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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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Fourteenth Year
 No. 45
 Whole Number 710

CURRENT COMMENT

By FREDERIC HEATH

Mexico now has a Socialist weekly paper. El Socialista. The world moves.

Minnesota Socialists have nominated the Rev. David Morgan of St. Paul for governor. Another attack on the church!

Third Term Teddy! How unsurprising it sounds! Washington has been out by setting a good example—but then Washington was a man.

Are you doing your best for the cause of Socialism? The elections are coming on, when people are most ready to listen to us. Are you doing your best?

By a vote of 43 to 6 the national committee of the party has decided that anyone favoring direct action tactics cannot serve as a lecturer or organizer for the party.

It is only when labor, goaded to desperation, revolts, that the true horror of American wage slavery stands revealed. Lawrence tells the story, not only for Lawrence, but for the many Lawrences all over the country.

A Socialist has been elected to the national parliament of New Zealand, and this in spite of the fact that the Liberal government has passed many laws of a very radical nature. The labor, Socialist and independent members now hold the balance of power.

The provincial elections in British Columbia, which will take place next month will give the world its next big Socialist surprise, according to all the evidences. The miners have already arranged an assessment for a contribution to the campaign fund.

The Lawrence strike shows what the state militia is for, all right. No matter what capitalism pretends, it is actions that count. The state militia system, the so-called National Guard, is maintained for the purpose of suppressing labor troubles.

Remarkable news comes from the British Columbia labor movement. In the convention of the Federation of Labor just held the Socialist strength was so overwhelming that the capitalist press gauged it at 85 per cent. On a test vote only two delegates voted in opposition to Socialism.

A half way fair article on "The Rising Tide of Socialism" appears in Third Term Teddy's Outlook magazine for February. The author asked Congressman Berger if the growth of Socialism was not due to local conditions, and reports the reply as "Yes, due to conditions local to the United States."

Buckley, Wash., has just elected a Socialist alderman. The candidate elected was J. E. James, who polled 116 votes, according to information furnished by David Howes. The race was close, as can be seen from the fact that the two Socialists who failed of election had, respectively, 110 and 105 votes in their wards.

The proposed selection of Indianapolis for the Socialist convention, instead of Oklahoma City, doesn't meet with universal approval, either. A number of letters have reached this office opposing Indianapolis on the ground that it is the scene of the dynamite investigations, and capitalism would take great delight in trying to make us appear sympathetic to McNamaraism.

When you stop to think of it, it is a remarkable thing this thing of Milwaukee being governed by the common folks. Some years ago the people would have hardly thought it possible, for they did not have the faith in the plain folks that they have today. But they got about all they wanted of the other kind of government. It was fearfully expensive, both morally and financially.

Roosevelt's "by and for the people" isn't the same as the Socialists. The third tiermer is thinking of a different class of people when he says it. Some people get the idea that politics is a thing simply set up to provide jobs for politicians. On the contrary it is the people's means of saying how their country shall be governed. If we have rotten government it simply shows that a majority have consented.

Minneapolis for Socialism in 1912. Minnesota for Socialism in 1914. The United States for Socialism in 1916, the entire world for Socialism in 1918! Such is the slogan of the new Minnesota Socialist. It's a good line to bow to, at all events. And even if we do not get the entire world in 1918, we will be well pleased with the coming true of the first part of the prophesy.

Municipal scholars have been inaugurated by the Senate and Socialists. This will enable poor boys to escape early entry into factory life. Ain't these Socialist chaps the bestest, though? We used to think it was

\$100,000.	000.
90,000.	000.
80,000.	000.
70,000.	000.
60,000.	000.

The Daily Bonds
 This Week \$88,090
 Last Week \$87,960
 GAIN \$130

SOCIALISM, THE NEXT EPOCH OF SOCIETY - By Victor L. Berger

SOCIALISM is the name of an epoch of civilization—the next epoch, if our civilization is to continue.

We must not expect that the Socialist era will come at one stroke. Neither capitalism nor feudalism arose "at a certain date," nor can the Socialist form of society have its beginning on any fixed day.

Besides, although capitalistic society has already passed its zenith, yet even at the present day feudalism holds a very important place in modern society. This is the case not only in Germany, in spite of its high economic development, but also in England, the "classic land" of capitalism.

Just so with any revolution. Capitalism will not vanish in one day, in one year, or in one decade. Even after the triumph of the working class the commonwealth cannot take upon itself all kinds of production.

Many industries today are not concentrated, and therefore are not ripe for collective production.

However, the trusts are now showing the Social-Democrats how they must do it, only the Socialists will have to do it from a Socialist standpoint and for the benefit of all the people.

But it is not necessary nor possible that all industries should be immediately taken over by the Socialist government.

Every branch of production controlled by a trust, as well as all industries which could be conducted on a similar scale, besides railways, telegraphs, mines, etc., will of course become collective public property and will be managed by the national government.

