matters. It makes a thrilling narrative, calculated to arouse the indignation of the most unfeeling. He says:

"Was it really at Rome, this no-adventure? Not St. Petersburg! No, I am not dreaming; it was Rome, sure enough—Rome, whither I had gone in all confidence, trusting Italian hospitality, Italian liberty, believing that I was visiting a civilized country."

"I had been invited both by the English and the Italian Socialists to take part in the great anti-war demonstration, held simultaneously in all the capitals of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente—excepting the capitol of the red

czar; and I had decided to go to Rome. Why Rome rather than London? Shall I confess the reason? A secret tenderness for our Italian sister, the country of Garibaldi. It was at Rome that Mazzini, eighty years ago, first gave definite utterance to the ideal of the United States of Europe. An Utopian vision at that time, when steam and electricity had not yet brought the ends of the earth together; but a vision of genius in a man of 1830 and 1848!

I was proud to go to the city, in which Mazzini had first evoked the ideal of a "Young Europe," to proclaim that the Socialistic international, assembled on that historic Sunday in every quarter of Europe to denounce war, was in that act laying the foundation of the Social Republic of the United States of Europe.

"I certainly did not suppose that

my visit to Rome would be much to the taste of the Italian government."

"But, I said to myself, if they don't want me I shall soon hear of it. I am not going there clandestinely. I have openly wired to the executive of the Italian Socialist party the day and hour of my arrival. The Avanti, the organ of the Italian Socialist party, has announced my coming visit several days in advance. At the very worst I shall get an order to right-about-face from the Italian police at the frontier."

"No such incident. Decidedly, thought I, the king of Italy is a gentleman."

"At Rome at delegation from the executive of the party met me at the station."

"At the entrance to the hotel, someone whom I took to be a com-

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Socialist Attack on "Charity" That Roused 'Frisco

Wilson's Letter.

"City Hall, Berkeley, Cal., January 29, 1913.—Mr. O. K. Kushing, President of the Associated Charities of San Francisco.—Dear Sir: I beg to thank your committee on entertainment for the invitation to me to be present at the annual banquet of the Associated Charities of the city of San Francisco. I presume that this invitation is sent to me, either because of my interest in the problem of the poor, or because of my official position as Mayor of a sister city, whose public charities are more or less linked with those of San Francisco.

At \$3.00 a Plete.

Your invitation advises me that this banquet of charity workers and sympathizers is to be held in the ballroom of the Palace Hotel, and the price is \$3 per cover. The program of the evening—speeches from railroad capitalists, rabbis

and charity workers—is one that would elicit my intellectual interest and stimulate my moral sympathies. But I am led by a sense of propriety and Christian consistency to decline the invitation, and to state to you my reason.

"In the first place the Mayor of the city of Berkeley does not receive sufficient salary to dine with the social class that can squander \$3 on one meal. The high cost of living and my monthly contributions to exacting trusts and public monopolies leaves me no money for such sybaritic living, and I prefer to give this \$3 to some needy family. Three dollars will buy three suits of children's underwear or keep a child for a week."

"Your invitation to this banquet and the Associated Charities becomes practically a subtle request to men of moderate means to stay away. In other words, like the charity balls, this banquet

is distinctly a 'class' or 'society' function. Common people, such as the Mayor of Berkeley, cannot come through with the price, which, of course, is a mere bagatelle to the rich.

A Pagan Spectacle.

"But the supreme reason which I offer for not accepting your invitation to this banquet is that there is something positively vulgar and ostentatiously Pagan in the spectacle of a group of citizens of a twentieth century city sitting down to a \$3 banquet, while pictures are being shown displaying the hunger of the poor. As the press describes it, 'charity workers see at dinner how needy families live'; pictures illustrating battle with poverty and sickness in the homes of San Francisco's poor will be shown to the banqueters. 'I am not a very good Christian.

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Ameringer Gives His View of Action

BY OSCAR AMERINGER.

This does not mean that the present labor unions are perfect or an inspired form of organization. Oh, no! Lots of room for improvement yet. It only means that the present unions with all their failings and shortcomings, are the very best that labor thus far has been able to evolve.

