

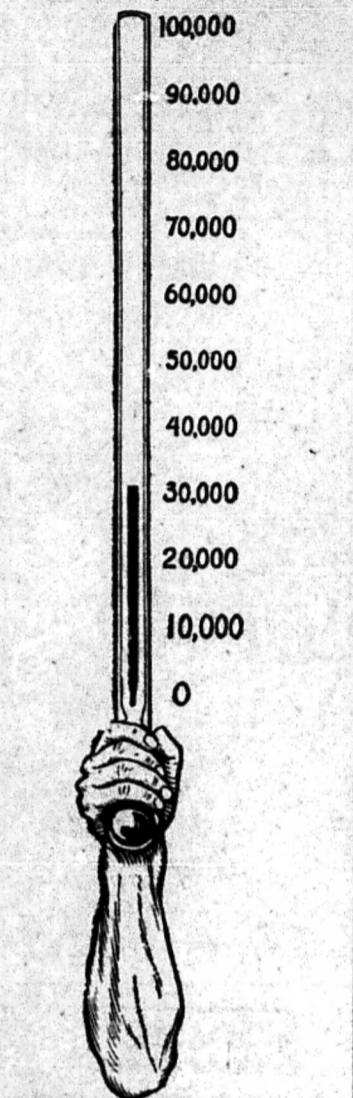


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MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., MAY 27, 1911



The Warmth of Labor's Blood—Actions Speak Louder Than Words



Thirty Thousand Subscribed Already for Milwaukee Daily—Socialists Showing Their Mettle!

Comment on Passing Events

Watch the thermometer climb!

The Social-Democrats have just broken up the Asphalt Ring in Milwaukee. It is the sensation of the city.

If the recent "stunt" of the capitalist supreme court has not awakened the honest men who were worrying about criticisms of that court, then they are stupid indeed.

Comrade Job Harriman has been nominated for mayor by the Socialists of Los Angeles. He is one of the oldest Socialists in the country and was Debs' running mate in the national campaign of 1900.

Our friends round the country will find on page 4 the latest trick of the enemy against the Milwaukee Social-Democratic administration. Mind it is a trick by eminently respectable, if there is any doubt on that point, they will tell you so themselves. There are powerful interests to be served when such ambuscades are set for the working class.

Efforts to put another Diaz in the place of Diaz and to thus appease the Mexican revolutionists who are fighting for their life, their liberty and their sacred honor, are simply in the line of historical master class trickery. Watch the capitalist press of this country and see how they line up on the matter! One must read American newspapers with his eyes open these days to escape being tricked.

The interested have long taught the people that poverty is a crime since it is a man's own fault if he is not prosperous. And from poverty has come many votes in the past to sustain the capitalist parties that thus insulted the victims of social injustice. But men "guilty" of poverty are appealing to a different court for consideration these days, and their innocence will not only be established, but the real culprit will sooner or later be brought to book.

That was a close vote in San Bernardino, Cal., in the mayoralty election. The Republican candidate got 738 votes. The Democrat got 724 votes. And the Socialist, Richardson, got 732 votes—lacking only six of election! One Socialist alderman was elected. Don't you believe that the trusts are getting uneasy over these evidences from all over of unprecedented Socialist growth? And

Making a Confession

Two thousand two hundred and one bonds subscribed in city of Milwaukee.

One hundred and one bonds subscribed in the state outside Milwaukee.

Three hundred and seventy-two bonds subscribed outside Wisconsin.

Graft Partnership of Real Estate Speculators and Uncle Sam

RESIDENCE of eight weeks in Washington would hardly give me a right to go into details about the district government and district affairs, if it were not for the fact that I have been appointed a member of the district committee. Moreover, I have made it my business, by reading some of the reports and by going personally over the territory and looking up streets, alleys, pavements, schools and other public institutions, to learn as much as possible about the general conditions of the District of Columbia. I have also had many conversations with residents of the district, who did not know that I was a congressman, and therefore were rather frank in their criticism of conditions. Other residents—mainly members of advancement associations—have made it a point to look me up in my office and help me with their suggestions and advice.

Now, the following are the conclusions which I have reached at this time:

The form of government of the District of Columbia is absolutely un-democratic and un-American. The district is ruled by three commissioners, who are appointed by the president, but the residents of the district have no voice in the selection of these three commissioners.

There exists a curious partnership between the government and the District of Columbia. As a result of this partnership the government pays half of the entire taxation.

As a reason for this partnership, the argument is made that the government owns one-half of the property in the district, and should therefore pay one-half of the taxes. But the government does not own one-half of the property of the district—although some persons count in the streets and alleys as government property in order to make it so appear. Moreover, it is claimed, the city of Washington depends entirely on the government departments and government employes for its very existence, while as a matter of fact any other city would gladly pay a vast bonus to secure the seat of the national government, with its many departments, public buildings and thousands of employes.

And now let us take the case of other capitals.

Suppose Albany should require the state of New York to pay half of its taxation because the capitol and all the departments of the state government of New York are located there, or that Madison should require the state of Wisconsin to pay one-half of all taxes for the same reason; or that Boston should require the state of Massachusetts to pay one-half of its taxes because the capitol and the state officials are in Boston. That would be considered ridiculous, yet that is the condition here.

And this grotesque circumstance is at the foundation of all the evils of the district government.

As I said before, the residents of the district have no voice in the selection of the commissioners. These commissioners

are clean and honest men, and some of them are even very capable men, but they are the victims of the system.

The fact that the government is paying a dollar in taxes for every dollar in taxes paid by the district has made the tax rate of Washington the lowest for any city of its size. It has also made it possible for the owners of real estate to hold on to their real estate indefinitely—to hold it for the growth of the "unearned increment"—and hold it for speculation in the future.

The result is that in no other city in the country—maybe in no other city in the world—is real estate speculation so rampant as it is in Washington. Five and six miles from the White House, residence property is sold in Washington not by the front foot as in other cities, but by the square foot—as property is sold only in the business districts of New York and Chicago and other large cities.

Considering the fact that the GOVERNMENT PAID about six millions and a quarter in hard dollars last year, and corresponding sums since 1878, one would think that rents would be nowhere lower than in Washington, D. C. Yet the contrary is the case—rents are nowhere higher.

All the benefits of government support and government munificence go to a small crowd of real estate dealers and land owners, while the great mass of the people have only so much more to pay. I have repeatedly heard the claim that a ring of real estate speculators, bankers and corporation magnates absolutely own this city—and have ruled it in the past by being able to "influence" the district committee of both the house and the senate.

Now, I do not know what should be done in this respect other than to give the people of the district the right to vote and make them pay their own taxes.

I know very well that all the wealthy people will oppose this. They do not care to vote as long as they get the country at large to pay their taxes for them. But I believe that sooner or later the people of the United States will wake up to the fact that they are being buncoed out of six or seven million dollars every year—I say buncoed, because, except a few land owners and shoddy aristocrats in Washington, nobody is getting any benefit out of it.

All the other ills of the district are more or less based upon the graft partnership with the United States government.

Because, as long as administering the affairs of the district simply means a game of graft, it is natural that the rich and powerful get most of that graft.

Therefore, Washington is not only exploited by the public service corporations—about which I will have a good deal more to say some time later—but it is also a notorious fact that certain sections of the city where the working people live are neglected, while the northwest side, where the rich people are living, has most of the improvements. There are enough streets

laid out on the northwest side to accommodate every millionaire in the country. That section has even lamp posts in the woods. On a country road flanked by maps I have met no one except a policeman on horseback, and the nearest approach to a real Washingtonian was a scare-crow which I saw in the distance in the field. There are miles of streets and sidewalks made for the benefit of real estate speculators.

Some very ugly stories have been told to me about certain senators and congressmen of former days, who have realized enormous fortunes from the increased values of their land holdings—stories which I do not care to repeat.

The taxation and assessment is in line with the general scheme. The law requires that land and improvements shall be assessed at not less than two-thirds of the actual value. Lands have been shown to me in and around the city that have been assessed for not more than 20 per cent and 30 per cent.

The dark side of the housing proposition is found in the alleys—some three hundred of them—where the death rate is terrific and sanitary conditions are a menace not only to the dwellers in those alleys, but also to the people in the high-class residences.

Here, as in everything else, the greed for money is at the bottom—it is the high rent which is derived from the old "shacks." Here, as in everything else, the old capitalist adage that "property is more important than human life" finds its expression.

I believe that the government should spend a few million dollars every year in erecting model dwellings for its employes and for the working people in general, and sell them or rent them to these people on long term leases. I know of nothing that would solve the housing question quicker and more thoroughly, and at the same time also break up the real estate ring.

Of course, some of these suggestions will be received with derision and disgust by the people in high places, and particularly by those who profit by the present condition. But I feel certain that if the government employes and workmen could have a chance to express their opinions, the great majority would agree with me.

These reforms, of course, will not be carried out in this congress, and possibly not in the next. However, they are sure to come. Sooner or later the people of the entire country will demand them.

Until then we shall have to do the best we can under these circumstances. I for one will make it my business to assist in every measure which will spell progress—be it great or little—no matter from what source it may originate. I also expect to introduce a good many measures of that type myself, and expect to get the same open-minded consideration.

Victor L. Berger

Washington Letter

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, May 24.—Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative, today introduced a bill in the house regulating the employment of women in the District of Columbia.

The bill prohibits the employment of women in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment "more than eight hours in any one day, or more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than six days in one week, or before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock in the evening of any one day."

Girls below the age of 18 years, according to Berger's bill, are not to be employed before the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning or after the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening.

This measure also provides that women shall not be employed for more than six hours continuously without an interval of at least three-quarters of an hour. An exception is made where such employment ends not later than half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon and the employe is dismissed for the remainder of the day.

Another provision requires that employes of women shall post in conspicuous places notices stating the number of hours work which are required of them on each day of the week, the hours of beginning and stopping such work, and the hour when the time allowed for meals begins and ends.

The presence of any employe on the premises of such an establishment at any other hours than those stated in the printed notice "shall constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of this section."

Berger's proposed law authorizes the commissioners of the district to appoint two inspectors at a compensation not exceeding \$1,200 each per year. Inspectors are authorized to enter any place where labor is performed by women whenever they have reasonable cause to believe that the provisions of this law are violated.

Employers violating this proposed law are to be fined for the first offense not less than \$20 nor more than \$50; for a second offense, not less than \$50 nor more than \$200; for a third offense, not less than \$250.

Representative Berger believes that should congress pass this measure it would then become a model for the states, and he earnestly hopes that Uncle Sam will set this example for the benefit of not only the women workers of the country, but for the entire race.

First Bill of the Kind

Representative Berger has introduced a bill providing for the erection of new postoffice building at Waukegan, Wis. Bills of this nature are introduced every day at congress, when it is in session, but it remained for the Socialist congressman to change the stereotyped style of such measures.

Berger's bill is the first to contain a clause providing for the construction of "heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators and approaches and such other structural conveniences as will contribute to the safety and comfort of the men and women to be employed there."

This provision is of great importance, as thousands of postal employes will attest. According to the testimony of President Nelson, of the Postoffice Clerks' union, before the house committee on reform in the civil service, too many federal buildings have been built and are being built for beauty rather than for the comfort and safety of the workers.

In the Chicago postoffice, Nelson said, the men are compelled to work under most trying and insanitary conditions. Many of the employes have fallen victims to tuberculosis and other diseases caused by the unhealthy conditions in Chicago's "artistic" postoffice.

McNamara Investigation Liberty

At this writing it is believed that the rules committee will soon report out Berger's resolution providing for an investigation of the Indiana kidnaping outrage.

President Ryan and Atty. Rappaport are now in Washington aiding in the campaign to get action from the rules committee. These representatives of the Structural Iron Workers' union believe that a probe of this kidnaping is urgent and important.

The workers of the country are backing up Berger's resolution in a commendable manner. Not a day passes but a senator or representative introduces a petition from his constituents in favor of the Berger resolution. To date about thirty members of both houses have done so.

Capitalists vs. Laborers

Just as the labor movement is intensely interested in the McNamara case and the Lloyd bill giving government clerks their rights, so is the National Association of Manufacturers, but from the capitalist point of view.

The National Socialist Press has secured copies of a telegram and letters sent out by James A. Emery, the Washington representative of organized capital to individual capitalists and employers' organizations, urging them to support the McNamara persecution and the fight against the Lloyd bill.

Here is a copy of the McNamara telegram, signed by Emery: "A concerted, systematic effort is

The Inching of the Tide

A Warning—The Bonds for the Proposed Socialist and Union Newspaper from a Business Point of View—Swelling the Ranks—The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 282 Joins Hands—\$29,820 Worth of Bonds Subscribed for—And You?

Last week we touched a live wire. Who ever thought that we would scare the capitalist press of this city so soon. A week ago the bonds went beyond the \$25,000 mark, and lo, we received the news that two Milwaukee dailies have put their heads and pocketbooks together to scheme a fake labor daily in opposition to the newspaper the Socialists and union men propose to establish. A reporter was sent to Brisbane Hall to nosie. He had to report back that organized labor could not be swerved. Men, read the handwriting on the wall. What on earth and under does not the exploiting class do and attempt in order to divide and befuddle you? They have the press, the school board and almost every other avenue of knowledge and information, and still—well, they can't do without you.

Today we are close to the \$30,000 mark, and the Milwaukee press are already feeling the birth pangs of the Titan to be born. Have you noticed that the lying and mud-throwing of the enemy has somewhat subsided the past three weeks? It is all because of the hand clutched about the thermometer above! The more heat, the more suffering and fear for the masters. Before the first of June let us push beyond the \$35,000 mark.

Nowhere in the country is there a more promising and favorable field for a first-class Socialist daily newspaper than in Milwaukee. The people of this city and throughout Wisconsin are expecting such a daily. The conquest of the city and county of Milwaukee for Socialism was a preliminary and necessary step to the establishment of such a paper. Furthermore, the working class administration of city and county needs an adequate mouthpiece to let the world know what the Socialists in office are doing and accomplishing. A Socialist and union newspaper consequently will

have the best chances of success and that is why the enemy is already scared. While the daily never will be a source of individual profit, still all facts and conditions point to this, that it will pay the 4 per cent interest guaranteed and eventually turn a handsome balance into the party war fund. The plan is that before the paper will go to press we must have some 40,000 subscribers, and advertising contracts to the amount of \$300 per day for one year. What sounder business management can be expected? The daily will be run on the metropolitan style, will be a better newspaper than any published in Milwaukee, for, if the Socialist movement can be proud of anything, it is

the trained and educated brains it possesses. Now, take these bonds, fellow workmen, and consider that the daily will pay you 4 per cent on your investment while the banks will pay you 3 per cent. The banks use your money to enrich their stockholders, while the daily will use your hard earned dollars to stand by you in your fight against exploitation and endeavor without sleep to bring about a better day for you and your class. Your money will be safer, too. A bank gives no security. The Social-Democratic Publishing Company gives you a gilt-edged first mortgage on all its belongings that will amount to more than \$100,000 when the bonds are sold. There are approximately

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS
Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company
\$100,000 in Denominations of \$10.00 Each

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company and with each and all other subscribers, to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds about to be issued by said Company to the Citizens' Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of ten (\$10.00) dollars, interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to be paid as follows: One-fifth, sixteen years; one-fifth, seventeen years; one-fifth, eighteen years; one-fifth, nineteen years; and one-fifth twenty years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be issued and to bear interest from Dec. 1, 1911, and to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this..... day of A. D. 1911.

