

The Switchmen's Journal prints a glowing eulogy of Debs and Seidel in its current issue. The Bishop of New York says that clergymen should study Socialism more and condemn it less.

Association for mutual protection is Socialistic: association for mutual plunder, this is, trying to plunder each other, is capitalistic.

Socialism encircles the globe. You can go to no civilized country that does not have its Socialist movement.

Socialism's aim is to secure to every individual the greatest possible free-dom. Only Socialism can guarantee such freedom. The idea that freedom can come from Anarchism is an iri-descent dream. Anarchism would make of people warring units, and we get enough of that now under the capitalist system, whose motio is: each man for himself, no matter how many wounded result from the scramble.

binner, in signify the plunder each other, is capitalistic.
The workingman who shuts his best of Socialism only hurts himself. There is mighty little bravery in such an attitude, nighty little.
No man ever felt the full importance of the great Socialist cause without feeling exaited and ready for greater sacrifices on behalf of manking.
As long as the capitalist system lasts trade unionism will be absolutely necessary. And with the passing of capitalism it will take on new importance.
Read the record of trade unionism on another page shd silek it under the nother page shd silek it under the capitalist unions must.
The clause in the new Socialist request for the trade unions must be smaked.

old. The clause of the wild-eyed filed who declares that the existing unlons mush The clause in the new Socialist national constitution providing that ago sound rather fishy. Roosevelt is both a serviceable and a dangerous put out of the party, has carried by a large majority. When any smarty tells you that the Socialists are against the home, tell im that you are not quite a fool nor ready to swallow lies started by ene-mining heroes of the Parts Com-mune, that everinstingingly lied-about government of Parts by merge people is dead. He was not far away when or-ranized linker will look with suspicion the deal is not far away when or-reanized inhor will look with auspicion What do you think would happen-

cast nearly four million more votes now than they did in 1881. And ever year since that date the capitalist newspapers have printed special cable dispatches telling how the party over there was going to smash because of internal defections. This issue of The Herald will be found full of sterling agitation mat-ter, such as you will delight to hand to your fellow workman. See that you make such use of it and thus help to set a light in the brain of men groring in political darkness and re-sultant economic slavery. For years the Countess of Warwick has been active in the Socialist ranks in Great Britain, and how Lady Jane Taylor has come out for the capitalis ide with a Sunday, school crusade against us. If the movement only knew what hard punches she was giv-ing it, it would be all up with So-cialism:

Their only wage-the shrouds! And you who shower blessings Must sit apart and weep; While you who give the freedom Are galley-slaves enchained!





That bids you rise and act! This day is not for freemen Their majesty proclaiming!

The past like smoke shall vanish With lords, and kings, and slaves-The centuries of crime

And all the world shall bend!

A newer earth shall rise!

And from the tumult of the hour

In some of the way in his intentieth year of the way when or on a fact in the ratio when the faster.
 The day is not far away when or on a fact in the ratio when the faster.
 The veteran Socialist, J. A. Way had for the capitalist of the capitalist speaker way delivery in the sound in the social character and and look, the social character is of a protect in the social parties of the capitalist parties of the capitalist



quiring hundreds of laborers to operate them. No one could live unless he could get to these machines. Therefore it was no longer neces-

sary to stand over the laborer with a club as in chattel slavery, or legally to fasten him to the land as in serfdom.

The master needed only to own the tools. This would enslave the workers as completely as the more primitive club or the later landlordism.

Now and then a more shrewd, lucky or unscrupulous laborer would escape out of the slave class into the master class. The hope of doing this made the other slaves work harder than ever. Moreover, it enabled the defenders of the system to point to this fact as proof that there

were no classes and that slavery had been forever abolished. The best thing about this last system from the point of

grow fat on our misery each winter and restored to the people. And one such gain will precipitate others. The landslide toward our ideas is already getting momentum. If you look close to clear his own name from the Stand-rose of Pennsylvania may force revela-tion and then the vast landslide. And by the way, do not overlook that the decision of the secretary of the in-terior was in response to a demand for adjacent coal fields by the muni-cipality of Grand Junction, Coloradi Grand Junction has a Socialist city government. One of the most laughable of Pete

Sovernment. Sovernment. One of the most laughable of Peter Collins' 25 reasons why a union man "cannot be a Socialist" is because "So-claism declares that the elimination of the trade union is necessary to ble." Piffle! If this were true, so ble." Diffle! If this were true, so ble. "Diffle! If this were true, so ble." Diffle! If this were true, so ble. "Diffle! If this were true, so ble." Diffle! If this were true, so ble. "Diffle! If this were true, so ble." Diffle! If this were true, so ble for the work of certain stupid or sort. Socialist does anything of the unions in their may is the height of the ridiculous. We believe and insist into the ridiculous. We believe and insist is tup ride unions is comore responsi-to the ridiculous. We believe and insist into the is solidarity and isbor organ-isation. The labor movement of Ger-many, the home of Socialists. There is a dual union solidarity and value or of Socialists. There is a dual union solidarity and value or of socialists. There is a dual union solidarity and value or of socialists. There is a dual union solidarity and tabor organ. Istito. The labor movement of Ger-many, the home of Socialists. There is a dual union movement of socialists. There is a dual union movem unions. That Socialists considered and into the ridiculous. We believe and insist a study of the ridiculous. We believe and insist and dollar bills for Roosevelt's is practically composed of Socialists. There is a dual union movement of clerical scheming to divide workingmen on the rade union field by means of relignion. It is Mr. Gollins' of clerical scheming to divide workingmen on the thrade union field by means of relignion. It is Mr. Gollins' of clerical union movement, and yet the state that has produced the dual unionism in Germany. And yet Pete has the cheek to charge the Socialists. One of the form the fielency. There is the cheek to charge the Socialist. There is the cheek to charge the Socialist state the state cheek to charge the Socialist. There is the cheek to charge the socialist. There is the there the socialist. There is the the socialist. There is the there is the the

unionism and lessen its efficiency. The of prominence who still sticks to the scheming Rev. E. E. Carr is our compared with the current is our compared with the current is source of the Carr sewer sheet gives a list of good Social'stic books that a comrade store of the Carr sewer sheet gives a list of good Social'stic books that a comrade should also take with him a bundle self year of a samples of the Carr paper. It passes my understanding how any one to pass around his paper at this time as a sample of Socialist program and an the same of reverse a best first the same of reverse as a sample of Socialist program and his party the stuff not fit to such as the only man and his party the only party papers to print matter on the same subject, but I am sure hone of the editors has also forced requirer party papers to print matter on the same subject, but I am sure hone of the carr, by the way, attempts to this police; party has a letter after Carr's while is to boost him same of the Spin bulk for the tart for man difference in the paper displacing regular propaganda matter to make way for it. Carr, by the way, attempts to the same subject, but I am sure hone of the superior is back of the attack begun by him, but I note that in the current is use of his police; parties the requires the the displacing regular propagange in the current is wery time under charges, along with

WASHINGTON

rship. Committee grills Archbold fo urs, making him repeat story

Answering the Slander That the Unions Ac**complish** Nothing

Berger Has Wonderful Record in Nation's Congress

BY LOUIS KOPELIN. WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT. In a few words this is the record of Victor L. Berger, the Socialist mem-ber of the house of representatives: Forced a corrupt federai judge to retire from the bench. Compelled the Lawrence, Mass, mill owners to surrender to their striking employee. Secared the admission of four Rus-tan political refurees who had been datained by the immigration suthor

The above is only a brief summary of his work in congress. To give in detail an account of his legislative and other activities in Washington would fill a book. From the first day Berger took his sent until the present time the office of the first Socialist con-gressman was probably the busiest of any in the big marble building which houses the 394 members of the popu-lar branch of congress. Berger's term began March 4, 1911. His first actua, service began on April 4 of the same y=4r. On this date con-

dan political refuzces who had been detained by the immigration suthor-ities. Introduced 24 measures reflecting the interests of the working class. Addressed the house 18 times on social, political, and industrial sub-jects. The above is only a brief summary of his work in congress. To give in detail an account of his legislative and other activities in Washington would fill a book. From the first day Berger

Introduces 24 Measures

During the first two sessions of the Sixty-second congress Berger Intro-duced 24 measures. Eleven reflected the party platform, five represented the interests of the toilers, four dealt with problems peculiar to the District (Continued to 2d page.)

isters vas that these latest tools were so productive that only an hour or two per day of the laborer's time was required to produce his "keep." During all the rest of the time he was working for the owner of the tools.

Consequently the fortunes gathered by chattel slave and wage slave owners fade into insignificance beside the colossal accumulations of the modern capitalist,

The wage slave has this striking advantage over the chattel slave and the serf in that he carries the key to unlock his own fetters.

The ownership which enslaves him is established by law. The making of law is in the hands of the majority. The wage workers make up a majority.

