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Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., June 14, 1913

No. 7 Whole 776

The Socialist movement in South Africa is reported to be in quite a flourishing state.

Gratifying news comes of enormous gains in the elections for the Prussian house of commons, called the landtag. The actual figures are not yet at hand.

It is now alleged that one of the 1. W. officials in the Akron rubber strike, that came to a sad ending, has decamped with funds and is believed to have been a spy in the employ of the rubber companies.

At the recent cantonal congress of the Social-Democrats of Switzerland it was shown that the duespaying membership had risen from 2,800 to 5,000 in Berne, and that progress was being made in the other cantons in like gratifying manner.

Word comes from Russia that the Socialists as well as the trade unions are showing renewed activity and massing their strength ready for a renewal of their struggle with the entrenched power of the few, which was put down a few years ago with such barbaric fero-

A manifesto has been issued by the Social-Democrats of Bulgaria protesting against the grabbing of territory without regard to national or racial considerations and against efforts to continue the fighting "in the interests of dynastic ambitions and capitalistic aggrandisement.

The Social-Democrats voted with the government in the Holland parliament for the government's compulsory sickness insurance bill, and thus helped make its passage possible.' Troelstra stated that the Socialists considered the bill unsatisfactory in various details but would vote for it inasmuch as it was a beginning.

years, who was made commissioner fornia unknown named in his place. man, given a job by another, walk the old capitalist party morality to the effect that "to the victors be-

The official returns from the Democrats have an increase in parliamentary seats to the amount of of the parties in the new parliament is: Socialists 32 (a gain of eight seats); Liberals 44 (a loss of

up. For so long as matters are troubled so long can he get into print as a hero and also keep his meal ticket good. If you watch real closely you will now see some evidences of this in West Virginia, whither certain of these freakish outsiders, of the Merrick stamp, rushed for the sheer love of getting in the lime-light and the joy of contributing to the troubles of the miners. It is a detestable breed.

The workingmen of Pennsylvania, by stress of threats and insistant appeals got the lower house of the legislature in that corrupt political state to pass a workingmen's compensation bill that would be satisfactory to labor. But capitalism had its trusties on guard in the senate and they amended the bill so as to make it valueless. Now labor, marshalled by the president of the state federation of labor, who is none other than our comrade, James H. Maurer, recently chosen a member of the national commotion is raising all the din and commotion it can to try to force capitalism to make the desired concession. Pennsylvania is a state chock full of wage workers, yet so much asleep there is the working class, the same as in nearly every other state, that the law-making bodies are composed of capitalist party men, who naturally make the laws are member of the national tion, the most persistent one being that we would soon be arrested and sexecutive of the Socialist party, is raising all the din and commotion it can to try to force capitalism to make the desired concession. However, nothing came of this, and sexecutive of the twenty-second, and a detailed in the moraling of the trouble in the coal flediog moraling of the trouble in

in the interests of capitalism. thusiasm at innumerable meetings the protection of the lives of the Labor gets what it deserves. The held in the various divisions of workers, a legal eight hour day trade unions are largely to blame. the delight and gratification of the

Court justice is a farce and a shame. Even with judges who may not be biased or crooked, it re-mains a farce. Even with judges who may not do their dining with the wealthy, or who may not have rown up in the atmosphere and he thoughts of the capitalist class, it is a farce. Even without juries selected by commissioners from the capitalist class there is no real court justice nor can there be any so long as we live under the capitalist system. Recently the na-tional Socialist party received a bequest of nearly a thousand dollars, but the affair got into the courts and the party had to bargain with a lawyer to pay him half in case he won the suit. The party will now receive some \$450. lawyer cannot be blamed, but the fact remains that this kind of securing of "justice", comes pretty high. It is not a game for poor men. Money can buy justice, be-cause it is able to fight in court and command the most skillful and able lawyers. The poor man who goes into court as a rule gets plucked. And as to crimes and "misdemeanthe poor man goes to prison and the man with money goes free. Our whole court system is a farce -and an outrage.

Elsewhere this week I give an account of a banker's complaint that the promotion of Canadian immigration is not above question. am not pronouncing judgment in the matter, but as advisers of the working class Socialists must keep an eye on such matters. I had a letter recently from a comrade in Stuttgart, Germany, in which he S8 3: "There are a great many people from here emigrating to British America and to the Saskatchewan. Manitoba and Alberta districts. The government has offered each of them 160 acres of land, etc. Daniel J. Keefe, the leader of the Can you give me any points about Longshoremen's union for many this? Is it straight? A society has been formed here calling itself of immigration by President Taft, the Immigration Society Canada. has been fired by Secretary of The chairman is doing a lot to in-Labor William Wilson, and a Cali- duce people to emigrate and I have a suspicion that such work is being One labor man, given a job by one paid for on the quiet, perhaps by president, making another labor the Canadian government, or the the Canadian government, or the transportation interests. It is a the plank, looks like a revival of shame to induce people to emigrate unless there is a really good thing in sight. Have we any Canadian comrades who know the inside of the matter? As capitalism has its hands on about everything election in Denmark are now at in sight now there seems to be hand and show that the Social-little to be got by an emigrant." Can any of our Canadian readers furnish light on this matter, that twenty-five per cent. The standing I can forward to the writer of the letter I have quoted?

Some idea of the use the Socialists of Europe make of May Day they will sneak over into the liberal camp as a better means of fooling the people a little longer.

The professional I. W. delights to fish in troubled waters, in factor that is his specialty. And once well on the job he is set as poison against having the waters cleared up. For so long as matters are were carried through, with this working class may be mand. In Bohemia 265 meetings were held. In Belgium, owing to the happy result of the recent strike, there was the greatest en-full of jagged wounds, "poor dumb the happy result of the recent strike, there was the greatest en-full of jagged wounds, "poor dumb then happy result of the recent slaves and soar alone into them to their slaves and soar alone into them to their slaves and soar alone into their to the find then to the find then the state that the their to the state of the

held in the various divisions of workers, a legal eight hour day Brussels, ending toward the close and for the absolute right of com-Their fool "no politics in the of the day in a joint procession bination were the principal themes union" declarations have kept through the streets of the capital. in the speeches and resolutions. labor politically hobbled, much to werp. Ghent, Liege, Verviers and of the country. In Hamburg it other cities. In France 23 meetings were held in Paris, and 80 in the provincial suburbs. They demanded the eight bour day and the death of the three year enlistment error marched ten abreast. There measure. In Germany 33 meetings were 30,000 in line at Nuernberg were held in Berlin in the morning, and 18,000 at Alfona in Italy great attended by vast crowds, with more processions were held in Rome, gradual meetings in the evening. Laws for Turin, Milan and other cities, stupor.

Forty thousand were in line in Madrid, Spain, and when they met a batalion of soldiers, the soldiers of Spain an aggregate of 800,000 were estimated to have been in line. And so it went, all over Europe! Of course it is only the awakened workers who make these fine demonstrations and they are but a fraction of the total of the working class, but the leaven is at work and the dull, driven mass is



IT'S GREAT TO BE A SUPERIOR RACE ALL RIGHT!

