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Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., July 5, 1913

CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH.

Now come rumors that China may lose its republic and become a despotism.

The California Socialists will have an exhibit at the 1915 Exposition there. A good idea.

During a single month in Russia 30 journals and magazines paid heavy fines, while 40 were confiscated.

Final figures show that the Social-Democrats increased their strength in the Prussian house of commons from 6 to 10, in the recent elections.

Many a man in time of war has been shamed into enlisting. But the kind of men the great labor movement wants are those who come forward because they believe in the emancipation of labor and are not only willing but anxious to enroll themselves.

It is reported that King George of England recently lost \$100,000 gambling on the stock market. He was gambling with money he never earned by labor and using it in an effort to get somebody else's money away from them. Verily, a king can do no wrong!

You have heard the case of the man with a big bag of gold that was dragging him down when the ship was wrecked, and who saved his life by letting the metal sink to the bottom. His life was worth the most and he saved what he could, and thanked his lucky stars for it. Not so a couple in the press dispatches the other day. When their \$10,000,000 fortune was lost to the wolves of "civilization" they took their own lives to complete the job. The glorious chance to live was nothing, their money was their all. Most everyone is filled with the same philosophy under capitalism, because, in the crazy system we live under, the lack of money dooms a man to slave for those who have it. Most people are so used to the system that they cannot see the idiotic absurdity of it all. It's a beautiful world, but it is obsessed by an unlovely system.

The amount of immigration pouring into this country from Southern Europe continues to be enormous, and Uncle Sam has the big task of assimilating this raw material, raw because for the most part illiterate and steeped in superstitious teachings such as only the ignorant get in a land where there is an overplus of priests. During March nearly 100,000 immigrants came to us. The task of the public schools is thus made still greater, and still greater also should be our execration of any one or any sect

that seeks to injure the free school system. These immigrants come from an old civilization. They are the "flower" of capitalism's triumph in one of the longest civilized spots on the earth, that is it has taken these peoples and made them ignorant and superstitious where they had a right to be educated and open minded. There is good stock in them and out of them some of our most valuable citizens will come.

The United Mine Workers, once looked upon as the personal property of the reactionary John Mitchell, pet of the capitalists because he is reactionary, is today one of the best and cleanest officered big unions of the country. The virtual acceptance of the Socialist viewpoint by this great body of men constitutes one of the most remarkable changes in modern trade unionism and the working class movement in the United States, and there is no true Socialist who is not elated over it. It is a clear indication that there is only short life yet remaining for the pernicious rule of the tribe of Gompers, and that American trade unionism is coming to its own. One of the chief functions of a wisely run trade union is to secure advantageous strike settlements, to achieve industrial victories for its men. This is what the United Mine Workers set out to do in West Virginia, but in this is incurred the vehement hatred of another detestable tribe, the sabotage riff-raff, who must have muddy waters to fish in or be down and out. The way to get rid of vermin is to destroy the filth it feeds on. But

naturally the vermin protests and is full of wrath and invective when its "meal ticket" is thus jeopardized. Without muddy waters the I. W. professionals cannot fish. And being released from jail, after all their successful efforts to get behind the bars and to play the martyr act before the whole country, certainly is disgusting to these unwholesome fellows. To these disreputables it makes no difference whether the miners and their families are starved and shot up or not, or whether their children are deprived of the rights of childhood. These things do not count, the main thing being to keep the troubles stirred up so that the professionals can revel in the sunlight of "martyrdom." Immediately the national Socialist committee, at

the virtual request of the United Mine Workers, visited West Virginia and their presence was felt by the governor, that worthy, from whatever motives, came out publicly and practically conceded the contentions of the side of the working class. If he was not sincere he certainly must have been secretly humiliated at having to face about before the gaze of the entire country. It was a moral victory for the strikers, the like of which has not been seen in recent years, and coupled with it was the unconditional release of the prisoners who had been sentenced by the scandalous drum head court-martials. The situation thus produced by our party also made it necessary for the senate investigating committee to put aside all ideas of whitewashing. Moreover it prepared the

ground so that the trouble that has again broken out in the mining districts, part of them, will have a much greater chance of advantageous settlement from the standpoint of the strikers. But the remarkable release of the prisoners brought a queer result. The I. W. crowd was mightily displeased to have its work thus interfered with. Its editors again out of jail immediately set about trying to undo the achievement of the union and the party. They openly declared that the officials of the mine workers owned stock in the mines, and that the party committee, Debs, Germer and Berger, had committed high treason by giving the governor credit for his change-about. Wild at having their graft spoiled they even spewed their vomit at Debs, whom

they had formerly pretended to respect. Now comes the International Socialist (?) Review (always ready to ponder to the spirit of mischief and untruth, and treacherous toward labor solidarity) with renews of the attacks on Debs, Germer and Berger. In its current issue one of the released I. W. editors vents his spite toward the committee for getting him out of jail and rails at the officials of the United Mine Workers. He charges that the latter were in cahoots with the mine bosses, but is later on artless enough to state that these same labor men have been indicted at the behest of the mine owners, charged with conspiring in restraint of trade. But the real venom is found in an editorial signed by the anarchistic Mary Marcy. The official report of the party committee, written in Comrade Debs well known style, worries her. She trickily makes use of editorials in capitalist papers in West Virginia, adroitly written as such editorials always are, to make out a false case against the party's representatives, and carries it to her readers that "the Investigating Committee have made asses of themselves," using the words of some nameless professional in the West Virginia field.

She thinks all would be well "if the United Mine Workers could rid themselves of their compromising officials and rule their own organization." This anarchistic advice of asking the union men to refrain from selecting men from their membership to represent them on the field of battle, you will notice, is almost a word for word copy of the kindly editorial advice usually given to strikers by the sheets of the capitalists.