When they really have intelligence enough to use their ballots to alter the system by which the things necessary to the life of all are owned, so that these things will be owned by those who use them, there will be no more slavery.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

 WASHINGTON, D. C.-II is well

 Masseries

 Occasionally to ask the question in an honese and inquiring manner: "What are the labor organisations of A meric in the labor organisations of a meric increase their without strike.

 Died's-eye view should be taken of their local forts and by meat of their local fronts and by meat of their local machinery.

 The following items are gleaned the offices of the increased their wages is cents per hour without strike.

 Mascon, Ga.-Plumbers recently of the organizations of labor through their local from correspondence and reports the merican Federation of Labor within the last four weeks.

 Argonia, Ark. - Carpenters ling recent her wages is cents per hour.

 Sine Francisco, Cal.-Bakers see without strike.

 Sine Fakers label through a short strike, our and doubled their membership is wages is cents per hour without strike.

 Stockton, Cal.-Cooks and Waiter

Plumbers received increases, scale as result of short strike. Coffeyville, Kans.—Carpenters and Coffeyville, Kans.—Carpenters and

law. Stockton, Cal.—Cooks and Waiters unionized 1& of the very best estab-lishments in the city. Butchers and ganization. Plumbers secured \$1 per week increase after eight days strike. Painters obtained 50 cents per day increase without strike. Coffeyville, Kanz.—Carpenters and Painters secured increase in wages Lawrence, Kanz.—The eight-hour day has been secured in most trades without reduction in the wage scale. E. Millinocket, Me.—Union shop agreements, with a wage increase of (Continued to 2d page.)

LIFE STORY OF EUGENE V. DEBS The Boy, the Man, the Trade Unionist, the Workers' Emancipator

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Why Labor Loves the Valiant Champion of the Lowly and Despised

Joined with so much enthusiasm. Yet, the fact is that during all of these fen years he never missed a meeting of the union. Not only did he miss no meeting, but he took a treemedous share in the work. Not content with way men. He tried to help all other rail: way men. He tried to help all other rail: way men. He tried to help all other rail: way men. He tried to help all other rail: way men. He organized the Brother-hood of Railway Brakemen, and, with others, brought into existence the Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers, and the Switchmen's Mutual Ald Associa-tion. <text><text><text><text><text><text>

Why People Are Poor in Spite of Their Hard Work---Morris Hillquit Campaign Offer

the practices of the communistic sects

ialist movement was called into life by econ-

the Socialist movement was called into life by econ-conditions which have sprung up within very recent is. Its program is an attempted solution of the ems inherent in these conditions, we cardinal plank of the Socialist platform is the tive ownership of the principal sources and instru-of wealth production, and there was practically systent basis and no rational justification for such a am before about the beginning of the nineteenth

ogram before about the bestming of motify. As an illustration let us take the economic condition the United States in the early days of the republic-e main industry of the country was agriculture, and and was plentiful and accessible to all. The mechanical its and crafts were practised on a small scale, and on ic basis of individual effort and use. Such tools as here were, were in the main hand tools, simple and in-pensive. The old time mechanic could readily acquire icm and ply his trade in his home or small workshop, was not capital, but skill and knowledge that the orker required. The apprentice or helper was not in a

and as soon as he was equipped for the task, he could set up in business as an independent producer. His tool was his own, his skill was his own, and the finished product was his own in the equitable as well as in the legal sense of the term. He relied on his individual ef-forts for his living. He had the means for earning his living always ready at hand. It is obvious that under such conditions no advantage could be gained from socializing the tool or froat national or collective opera-tion of the industries. But within the last few generations a silent revolution has taken place in our methods of producing and dis-

en place in our methods of producing and dis-g wealth. The simple tool of the old-time me-has gradually evolved into the modern machine lerful complexness and granute disention. chanic has gradually evolved into the modern machine of wonderful complexness and gigantic dimensions, pro-pelled by steam or electricity and oftentimes doing the work of hundreds of human hands. The modest work-shop of our grandfathers has grown into the immense modern factory under the roof of which hundreds, sometimes thousands, of workers are congregated for joint labor. Mass production, division of labor and specialization of functions have largely superseded indi-vidual effort, general efficiency and acquired skill in in-dustry. The impersonal "market" has replaced the specific "customer." Production has become social in character, methods and object. methods and object

has brought about a

tions of the people. For the first time in history free producers found themselves divorced from the tools of their labor. The themselves divorced from the tools of their labor. themselves divorced from the tools of their labor. The modern worker cannot revert to the simple tool of his forefathers. He must have access to the up-to-date plants, machinery and equipment. His entire social usefulness depends on that machinery. Without it he is as without arms—an industrial cripple. But the indi-vidual worker cannot own the modern machines, and the workers collectively do not own it. The machines, factories and plants, the land, mines and railroads—in prefer, all the modern sources and instruments of wealth-production are owned and controlled by a class of per-sons other than the workers.

production are owned and controlled by a class of per-sons other than the workers. With the loss of their tools the workers have lost their economic independence. They work and they live or they idle and starve according to the convenieuce of the powerful tool-owners. The reward of their industry is a mere subsistence wage. The fruits of their labor go. largely to the possessor of the productive capital as an involuntary tax or license fee. This modern society is split into two principal econ-omic classes; the users of the machinery of production, who do not own it, and the owners, who do not use it; the employers and the explose the capitalists and the workers, those who derive their income from "profile" and those who derive their lines on "wares." The

just as effectively by economic position, and as the modern industrial system is unfolding, they tend to be come permanent and even here-litary. A lucky working man or clerk may still occasionally be lifted into the covered realms of wealth and power, but the probabili-ties of such a rise are not much greater than the pro-verbial chances of each soldier in the Napoleonic arm to be advanced to the rank of field inarshal. The vas-mass of wage-carners are doomed to factory work fo-life, and their children are predestined factory hand and similarly capitalism is rupidly becoming a hered tary status. The "self-made man," the pioneer of a new industry, is fast massing away. Modern wealth is larged And similarly capitalism is rapidly becoming a hered-tary status. The "self-made man," the pioneer of a new industry, is fast-passing away. Modern wealth is largely in the hands of second or third generations. The gay heir who squanders his fortance and is reduced to the original poverty of his grandsires becomes raser, as the fortunes of the individual capitalists grow in bulk, and corporate management supersedes individual initiative. It is not contended that the entire population is defin-

the management supersedes individual initiative, not contended that the entire population is defin-vided into the two classes mentioned. There are rese, the more or less indefinite and undefinable dic groups, generally designated as the "middle " with all shades of special interests, but the actors in modern industrial life are clearly rep-d by the two most pronounced types or classes-pitalists and the wage-carners, the latter com-all grades of bired manual and mental workers

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stein.

vote itself with the Socialist party, which is the trustee of the interests of the working classes. How fooltsh then to sell your vote for \$20 or \$2, or more idiotic still, to give it away! This is no appeal to your manhood, to your nobler nature, to your patrieotism, to your yearning to be free, to your hunger for righteonsness and justice—to anything that is fine about you. It is right in the spirit of this present, penny-pinching, sordid business age. You and I are practical men, Mr. Harriman. We're out for the dough. Here's a fine chance for investemat on w "h,h you are sure to win out big. You know that. You know that if very workingman in the country went into the enter-prise it would win out bigger than anybody has yet dared to think. All you're afraid of is that other people won't you nind what other people do or don't do. If you think it looks good, why invest. And very probably you'll find mable, somewhere under, say, \$25. I suppose that if votes went up to \$100 aplece on the werage, the Interests would probably arrange it with the sponsible managers of the Republican and Democratic present I suppose that a common ordinary vote

Vote Investment That is Worth Thinking About! --- Eugene Wood

would never go up as high as \$100. Members of the leg-islature who have the privilege of selling the rights and franchises of the public to the Interests can do much better, and I am speaking of workingmen who are poor and meant to be never. But, even so, call it \$100 for the

mination of suitable candidates and for the purchase enough votes to put them in office, provided the price

so fine a thing for the Interests that it is

them to put up the money for the

ary to consider-lose no

are always hearing talk about the improvi short-sightedness of the working classes

tunity to spread the belief that there are more kind

rould refuse to write across this article: "That is So-

list," and sign his name to it. Every Socialist hat individual conception of how mankind would ad-ice if poverty were eliminated, but all Socialists agree t the heart and soul of their philosophy lies in the ble ownership, under democratic government, of the ans of life. And, as compared with this belief, all er beliefs of Socialism are minor and inconsequen-Philice ownership is the rock upon which it is de-

ccialism than there are varieties of the celebrated acts of Mr. Heinz. This is not so. There are more 30,000,000 Socialists in the world. Not one of them

money over and above their needs they are not until they spend it, fritter it away, and have noth-

happy until they spend it, fritter it away, and have noth-ing to show for it. They haven't gumption enough to suckle in the course of time. Supposing, then, that a man's vote is worth \$100. Since he is willing to throw it away by giving it to the Interests, we may say that he could just as well as not save the money that he'd get for it if he could sell it for \$100. Put that annual amount by for twenty years at interest, and it would come to something like \$3,000. Which would be a tidy little sum. He could start up a shop with that—and lose it inside of six months. It would be pretty certain to be skinned off him by some shrewd person. And, anyhow, if the cost of living goes on increasing, in twenty years \$3,000 would look like \$0 cents in purchasing power. But supposing he invests his vote with the Socialist

supposing he invests his vote with the Socialist The boneheads who spend everything as fast as be boncheads who spend everything will probably laugh at him; they n ed way of looking at things, cons as fast as