Number of Bonds..... Name (Seal)

Amount of Bonds..... Address

Bonds can be paid in installments of \$2.50 a month for each bond subscribed.

Enclosed find remittance of \$..... in payment for the above.

7,000 bonds still to be sold. Each bond sells at \$10 and runs for sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen or twenty years. A bond may be paid for in three different ways: First, you may pay in full at the time of your subscription; second, you may pay in monthly installments of \$2.50 on each bond; third, you may defer payment until Dec. 1, 1911, when the bonds will be issued and begin bearing interest. A bond is better than an endowment policy. It is now your turn to act. We behind the guns are doing our level best. We need ammunition. We are on the firing line, and we need you. Fill out that subscription blank below and join the army of the true and the brave. Do not stay on the side lines and watch, but enter the fray.

Three hundred and eight bonds were sold last week.

Hebrew Socialist club, Brockton, Mass., shines in the heavens with thirteen bonds. We all cry light, light, see.

Seven branches of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund send in for a total of fourteen bonds. They are Nos. 26, 153, 264, 39, 181, 59 and 168.

Branch No. 1, S.-D. P., Wauwatosa, Wis., joins the nobility with three bonds. Pleased to know you.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union No. 282, introduced itself with one bond.

Socialist Party, local N. Y., shoots twice—two bonds. A friend in need, is a friend in deed.

Central committee, S. P., local N. Y., makes a reach for three bonds. Help yourselves, comrades.

City Federation S. P. Clubs and the German branch, S. P., both of Springfield, Mass., each take one bond. It wasn't hard, either.

Denver City and County local, S. P., and Branch 13, S. P., both of Denver, Colo., come in for one bond each. Distance makes the heart grow fonder. You are right.

Socialist Party of Golden, Colo., slaps the Milwaukee Sentinel with one bond. Hit the others, too.

The South Slavonian branch No. 9, S.-D. P., Milwaukee, Wis., winks with two eyes—two bonds. We both see now!

Branch 20, S.-D. P., Milwaukee, Wis., makes a beginning—two bonds. Just a beginning, remember!

Branch 6, S.-D. P., Milwaukee, Wis., takes seven strides—three bonds. You have seven strides to go yet. Don't be afraid.

Workmen's Circle No. 2 edges in with two bonds. Good stuff.

The following party locals fall in line: Kokomo, Ind., one bond; Fifth, Seventh and Tenth Ward branches, Cincinnati, O., one bond; German branch, Milwaukee, Wis., one bond; German branch, Providence, R. I., one bond; Jewish branch, D. C., one bond; Leavenworth, Wash., one bond; Branch 10, East Hartford, Conn., one bond; and the Daily club of Milwaukee county, one bond.

Westmoreland, Pa., Is Russia of America

Lawless Corporations and Lawless Judges Resort to Methods That Would Not Be Tolerated in Despotic Mexico—Peaceable Workers Denied the Right to Walk Upon Public Road and Are Beaten and Murdered by Hired Ruffians—Twenty Striking Miners Clubbed and Shot to Death—Six Women Dead from Injuries Received in Riots and More Than 400 Babies in Graves Because of "Malnutrition," Is Record of Year's Strife Between Capital and Labor

By Silas Hood.
(Written for The Herald.)

THERE is a strike on in Westmoreland county, Pa. That strike started more than fourteen months ago. It is a strike of the coal miners employed in the bituminous fields in that county. And the record of this strife between capital and labor is conservatively estimated as follows:

Twenty-one men—all strikers—killed.

Four children dead from the same causes.

More than four hundred babies under one year of age dead because of "malnutrition" and exposure.

More than three score of the mothers of these baby victims dead because of insufficient nourishment and lack of proper attention at the critical time of maternity.

More than two hundred striking miners so badly injured by being brutally clubbed at the hands of the

company police and the state constabulary that they will never be able to do another day's work.

More than forty persons driven insane, most of the victims being women, because of the condition of terrorism inaugurated by the hired police of the company.

More than ten thousand striking miners driven from the county because of the persecution of the men by way of the constables, police and the courts. They were penniless, too, when driven from the county and they

(Continued to 84 page.)

Supreme Court An Incubus!

In the current issue of the Outlook Theodore Roosevelt quotes a most timely letter concerning the supreme court menace. He says:

"I have received from one of the most eminent jurists, and one of the most genuinely conservative — and therefore genuinely progressive — men in the United States, a comment on this New York decision which puts the case so admirably that I quote it almost in full:

"It is a remarkable example of special pleading—another illustration that in many American courts property is more sacred than life. The point in the decision that 'due process' means the procedure which was enforced when the federal constitution was adopted, has been repudiated again and again by the supreme court of the United States. The decision is individualistic. It excludes all public considerations. It sees in the enforced payment simply the taking of the money of the defendant and giving it to the plaintiff. The law could have been sustained as a proper exercise of the police power upon either of two grounds: (1) Society has the right to require any business which directly produces orphans, widows and cripples to provide for their support. (2) The most effective method of compelling dangerous employers to safeguard their employees is to make them financially responsible for injuries.

"IN GERMANY, WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER AN ABSOLUTE LIABILITY WAS IMPOSED, THE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS WAS REDUCED 62 PER CENT.

"The court spends half of the opinion deploring the injustice of the existing law of master and servant. Who created that law? The American courts.

"It is wholly of their making. For seventy-five years, while the whole industrial world has been changed, the courts have developed our present law without any heed to the change. All attempt to ameliorate that law has come from the legislature, and as a rule, the courts have given such legislation the narrowest possible effect. If one wants an argument to prove that in American courts property has been more sacred than life, he needs only to point to the existing deplorable law of master and servant.

"They made that law. They have modified it from time to time, and ALWAYS IN THE INTEREST OF THE MASTER.

"The New York court, admitting that the existing law is cruelly unjust, still says that the remedy which all the rest of the civilized world has found to be best is unavailable to the

American people without an amendment of the constitution. That is a fair example of the uses which have been made of American constitutions. I have made a careful study of constitutional decisions since 1800, in the courts of New York, Illinois and California. As a rule, laws which have been declared unconstitutional were adopted to correct abuses of industrial or social evils such as every other civilized country in the world has been correcting by legislation. They dealt with such subjects as sweatshops, hours of labor for women, ages at which children could be employed, conditions of mines, the requirement that workmen should be paid in cash or its equivalent, etc., etc.

"This study raises the question: Are the American people less free than other civilized people? Our constitutions were intended to protect us against tyranny, and they are now most frequently used to protect those who oppress women and children and laborers. When society attempts to redress its wrongs, it is told that its measures are unconstitutional.

"The battle of society is not with wrong, but with the constitution. In our legislatures the debate is not about the wisdom of measures, but their constitutionality.

"Laws are often obscure and indirect, in order to 'get round' the constitution.

"Every enemy of the common good takes his stand on the constitution—and is safe.

"In my judgment, this is an utter perversion of constitutions. It is not the first time that institutions which were devised to protect society have been seized upon by A CLASS and made a fearful engine of oppression. It will be noted that these recent uses of constitutions do not proceed from any specific language in the instrument. All the decisions are based upon such general terms as 'liberty' and 'property,' and the inhibition is found, not in the language of the constitution, but in the speculative definitions which the courts have made of these general terms. Looked at in a large way, the three terms of American constitutions, 'life,' 'liberty' and 'property,' embrace every concern of government; and if they are to be given a speculative interpretation, every act of the state can be brought under review by the courts. These words have been familiar in English and American constitutional law for centuries. Down to 1875, 'liberty' meant freedom from imprisonment, and 'property' meant tangible property and its use. Since 1875 the doctrine has been built up by American

Letters on a World-Round Lecture Tour

By Walter Thomas Mills

(Written for The Herald.)

Off Australian Coast, Indian Ocean, Mar. 1, 1911—I am just now on board the largest ship south of the equator. I am on a five days trip on an ocean liner from Western to Southern Australia. Distances are magnificent. The trip is not quite so long as from New York to Liverpool.

Going over some left-over work, I am reminded that I solemnly promised to say something more about the international congress at Copenhagen.

What I have in mind is something regarding the whole organized international movement of which, in a way the congress is said to be the final spokesman.

I have already spoken words of appreciation of the work and of the workers who under innumerable difficulties are making headway in this "parliament of man, this federation of the world."

My task now is to make some explanation and then to submit some suggestions—suggestions which occur to one who has sought the help of the congress and has felt the difficulties in the way of its greater possible efficiency.

Stated briefly, this is its general plan. The international bureau is composed of international secretaries elected by the Socialists of the various countries.

This bureau makes up the outline of the things to be considered in congress. Each general topic is made the subject of a special commission at the congress, the members of which are made up of representatives elected at the congress, one or more from each country, by the delegations from the countries represented by them.

These topics are first discussed by these bodies in separate sessions and afterward their reports are submitted for further discussion and adoption or rejection by the whole congress.

The congress itself is made up of sections representing the Socialists of as many different countries as are taking a share in its work, but there is no uniform plan by which elections are carried on or the number and position in the congress of these delegates is determined.

The reports are printed in French, German, and in another language reported to have been English. The explanation was made that the English was misleading because it was written by a gentleman who knew what he wanted to say but did not know the

English way of saying it.

The discussions are carried on in the three languages and the votes all called for and taken in the same confusion of tongues.

A parliamentary body should be small enough so that actual deliberation is possible and with time enough to carefully cover the points involved. It is almost certain that the most important discussions take place in the sub-divisions but it is also true that a full and intelligible exchange of views and their proper expression in suitable reports is practically impossible in either the special subdivisions, or in the general session.

There is also the work of a spectacular demonstration of world-wide brotherhood in the general congress, and in special parades, mass meetings, banquets, excursions, where well known figures from all countries mingle with each other and speak to or speak with the great throngs of comrades who have traveled weary miles and made great sacrifices in the hope of being able to hear these people.

No one can overstate the value of the work as it is being done, but here are some suggestions which may or may not contribute to its greater efficiency.

1. THE CONGRESS IS GIVEN TOO MUCH TO THE DISCUSSION OF WHAT TO DO—NOT ENOUGH TO HOW TO DO IT.

This is a common fault of all Socialist gatherings. Speeches and documents on the theory of things rather than steps in doing things, is the fault of philosophers and all Socialists are philosophers.

In America we arranged for a special congress of the workers. Those who got the idea adopted thought it would offer an opportunity to perfect organization. But the congress was held and dealt more with theories and less with organization than the national convention, which it sought to supplement.

A paper was to be read on Organization, but it was prepared by a comrade—one of the most active in the movement, but from a state whose organization can be hardly said to have a very visible existence and when half read the congress refused to listen to it further. The international congress has done better than that. Still there is serious difficulty in its way because of the readiness which the comrades have for striking resolutions.

Church history commences with the "Book of Acts." Too bad that it speedily descended to a book of resolutions. The congress has made a good beginning with its book of resolutions. May it speedily produce its "Book of Acts."

2. THE CONGRESS MEETS ONCE IN THREE YEARS. THE DELEGATIONS FROM ALL COUNTRIES SHOULD BE ELECTED BY NATIONAL BODIES ONLY AND THEY SHOULD BE ELECTED BECAUSE OF THEIR SPECIAL RELATIONS TO THE TOPICS TO BE CONSIDERED AND HENCE EACH DELEGATE SHOULD BE ELECTED FOR SERVICE ON SOME OF THE SPECIAL SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

This would mean that the international bureau should outline its work a long way in advance. But this will be easy and for many reasons most desirable. It means that a rule regarding the election of delegates shall be made uniform for all countries and this is most necessary. Great Britain has more delegates than America, ten to one, but the American delegates were elected by the Socialist Party of America. In Great Britain any kind of a local club could send a delegate or delegates, and many of them did so.

With the delegations elected two years in advance—elected to render special service on some special topics and the members admitted so limited in number that real deliberation will be possible, the situation will at once develop that the discussions, both in the sub-divisions and in the general congress will be carefully prepared, will reach the real points in the matters dealt with and so become of the greatest value in the world movement.

3. BUT THE POPULAR FEATURES MUST NOT BE LOST. A SERIES OF GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS WHERE THE WORLD LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT, COULD BE HEARD—RATIFICATION MEETINGS ON AN ENORMOUS SCALE WHERE COMRADES OF ALL COUNTRIES WOULD BE MADE WELCOME ON TICKETS ISSUED BY THEIR HOME ORGANIZATIONS, WOULD FORM A FITTING PART OF THE REGULAR CONGRESS.

Addresses here made could be prepared contributions to our literature and the power and influence of such gatherings would be beyond ones power to calculate. They would not need to interfere in any way with the regular sessions of the elected delegates. In fact they would at once deliver these sessions from the interference of the visitor by making most ample and satisfactory provision for him.

4. THE CO-OPERATION OF ALL THE COUNTRIES MUST BE SECURED.

Canada, Mexico, the South American states, the Philippines, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the oriental nations must be made real factors in this international bureau and in its congress as they are real factors in the movement itself. The bureau should set itself to work and keep busy on the task till all are there.

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This is good. The passengers will read everything, discuss everything, and have just broken away from the moorings of a lifetime, are anxious to better their conditions—that's why they are passengers—and on landing will be ready for more literature and will be filled with the purpose not to rot on their comrades in the labor market. If unionists, they will report at once. If not they will seek for membership, will protect the organizations in all they have gained and join at once in the fight for more.

The men who have made the congress the great power it is are entitled to the thanks and to the co-operation of the comrades everywhere.

These suggestions are an effort to co-operate.