But there is a whole class of industries (for instance farming) which are not yet ready to be worked on this large scale, or which are liable to be decentralized by the technical perfection of the methods of transmitting power. Many small industries have again become possible on account of the transmission of electric power. These without any objection can remain in private hands. I refer to certain petty industries, as well as to agriculture.

In other cases, the Socialist society can give the opportunity for the formation of co-operative associations, which together with the model industries conducted by the state, will raise the level of the working class to a degree hardly credible at the present time.

The chief reason why workingmen's co-operative associations have been impossible hitherto, has even now been partly removed by the trusts, and of course will be of still less account at the rise of the political power of the proletariat.

The trusts show how a regulated business can be done.

The management of the co-operative workingmen's association of the future will find out what the demand is and determine the amount and method of the production. During the transition period the sale of products may take place exactly as at present, only subject to regulation by the state.

In the trusts, the capitalist class even now plays the most superfluous role in the world.

Indeed, in the trusts the capitalist class is already expropriated to a certain extent.

The smaller investors, who are the great majority, no longer have anything to control, and only draw their profits. Their industries are apparently the property of the shareholders; but what sort of property is that of which one has not the free disposal? They can no longer produce what they will, nor at what price they will, nor with what workmen they will; all is prescribed to them by the management of the trust. Properly speaking, they are only profit-receivers.

The trusts are ready now for a change of ownership. But Wisconsin has been fiercely criticized for a provision in its platform to have the nation "buy out" the trusts and pay the net value. And yet Karl Kautsky, Emil Vanderveide, William Liebknecht, and even Karl Marx, speak of compensation.

Engels wrote a 1894, "We do not consider the indemnity of the proprietors as an impossibility whatever may be the circumstances. How many times has not Karl Marx expressed to me the opinion that if we could buy up the whole crowd, it would really be the cheapest way of relieving ourselves of them."

Vanderveide says: "There is no doubt that the expropriation without indemnity with the resistance, the troubles, the bloody disturbances which it would not fail to produce, would be in the end most costly."

In discussing the question of compensation, Karl Kautsky, the most radical theorist of the German Social-Democracy, says:

"There are a number of reasons which indicate that a proletarian regime will seek the road of compensation and payment of the capitalists and land owners."

In another place (on page 113) Kautsky says: "A portion of the factories, mines, etc., could be sold directly to the laborers who are working them, and could be henceforth operated co-operatively; another portion could be sold to the co-operatives of distribution, and still another to the communities or the states."

"It is clear, however, that capital would find its most extensive and generous purchaser in the state or municipalities, and for this very reason the majority of industries would pass into possession of the states and municipalities.

palties. That the Social-Democrats when they came into control would strive consciously for this solution is well understood."

Well understood? Yes, everywhere excepting in America.—

Of course, all industries of national magnitude would be carried on by the government. For smaller industries, wherever necessary, the government could make some agreement with the co-operative associations of workers. We speak of the transition period.

In this transition period, the Socialist government can of course lend the necessary capital to the co-operative societies and furnish suitable guarantees. The government in this transition period will have at its disposal quite different powers than at present. For instance, it will have a monopoly of all water power, coal mines, railroads, rivers, electrical plants, etc.

So perhaps for a time a state of affairs may arise which will combine at the same time three forms of production. That is, the capitalistic form in petty industries, where goods will be produced for the market; the co-operative form in which the products will be for use and also for sale; and the purely Socialistic, where the government will carry on production for use only, and the production will not take the form of wares at all.

That all this will take place peacefully, we do not maintain. It will surely not come peacefully if the people are not armed. Riots and bloodsheds are not at all desirable, nor will they help civilization.

Besides, I do not believe that one great revolution can turn topsy-turvy the whole civilized world, and undo or make superfluous any economic development as outlined here.

Capitalism was necessary to give mankind dominion over the forces of nature, which is now assured by our scientific attainments. Considered in itself, capitalism has by no means reached that stage of development where it becomes impossible.

On the contrary, in the trust system, capitalism has just stepped into a new phase, the duration of which is unlimited according to our present light.

Of course, from a civilizing force, capitalism has already become a menace to civilization. But that does not affect its vitality! However, the tendencies which oppose it have now gathered such great strength that a thorough change—must not indeed—but can take place, if the working class understands its mission.

In conclusion, let me say that the world's history is always made by men, and is not a mere natural process as some Marxists want us to believe.

only self-advertising rich men who could offer scholarships, and now here come the Socialists and use a city for the purpose. A stark, staring invasion of the rights of individualism, that's what it is!

Nearly a million coal miners on strike in the relatively small domain of the British kingdom, is not a trivial thing. No wonder it is already being called the greatest labor struggle in the history of the world. A living minimum wage is demanded, for labor dares to ask its captors that they enable it to supply its bodily necessities if it is to be kept at work.

Acting under the instructions of Taft the Philippine commission has vetoed the law passed by the legislature of that dependency granting the right of divorce. Wise statesmanship. No divorce, indeed! So the woman who finds herself wedded to a man hopelessly corroded with syphilis must endure the burden and constant to bring diseased children into the world!