The kind of "direct action" that is expressed in the union movement has lifted millions of workers on a higher level.

Knowing this, I practice that kind of direct action. I joined a union many years ago. I dig in my pocket to pay dues and assessments. I hike twelve blocks to get a union loaf of bread. Non-union shoes would pinch my feet and non-union clothes would chafe my skin. I would no more dream of patronizing a boycotted firm than I would dream of scabbing. All this is "direct" action.

Working class co-operation in European countries has reduced the cost of living and assisted the workers in winning many hard fought battles for higher wages.

Therefore I have joined a co-operative society. We purchase our groceries in a co-operative store. Our little savings are deposited in a co-operative bank.

Yes: "Direct" action is a good thing.

What I mean by Legal Methods.

Strikes, Boycotts, Union Label, Workmen Co-operation, Politics and Education.

But are you not aware that strikes are hampered by court injunctions; that boycotting has been declared illegal; that the union label is recognized by but few work-

ers; that co-operation is a failure in this country; that politics is corrupting and education slow?

Yes, I have heard of these things. But I also know that the government which clubs my head during a strike has been placed in power by the votes of my class.

I know that the injunction judge was elected by our votes. I also know that when the Taff-Vale decision threatened to wipe out English Trades unionism, our English brothers had sense enough to break into parliament and force the repeal of the objectionable decision.

I know that if the Union label is not as effective as it should be, it is only so because a large portion of my class lacks the strength of character and the sense of solidarity to make the Label one of the most powerful weapons of our class.

I know that co-operation has been a miserable failure in all such places where the workers lacked the ability to run their own business. But I have also found many flourishing co-operative enterprises in places where the workers were able to find the right kind of manager and stuck to him.

It also strikes me that a class that is unable to manage democratically a weekly newspaper or a grocery store, would be in a sad plight if called upon to run the trusts.

Rome was not built in one day. It took six centuries to evolve the trust. The magnificent co-operative movement of Ghent, Belgium, "the Vooruit," started in a cellar bakery. The English co-operative movement, which transcended last year, four times as much business as the American Steel trust, was born in a miserable side street in Rochdale, nearly 70 years ago.

Our Hamburg (Germany) comrades started a store in

1839 today they are the proud owners of 175 stores. Last year they produced in their own bakery, bread to the amount of 1,740,588 marks. Their wholesale society transacted business in the same period to the amount of 16,770,000 marks. That is over \$4,000,000. Their savings bank showed a deposit of 5,538,900 marks on Dec. 31, 1911. Their slaughter house sold 5,023,500 marks' worth of meat.

The number of people employed rose from 31 in 1839 to 1,100 in 1911. The palatial apartment houses of the society contain 750 dwellings and represents an investment of 6,532,152 marks.

All this and more, too, is collective property, democratically managed.

The purchasing power of the working class, if directed in the interest of labor, constitutes a revolutionary force of the first order.

If the American working people so far have failed to make co-operation on a large scale work, it only proves that they are mentally and morally inferior to their European brothers.

It has been urged that the higher trust development in this country makes workingmen co-operation impossible. But co-operation is most effective in the retail business, and this branch is far from being trustified in this country.

Co-operation is not Socialism, but it is a step towards Socialism, and as such, a means of emancipation of the working class.

But building up a co-operative movement requires much more work and character than the mouthing of revolutionary phrases. Hence for some time to come we shall hear much of revolution and little of co-operation.

(Continued Next Week.)

Don't Fret About Pimples

No More Humiliation; the Wonderful Stuart's Calcium Wafers "Get Right" After Acne, Pimples, Boils and Skin Eruptions.

No need for anyone to go about any longer whose face is covered with pimples, blotches, eruptions, blackheads, and liver-spots. These are all due to impurities in the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly and the blemishes will disappear.

That's what Stuart's Calcium Wafers are intended to accomplish and do accomplish. Their principal ingredients are Calcium Sulphide, the quickest and most thorough blood cleanser known. These wonderful little wafers get right into the blood, and destroy eruptive substances present in it. In some cases a few days is sufficient to make a marked improvement. And when the blood is pure the whole system is a hundred per cent better.