Workmen, Insure Yourselves in the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

Organized October 10, 1884, by German Socialist exiles. Two hundred seventy-six branches in 23 states. Forty-five thousand five hundred beneficiary members. Assets \$200,000—over liabilities. Claims paid since organization, sick and accident, \$3,236,004; death, \$1,087,845. Jurisdiction: United States of America. Age limit: From 18 to 45 years. Benefits, Sick and accident, first class, \$6.00 and \$4.50; second class, \$3.00 and \$2.00 per week, not exceeding 80 weeks for whole life. Death, \$250 uniformly. No sick benefit for third class (women).

Initiation fees: From \$1.00 to \$7.00, according to sex, class and age. Monthly assessments: First class, \$1.05; second class, 80 cents; third class, 30 cents.

For particulars write to main office
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund
1 and 3 Third Avenue, Room 2,
New York, N. Y.

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Send us a ONE DOLLAR BILL, and we will give you the above listed above by return mail. This COMBINATION OFFER is limited and you will have to act quickly. Write to POLITICAL ACTION, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Desk No. 17

Socialism is the New Patriotism

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are secured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. The owner of the land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for these purposes are owned by a decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does what the owner desires. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the services of many workers, its influence reaches over wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant and powerful THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation increases. They bring over larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the status of propertyless slaves. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The useful work upon the shoulders of the classes that either have not other productive property, but their strength and health of the workers—workers—or that have little land and little machinery outside of their labor power—the small farmers and the small tradesmen—becomes steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting property class on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the propertyless class needs explicit adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the capitalist rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

MODERN INDUSTRY PLANLESS.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climate of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance. And to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental well-being to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance.

It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It separates their children from the playgrounds and school and sends their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wastes and squanders, mainly for the profit of a few, the sweat and blood of men annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the arms of modern slavery, and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE CORRUPTED.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They own our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage working class, therefore, has a direct and immediate interest in abolishing the capitalist system. For in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society. The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capitalists indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader who is engaged in a desperate and grinding struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth, rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL POWER.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which the capitalist system is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private property of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

AN END TO CLASS RULE.

In the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of every class to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

Letters on a World-Round Lecture Tour

Why?—If McNamara is guilty as Detective Burns claims he is, then why was the arrest made secretly; why was he abducted from his home without being permitted to communicate with friends or attorneys; why was he snatched on a Saturday night when the courts are closed and why were so many zigzag routes selected to spirit the victim into the state of California?—Miners' Magazine.

Purchased Evidence.—A good deal of money is \$100,000. We of Illinois have seen that it will buy a senate seat. May it not be potent enough, then, to buy the kind of testimony against union labor officials, guilty or innocent, which embittered enemies of union labor are as eager to get for one purpose, as they are to get senators for their own for other purposes?—The Public.

The military authorities at Fort Myers, Va., have excluded Kirkpatrick's great book, "War—What For?" They dread it. Our book department mails one copy upon receipt of \$1.20. Three copies, at 80 cents each, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

English way of saying it.

The discussions are carried on in the three languages and the votes all called for and taken in the same confusion of tongues.

A parliamentary body should be small enough so that actual deliberation is possible and with time enough to carefully cover the points involved. It is almost certain that the most important discussions take place in the sub-divisions but it is also true that a full and intelligible exchange of views and their proper expression in suitable reports is practically impossible in either the special subdivisions, or in the general session.

There is also the work of a spectacular demonstration of world-wide brotherhood in the general congress, and in special parades, mass meetings, banquets, excursions, where well known figures from all countries mingle with each other and speak to or speak with the great throngs of comrades who have traveled weary miles and made great sacrifices in the hope of being able to hear these people.

No one can overstate the value of the work as it is being done, but here are some suggestions which may or may not contribute to its greater efficiency.

1. THE CONGRESS IS GIVEN TOO MUCH TO THE DISCUSSION OF WHAT TO DO—NOT ENOUGH TO HOW TO DO IT.

This is a common fault of all Socialist gatherings. Speeches and documents on the theory of things rather than steps in doing things, is the fault of philosophers and all Socialists are philosophers.

In America we arranged for a special congress of the workers. Those who got the idea adopted thought it would offer an opportunity to perfect organization. But the congress was held and dealt more with theories and less with organization than the national convention, which it sought to supplement.

A paper was to be read on Organization, but it was prepared by a comrade—one of the most active in the movement, but from a state whose organization can be hardly said to have a very visible existence and when half read the congress refused to listen to it further. The international congress has done better than that. Still there is serious difficulty in its way because of the readiness which the comrades have for striking resolutions.

Church history commences with the "Book of Acts." Too bad that it speedily descended to a book of resolutions. The congress has made a good beginning with its book of resolutions. May it speedily produce its "Book of Acts."

2. THE CONGRESS MEETS ONCE IN THREE YEARS. THE DELEGATIONS FROM ALL COUNTRIES SHOULD BE ELECTED BY NATIONAL BODIES ONLY AND THEY SHOULD BE ELECTED BECAUSE OF THEIR SPECIAL RELATIONS TO THE TOPICS TO BE CONSIDERED AND HENCE EACH DELEGATE SHOULD BE ELECTED FOR SERVICE ON SOME OF THE SPECIAL SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

This would mean that the international bureau should outline its work a long way in advance. But this will be easy and for many reasons most desirable. It means that a rule regarding the election of delegates shall be made uniform for all countries and this is most necessary. Great Britain has more delegates than America, ten to one, but the American delegates were elected by the Socialist Party of America. In Great Britain any kind of a local club could send a delegate or delegates, and many of them did so.

With the delegations elected two years in advance—elected to render special service on some special topics and the members admitted so limited in number that real deliberation will be possible, the situation will at once develop that the discussions, both in the sub-divisions and in the general congress will be carefully prepared, will reach the real points in the matters dealt with and so become of the greatest value in the world movement.

3. BUT THE POPULAR FEATURES MUST NOT BE LOST. A SERIES OF GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS WHERE THE WORLD LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT, COULD BE HEARD—RATIFICATION MEETINGS ON AN ENORMOUS SCALE WHERE COMRADES OF ALL COUNTRIES WOULD BE MADE WELCOME ON TICKETS ISSUED BY THEIR HOME ORGANIZATIONS, WOULD FORM A FITTING PART OF THE REGULAR CONGRESS.

Addresses here made could be prepared contributions to our literature and the power and influence of such gatherings would be beyond ones power to calculate. They would not need to interfere in any way with the regular sessions of the elected delegates. In fact they would at once deliver these sessions from the interference of the visitor by making most ample and satisfactory provision for him.

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A Catholic Socialist Makes Reply

(TO THE EDITOR)
THE Catholic workingman of today is certainly in a bad way when he conscientiously strives to carry out the precepts of his faith in his every-day life.

I remember well the good priest who was my early spiritual adviser—how he used to tell the little boys and girls in the Sunday school class that they must learn to love those who hated and persecuted them, as Christ did; he explained this by saying that love was best expressed by justice one to another. "Love thy neighbor as thyself," was one of his favorite quotations, and he lived it in his daily life. There was no bigotry in his makeup, and he numbered among his many friends people of all shades of belief and unbelief and neither he nor his church suffered thereby. I remember very distinctly one occasion when he baptized six converts at one service.

The teachings of this good father took firm hold on me, and I conscientiously endeavored to carry them into my daily life in business and in the shop.

When I went out into the world many of my ideals were put to a severe test. I found that everywhere I went I was under suspicion by my fellow workers because of the fact that I was a Catholic. I was frequently reminded that a Catholic was obliged to take his orders from the clergy, and therefore could not keep his pledges to his labor organization. I always held that this was not true, as all the union obligations are in strict harmony with the teachings of the church. This contention received a very severe jolt when some years ago a certain Catholic clergyman in Wisconsin announced that the obligation of the printers' union, with which I had been affiliated for nearly twenty years, was contrary to the teachings of the Catholic church. There is a large percentage of Catholics in the Milwaukee union, and at the next meeting I called upon all the Catholics present to prove their fealty by protesting against this at-

tack upon their organization, and to a man they did so, with the result that the priest later withdrew his opposition and acknowledged he had made a mistake.

I always have and always will refuse to take political advice from men whom I know are incompetent to give such advice—clergymen or others. Their arguments will receive just as much consideration as they are entitled to—no more and no less. I hold that I am personally in the best position to judge what labor or

in opposition to what was pleased to label Socialism, but which was not Socialism at all.

It is true that there is a conflict between the church and Socialism throughout Europe; it is also true that there is a conflict between the church and its own membership throughout Europe; and many Catholic writers lay the blame for this condition at the door of the church itself. If a serious conflict arises in this country between the church and Socialism the church will again be to

gusted and later began the serious study of Socialism, with the result that instead of becoming the narrow-minded bigots these reverend gentlemen strove to make them, they became students of an all-embracing economic movement that seeks justice for all, regardless of race, color or creed—a truly catholic movement in the broadest sense.

A few years ago The Catholic Citizen, Wisconsin's leading Catholic weekly, valiantly fought the attempts of a few politicians to make use of

The Laggard Intellect

By John M. Work.
(Written for The Herald.)

AS I pointed out in my last article, the industries are now dead ripe for Socialism, but the minds of the people are not.

The minds of the people have not developed as fast as the industries have developed. They have come trailing along behind.

The minds of a majority of the people are all the way from five to twenty-five years behind the times on economic questions. They lack at least that much of keeping pace with industrial development.

It is our province to educate the minds of the people along this particular line, until they get up to the times.

I suppose the reason the minds of the people have not developed as fast as the industries have developed is because of the innate conservatism of the human mind.

It is the feature of the average human being's make-up that he hangs to the old like grim death and wards off the new.

This attitude of mind is called conservatism. Conservatism is the great enemy of progress.

All the progress the human race has ever made has been made by the radicals. And it has been made in spite of the constant and bitter opposition of the conservatives.

The conservatives always pull back.

They always attempt to prevent the human race from making progress.

The radicals always push forward. They are always advancing to a new stage of progress.

Old adages are frequently lies. But we radicals accept this one: "Test all things, and hold fast that which is good."

We do test all things.

And we do hold fast that which is good.

But we do not hold fast anything except what is good.

The bad and the worn out we throw away.

And we try to replace them with something better.

It is true that the conservatives assist the radicals in preserving the good. The difference between them in that respect is in their motives. The radicals preserve the good BECAUSE it is good. When the conservatives preserve the good, they preserve it because it is old and has passed into habit, or second nature as some people call it. So, when the conservatives preserve the good they do not deserve any credit, because their motive is a low one, and because the good would be preserved by the radicals anyhow and with the best of motives.

We Socialists have the task of battering down the economic conservatism in the minds of the people. But, I'll discuss that in my next.

City Trade in Milwaukee Grows—Largest in the History of the City

According to the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, the most complete report ever issued by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, has just left the press. It shows greatly increased activities and improvements in Milwaukee's business and commerce.

During 1910 the shipments of coal were 700,000 tons more than the preceding year.

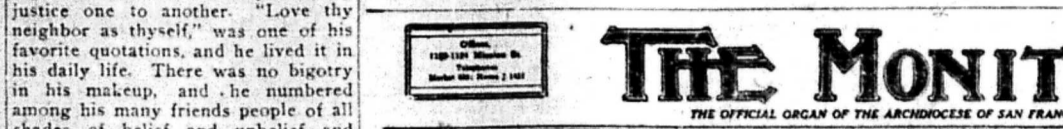
The actual tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Milwaukee by lake in 1910 was \$6,640,84 tons, the largest in the history of the city.

Milwaukee has six malting plants in operation, and within the next year there will be two additional plants completed, which will mean a marketing of some two million bushels of grain more than ever before.

The bank deposits show up splendidly according to this report, and the barley marketed shows an increase of 15.5 per cent over 1909.

Meanwhile, the business in the ports of Chicago are falling off. According to testimony given before the special examiner, B. C. Mueller, to dissolve the tug trust, it developed that fifteen years ago it required from thirty-five to forty tugs to handle the Chicago marine traffic. Today twelve tugs are able to handle the business.

So, while in Chicago, under a capitalist administration there seems to be a falling off in the business that is done, on the other hand, in Milwaukee, under a Socialist administration, the capitalist authorities are reporting trade in a flourishing and growing condition.



THE MONITOR
THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO

1238 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., May 27, 1911

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CATHOLICS AND SOCIALISTS: CALIFORNIA FACES PROBLEM

What the Attitude of Catholics Must Be Toward Socialism. City of Oakland Has Found Lesson in Hand. The Lesson Milwaukee Learned. The Catholic Position.

THIS IS TRUE SOCIALISM

What Work for Social Democracy is Performed by Socialists of the United States. The Socialists of the United States. A NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

CATHOLIC MEN TO WAGE FIGHT

League Formed to Oppose Socialism. Socialists of the United States. The Socialists of the United States.

SHOCK IN THEATRE

Police Officers of the United States. The Socialists of the United States.

A Case of Socialism on the Brain!

Note in the above that all of the big headings refer to Socialism, and to misrepresenting Socialists.

political affiliations are most suited to my economic needs. Surely I should not permit my religion—to which I teach me to seek justice—to move me to acts of injustice.

Long before I became a Socialist, I studied the economic demands of Socialism and arrived at the conclusion that they were in strict accord with the teachings of the church in this respect, and I arrived at this conclusion despite the fact that I had read the writings of Pope Leo XIII

blame, as the party is not seeking a conflict.

The fight that has been carried on against the Social-Democrats has been such as to cause many good Catholics to blush with shame; and while not much has been said, thousands of Catholics have carried their protest to the polls and voted the Social-Democratic ticket, and hundreds have joined the party. Catholics who attended lectures of Father Sherman and Father Kress came away dis-

HENRY ASHTON

By ROBERT ADDISON DAGUE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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

Cloth Binding, Good Paper, Clear Print, 25c

Pages—Price 50 Cts.; Paper Cover, 25 Cts.

Social-Democratic Publishing Company

528-530 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Russia of America

(Continued from last page.)

were forced to take their families with them, many of the wives at the time suffering with nervous prostration and on the verge of physical collapse. Many later were taken to insane asylums and are now public charges.

The foregoing is only part of the record of the suffering, privation and persecution that the striking miners and their families have endured during that last year and two months that the strike has been in progress. And the strike is still on and there are more than ten thousand miners and their families still in the district, living in tents and miserable wooden shacks near the mines where the companies have now employed strike-breakers and police to see to it that the work goes on uninterrupted.

And in addition to the murders that have been committed by the hired ruffians employed by the companies and the other acts of violence of which the strikers have been the victims, hundreds of the miners and their wives have been arrested on charges of trespass and they have spent long terms in jail, where President Feehan of the Miners' union, says they have been shamefully treated and denied sufficient nourishment when behind the bars.