MARCHING TOWARD THE SUNRISE

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

sential to the freedom of humanity. history of the race; the fruit of the struggle, the development of man. The civilization of Egypt, Persia, Babylon, Greece, Assyria and other ancient nations and the royal rob- To free itself is to free mankind, bers and privileged parasites that Labor is life. Society would perish ruled over them, had their day and without the working class. The depassed away with the wretched gree of labor's servitude is the deslaves who built the pyramids and obelisks along the tracks of the early centuries of the race. The feudal nations of medieval Europe, twelve); Radicals 21 (a gain of lists of Europe make of May Day feudal nations of medieval Europe, leven); and Conservatives 7 (a loss of seven). If the remnant of coming in of the activities on that all the vicious and heartless char-

sunrise. The master and slave, the gone, and the capitalists and wageworkers of our day must soon fol-low them. It is the historic mission of labor to free the human race. gree of society's tribulation, defeat in any society based upon the exploitation and consequent misery of the class whose labor supports society. There can be no freedom

The emancipation of labor is es- crimes it has suffered, but its ma- himself. When labor is emancijestic march continues towards the pated, humanity will draw its first full and vitalizing breath of free-The struggle for freedom is the lord and serf of past ages, are dom. We are now in the transition period between individualism and collectivism; between brutality and brotherhood. Wealth will be for all; so easily obtained honestly that there wil' be no incentive to steal. and so abundantly that poverty will disappear; and ignorance, dis ease and crime will follow in their order. Profits and wages produce and shame. There can be no morals palaces for parasites and workhouses for workers. An awakening proletariat is pulsing with solidarity and turning its eyes towards the sunrise. Scarred and seamed

HATFIELD OF WEST VIRGINIA When Gov. Hatfield of West Virginia took possession of the ex-

saluted, with cheers, in favor of ecutive office in March, he inherited from his predecessor the condi-peace. In the various other parts tions which exist in West Virginia. Martial law had been declared and military government established. They were continued by him. Many high-handed acts have since characterized the military rule in the state, all of which have been done in his name, though he repudiates responsibility for the acts of his military subordinates

In repudiating the acts of his military subordinates, Gov. Hatfield has failed to relieve himself of the responsibility for some of their most flagrant offenses. When he ordered the suppression of newsgradually being shaken out of its papers, when he sanctioned the search of the homes of citizens and the seizure of their private papers without warrant of law, he became, in fact, a public enemy, who trampled upon the most sacred guarantees of the constitution.

We may believe that Gov. Hatfield did not realize the position in which he was placing himself. He is a well-meaning country physician who has been elected the governor of a state that is practically owned by mining companies—and he has labored under the additional disadvantage that he knows nothing about the modern labor question.

Gov. Hatfield, as we said before, knows nothing of trade-unionism and Socialism. But he is a mountaineer himself. He comes from the same stock as the mine-workers of West Virginia. These mineworkers are blood of his blood and flesh of his flesh. And he is a stubborn and fearless man, who feels keenly the injustice of the system which has made it possible that these mountaineers be robbed of their natural inheritance by cunning and greedy capitalists-most of whom do not even live in West Virginia.

Hatfield is a man of education. And though he knows nothing about Socialism and political econom,, he keenly realizes the impossibility of upholding semi-feudal and barbaric conditions in West Virginia in the twentieth century. Therefore, it was to be foreseen that Gov. Hatfield would not confirm the findings of the drumhead courtmartial. He did not confirm a single one.

While knowing nothing about the modern class struggle, Hatfield has instinctively understood that the bloody feud between mine-workers and the Baldwin-Feltz detectives was simply a part of the class war waged between labor and capital in the mining regions.

On the morning of the day when the governor had the interview with the Socialist committee, he set at liberty every mine-worker who was detained in any jail or prison for an offense connected with that class war-including some men that had been sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary. And in this he was showing wisdom and good will.

Gov. Hatfield has promised to see to it that every mine-worker in West Virginia will be given a chance to join an organization if he so desires. He has also guaranteed protection to the organizers of the trade unions and of the Socialist party against the attacks of the Baldwin-Feltz thugs. We have no reason to doubt the governor's word in this respect nor his ability to make good his promise.

As for the martial law-conditions in West Virginia were so extraordinary that the proclamation of the martial law was the only way of driving out the Baldwin-Feltz guards. We have it from the very best authority that officials of the United Mine Workers asked for the continuation of the martial law as a protection against the

The governor is prepared, he says, to recall his martial law order as soon as conditions shall warrant. It is characteristic of the situation in West Virginia that at the present time not a single mine-worker is in prison-they have all been released. However, three murderous Baldwin-Feltz detectives and a mine-superintendent were still in jail without bail when the Socialist committee left the state

All in all. Gov. Hatfield evidently means to give the coal miners of West Virginia as fair a chance as they possibly can have under the capitalist system. But, however good his intentions may now be he cannot escape the damning fact that in the few weeks he has been governor he has exercised despotic powers and ridden roug's shod over the liberties and rights of citizens of West Virginia. He may make amends for his past offenses, but he cannot escape the cersure which his tyrannical acts have invited by those of his countrymen who prize the rights of man more than they do the title deeds of the "vested in-VICTOR 1. BERGER. terests.

We have no desire to excurpance Governor Hatfield for any act he is justly responsible for but it is undoubtedly true that he has been accused of wrongs which were committed under the administration of Governor Glasscock, his predecessor, to whose official spinelessness and subserviency to the mine owners are mainly due the outgages which so long disgraced West Virginia in the eyes of the nation. of the nation.

It was under the administration of Glasscock and not Hatfield that mar-tial law was declared, that the miltial law was declared that the miltary comprission was created; that Mother Jones, John Brown, C. H. Boswell and numerous others were court martialed and convicted; and it was also under the Glasscock administration that an armored train, in the name of law and order, shot up the cabins and tents of the miners dealing out death and destruction under cover of darkness, an out rage so infamous that it will remain forever as a foul and indellible blot upon the state in which it was perpetrated.

its members, including Victor L. Berser, Wisconsin: Adolph Germer, Illianols; James H., Maurer, Pennsylvania; and J. Sitti Wilson, Caiffornia. With the saffirmation would have sent, and J. Sitti Wilson, Caiffornia. With the saffirmation would have sent, and J. Sitti Wilson, Caiffornia. With the saffirmation would have sent, and J. Sitti Wilson, Caiffornia. With the saffirmation would have sent, and J. Sitti Wilson, Caiffornia. With the saffirmation would have sent while his affirmation would have sent while his affirmation would have sent while his affirmation would have sent shall be served to the saffirmation will have had a better opportunity to look over the saffirmation will have had a better opportunity to look over the saffirmation will have had a better opportunity to look over the saffirmation will have had a strict of the saffirmation will have had a better opportunity to look over the saffirmation will have had a strict of the saffirmation will h

W. VIRGINIA REPORT SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S

To the national committee of the Socialist party, Comrades: Pursuant to your instructions, the undersigned committee, appointed by your body, proceeded to West Virginia to investicommittee, appointed by your body, proceeded to West Virginia to investitigate the situation growing out of the strike in the mining regions of that state. Germer and Debs arrived at Charleston, the capital of the state, the local headquarters of the United Mine Workers, and in close proximity to the strike zone, on the evening of May 17, and Berger on the evening of the 20th. The committee lost no time in getting in touch with the local comrades, including those in prison, and the striking miners. Every available source of reliable information was sought cut and diligently examined. Scores of persons were interviewed and the stories of scores of strikers were heard. From the hour of our arrival we were "spotted" by the henchmen of the mine owners. We could not leave our hotel without being shadowed. Friendly persons identified the detectives and warned us against them. At the same time rumors of all kinds were in circulation, the most persistent one being that we would soon be arrested and sent to prison.

CHICAGO.—Active work to win West Virginia for Socialism is to be started immediately by the Socialist party through the issuance of a special national appeal for funds for carrying on the battle and by discity. West Virginia for Socialism is to be started immediately by the Socialist party through the issuance of a special national appeal for funds for carrying on the battle and by dis-patching George H. Goebel, New Jersey, one of the members of the execu-

sey, one of the members of the executive committee, to the state to plan the campaign and start the fight. The national appeal for funds was found ne assay because of the depleted state of the national party treasury. In addition to starting the initial work of organization Goebel will get in touch with the West Virginia Socialist party and arrange for the invasion of the state by additional

ernor as a possible means of opening the way for a general hearing. It oe-ing understood that any action to be binding must first have the approval of the committee.

committee at its recent meeting in this city.

"There are still difficulties to be met," reported the West Virginia committee, "but for the first time the way is now open for organization."

The report of the West Virginia committee was written by Eugene V. Debs and signed by Victor L. Berger and Adolph Germer.