An eastern clergyman says that "fashionable churches are the devil's aid." And that is about right, I guess. Why, if the "Tramp of Nazareth" should suddenly enter some of the most tony churches he would be promptly escorted into a back corner or shown the door outright! When a Rockefeller builds houses of worship and a Ryan endows cathedrals such men naturally expect religion to go to smash if the capitalist system is abolished.

For two years the plain, everyday Milwaukee people have been running the city, and while the average man has his everyday faults, and may sometimes lack a little polish, yet he is the kind of chap that goes to make up the people. Government of the people, for the people and by the people, is a Lincolnism that has become axiomatic in this country. Milwaukee was the first to put it in practice. But the plain citizen with all his faults has given us an administration that is the marvel of the whole country and the despair of the old hack politicians, big and little, "clean" and unclean.

A mongrel, "nonpartisan" ticket has been placed in the field in Muscatine, Ia., not to best the Socialists—Oh, bless you, No!—but just because the Republican interests and the Democratic interests now feel that it is wrong in principle for national parties to enter municipal campaigns. Of course our virtuous enemies never discover this newfangled principle until the Socialists get strong, but this, of course, they refuse to admit. Privileges, indeed. Old party scalawags know no principle except spoils and keeping workmen in their place. In Milwaukee also the old parties suddenly discovered the new principle when the Social-Democrats put them out in the cold. Previously the political game was so apportioned that the Republicans usually carried the county offices and the Democrats the city offices!

Even Socialists do not relish the dog-eat-dog game that prevails in modern business—unless they happen to have things all their own way. A railroad promotion president in the South has sent out circulars asking legislators and editors to help to shape public opinion against certain groups

of rich men, as he says, "who combine to ruin rivals by using the power of their wealth." He wants congress to investigate the deals that are being pulled off. And he says "riches should come from honest endeavor as a reward for judgment," etc. Evidently this president is not up in economics. It would be pretty hard for him and his kind to get a fat livelihood out of "judgment" if the wage slaves stopped relying upon labor for their livelihood. It is out of their labor that judgment "makes" money, and it is ridiculous to think that the "judgment" boys will

not play the game for all there is in it, and against each other, under the cut-throat capitalist system.

A correspondent from Washington asks what Socialism would do with the crookedness in the government's Indian service. If he refers to the period when we may be reasonably said to be within the Socialist regime, it may be answered that, since economic security will be accorded the people, the incentive to dishonesty and sharp dealing and place-grafting will have disappeared. But just what will be done in one

particular or another under Socialism no one has a right to predict. In the meantime, if the Socialists secured possession of the government on the march to the Socialist stage of society, they would doubtless put the Indian bureau in order, just as they have done with every other governmental function that has come within their control in city governments, for instance. We cannot make rules for a future stage of society, but we can safely predict what the party will do with graft and graft wherever it encounters them.

Home rule in Ireland is not without its anxious side for a part of the population. It would be managed by reactionary elements at least at first. A suggestion of what might be attempted in the suppression of a free press is found in the war on objectionable prints now being worked up by certain elements. The Rev. Bishop O'Connell, connected with the move, recently wrote a letter in which he said that "the great danger of the future would be not a revolt against faith so much as a revolt against the ESTABLISHED ORDER of social and commercial life." That word "commercial" gives the thing dead away. The rights of the dollar are above the rights of man! In the prosecution of the war on objectionable prints the effort is being made to exclude from sale in the island "newspapers that reek with heresy" not only against revealed doctrine, but "against the ethical principles that govern the relations between labor and capital," to quote the worthy Bishop again. Doing a little job for capitalism, it seems!

WASHINGTON News Notes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Both president and the congress were forced to take official notice of the outrages at Lawrence, by Socialist representative Berger today. As a result of a call at the White House by Berger, President Taft has ordered Attorney General Wickersham to instruct the district attorney at Lawrence to investigate the situation in that city.

Berger showed the president a copy of The New York Sun containing a graphic account of the clubbing and beating of the Lawrence strikers and their wives and children. Taft seemed shocked at the accounts, and expressed surprise that such an occurrence should have taken place. Berger pointed out to the president that the Sun was not a labor nor a Socialist paper. Taft then discussed with Berger as to the propriety of federal interference in the Lawrence matter. Berger suggested several constitutional grounds on which federal government could take action, but Taft decided to postpone his decision until he had consulted with the attorney general.

Later in the day he notified Berger that the department of justice would investigate the Lawrence situation. Chairman Henry of the rules committee has promised Berger that his committee would this week hold a hearing on the resolution introduced by the Socialist representative providing for a special congressional investigation of the Lawrence strike. Berger is making arrangements to bring strikers and other witnesses before the rules committee.

Berger also denounced the Lawrence outrages on the floor of the house this afternoon. He said, "I want to call the attention of the house to one of the most outrageous invasions of constitutional rights that ever occurred in this country. I refer to the brutal manhandling and clubbing of women and children in Lawrence, Mass., by the official and unofficial agents of the wool trust. The waywardness of the worsted mills of Lawrence are striking against extremely low wages and inhuman conditions. While the worsted industry is one of the highly protected of all our industries, the wages paid, according to the statements given out in that city, amounted to an average of less than six dollars per week."