GIVING THE WORKERS CRIMINAL INCLINATIONS

"Can you first demoralize the workers," asks John Spargo, "train them to work inefficiently and to practice deceit, year after year, possibly for generations, without destroying their capacity for sound citizenship in the new social order?" Sabotage, he declares, is merely a return of the most primitive of all forms of retaliation, the weapon of desperate and despairing men. It is essentially a furtive and stealthy policy, practiced by in-

dividual workers, and easily leading to crime. "Teach men and women in the labor movement," he says further, "to practice sabotage in the fight against their employers and it will not be long before they will practice sabotage within their own organizations to obtain factional or personal ends. Union men who practice sabotage against the employer to gain the ends of the union will sooner or later practice sabotage within the union to gain their own ends. A contempt for the will of the majority is de-

veloped, for 'sabotage is peculiarly the weapon of the rebel minority.'" Worse still, Spargo concludes: "Sabotage is not a weapon of the class-conscious proletariat. Rather it is the weapon of the slum proletariat, that passively rotting mass thrown off by the lowest layers of old society," to quote Marx, whose conditions of life especially fit it "for the part of a bribed tool of reactionary intrigue." This was clearly shown by Kautsky in a letter published in the New York Call. The class-conscious wage-earners,

because of their sense of class-solidarity, reject the individual struggle against property and depend more and more upon mass action. The master class fears only this mass action, and to head it off sends its agents into the unions to preach individual action in all its forms, including sabotage and riot." W. J. Ghent says: "To preach violence and sabotage to the working class is to preach not a working class morality, not a Socialist morality, but a slave morality. It

is the morality of Roman slaves in the days of the empire. By lying, deceit, craft, and theft they sought to lessen the evils of their lot. They did not heroically strive for emancipation." In France, Georges Sorel, the philosopher of Syndicalism, joins with Jaures, the famous Socialist deputy, in fear and distrust of the new doctrine. Kautsky denounces it in Germany; while in England, such leaders as Keir Hardie, Ramsay MacDonald and Sidney Webb form a wall of opposition.

The Los Angeles Socialists have cut out a busy program of legislative work for Comrade Frederick Wheeler, the first Socialist to enter the city council, by virtue of the recent city election. Sensible and vigilant work, guided by the broad precepts of international Socialism, which has proven a winner in the Milwaukee movement's work in office, will enable Wheeler to pave the way for a more numerous Socialist representation in the next municipal election. To gain an entering wedge is a big thing.

Paris has lost by death Camille Pierre Langevin, one of the few remaining surviving Communards. In the Commune he was one of the members of the minority, i. e., an adherent of the internationalist cause. He survived part, escaped the massacre, and lived for a time in Alsace and later in England. He was at one time the head of the largest co-operative association in Paris. Only four ex-members of the Commune still survive, one of whom, Vaillant, is still in harness in the cause of the people.

Anent the forcible feeding of the engaged suffragettes in England, Justice says for the submerged East End humans: "We wish the government would forcibly feed us." There's point to that joke, all right.

What are we to do for the migratory worker? What can be done to guarantee him his citizenship? Outside of all questions of elementary right, Uncle Sam simply can not afford to dignify the Communist as a part of the nation's citizenship.

John D. Rockefeller has been plausibly dodging taxes again, according to the reports. The birth rate in England is on the decline. We have an inhospitable world, under capitalism.



PRIVATE OWNING OF MACHINERY ENRICHES THE FEW, DAMNS THE MANY

BY ALLAN L. BENSON.
Statistics issued by the United States government, as well as the observations of the most casual investigators, unite in establishing these facts: That the great majority of persons in this country, including a fifth of the women and little girls, are toiling hard at productive industry for which they receive in wages only a sum sufficient to afford them a bare living. That a few who are not engaged in productive industry are tremendously wealthy and growing wealthier.

"The rich few ARE engaged in productive industry," did you say and are therefore entitled to financial reward? Let's see. A man who is engaged in productive industry must necessarily produce something that adds to the world's supply of material wealth. Scheming to produce profits adds nothing to the world's supply of wealth. It benefits only the individual who does the scheming. And in the case of industry, it always hurts both the producers and the consumers from whom the profits are wrung, because it decreases wages and increases the price of the finished product. How, then, does Mr. Rockefeller, in his capacity of a railroad king, perform any USEFUL labor, when he never throws a pound of coal into a locomotive firebox or handles a pound of freight? How does Mr. Rockefeller qualify for admission into the class of productive laborers by controlling the steel trust, when he never smelt an ounce of ore or forges a bar of steel? The world is poorer whenever a productive laborer ceases to produce, because the total product is diminished to the extent of the laborer's ability to produce. Will the world be poorer when Mr. Rockefeller "ceases to produce"? What is his "product" that will be missed? Steel is higher now than it was before he went into the steel business. The prices of kerosene and gasoline would shrink mightily if Mr. Rockefeller would only let go. And he can apply these identical tests to any great capitalist with the same results. The capitalists are scheming for PROFITS: they are NOT producing wealth in the sense that their activities are in any way connected with the production of the material goods in which they traffic. None of the small capitalists are even titled to "wages of superintendence," since the large capitalists always hire somebody to superintend

their railroads, their factories, or whatever their wealth may be invested in. And these superintendents, however large their salaries may be, are truly "laborers," since they perform USEFUL labor to whatever extent they may assist in production. They are NOT laborers to whatever extent they may assist capitalists in exploiting labor. It is incorrect to suppose that only men who wear overalls are laborers. The president of the United States is a laborer whenever he is engaged in doing work that is USEFUL to the people; it only when he is doing something else that he departs from the working class.