New Committee Meets, The first meeting of the new execu-tive committee was attended by all of of meeting these problems.

was there under protest; that inas-nuch as the governor had declined to racet the entire committee Debs had declined to meet him and that it was only upon the express wish of his col-lustic that he had consented to the

Accompanied by Thomas Huggerty, leading official in charge of the United Mine Workers in West Virginia, Debs proceeded to the office of Governor Hatfield on the moraing of the twenty-second, and a detailed interview followed. the governor passinterview.

The governor disclaimed responsi-

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SEYMOUR STEDMAN OF ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE ON SOCIALISM

in the throes of discord, poverty, crime, ignorance and stupidity, while they strive madly to make a dollar, in order that it may buy part of a workingman's life, that is, part of his producing power—that labor's preduct may be held for more than he receives for it and the profits used again, with the same object, over and over again in the same process.

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Thoughts That Breathe. BY EUGENE DEBS.

BY EUGENE DEBS.

The thoughts that breathe and burn are the loving and inspiring thoughts that encircle the world and embrace all humanity.

Love is service, the joy of service is consecration, and the crowning of consecration is immortality.

The greatest souls spring from the greatest struggles. Only they who lose ril find all; only they know the joy of triumph and the grace of exaltation.

tion.

Every homeless brother challenges the validity of my title; every sorrowing sister rebutes my Christiess compliscency, and every neglected child smites my conscience in the

name of humanity.

Not until all are fed are any fed;
not until all are sheltered are any
sheltered; not until all are free are
any free; not until all are civilized are
any civilized.

What About Canada?

Declaring that thousands of Amer ican tenant farmers are induced to immigrate into Canada and take up farms upon the strength of promise made in the advertising furnished by interested land companies which are not scrupulous in the statements that they make in their glowing descriptions of the new country. The Wiscon sin Banker, in its current issue, published a letter from an American farmer who "bit" on one of the propositions offered him. The letter, which is printed in The

> commissioner of immigration. "Some of the farmers do good, more do not, and we hear glowing reports of those who have sucteded, but we hear absolutely nothing of the thousands who still struggle with adversity in the new land to which they have

prices of supplies were high, so we brought with us considerable clothing, provisions and building material. Three years passed quickly and our land patents were applied for and eventually were in our hands, but by this time we were getting our eyes first being that the land, though sometimes doing fairly well, did not proure, and the other important matter such exorbitant prices for the bare necessities of existence that even with the good crops it would be doubtful if there would be anything left at all The whole settlement gradually began to fall into debt.

"The railroad freight rates are an other great injustice to the western settler. The rates on grain and merchandise are from 60 to 200 per cent higher than those for equal distances

More Ballingerites.

The pecple of Seattle can do a pub-c service by keeping close taily on ne doings of Seattle's chamber of ommerce. This is the body which so loquently defended Ballinger in the arrly days of the Alaska investigation. president of the Seatue Biochard tion company; by Ballinger and his tillicum, J. E. Chilberg, and by a coterie of railroad lawyers and expudges intimately associated with the fortunes of James J. Hill. These men have been to Hill what the Philadelphia political ring has been to the Pennsylvania railroad. They have fectly natural function for a German fectly natural function for a German fectly to perform.

William Sheperdson, who has just returned from a study of the German tottles for the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, brings back some valuable suggestions in municipal government for Americans. We are in a mood, now, too, to profit by them. Some of our civic experiments—particularly that of the commission form to fovernment—have turned out well of government—have turned out well of government—have turned out well of government—have turned out well we are ready to experiment some more. Besides, theoretically, we believe in co-operation as strongly as another nation; it is only the getting in the practice in which we are slow. One example of the co-operation between the German city departments given by Mr. Sheperdson is significant:

"When the mayor of Frankfort had when the mayor of Frankfort had to create a great university, Always With Us."

Always With Us. Pennsylvania railroad. They have should have been a resident of the used semi-public bodies to forward for at least a year previous to app

Always With Us.

In 1833 several hundred citizens of Philadelphia signed a petition to the common council protesting against the introduction of illuminating gainto the city. They considered it, they said, a "most inexpedient, offensive and dangerous mode of lighting." They might have added, in according that gas was to be condensed to the condense of the condense ance with distinguished opinion of to-day, that gas was to be condemned because it was not used by the revolu-tionary fathers and because it is not mentioned in the constitution.—Kan-sas City Star.

AN INTERESTING PROPOSITION

The Menace

An Address Delivered in Boston by the Rev. Father Gasson, S. J., and the Reply of James F. Carey.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching.

TEXT OF WEST VIRGINIA REPORT

witness, after the hoar of midnight and under the protest of the sheriff and local authorities. This destardly crime cannot be too severely con-demned and complete financial reim-

made.

In this connection it is but just to say that the governor and his friends disayow knowledge of these outrages beyond the suppression of the paper and the arrest of the editors, declar-

art private secretary, whose service he tendered and which the committee accepted. The governor on behalf of the state also tendered the use of a special train to the committee which was respectively declined.

Creek districts, accompanied over the entire route by numerous miners familiar with the situation, the committee made a house to house and tent to tent canvas, hearing the stories of men, women and children and witnessing seenes of horror and desointion which beggar description.

Te reports of the outrages perpetrated upon the defenseless miners and their families during the Glasscock administration have not in the least been exaggerated. Houses and tents were shot up indiscriminately from an armored train in the darkness of night; men were assaulted and women insulted by the dastardly mine thugs, and even little children were not spared.

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The abolition of the present system of production must bring with it the abolition of the community of women springing from that system, i.e., of prostiution both public and private.—"Communist Manifesto," of Marx and Engels.

Trist time in the mistory of industrial west Virginia the miners and other workers can now organize unions and hold labor meetings free from the first used of seeking to heal the breach and creating harmony we had encouraged dissension and factional disruption instead of co-operation and good will had followed.

The great trouble with West Virginia beyond the hope so earnestly expressed before leaving the scene of investigation, is that hundreds of thousands of acres of coal lands are owned by great corporations. Aliens for the most part, such as Gaugeenheim for instance, who can be interested in the most part, such as Gaugeenheim for instance, who can be interested in the most part, such as Gaugeenheim for instance, who can be interested in the workers of West Virginia beyond their own heartless exploitation. Vast are their own private preserves, including entire mountains and valleys, are their own private preserves, pairfolled by their own privately did not incur the unnecessary expense did not incur the unnecessary expense.

owned sections where the power of the corporation is absolute and where, in fact, the feudalism of the middle ages still prevails, where the most cruel conditions have existed and the most outrageous crimes have been committed.

It is with both pride and pleasure that we bear testimony to the uniformly brave spirit and high character of the comratted who have been on the firing line in the West Virginia struggle. They have fought one of the bravest and bloodiest fights in the industrial history of this country. Against overwhelming odds and with spies and sluggers dogging their footsteps they held their own to the very end.

Miss Morgan's Wisdom.

At the cicse of our labors we re joiced to see the better understanding that existed between the United Mind Workers and the Socialist party which Workers and the Socialist party which we sought in every way to encourage and promote, and barring a very few who are bent fipon arraying them against each other, to their mutual undoing, we left the comrades in the best of spirits and with the assurances upon every hand, freely given, especially among the striking miners, that our visit had resulted in immeasurable good, and that they would now take hold with renewed vigor and enthusiasm and push the work of organization, economic and political, in all the coal fields and throughout the

tate.
The New River district which has heretofore been impregnably fortified against unionism is now open and Comrade Rogers, who was the inwas now spreading rapidly and that in the near future that entire region would be solidly organized.

mess or night; men were assaulted and women insulted by the dastardly mine thugs, and even little children were not spared.

As all these atrocious crimes against the striking miners and their families will be brought out fully in the senatoria. Investigation now under way and placed before the country for its edification as to the despotic misrale of the criminal mine barons, we effain from the attempt to chron-

thought.

The truth is that we did our duty and acted openly and honestly with everyone, Governor Hatfield not excepted. We freely admit having given misrale of the criminal mine barons, we refrain from the attempt to chronicle them in this report. Indeed we could scarcely begin to do justice to the subject without making this report. far too voluminous for the limited space in our press and for general circulation.