Slaves of the Mines

W. P. Weaver of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, investigated the conditions among the miners' last fall before the conditions became as bad as they were last winter, at a special convention of all organized labor in the state of Pennsylvania, held at Greensburg, Pa., Nov. 1 and 2 of last year, Weaver's report was read and ordered published. Among other things, the report says:

"In Westmoreland county we find the miners have been engaged in a strike for living wages and decent conditions. Nearly twenty thousand men, their wives and children, fighting for life, against starvation wages; against wrong and oppression beyond endurance. Go through these mining districts and you will behold a spectacle too harrowing for description. Look at the crowds of wan-faced, haggard, distressed, poorly clad men, women and children, and you need not be told of the condition to which these slaves of the mines have been reduced. Hear from the lips of man, woman and child such tales as must wring the souls of those who are not over-sentimental. For demanding living wages this army of human souls are subjected to every conceivable manner of abuse. The state and local governments, promptly recognizing the appeal of the coal corporations for help in their war against the miners, have thrown the weight of the plutocratic state police force and other legal and illegal machinery in the balance against the much abused and long suffering victims of the insatiate greed of these corporate monsters.

"Some have been kicked, clubbed and brutally murdered. The jail is filled with men, women and children upon trumped up charges."

Victims Shot When Asleep

President Francis Feehan of District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers' union, in a special report of the condition in Westmoreland county, under the caption of "Inhumanity of Coal Barons, Deputies and State Constabulary," has this to say:

"Since this strike was inaugurated the miners and their families have been subjected to the worst inhuman treatment that has ever been accorded workmen and their families who were engaged in a peaceful strike to insure improved working conditions. . . . When the strike went into

WALT WHITMAN, The Poet of the Wider Selfhood. A Study. By Milla Tupper Maynard. Cloth, 145 pages, \$1. postpaid.

It is truly puzzling to tell how he gained his grasp of evolutionary conceptions. Darwin did not publish the "Origin of Species" until 1859. Spencer's first elaboration of any phase of his doctrine was published in the same year in which "Leaves of Grass" appeared. In 1852 Spencer had issued a general statement, but it seems hardly credible that Whitman could have come into contact with so obscure a book. Nevertheless, had he been fully cognizant of every scientific fact and theory discovered or projected up to the moment of publication, his work would be quite as marvelous, so completely has the evolutionary universe become absorbed into his unconscious thought.—Page 33.

SOCIALISTS AT WORK—Hunter-Robert. Cloth (illustrated, with 20 full-page portraits of prominent Socialists), cloth-bound, \$1.50, postage 74 cents; paper cover, 25 cents, postage 10 cents extra.

An account, in Hunter's clear, forceful style, of what Socialists are actually accomplishing throughout the world. The material was gathered by Comrade Hunter on an extensive trip, through England and Europe. This book, like Thompson's "Constructive Programme," should be read by every wide-awake Socialist.

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EARN who the real patriots were then and who the traitors are now. Adoption of United States Constitution was the result of a monster conspiracy and every citizen of America should know the truth. Washington and Franklin not spared. Hamilton and Hancock exposed. White slavery, kidnapping, murder, debtors prisons and political trickery.

Socialist Locals should push this book. It is good propaganda.

Book Contains Reference List for Historical Research in Libraries and also Comrade Hood's "VISION OF THE FUTURE"

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The Church and the Poor Man—I went into the church to look for a poor man.

For the Lord has said that the poor are His children, and I thought His children would live in His house.

But in the pews sat only kings and lords; at least all that sat there were dressed like kings and lords; and I could not find the man I looked for, who was in rags;—presently I saw the sexton refuse admission to a man; lo, it was my poor man, he had on rags, and the sexton said, "No ragged allowed."—Sidney Lanier.

"Everything comes to him who waits," mused the man in a restaurant; "but it comes cold."—Life.

We fear truth only when we see her shadow, and dare not lift our eyes.—Parinton.

Procrastination—A young boy got a job with a Scottish farmer once. "Ye'll sleep in the barn," the farmer said, "and I'll expect you out in the field ilka morn at four o'clock." "Very well, sir," said the boy.

But the first morning he overslept a little and it was 4:30 when he reached the field.

The farmer, leaning on his hoe, gave him a black look.

"Where have ye been all the forenoon?" he growled.—Washington Star.

Kirkup's History of Socialism is impartial. Upon receipt of \$2.40 we will mail a copy.

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Every Saturday

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Published by the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

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

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

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

Recent Herald callers: Philip Madron, Cripple Creek, Colo.; J. S. Johnson, Elroy, Wis.; B. Vladeck, G. L. Teeple, Whitewater, Wis.; Aubrey Yates, Emerin Campbell Yates, New York City.

Another Victory!
Santa Cruz, Cal.—Score one more! Our city election resulted in the election of Comrade J. T. Jones as one of the four city commissioners. His vote was 968. He is a blacksmith.

Money has been received at the national office of the party for the McNamara defense fund, and has been forwarded to the office of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, as follows: Local West Plains, Mo., \$1; Local Asheville, N. C., \$5; United Mine Workers' Local union No. 171, Lexington, Mo., \$25.

Sixty per cent of the adult workers of Great Britain receive less than \$7.50 weekly wages, according to statistics quoted in the house of commons, by H. J. Tennant, under secretary for the board of trade, in opposing the motion of Will Crooks, the labor member from Woolwich, for a compulsory minimum wage of \$7.50. Therefore, of course, why interfere by law!

A New York film company is getting out special slides, as stated in their circular, "Showing the arrest of J. J. McNamara and the evidence from which Detective Burns proposes to convict the dynamiters." If these slides are as described, they cannot help but create public prejudice against the accused, and in that case objections should be raised by Socialists and trade unionists to their use in the respective communities.

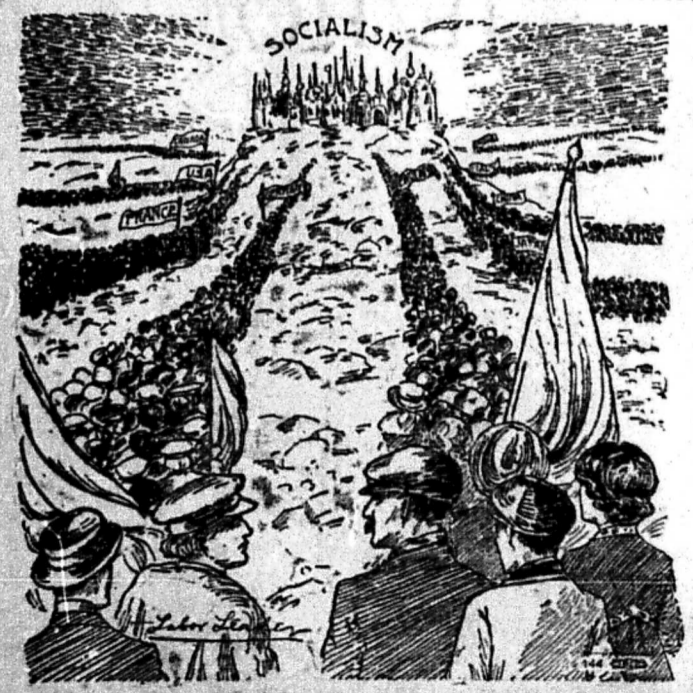
Comrade L. Gutierrez de Lara, because he held great propaganda meetings among the Spanish speaking citizens of El Paso, Texas, was arrested by the frightened old party politicians on a variety of charges, and was fined on the charge of disturbing the peace and also of blocking the sidewalk. He has appealed one case and secured a new trial in the other. The prosecution is "having just" the opposite effect to what the old party politicians had hoped.

This is a good time to read that remarkable book written by Prof. J. Allen Smith, of Washington university, on the "Spirit of American Government." It is a study of the national constitution, its origin and its relation to democracy. Only in this boasted land of democracy does the supreme court exercise legislative powers, powers that have been slowly stolen from the people by the designing rulers, yet powers that enable such a tribunal to give the interests of a new word to hide from—they are all right so long as they are "reasonable." Get Prof. Smith's book, and read chapter V. It will make you a better American, because you will be an informed American. Forewarned is fore-armed.

A fake labor paper has sprung up. We do not know, and have never

Jack London's View of a Soldier
YOUNG Men: The lowest aim in your life is to be a soldier. The good soldier never tries to distinguish right from wrong. He never thinks; never reasons; he only obeys. If he is ordered to fire on his fellow citizens, on his friends, on his neighbors, on his relatives, he obeys without hesitation. If he is ordered to fire down a crowded street when the poor are clamoring for bread, he obeys, and sees the gray hairs of age stained with red and the life tide gushing from the breasts of women, feeling neither remorse nor sympathy. If he is ordered off as one of a firing squad to execute a hero or benefactor, he fires without hesitation, though he knows the bullet will pierce the noblest heart that ever beat in human breast.

A good soldier is a blind, heartless, soulless, murderous machine. He is not a man. He is not even a brute, for brutes only kill in self-defense. All that is human in him, all that is divine in him, all that constitutes the man, has been sworn away when he took the enlistment roll. His mind, his conscience; aye, his very soul, are in the keeping of his officer.



World-Wide March of the Socialist Hosts!

AN UNDERHAND ATTACK!

Milwaukee Capitalist Newspapers Would Like to Start a Fake Labor Paper to Head Off Socialist Daily

The Milwaukee capitalist newspapers have a new scheme to beat the Socialists. They have seen that the fund to start the Milwaukee Socialist daily was growing fast. They resolved to block the way against our daily by a mean trick, and at the same time cheat the trades unions out of some of their hard earned dollars.

The scheme is to start an anti-Socialist, so-called "trades union" paper before the Milwaukee Socialists can collect enough funds to start a Socialist daily. This would compete against the paper to be issued by the Milwaukee Socialists, and at the same time tend to foster an anti-Socialist spirit among the working class of Milwaukee.

Two of the big capitalist dailies of Milwaukee (the names are withheld for the present) are behind this tricky

plan. Their representative has already approached the acting business agent of the Milwaukee Federated Trades council and asked him if the trades unions would subscribe anything to this new "trades union" paper. The business agent, briefly replied that they would not get one "blank" cent from the Milwaukee trades unions for such a purpose.

Warning to Trade Unions

Now these anti-Socialist papers will very likely appeal to the trades unions outside of Milwaukee for financial help. They will not state, of course, that this is to be an anti-Socialist paper. The trades unionists of other towns, knowing that the Milwaukee Socialists are planning to start a daily newspaper of their own, will naturally conclude that this is the one the So-

cialists are planning. They may, therefore, contribute their funds to the enemy, just when they mean to help the cause of Socialism in Milwaukee.

Capitalists' Trick

This is the meanest dodge the Milwaukee capitalists have yet devised. All contributions for the Milwaukee Socialist daily should be sent to H. W. Bistorius, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Cut out this address and keep it.

Warn the members of your union. Watch for any communication on this subject from Milwaukee.

Pay no attention to any communication which does not come from the Social-Democratic (Socialist) party and which does not contain the address given above.

Education and the Working Class

Here is a good chance to be really and truly patriotic.

While the bunting futters and the flag waves on Decoration day, here are some things worth thinking about.

Use your eyes on these pictures and a few simple figures. They will show you where the Patriots of Peace ought to get busy.



FIRST GRADE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Here we have eighteen American boys. There are just eighteen count 'em. They are starting to school for the first time. These are all first grade boys.



FIFTH GRADE

Here are ten of the same boys shown in the first picture. Eight of these we first saw in the first bunch

before heard of Harder, except that we had notice some weeks ago that some man was working in other places as an alleged representative of this office. Socialists should be on their guard and wire us promptly in such cases.

Do you know that Edmond Kelly's "Twentieth Century Socialism" made a hit everywhere? It is the product of a life-long study in economics. Our book department mails it upon receipt of \$1.88.

have dropped out. They have gone to the shops and mills and stores to work for a living. Their school days are over. They quit in the fifth grade. Let us now see in the next picture how many of them stay on through to the eighth grade.



EIGHTH GRADE

Five of them get as far as the eighth grade. All the other thirteen are left behind and will have to get along without the history, science and grammar they lose while working for wages.



HIGH SCHOOL

This is the only one that got through high school.

An expert employed by the Sage

Stirs Them Up
Washington, May 14.—Representative Berger's exposure of graft in the national capital has shocked the shoddy aristocrats here out of their senses. The Washington Post, said to be in the clique which exploits this city, prints today a story which is an attempt to justify present conditions.

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

A Daily Socialist Paper in Milwaukee is a Good Business Proposition

Buying those bonds to establish a daily Socialist paper in Milwaukee is a good and safe investment from a business point of view, leaving all sentiment aside. It is true that hundreds of us are taking one or more without paying any attention to their investment qualities, because we see the necessity of a daily paper at this stage of the development of the Socialist movement in Milwaukee. Nevertheless, these bonds are a good investment.

Nearly \$30,000 of the \$100,000 needed for equipment and working capital has already been subscribed and partly paid in.

From the Foundation Up

Everything that the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company has ever undertaken has been substantially built from the ground up. It has never defaulted on the interest or any obligation contracted in the past. All its notes and obligations have been promptly redeemed on maturity or refunded at the option of the holder.

A Good Investment For Any Amount

In buying these bonds you place your money in a sound investment that will pay four per cent interest from December 1, 1911, and will pay a hundred fold for the cause of humanity, in which you are more interested, besides.

What is Needed Now

Is to get the attention of a few hundred people who can and will invest from \$100 to \$1,000 in these bonds at once. Looking at it entirely from a business standpoint, the prospects for a successful Socialist paper in Milwaukee are excellent. This being the case, the bonds become a gilt edge investment. It will start with a city circulation of probably 25,000 and a National circulation of from 15,000 to 25,000.

With such a demand for the daily, merchants will not be slow to see its value as an advertising medium. With the \$100,000 capital and the circulation

and advertising in sight, it will probably become a self-supporting institution from the start. You, readers of the Herald, who are blessed with a little more of this world's goods than the average, should come forward with a subscription for a block of these bonds without further delay. The management will not start the paper until \$100,000 capital, and sufficient circulation and advertising, to assure success from the start, is at hand.

If You Have Money

Investigate this proposition at once and let us hear from you. WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS. Remember the element of time in getting this paper started is of the greatest importance to our movement here in Milwaukee. WE MUST HAVE THE DAILY PAPER FINANCED BY THE FIRST OF OCTOBER. This will give us an opportunity to order the necessary machinery on that date. It will take two months or more to build, ship and install. This brings us to Dec. 1st. If the Daily is to be of any value in the next campaign we must therefore have it financed by October 1st.