Go to any drug store and get a 50 cent box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Get them today!

Don't fret any longer about those blackheads, pimples, boils, tetter, acne, spots or skin eruptions; they all go and "go quick" if you use Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

The man who will not investigate both sides of a question is dishonest.—Abraham Lincoln.

PARTY NEWS OF THE WISCONSIN MOVEMENT

The Legislature

Social-Democrats in State Legislature—Members: Gabriel Zophy, Assembly; Carl Minkley, Edward H. Zinger, E. Kiefer, Martin Gorecki, J. B. Vint, William L. Smith.

Praises the Socialists.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 31.—The Wisconsin State Journal, a non-Socialist publication, on Tuesday devoted two columns to the Socialists in the state legislature. It tells of the economic way they have of living, how they are installed in a comfortable home, presided over by Assemblyman Vint's wife, and speaks of a meal prepared by Mrs. Vint that was sufficient to satisfy the inner man of anybody which cost each of the seven members the small sum of 16 cents.

The seven Social-Democrats—six assemblymen and one senator—who were sent to the legislature, form a group of earnest serious men, who have the respect and regard of the entire legislature," says the Journal.

"These men have convictions, deep and clearly defined, and fight stubbornly for them. They work long and hard in all that they do. That they come here and fight an almost hopeless battle, except from the standpoint of principle, and do it gracefully and with a smile of hope for the future, added to their methods of living and ways of life, combine to make this group of seven legislators one of the brightest and most interesting features of the legislature.

"The Socialists come from the shops and the ordinary walk of life. They are fighting the fight of the working-man as they see it. Most of them work for salaries, and work hard for all they receive. Economy and common sense in the habits of living is essential with them, and in that respect they show much better judgment than many others under similar conditions and circumstances.

The Failure of Regulation.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—Because of the dissatisfaction that

is to be found in other cities of the state beside Milwaukee, which is undergoing the torture of an inadequate street car service, supposedly regulated by the Wisconsin railroad commission, it is believed that Assemblyman Vint's bill to take away the powers of the commission to regulate these companies will receive favorable consideration when it comes up for a hearing.

Madison is dissatisfied with the regulation it is getting, and the bill will without doubt have the support of the representative of this city. Other cities that are fighting poor service are La Crosse and Superior. With four of the largest cities of the state willing to take the matter of regulation into their own hands, there is a good chance for the passage of the Vint bill.

It has been proven beyond a doubt that the railroad commission has too much work to do. It has been proven that it cannot even regulate the public utilities of Milwaukee properly, to say nothing of the added duties that bob up from other parts of the state.

There are several members of the legislature, not Social-Democrats, who believe that a city should have the power to regulate its own affairs insofar as they do not interfere with the remainder of the state. They feel that the railroad commission or any other body should be relieved of a power that is distinctly a home rule power.

A Busy Week.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—This week promises to be a busy one for the legislature.

With the time limit fixed for the introduction of bills by members, a big batch of measures will undoubtedly be thrown into the hopper. But few of the big measures which will be up for disposal have been presented, although Feb. 10 has been made the date when individual bills must be in.

The workers' pension, the minimum wage, workmen's compensation, co-operative credit and regulation of

prison labor bills have not been presented.

Want Prison Goods Labeled.

Assemblyman Gorecki's bill proposing that all prison made goods be labeled will come up for hearing before the committee on commerce and manufacture Thursday.

Assemblyman Kiefer's bill relating to school board directors in cities of the first class will have a hearing before the committee on education Tuesday. The bill provides that members of boards receive compensation for services.

Favor Weekly Wage Bill.

Socialist bills which will be discussed in committees on Wednesday are: By Kiefer—A bill relating to costs and fees in civil actions; a bill relating to actions to foreclose land contracts and the judgment to be entered in such actions; By Vint—A joint resolution memorializing congress in regard to the election of federal judges by the people. By Minkley—A joint resolution providing an amendment relating to injunctions. Thursday: By Kiefer—A bill relating to restraining orders and injunctions.