A distinct victory has been achieved in forcing this investigation upon the mine barons of West Virginia, in spite of their combined efforts to defeat it. Henceforward their will be a decided change in the situation. The investigation will bring the facts to light

Insidious influences have been and still are at work to create open rupture between the miners union and the Socialist party and to prevent such a calamity, especially at such a critical hour, we bent our united energies, is due the false and

Miss Morgan's Wisdom. BY GEORGE STRELITZ.

Miss Morgan is quoted as having stated that: "Wages have nothing to do with the question of morality, and the girls themselves were the first to resent the suggestion that the minimum wage is the remedy, for minimum morals. Of course, we all have to see that women are paid wage upon which they can live, but it is false and ridiculous to assert that

tipen which they can five, but it is false and ridiculous to assert that there is a direct relation between the wages of women and their morality. And the working women have been the first to point this out."

The doubts of jgnorant working girls we can readily understand, but Miss Morgan is an educated woman. We believe she knows better. The topic, however will not disappear from the order of the day, because bourgeois society wants to quiet a bad conscience. The question whether low wages produces prostitution is a social duestion, and must be discussed from a social aspect. We find, however, that the question is being discussed from an individual aspect, thus throwing dust into the eyes of sincere inquirers at the very outset.

Whether it is vice, murder or grand larceny which is up for discussion, looking at it individually, we may thing whatever we please, but this does not concern or interest the nub-

same number of murders, but that even the instruments by which they are committed are employed in the

are committed are employed in the same proportion."

And in support of this statement statistics of France, England and Germany are quoted. But let us hear further evidence worth while listening to, instead of hearing cheap moral-ters and apologists of capitalist exploitation. Buckles says in the same volume:

izers and apologists of capitalist exploitation. Buckles says in the same volume:

"Nor'is it merely the crimes of men which are marked by this uniformity of sequence. Even the number of marriages annually contracted is determined, not by the temper and wishes of individuals, but by large general facts, over which individuals can exercise no authority. It is now known that marriages bear a fixed and definite relation to the price of corn; and in England the experience of a century has proved that, instead of having any connection with personal feelings, they are simply regulated by the average earnings of the great mass of the people; so that this immense social and religious institution is not only awayed, but is completely controlled, by the price of food and by the rate of wages.

"Since then statistics have been applied extensively to medicine; and still more recently, and on a smaller scale, to philology and to jurisprudence."

Father Haire.

In 1900, at Milbank, where I then lived, I was much annoyed by one Andrew Gigler, a Ravarian who was a member of the Socialist party, who evidently suspected me of having brains and who incessanity preached Socialism at me, but with no result but unpleasantness for himself. Then one day I receized a circular letter from Robert W. Haire, of Aberdeen, which greatly interested me and I replied, stating my political Aberdeen, which greatly interested me and I replied, stating my political views quite thoroughly and the reply was a nomination on the state ticket of the "National Social-Democratic party of North America." Comrade Gigler had not me in touch with one was a nomination on the state ticket of the "National Social-Democratic party of North America." Comrade Gigler had put me in touch with one who merits kindly remembrance. Educated as a Catholic priest, yet never forgetting the necessity of social salvation, Father Haire edited papers teaching all that people could be induced to accept, and a little more. The church authorities attempted to deprive him of his priesthood, but railed when they came to trial. Then they ordered him to a parish where he could do little harm, but he refused to go and for many years has remained a priest without a parish. When the Unity conference was terminated, we applied for a charter and Banker, was written to B. G. Packer, a former Wisconsin resident, and now

the aid of private letters in Esperanto, a iding some rather harsh remarks of niy own, when concluding, I turned and saw that Father Haire had come it. I said, "Father, had I known you were present, I might have modified that some," but he stopped me, "Comrade, remember just one thing; when I come here, I come as a comrade among contrades and not as a Catholic priest; kindly forget that I am a priest at such times." Still though one of the best beloved of our "comrades," we continue to call him "Father," not as children of the church, but as the

Our Backward Cities.

In Schenectady, New York, when the mayor wished to provide ice at a reasonable price to the poor he was brought to a halt by the courts. In

declided to create a great university, and the president of the city would require this sum to build the great mass of the people; so that this immense social and religious institution is not only swayed, but is completely controlled, by the price of food and by the rate of wages.

"Since then statistics have been applied extensively to medicine; and still more recently, and on a smaller sourgeols writers in the middle of the nineteenth century. Since then statistics have been applied extensively to medicine; and still more recently, and on a smaller sourgeols writers in the middle of the nineteenth century. Since then Marx and Engels have united their efforts to broaden the range of human vision. They have appealed to the working-class because this class today is alone interested in the advancement of human knowledge and civilization.

The hourgeols writer of today dirers from men of his class like Buckle. Buckle had convictions. A writer of today is either a Socialist or has to sell his convictions and thereby his character to the capitalist class Miss Morgan of sourses takes for her interest. It is a gitty however that so many workers are roped in by cheap moralizars and have no instruction the courage to regist temptation; the courage to do one's different form the result would be "six jumps shead of the milienium."

The courage to be just; the courage to regist temptation; the courage to do one's different form their class interest. The workers should follow the examples of Miss Morgan who takes proper care of her interests, by loudly proclaiming the views of hy-gone centuries.

"We knew before coming that IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

A Complete Victory.

One of the most bitter fights ever vaged against the Social-Democrats has ended in a complete victory for Social-Democrats, a decision of the circuit court signing an order dismissing the famous case of Dr. Her-bret R. Johnson against Charles Mulen, superintendent of street construction, C. B. Whitnall, treasurer, and C. P. Dietz, controlled, during the Social-Democratic administration, having

been made.

The order will be followed shortly by a final judgment dismissing the entire proceeds. A. The main object of the suit was to provent the Social-Democratic administration from going outside the city to secure a person to teach Milwaukee how to present specifications and paying.

The idea of the Social-Democ contractors' ring and it was that any person they migh en Milwaukee must be a co-or so closely connected wi or so closely connected with the contracting interests as to be likely to be under their influence. With this idea in mind, Charles Mullen of New York was engaged as superintendent of street construction. He reduced the price of pavement almost \$1\$ as quare yard and for the first time secured contractors from outside the city who successfully competed for the paving job.

The case was instituted for the express purpose of knocking out the one

The state supreme court held that

ment.

The state supreme court held that the one-man commissioner was legally in office and thus the Social-Democratic administration won a victory in effecting a desirable change in the charter. The supreme court, however, held that Mullen should have been appointed subject to civil service.

The case came back and City Attorney Hoan filed an answer to the effect that since the civil service commission had never prepared a list of eligibles for the position in question and since Commissioner Harry Briggs was under bonds to finish the work, he had an equitable if not a legal right to appoint Mullin. City Attorney Hoan, secondly confended that the civil service commission by approving of Mullin's pay role had acquiesed in fact in his appointment.

Forced Hoan Out.

Forced Boan Out.

Forced Hoan Out.

Johnson's attorneys moved to have the answer stricken out and asked for a final judgment in their favor. Judge-Turner denied this and declated or authority of the first of the first

There is no freedom while workers are in fetters.-Debs.

of Socialism PILES CURED AT HOME BY

Reply of James F. Carey.

The Argument is Clinched by VICTOR
L. BERGER'S

"WORDS OF THE SAINTS."

The whole Socialed malied for 10 or in 18 or in 1

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Milwaukee, Wis.

PATRIOTS HAVE INJURED MILWAUKEE CREDIT

The startling announcement is made by Alderman Frederick Bogk, | Socialist administration, they were sure, bonds could have be the "non-partisan" chairman of the council committee on finance, that at 4 per cent. The increased rate indicated the added risk which bond the city is facing a situation where it will be compelled to increase the buyers deemed the election of Socialists to office had imposed. interest on municipal bonds to 5 per cent if it shall succeed in marketing the bond issues voted by the present administration.