Safer Than a Bank

YOU MAY REST ASSURED THAT YOUR MONEY WILL BE WELL INVESTED IN THE BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY. And it will be safer here than money deposited in a bank. Besides it will pay four per cent interest, while most banks pay only from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Information About Bonds

For the benefit of our readers who are not familiar with legal and business forms, who may wish to purchase some of the bonds of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company we have gotten out a fac-simile bond with attached interest coupons and full information concerning same. A copy may be had free on request.

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

Try it Once Yourself
We receive many letters from comrades suggesting what to write in this column to move everyone to go after some new readers for The Herald. Many of the suggestions are good.

Today we leave most of the space vacant and suggest that each Herald reader write in it just the words which will move him to get up a club of new readers among his shopmates, neighbors and friends.

Remember, when writing for this column, the quality of your article IS JUDGED BY RESULTS IN NEW SUBSCRIBERS for The Herald. Now, here is the space, go to it and put in that which will cause YOU to act. Up to YOU.

Where the Social-Democratic Herald goes, Socialism grows.

Washington Letter
(Continued from 1st page.)
being made to intimidate officials of Indiana, particularly of Indianapolis, who have or are performing public duties in connection with prosecution or investigation of alleged dynamiters. Please wire and cause your members to wire and assist in securing individual messages addressed to Gov. Marshall, Supt. of Police Hyland, and County Prosecutor Baker, urging them to perform their full duty in bringing guilty men to justice and assuring them that law abiding citizens everywhere will support them in the performance of their duty. Prompt and efficient action is of utmost importance.

Justice Harlan, oldest member of the United States supreme court, charges the courts with usurping power. In his dissenting opinion in the recent Standard Oil case, he said: "When men of vast interests are concerned, and they cannot get lawmakers to enact amendments to construe the law as they desire, they spare no effort to get some case before the courts in an effort to have the courts construe the constitution and the statutes to mean what they want them to mean."

The opinion today means that the courts may be mere judicial con-

Harlan Assails Courts
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The opinion today means that the courts may be mere judicial con-

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No. 156.
Superintendent of Asphalt Repair Plant.
Clerk-Stenographer-Typewriter (Male.)
Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners.

City Hall, May 20, 1914.
Competitive examinations for the positions of superintendent at asphalt repair plant, and for clerk-stenographer-typewriter (male), will be held at the above office on Friday, June 2, 1914, at 9 o'clock a. m.

The practical tests in shorthand and typewriting for clerk-stenographer-typewriter (male) will take place the next day, Saturday, June 3, 1914, at the offices of the city service department, at 8:30 a. m. Applicants must supply their own machines, suitable tables, note books and pen or pencils, and must have them ready for use at 8:30 a. m., June 3. Some of the requirements are: Proficiency in stenography and typewriting; commercial arithmetic; good English; age at least 18 years; United States citizenship; resident in the city of Milwaukee for the last three years next preceding the date of application; good character, habits and health.

Some of the requirements for superintendent asphalt repair plant: United States citizenship; residence in the city of Milwaukee for the last three years next preceding the date of application; common school education; good character and recommendations. Applicants should be familiar with the laying of asphalt and know how to mix the ingredients composing asphalt surface, and should understand the operation and construction of an asphalt plant.

Applications in writing for the above named positions to be presented in person up to and including Monday, May 26, 1914, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office.

FRANK A. KREHLA,
President,
WM. W. MCINTYRE,
WM. J. KUNST,
FRED C. RUNGE,
Commissioners,
J. J. VLACH,
Secretary,
S.-D. Her., May 27.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.
In the Matter of the Estate of Sophia Jura, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Sophia Jura, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, deceased, having been duly granted to George Jura, Fred Jura, and William Jura, by this Court:

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of Dec., A. D. 1914, be and the same is hereby set aside as the time within which all creditors of the said Sophia Jura, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for the expenses of the decedent under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at the Court Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of Aug., 1914, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands shall be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands shall be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for the expenses of the decedent under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at the Court Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of Aug., 1914, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

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JOHN C. KAREL,
County Judge,
Wills & Estates,
Attorneys for Estate

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County Judge,
Wills & Estates,
Attorneys for Estate

Million Dollar Park --- Why?

Two men were in the same seat, riding downtown in a street car. They were starting for the day's work. One was a wage-earner in a furniture factory. The other was the city treasurer of Milwaukee and also a member of the Metropolitan Park commission of the city of Milwaukee.

The factory worker asked the city official about the big million dollar park on the upper Milwaukee river. Why was the city administration going to buy so much land? Was it worth the money?

What Are the Benefits?
How would it benefit him and the working people? And the questions and answers went backward and forward between them till they got downtown.

Just before the factory worker got off the car, he said to the park commission man, "I'm much obliged to you. I've got this all pretty straight now. And I'm for it. I'll stand for that park deal. I'll be with you on it to the finish."

How the Argument Ran
The facts and arguments brought out in the questions and answers were about as follows:

Socialists everywhere are in favor of parks—parks that can be used by the people and that are of benefit to the whole city. Parks mean better health, better morals, and better life for the people. That is why the Social-Democratic administration became active and secured options on this upper river land.

Not for "Politics"
And yet, this ought not to be a political matter, a party question. Men of all political parties and beliefs are in favor of this park. Those who are against it are against it for political reasons, chiefly. A few are against it because they think it is extravagant, but that is because they do not understand what a safe investment it is.

The first payment on the park will not be made until two years from now. And the payments will run across twenty years. The land can not fly away nor be stolen nor shifted. It will stay right there and be one of the most valuable assets of the city, rising in price every year, if the city should find it necessary to sell it.

Thirty Years Ago!
This upper river land has always been looked at as the right spot for a big, splendid park for Milwaukee people. I can remember, as far back as thirty years ago, they were talking about the beauty, variety and fine location of this particular land. It has always been in the mind and heart of all who have studied how to make Milwaukee a City Beautiful.

The Metropolitan Park commission has gone deeply and thoroughly into the whole situation. It recommends that the upper river park lands be secured as soon as possible. This recommendation was made before the Social-Democratic administration had taken any steps in buying lands. And the commission recommended as it did, not for the sake of beauty, but for the health, the sanitation, and morals of the city.

The Work of a Commission
The Metropolitan Park commission is a body of twelve members. They were appointed by common council action more than four years ago. Their special work is to study and investigate the conditions in the city of Milwaukee pertaining to planning and laying out the city in the future so it will be a more healthy and sanitary city to live in.

We all understand that the city should not be allowed to spread and sprawl in all kinds of ways without any definite plan. Some parts of the city are best adapted for some purposes.

We want to locate the parks, playgrounds and streets of the future along the line of the best plans we can get hold of.

Big Questions Involved
We want the homes and the factories separated—some sections for smoke and dirt, if we must have smoke and dirt, and other sections good and clean and healthy for homes to live in. It is questions like these that the Metropolitan Park commission is taking up and handling.

This Metropolitan Park commission has had the help of experts, men who have made a life work of city planning. One of these men, Mr. John Nolen, has been brought here.

This upper river park is a part of the city plan toward spreading out the population of the city.

We will have to make a beginning some time toward getting more space for the people to live in. If we neglect getting this river park and now, that district will go the way the Menomonee valley has gone.

By holding off from doing this thing, we are helping to increase crowded housing.

Level Lands Already Sold
You will notice that real estate men dispose of the level spots first. The level lands are best adapted for laying out and selling as lots. This has been done already to a large extent with our river lands.

But the best parts for park purposes are still available. The bluffs and the rugged or wooded sections—all the real beauty spots—are intact now. The high cost of grading them and getting them ready for the real estate market, has preserved them. But the time is near at hand now when the people of the city will have to get

these tracts or witness the destruction of them.

A Very Important Point
is this. When the city buys this upper river land, for a park, it will mean that the prices of land will rise throughout all the neighboring lands. This will result in higher assessments and actually larger funds from taxation going into the city treasury.

Looking at it from the side of cold cash as a practical money deal, it is the safest, sanest proposition the city could go into. It would have been wise for the city to have bought this land fifteen years ago when the lands could have been had at one-half the present prices.

It is certain that this land will keep on rising in price for many years to come. It is quite likely that in twenty years it will double in value. Land of this particular kind is a perfectly safe investment. The city could borrow money on it in an emergency.

As an investment in property it is wise. But as an investment to protect the health of the people of the city, it is infinitely wiser.

Wisconsin State Organization
E. H. Thomas, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis., state secretary, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

Taylor County.—Organizer McCaleb has sent in the applications for charters for three branches in Taylor county, Medford is a re-organized branch. It had gone to pieces but is now starting up again with some new material that we hope will make a fine organization. Westboro and Rib Lake are new points. The Westboro branch consists almost entirely of farmers. Taylor county gave a good, big Social-Democratic vote last fall, and there is no reason why there should not be a strong organization of the Social-Democratic party in that county.

Juneau County.—Two new branches have been organized in Juneau county. Mauston is a farmers' branch. New Lisbon is also mostly composed of farmers. This is another county which suddenly forged ahead with its Social-Democratic vote in the election of 1910. If Juneau county can become well organized, and keeps up its Socialist work diligently, there is every reason to believe that it will do big things in the near future.

Green Bay.—Here is good news from one of our best locals. The Green Bay comrades have nearly wiped out their campaign deficit, which remained over from the campaign of 1910. Now they are all ready to go to work again. Comrade Joseph writes that their local may be depended upon to take three or four of the daily bonds about July to August 1. Let other locals follow this bright example!

Members-at-Large.—Our members-at-large sometimes feel that it is hard for them to do something for the movement, isolated as they are among non-Socialists in unorganized districts. Comrade Juster of Jackson, however, means to keep up his work for Socialism even if he does have to go alone. He sends in a check for a bond for the daily together with

his dues as a member-at-large. Let our members-at-large remember that work for the daily is something in which they can participate. If they cannot buy bonds themselves, they may interest their neighbors and induce them to invest in these bonds. If they cannot do even this, they may secure subscriptions to our papers, and by increasing the circulation of the weekly papers, prepare the soil for the daily later on.

STATE SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR APRIL
RECEIPTS

Dues of State.....	Amount
1. Town of Birch.....	\$2 40
1. Town of Merrill.....	2 10
1. Fort Atkinson.....	1 50
1. Sheboygan.....	2 00
1. Superior.....	17 85
1. Racine.....	3 00
1. Green Bay.....	2 00
1. Beaver Dam.....	18 00
1. Baldwin.....	2 00
1. Brodhead.....	2 00
1. Grand Rapids.....	1 00
1. Mellen.....	1 00
1. Madison.....	8 00
1. Billings Park.....	8 00
1. German, Kenosha.....	8 00
1. Doylestown.....	1 50
1. Maple Plain.....	6 50
1. La Crosse.....	5 00
1. Hartland.....	2 70
1. Sheboygan.....	7 50
1. Madison.....	2 00
1. Billings Park.....	2 00
Members at large.....	72 11
1. Peet.....	4 05
1. Wausau.....	2 00
1. Okauch.....	2 00
1. Plymouth.....	3 25
1. Racine.....	6 00
1. Wisconsin.....	2 00
1. Orange.....	2 50
1. Bloomingville.....	2 70
1. Beloit.....	2 10
1. Elroy.....	3 15
1. Milltown.....	9 00
1. Finnish, Allouez Bay.....	2 50
1. Finnish, Clifford.....	2 00
1. Finnish, Maple.....	1 05
1. Finnish, Marengo.....	7 00
1. Finnish, Oulu.....	2 00
1. Finnish, Racine.....	1 50
1. Finnish, Silver Creek.....	1 00
1. Finnish, Redgranite.....	2 00
Total	\$168 75

Sales of Milwaukee County.....	220 00
County Central Committee, real for April.....	10 00
County Central Committee, telephone service.....	24 00
Total	\$354 00

Carnival proceeds.....	60 00
Stone Cutters' Union, typewriting.....	1 18
County Central Committee, 10 per cent. donation fund.....	60 00
Bakers' Union No. 965, typewriting.....	60 00
Total receipts	\$821 70
Forward from March.....	21 54
Total	\$843 24

EXPENDITURES	\$105 00
W. R. Gaylor, organizing work.....	21 07
R. C. McCaleb, salary and expenses.....	60 00
John C. Voigt, salary and expenses.....	62 54
Postage.....	63 16
V. Strauss, salary.....	35 00
C. Langhoff, salary.....	25 00
Long distance telephone service.....	98
Total expenditures	\$858 28
Cash on hand.....	85 96
Total	\$944 24

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

You'll Like This Beer
It appeals to people because it is packaged so daintily and looks so appetizing.

Pabst Blue Ribbon
The Beer of Quality

has the delightful tonic tang of the hops and the rich mellow flavor of the fully matured malt without the excessive bitter or strong heavy flavor that so many find unpleasant.

Order a Case Today.

Pabst Brewing Co.,
Tel. Grand 5400
Milwaukee, Wis.

Rent for April.....	\$8 00
Telephone service.....	16 00
Telegrams.....	8 90
O. Ameringer, salary and expenses.....	10 00
Lighting office.....	1 50
Local.....	1 18
Social-Democratic Publishing company, exchange 2nd postage.....	85
Social-Democratic Publishing company, subscriptions.....	1 98
Social-Democratic Publishing company, Herald copies.....	9 20
Cooperative Primary, printing.....	15 00
Political Action, copies.....	80 74
Total expenditures	\$858 28
Cash on hand.....	85 96
Total	\$944 24

Milwaukee Co. Organization
Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee.

The Seventeenth ward branch, S.-D. P., will hold its annual picnic at Huelbeck's grove, end of Tippecanoe car line, on Sunday, June 18. Admission to grounds, \$1, with free refreshments.

The Eighth Ward branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for its fifth annual basket picnic, to be held Sunday, June 11, at Scheffner's grove, Thirtieth and Lincoln avenues. Admission \$1 per family, including refreshments. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Polish branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for a monster picnic, to be held Sunday, June 25, at Hauerwas' park, corner Eighth avenue and Manitoba street. Mayor Seidel has been asked to deliver an address on this occasion, and also a good Polish speaker from Chicago has been secured. Half of the profits of this picnic will be used to purchase bonds for our Social-Democratic daily paper. Everybody cordially invited to attend. Ladies, accompanied by gents, free.

Hereafter the meetings of the County Central Committee, S.-D. P., will be held every second and fourth Wednesday of the month, at Brisbane hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets, at 8 p. m.