(By National Socialist Press)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Political Washington is today discussing with lively interest and much wonder the action of the house in the Lawrence matter. Many cannot understand why the resolution to investigate the Lawrence strike introduced by Representative Wilson, the Democrat and chairman of the labor committee, has been turned down by the Democratic house while on the other hand Representative Berger, the only Socialist in congress, has a demand for a real labor representative. Hence the proposed hearing.

On Saturday morning strike leaders and other witnesses will appear before the foremost committee of the house and tell their story. The committee room will no doubt be packed with reporters and spectators. The papers will be compelled to report some of the testimony. And the members of the rules committee will also be forced to take some action on Berger's resolution. A congressional investigation by a special committee, as provided for in Berger's resolution, should be the demand of every worker. Every member

(Continued to 46 page.)

A FINE REPORT FROM MILWAUKEE!

Comrades of the United States—Not one of you, I'm sure, but is interested in the success of the Socialist daily paper that has been started in Milwaukee, and that is doing such wonderful work for the cause in helping to hold the first big city in America to fall into the hands of the Socialists. In spite of handicaps there is good news for you all; news of success, of increasing circulation. But when the paper was started all the bonds had not been disposed of. Our Milwaukee comrades took a chance and started before all the needed money was in hand. This makes the Milwaukee situation more difficult, as you can easily believe. When you realize how vital the Milwaukee situation is, and when you realize how all the elements of 'ell in Milwaukee are combined to uproot the hold that has been secured, you cannot but be interested in seeing the bond sale completed. That it is a safe investment needs no assurance here. But the figures in the following paragraph will show better than words how all the promises that have been made are being justified. If you have a little to put out at interest, if your local or your union wishes to invest funds, there's no better opportunity—because it kills two birds with one stone. It invests the money profitably and at the same time makes it also work for the great cause. Now listen—

The Milwaukee Leader's net average daily GAIN for February, as shown by a sworn statement just made by Business Manager Bistorius, was 2,444. On February 1, the number of papers printed was 33,620, and this kept increasing each day until the press run for February 29 was 38,344. Deducting returns from dealers, spoils, etc., THE AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION FOR THE MONTH WAS 35,011!

You have seen various big city dailies print their circulation figures, but have not been interested. But you cannot help but be interested in these figures. They concern the movement your life is wrapped up in. This big circulation represents newspapers that are taking the message of Socialism to a wide circle of people. And so you must be as anxious as all of us are to see the bond sale completed and the Milwaukee daily relieved of embarrassment during its first few months. The paper has made a fine start and is expanding, do not allow its efforts to be dwarfed and its advance thus made slower. Fill out the blank below on this page and send it in—and do it NOW!

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
 \$100,000 in Denominations of \$10.00 and \$100 Each.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds specified, said bonds being issued by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, to the Citizens' Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, the total of said bonds being the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars; bearing interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

The bonds were issued and bear interest from December 1, 1911, and are secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are particularly described in the mortgage.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ A. D. 1912. Name _____ (Seal)

Number of Bonds _____ Address _____

Amount of Bonds _____

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

Bonds may be paid in full, or they may be paid in monthly installments of \$2.50 for each bond subscribed for.



What Capitalism Has Done to Us!



Milwaukee Socialists in Great Campaign Meeting

"We have been trying to use the government of Milwaukee to help the people, to make them feel it is their government. Lawrence, Mass., should be an object lesson to you men and women of Milwaukee—if they can get you out into the street they have got you; but if you get into office you've got them."

"You can easily get things in a peaceful way by asserting your power at the ballot box. I plead with you to use your intelligence rather than your muscular power, your reason rather than your might."

These words, by Mayor Emil Seidel before a mass meeting of nearly 4,000 persons at the Kosciuszko hall, First avenue, between Mitchell and Lapham streets, Tuesday night, brought thunderous applause from the audience and a hearty endorsement of the "Milwaukee way."

It was the greatest opening campaign meeting ever held on the south side, if not in Milwaukee. Early in the evening it was ascertained that the big hall would not be large enough, and arrangements were made for an overflow meeting in the smaller hall. And five minutes after the overflow meeting was started it was impossible to squeeze into the hall.

The mayor spoke briefly, but to the point. He discussed the work of the administration, the tax situation, the child welfare commission and the bureau of economy and efficiency.

"Workingmen" Efficient.

"Workingmen of Milwaukee, if we have proven one thing to the world it is that the working people can govern a city better than the other people can," said Mr. Seidel. "When we started in to administer the affairs of the city we did not find everything running smoothly. Every old politician was planning every way he could to block us. This was continued throughout the entire administration. There were also many things we had to pay the penalty for, mistakes of former administrations which fell on our shoulders."

"The water situation should have been cared for six years ago. This we had to take up immediately. We found a deficit of \$100,000. You are wondering why the appropriations were \$700,000 higher. We did not shirk anything. We tried to meet everything as it presented itself."