Anybody with any head for figures at all can s won't take twenty years for the Socialist vote Anybody with any head for figures at all can see that it won't take twenty years for the Socialist vote to gain control of the government; nothing like twenty years at the rate it is growing now. But call it that for the sake of argument. When it pays out it will amount to this: That there will be steady work all the year round, with no deductions for rent, profits and interest, which will be about \$5,000 a year for every laborer, sick and death benefits, and an old age pension; that there will be no adulterated goods, but everything made for use and not to see how rotten if can be made and still sell; that the cost of hving instead of going up all the time will be coming down all the time, since the natural tendency is continually to invent new and improved methods of pro-duction, so that with less and 'ess labor-time a better and o that with less and less labor-time a better and

A then of one little measly dab of \$3,000 to

to other people have as much sense as you, and wine into the thing too. A world to gain and nothing to lose! Think it over. How the People Will Buy Trusts and Become Free---Allan L. Benson

it looks good, why invest.

and set them free. He believed this would be the cheap-est and quickest way of settling the troubles between the north and the south. The slave owners would not con-sent, and, eventually Lincoln freed their slaves without paying for them. When Socialists speak of buying the trusts, they naturally invite the inquiry as to where they expect to get the money to pay for them. They expect to get the money out of the profits of the trusts. That is the way that Representative Berger provides in his bill. It is a poor trust that does not pay dividends upon stock and interest upon bonds that do not aggregate at least 10 per cent of the capital actually invested. Most of them pay more, and some of the express companies occa-sionally spring a 50 or a 100 per cent dividend. The Socialist proposal is that the government pay the trusts with 2 per cent bonds, and that each year, enough money be put into a sinking fund to retire the bonds in not more than 50 years. The burden of pur-chasing the trust would thus be spread over a little more than two generations, but Socialists say the burden would the protes of the proposal is the process of trust propo-tional the pay for the process of the proper of the proper-sent the pay the same of the proper of the proper-tional the pay the burden of pur-

r she who joined our party under an illus a and women has done so under an illus who, in our midst, hopes to gratify pers disappointed and deserv

is of fire. And, as compared with this belief, all beliefs of Socialism are minor and inconsequen-Public ownership is the rock upon which it is de-ined to stand or, fall. orialists differ only with regard to the means by a public ownership may be brought about. A hand-of Socialists, for instance, believe that in order to it about it is necessary to oppose the labor unions, ther Socialists work hand in hand with the labor is. o, there is a difference of opinion amon Control of the Political Power the Key to the Situation---Emil Seidel

my one ambition shall be, not to permit any deed or word of mine, either in public or private life, to impede in any way the success of the great historic mis ion of our class.

I accepted this honor as a recognition of that constructive policy which has been volced in the declara-tion of the 1910 Socialist congress and the national convention of the Socialist party. This is the policy that has guided the comrades of Milwaukee and Wisconsin is guiled the comrades of Milwaukee and Wisconsin nee the renalssance of our movement. I recognize lat such successes as our comrades over all the world we achieved are entirely due to a religious adherence that CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY. It must be admitted that in choosing a CONSTRUC-ry POLICY the doors to never-ceasing patience ad perseverance, to arduous study of perplexing prob-mes and to diligent and faithful labors have been rown wide open to the comrades. Only to that degree that the workers by their own itelligenge will be able to apply the problems of each ay to the principles of the Socialist philosophy, only that proportion is it possible to bring about the mancipation of the working class. With that great goal before us we must continually udy, agitate, fight, work, until we have driven the sense down upon us, will become the means of our sal-tion.

orkers have suffered so long and endured so they have almost lost heart. So true is this, at wise counsel they are in danger of being

graph, telephone and express companies and so torth. Some Socialists are in favor of confiscating them, on the theory that these vast aggregations of capital constitute but the accumulated sums of which labor has been un-justly deprived. In a way, they have excellent authority for their position. Read what Benjamin Franklin said about property at the convention that was called in 1776 to adopt a new constitution for Pennsylvania: "Suppose one of our Indian nations should now agree to form a dvil society. Each individual would bring into the stock of the society little more property than his gun and his blanket, for at present he has no other. We know that when one of them has attempted to keep a few swine he has not been able to maintain a property in them, his neighbors thinking they have a right to kill and cat them whenever they want provision, it being one of their maxims that hunting is free for all. The accu-mulation of property in such a society, and its security to individuals in every society, must be an effect of the protection afforded to it by the joint strength of the so-ciety in the execution of its laws. "Private property is, therefore, a creature of society. rivate property is, therefore, a creature of society, s subject to the calls of that society whenever its

ats as to how the government should proceed to obtain wnership of the industrial trusts, the raliroads, tele-raph, telephone and express companies and so forth. Some Socialists are in favor of confiscating them, on the

necessities require it, even to the last farthing." But one need quote only the law of self-preservation to prove that if any people shall ever become convinced that their lives depend upon the confiscation of the trusts that such confiscation will be justified. When men reach a certain stage of hunger and wretchedness they pay scant attention to every law except the higher law that a certain stage of hunger and wretchedness they pay scant attention to every law except the higher law that says they have a right to live. Twenty years ago, I believe that most Socialists were in favor-of confiscation. Not that Socialists have changed their minds at all about the equities of the matter. They have not. But they are coming to see that compensation is the caster and quicker way. Victor Berger, the So-cialist congressman from Milwaukce, introduced, at the proposed that the covernment should buy all of the trusts that cont⁻, more than 40 per cent of the business in their respective lines, and pay therefor their full cash values—minus, of course, wind, water and all forms of calist party upon the question of compensation are not unlike the differences with regard to the best means by which the negroes might be emancipated. Years before

And very probably you'll fin

have as much sense as you, and will

rresponsible and ignorant sycophants into son of desperate deeds and fatal blunders only tend to submerge their class in deepee deliver them helpless into the hands o

In their and deliver them helpless into the hands of their enemy. In their daily calling the workers are ever busy with producing the material things of life. To them life consists of things that can be perceived and that can be reasoned. Therefore, their entire training is ma-

and judges can be used to good advantage by and for those that control them, and they are now learning to heed these lessons. Having won the battle for possession of all the power of state, the working class will not be slow to use this power for its own benefit just as formerly its master has used this same power against it. The workers will through their government legislate, administer and de-fine laws for their own benefit, just as they have seen their masters do. This is the meaning of our convention and our platform to the workers. Since the worker is prepared to do his own govern-ing, any attempt to dissuade him from so doing is worse than folly. IT IS TREASON TO HIM AND HIS CLASS. Nor can the belief that government is powerless stand as an excuse for such treason. For centuries this political power has served well those who have controlled it. By means of this power, exploitation has been legalized; property rights have been placed over the rights of man; privilege has become a vested right. The corporation created by the state cannot be jailed, while man can. The master class well understands the benefits that accrue to it through control of this political power. Therefore, it prizes it highly. Therefore, also, it will not voluntarily rield to the working class its possession. Wet, just at a time when, as never before, the work-ers are ready to control this power, we behold volces that warn the workers against its conquest. Can these advisers be sanc? If so, can they be sincere? I can never cousent to advise the workers to go into the street and, bared of all means of defines, meat their masters who are entrenched behind rapid-fire rifles and gating gund.

gatling guns. With all the powers of a state in the hands of the workers; with the legislatures, the executives, the courts,

be reasoned. Therefore, their entire training is ma-terialistic. Our platform shows the workers how they can grasp the problems of the day and then grapple with them in a physical contest. That message comes to them like a shaft of light through the gloom of long. hours of toll and suffering. That the demands as volced in the platform find their tap-root in the daily needs of the working class, is proved by the cheering response with which they are received. In my travels, as I meet the workers coming from every field of human endeavor, I cannot fall to note the new spirit that has taken possession of them. A new hope is reflected in their faces; a firm determination flashes from their eyes. On the other hand, the enemy has not overlooked this change in the attitude of the workers. The platform of both the political wings of the master class promise working class. These promises meaningless as they are to the work.

working class.

working class. These promises, meaningless as they are to the work-ers themselves, yet cannot fail to impress us as being a recognition of the soundness of the demands of our own convention. Nor did we fear that the enemy can harm our cause by stealing our thunder, for he does not know how to use it after he has stolen it. The time has passed in which the workers can be ap-peased by mere promises. Neither will they beg for re-lief. They are propering to take possession of the pow-ers in behalf of a class; they have been taught through

He or ter get out of the way. The movement cannot and should not stop to nurs the real or imaginary wrongs of those who believe the have reason to mope, to sulk, to whimper. This move ment is militant. It fights; it battles; it goes from con quest to sonquest.

while in the fight he commits treason w comrade in the back, no matter under what

in Congress

(Continued from 1st page.)

of Columbia, one demanded the recall of the troops from the Mexican bor-der, one called for the impeachment of a corrupt federal judge, one re-quested an investigation of the federal mints, and one represented a local need of Berger's constituents.