But to get back to what we have learned—that the many who are engaged in productive industry are receiving only a bare living or their reward, while the few who only scheme for profits are tremendously rich and becoming richer. Such a situation, on the face of it, constitutes a monstrous injustice, since it furnishes conclusive proof that the system under which we are producing and distributing wealth is robbing the producers for the benefit of the non-producers. For, bear in mind the clean-cut truth expressed by Ernest Crosby that "when a man gets something that he did not produce, it must necessarily follow that some other man produced something that he did not get." Nobody can get a dollar that he has not earned without wronging the man who DID earn it. The existence of a man who has MORE than he has produced, inevitably implies the existence of SOMEWHERE in the world, of men who have been deprived of something that rightfully belongs to them. From

this truth there is no escape. Then, there is another truth to which there is no exception—a truth that was made when the universe leaped from the mind of the infinite. IT IS THE TRUTH FORMULATED INTO A NATURAL LAW THAT NOTHING SHALL HAPPEN BY CHANCE, that behind every EFFECT there shall be a CAUSE. And it is THIS law that we must turn if we discover the CAUSES that have produced the EFFECTS that we have come to know as poverty for the great working class and colossal wealth for the small capitalist class that is not engaged in useful labor.

What, then are the causes that make the wrongs, the causes that we must REMOVE if we are ever to get rid of the EFFECTS? Let's go back a little. MACHINERY DID NOT BECOME A FACTOR IN PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES UNTIL THE EARLY PART OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. THERE WAS NOT A MILLIONAIRE IN THE UNITED STATES UNTIL MACHINERY HAD BECOME AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN PRODUCTION. Now it would be unwise as well as absurd to argue that merely because two conditions or two events appeared or transpired within a few days or a few years of each other, that one must logically be the result of the other. An epidemic of fever may be followed by the blooming of roses, but the closest investigation could hardly show that one event bore any relation to the other, even if any one were so foolish as to make the investigation. But if it should be found that all of the fever victims drank the same kind of water, or lived in a section of a city where sanitary appliances were bad, these facts, related as they are to the subject of health, would furnish a reasonable basis for an investigation to discover the CAUSE that produced the EFFECT, called fever. But even then, it could not with certainty be declared that either the water of which all of the fever sufferers had partaken, or the poor sanitary arrangements of their homes was the cause of the epidemic, unless the circumstances could be connected by a chain of proof, not one link of which should prove broken.

Let us therefore see if a chain can be forged that will positively link the coming of machinery with the coming of the millionaire. It is the contentment of Socialism that it was the

Introduction of machinery into industry that produced the millionaire. Here, then, we have a sharply defined allegation of cause and effect. CAUSE—The introduction of machinery into productive industry. EFFECT—The making of a very rich class, composed of those who own the machines, at the expense of those who do NOT own, but nevertheless USE the machines to make a living. Let us see if Socialism can prove its charge in this respect— for if it can, long steps will have been taken toward the discovery of a remedy, because the CAUSE of existing EFFECTS which we call wrongs, will have been found. What, then, is the first result of the introduction of machinery into productive industry? It is an increase in production, does it not? Everybody knows that it does. If the use of machinery did not increase production, there would be no incentive for capitalists to invest their money in machinery.

Now HOW does the introduction of machinery increase production? In at least three ways: One—By making possible the use of water, steam, or electric power to perform tasks that most otherwise have been performed by human labor. The census reports for 1900 show that the aggregate motive power employed in the United States amounted to 3,300,981 horsepower, as against a fraction more than 2,000,000 horsepower in 1870 and practically nothing in the early part of the nineteenth century. Two—By enabling the individual laborer to produce much more with a machine than he could produce by hand. Three—By enabling labor to be divided, that is, enabling each laborer to work to advantage at some particular task connected with the manufacture of an article, instead of making the whole article himself. man, for instance, could go into a shoe factory and, by using all of the various machines that enter into the manufacture of shoes, he could make a pair of shoes much more quickly than he could make them by hand. But 50 men, each performing one of the 50 odd tasks that enter into the making of shoes, could make much more than 50 times as many shoes as any one of them could make if each were to perform all of the tasks of shoe-making instead of one of them. Very well.

Machinery having increased production in the ways just mentioned, what effect have these methods had

PRESENTS NEW ZEALAND AS LONG STEP FORWARD

New Zealand has played for 20 years the part of an experiment station in social legislation, while the rest of the world has looked on, always with interest and often with profit. The progress of the island government in State Socialism has furnished many stories and books. Among these most recently to hand is the little volume "Social Welfare in New Zealand" (Sturgis & Walton company), by Hugh H. Lusk, former member of the colonial parliament, which gives its account clearly, interestingly, comprehensively, and, of course, with partisan emphasis. Experiment, Lusk tells, was fairly forced upon the land: "New Zealand is the youngest of England's self-governing colonies that are now known as dominions. Canada had been, at least nominally, a colony of Great Britain for three-quarters of a century before England had thought of taking possession of the faraway islands in the South

Pacific that had acquired an exceedingly bad reputation as the home of an unusually fierce and warlike race of savages. There was, indeed, at the time, very little reason why an English government should think of making such an addition to the widely scattered possessions for which she was already responsible, and probably nothing but the adventurous instinct of the British people could have compelled their government to do so. "The idea of the leaders in the new movement had been that of establishing a specially English colony, with a people and social ideas as nearly like those of the old home as possible, and for many reasons that seemed difficult to do in Australia. The climate did not favor it, for one thing, as the Australian climate is hot and continental, and therefore utterly unlike the old country. There was no place for English farming in Australia, and the new immigration movement was intended to be very largely carried out by farming people.