"We introduced a standardization of methods. We consolidated the fire and police alarm systems and are now adding a municipal telephone system to it. We are displacing the old wooden police alarm boxes, for which the city paid \$300 each, with small metallic combination boxes in which are located the fire and police alarms and the city telephones. This means the beginning of a city telephone system. The plan already being opposed by the Wisconsin Telephone company."

Plan Fire Prevention.

"We consolidated the drainage and sewage inspection departments and we prepared a system of sanitary and health inspection by the police department. The board of economy and efficiency is now preparing a system of inspection to prevent fires. Our object is to use every department at the service of the city to the best of its ability."

"The board of economy and efficiency is a new departure in Milwaukee. It is far in advance of anything ever attempted in any other city. It is now engaged in a social survey, as well as putting all the departments of city government on an efficient basis. If this had been done by any other administration it would have been heralded all over the country. But because the Socialists originated it and pushed it into existence, because the Socialists are accomplishing things with it you cannot find a single word about it in any paper in Milwaukee."

"The fight is not between Bading and myself. It is not between the 'non-partisans' and the Socialists. The trusts, Big Business, would bleed

Washington

(Continued from 1st page.)

of the rules committee and in fact every member of congress, ought to be flooded with letters and resolutions urging favorable action on the Socialist congressman's resolution.

The Lawrence mill owners are afraid of a congressional investigation. That is evident, if you note the conduct of the Massachusetts delegation in congress. Not one of them has dared to utter a word on the Lawrence situation. These representatives and senators say that the strike is "loaded."

Berger on Committee.

Should the house be forced by an aroused public opinion to adopt Berger's resolution, the Socialist congressman would undoubtedly be appointed or elected on the proposed special committee. It is unnecessary to point out the advantages of an investigation under such circumstances.

A congressional investigation is now a possibility. The first battle has been won. The rules committee will hold hearings. But the next battle will be harder. The committee must be forced to report this resolution to the house. This can be done by a campaign of letters and resolutions to members of the committee.

Every Socialist, every unionist, every lover of liberty and humanity should take a little time and write a letter to every member of the rules committee, urging him to vote for an immediate favorable report by his committee of Berger's resolution to investigate the Lawrence strike.

Here is a list of the members of the rules committee:

Robert L. Henry, of Texas, chairman; Edward W. Peay, of North Carolina; Thomas W. Hawley, of Georgia; Augustus O. Stanley, of Kentucky; Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee; Martin D. Foster, of Illinois; Matthew R. Denver, of Ohio; John Dail, of Pennsylvania; William W. Wilson, of Illinois; Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin; and Philip P. Campbell, of Kansas. All these should be addressed to the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

For Sale

Comrade has \$2300 stock in the People's Realty Co. which he wants to sell because money is required to develop business. See Mr.

H. W. Bistorius
Brisbane Hall

The Great French Revolution

By PETER KROPOTKIN.

This is an exhaustive study from a viewpoint generally neglected by professional historians. Kropotkin demonstrates in this book that all the achievements which made the French Revolution famous and great, were won by the masses.

All deeds which marked this wonderful period was the work of individuals. Wherever the masses did not carry out the noble principles preached by the lawmakers, there remained and survived de facto the old conditions as of the days before the Revolution. All students of history agree as to the scientific value of Kropotkin's book. Six hundred page octavo, well bound. Price \$2.25, postage 15 cents extra.

BRISBANE HALL BOOK STORE
Milwaukee, Wis.

From Chas. Edw. Russell's "Why I Am a Socialist"

"Here is the Standard Oil company, for instance, with much wealth to be earned. Every railroad company gets a great deal of oil, lubricating oil, and green illumination oil. If a railroad is going to pay for its oil 20 cents a gallon instead of 15c, it is of course entirely natural and within the limits of business good sense. If the Standard Oil Company reciprocated by giving many freight shipments to the railroad, and liberal customers. Many oils are really worth 20 cents a gallon, and more. If oil that is worth 15 cents is included with oil that is worth 20 cents a gallon, that is the sort of a deal that the oil trust is up to. It is by no means the only way in which it can be had from large shippers."

Price now, 50c; postage, 10c extra.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company
Book Department
BRISBANE HALL
MILWAUKEE - WISCONSIN

SPECIAL! Municipal Campaign Number

The issue of the Social-Democratic Herald of March 30 will be a special municipal campaign edition.

In hundreds of city and town elections take place on April 2. This special issue of The Herald, will reach you in plenty of time to distribute Saturday and Sunday before election.

Every page of this special campaign issue will burn home the necessity for the workers to capture and control the political power of the municipalities.

Among the features promised for the final campaign special will be an article bearing directly on municipal government by Victor L. Berger.

A cartoon by Gordon Nye that will cause even the blind to see.

There will be tabulated facts about the work accomplished by the Socialist administration of Milwaukee which will shatter the lies the capitalists and their kept press have circulated for a purpose.

Get your order in for a large bundle of this special municipal campaign edition booked early, as judging from past experiences this edition will reach over 100,000.