The municipality's credit is at the lowest ebb in its history, if we credit. are to believe Mr. Bogk. Its eye is blacker than it ever has been before. It can not sell at par bonds at a rate of interest, which, under the Socialist administration, commanded a premium.

the municipal finances, should prove so disastrous to the city's credit. year was being wasted because interest was paid on the municipal We recall the distress which seized upon our "non-partisan" politicians, including Mr. Bogk, as they contemplated the "black eye" that Milwaukee would get when it undertook to market bonds issued by a Socialist administration. They shed bitter tears—tears that trickled down to the ground and ran away in streams.

The Socialist administration issued bonds at 41/2 per cent, which, with the premium, brought the interest down to 41/4 per cent.

Every issue was overbid.

Milwankee's credit was never better.

But the "non-partisans" were not happy. If there had not been a kee Leader.

Howling dervishes of the desert, in their yildest paroxysms, were tame performers besides our "non-partisen" politicians in "hitting it up" over the "black eye" that the Socialists had given to Milwaukee's

We can now see 'em in our mind's eye, with Carney cavorting on the council floor, and Bading running in circles trying to interpret Bogk's figures without burning his fingers, with the Milwaukee Jour-It is strange that the presence of "non-partisans" in control of nal inspiring them with the dismal croaking that a million dollars a debt, instead of being saved by eliminating national party tags from the official ballot.

What is sauce for the Socialist goose ought to be sauce for the "non-partisan" gander.

The Socialist administration sold bonds, with every issue overbid and at a premium, at an interest rate which the "non-partisans" insist is not sufficient to enable them to dispose of any bonds at all,

What have they done to give Milwaukee such a repuration? Why did they blacken its eye and ruin its credit?-The Milwau-

CITY HOME RULE

By OSCAR AMERINGER.

The cry "Separate Municipal" from the national politics is both dishonest and foolish.

A municipality may decide to separate itself from state or national politice, but tais step would be as effective as a resolution not to take part in the movement of the earth. If the city were an independent self governing unity such a separation might be possible or at least thinkable. But American municipalities are not self government.

The municipality is merely the creature of the state tegislature. The mount upality is merely the creature of the state tegislature. The interference in municipal affairs was the growth of the doctrine that cities had no powers in the drafter granted the legislature.

The policy of state interference in municipal affairs was the growth of the doctrine that cities had no powers except those expressly given in the chartor granted the legislature.

Every new problem which the city had to deal with, every new function which it had to perform made it necessary to appeal to the legislature for help. Thus the refusal of the state government to recognize municipal home rule forced the city to invite state interference in municipal affairs. essary to appear the refusal of the state povernment to recognize municipal home rule forced the city to invite state interference in municipal affairs.

WISCONSIN

A Capitalist Senate.

MADISON, Wis., June 5 .- The senate went on record Wednesday night as opposing the extension of rights to The Kiefer bill restricting the issuance of injunction, was refused concurrence after a stubborn fight had been made to pass it. Senator Zophy was one of the leaders in the argument for the measure.

The bill was passed by the lower than the concentration of the lower than the content of the lower than the lower

the bill was passed by the foots that been clearly presented by the Social-Democrats and by Assemblyman Douglas Anderson, showing that the workers' rights should be considered as well as

rights should be considered as well as property rights.

Senator A. E. Martin, Milwaukee, voted against the passage of the elis to that he could move reconsideration. He made his motion immediately upon learning the result of the ballot, but it was defeated by a vote of 10 to 16. Senator Weigle voted against the passage of the measure while Senator Richards voted for it.

The vote follows:

Richards voted for it.

The vote follows:
For the bill—Hoyt, Husting, H. C. Martin, Monk, Richards, Scott, Skogmo, Tomkins and Zophy—\$.

Against the bill—Ackley, Albers, Bichler, Cumingham, Bosshard, Glenn, Kellogs, Klieen, Linley, A. E. Martin, Perry, Snover, Stevens, Teasdale, Weigle and White—16.

compliment to recognize municipal flates, state of the visit of representatives of the state interference in municipal state interference in municipal state interference in purposes the diministrative agent of the state. For instance it acts as tax collector for the state government and as such is properly subject to state supervision. But in the absence of any clear distinction between state and local interests it was an easy matter for the state to interfere in purely local matters under the pretext of protecting state interests.

The legislature has often claimed the right to appoint municipal officers at it has legislated municipal officers. For instance the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1901 gave the governor the power to remove the mayors of Pitterburg and Allegheny and to appoint their successors.

The Philadelphia city hall case is a fine example how far a legislature may go in interfering in what must be considered as purely local affairs. In 1890 the legislature decided that That act which was passed selected

That act which was passed selected

That act which was passed selected

This is a spice of the state in the visit of representatives of the visit of progressive government. Another is the visit, this week, the cluster, the state in progressive government. Another is the visit, this week, the cluster, the state in progressive government. Another is the visit, this week, the clusters of the legislature of Philadelphia and the leaders of Philadelphia give the governor the country that the University of Wisconsin is the dominating influence for social democracy in the state. It makes a study of civics and economics of all the states and the country at large and disconvernment, as well as what is to be desired. This is a splendige vivice of the presentative of the democracy in the state. It makes a study of civics and economics of all the states and the country at large and disconvernment, as well as what

and pass bills relating to the state's

and pass bills relating to the state's metropolis.

The objection made by the Socialists that the bill gives too much authority to the proposed commission made a decided impression on members who fee that any commission, to matter for what purpose it may be created at out the control by the central body of government. As the Weigh bill stands, it was pointed out, the commission would be as independent fody and free to act as it pleased. The people would have no check from it. The bill brought out general debate, and it is likely from the remarks that some of the Mi-waukee members who opposed the Socialists will find out that they have furnished the Socialists with some excellent material for campaigning.

OSHKOSH.

OSHKOSH, Wisconsin.—Ever since the German branch of the Socialist local was organized it has been striving to get a larger number of members than the north side local, and at present the younger organization seems to have outstripped the English branch. At their meeting of this month it was reported that the May day plente had netted about \$30, and was so successful in every detail that another has been arranged for June 22, at Bork's park.

SHEBOYGAN.

SHEBOYGAN. Wisconsin. — The squelching of Mayor Dieckmann goes merrily on. His imperially is being taken steadily from him b; he independent majority of Socialists and Republicans in the council who are letermined to give the people their.

and sacrinces that have been required to build it up. What they seem to be aiming for it another Haymarket affair. They have no business in the Socialist party.—Cleveland Citizen.

A Free Speech Fiasco.

The following letter from an authorized from different parts of California and ative source shows how much of truth some of them were jailed on account

rights and to break Disckmann's attempts to continue the sway be held so early when he had nine pliable retainers at his beek.

A stirring meeting Tuesday night ended with the complete reversal of the mayor's scheme to make it prosible for the North-Western road to escape, for a long time, the necessity of building a viaduat over its tracks at Georgia avenue.

Another scheme was to hold up payment of a bill for \$800 for services randered the watervorks commission by a Milwaukee engineer. Disckmann has made considerable political capital of this matter and would be doing so yet, had he not been entirely defeated. MILWAUKEE. Through the activity of the health department and the insistence of Alderman Leo Kraycki. The Milwaulsee Eleicric Railway and Light company has agreed to provide toilet rooms for the molormen and conductors in its amploy. The health department made a thorough investigation of the conditions on all the lines of the company and reported to the council committee that conditions were deplorable.

Alderman Kirycki raised a fight for an improvement before both the rail-road and health committees of the

read and health committees of the common council.

R. B. Stearns, vice-president and general manager of the rallway company Friday directed that William Kuemmerlein, superintendent of transpottation of the company, confer with Alderman Ruycki in an effort to establish favorable locations for the toilet rooms. Kraycki and Kuemmerlein made an investigation of several of the lines.

Keeping the Party's Skirts Clear.

A Fake Cure-All.