The continued hearing of the bill providing for the payment of weekly wages, introduced by Assemblyman Minkley will be held Feb. 13. Since the hearing of last week, when the railroad officials and some of the employees of the companies appeared in opposition to the measure, several workers have declared that they are in favor of the measure.

MANITOWOC.

MANITOWOC, Wisconsin.—In a statement published here, Mayor Henry Stolze, Socialist, declared that he was "through" with the city administration and would not be a candidate for re-election. Further, Mr. Stolze said that he would decline to qualify if elected and would absolutely refuse to reconsider.

His health is given as the cause of his decision. Mr. Stolze was elected on a municipal ownership platform to purchase the water works and has

more recently started a move to acquire the city plant.

During the past three months he has been made defendant in two court actions, one attacking his right to serve on the water commission and the second on the alleged use of slinking funds for water works purposes. Both suits are pending in court.

FOND DU LAC.

FOND DU LAC.—Since writing you before, I attended a meeting of farmers and consumers at Fond du Lac. The meeting was called by no organization, just a spontaneous action of those having a progressive spirit, stimulated, possibly, by the high cost of living. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of organizing a co-operative stock company, to engage in any or all business to lower the high cost of living. That co-operation is in the air is evidenced by the fact that these few workers got nearly 75 subscribers in about two weeks. One of the speakers, a manager of a co-operative store at Waupun, made the statement that 11 co-operative stores had been started in the state since the new co-operative law had been enacted. These stores? We've been organized by the Right Relationship League of Minneapolis. This shows a great interest in co-operation of the high order. Besides these, the Equity Society has organized quite a few co-operative stock companies, to say nothing of the independent companies. Under these conditions a few wage workers could get together and send out to these agencies and get much of their supplies direct from the producers in the way of eggs, butter, poultry, dressed hogs, veal, etc. A barber said to me, that he saw a butcher buy a cow of a farmer for 65 per cent of the price he would pay for the cow if he cost him 15c. He thought that was too much difference.

As I said before, the wage workers are getting behind the farmer in this co-operative movement. Why? The argument is on the board of public affairs to tell them how the municipal distributing houses may be established? Agitation means education, and there is no other way out.

J. WELLER LONG.

MARINETTE.

MARINETTE, Wisconsin.—Four candidates are now in the field for vacant places by the death of Assemblyman A. E. Schwittay of Marinette county. They are P. H. Nelson of Beaver, a former assemblyman; Capt. James Lanson of Marinette, a Socialist member of the county board; and two others. The county board from the town of Lake, and William F. Haase, a Marinette youth, who is attending the university law school.

BENNETT.

The citizens in and around the village of Bennett are to be congratulated upon having in their midst a teacher of high worth and public spiritedness that is to be found in Francis Wheelan.

To his effort more than to any one else directly is due the present status of the social center movement in Bennett.

An energetic young man of considerable ability and a determined purpose to improve has been elected president, and chosen to support him are six, not lieutenants, but assistants, especially able in some particular way, but all realizing the need of co-operation.

George C. Cooper, a lawyer of Superior and a breeder of the Guernsey breed of dairy cattle, was the principal speaker and his reasoning and argument is due to some extent the fact that we people of Bennett have a registered Guernsey to improve our dairy herd.

Next, Miss Olga Larson, county superintendence of public instruction for Douglas county, spoke briefly but strongly for the social center movement. A general discussion of some pointed questions was followed by the election of the following officers: President, Axel Nordholm; vice-president, John E. Heacock; third vice-president, George Anderson; secretary, Hilma Peterson; treasurer, B. F. Landis.

After this a lunch was served by the ladies of Bennett, to which all were invited, and from which you couldn't drive even us dispirited for more programs better (if possible) co-operatively.

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FREDERIC.

I found at Frederic a local of determined, resolute men with a purpose, viz: The redemption of their city from capitalist and industrial cleansing up. The burden of the day was the failure on the part of organizations, churches, school, lodges and civil authorities to cope with the awful thing, "social privilege."