Price is 50 cents per hundred, \$5.00 per thousand.

Address Social-Democratic Publishing Co., Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A Hive of Labor Union and Socialist Activity

Brisbane Hall the Mecca of Socialists and Progressive Union Labor of America—\$37,325 in Shares of the \$40,000 Worth of Stock Sold—A Good Investment

Every Socialist who visits Milwaukee these days is delighted after being shown through Brisbane hall, the new home of the Socialist and Labor union movement in this city. Many of them when they leave, become the possessors of one or more shares of the People's Realty Company stock, the company which built Brisbane hall, feeling perfectly sure they have made a good and safe investment. Brisbane hall has proved a good investment from the day it was opened for tenants. Every available room is now occupied by first class tenants. The typesetting machines and the equipment of the editorial rooms for the new Milwaukee Leader are now installed on the fourth floor, which was reserved for that purpose.

Brisbane hall is one of the finest buildings in Milwaukee, and every Socialist and union man and woman in Milwaukee is proud of it as the home of labor. It is centrally situated at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, a live business part of the city.

LESS THAN \$3,000 STOCK YET FOR SALE.

The People's Realty Company is incorporated for \$40,000, divided in shares of \$25.00 each—\$37,325.00 worth of these shares have been sold, leaving less than \$3,000 to dispose of.

Brisbane hall is an up-to-date, four story and basement fireproof brick, cement and iron building. The foundation is built to support an eight-story building when the time comes that it will be needed. This building will be in good condition 50 years from now. Real estate in this part of the city is rapidly increasing in value, and from all appearances will continue to do so indefinitely.

GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

The present income from the rents assure good dividends on the investment. If you have a little money to invest, look into the desirability of this stock. Full information will be sent to any one who will drop a card inquiring for it.

By investing in the People's Realty Company stock you accomplish two things: You make a good investment and at the same time use your money where it will be doing splendid service for the cause of Socialism and the toilers. You are interested in the movement of which Brisbane hall is a practical and useful monument.

We want you to be interested in this movement at least to the extent of owning a share of this stock.

This really stock should be sold at once to leave the door clear for pushing The Milwaukee Leader with all our energy and undivided attention.

Milwaukee Aldermen at Work

"I absolutely refuse to go before a committee of five Socialists with these impeachment charges."

With these words Alderman Joseph Carney "laid down," reneged, crawled and turned tail on the impeachment proceedings against the mayor, city clerk and city attorney.

When the special committee appointed to try the impeachment proceedings reported that it had been advised of the illegality of the method of its appointment, and recommended the appointment of such a committee by the council itself, the majority at once approved the recommendation of the committee and reappointed the committee.

In the discussion preceding the vote, Alderman Carney gave notice that he refused to have anything further to do with the matter before a committee made up entirely of Socialists. He said that in court it was customary to give an opportunity to challenge the jurors; and he demanded that right.

Tells Carney to Crawl.

Alderman Corcoran moved that the names of Alderman August Braun and Fred Bogk be substituted for the names of Aldermen Aldridge and Coleman. The motion was lost.

Alderman Welch said, "Alderman Carney has been looking for a hole to crawl out of. First he wanted the city to furnish him an attorney to prosecute its own officials. We changed that, so that there might be an attorney to conduct the case legally. Then he objected to the method of the appointment of the committee, raising a point that had never been raised before in the history of such proceedings. We have complied with the law indicated, though we were willing to waive all formalities in that matter. And now he raises objections to the membership of the committee. Here we stop. We do not propose to give the 'non-partisan' minority an opportunity to besmirch the character of city officials by reading into the records of this council statements which everybody knows to be untrue."

"Alderman Carney has been looking for a hole to crawl out of. He never intended to make good on these charges. Now he has found the hole. Let him crawl!" Ald. Welch said that Ald. Carney would be subpoenaed to appear before the committee.

"Why did this committee wait for a quarter of a year before getting around to take up this matter?" demanded Alderman Carney. "It cannot be said that the delay has all been on my side."

is "On the Job."

Alderman Aldridge replied, "Because the same committee had charge of the investigation of the charges against Tax Commissioner Schuts. The committee was busy and on the job, and the committee has discovered \$6,000,000 worth of property not on the tax roll in last year that should have been there. The committee is now ready to report. This committee means business. Let Alderman Carney bring his evidence before the committee, if he has any, and he will be given a complete hearing. But he has no evidence. The impeachment proceedings were started as a political move, and were never intended to come to trial."

To the insinuation that the Socialist committee would not give a real hearing to the charges, Alderman Minkley replied, "The Socialists are

No Gifts for Seidel

Mayor Seidel has written a letter of warning to the Wisconsin Dairy Farm

TAX CASE CONTINUED.

The hearing in the mandamus proceedings brought by Assessors Thomas P. Hayden, William Bannan and George W. Lee against Tax Commissioner Louis A. Arnold, to show cause why they should not be reinstated, was continued until Monday before Judge Tarrant.