Finally there was already a considerable British population in Australia, very largely composed of a very objectionable class of people and their children. In 1840 there had already been a convict population sent from Britain to Australia numbering fully 80,000 persons, and they and their descendants at that time formed the greater part of the population. New Zealand Had Faith in Its Pilgrim Fathers "The promoters of the New Zealand settlements decided that they would not change their plans, but if the English government would not colonize the islands of New Zealand, they would do it themselves. They proceeded accordingly to send out agents who might, with the assistance of the missionaries in the country, who were almost the only white men who could speak the language of the natives, buy land in suitable places for settlement. It was in the year 1838 that these agents were sent out,

and in the following year the first shipload of emigrants—the Pilgrim Fathers of New Zealand settlement—sailed from Plymouth sound for the new country. "New Zealand became in this way the first example of a political experiment such as England had never made before. The native chiefs were ready to give up the sovereignty of their country—which was a thing they didn't at all understand, as it had never been held by any of themselves—and to accept in return presents of blankets, tobacco and a few guns and barrels of powder; they were shrewd enough, however—prompted, it has been said, by some of the white traders—to insist on a condition. The white queen at the other side of the world might have the sovereignty of the islands, whatever that might mean, but the land, which the tribes claimed as their own, must not be taken from them unless they chose to sell it to the white men.

"This provision was embodied in the agreement known as 'The Treaty of Waitangi,' the name of the place where the conference was held and the treaty signed. Under this agreement all the land of New Zealand was admitted to belong to the native tribes, and the English government bound itself not to take any of it from them except with their consent and at a price to be in each case agreed to by the owners. It is specially mentioned here because it was not only the first new experiment in the government of the proposed colony, but, as it turned out, has had a large influence, direct and indirect, on the history and development of the country." Debts and taxes mounted oppressively at the start.

Elements That Have Gone To Make Country Successful
"There were, however, two important compensations. The most obvious of these was that con-

(Continued to 3rd page.)

AGENTS GET BUSY

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(Continued from last page.) siderably more than two-thirds of the debt incurred by the young colony had been spent on works that formed a valuable asset...

In the years between 1834 and 1892 discouraged settlers began to leave the country in considerable numbers...

New Zealand, we are to remember, is not a large country. Its total area amounts to little less than 27,000,000 acres or about six-sevenths the extent of Great Britain and Ireland...

Law for the Taking of Land From Estates Grown Too Big

"In case the owners should refuse to sell the land, no agreement could be arrived at as to its value, it was provided that the question of present value should be referred to a court of assessment, which should, after notice to the owners, hold an inquiry into the question...

Wage Arbitration Carried on Basis of Popular Well Being

As to proceedings in cases of trouble: "The first duty of the arbitrator is to ascertain whether the amount of wages that ought to be paid in any particular trade was in dispute, was to ascertain what it should cost the average worker, with a wife and family, to live in reasonable comfort and respectability."

"Communism, Socialism and the Church"

Millions of sincere American men and women are interested in the subject of Socialism and its relation to the church...

Regulated Labor's Hours, Then Made Sure of Rest

"At 12 o'clock on Saturdays, therefore, all labor lays down its tools, except in cases where another half day has by arrangement been substituted, and the Saturday afternoon and evening become the play-time of the workers and their families."

tion that wages are paid for the extra time at the rate of 50 per cent above the regular rates. The arbitrator has laid it down as a rule, however, that an employee can be dismissed for refusing to work beyond the regular hours under any circumstances.

The question of old age pensions was forced forward by other laws. The problem was of this kind: It had been considered necessary for the general well being of the public to regulate labor conditions so that a fair wage should be paid for what was considered fair work.

Caring for the Old Is Not Charity, But Public Policy

"The idea of the old English work house was utterly opposed to the New Zealand ideals of national well being, which included all classes of the community equally."

New Zealand Would Not Be Still Under Menace of Strike

"The temper of New Zealand was different. Her people and her representatives had for some years been growing accustomed to facing and dealing with difficult problems affecting the future well being of the country in relation to the land, and it did not occur to them to suppose that even the more complicated problems of industrial life lay outside the sphere of their powers or duties as the guardians of the general well being of the people."

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amount of the pension due to any applicant. "It may be noted that the New Zealand legislators were careful to place the new law on a foundation of right and justice, not on one of benevolence or charity. The pensions to aged settlers there do not rest on a basis of kindness to the poor and infirm, but in a claim of right which the aged settler who has passed work in the country he has helped to develop, and the nation he has assisted to good government by bearing for many years his share of the national burdens."

"Persons who have been convicted as criminals, or those who have been three times convicted of drunkenness in public places and are therefore regarded by the law as habitual drunkards, are not excluded from the benefits of the pensions act, but are not themselves entrusted with the money. The pensions are in such cases made over to the trustees and managers of the homes for the aged, which are provided for the benefit of the persons entitled, who may live there free of cost, receiving a small part of the pension as a personal allowance."

Currency Primer, and a Reply

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Here's the first currency primer, issued today through the United Press, for the man who wants to take a primary lesson on currency, in language he understands.

IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

Once more the expected has happened. The "non-partisan" members of the special investigating committee have proclaimed their decision.

WILSON'S "SOCIALISM"

Do President Wilson's ears burn this morning? He is being talked about in the most complimentary terms in Berlin, according to a special cable to the Herald printed elsewhere.

PROFESSOR COMMONS STRIKES SILLY SEASON

It is surprising that such a seasoned publicist as John R. Commons should lend his name to the fantastic proposal to establish a National Voters' league.

LADDIE

"It's a bit of a vagabond, same as me. Tomorrow we'll sleep in the sweet of sleep, an' wake slowly, as vagabonds may."