The local here has had on both the ax and the trowel. The ax will be used when necessary and will be used, but tools for constructive co-operation and an open door for material for a better social structure are always at hand. The burden of one citizen by the name of Frederic, and some hideous signs and practices are reflected. I predict a splendid work by the comrades of Frederic.

H. W. JACKSON.

Socialism in Canada.

COWANVILLE, Ontario.—The Socialists of Ontario have a chance for political action possessed by the Socialists of no other province.

Throughout Canada, with the exception of the local house of Ontario, candidates for representatives, either dominion or provincial, have to deposit from \$100 to \$200 before they can be nominated. If they do not succeed in getting one-half the votes of the winning candidate received, the deposit is forfeited.

This penalty prevents Socialists putting forward candidates for parliament or provincial, and, since the \$100 means little to successful manufacturers and business men, it means a whole lot to the slave who gets \$1.75 or \$2 for 10 hours' work.

Socialists are thus kept out of the field, the movement remains untried, candidates are not run, and the Socialist sentiment among the voters is largely ignored by the politicians who stand for capitalism. The Liberal and the Tory candidates can shout and argue about twaddledum and tweedledee, while vital problems remain untouched.

For the local legislature of Ontario, however, no deposit is exacted. A fee of \$2 alone is exacted, while one signature to a nominating paper is sufficient.

At the last Dominion elections in 1911, the Socialist vote was 6,396. There are 106 constituencies, and 49 locals of the Social-Democratic party. In some constituencies there are more than one local. Hence in many of the 106 divisions, members at large will be able to run to cover all the territory.

Shall Negroes Be Burned?

(Continued on 2d page.)

he is a human monstrosity because of the sins of one or several of his ancestors. He is what he is because of the law of heredity. Shut him away from temptation, improve his environments, educate him to let reason instead of animal instinct guide him, and you will have saved a soul and blessed the world. Burning him to death is unspeakably atrocious and vicious.

I have no prejudice against the people of any part of our great country. I regard every human being black or white as my brother; I do not believe in lynching criminals. There are mental and moral cripples as well as physical. I would no sooner burn such to death than I would cremate an unfortunate child because he was born blind or deaf and dumb or feeble minded.

I am disposed to think that the distinguished ex-judge referred to, was less inclined to defend lynching, than he was disposed to indulge in a little boasting about the alleged superiority of Southern men in protecting the chastity of women. I hope so. The cause of the frequent lynching of negroes by whites is not so much due to the color or because the negro is a black man, as to the fact that Capitalism kidnapped him, forced him into slavery, robbed him of his earnings and of his liberty, degraded him to the level of the brute before the law, and although no longer a legal slave he is looked upon by many whites as an inferior who has no rights that they are bound to respect.

Abraham Lincoln made it unlawful for the Capitalist to own him as he owns his house or dog, but the great emancipation did not and could not make the negro nor the white wage-slave economically free. The colored ex-slave and his children are still poor and ignorant and continue to suffer from the wrongs inflicted upon his ancestors. Slavery race-prejudice—a race-war, are the legitimate fruits of an industrial system of Capitalism based on competition or the practice of exploiting from others the value of their labor without returning an equivalent therefor.

Socialism proposes to establish and maintain a co-operative commonwealth. Under such a system race antagonisms will in due time fade away because Socialism has for its four corner stones justice, reciprocity, universal brotherhood and universal peace. When the people of the South put more Socialism into practice and less competition, strife and hate, they will have fewer horrible lynchings and will advance several notches in the estimation of right thinking and peacefully disposed persons throughout the world.

Creston, Iowa.

Expensive Books Made Inexpensive

No Extra Charge for Mailing.