POSTAL RECEIPTS SHOW 8.45 PER CENT GAIN

The total business done in February by the Milwaukee postoffice shows an increase of 8.45 per cent over the same month last year, according to the report issued by Postmaster D. C. Owen.

Milwaukee Life Savers

By CARL SANDBURG.

That the most complete and thorough factory inspection ever put through by a Milwaukee health department has been carried on during 1911 by Commissioner Kraft and his force, is the belief of many who have carefully studied the record of the past year and compared it with former years.

The year 1911 was the first year in which any attempt was made to keep a record of what was done in making factories better places to work in. While the figures which Commissioner Kraft has compiled are not as complete as he would like to have them, he says that there is under way a thorough system of records and statistics by which progress of this kind may be better understood. The figures he presents concerning 1911 are below the actual accomplishment. That is, there has been considerable work done which, because of the fact that no system of records for this purpose was established by previous health administrations, could not be accurately traced.

Stop the Slaughter.

Frederick Hoffman, a life insurance actuary engaged by the federal bureau of commerce and labor to make a survey of the conditions that produce the white plague among certain factory workers, made a report that 22,000 workers in the dusty trades in the United States die annually from consumption and those premature deaths are preventable. Hoffman said that by the use of suction systems, ozone machines, hoods for gas, smoke and acid fumes, and by the use of wet instead of dry processes this slaughter of 22,000 men each year in the dusty trades could be stopped. At the time he made this report it was commented that the slaughter was greater than that which took place in the battle of Gettysburg and that some of the citizens who were so active for international peace might as profitably devote their time to getting better air into factories and workshops.

City Life Savers.

This is precisely what Commissioner Kraft and his aids have been doing in Milwaukee during the past year. They have been engaged in a life saving work. On this point alone the present health administration shows superiority to the boast-and-brag methods of Dr. Bading.

As a life necessity, air is even more important than food or water. You can go without food or water for several days. But you can't live five minutes without air. It sounds simple and everybody knows it. Yet we KILL, we calmly and deliberately SMOTHER HUMAN LIFE, by compelling thousands of workmen to take into their lungs, hour by hour, and year by year, stale and vitiated air that means death.

The suction systems (55), the ozone machines (5), the hoods for carrying away fumes of gas, smoke and acid (18), installed by order or suggestion of the present city health department print toward a Better Day.

association, having offices in the Alhambra building, declaring that it must not use his name in connection with promotion.

This company a short time ago sent a letter to the mayor, informing him that it had placed 25 shares of stock to his credit, with no obligation on his part.

The mayor is constantly in receipt of letters offering him anywhere from 25 shares to a half interest in some concern if he will permit the use of his name for the promotion or pushing of some business proposition.

From National Headquarters

LYCEUM LECTURERS.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Janet Pentmore, March 2, 2, on route; 4, Polkston, Pa.; 5, Harrisburg, Pa.; 6, Williamsport, Pa.; 7, Oil City, Pa.; 8, Carlisle, Pa.; 9, Altoona, Pa.; 10, Erie, Pa.; 11, Pottsville, Pa.; 12, Scranton, Pa.; 13, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 14, Hazleton, Pa.; 15, Easton, Pa.; 16, Reading, Pa.; 17, Pottsville, Pa.; 18, Scranton, Pa.; 19, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 20, Hazleton, Pa.; 21, Easton, Pa.; 22, Reading, Pa.; 23, Pottsville, Pa.; 24, Scranton, Pa.; 25, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 26, Hazleton, Pa.; 27, Easton, Pa.; 28, Reading, Pa.; 29, Pottsville, Pa.; 30, Scranton, Pa.; 31, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 32, Hazleton, Pa.; 33, Easton, Pa.; 34, Reading, Pa.; 35, Pottsville, Pa.; 36, Scranton, Pa.; 37, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 38, Hazleton, Pa.; 39, Easton, Pa.; 40, Reading, Pa.; 41, Pottsville, Pa.; 42, Scranton, Pa.; 43, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 44, Hazleton, Pa.; 45, Easton, Pa.; 46, Reading, Pa.; 47, Pottsville, Pa.; 48, Scranton, Pa.; 49, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 50, Hazleton, Pa.; 51, Easton, Pa.; 52, Reading, Pa.; 53, Pottsville, Pa.; 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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

BRISBANE HALL, 612 & Chestnut St. Milwaukee, Wis.

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER Editor Associate

The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of Its Contributors.

Berger Shows the Shame of Lawrence

[From the Congressional Record.] Mr. Sherley. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to my friend from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger).

Mr. Berger. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I want to call the attention of the House to one of the most outrageous invasions of constitutional rights that has ever occurred in this country.

I refer to the brutal manhandling and clabbing of women and children in Lawrence, Mass., by the official and unofficial agents of the Wool trust.

The wage earners of the worsted mills of Lawrence are striking against extremely low wages and inhuman conditions. While the worsted industry is one of the most highly protected of all our industries, the wages paid according to the statements given out in that city, amounted to an average of less than \$6 per week.