The Citizen has neither time or space to print articles on the subject of subotage, or the hundred and one definitions of what it is or should be, which, as you indicate, includes direct action? from the clerk who would give the public better measure, weight, etc. (and perhaps bankrupt the grocer ar a drive him back into the labor strey), to some act that "would change the capitalist system to Socialism." It drive him back into the labor spry.), to some act that "would change the capitalist system to Socialism." It isn't a question of idle speculation and dreamy theorizing of how and what might, could, should or would happen. It something else happened to happen. The point is that sabotage must be judged as it is actually practiced in the country from which this wonderful cure-all was imported by Haywood, namely France. There the workers who place their faith in this primitive practice have repudiated political action and international Socialism and gone over to anarchy or sympathize with it. Moreover, the loud-mouthed boasting of the sabotagers has weakened the organizations on the industrial field to such an extent that large numbers of toilers have with drawn from them, their growth is virtually at a standstill and their offensive and defensive movements result in more failures than in any other large country in the world, despite the fensive and defensive movements result in more failures than in any other large country in the world, despite the advantages that the French have had in generations of revolutionary teachings and the homogeneousness of the people. The French Socialist movement has suffered immeasurably from this anarchistic ignorance and immorality, and every Socialist spokesman in that country has denounced it to the limit. In this country with a few exceptions, the most zealous advocates of the general strike, sabotage, etc., are either egoistical professionals or have no connection with the solid, substantial organized labor fovement and know nothing about the striggles and sacrifices that have been required to build it up. What they seem to be aiming for it another Haymarkst affair. They have no business in the Socialist party.—Cleveland Citizen.

Oscar Ameringer

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there is in the boast of the Industrial of speaking on the streets. The Worker, of spokane, that the I. W.'s authorities here recognized the fact won a great "free speech" victory in Denver:

I. W. W. Freaks that in a very short in the paid of energilly would give

The Miners' Magazine, Official Organ of the Western Federation of Min-ers.

Denver, Colo., June 2, 1912.

time the people generally would give but little attention to them, and as result the city authorities gave them a license to speak on the streets, and the I. W. W. was soon down and out in Denver. With best wishes, I re-main,

Oscar

Ameringer

"Communist

Socialism and the

Church"

SEND FOR IT.

pamphled, fismed fit, and
pamphled, fisme Church, for \$5.00.
Every Socialist Local
should have at least a
mixed order of one hundred or these pamphled
to sell these pamphled
the community.
These biss
relable

the community.
These bleck will make Socialists out of Non-Socialists. They will clear away the fog of misunderstanding which hovers ever so many Socialist Localis. They will be read and re-read by people who could not be induced to read any other book.

JOHN M. O'NEIL. Editor Miners' Magazine

BERLIN, Germany.-The returns which have come in up to date for members of the Prussian diet, show that the Socialists have made a gain that the Socialists have made a gain of four seats in that body, while the radicals have ,ained one and the national Liberals eight. There was a loss of 20 seats by the conservatives and the free conservatives, together, and the party known as the poles lost two seats. Four deputies are still to be elected and these seats are conceded by all parties to be very much in doubt. The returns in are generally acepted as final.

The Curse of the Purse.

The love of money is the root of all evi

While we rehearse
Of a curse.
Worse
Than others noted in a more extended to
We would rather
Biather
Over a starber
Of lesser evils in our critical j-alever.

'Tis called "An age of Business:"

Of method of by quistiness
Of method of principle, is looked upon
As wireceness
If pursued
In an attitude

of h Lit this mood
Should be loudly commended:
When right is to be defended
Or eyi to be contended;
And ineffective law amended.

"Tis Shod-dy-re,
That begets legal robbery;
(Called "business" by the Snobbery);
That incites gainst labor,
A rabbel mobbery.

"Tis the "classes,"
Exploiting the "masses,"
As each generation slowly passes;
That breeds the slavish asses,
Cowards bold'
That seek their fellow slaves to hold,
parvitude to human mould, worse than hell,
Double fold.

The grave, Brave, The grave,
The grave,
The the average of the lower classes
That the average on the lower classes
That the average of the lower classes
That the average of the laborate
His victim's blood.
Every that
Of the heart-best of the laborate poor.
'Augments the crimson flood.
That percolates thre his besmearing 'mud'

Our grief " felt.
For peons on every veldt:
For Timber Jackse" and "White trashed Whem tyrants screed, is southern belt All of whom in the coathle of greed
They'd smelt

Then midst all.

Tea and immension more Factory, mill, mine and afore "Homes" for children, youth aged and infirm These (not all), proye by the acore for difficial leachery, and crime.

Breeding peng galore

My Sonny
Think 1 tt, 'tis very funny
To gather heards of such contaminated
money?
Sweets of honey.
Hath no compare, to the flavoring greed for
Their wealth-producing bunhy.

Not forgotten
The rotten
The rotten
They cafe not how here an ankering wealth
they cafe not how the strotten.
The a clot on
Their escutcheon should remain forever
A blot on
Emblananed apon their shield of fame.
That ought to the observing world, proclaim
No guilt or shame.

YOUNG FOLKS

(SEE PAGE 4)

OUR

the captain gave orders to release him. But Spike never saw the medals again, because the captain sent them to the navy department with an explanatory letter and they did not come back. There were seve: medals altogether, three gold and four silver and Spike had got them during the war for bravery and at other times for life saving. There were rany stories current on board the Galena about old Spike although he never fold one himself, the most interesting of them all being the one that gave him the nickname of "Spike."

CHAPTER XI. How He Spiked the Guns.

Spike was a capital fellow and beloved by

good sailor, he had one fault, and that was his love of whiskey or spirits of all kinds, so whenall on board, for ever he got a chance he would get drunk. There was no hardship or danger, that he

would not fearlessly brave in order to get a drink and often he fell overboard, while the ship was in port during cold weather, just so as to get a stiff glass of grog from the surgeon prevent him from catching cold. Finally the doctor caught on, and Spike got hot ginger instead and from that time on stopped fulling overboard.

It was during the war, Admiral Parragut was forcing the Mississippi and Spike was a member of the flagship Hartford's crew. The fleet had been held back all day by a masked battery, so placed as to command the whole river and no ship could pass without being seriously damaged. The guns of the fleet had not been able to do much against it, so night coming on, the ships had anchored.

not been able to do much against it, so night coming on, the ships had anchored.

After dark, Spike, who had once again an unspeakable thirst for some whiskey, slid down over the bow? on a piece of running gear into the river, and swam in quest of a drink. When he reached the shore the thought about the battery struck him and he went in search of it, taking a round about way and coming upon it from the rear.

There was a high wooded piece of the shore on top of which were six heavy guns, so placed behind some earthworks that were overgrown with bushes as to be invisible from the river. Spike, lithe and eatlike as he was, crawled into the little fort, feeling his way in the dark till he reached the guns. He hunted for the spiking tools till he found them and crawling from one gun to another he cautiously spiked them by driving spikes that were kept near all artillers for that purpose, during those days, into the vent of sach gun and thus completely disabiling them for the time being.

Then he crawled away from the battery, made his way to a plantation not far away, where he found something to drink, and about daylight earnes swimming alongside of the Hartford. He halled the quartermaster on watch, who threw him a line, and Spike climbed on board, reporting te the officer of the watch, telling him what he had done; that he had been ashore and spiked the battery. As Spike had a strong smell of rum about him the officer told him he was drank, that he had left the ship without permission, and that he would

nave to answer to that charge before the cap-tain.

"Corporal of the guard, take this man below and lock him up!" So Spike was taken below and put in the brig.

When at eight belis the first lieutenant came on deck to relieve the officer of the watch, the officer related the matter and the first lieu-tenant reported it to the captain. Then the captain went to the admiral. Soon after a signal fluttered from the masthead of the Hart-ford, one of the ships went ahead and as the

ford, one of the ships went ahead and as the battery remained silent the fleet soon followed. battery remained silent the fleet soon followed. Spike was taken out of the brig, had to relate his story to the admiral who recommended him for a gold medal, which he received some months after the capture of New Orleans, from the newy department. And from that time on was "Spike" Thompson to everybody that

knew him

(Continued to No. 19.)