Metropolis—Upton Sinclair 85c
The Industrial Republic—Upton Sinclair 85c
Socialist at Work—Robert Hunter 50c
Common Sense of the Milk Queens—John Spargo 50c
Why I Am a Socialist—Chas. Edw. Russell 60c
Stories of the Great Railways—Chas. Edw. Russell 60c
Struggle for Existence—Walter Peveret—Robert Hunter \$1.50
Christianity and the Social Crisis—W. Rauschenbusch 65c
War of the Classes—Jack London 65c
Revolution and Other Essays—Jack London 65c
Poverty—Robert Hunter 65c
The People's Mass—Deville 65c
The Descent of Man—Darwin 50c
The Origin of the Species—Darwin 50c
Some of these cloth bound books used to cost from \$1.50 to \$2.50 regular.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Every Week.

More Senator Dague Stories

Three Kinds of Strange Birds

There are in the world a great many varieties of bird. In this little essay on birds written for the information of my youthful readers, I will mention but three varieties, but those three are very strange birds or at least have strange habits. The bird of Africa, known as the "trumpeter," is very odd in the matter of nesting. When the mother bird wants to sit on her four or five eggs and hatch out her babies, she finds a hole in a dead tree. Here she and her mate build a nest. Then the eggs are laid and the female sets herself on the nest to remain there for one day. The nest is made of mud and is a stony wall up the door or opening, all except a hole just large enough for the female to poke her bill through. This she does occasionally when the male feeds her, but she sits very little during the three weeks. When the babies are hatched out the mother picks away the mud-door from the inside, and the father from the outside.

There is another strange bird found in the East Indies which are said to be very rare. The beak of the male is short and strong while that of the female is fine, long and curved. The male's work is to break with his strong bill the tough bark of trees in order that his mate may introduce her pointed beak into the holes dug into the trunk by insects and so extract food. When the male detects an "insect haunt" he lays it bare and the female pulls forth the prey with her beak, divides it in two, gives the male his portion and eats the other, continuing the process until both have had enough. Consequently the death of one or the other means starvation to the survivor, the female being unable to break the bark of trees and the male to take out the prey when its presence is exposed.

The third strange bird that I will briefly mention, is sometimes called the "Raspickie," and sometimes is known as the "Trumpeter." This bird is found only in the swamps of Guiana where a writer says he is always at work on his bill for a hook. He performs an useful but most extraordinary service, devouring a perfect multitude of snakes, frogs, scorpions, spiders, lizards, and the like creatures. On a terrible bird can be made perfectly tame. On Guiana he is with the chickens, ducks and turkeys accompanying them in their walks, defending them from enemies, separating quarrels with the strokes of his bill, sustaining the young and

feeble and waking the echoes with his trumpet while he brings home his flocks at night. The trumpeter is as handsome as he is useful. Noble and haughty in his aspect, he raises himself up on his long, yellow gaitered legs and seems to say: "I am the trumpeter, the scourge of the reptiles and the protector of the flock."

The birds of the most beautiful plumage are chiefly natives of countries in the torrid zone. But we have many handsome ones in the United States. It is a fact that many very plain birds sing more sweetly than those possessing more elegant plumage. Doubtless most of my boy and girl readers have heard the statement: "It is not fine feathers that make fine birds."—R. A. Dague.

Ants Conduct Affairs Along Socialistic Lines

I have, in former contributions, written about ants for the instruction and amusement of Our Young Folks, but did not by any means exhaust the subject. Naturalists take untiring interest in the ways of those little insects.

Charles Darwin says that the brain of the ant is at most wonderful speck of matter in the universe. Prof. Romanes in his book gives us some highly interesting accounts of ants, which prove that they are very intelligent even if quite warlike. Here is a community carrying on their affairs by co-operative methods.

The writer says:

"I am astonished at their architecture. Yonder is a palace with royal occupants; and around it guards with comfortable quarters and rations in abundance. I never saw such steady industry exhibited by any people. The city is beautifully clean. There is not one bad smell from a foul drain. The air sweeps sweet and pure through every street. Yonder I see busy workers throwing an arch across the street, and fitting the keystone to its place. That hill is worked to a smooth incline, and here where it is steepest is a flight of steps. Near by is a canal with a street tunneled under it. Order and industry everywhere. I cannot see a beggar or a cripple. No one seems in want, and I cannot discern that one is richer than another. I cannot hear what they say, but they seem to have telephones, for I notice that any item of news or an order from headquarters seems known instantly to every citizen.