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LADDIE

"It's a bit of a vagabond, same as me. Tomorrow we'll sleep in the sweet of sleep, an' wake slowly, as vagabonds may."

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amount of the pension due to any applicant. "It may be noted that the New Zealand legislators were careful to place the new law on a foundation of right and justice, not on one of benevolence or charity. The pensions to aged settlers there do not rest on a basis of kindness to the poor and infirm, but in a claim of right which the aged settler who has passed work in the country he has helped to develop, and the nation he has assisted to good government by bearing for many years his share of the national burdens."

"Persons who have been convicted as criminals, or those who have been three times convicted of drunkenness in public places and are therefore regarded by the law as habitual drunkards, are not excluded from the benefits of the pensions act, but are not themselves entrusted with the money. The pensions are in such cases made over to the trustees and managers of the homes for the aged, which are provided for the benefit of the persons entitled, who may live there free of cost, receiving a small part of the pension as a personal allowance."

Currency Primer, and a Reply

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Here's the first currency primer, issued today through the United Press, for the man who wants to take a primary lesson on currency, in language he understands.

IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

Once more the expected has happened. The "non-partisan" members of the special investigating committee have proclaimed their decision.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER

Editors

The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 24, 1901.

LONDON, England.—A sensation was created in Fleet street when it became known that William Waldorf Astor, the expatriated American, had purchased the Morning Post, which for many years has been regarded as the society organ and has been sought after by several prominent newspaper publishers. The price is said to have been \$1,250,000.

Mr. Astor is already the owner of the Pall Mall Gazette, one of the leading afternoon papers of London, and the Observer, which holds the front rank among the Sunday publications.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—A plea to the American people to "frown down this attempt which is growing in the land," to attack the principles of the government, was made by Justice Edward Douglas White of the United States supreme court, in an address at Brown university, where he was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws at the annual commencement exercises.

The chief justice said: "The very foundation of our free institutions was the belief, not in the march of a triumphant democracy, not in the march of popular feeling, and popular conduct unrestrained, but that men could restrain themselves, that great principles could be written into our national life which could guide and restrain and hold and lead us on and free from anarchy, full of liberty, with life and property and everything that blesses mankind saved and secured.

SALT LAKE, Utah.—"Girls are safer walking alone across the country than they are when working in department stores. The insults which they are apt to meet in many stores are totally absent when they are on the road."

These are the conclusions of the Misses Francis, aged 18, and Mary Coyne, aged 23, feminine globe trotters who are walking from Denver to San Francisco via the old midland trail. They are not attempting to make any speed record, having left May 12, at their western trip a few days ago.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—That scores of Minneapolis men and women are slaves to heroin was the startling fact brought to the local attention of officials today, when the parents of David Viail, 20, asked to have him committed to the state farm for inebriety.

For 10 years he has been a slave to heroin. Physicians have let ordinarily a heroin fiend only live five years, and the case of young Viail is attracting much attention. Twenty friends were in a saloon called the "snow bird's nest" when the police raided the place and found quantities of heroin in the saloonkeeper's possession.

It was revealed by the friends that they had formed a club of 20, each being bound by oath to furnish "snow" to the others when there is any money. More than a dozen in the "snow club" are known to be in operation in Minneapolis. While heroin is a derivative of opium, similar to morphine, it is milder in its effects. About the same amount of heroin is required to give the same effect as a dose of morphine.

IPSWICH, Massachusetts.—Two more Socialist speakers have been arrested at the behest of the local mill bosses, charged with using inflammatory language while addressing textile strikers.

L. J. Grikstas was arrested at Socialist headquarters, 14 Park place, Boston, on a warrant sworn out here last night to the local police in this city. He was later released under \$400 bail furnished immediately by a sympathizer.

John Murphy, another Socialist speaker, was arrested in Lawrence, Mass. here, and released under bail furnished by members of the Lawrence Socialist local.

The two, together with A. K. McMillan, a member of the Socialist party, local Beverly, who was arrested here, were later arraigned in the local court before Judge Sayward, who has been handling all the strike cases. Their cases were put over for a week. There are three warrants still out against Socialist speakers.

Private Ownership.

(Continued from 1st page.)

upon the general character of industry. At least three effects that should be spoken of now:

One—Since the "division of labor" means increased productivity and therefore decreased cost of production, manufacturing is now done on a LARGE scale with HUGE factories, containing MUCH machinery, which, in turn, is operated by MANY individuals.

Two—the small factory, that is, the workshop of the individual who makes things WITHOUT machinery, has been driven out of existence, simply because it cannot compete with the large factory which produces more cheaply.

It being impossible WITHOUT machinery to compete with those who HAVE machinery, and it also being impossible with a LITTLE machinery to compete with one who has MUCH machinery, it has followed as a logical and inevitable consequence of these facts that a large part of the population, unable to buy the expensive machinery that is necessary to production, has been compelled to work for the owner of the machinery.

So, we have these important facts with regard to the effects of machinery upon production: The productivity of labor is increased. No less an authority than Mr. Gladstone said that owing to machinery, "the manufacturing power of the world is doubled every seven years."

The United States census reports make the conservative estimate that machinery and the division of labor now enable one man to produce as much as six men produced a hundred years ago. Machinery is doing the work of 50,000,000 men in the little state of Massachusetts.

Two—Manufacturing can be profitably carried on only on a LARGE scale with MUCH machinery, so the man who has learned to USE machinery, but who has not acquired enough wealth to own it, must work for the man who owns the tools without which the laborer would descend to the ranks of the unskilled workmen.