The Town of Lake branches No. 1 and 2, S.-D. P., have arranged for their second annual picnic, to be held Sunday, June 11, at Fernwood grove. In order to reach this grove, take South Milwaukee car, and ride two blocks south of the city limits. Music will be furnished by Hachlen's orchestra. Admission 10 cents. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Second Ward branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for a prize schafkopf tournament to be given at Hanke's hall, Sunday afternoon, May 29. The hall is located on the corner of Ninth and Harmon streets. The net profits of this tournament will go towards the benefit of the Socialist daily of Milwaukee. Forty dollars in ten cash prizes and fifteen other valuable prizes will be given to the winners. Admission, 50 cents.

A Boost for the Daily
The United Singing Societies of Milwaukee are making arrangements for a monster concert to be held at the West Side Turner hall, Saturday evening, June 10th. A musical and vocal program is now being arranged for, and will consist of selections rendered by the United Singing Societies of Chicago and Milwaukee. Between five and seven hundred members of the Socialist Singing Societies of Chicago will attend the concert. The profits of this concert will be turned over to the Social-Democratic Publishing Company for bonds for our daily paper. We therefore urge each and every comrade and sympathizer to be sure to make no other preparations for this day, and attend this concert without fail. Make it your business to attend and see that your friends come also.

The Eleventh Ward branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for a monster basket picnic. Same will be held at Scheffner's grove, Sunday, July 9, 1914. Admission, \$1 per family, including free refreshments.

The Russian branch, S.-D. P., of Milwaukee, has arranged for an entertainment and ball, to be held Saturday evening, May 27, at the Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street. Admission, 25 cents. Ladies, accompanied by gents, free.

A dance and entertainment will be given by the Tenth Ward branch, S.-D. P., in Vizay's hall, Sixth and Walnut streets, June 24. Good musical numbers will be one of the features of this entertainment. The Tenth Ward branch has bought ten bonds for the daily and the dance and entertainment is to raise part of the funds needed.

The East Side Socialist Women's club has arranged for a prize card party every Tuesday of the month, at their meeting place, Jung's hall, 503 Third street, and all ladies are cordially invited to attend. Play starts at 2:30 p. m.

FOR THE JUNE BRIDES HOUSEKEEPING



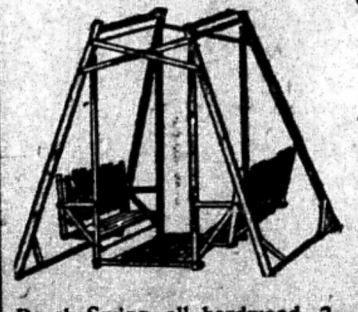
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Is always a pleasure when one has a variety of beautiful pieces to select from. Fischer's has always been headquarters for brides because here superfine quality is predominant and the article you buy is sure to be what it seems to the eye.

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Summer Home and Porch Furniture
With Rugs and Porch Shades to match. We have never been able to gather such a variety nor quote such low prices.

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Comfortable Rockers and Chairs as low as **\$2.00**

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Attorneys for Estate

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1731 Lloyd Street

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—BRISBANE HALL
TELEPHONE—GRAND 4428
Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesday (8 P. M.)
Brisbane Hall

OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, Brisbane Hall.
Recording Secretary—JOHN BROPHY, 614 Twenty-eighth street.
Secretary-Treasurer—EMIL BRODIE, 1066 Eighteenth street.
Sergeant-at-Arms—M. WEISSENFELT, 1917 Louis avenue.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, Brisbane Hall.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Henry Rumpel, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, Albert Walters, William Coleman, John Rader, Edmund Melms.



LABEL SECTION—Meetings second and fourth Thursday evenings, Brisbane Hall.
Chairman, William Haller; Vice Chairman, M. H. Wisnaker; Treasurer, J. Reichert; Secretary, H. P. Bock, 1315 Twenty-ninth street.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings second and fourth Thursday evenings, Brisbane Hall. Corresponding Secretary, John Schwelger, 308 Fifteenth street; Financial Secretary, Henry Rumpel, Brisbane Hall. Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.

THE UNION LABEL—continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood."
The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this "Union Label" because it means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

The Taylor System

Scheme Evolved by a Manufacturer to Drive Workmen at Top Speed Without Regard to Physical Endurance

Washington, April 28.—For several days a delegation from the United States arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., has been in Washington making an effort to have eliminated the Taylor system now being installed at the government works. As a result a resolution has been introduced in congress for an investigation and referred to the labor committee. This committee held its first hearing on this matter Friday, April 28. This system is brutal in its application. Work is divided, subdivided and re-subdivided for the purpose of allotting to a workman a single operation. In the subdivision work is so arranged that a workman only completes a small per cent of the whole operation. So far this may be termed "section" work and is in vogue in numerous industries. But after the subdivision and allotment has taken place the Taylor system introduces a new feature to drive workmen at full speed. A workman selected for a certain operation or section of work must measure up to a high standard as regards physical energy, deftness and mechanical skill. He is then assigned a certain task, an inspector is placed over him fortified with a stop watch. A turn of the head, looking up, false motions, an instant relaxation, spitting or any movement not in accord with exactness required is instantly caught by the stop watch and recorded against the workman. The highest speed attainable, after experimenting with the most skillful and highest speed workmen, becomes the standard of efficiency for every man to be employed on that particular operation. No consideration is to be given the average workman, no matter how proficient he may be, as the system definitely calls for a very severe process of elimination, and any man that cannot reach the high standard set is to be thrown out.

The object of the system is to transform every factory and workshop into an industrial speedway. The Taylor system is a similar plan, called the Emerson system, but it has proven a failure. The government has commenced the installation of the Taylor idea at some of its works aside from the arsenal at Rock Island. The "overhead" charge is greatly increased. The "overhead" charge refers to the necessary machinery to keep the plan in operation. Elaborate plans are first prepared, inspectors galore are necessary and when the full cost of the product is computed the "overhead" charges stand out so conspicuous that, even though the workmen are driven at headlong speed, no saving has been effected. Apart from this, workmen, laboring under such high pressure, soon succumb to the high tension and voluntarily leave their employment. Then their places must be filled, and in this effort a constant tryout is in operation at all times, with the result that workmen are constantly harassed and a feeling is engendered that as each is nothing more than an automaton the feeling of interest in the work assigned to the various workmen is entirely eliminated.

"Under Scientific Management the Worker Is an Object of Pity," Says Upton Sinclair—"A Subject for Congratulation," Says Taylor

Through the publication in The American Magazine of a series of papers on the advantages of scientific management, Frederick W. Taylor, its originator, has brought down upon his head a heap of criticism from many quarters as to its practical value. In the June number of this periodical Upton Sinclair takes exception to a number of claims made by Taylor and brings back a quick reply.

Writes Sinclair: "He tells us how workmen were loading twelve and a half tons of pig iron and he induced them to load forty-seven tons instead. They had formerly been getting \$1.15; he paid them \$1.85. Thus it appears that he gave about 61 per cent increase in wages, and got 362 per cent increase in work. I shall not soon forget the picture which he gave us of the poor old laborer who was trying to build his pitiful little home after hours, and who was induced to give 362 per cent more service for 61 per cent more pay. I wonder how Mr. Taylor and his colleagues arrive at the latter figure. He tells us just how by scientific figuring he learned that the man could lift forty-seven pounds of pig iron, but he does not tell us by what scientific figuring he arrived at the conclusion that he should receive \$1.85 for the work, instead of, let us say, \$2.85."

ployes quit their employment. They were organized after they had been out for a time. The cause of the trouble was the "docking" system in vogue in the mill. It is stated that fines were imposed for the most trivial causes, such as looking out of the window, talking during working hours, laughing, absence from work, tardiness, etc. The agreement reached provides that all grievances hereafter, which cannot be settled by the employes and management, will be referred to an arbitration committee. The adjustment is considered a great victory for the employes. The organization will be permanent and improved conditions are bound to come.

Key Men Organize
Washington.—After four years of inactivity the commercial telegraphers of this city have reorganized local 24, with a strong membership list. This organization went out of existence during the national strike some years ago.

STREET CAR SETTLEMENT
International Officers Reach Satisfactory Agreements with Officials of Company.

Washington.—A settlement with the street railway company and Division 99, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Men, located at Winnipeg, Minn., has been reached, and is more satisfactory than was thought possible. A schedule for one year has been signed, which secures the employes in all present regulations, together with an increase of 2 cents per hour. President Mahon negotiated the agreement.

BUTTONWORKERS AGAIN
Part of Employers Signing Agreement Again Repudiate and Two Hundred Are on Strike.

Washington.—The Buttonworkers of Muscatine, Ia., are in trouble, but only a small portion of the membership is involved. Some of the employes are persisting in disregarding the agreement which they signed and about 200 of the employes resisted discrimination by ceasing work. The latest information is to the effect that the organization is determined to stand by their agreement, and will insist that the employers do the same.

PRINTERS GET RAISE
The Typographical union at Youngstown, O., has just secured a raise of \$1 per week. The progress of this organization continues steadily and its membership is showing a flattering increase from month to month.

BOILERMAKERS THERE
Men Employed in All Shops Where Marine Work Is Carried On Striking for Wage Increase.

Washington.—The Boilermakers in New York are reporting progress in their strike recently inaugurated. Thus far twelve firms, employing 350 workmen, have signed the agreement calling for a 50-cent per day raise.

News Nuggets from Our Exchanges

A proposition to elect the officers of the Iowa State Federation of Labor by referendum vote has been adopted. It is probable that the referendum plan of the printers will be adopted to secure the desired results.

As regards the proportion of trade unionists to population, Denmark stands first with 48 per cent and Sweden next with 40 per cent.

The total of death benefits paid in the last fiscal year by all unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. was \$1,320,664.52, and of sick benefits, \$71,165.66.

The Carpenters union of Minneapolis is now the largest in the northwest, having 2,428 members in good standing. This is the high-water mark.

At a cost to the city of Portland, Ore., of 10 cents each, 27,593 men and women have been furnished employment during 1910 by the municipal free employment bureau.

The striking compositors in Liege, Belgium, have in so far gained a victory that 23 firms have accepted their terms. The Brussels compositors have sent the sum of 20,000 francs to the strike fund.

News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher
Address all Communications to Room 205 Brisbane Hall

No Change in the Strike Situation at Breweries

There is no change in the situation of the strike at the various Milwaukee breweries, in which are involved about 300 members of the machinists and building trades. Several conferences have been held in the past few weeks, but both sides are seemingly as far apart as when the strike began several weeks ago. The Building Trades department has issued a circular and is circulating it all over the United States, notifying all union men that a strike exists in this city and asking each and every one to govern himself accordingly. This circular was endorsed at the last meeting of the Federated Trades council.

ing that the American Federation of Labor is today the greatest known agency of publicity for the common people, we think it is to the interest of all postoffice employes to take steps to affiliate with this powerful organization.

SILK MILL STRIKE WON

Unorganized Employees Cease Work on Account of Intolerable Conditions Imposed

Washington.—Information has just been received that the employes of the Eagle Silk mill at Shamokin, Pa., after being on strike since April 10, have reached a satisfactory adjustment of their grievances and returned to work. The employes of this concern were not members of a union when they ceased work, but the conditions under which they worked became so aggravated that all the em-

Sheet Metal Workers Win at Green Bay

After a strike of three weeks' duration, the Green Bay local of Sheet Metal Workers are back at work under a new agreement recently signed by the president and secretary of the Master Workers association. The men were receiving from 25 cents to 37½ cents per hour and made a demand for 37½ cents per hour as a minimum scale, together with a closed shop agreement and a reduction in hours of work from nine to eight. All demands were conceded by the employers and the men are back at work in all the shops except two, who still think they would like a little more fight. This is quite a victory for the local as the raise under the new agreement is practically 12½ cents per hour.

Union Postal Clerk's Platform

We believe in an actual eight-hour day for postoffice clerks.
We believe in six working days to the week and that where any Sunday work is required, one other day in the week be allowed as a day of rest.
We believe in an annual increase of salary of \$100 from the minimum salary of \$600, until the salary of \$1,200 is reached, and a further increase in certain exceptional classes, requiring exceptional qualifications, up to the maximum salary of \$1,400.
We believe that distributors should be paid for all postoffice work performed by them at their homes.
We believe that more night work is required of the postoffice clerk than good service demands, and that six ours-of-night work should be equivalent to eight hours of day work.
We believe that the common people whom we serve are entitled to a knowledge of these and all other questions concerning us, and, believe-

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

General Officers
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Sec. Treas., 558 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Executive Board
WM. KAUFMANN, 764 Pearl street, Kenosha, Wis.
THEODORE ZICK, 318 East Water street, Watertown, Wis.
WM. HAMANN, 643 Dover street, Milwaukee, Wis.
WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 Eighth street, Milwaukee, Wis.
W. H. SMALE, Scott and First streets, Wausau, Wis.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners
Wake Up!
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD cast your ballots for emancipation from wage slavery

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

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THE SOCIALIST
BARBER SHOP
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Don't scab on the barber

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is
Our Slogan Every Day

The Movement in Wisconsin Needs a Metropolitan Socialist Newspaper, and it Needs Your Help to Establish it. Subscribe for as Many Bonds as Possible on Blank or another page.

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NEW TEETH
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Union Made Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings
A Large Assortment of Good Merchandise
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HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Merchant Tailoring
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DENTIST
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WE HAVE THE LABEL

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A few dates are still open for the Small Hall in Brisbane Building
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays are open for engagement for the large hall in Brisbane Building

Unions, Societies and Organizations are requested to investigate these halls. They are high, well ventilated and fireproof. The building is a modern structure, built entirely by Union Labor. They are splendid halls to hold meetings.

Branches of the Social-Democratic Party and other organizations will find these halls excellent and convenient for lectures. Take up the matter with your organization. The big hall ought to be used every Sunday afternoon for this purpose. Why not organize for such weekly Sunday afternoon lectures?

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They will save the risk of carrying actual cash in your pocket or handbag, and avoid the delay and disconcertion that make moments seem ages while you are waiting on a "telegram from home."

We Will Make Traveling Easy For You

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The new Pumps are one of the most popular low cuts we ever brought out.

The new Oxfords have the snap and style, sufficient to please the most skeptical.

Note the fine close edges, the high heels—the neat toe.

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Milwaukee, Wis.
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Crooked City Business

The facts about crooked paving methods brought out this week show clearly why so terrific an attack has been directed at Charles Mullen, superintendent of street construction.

"Slippery Joe" Carney, associate of crooks, hoodlers and grafters, has been particularly hostile to Mullen. On the council floor he has attacked Mullen as an out-of-town man. In letters to the press and in school-house speeches he has assailed Mullen.