"I see the inhabitants cutting leaves off the trees, piling those leaves in heaps, and using them as hot beds where tiny mushrooms grow, which seem to be the chief food of this people.

"Here a little further on is a nation who have servants, and yet the servants are as well off as their masters. But over

and around the village of Bennett are to be congratulated upon having in their midst a teacher of high worth and public spiritedness that is to be found in Francis Wheelan.

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\$10,000 To Help Sick People Get Well

Dr. F. W. Jiroch, the eminent specialist, has set aside this generous amount so that he may send Test Treatments free to sufferers who wish to get well and to prove the genuine efficacy of his medicine.

To prove how earnest and sincere is my purpose and to fully demonstrate that every claim I make is true, I will send my test treatment free to any sufferer who really wants to be cured of Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Rheumatism or Catarrhal conditions, any Blood Disorder, Pimples, Nervous Weakness. If you want your Liver and Bowels regulated, your appetite improved, Dyspepsia cured—if you feel the need of a genuine medicine to brace you up and restore your lost strength and ambition—if you want my advice on any private matter, then take a minute's time and send your application at once.

In making this offer I realize that it is likely to cost a lot of money, but when I know the great good I have done—when I think of the great numbers of patients whom I have relieved, I would not be doing my duty as I see it unless I had every effort in my power to reach the sick, weak and suffering wherever they may be—those who have failed with other treatments—those who have almost given up in despair, whether living in the city or in remote places where they are not supplied with modern, up-to-date and successful methods of curing disease.

For years I was content to treat by mail, only those sufferers who were referred to me by my satisfied patients, but I am convinced that my field is a much larger one—that I should not rest until my message has been carried to the uttermost parts of the earth. I want to prove at my own expense that I have the real remedies of unquestioned merit.

"Dr. Jiroch's services and counsel are frequently sought in the serious cases which are likely to be brought to the large hospitals as a last resort, because he has long been recognized as exceptionally masterful in the selection and administration of proper remedies, and in arriving at correct conclusions. His reliability is unquestioned, his record clean and he always does exactly what he says."

The vast majority of patients I treat are those who have failed with other treatments. You may feel discouraged on account of past failures. Patent medicines may have proven worthless; your home doctor may have exhausted himself—even pronounced your case incurable—but this does not prove that I cannot help you. The worst cases come to me. My treatment may be a surprise to you. Set aside your doubts; try once more. Try at my expense. You have nothing to lose. I will also send you my Illustrated Medical Book "How to Get Back Your Health."

Accept my liberal offer—it places you under no obligations whatever. I repeat—you are under no obligation to accept this free offer. No contracts; no express charges. I will pay the postage myself and deliver the treatment right to your own door without one cent of expense to you. Do not delay. Do not argue. Just say to yourself—"If Dr. Jiroch has so much confidence in his ability and his treatment, I am going to let him try. Just sign the request coupon below and mail it to

DR. F. W. JIROCH, Dept. 1370, 533-535 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I want you to try at my expense, not yours. All I want to know is what you want to be cured of. I have made it convenient for you to tell me this by simply putting a cross X mark before the symptoms you have, or write me a letter in your own words about anything of a private nature (man or woman) that you want me to know. I realize that I must help you and get your good will if I expect you to recommend me to others. And you must believe that my remedies are genuine and that I do cure; otherwise I could not afford this expense of advertising.

DR. F. W. JIROCH, Dept. 1370, 533-535 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctor—I wish to request you to get a free treatment free so I can test it in my own case. I have placed a cross X mark before the ailments for which I desire treatment, and XX before my worst troubles.

Name.....Age.....

Street or R. F. D.....Have you ever written to me before?

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 Rheumatism
 Pimples
 Pain in Back
 Urinary Disorders
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 Headache
 Nervousness
 Constipation
 Blood Disorders
 Bladder Trouble
 Blood Pressure
 Eruptions
 Irritability
 Sleeplessness
 Asthma
 Indigestion
 Nervousness
 Catarrh
 Stomach
 Skin
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 Kidney
 Conditions