Now let us see what effect the intro-

duction of machinery into productive industry has had upon those who OWN the machinery and those who OPERATE it. In other words, let us see what effect the OWNERSHIP of the machinery by the class that does not USE it and the USE of the machinery by the class that does not OWN it has had upon the financial condition of each class.

Take a shoemaker, for instance: Being no longer able to compete with the machinery in the big factory, the shoemaker has abandoned his shop and gone to the owner of the factory. To ask for what? Employment? Not a bit of it. The people who buy and wear shoes are the ones who really employ those who make shoes, since they furnish a market for their products, and thus EMPLOY them in the true sense of the word. What then DOES the shoemaker ask of the owner of the factory? The public having a demand for the shoes that the shoemaker is willing to make, is there anything plainer than the fact that what the shoemaker really asks of the owner of the factory is PERMISSION TO USE HIS MACHINERY?

Get this plainly in your mind before you go on.

There stands the public demanding shoes.

There stands the shoemaker willing to make shoes.

But the shoemaker cannot make shoes without machinery, since other shoe manufacturers that HAVE machinery can make shoes with the machinery more cheaply than he can by hand and therefore undersell him.

And the machinery that the shoemaker needs to make shoes is owned by the capitalist who owns the factory.

If it is not a fact, then, that what the shoemaker asks of the capitalist is not employment—for the public offers him employment when it expresses a demand for the product of his labor—but an opportunity to use the capitalist's machinery?

Do you see it? Very well. What, then, does the capitalist say when the shoemaker applies to him for permission to use his machinery? Does he say, "Go ahead; the shop is open. Use my machinery as much as you like, furnish your own labor, and 'take all you can make?'"

Certainly not. Where would the capitalist, who if he were to use the machinery, come in if he were to have no advantage from the ownership of the machinery—in other words, if he were to have no opportunity to make profits?

What the capitalist really says: "I will let you use my machinery on these terms: That you agree to work for a wage that represents only a part of the value you can produce by your labor. The difference between what I pay and what you earn, I will keep as profit. I will furnish the leather you use and the shoes you make I will sell at a price that will allow me a profit on the cost of your labor, but a profit on the materials that you put into the shoes."

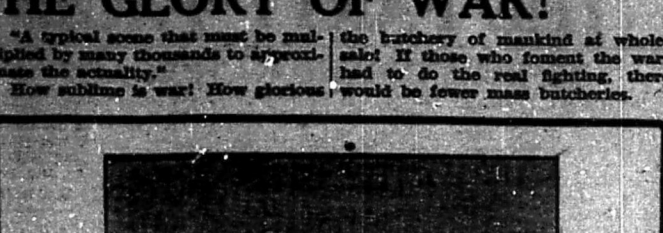
Do you see the tremendous advantage that the private ownership of the machinery of production by the capitalist class gives to that class?

AGAIN, THE GLORY OF WAR!

Bulgaria's loss of men in the war made the world shudder. The total loss in the recent war butchery was \$6,000,000,000,000 (\$6,711,000,000,000) and 230 officers. This not only means one man killed in every twenty-five of the country's population, but the best men at that, since the war fever usually calls out the most active, most robust and the like.

Reckless valor is given as one cause of the high rate of deaths. Two companies are mentioned. Extinction was their role in their country's victories. In the early battles of the war they marched with the "valor of ignorance" upon the enemy, and paid the price. They were recruited again to service strength. The boys from the lycceum and the apprentices from the works were hasted, a year before their time, into the barracks-square, and after three months' training were drafted to the front. Again a cruel fate lay in store for them. They were swept down in a bloody, horrid mass of mangled humanity.

The picture shown is from a photograph, authenticated by the Literary Digest, taken after the evacuation of Soutari. It shows a Montenegrin widow and her son at the grave of the husband and father, who fell in the assault on the formidable fortifications around the city.



A typical scene that must be multiplied by many thousands to approximate the actuality.

How sublime is war! How glorious would be the fewer mass butcheries.

the brutality of mankind at wholesale! If those who foment the wars had to do the real fighting there would be fewer mass butcheries.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF MAIL MEN

There are excellent prospects that the 300 or more letter carriers of Milwaukee will not have to swelter in heavy woolen uniform coats during this summer's blazing heat, unless a majority of them actually want to do so.

Ex-Congressman Victor L. Berger today sent the following telegram to Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson, in an effort to gain a real referendum secret ballot by the postmen on the question of coats versus blouses:

Milwaukee, Wis., June 28, 1913. Hon. Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Our letter carriers in Milwaukee while on duty wear coats and caps instead of blouses simply because Postmaster Owen is a martinet. Is there no way of compelling the postmaster to permit the letter carriers to wear blouses in this scorching heat?

A year ago the then postmaster general, Frank A. Hitchcock, enforced the rule that postmasters should let the carriers themselves decide whether or not they wanted to wear heavy coats in the hot summer time or wear cool blouses. No sooner had the order been issued than Postmaster D. C. Owen let it be known that he was first, last and all the time personally in favor of coats, whether the temperature stood at 10 degrees below or 100 degrees above zero. He opined as how the coats looked so much natter, and he discouraged at length to "the effect that the men should not only wear coats but should keep them buttoned from top to bottom, summer and winter."

It was Congressman Berger who was instrumental in getting Postmaster General Hitchcock to issue the order permitting carriers themselves to decide what they should wear. The order, however, provided for a referendum vote of all carriers. No such vote was taken in Milwaukee. First, Postmaster Owen let a few of his trustees know where he stood on the question, and they spread the glad news. There was a meeting but only a very small percentage of the carriers was present. That is, the vote was taken, so to speak, when the great majority of the carriers were not looking. They did not even know any such vote was to be taken. Besides, it was an "eye and nose" vote, where the postmaster could observe just how every man voted.