And why? Why, because he knew that Mullen was going after the game of "closed specifications." Carney knew that when the swindle was at last exposed it would look bad for Carney.

There Was Booodle

We say "crooks, grafters and hoodlers." And we mean it.

There was crooked work. And there was graft. And there was booodle in this paving deal.

The Barber Asphalt company, the trust, probably got only a controlled market, a guaranteed selling place for its material, out of Milwaukee. But the politicians who were in cahoots with the favored contractors, they got booodle, or else they handed out the people's money by hundreds of thousands without getting value for the people in return.

Carney's Secret

Carney has been a close personal associate of the former members of the board of public works who were putting through the "closed specifications" game. Carney knew these men in a close personal way. He was politically chummy and a pal with them.

If Carney knew of this game he was a boodler getting his share of the graft. If Carney did not know of this game, then he is a simperton almost beyond belief.

Large Losses Involved

Somebody got hundreds of thousands of dollars over the cost and beyond a "reasonable profit" out of Milwaukee pavements the past few years.

The Social - Democrats fought against trust asphalt in the council for years. Mayor Seidel as an alderman opposed the proposition of buying monopoly paving material.

Ald. Ries as a member of the council committee on streets and alleys.

There was clearly an understanding between Dave Rose, some of the commissioners in the old three-man board of public works, and the contractors using the asphalt required by the closed specifications.

Ald. Carney was personally a boon companion of the public work commissioners who used the closed specifications.

He was the political chum of the

men who knew boodling and graft was going on.

It is impossible that the Badger and White Construction companies could have gotten such prices as they did unless there was "protection," and we all know that "protection" costs money.

The shame of Milwaukee is a press that is gagged. Be sure to read the article in this number about paving. The "closed specifications" swindle has been ended by the Social-Democrats. A clean \$54,000 has been saved to the people and the taxpayers already this year. And the end is not yet.

AT THE THEATERS

DAVIDSON—"Little Johnny Jones"

For the second time this season, the Davidson stock company will offer a musical comedy with all the appurtenances, including a large chorus, ample scenic investiture and the singing numbers which made the original production so popular. The piece is "Little Johnny Jones." It is a thoroughly coherent dramatic play set to music and remarkable for its sprightly music and pretty settings. Robert Dempster will play the principal role, that of Little Jones, while Miss Mabel Estelle will have the part of Goldie. A large chorus will be recruited for this piece. Matinees on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, a special matinee will be played on Memorial Day.

MAJESTIC—Vaudeville

McIntyre and Heath, funniest team of comedians on the stage, form the headline feature at the Majestic theater, with the matinee beginning Monday afternoon. Manager James A. Higler has provided Edna Aug, a comedienne whose popularity in Milwaukee has been attested to on several occasions. She comes with an entirely new monologue and new songs. Ed. F. Reynolds is a "ventriloquist with a production," and shows a farm scene so large, and with so many characters, that five assistants are required to manipulate his dummies.

CRYSTAL—Vaudeville

The bill as an offering for next week, is one that ranges from the classical to the low comedy in extremes and the George Bloomquist players in Victor Smalley's best comedy, "Nerve," the bill at the Crystal next week promises to be a winner. "Nerve" is one of the most laughable of short playlets ever written. The sketch tells the story of a civil engineer named Vance who has a room in the Knickerbocker building, New York and nothing else in the world. He has a brilliant idea, however, when he hears that Mr. Burton, a railroad president, is offering \$10,000 a year for a young and clever man for civil engineer. As a classical offering we have the famous Grand Opera Quartette, known the country over as one of the best groups of vocalists outside the opera stage.

RAVENNA PARK—Amusements

The opening of Ravenna park, Sunday, June 1st, will be a notable affair, as a gang of workmen have been engaged constructing various novelties which are to be introduced this year. Big free attractions will be an important feature, while the opening music will be rendered by Dunker's popular band. Children's playground is situated amongst shade trees, has numerous devices to amuse children and is free. The park is well equipped with rides that have the most thrilling dips and always prove satisfying to the patron. The accommodations for automobiles is the best in the city as far as amusement resorts are concerned. Sunday, June 4, will be free inspection day and the park will be open for inspection from 2 to 5 p. m., and suitable souvenirs will be given to all attending.

PABST PARK—Amusements

Better equipped than ever before in its history, Pabst park, which is one of the most popular playgrounds in the city, will be open this evening. Because of the added attractions, Manager F. W. Harland anticipates that thousands of patrons will be present. Many improvements have been made since last season, the principal one being the construction of a mammoth scenic coaster at a cost of \$25,000. This is the most modern of aerial railways, running the whole length of the park and returns, part of the picturesque course being above the tree tops, affording passengers a bird's-eye view of the city and surrounding country. A ride on the coaster is described as a thrilling, pleasurable experience and as safe as walking on the sidewalk. On Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday there will be dances in the hall.

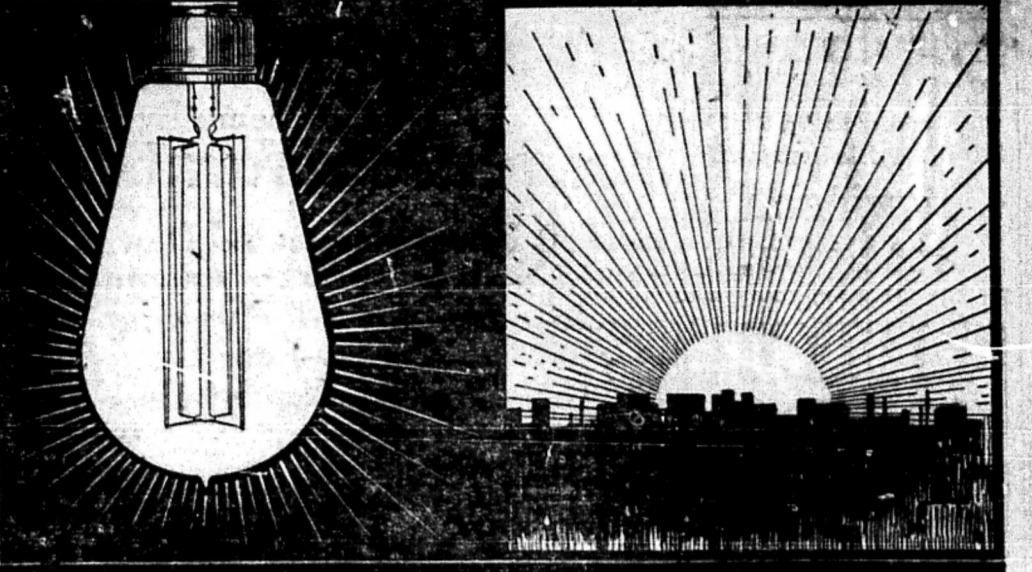
Fountain Spring of Beer!

The proprietor of the beautiful family resort, "Blerquelle," has been successful in obtaining the popular Servian String orchestra, which will play during the summer months every forenoon, afternoon and evening every day, including Sundays and holidays.

The very first early morning concert brought many friends and patrons of the well-known orchestra to the resort, and all were full of admiration for the magnificent time and comfort they enjoyed. Since the Blerquelle exists have its foods and drinks borne a reputation for their excellence and we invite everybody.

Hans Tschernitz.

Just before you start out on a shopping trip, look over The Herald advertising columns. Whatever it is you want to buy, The Herald advertisers can offer you good advantages. Just as good prices and better goods from Herald advertisers.



After Sunset We Shine— Mazda Light is Sunshine Light

A large part of the reading and sewing in the home is done after sunset. The Mazda Light approximates more nearly the qualities of the sunlight than any artificial light that has ever been invented. The Mazda Lamp gives about three times the light that the carbon light gives. It lasts longer, cuts down your electric light bills one-half, gives you 25 per cent more light.

Great Reduction in the Price of Mazda Lamps

Watts	Renewal Price	Non-Renewal Price	Watts	Renewal Price	Non-Renewal Price
25	\$.45	\$.55	150	\$1.00	\$1.65
40	.50	.60	250	1.25	2.25
60	.60	.80	400	2.40	4.00
100	.70	1.10	500	2.45	4.45

Telephone our nearest office and we will be pleased to tell you the exact cost of putting Mazda Lamps in your home or place of business.

Our Special Wiring Offer—If you own the house you live in and are located on our distributing lines we will wire your house complete and furnish the fixtures, then allow you a full year to pay us, at so much per month, without interest. Houses now being built not included under this offer.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company
"THE ELECTRIC COMPANY"

Central Office: Public Service Bldg. Phone Grand 123
North Office: 1035 Third Street. Phone North 304
South Office: 429 Mitchell Street. Phone South 218

Wise Economy

It pays to save what you buy and there is no better way to save that for which you have paid cash than by having

A Good Refrigerator

That will protect both food and ice from waste. We have them with zinc, galvanized iron, enamel and china lined, clean and airy.

Sanitary Refrigerators \$6.00 and up

Go-Carts and Carriages

We will save you from 10 to 20 per cent on the price and your choosing, will be from 75 styles. Don't buy until you have seen them.

Rugs and Carpets

9x12 Brussels Rugs at \$14 to \$20
9x12 Velvet Rugs at \$18 to \$24
9x12 Body Brussels Rugs \$24 to \$30
9x12 Wilton Rugs at \$32 to \$40

Geo. I. Prasser & Sons
National Ave., Cor. 4th Ave.
OPEN EVENINGS

Shoes For Those Who Demand EXCLUSIVE STYLES

WOMEN'S PUMPS AND OXFORDS
Satin, Velvet, Swede's Tan, Dull and Patent Leather. White Canvas and Ooze
\$2.00 to \$5.00

MEN'S OXFORDS
Tan Dull Leather, Vici Kid and Patent Leather
\$2.50 to \$6.00

Tuesday, May 30, Memorial Day we close at noon.

LUEDKE THE SHOE MAN
413-415 NATIONAL AVE.

The Socialists Who Broke the Asphalt Ring

Harry E. Briggs

Charles A. Mullen

We Give the S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS or our 5 per cent Merchandise Rebate Checks

"ALWAYS GO FIRST" TO KAHN'S

A Remnant Sale Every Woman Should Attend Monday Morning May 29th

NATIONAL AVE., BETWEEN GROVE AND FIRST AVE.

The Greatest of All Sales ON REMNANTS Sale Starts Monday Morning Prompt at 8:30

This monster sale includes thousands of yards of many of the season's choicest materials, and here you will find hundreds of length of Silks—Dress Goods—Wash Fabrics including such excellent new fabrics as Lawns—Ginghams—Volles—Batistes—Walstings—Percales—Calicoes—Sheetings—and many other lines, not forgetting Curtain Lengths—Tapestry—Etc.

On Other Tables are Ribbons—Embroideries—Trimings—Laces and so on, one great collection throughout the store, representing the selection from many lines, known the city over for quality and value.

1/3 to 1/2 off the regular price

Thousands of Yards of Fabrics—The newest, choicest and latest patterns and shades, all going at from 1/3 to 1/2 off regular price.

DAVIDSON
SHERMAN BROWN, Manager
Week Beginning Monday, May 29
Sixth Week of the Incomparable

Davidson Stock Co.
Presenting

"LITTLE JOHNNY JONES"

George M. Cohan's Biggest Musical Comedy Hit
Beauty Chorus—Augmented Orchestra

Prices:
Nights 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c
Matinees 15c, 25c, 35c
Regular Mat.: Wed., Sat. & Sunday
Special Matinee Memorial Day

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Week Com. Monday Mat. World Wide Vaudeville

McIntyre & Heath
World's funniest comedians
Edna Ag. Mc. Gerald Griffin & Co.
Ed. F. Reynard
Boudini Brothers
Arthur Stuart & Hazel Keeley
John Birch.
Paulinetti & Pique
The Photoplans

Bargain Matinee Every Day Except Sundays and Holidays
10c to 35c
Evenings 10c to 75c

AT THE NEW CRYSTAL
WEEK OF MAY 29

A Big Bill of Summer Vaudeville
Headed by

The Geo. Bloomquest Players
in "NERVE"

Prices: 10c-20c-30c

Zur Bierquelle
Japanese Palm Garden
COOLEST RESORT
315 Chestnut St.
CONCERT

Every Evening from 7 to 12 P. M.,
Sundays from 10 to 12 A. M. and 4
to 12 P. M. Conducted by the
Tamburitz Orchestra
Delicate Lunch Served. Admission Free
Everybody cordially invited
Hans Tschernitz

Foreigners who expect to become American citizens are being helped in getting their first or second naturalization papers at the Social Center, Sixth District school, No. 1, Fourth and Galena streets, every Sunday morning, between the hours of 9 and 11:30.

There is no expense attached to it. It is important to remember that unless you have your second papers you will not be able to vote in 1912.

HELP THE DAILY
We Want All Sheepshead Players at the
Sheepshead Party
HANTKE'S HALL
9th and Harmon Sts.
Held by the
Second Ward Branch, S.-D. P.
Sunday, May 28th, 2:30 P. M.
\$40.00 in Cash Prizes. 15 Valuable Merchandise Prizes

Entire net proceeds will be used to purchase bonds for the proposed new Socialist Daily.

RAVENNA PARK
(FORMERLY WONDERLAND)
Opens Sunday, June 11th
BIGGER, BRIGHTER, BETTER

Free Inspection Day Sunday, June 4th, 2 to 5 P. M. Appropriate Souvenirs

Join the merry throng at
Pabst Park Grand Opening Tonight
New \$25,000 Scenic Coaster—A Thrilling but Safe Aerial Ride
Concert by **Mayr's Band**—afternoon and evening
MISS HATTIE LURAD, Soloist
Nightingale Tyroleans
PONY TRACK DANCING ADMISSION 10c

Paving Graft Smashed!

Social-Democrats Break Contractors' Ring

Asphalt Prices Hammered Down Near Cost—Closed Specifications Abolished—Indications of Graft Amounting to Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars—On Jobs Let May 24, Fifty-four Thousand Dollars Saved for People and Taxpayers—Carney-Rose Gang Shame Exposed—Real Facts Suppressed by the Daily Papers—Remarkable Work by Supt. Charles A. Mullen and Others

The paving graft was smashed in Milwaukee for this year. Former robbery prices for street work shattered. Work that used to cost the people over \$2.40 a yard will now be done for \$1.40 a yard. The saving amounts to over fifty thousand dollars already. It will run over a quarter of a million this year at the same rate. For years every man in Milwaukee who knows his right hand from his left has known that there was something crooked in the paving game. All understood thoroughly that there was scounduggery and humbuggery. We knew that the taxpayers were being hornswoggled.