BILLS INTRODUCED BY BERGER.

BILLS INTRODUCTO BI DECEMENT. (Special sension, April 4 to Aug. 22., 1911.) April 5-Joint resolution demanding with-drawal of troops from the Msxican border. April 19-Joint resolution for a constitu-tional amendment giving congress the right to call a constitutional convention. April 25-Concurrent resolution demanding an investigation of the kidnapping of John J. McNamara.

an investigation of the kidnapping of John J. McNamara. April 21-Joint resolution for a constitu-tional amendment abeliabing the senate and the veto powers of the courts. May 12-Bill for the erection of a post-office in Waukesha, Wis. "with such atruc-tural conveniences as will contribute to the safety and confort of the men and women to be employed there." May 22-Bill to regulate woman and child have in the District of Columbia. May 30-Bill to revise the interstate ex-tradition law.

- Bill to transfer the speaker's au-- Bill to transfer the speaker's au-to the District of Columbia com-

July 28-Bill to prohibit employment of July 28-Bill to provide oid age presions. July 21-Bill to provide oid age presions. July 21-Bill to provide oid age presions.

Regular session, Dec. 4, 1911, to August 1912.)

1912.) Dwc. 4-BH to repeal the anti-trust art and to provide for the social ownership and Duc. 20-Joint resolution for the termina-tion of the treaty of 1857-18 2 between the United States and Russia. Jan. 8, 1912-BH to create a public store in Washington for divis service employes. Jan. 8, -Joint Fresolution for a constitu-tional amendment extending the suffrage to women.

Tornal amendment extending the autrage to torner. Jan, 16-Huns resolution directing the commission of lator to prepare a report and operation of railroads, telegra-ns, tele-phones and express properties. Post 1-House revolution to inves..., the strike on the Harriman railroad lines. Feb. 5-House revolution to investigate the Lawrence strike. Feb. 5-House resolution to investigate the Lawrence strike. Feb. 5-House resolution to investigate the government mints.

the treasury department, the government mints. The government mints. April 24-Bill for government ownership of wireless.

June 7-Resolution ornelius H. Hanford. impeaching Judge They 10-Bill to provide for the employ-men of all willing workers and for other

In spite of the fact that no one on the floor of the house agreed with his views, Berger always received the closest uttention and often applause from his colleagues whenever he made a speech. Berger often made short talks during debates on pending bills, while on some occasions he made pre-nared addresses on Socialism and the

while on some pared addresses on Socialism and the relation of the working class to the political questions of the day. In all, he made 18 speeches. They are as follows

June 14—Favaring the reduction of the fariff on wool (the famous tariff speech). Aug. 7—Introducing old age pension mendment 14-Favoring eight hour day on gov-nt contract work. 15, 1913-Showing that the "insur-cannot claim separate recognition

at contract work. 13. 1912-Showing that the "insur-cannot claim separate recognition remaining in the oid parties. 13--Criticising starvation wages paid trict of Columbia employee (as low as

year). 17-Repeating above criticism and ofan amendment. 18.—Favoring municipal asphalt plan istrict of Columbia. 23.—Suggesting investigation of unem-tent rather than wasting time on per-squabble of Representatives Hay and

one Johann, 27-Showing unit is a straight for the straight of the least of the straight of the rence outrages. Feb. 16-Favoring a citizen soldiers. March 1-Denouncing how wages paid to department of agricultural employes. April 19-Favoring automatic promotion of all postal temployes from \$1,100 grade to rade.

postal employes from \$1,100 grade to grade. \$1.26-Favoring woman suffrage for an territorial charter. 9 1-Favoring permission to postal em-to use stools for at least two hours

May 3-Opposing requirement for news-papers to print full list of stockholders. Se-curred change to requirement that all names be printed of these awning more than \$550 of stock.

stock. July 15--Showing that the working class ust have its own party to give expression a lis own class interests. A lively debate blowed this address.

Asking that the attorney general be

instructed to call a federal grand jury in Seattle, Wash., to probe into the commercial and legal relations which compelied Judge Cornelius Hanford to

Representative Bergers frank. The capitalist press has also given them great publicity and editorial comment. The Socialist. congressman never failed an opportunity to advance the cause of labor before the committees of congress. Following are the dates and occasions of these committee ap-pearoncest. pearances:

government employes the right to give and to petition congress. May 19-In favor of investigating the kil-mapping of McNamara brathers, and con-ducting the examination of witnesses, secur-ing a report condeming the act. Jan. 17, 1912-Again favoring the passage of the Lioyd Will. March 1-Conducting the based May 11-In favor of the Lloyd bill to give

he Lloyd Will. arch 1—Conducting the hearing on his resolution for the investigation of the rence. Mass. outrages. arch 4—Favoring the establishment of glaiative division of the libeary of con-

rress. March 16-By his statement, presented by Mrs Elsis Cole Phillips in his absence, ad-rocating woman suffrage. March 4-Opposing the Root amendment o the immigration bill, which provided for he deportation of political refugees.

Among the greatest achievements of Representative Berger was the settle-ment of the Lawrence strike, which was the direct result of a congression-al investigation initiated by the Social-ist congressman and the forced resig-nation of Federal Judge Hanford while a sub-committee of the house, com-mittee on the judiciary was investi-gating the charges made against him by Berger on the floor of the house. His standing in congress gave Rep-resentative Berger great influence in the federal departments. Whenever, and wherever, a workingman or some other deserving person was in need of

Island. Zolel Marcus, detained at Ellis Isl-

to the choff, detained at Tacoma, Wash, on which the pretext that they were anarchists. Iord to He also secured the admission of a

Gets Department Action.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Asked permission for the wearing of Jouses in warm weather by carriers. Secured favorable action. Secured second class mail privilege to or California Social-Democrat and for leveral other publications.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE .-- Asisted in obtaining release of Matthew I. Lough, engineer on the Panama allroad, imprisoned on account of an

navoidable accident. WAR DEPARTMENT.—Secbred re-lease of Charles S. Gimblin, a youth-ful deserter from the Pacific coast artillery.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. — Secured the right for active participation in municipal politics for the employes of the Bermerion (Waah.) navy yard. This is a reversal of the former posi-tion held by the administration.

tion held by the administration. EXECUTIVE OFFICE.—Personally requested of President Taft the re-lease of Albert Dewey Carter, a 12-year-old postal messenger boy in Tex-as, convicted of emberzing a money order. The lad being under working the government was really blame.

Personally requested of President Taft an investigation of the Lawrence outrages, and secured an order to the department of justice to have the mat-ter taken up.

Personally asked President Tait to have Stefan Dabrowski, an American citizen, imprisoned in Siberia, freed. Matter still pending.

Gets Lots of Mail.

and wherever, a workingman or some other deserving person was in need of assistance. Berger never failed to use his good offices in his behalt. The fol-lowing are some of his activities be-fore the various federal departments: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR. Before this depart-ment Berger often appeared in behalf of political refugees who were denied admission into this country by immi-gration, authorities. Berger-succeed-ed in securing the admission for the following political refugees: Theodore Malkoff, detained at Eilis Island. Cets Lots of Mall. One of Congressman Berger's most difficult tasks has been the answering and handling of the tremendous amount of mall which arrived at his office daily. Three secretaries have been constantly employed to handle this correspondence, which comes from every part of the United States and often from abroad. Although the sub-memory of the secret

and often from abroad. Although the only representative of his party in Washington, Berger has made a record to which Socialists can point with pride. That the Socialist congressman "made good" is admit-ted by all. He has fulfilled all the

Berger's Wonderful Record in Congress Record in Congress and a half million copies of the above speeches have beerse is frank. The capitalist press has also given them country under the country the

(Continued from 1st page.)

5 per cent to run for two years, se-cfired without strike.

Milford, Mass.—Carpenters obtain-ed Saturday half holiday for four months in 1912 and all year around for 1913, and increased. wages 4 cents per hour without strike.