Naturally, the small percentage of carriers who voted, did so unambiguously for coats. Thereafter, the postmaster announced to the world that the men all wanted to wear coats and suffer from the heat rather than adopt a more comfortable blouse uniform.

WAR—HUMAN SLAUGHTER HOUSE!

THE HUMAN SLAUGHTER HOUSE. BY WILLIAM LAMZSUY. Translated by Oakley Williams. Publisher, Frederick A. Stokes, New York.

"This book has lost none of its merits through the translation. The author attempts nowhere to go beyond the scope outlined by the title. He simply described modern war, so well named by him 'Human Slaughterhouse' and he has grasped the situation thoroughly as a few quotations from his book will show. A civilian has received a call for duty, and leaves wife and children 'to serve his country.' He soon perceives that in war as in any other business 'we have passed on from retail to wholesale methods of business.' The primitive craft has become a systematic and complicated organization: 'We are being hustled from life to death by experts—mechanicians. And just as they turn out buttons and pins by wholesale methods of production, so they are now turning out the crippled and the dead by machinery.' And grim satire is not wanting. Before going to the front there is full dress church parade. A dignified minister officiating: 'He is pronouncing the Benediction over us in a voice that echoes from the tomb. He is blessing us in the name of God, the Merciful. He is blessing our rifle that they may not fall us; he is blessing the wire-drawn guns on their patent recoilless carriages; he is blessing every precious cartridge, lest a single bullet be wasted, lest any pass idly through the air; that each one may account for a hundred human beings, may shatter a hundred human beings simultaneously.'"

The soldier has to learn, "that life and love no longer count." "In each wholesale, callous purposeful fashion vermin only are exterminated. We count for nothing more than vermin in this war."

He describes vividly the "glorious soldiers death" in a swamp, and the reverse of the defeated ones by undermining a field upon which enemy is being lured.

And how demoralized soldiers worse than defeat. It leads to downright mutiny. The soldiers kill the officers who gave them the effective orders, which led to the extermination of the enemy. The hero, on the verge of insanity, sees his comrades in a life and death grapple with one another. He escapes and takes refuge to the dead enemies lying upon the mined field. With a toy pistol he ends his life. After the victory, a sickening disgust which only death can cure. This is the only relief! Incurable nausea in every fibre and nerve, that is the soldiers fate in modern war, the byproduct of victory achieved through up-to-date slaughterhouse methods called "WAR" as of yore, although the war's aid means of fighting have totally changed.

The book ends with an epilogue, entitled: "we poor dead." Satirical Reflections, which mock the defenders of the time worn principle: "Prepare for war if you desire peace," illustrate that there was a reason for the war: "Our poor native land, has air for us to breathe. It need no longer be stifled. They have cleared the air for us. They have got rid of us, of us who were far too many. We are no longer eating the bread away from other folks' mouths. We are so full-fed, so full-fed and quiet. But they have got it! Fertile land! And ore! Iron Mines! Gold! Spices! And Bread! Come, brother philosopher, let us turn our faces to the earth. Let us sleep upon our laurels, and let us dream of nothing but our Country's Future."

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—The election of a council, which would choose the mayor and select a city

EVERYBODY LEAVING TOWN.

This is the time of the year and the kind of weather the society columns of the Capitalist papers tell us that "everybody is going to Europe or to some summer resort."

What they mean is "everybody" except the wealth producers in the shops, factories, railroads, stores and on the farms. The workers have to stay on the jobs no matter how hot it gets so that the parasites can have a good time. These scorching days will give you an opportunity to get that non-Socialist fellow wage-slave of yours to see what is wrong with our social and industrial system where one class gets all the work and a bare existence and the owning class all the pleasure. Every issue of the Social-Democratic Herald is filled with eye openers for blind workers. Neither you nor your children can hope for relief until your neighbors and shopmates get wise. Push The Herald in your community. It will make intelligent Socialists who will strengthen and build up your local organization. We will send three sample copies to all addresses you send us if you will agree to follow the persons up and try and get their subscriptions. At the club rate of four yearly subscriptions for \$1.25, getting subscriptions for The Herald is only a question of going after them.

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The Builders' Column. By A. W. Mance.

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PENNSYLVANIA. The Socialists of Lycoming, Clinton and Potter counties will hold their annual picnic at Nippono Park on July 4. Socialists of Williamsport are reminded that ice cream and cake is served every Saturday evening at the new headquarters. Branch Sellersville, the oldest Socialist organization in Bucks county, will celebrate its tenth anniversary on July 4. A large woods has been procured for the occasion and a good time is assured for all who will attend. Dates for William Parker are as follows: July 3, West Brownsville; 4, Millboro; 5, Everett; 6, Open; 7, South Conowingo; 8, Dawson; 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, Westmoreland county; 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Allegheny county. Further dates will be announced later. No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of another.—Charles Dickens.

66 OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Young Folks in Action

Contributions solicited. Write briefly.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUES

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The first monthly dance of the Young People's Socialist League was held last Thursday evening and everybody had a very enjoyable time. The attendance was large for this time of the season. The next on the program is a reading contest to take place on Thursday evening, June 19. The contestants are limited to 500 words and not less than 200 words. Comrades C. J. Ball, Stephen Mahoney and Jack Smith will be the judges.