It is true that a good many of the workers—in fact, a majority—are women and children. That is just one of the cruel characteristics of the present system.

The inventive genius of humanity has made it possible to introduce machinery which does not require for its operation skilled labor or great physical strength.

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New York and other cities. About 34,000 men, women and children were there. They were there for the purpose of striking the mill owners, who feared that the strikers would thereby be in a position to win the strike, decided to stop any further sending away of children, although there is no legal, constitutional or moral excuse for such action.

There is not the slightest basis for such a charge. The children sent away by Lawrence and police as they were being taken to the mill, were in fact, they are enjoying a sort of vacation. It is almost incredible to believe that the right of free government can be interfered with and "concentrated camps" created in a state belonging to the American commonwealth in order to win a strike for the mill owners.

Mr. Burleson—What mills? Mr. Berger—Lawrence, Mass. Mr. Burleson—What is the character of the mills?

Mr. Berger—Worsted, woolen mills. It means that the mill owners have put an embargo on the city of Lawrence, and with the assistance of the government, and a petty judge in Massachusetts. By the way, the governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Foss, is a Democrat.

Mr. Chairman, I have introduced a bill in this house asking for an investigation of the strike in Lawrence and of the methods employed by the American Worsteds' mills. I hope that the committee on rules, to which this resolution was referred, will as speedily as possible bring in a report. I hope for the sake of humanity, of justice and of good citizenship.

Justice to Maxim Gorky at Last! One of the most shameful things the United States ever did was its treatment some years ago of Maxim Gorky, the great Russian author.

because of the machinations of the system for which I worked. The Gorky scandal, I confess with shame, was partly my instigation. Treppoff, who succeeded Plshve, after the latter's assassination by Sosonoff, wrote me from St. Petersburg that he had heard that Gorky, who was then in Helsinki, intended to tour Europe and America, and make a personal appeal for the revolutionary cause.

Meanwhile, Baron Rosen in Washington did his diplomatic best to influence President Roosevelt not to receive Gorky. Miss J., an ardent Russian sympathizer, had gone to Washington to pave the way for Gorky's reception at the White House. The president seemed then to be very sympathetic, and said he would be glad to meet Gorky, Tchakovsky and Nerodny. The next day, however, Miss J. was told that the president had seen the Russian ambassador and had decided that it would not be proper to see the revolutionary emissaries.

Our Friend the Fly A fly is almost continuously feeding, gorging itself on whatever it can find to drink. Digestion is rapid and weak and the most virulent germs pass through it uninjured. It also regurgitates, vomits up, quantities of the liquids it has swallowed. It fills its stomach from the cupboard, then finding a piece of pie, first vomits the spium onto the pie and then fills up again from the latter. No one who will take a magnifying glass and watch a fly feed and vomit and speak for an hour can withstand on which a single fly has been seen to alight. There can be no more talk about people being "fussy" about "never mind a few flies," when we have clear ideas on these points.

Puzzles ILLUSTRATED REBUS No. 2 Answer to last week's picture puzzle: 1. Chili. 2. Range. 3. Shaw-L. 4. Foote. 5. Paine (pane). 6. Rapps (wraps). 7. Hot Air. 8. Hands. 9. Storm. 10. Cold-D. 11. Slide.

Answer to "Guessing Story" Matches. Answer to "Number Thought Of": Number thought of, 5 Ditto multiplied by 4, 20 Add 8 to it, 28 Divide it by 4, 7 Deduct from the number added, 4 The remainder is 10, or double the number thought of.

Answer to conundrums: 1. One is an old air and the other a fresh one. 2. Cork. The answers to the illustrated rebus of two weeks ago came in very well, but each one fell down in one part or another. Try again, boys and girls. A Worthington, Minn., reader got the hard part and missed on the part that was easy to most of the others. This week we give you another.

"We Do the Work." A bright little Medford lad heard his parents talking about the salaries of teachers. "I don't see why they should pay the teachers," he said, "they should pay the workmen." "When we children do the work,"—Boston Journal.

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Lawrence Mill Strikers Forced to Retire. A woman would be seen to shoot from the ground and run toward a side street. Usually in such cases a night stick, well aimed, would have been thrown at her. She was shot, and the police would be on her, hauling, beating, and pulling at her in as many different ways as children would be making for some reason.

10,000 in Parade. The crowd of 10,000 strikers and sympathizers gathered as if by magic each morning when a squad of special policemen opened fire on an Italian tenement in Common street.

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The Builders' Column By A. W. Mance

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The reports that the Socialists failed to elect in Los Angeles because the women did not stand by the ticket is false, as is shown by the fact that the Socialist vote was 21,000 at the primary when the men alone voted, and that five weeks later, the vote including that of the women, passed the 52,000 mark.

I believe it to be very important for women to familiarize themselves with the question of government, so that they may be ready to take up intelligently the duties which will no doubt, be conferred upon them in Wisconsin this fall when they become voters.

Mrs. Maynard attaches great significance to the fact that leading "progressive" editors, and others prominent in the progressive movement have attended her lectures in various parts of the country.

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