CAT FED A MAN IN PRISON

I have known and heard many stories about intelligent cats, some of which I have in former contributions to our young folks retold. A writer in Dumb Animals tells a story about two cats in England which will, I think, bear

two cats in England which will, I think, bear reteiling to my boy and girl readers of this paper. He says:

Southampton was a prisoner in the Tower with the Earl of Essex during Elizabeth's reign. In some strange way or by some unrecognized faculty a favorite cat of his found his abode and suddenly appeared to him, having made an antrance down the chimney. After his release by James I., Southampton had his picture painted with his faithful friend at his side. The portrait, I believe can today be his side The portrait, I believe can today be seen at Wilbeck abbey.

seen at Wilbeck abbey.

The other tale is of Sir Henry Wyatt, who was committed to the Tower during the reign of Richard III and suffered much from want of clothing and food. He would have perished if a cat had not come down into his room and warmed him by lying on his breast and saved him from starvation by bringing him an occa-sional pigeon caught on the leads. Although the keeper was under orders not to improve his tood, he agreed to cook anything which Henry provided, and the pigeons which the cat brought saved his life. He also had a picture painted showing the cat offering a pigeon through the bars of his cell.

picture painted showing the cat onering a pigeon through the bars of his cell.

Cats are greatly attached to localities. No matter how ardently they may love a person they rarely follow him to a new home. Dogs care little for places but are strongly attached to persons. Not so with cats, I have known owners of these feline pets to change their place of residence and tried every method to have the animal go with them to the new home but falled. You may put them in a sack and blind-fold them when you move them, but they usually find their way back to the old home. I was informed of one cat that traveled ninety miles back to the old place. The remote ancestors of our domestic cats were of the tiger family. Many centuries of domestication have very materially changed their nature.—R. A. Dague.

SEE PAGE 4.

YOUNG FOLKS

that of the visit of representatives of

CHAPTER VIII. A Kind-Hearted Shell.

OUR

A Kind-Hearted Shell.

The Pawnee was an old ship without masts and was used as a coal hulk. From her the Gaiena took 90 tons of coal. The Pawnee although as large as the Galena drew only 7 feet of water. Her bottom was built tather flat so as to enable her to go into rivers and shallow water. One of the Galena's quarter-guaners who had served on her during the war of 1861-1865 told the following story about her. The Pawnee was steaming up a river in one of the southern states when a house was sighted evidently a mansion belonging to some plantation. The captain had the forwarii pivot gun loaded and a shell thrown into the house by way of a friendly (?) greeting.

"Unknown to anyone on board, the officers and friends of a neighboring Confederate regiment were having a big dinner in that very house.

"The shell entered one end of the dining room

"The shell entered one end of the dining room and passing between the row of guests, swept the table, and passed out at the other end without injuring anyone." This must have been a rather unpleasant and sudden termination of the feast.

On March 6, all hands were called at 4 o'clock and at 4:30 the crew had to take their breakfast. The chief petty officers went to the mast and protested but could get no satisfaction. For some time on account of hardwork, little sleep and irregular meals, all hands feit dissatisfied and out of humor, but it was no use getting riled, it was simply first, last and all the time: "Obey orders without a murmur!"

A hawser was taken to the Pawnee, the anchor

and all the time: "Obey orders without a murmur!"

A hawser was taken to the Pawnee, the incher was hove up and the Galena steaming out took the Pawnee with her as far as the Powhatan, who lay farther out, and also wanted coal.

The decks of the Galena looked like those of a merchantman, for bags of coal were piled up as high as the guns and alougside of these were barrels of sail beef and pork, on top of which numerous coups containing fowl of all description were stowed; but do not think that these belonged to the men. Oh no! They were exclusively for the officers, but mind you were kept in the crew's part of the ship and the men had all of the stench and had to clean all of the dirt caused by them. When Hans came on deck with his hammock next morning he was greeted by a louk kik-ker-i-kee-e by one of the young roosters and he being stil half aslee) had to rub his eyes and look about him to see if he hadn't waked up in somebody's barnyard.

Out at sea the weather was fine, a light

Out at sea the weather was fine, a light Out at sea the weather was fine, a light warm breeze was blowing from the southward, so the dogwatches found all hands or, deck. One of the men brought out an accordion and soon the cares and trables of the last weeks were forgotten as the old and young tars swung their partners in a walts.

CHAITER IX.

Gun Practice Near Hayti.

As the ship continued on her course south, the weather grew warmer day by day and soon it grew so warm that the decks had to be kept wet down to prevent the pitch from bolling out of the seams. The coal on deck was gridually sent below and burnt in the bollers, so that after a few days when the decks were unshed down the ship was once more nice and clean.

Then the fires were hauled, the screw uncoupled and with all sail set the Galena proceeded on her course, steering east by south half south and making 2-2 knots an hour.

On March 2 the wind died out, all the sails were furied and she proceeded under steam, course south, speed 7-2 knots.

It being Sunday the uniform was "mustering blue" that means the best that Jack has got in the morning the ship was inspected by the captain and then all hands were called to muster. The articles of war were then read after which came several court-martial proceedings, which were interrupted however by a heavy shower, so all hands had to be piped down. Large quantities of Gulf weed and flying fish

Large quantities of Gulf weed and flying fish were sighted. Next day Turk's Island and the island of San Salvadore were passed.

One of the men who had been tried by court martial on the charge of "refusing duty" had his sentence pead which was 20 days solitary confinement in double irons (irons on the wrists and ankles) and three months extra police duty. On March 12, we sighted and passed the island of Cuba, sighted Hayti or Santo Domingo and steered along the coast. When in St. Mark's channel a target was lowered overboard, the drum beat to general quarters and the ship steaming around the target all the great guns fired three shots at it, but it was picked up unhurt. No. 1 gun on the forecastie, of, which old "Spike" Thompson was the captain, made the best shot.

After the guns were secured, the ship was got ready for port and toward evening anchored in the harbor of Port au Prince, near the U. S. Corvette Swatara.

CHAPTER X.

Spike Thompson. Spike Thompson.

Old "Spike" Thompson, "Spite" as he was familiarly called by the crew, was an old Norwegian of uncertain age, whose weather beaten face and sandy hair always looked the same, so it was impossible to know how old he was, and I guess he did not know it himself. It would hardly be fair to continue this story of the "od Galloper" without a few lines about old "Spike."

At the last captain's investigation of the continue of the story of the last captain's investigation.

od "Spike."

At the last captain's inspection and muster when his name was called, he walked around the quarter deck, touched his cap and sang out in his raspy voice, "Cap'n foksel!" (captain of the forecastle).

When he came abreast of the captain, the

the quarter deck, touched his captain of in his raspy voice, "Cap'n folked!" (captain of the forecastle).

When he came abreast of the captain, the captain asked him:

"Thompson, where are your medals?"

"In my hag, sir!"

"Why did you not put them on?"

"Didn't have time, sir!"

"Now, Thompson, you go below and put on your medals and hereafter always at captain's inspection I want to see you wear them!"

Thompson did not answer but went below, got his medals and taking faem in the palm of his hand he wilked up to the captain, siapped them flat on the deck at his feet and said: "Here are the d—d medals, I don't want them, they're more bother than they're worth."

"Corporal of the guard," commanded the

worth."
"Corporal of the guard," commanded the captain, "Pick up these medals and hand them to me. Master at arms, you take Thompson and put him in the brig!" then turning to the ship's writer: "Daniels, continue with the master roll."

Splice was kept in the brig till sunset when

days. 9 A. M. to 12 N

DEMOCRATIC HERALD MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Ber ond-Class Matter, August 20, 1902.

again became a part of the struggic.

That more than half of the 800 or 800 young Milwaukee Greeks who went to help their country fight Turkey were either killed, or severely wounded is the beilef of their countrymen who have received letters from the slaughter field.