No One Broke Through
We knew there was a swindling game on. But no one was able to come through and break it up. One of the reasons the Social-Democrats were elected to office was because a lot of people wanted to know what was going on in the city hall. The people of the city wanted to know more about the business of the city.

A Big Swindle Stopped
And one of the big, real achievements of the Social-Democrats is their attack on the enormous paving swindle. The saving this year will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Those of you who read this article all the way through will get hold of the facts about one of the smoothest big confidence games ever pulled off on the people of Milwaukee.

Bids Opened This Week
Over a hundred people were present when the bids were opened in the public works department office 10:30 a. m. May 24. Three paving jobs were bid on. Two were on Greenfield avenue. One was on North avenue. The lowest bid was by the Badger Construction company. It was \$1.40 a square yard. The two bids next lowest on other jobs were by the R. F. Conway company. They were \$1.41 and \$1.45 per square yard.

These are the lowest bids ever made in Milwaukee for work of this kind. And the probabilities are that there is no other city in America that is getting as low prices on this kind of work by contract.

Three Main Reasons
Here are the three main reasons why the city will get this work at a lower price:
1. No graft. No frame-up. No collusion. The whole business carried on in plain sight for everybody. Every contractor understanding that he would get a fair and square deal.
2. No "closed specifications." The contract conditions are such that open

competition from all sides was invited and secured.
3. Changes in specifications effecting economies in the use of materials and at the same time increasing durability of pavements.
Maintenance guarantee abolished, and bonding company's graft abolished.

Bids Were Frame-ups
Now follows the evidence supporting these various points:
During the past, the bidding on paving has been a frame-up. The jobs went to those contractors who were in league with the asphalt trust. Some Milwaukee contractors and out-of-Milwaukee contractors knew that it was useless to try to break in. They knew that the cards were stacked and the game fixed. So they stayed away. How was the game fixed? How were the cards stacked?

Closed Specifications
It was through "closed specifications." It means this. The "specifications" of a contract are that part of the contract which "specifies" and tell and describe clearly what kind of material, what kind of asphalt or brick or concrete is going to be used on the job.

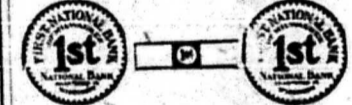
Here are the most sensational city political facts of the year. The cost of asphalt pavements hammered down from \$2.34 a square yard to \$1.42. Yet all the Milwaukee daily papers suppress and ignore the important facts. Way?

If a contract for a pavement calls for a certain kind of asphalt and you can get that asphalt nowhere else but from the asphalt trust, the job is then "closed" to you unless you are one of the few favored contractors who gets asphalt from the trust.

All But Trinidad Shut Out
The "closed specifications" that have been used in Milwaukee "closed," shut out, all contractors except those who used Trinidad Lake asphalt. If you didn't use Trinidad Lake asphalt, then "back to the barns" for you. You couldn't get in. Understand, the contract specification did not call by name outright for Trinidad Lake asphalt. But they did call for material. And no other material except Trinidad Lake asphalt could possibly come within the specifications.

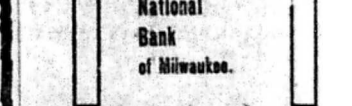
How the Trick Was Worked
On page 8 of the printed specifications in the asphalt paving contracts of the city in 1909, the materials are specified as follows: For the binder course, "the asphaltic cement shall be composed of a mixture of 100 parts by weight of refined pure asphalt and about 18 parts by weight of heavy petroleum oil." It is later stated that the crude asphalt "must contain at least 55 to 60 per cent of bitumen, soluble in bisulphide of carbon." Further it is specified, "The asphaltic cement shall be composed of refined pure asphalt 100 parts, heavy petroleum oil 12 to 15 parts. The asphalt surface of paving mixture shall be composed of 14 to 18 per cent of asphaltic cement." There are a few other physical properties designated

Not one of the Milwaukee daily papers touched the real facts in this case. What's the matter? A saving of \$54,000 already this year is a big thing. What's the matter? Why don't the daily papers come out and give you the news? The facts in this article are among the most sensational news developments in the city of Milwaukee during the past year. Why do the newspapers of Milwaukee hold back these facts from their readers?



The Worker has as much need as anyone for safety for his funds. If you do not already fully understand our Certificate plan, inquire at Window No. 1.

The First National Bank of Milwaukee.



Buy Million Dollar Parks Now
At this same rate on all the paving jobs over the city, Milwaukee could easily make the payments on five million dollar parks every year. From

which altogether make the material called for Trinidad Lake asphalt. This is the trick of the game. These are "closed specifications."

Too Late for Last Year
You can't get asphalt such as is called for in these words except from the asphalt trust, which handles Trinidad Lake asphalt. It was absolutely impossible for anybody who did not have connections with the Barber Asphalt Paving company (the trust) to get a "look-in."

The trick by which the swindle was worked was uncovered by Supt. Mullen. It was found out last year too late to be attacked. This year, however, the specifications were changed. They were made open. They were fixed so as to permit other asphaltists aside from Trinidad to be used.

Best Pavements Ever
The specifications prepared by Supt. Mullen were the most complete, detailed and thorough thus far ever issued from the Milwaukee public works department. The tests through which the material must pass are so described that with the inspection which will be instituted, Milwaukee is this year going to get the best pavements ever laid in this city. It is seldom that the cheapest is the best. But this is an exceptional case. The graft and the velvet has been cut out. There is now only a "legitimate profit" in the work. It is nearer cost than anything in street work that Milwaukee has ever bought.

Good-by, Trinidad
When the contractors assembled to watch the opening of the bids on the morning of May 24, Commissioner Briggs gave them copies of the old specifications used in 1908, 1909 and 1910. He asked them what kind of

The shame of Milwaukee is a daily press that holds back important news facts. The only place where the "closed specifications" game has been shown up is here in the Social-Democratic Herald.

asphalt they would have to use under those specifications. They replied, "Trinidad."

All in the Open
Then more questions were asked. And it was brought out that all of the bidders except two were against the old specifications. The two who were not against them were the Badger Construction company and the White company. These two companies have been among the favored in the past. Through their Milwaukee political connections, these two have carried away all asphalt jobs in recent years. They were the only ones among the bidders who admitted that they could get the trust asphalt. The other four of the bidders stated that it would be impossible for them to bid on the jobs if they were compelled to work under the old specifications calling for trust asphalt. They stated that they expected to use California or Cuban asphalt.

Down Near Cost Now
I was this opening of the specifications by Supt. Mullen which is chiefly responsible for the low prices that Milwaukee will get pavements for this year.

The one thing, knocking out closed specifications and putting open specifications in the place of the closed, made an open door for all contractors to bid. This hammered the price of paving down and down. The average price of cost per yard to the city before Supt. Mullen came in 1910, was \$2.34. After Mullen came, and the useless, senseless "binder course" was eliminated, the cost per yard to the city fell to \$2.14. At this time Mullen was just beginning his all-winter job of breaking the closed specifications.

\$54,893.64 Saved
And when the bids were opened May 24 under the new specifications, a full 70 cents per square yard was knocked off the lowest previous price. From an average of \$2.14, the price tobogganned and tumbled down and down to an average of \$1.42. This is

The facts in this article are among the most sensational news developments in the city of Milwaukee during the past year. Why do the newspapers of Milwaukee hold back these facts from their readers?

the nearest to actual cost prices that street work has ever been done for Milwaukee. Therefore, the case stands as follows: Before the Social-Democrats got on the job, it cost the people and the taxpayers of the city 90 cents more a yard for paving than it does today. On the 59,667 yards of paving let May 24, the cost would have been \$139,620.78 under the old way. Under the new way, it is \$84,727.14. The exact amount saved to the people and the taxpayers on these three jobs alone is \$54,893.64.

Buy Million Dollar Parks Now
At this same rate on all the paving jobs over the city, Milwaukee could easily make the payments on five million dollar parks every year. From

now on the man who opens his mouth and yells "extravagance" at the Social-Democratic administration not only lays himself open as a liar and a fool. He announces himself as a thorough defender of crooks, grafters and hoodlars.

A Tried Pavement
The pavement provided for in the new specifications is one which has been tested in scores of other cities. Supt. Mullen has personally investigated it in other cities and endorses it completely. It is more commonly known as "the stone mixture asphalt pavement." Pittsburgh has laid over a million yards of it. Chicago and Rochester have laid it and with success. University of Wisconsin engineering professors recommended it, and paving experts in Chicago unqualifiedly endorse this type of pavement.

An Expert Inspector
Lester Kirschbraum, of the Chicago Paving laboratory, perhaps the foremost recognized paving expert and authority in the United States, believes enthusiastically in the general all-round, service qualities of the pavement to be laid in Milwaukee.

Mr. Kirschbraum has been engaged for inspection work. He will visit Milwaukee personally at least one day a week while the pavements are being laid. And he will be sent samples of all materials that are being used on the jobs and these samples will be tested by the most modern scientific processes.

Good Work Assured
In addition, there will be inspectors at the plants where the asphalt is being mixed as well as inspectors where the asphalt is laid. Instead of bad, careless work there will be good, careful work. Pavement will be laid to wear, to last, to be of use.

Guarantee Abolished
In the past, it has been customary to have what is called a "maintenance guarantee." The contractor guaranteed to make all repairs on a pavement for five years.

This is almost universally admitted to be a useless and expensive formality. It is easy to lay a pavement that will last five years. It is between the fifth and tenth years of a poorly laid pavement that it generally crumbles and goes to pieces. The guarantee expires just before the pavement gets in such shape that those who drive over it begin to curse the bumps.

A "Sewed-up Town"
The conditions offered by the public works department this year were such that out-of-town contractors entered on the bidding. In the past, they have had no chance. They called Milwaukee a "sewed-up town." So far as they were concerned it was sewed up tight. This year, two of the contracts go to a Chicago firm, the R. F. Conway company.

"Crooked City Business" is the title of another article on this subject.

"It isn't what the Socialist administration has done, but what we are afraid they may do." — Trust Atty. Frank Hoyt, on behalf of the "Taxpayers' association."

Gas Range Baking is Healthful Baking

BAKING in a gas range is done by the circulation of heated air. Fresh air is continually drawn in at the bottom of the ovens, is heated by the burning gas, passes around and over the food, and then out, after it has done its work. There is no dead heat enclosed in air-tight boxes. Fresh heated air does the work; the process is thoroughly hygienic.

The Hygienic Oven is the Ventilated Oven
It is unsafe to use any other.

THE Sensible Gas Range—the Cabinet, has two ovens heated by one flame—ovens so conveniently placed that you are bound to use them.

THESE ranges may be seen in various sizes in Our Salesroom, at the Gas Office, 182 Wisconsin St.

Milwaukee Gas Light Company
A satisfied customer is our best advertisement. Write us promptly if you desire to see ours.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Who busted the Asphalt Ring? The Social-Democrats! Hooray!!

A Carney rose is as unlovely as a Dave Rose.

Asphalt Carney! Slippery Joe! Brazen-faced alderman for the interests! Is there no escape for Milwaukee from such misrepresentatives?

The Journal is now frantically trying to show trades unionists why they should stick to the capitalist parties. Beware the hand of Jacob!

Well, well, well! It only took the Social-Democratic administration a year to bust the Asphalt Ring. Funny how these pesky Socialists manage to do things for the people!

Paving graft smashed. Contractors' ring broken. A clean \$54,000 saved to the people and taxpayers of the city. Why are the daily newspapers of Milwaukee silent about it?

We bet a cookie the Asphalt Ring feels tempted to apply to Judge Eschweiler for an injunction against that "little terror" Mullen! From this day on Milwaukee will have only itself to blame if it does not have honest pavements.

The Social-Democrats found that both the old party Home Rule bills at Madison were unconstitutional. But for them one of the bills would have been made law and then the corporation crooks would have applied to the courts and Milwaukee would not have the home rule.

The muzzled daily press of Milwaukee refuses to give you these facts. You, the people of the city, have paid millions of dollars during the past ten years toward a paving graft. The facts are told here. Why do the daily papers hold back this information from you?

True to their partisan traitorous attitude just now the daily papers said as little as possible about the great Socialist victory over the Asphalt

Ring, whereas in duty to the public interest they should have played it up with big headlines across their first pages. The breaking of the Asphalt Ring is one of the biggest events in Milwaukee's history in recent years. The people have not only been robbed blind by the ring, but the pavements laid have been played out and had to be patched and repaired at added cost to the city treasury.

Residents along Fifth street, between Poplar and Cherry, are much exercised over the location within a door or two of the Jewish temple of a house of ill fame, said to be much patronized by certain big business men. What makes the case worse is that there are several small children belonging to one of the proprietresses who are being brought up in the unwholesome atmosphere of such an establishment. We suppose this is another evidence of how Chief Jansen's segregation policy works out.

The Milwaukee papers have toxily tried to give Assemblyman Yockey the credit for the fight before the legislature to take the word "exclusive" out of the charter of the Milwaukee Gas Light company's franchise, where, as the bill originated with the Social-Democrats, as in former years, and was introduced by Socialist Assemblyman Kiefer. Yockey never so much as appeared before a committee in favor of the bill and the arguments were chiefly made by City Atty. Hoan, Atty. Drought and Assemblyman Kiefer. What Yockey introduced was a bill for 50-cent gas, which the rate commission promptly objected to and had sidetracked.

The bill to take the word "exclusive" out has already passed the assembly and has been recommended for passage in the senate. When it passes you may expect to see the price of gas coke take a tumble, or at least as soon as any other company tries to get into the Milwaukee field. Moreover, it will leave the city free to establish a municipal gas plant should it desire to.

MILWAUKEE PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK

GIMBEL BROTHERS MILWAUKEE'S STORE FOR MEN

Gimbels' SUIT Special
For Men and Young Men
Specially Priced for Saturday at

16.50

LAST week we offered a lot of these splendid Hand Tailored Suits at \$17.50 and \$20.00 and the response was so extraordinary we secured another assortment to offer today at a STILL LOWER PRICE.

BUT REMEMBER! This liberal offer is for Saturday, the 27th, only, and we expect another big crowd because the values are indeed wonderful.

The Suits come in Blue Serges, Black Unfinished Worsteds, Fancy Chevots, Cassimeres, Fancy Worsteds and Pin Stripes, etc. The splendid assortment of handsome patterns, rich colorings and snappy, fashionable styles will appeal to every man and will make the choosing of a Spring Suit very easy. There are sizes for both men and young men. The coats are cut 32, 33 and 34 inches long, and are the one, two or three-button styles. The pants come with or without cuffs. Special, Saturday, \$16.50.

Gimbels---on Saturday