Quincy, Mass.—Carponters, plumb-ers and masons secured advance in wages without strike. Worcester, Mass.—Forty-four hour week established for all building trades. Painters, plumbers and brick-layers won an increased wage scale. Graphe outlers won strike for in-

Granite cutters won strike Granite cutters won strike for in-reased wages, negotiating a five year contract with a scale beginning at 42

contis and increasing 2 cents per hour and full r each May until 1917. Police officials of a 100 organized and increased their pay Cleveland. Trom \$2.75 to \$3 per day, the unlops Clevelar

from \$2.75 to \$3 per day, the unions assisting them. Lansing, Mich.—Printers obtained increase of \$1 per week for the next two years and an additional dollar per week for the following two years. Minneapolis, Minn.—Electric line-men obtained \$2 per month increase in wages and double time for all over-time from the St. - Phul Gas Light company.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Electric line-men obtained \$2 per month increase in wages and double time for all over time from the St. Paul Gas Light company. St. Louis, Mo.—Hoisting engineers nour without strike. Omaha—All employes in brewerles obtained increase of \$2 per'week. New Brunswick, N. J.—Carpenters secured increase of \$2 per week. New Brunswick, N. J.—Carpenters after a strike of a haif day. Auburn, N. Y.—Meat cutters re-duced working hours from an unlim-ited number, which formerly pre-valled, to a 10 hour day on five days in the week and 12 hours on Satur-days.

lays. Binghamton, N. Y.-Plumbers obpromises made by the Socialist party,

promises made by the Socialist party, has done more, too. Needless to say, no old party con-gressman has such a record. In fact, neither of the old parties in congress. Lascaster, Pa.--Plumbers won an increase of 3½ cents per hour after a short strike. Pittsburgh, Pa.--Painters establish-ei the 44-hour week and increased wages 20 cents per day, making their scale 52½ cents per day, making their scale 52½ cents per day, making their laccomplished by the Socialist repre-sentative in only two sessions of the Sitty-second congress.

tained increase of 25 cents per day Brewery workers gained increase of \$2 per week. Hod Carriers obtained increase of 25 cents per day.

increase of 25 cents per day. Rochester, N. Y.-Bollermakers and painters increased wages 56 cents per day without strike. Fargo, N. D.-Painters increased wages 7% cents and carpenters 12 per cent without strike. Cincinati, O.-Signwriters secured Saturday halt holiday and increased wages averaging from 75 cents to \$2 per day after a short strike. Moving picture machine operators gained sub-stantial increase in wages without strike. AMERINGER COMES AGAIN. This Time As An American Bistoria "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam" the title of his new book. No Socialist pamphile published this country ever me, with such a r ception from Bocklist workers as propagandists as Joser Ameringe "Socialism, What it is and How to G It," a \$2-page pamphlet. There is no doubt that "Life as Deeds of Uncle Sam" will most wis a like reception.

strike. Oleveland—Asbestos workers ob-tained a substantial increase in wages and full recognition of union, because Cleveland—Asbestos workers ob-tained a substantial increase in wages and full recognition of union, because of a 100 per cent organization in Cleveland — Plumbers increased wages from \$4.50 to \$5 per day and twon the Saturday half holiday after a strike of one week.
 E. Liverpool, O.—Street carmen obtained an increase in wages and im-proved their working conditions with the strike.
 Marietia, O.—Leather workers on horse goods succeeded in getting the employers to adopt the union label on horse goods succeeded in getting the established the eight-hour day. This is the tenth trade in Springfield work-ing eight hours.
 Steubenville, O.—Bricklayers and teamsters secured a substantial procease in wages. Street car employers obtained an increase through arbitra-tion.
 Mariet an increase through arbitra-tion.
 Halleyville, Okia —City laborer. In-rease of \$1,50 for 10 hours.
 Lascaster, Pa.—Plumbers won an increase of \$1,50 for 10 hours.
 Pittaburgh, Pa.—Painters established wages 20 cents per day of eight hours instead of \$1,50 for 10 hours.
 Mariet Strike.
 Pittaburgh, Pa.—Phinters established wages 20 cents per day of eight hours arbite per hour after scale 524 cents per hour after increase of \$1,50 for 10 hours.
 Mariet Strike.
 Pittaburgh, Pa.—Phinters established wages 20 cents per day over the increase of \$0 cents per day over the increase of

Labor Day Issue

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FARMERS LOOK OUT

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a namphlet for Farmers as only Os meringer can write it. "DYNA-MITE" is full of humor, a light bringer and entertainer as well. Nobody will regret the nickel spent on this deishtful piece of literature.

Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co., (Continued from 1st rage.) pound of freight was moved. It was Eugene V. Debs ugainst James J. Hill, and Debs was the stronger. Hill finally consented to arbitration, and the arbitrators granted 97 ½ per cent of the strikers' demands, which re-presented a monthly increase in wages of \$146,000. At the close of hostilities, which had been conducted without the loss of a drop of blood, Hill said to Debs: "You have fought a good fight and I respect you." Meanwhile, events were preparing for the greatest strike that ever took place upon the American continent. During the same spring the Pulinan Book Department. BRISBANE HALL, MILWAUKEE

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The tille of this little volume may prove to be a deterrent with some tabilaned pessimism. However, after and to pay them. The United States government thus permitted the rail-roads to swear in its strikebreakers as federal officers. Debs was indicted upon a charge of conspiracy to murder. Eugene Field, the poet, who was then upon the ed-itorial staff of the Chicago Dally News, heard of the indictment, and hastened to Debs' office. Debs was not in. Field wrotkingmen to come. And a part is being played by every worker in this straggio of the ages, whether ho be capable to realize it or not. This is a point which Gaylord makes very platin in his address. Wo makes how many doubts the

At the same time came this telegram from his aged parents: at have convinced his hearcrs in Louis, when he made his speech, it is well that we have it now in

By JOHN M. WORK.

The capitalists grab at every cent in sight. They get men and women to work for them at the lowest possible wages, without regard to their comfort and welfare and the comfort and welfare

of those dependent upon them. They frequently compel their employes to work in vile and unhealthy quarters, where their lives are

in the and unitarity in the second press them through the second press them through the same process of dehumanization.

They build hoves and renement houses in the most undesirable places and rene them to the work-ers at exorbitant rates. They take care not to have ers at coorbitant rates. They take care not to have these hovels and tenements too close to their own mansions on the broad and beautiful avenues. They do not want to degrade themselves by too close proximity to people who earn an honest living. They contribute to the campaign funds of all political parties that will accept their bribes—and that means all except the Socialist party. They influence legislators with money, flattery, intimidation, or perquisites, and get passed such laws as are in their interest, and rejected such as are not.

(Continued from 1st page.)

place upon the American continent. During the same spring the Pullman Palace Car compand had reduced the

They treat poor meu as inferiors and regard themselves as the lords of creation. They bring extraneous influences to bear upon the courts, besides hiring the shrewdest lawyers in the land. And they rarely fall to get the decisions they want.

they want.

they want. They unconcernediy indulge in extravagant lux-ury and value ostentation, while men and women and children with human hearts and souls and feel-ings and longings actually die of starvation, and while millions of others live on the ragged edge of poverty, destitute of all the refining and ennobling influences of life.

They have the power to do them because they

own the exploiting industries which the workers have to use in order to live. The remedy is the collective ownership and op-eration of the exploiting industries. And that is Socialism.

However, we cannot blame the capitalists for present frightful conditions

the present frightful conditions. They monopolize the good things because we permit them to do so. Private ownership of the exploiting industries enables them to have and to hold possession of the capital of the country and to wrest from the toilers most of the value of their labor. Whenever we see fit to abolish the private own-ership of the exploiting industries, this exploitation will cease. We will get the full value of our labor. We will guarantee ourselves an opportunity to earn a living. Involuntary poverty will be a thing of the past.

past. We have only ourselves to biame. If we lived in a country where the workingman had no vote, it might be otherwise. But in this country the average workingman has a vote the same as a capitalist. The workingmen can therefore bring exploitation, poverty and eco-

nomic uncertainty to an end whenever they wish. They can do it by voting for the collective owner-ship of the exploiting industries the votice owner-

cialist ticket.

cialist ticket. If you want to secure these results, join the So-cialist party and vote the Socialist ticket. If you do not vote the Socialist ticket, quit growl-ing because you are deprived of everything worth

while. You are getting what you voted for.