On June 29 a picnic will be held at Bay View Beach Park under the auspices of Branches 1 and 7, LaSalle and the Young People's Socialist League. All kinds of fun will be had on this occasion. The Y. P. S. L. will meet at headquarters, Franklin Hall, at 10 o'clock in the morning to parade to the Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Co. waiting room at Clinton Street. All members of the different branches of the Socialist party are invited to take part in the parade and join the Y. P. S. L. The Y. P. S. L. Bugle and Drum Corps will lead the procession.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Applications are coming in fast nowadays. There are fourteen hundred members in the Socialist party, yet the Y. P. S. L. can only get about sixty to join to help the good work of educating the younger generation. All members are urged to be present at regular meeting Thursday evening, June 19, 1913, as there will be business of importance to transact.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The election meeting and Social of the Y. P. S. L. proved to be very successful, about 60 members being present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Charles Haines, organizer; H. Roesch, financial secretary; S. Sherman, recording secretary; Joseph Ball, treasurer. Delegates to the Central committee, Charles Haines, H. Roesch and George Roesch. The executive committee is composed of Miss Teller, Mrs. Charles Haines, Miss Keise, Mrs. Gerrow, Miss Ida Schulz, Charles Haines, H. Roesch, S. Sherman and Joseph Ball.

The organizer announced that there is to be a reading contest of the Y. P. S. L. to take place June 19, 1913. The subject will be "Why I am a Socialist." The contest will be open to all members of the League. The contestants are limited to 500 words and not less than 200 words. The prizes will be "War What For" or a six months' subscription to the local Socialist paper or two years' subscription to the Y. P. S. L. journal. The judges will be Com. C. J. Ball, Stephen J. Mahoney and Jack Smith.

The Drum corps held their first meeting on Monday last, and elected officers. They will be ready to fill all engagements after July 1. Aug. Classens has been secured to speak at Franklin Hall on July 5.

The first monthly dance of the Young People's Socialist League took place on Thursday evening, June 12.

LOS ANGELES.—The party will hold a picnic July 4 at Playa del Rey and our crack Y. P. S. L. swimmers are planning an exhibition of fancy swimming and diving. The Outing club has the broad Pacific for its objective point in its big alikes and truck rides. The last outing was at Anaheim Landing, where a trip was made by launch to Catalina island, sixty miles over the waves. The open forum has been suspended during the summer months. This was decided by vote.

CALL OUT THE MILITIA!

"Our policy is not to try to retard in any way the growing sentiment in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities," said J. S. Kuhn, the New York financier. This recalls to the mind of a Kansas City editor Uncle Hiram's reply to the minister who asked him whether his wife had become reconciled to the prospect of death. "Was she willing to go?" he inquired. "Willing," exclaimed Uncle Hiram, "willing," she was obliged to." We all have to reconcile ourselves to the inevitable, and society someday manages to work itself into revolutions and evolutions.—Catholic Citizen.

TO POVERTY.

Oh! Poverty, so constant if not kind, I cannot see of thy lack of faith; There in a sickle world alone I find, Beside me still, Oh! melancholy wraith, Thou hast no substance victor's cast, A shade Across the life to which thou clingest tight, 'Neath which the hues of hope and pleasure fade, Which rebirth of all light both earth and sky, Thou standest with forbidding frown austere, In every pleasant spot where leisure basks; Thou drivest me along a path most drear, Thou leadest me with soul-destroying tasks. Aye! ill-favored belshazzar, foul and mean, Too long by thee companioned I have been.—O. S. Stanton, in London Citizen.

Huzzles

CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in labor but not in work, My second is in rotter but not in shirk, My third is in times but not in joke, My fourth is in mist-strel but not in moke, My fifth is in winnow but not in thrash, My sixth is in window but not in wash, Enigma is the name of a writer of fame, Who tells about Socialism, now what is his name? A live pamphlet for first correct answer, distance being allowed for.

Thomas McChricht, Salem, Ore., won the word contest from the words "Young Socialists." He wins the calling cards. He will please write us as to just what he wants printed on the cards, also as to the label.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS Every Week.

VOLUME 2 MILWAUKEE, JULY 5, 1913 NUMBER 20

THE SCHOOL BOY'S LIBERATOR

My teacher keeps me after class, Bekos I cannot spell a word, She tells me I can never pass, I tel her that in kwite absurd, The old, old way in out of date, Carnaky, says and I agree, And rite in klas I boldly state, No stand-pat spelling now for me, Columbus kaim across the se, To find this land of corn and whine, A grate diskurver he may be, But there's another just as fine, Carnaky he diskurver how, The English langwidge shoold be spelt, And, grate as Kris's fain iz now, It's Andru C. will ware the belt.

The Washington is kwite a man, And Linkun ain't so very small, The Laird o' Skibo has them skan; He iz the grandest of them al, The only friend in al the land, To tender children in the schools, He took his Ill hat and, He simplifide the spelling rulz.

Yes, Andru is our leeding one; He did a brave and nobel thing, Like Genral Georg H. Washington, He slu the English of the king, And more than that did Andru C. Like Linkun in the war with Spane, He sets a million children free, From wairing slavery's gawling chane.—Newspack Evening News.

GOD CALLING TO THE MASSES

BY R. A. DAGUE. I think that all my boy and girl readers of Our Young Folks, know that I am enthusiastic Socialist. I could not be anything else. Socialism insists on the Golden Rule. Its four foundation stones are Justice, Reciprocity, Universal Brotherhood and Universal Peace. This constitutes a pretty good religious creed. That gifted Socialist poet, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, says: "God is calling to the masses, to the peasant and the peer; He is calling to all classes that the crucial hour is near; For each rotting throne must tremble and fall broken in the dust, We're children of an infinite God, All from the cradle reared, Uprisen from the native clod, To each and all endeared, By ties that makes one Brotherhood, To take from mother earth For each and all sustaining food, And comforts for the heart. Unitedly we best can do, Like bees in social hive, And overcome the common foe, And all together thrive, And make the most of every force Of active mind and will, And gather wealth from every source, Enriching mind and till; (See Preceding Page.)