Debs' Masterful Appeal

with eyclonic fury if he wished. And the whole secret of his oratory, as he himself has said, is in believing so rightly in something vital that the thing says itself. Nothing pleases Deby better than to gather the flowers of language and hand them to some one whom he loves—and he loves everybody; even those who hate him. Debs cannot ex-press any pleasure moderately. He feels no pleasure moderately. When a public reception was given to him, upon his return to Terre Haute, after the Great Northern victory, Debs did not say, "I am much obliged to meet you," but instead: not say, "I am mu you," but instead:

Liberty, divinest word ever coined by human brain or uttered by human tongue, is the issue in this campaign. It is the spirit of Liberty that today undermines the empires of the old world, sets crowns and mitres askew, and in its onward elemental sweep is shaking the institutions of capitalism in this nation, as frail reeds are shaken in the blasts of the storm king's fury. It was Carlyle who said of the results of the, French revolution that "democracy had destroyed the reign of the aristocracy of parchment and in its place had established the reign of the aristocracy of the money bag, the only compensating feature of which was that the reign of the latter would be of infinitely briefer duration than the former." Truer words ne'er fell from haman lips. Kingdoms and dynasties founded upon parchment have endured for a thousand years, but after a reign of less than half a century the kingdom of capitalism, the reign of the Money Bag in America, totters upon its throne and needs but the brenth of a unified proletariat to plunge it into that oblivion to which Liberty has consigned the oppressors of mankind in every age of the race. Upon a million hearthstones in America the newly lighted fires of Liberty burn today. not say, "I am much obliged to mee-you," but instead: "As a rosebud yields to the tender influences of a May shower, just so does my heari open to receive the ex-pressions of g attude and esteem from you, my riends and neighbors." Debs was mariled in 1885 to Miss Katherine Me zel—his "Kate," as he affectionately calls her. She believes in him, idolizes him, works with him and for him. Whatever she can do to make his burden lighter she does. They have no children, so they have taken a little nephew to live with them. burn today. With an inspiration born of necessity the tollers of America are uniting under the crimson banner of Socialism for the final struggle of human

The Victims Awaken

The Victims Awaken The Irish people, like the people of other nations, are slowly but surely making the discovery that faith in re-ligious creeds alone will not solve the labor problem, which is the greatest problem of all the ages. Though the bishop of Sligo issued his clerical denunciation against a labor editor whose voice and pen were dedicated to the, cause of the op-pressed, yet, this bishop with all the influences exercised by the church, could not keep his followers from lis-tion, the message of the said ed-tior, nor keep them from placing him in the city council of Dublin. The mandates of clerical dignitaries of the church do not command the submissive obedience of days gone by, for the victims of oppression are be-ginging to realize that men who yearn though their struggle for justice does not meet with the approval of the modern disciples of Christ.—John M. O'Neill.

Progressives for War

bad man, and I have lost no oppor-tunity to say so. But now I know bot-ter and I want you to forzive me." The man's voice broke as he spoke. The spell of Débé eloquence was still over him and the tears burst forth afresh. And, as he stood there, look-ing up at Debs' blue eyes, Debs sim-ply put his arms around him and told him to think no more about di; that he had followed his conselence as much in denouncing him as he had in coming to the platform to ask for-giveness. So great a man is Debs; so big; so fine. **Progressives for War** Jonathan Bourne of Oregon and Miles Poindexter of Washington were two "progressive" senators that voted for two battleehtps. The \$29,000,000 navy appropriation will all come out in the end from the sweating brows and breaking backs of labor. "But," says Progressive Poindexter, "the suc-cess of all great nations has been measured by their aupremacy on the sea and we are competitors for the world's commerce." Some of these progressives are great when it comes to putting across pille for the befudding of the multitude. The children are as wise as their fathers when they sing: Monkey, monkey, bottle of beet. So great a man is Dees; so og; so fine. Debs, in Woodstock jail, began to see the light that evenually made him a Socialist. "It was at this time, when the first

a Socialist. "It was at this time, when the first glimmerings of Socialism were begin-ning to penetrate, that Victor L. Berger-and I have oved him ever ince-came to Woodstock, as if a providential instrument, and delivered the first impassionec address on So-cialism that I had ever heard. As a souvenir of that visit, there is in my library a volume of Capital, by Karl Marx, which I cherish as a token of priceless value." 1 Debs conversion to Socialism was not complete, however, when he left t prison. In the campaign of 1896 he spoke and voted for Bryan. But two years laver, he helped to t organize the present Socialist party, and led the remanant of the old Amer-sing an Railway union into it. I In 900 he was the Socialist candl-date for president, and during each succeding campaign he has been re-nominated. y The Orator. to the merchant with whom a two business. A Socialist state victory in North Dakota will not surprise me." The party who made the above statement is a Progressive Repub-lican and says that he can vote for neither Taft nor Roosevelt, but will vote for Wilson or Debs.

We include in the working class all

As an orator, Debs stands without an equal in the United States. I say this, having heard every orator in the United States who is worth hearing. Baside him, Bryan is as the moon's beams are to sunlight. I have heard Debs speak, every ten minutes, to little crowds at stations through which his commaign trains thased: I have those who live exclusively or prin-cipally by means of their own labor inthe crowds at stations through which inthe crowds at stations through has rained at the speak in little india, big their way to the speaker. "Mr. Debs," said the old man, "I am a Congregational minister in Lynn, Mass. For years I have wronged you outrageously. I believed you were a of a tree-gently if he desired to; Liebknecht.

under the crimion barner of bernaming emancipation. From fac'ory and mine, from field and farm, the gladsome cry of Freedom echoes on and ever on. Faster and ever faster the battalions of Labor's hosts are wheeling into action: with the irresistible onward sweep of the Ocean's tide, the workers of the world march upon the political cludels of capitalism, the defiant cry of unconditional surrender upon their lips, the unquenchable light of Liberty in their area.

or inconditional surrender upon their lips, the inquesciable split of inderly in their eyes. No longer divided by the false political prophets of capitalism, united as they have never been before, the slaves of factory, mill and farm are bent on victory on every political battlefield. For the first time in the political history of this nation the workers of every occupation are realizing the oneness of their interests and their cause, and they are recognizing as never before the common cause of their common impoverishment and oppression. Capitalism stands revealed to the workers of the world as the incarnation

for a Thoughtful Ballot

Capitalism stands revealed to the workers of the world as the incarnation of human greed, of human avarice, of human hate, of human slavery—the incarnate enemy of the further progress of the human race. The issue is not Wilson and the Democratic party, but CAPITALISM, the

The issue is not Wilson and the Democratic party, but CAPITALISM, the father of the Democratic party and its politicians. The issue is not Taft and the Republican party, but CAPITALISM, the father of the Republican party and its politicians. The issue is not Rossevelt and his so-called Progressive party, but CAPI-TALISM, which spawns politicians and reformers of the Rosevelt type. The issue is not the Tariff, but CAPITALISM, the father of all tariffs. The issue is not Regulation of Corporations, but CAPITALISM, the father of all corporations.

father of all corporations. The issue is not the punishment of Malefactors of Great Wealth, but CAPITALISM, the father of all malefactors of whatever grade of wealth. The issue is not Child Labor, but CAPITALISM, which is the father of

The issue is not the Prostitution of the Mothers, Wires and Daughters of the Workers, but CAPITALISM, which necessitates that prostitution. The issue is not Porerty, but CAPITALISM, which demands the pauper ization of the workers of the world in order that capitalism may flower an

The issue is not Poverty, but CAPITALISM, which demands the pauper-ization of the workers of the world in order that capitalism may flower and flourisb. The ... is not Morgan and Rockefeller and the ten thousand other millionaires who plunder the workers of the world, but CAPITALISM, which enables the Morgans and the millionaires to plunder the workers. In plain, Socialism groups all the so-called "issues" of all the corrupt capitalist political parties of whatever brand or name under the bead of CAPITALISM and it damns them to eternal political perdition for their hyperials, their gross political immorality and for their base betraysi of the world's workers. The political harlots of Capitalism have raised a thousand false issues, and they have captained and led opposing armies of the world's workers upon a hundred thousand political battlefields where the only possible issue of the battle would be the defeat of the workers and the political and economic victory of the masters. The workers were simply entangled in the miasmatic swamps of capi-talist politics and no matter how the battle weat the workers lost. But that day in Auserican politics is gone forevermore. Socialism, full panoplied and full armed, has entered upon the field of battle. It declares the issue to be Liberty vs. Slavery, Socialism w. Capitalism, Man vs. Mammon. Under the calcium light of the politics and economic truths of Socialism, the warring elements in Armerican politics are segregating. On the one side are the disorganized, disintegrating cohorts of capitalism, with their cringing, cowardly leaders madily denouncing each other with a Niagara of personal abuse which estimate the vocabulary of vituperation. In the presence of the one supreme issue of half a century they are lost and impotent. On the other side are the rapidly gathering hosts of Socialism, marshall-

and imp

In the presence of the end of the solution of the solution of the other side are the rapidly gathering hosts of Socialism, marshalling their legions in the orderly ranks of the Socialist party, with its chosen captains from its own class, screne and confident, awaiting the hour to strike that final blow for Liberty which shall terminate the brutal rule of capitalism class, for the battle of the ages is at hand! Hearken to the trumpet voice of and usher in the reign of human brotherhood. Close up the ranks, on ye tolters of Earth! Stand true to thins own Liberty, for it summons you to the accomplishment of your own emancipation!

tion! You are upon the eve of the greatest victory since the dawn of time. Millions of your fellows have died upon the gory fields of battle that this day of penceful victory, should be yours. Your ballot is the flower of the struggle of the ages; its fruit shall be the emancipation of the race. Socialism bids you to claim your own in this election in the name of Liberty and Humanity.

The Slander That Unions **Accomplish Nothing**

(Continued from 2d page.) Scale for 1911 and the scale for 1911 provides for 20 cents per day more spreaments for two years negotiated new agreements for two years with in proved working conditions and 3% cents per hour increased wages 3% cents per hour up to January 1918, when they will get another in trease of 5 cents per hour. Agree-man lasts for two years. Street rate is for east, 4% cents to 55 cents, 5% more as of 5 cents per hour. Agree-mat is for two years. Street rate is for east, 5% cents to 5% cents, 5% way employse obtained from % cent to 3 cent per, agreement running for two years. ELMA, Wash.-Obtained

21% conts increase. Bhot Metal Workers, 12% conts to 21% conts. Conts, 1% conts increase. Steam Engineers, 5% conts to 52% conts. 6% conts increase. Bream Pitters, 50 conts to 56% conts. 6% conts increase. to a cent per, astematical an eight-two years. ELMA. Wash.—Obtained an eight-hour ordinance from the city council for all.public employes. OLYMPIA, Wash.—Shingle Weav-ers won a oine-half cent per thousand increase without strike and organized a new local at Middleboro. They also won increased wages in Sauk. There are more union label goods sold here than in any other city of the same population in the United States. No man can make the excuse that he can not obtain the union label on any-thing he wears.

won increased wages in Sauk. LA CROBSE, Wis.—Teamsters in-creased wages for drivers to \$65 per month and helpers to \$60. Cement workers made a new contract at 40 cents per hour for finishers and 25 cents an hour for helpers.

- attacks . No are weather ----Every Week. NUMBER 28 MILWAUKEE, AUGUST 31, 1912 **VOLUME 1**

The Orator.

Debs an "undesirable citizen"! Branded as such by Roosevelt. Wet Roosevelt, in all his life, a onever uttered a sentiment half so fine as this sentiment which be expressed to an assemblage of workingmen: "I am not a labor kader. I do not want you to follow me or anyone else. If you are looking for a Moses to lead you out of this capitalist wilderness, you will stay right where you are. I would not lead you into this promised land if I could, because if I could lead you into this else would lead you into this must use your heads as well as your present condition. As it is how, the capitalists use your heads mid your hands."—Benson. be now, the capitalists use your heads mid your hands."—Benson. be the wide a law ande by Woods.

Life Story of Eugene V. Debs

THAT "UNDESIRABLE" CITIZEN

Debs an "undesirable citizen"!

Palace Car compand had reduced the wages of its men. The company was puying very low wages and charging very high rents for its house. Still, Debs advised against a strike. After Debs had trimmed Mr. Hill, the Pullman employes made applica-tion to join the American Railway union and were admitted. From that time onward, their fight became Debs' fight. And all the world knows how he fought. But, to this day, not much of the world knows how he was whipped. Debs was whipped by Grover Cleveland, who, at the behest of the forest and Manager's association, repre-senting the railroads, and against the protest of the governor of Illinois, sent federal troops into the state. Pederal Judges Grosscup and Woods added heavy blows to the beating. Why Debs Went to Jail.

Why Debs Went to Jail. Let me make these facts plain and prove that they are facts. Debs was first arrested upon an indictment charging conspiracy to murder, and, a few days later, for allegid con-tempt of a court that had issued an injunction against him. Great strikes are invariably accom-panied by some violence. Hoodiums and criminals break loose. But are men therefore not to strike? Must they continue to work under condi-tions that are abhorrent to them lest

and criminals break loose. But are-men therefore not to strike? Must they continue to work under condi-jons that are abhorrent to them lest some one shall break the law? Grover Cleveland's own commission testified that Debs had no connection with any of the rioting that took place during the A. R. U. strike. The gov-ernor of Illinois said he was able to cope with the situation; still the fed-eral troops came against his protest. Nor was that all. Democratic Attor-ney-General Olney, by direction of Grover Cleveland, permitted 3,600 deputy United States marshals to op-erate trains. He did more. He per-mitted the railway managers to select the men whom they desired to be marshals, to give them their grders and to pay them. The United States

Put Your Finger On This

I ut I ut I ingci vi I inits Knowledge of its past, of its history, is to a nation the same as to the in-dividual—a memory. Insanity of any kind is lack of memory. The better the memory of a man, the bigger his mind. This law applies also to any nation as well. A perverted memory, faked history makes an entire nation insane. Get the truth, so your memory works properly and you will under-stand present conditions. We published three pamphlets to make everybody's memory work right. They are: U. S. Constitution and So-

U. S. Constitution and So-cialism, Silas Hood; Manace of Socialism, Father Gession and Cary; Socialism, What It is and How To Get It, Ameringer. 10, cents a copy; 3 for 25 cents; 1 doz. 75 cents, all of one title or asserted. 100 copies \$5.00, express prepaid.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., Brisbane Hall Book Department Brisban Milwaukee, Wisconsin-

Socialism-Socialism is merely the new form in which the social discontent that has troubled all ages, now expresses itself.—Catholic Citizen.

must have convinced ins pears in second to be an order for the arrest of the arrest of

What Happened to the Charges.

that it was called by that name. What Happened to the Charges. The set us now see what became of these various charges against Deba the was placed upon trial for compir-acy to murder and a jury was im-paneled. An effort was made to place George M. Pullman upon the witness at and, but he field town. Then efforts were unde to get various of his secre-tries and understudies, but, as rap-idly as one was wanted to testify, the news was "unsteriously" converse to hum and he disappeared. In a little while, it became known that Deba' atorneys were in possession of some documents that would tend to incrim-inate the railroad men who constitut-de of the illness of a juror, the protect of a bost of the secret to the testimony read to him, but the secret ment in the trial of Debs on the cospiracy charge. The indictment was the testial do Debs on the tosspiracy charge. The indictment was the size months in Woods him. Woods lesued the injunction. Woods labe and violated the in-brock and the best and the injunction. Woods lesued the injunction. Woods lated any is w made by the people. He could only say that

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See Nezi Page.

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Three Bright Diplomats

Even at a very early age some children show a good deal of diplomacy. Little Harry. aged five, son of Californin friends of mine, once ran away down the street in violation of his mother's orders. He was brought home about the middle of the afternoon when his about the middle of the afternoon when his mother said: "Son, Harry, you will have to be punished for disobeying your mamma. I shall have to switch you or send you to bed without your supper. You can have the after-noon in which to choose which punishment you will have." As the evening drew near Mrs. H. said: "Have you decided, Harry which punishment I aball give you?" Harry sat still for quite a bit seemingly giving the subject careful consideration, then he said: "Mamma,

cents an hour for helpers. BHEBOYGAN, Win.—Carpenters in-creased wages three cents per hour, making the rate 43 cents per hour for an eight-hour day. Electrical work-ers won all their demands after a strike lasting one day. MADISON, Wis.—Carpenters in-creased wages 2½ cents per hour. En-gineers advanced from 40 cents and 50 cents to 55½ cents per hour with-out strike.

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in NDIANAPOLIS.—The carpenters at Newsta have increased wages from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour with-out strike. The roof and bridge car-penters of Boston. Mass., have in-r. creased wages from \$3.28 to \$3.70 per day, no strike. At Meadville, Pa., the eight-hour day was gained at the old a minimum rate of \$3 per day. At Muncie, Ind., a 5 cents per hour in-crease was obtained without strike. At Salem, III., wages were increased 5 d cents per hour, without strike. At Huland, Vt., the eight-hour workday has been established after a short atrike. At Michigan City, Ind, words were increased 5 cents per hour and the eight-hour working day estab-lished in place of nine hours per day. no strike. At Mason City, In., wages were increased from \$5 cents to 49 cents per hour.





FOR PRESIDENT Eugene V. Debs of INDIANA FOR VICE-PRESIDENT Emil Seidel of WISCONSIN Report of National Execu-tive Committee Referendum C. Hillouit as chairman of the sub-committee appointed to draft a state-ment of the position of the National Transition Committee Committee Committee Statements of his father, Phillp Warburton and in the reiterated signed statements of his father, Phillp Warburton and in the reiterated Stated Statements of his father, Phillp

ment of the position of the National Executive Committee, read the follow-

 To the Members of the Socialist Party, 4
 "Comrades: On June 14th a communication was received in the National Office purporting to came from Local Branon, Texas, calling for the state of Brancon, Texas, calling for the value and the state of Texas, and the members are campaling manager and accompanied by a violent and denuclatory comment.
 "Within a few weeks thereafter a sufficient number of seconds was received for the state of Texas, and the metions was ubmitted to the members of the party."
 "While the vote was in progress cermin dications developed which tend d to cast grave doubts on the origin ad optimittee immeriately ordered a rigid investigation." The vote on Referendum C commutive later of fourteen days for the return of the votes, in view of the fact to the Branon of fourteen days for the return of the votes, in view of the fact the target of fourteen days for the return of the votes, in view of the fact to the referendum fourties. the facts connected with the Branon motion, and entrusted Comrade Charles Edward Russell with such in-vestigation. The vote on Referendum C was suspended in the meantime. "The National Executive Committee

Branon, Texas,' in the mouth of June, 1912. "Local Branon' is alleged to con-sist of five members, a certain Philip Warburton, 'lis two sons, Till and Ar-thur, and two neighboring farmers. According to the stamps on the mem-bership books of the Warburtons, they paid durs from August, 1911, to December, 1911, and then again re-sumed paying dues in August, 1912, according to their books, two months after the alleged motions was initiat-ed. It is claimed that' Local Branon' has paid dues during the period not eter: the alorged motions was initiated to the great Liebkneckt, one of the paid dues during the period not to the founders of the international to covered by the stamps, but this is contail. Democratic movement, tradicted by the membership books as the said: "Mark well, under work, well as by the written statement to ing people we do not understand to originally made by Philip Warburton to comrade Louis J. Engdahl. The every one who does not live on the every one who does not live on the every one who does not live on the said of the liber of another Result of the said of the said of the said of the the said of the said o

to Comrade Louis J. Engdahl. "2. The alleged motion for the re-call of Barnes was never-presented to a meeting of 'Local Branou,' nor did ("This is admitted by Till Warbur-"This is admitted by Till Warbur-"This is admitted by Till Warbur-"This is admitted by Till Warbur-"3. The motion and comment were faratted by E. R. Melizen, former secretary of the State Committee of Texas, and the name 'T. Warburton' "Was signed by Melizen. "This is admitted by both Meitzen and Till Warburton. "4. No member of the so-called

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Why Living Costs More and More!



Capitalism Gorges the Few and Leaves the Many in Want

Salaried Workingmen Crowded by High Cost of Living

Says Hutching Says Hutchins Hapgood: In the well-grounded alarm due to the great-ly increased cost of living, and extend-ing to everybody except the rich, the man whose panic is most justified by the facts is the salaried man. With ris-

ing prices and increased cost of livseconded by the requisite number of locals, that Comrade Barnes specifical-

58

the indigent, we do not give them anything of ours, but that which of right belongs to them. It is less a work of mercy that we perform than the paying of a debt."—St. Gregory the Great, Opera. Paris, 1605; Regi-men Pastorale, Chap. XXII, p. 3. ************** WHO ARE THE WORKERS? piorable.

HE NEEDS A UNION.

In a protect and further by the stand state of the state of t ker. The difference is sochil, al demand on'the clerk is han that on the wage work-han that the salary of the great majority of the tacher who reaches the what he and his family have icanced to need, there is no one who hat chas the more he feels the average salaries of the mon who reach the top. The average salaries mic strain. His social stand-reach thes, for instance, is da-the officiency of all brain way annual salaries of \$200 to \$359, to ployers may be, you cannot get what

(SEE PAGE 3.)

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

you need, or what you ought to need, of organization from which the less without fighting for it, fighting for it able, the less fortunate, or rather the effectively, in organization. Let those more unfortunate, will eventually ben-comparatively well off begin the work efft.

How a Tramp Printer Was Saved

Item a transponsibilityAbout 16 years ago a young man,
whom I will designate as "Dick." left
whom I will designate as "Dick." left
to san Francisco. He work i awhile
at setting type in that city, but wages
were low and employment was irregulated
to san Francisco. He work i awhile
streat esting type in that city, but wages
us cos Angeles, and as he had but
title money he would walk, and ex-
pected to stop at various towns on the
on his journey. The distance betweend
hut expended all he received in make
tare to anoth now or three towns,
but expended all he received in make
tare to anoth the voille size 500 miles. He secure
that wo citcles is 500 miles. He secure
that wo citcles is 500 miles. He secure
that wo citcles is 500 miles. He secure to any
the head nothing.
Two or three years after he made
if the to not the beach at Santa Monical
One day this editor stepp di into
the tore specific to not that town. He
purchased some giationery, etc., and
the none is not in. I will charge you.
"The editor did * he was invited."
"The editor did * he was invited.
"The editor did * he was invited."
"The editor did * he was invited.
""". Well, then I will tell you a story.
"Well, then I will tell you a story.
"Well, then I will tell you a story.
"Well, then I will tell you a story.
"Wer much failigued and hungry, have
""". The varancy laws of every state in
the ware foor in Santa Paula. I was
the had nothing to eat for the stating esti-
time, set foor in Santa Paula. I was
"". The varancy laws of every state in
the note, while so ill refer on the source."
""". The different will tell you a story.
""". The different will tell you a story.
""". The varancy laws of every state in
the nore, was in the your three days in the source is the state on the source."".
""". The different will tell you a story.
""". The varan (Written for The Herald.)

writing

"You do not · Joably remember "So," s.id the visitor. "Well, then I will tell you a story. Abaut three years ago I, for the first time, set foot in Santa Paula. I was very much fatigued and hungry, hav-ing had nothing to eat for about three days. I had tramped all the dis-tance from San Francisco, getting but title employment from the towns on the way. I was refused work at San-ra Barbara and Ventura. I had ney-er begged nor stolen. I was out of money, footsore, unshaven and dirig, Santa Paula late in the day, I resolved to help you conce for work and, if rfused, to kill himself that night, office for the day I timidly stepped in and anked you if you could give me job. You said no, you had all the help you needed. My heart sank with-help you headed. My heart sank with-help you headed. My heart sank with-help you headed. My heart sank with-hel

ALE AND THE ADDRESS OF The Builders' Column By A. W. Mance Comrades:-You are opening your 1912 campaign.

"5. The motion for the recall of Comrade Barnes was as a matter of fact not initiated by 'Local Branon, Texns,' or by any local of the Socialist

A Chicago politician tells of three colored men who were also diplomats. He said: "Once I told three norcoes that I'd give a big turkey to the one who'd give the best rea-son for being a Republican. "The first one said: "I'se a 'publican kase de 'publicans set us niggers free." " 'Yery good, Pete,' said L. 'Now, Bill, let me beer from you "Well, I'se a pr "'Well, I'se a publican kase de gone gib us a pertective tariff." "'Fine!' I exclaimed. 'Now, Sam, what have "Boss,"

"Boss,' said Sam, scratching his head and shifting from one foot to the other, 'boss, I'se

what are you going to have for supper?"-R. A, Dague.

by the horse. Old "Sol" did net try to open the gate which led into the pasture field, but going guite a distance further on, where the fence was rather low, he jumped over and soon laid down for a snooze. The next day Fasmer Morehouse nailed a board on the post in such a way that no one could open the gate without using a hammer and drawing out the nails. The next night he hid himself again to observe how Solomon would field. Again the old fellow came, tugged at the pin, pushed the gate with his nose, and after several un-successful efforts to open the gate, stood quiet-ly awhile, then slowly and in a dejected man-ner went back home. Two or three succeed-ing nights he tried to open the gate, but finally denzed his efforts. Surely "Old Sol" exhibit-ed something more than animal instinct.--R, A. Dagne.

situtions which pay to full professors salaries of from \$400 to \$599. At the extreme top is one institution—and one only—that pays an average sal-ary to full professors of \$5,000 a year. Where is the peace of mind pos-sible whereby all teachers may really teach?

<section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> and got subscriptions for socialist papers. The next day the same, and so on all through the cannadga, and one campaign after another. When he had a job, which was not an extra got for dimule was not an extra got workman and was always one of the first to be laid off, he would distribut Socialist papers among his fellows during the noon hour or take a run

BABY ASTOR'S FORTUNE COVERS SEVENTY-ONE MILES OF DOLLARS

DENVER. Colorado. — Before the baby Astor is old energh to have learned how to make ducks and drakes of the fortane of \$3,000-000 which was willed by his fattier, there are several ways in which h can be turned to account as a means of amacement. The Derver man has figured out that it enaids be converted into a vast pile of sitver dollars - a unique kind of block pile. The fare that is a migue would make a pile tour and three-quarter miles high would necessitate

estil 1

"And he got it."-R. A. Dague. rkey

When I resided in California I knew a Chi-namian who was a punctual attendant at a Presbyterian church and Sunday school. One day a man of the world said to him: "Sam, I notice you go to church and Sun-day school every Sunday. Have you been con-verted and are you a Christian?" "Yes," said the celestial: "me go meetin' and Slunday skool ebery time. Me good Pils-byterian: me good Clistian; me thlow nickel in hat; me sing up loud; me gli heap big washee."---R. A. Dague.

How an Old Horse Opened Gates

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Dog That Carries Mail

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Puzzles

DROP LETTER PUZZLE.

-17 -IA-E -UR-1-0The complete sentence represents a labor declaration especially appropriate for Labor

Day, A Socialist propaganda book for first correct answer, allowance boing made for distance.

Answer to Anagramic Quotation in Number 25. "Combination sither of the faw or the many is inevitable. You nust choose between them. Every trost virtually admits the truth of So-cialist charges that competition is wasteful and that by combination the cost of production is greatly reduced." The winner of the contest was John Truckey of Indiana.

is and considering the best propaganda and educational literature to distribute during the campaign.

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bution of the Herald in your community will have on the election returns, November 5.

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