Peter Stephan, cafe owner, has received a letter from William A. Kanelios, who left for the war at the beginning of hostilities, in which he informs him that the list of killed and wounded Mi waukeeans is great.

"The exact number cannot be known now, for the government refuses to make public the names of the dead until everything is settled," says the letter.

"All those who left Milwaukee were between the ages of 20 and 30. The

"All those who left Milwaukee were between the ages of 20 and 30. The majority were forced to go, for they were threatened with being prohibited from ever visting the old fatherland if they refused. All the Milwaukee soldiers paid for their uniforms and also their traveling expenses up to the place of embarking on the military sceamers.

In the June American Magazine, Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo, O., writing his reminiscenses, has a good deal to say about a preacher who complained to him about the non-enforcement of the law after he was elected to office. In regard to the preacher, Mayor Whitlock says in part:

part:
"He had a little code of conduct consisting of a few perfectly simple and obvious negatives, namely, men should not use tobacco, or liquor, or d theaters or circuses, or play colored cards, or violate (that is do anything pleasant on) the Sabbath day. And whenever he saw people

PENNSYI VANIA.

Wilkinsourg branch meets every Wednes-day evening in the Caidwell and Graham building, second floor, room 211. Following are the newly elected officers: Organizer, W. J. Wright; secretary, A. B. Whitehill; financial secretary, Charles Green; county committeemen, W. J. Wright and Isidor financial secretary, Charles Green; county committeemen, W. J. Wright and Isidor Ladoff, 20th congressional committeemen, W. J. Wright and Charles Green, Any further information can be secured by addressing Conrede A. B. Whitehill, 503 Todd Confect, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

On Fridey, June 13, at 8 p. m., a special meeting of Local Philadelphia will be held in control of the confect of the control of the confect of the control of

present and formulate plans for the coming municipal campaign.

Local Philadelphia will hold its seventh annual Socialist day and piente at Wash-ington park, on the Delaware, on Saturday, June 25. The fare, including admission to the sports or dance hall, is 25 cents round

the sports or dance hall, is 25 cents round irith.

We are requested to announce the death of Peter Scholtes of Shamokin branch No. 1 from a stroke of paralysis.

On Tuesday evening, May 27, Comrades Hailigan and Hoover of Ephrata debated with ?wo students from Franklin and Marshall college on the question that "Socialism would be preferable to capitalism." In the Ephrata band hall. The hall was crowded and great good was done for the cause, as the result was the same as always—Socialism coming out on top.

Daies for William Parker are as follows:

Jing 12, Sharon; 21, 14, New Castle; 15, 18, 11, 29, 21, 22, 23, 24, Beaver county, 5, Midway; 28, Casonshurg; 27, Washington; 28, Charlerol; 29, ppen; 36, Jdly 1.

Fuyette City.

ian: 28, Charleroi: 29, Open; 36, July L.
Fuyette City.
Eates for Ira C. Tilton are as follows:
Juse 12, Sayre; 12, Roulette: 14, encourse;
5, Crosby; 16, Philipsour; 17, Smith Mili;
5, Ularville: 28, Blachurg; 22, Barnesboro: 21, Marchine 18, Blachurg; 22, Barnesboro: 21, Marchine 18, Blachurg; 28, Barnesboro: 21, Pranklin: 27, Rocky Oroce; 28,
Ville; 25, Franklin: 27, Rocky Oroce; 28,
Dittes for R. C. McCaleb are as follows:

Detes for R. C. McCaleb are as follows: und 12, 18, Beaver county; 14, 15, Alle-heny county.

Entered at the Milwaukes Fostoffice as Second-Cass Matter, August 28, 1981.

FARIS, France.—The galleries were packed to their capacity this afternoon by interested men and women expecting one of the most dramatic scenes in the history of the chamber, when the deputies began debate on the three-year army service bill.

The Socialists are solidly opposed to the increased compulsory military term and it is not certain that all the Republicans favor the measure.

Recent conferences between President Foliocive and M. Clemenceau have led the government members to hope that the opposition will support the measure.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Standard Oil company, New York, sees no the stock market, or the fact that Attorney General McReynolds is said to be considering reopening the case against the "oil trust." Today the directors formally vobed to cut a \$40.

At meeting of the directors was ratified, increasing the capital stock of the company. With the increase in capital, each shareholder of record gets a bonus of 400 per cent of his holdings. At a meeting of the directors tomorrow the distribution of the new stock in the form of dividends will be set for June 12.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.— hat industrial war in West Virginia is only witnessing a truce at the present time is shown in the fact that the miners' union has just received an allotment of 1,200 new tents to a week has passed this entire field will have been unionized.

Have Seen Service.

Many of the tents that are now being discarded as a result of the read in the sing discarded as a result of the read in the sing discarded as a result of the read in the sing discarded as a result of the read in the sing discarded as a result of the read in the sing discarded as a result of the read in the sing of the directors to the fact that the finery can be a single singl



TAKING A GOOD LOOK AT HIMSELF!

GOES FREE---JURY TAMPERING?

BOSTON—William M. Wood, where there is an expectable of the wood trust, was could be rone to terms. It is felt that before another week has passed this entire field will have been unionized.

Have Seen Service.

Many of the tents that are now being discarded as a result of the resumption of work in the Cabin and through three of the most bitter industrial struggles in the history of American labor.

The first battin where the miners' was during in the tents was a could arone the history of American labor.

The first battin where the miners' was during in the tents was removed. A could not use them. This was one of the big factors that drove the men back to work and resulted in the destowers were could not use them. This was one of the big factors that drove the men back to work and resulted in the destowers were could not use them. This was one of the big factors that drove the men back to work and resulted in the destowers were could not use them. This was one of the big factors that drove the men back to work and resulted in the destowers were could not use them. This was one of the big factors that drove the men back to work and resulted in the destowers were could not use them. This was one of the big factors that drove the men back to work and resulted in the destowers were could not use them. This was one of the big factors that drove the men back to work and resulted in the destowers were could not use them. This was one of the big factors that drove the men back to work and resulted in the destowers were could not use them. This was one of the big factors that drove the men back to work and resulted in the destowers were could not use them. This was one of the big factors that drove the men back to work and resulted in the destowers were could not use them. This was one of the big factor that drove the men back to work and resulted in the destowers were could not use them. This was one of the big factors that drove the men back to work and resulted in the destowers were could not use them. This was one is liam M. Wood is today a free man, the juror whose name is men, the jury into whose hands his fate was placed, freeing him on every one of the counts against him. Further evidence of the difference accorded accused members of the capitalist cluss and the work.

It was agreed that Collins had conspired by line and went to Lawrence where they in glass is gair of from the tempth of the counts against him. Further evidence of the difference accused a ccused members of the capitalist cluss and the work.

It was agreed that Collins had conspired by line and went to Lawrence where they in glass is gair of from the tempth of the counts are being in glass is gair of from the tempth of the counts are the conspired by line and the counts are the conspired by line and the counts are the conspired by line and the counts are the counts are the conspired by line and the counts are the counts are the conspired by line and the counts are the counts are the conspired by line and the counts are the counts aread that the counts are the counts are the counts are the counts

to see him at the Hotel Davis. He found the same man walting for him, he claimed, and, in order to get evidence said to him: "I can't do this for just a job," he said." "How about \$1,000?"
"I can't get that much for you. "How about \$500? "No, but I can fix it for you, so you will get \$300. "When I do it, will you sign an agreement?"
"No I cannot sign anything. But if you will go to attorney will be all right."
The attorney mentioned is one of the best known New England lawyers. Collips was the first to tell his story, turning state's evidence against Wood and Atteaux in an attempt to gain clemency for himself.
He declared that he met Breen accidentally, that they fook dynamic and went to Lawrence where they planted packages of dynamite in various places calculated to discredit the strikers, and that he got \$50 for his work.

Said Aucenux Paid Him.

The Builders' Column' By A. W. Mance

HOW WOULD YOU DO IT?

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY ELEPHONE GRAND 8000. Private Tale-phone System. When operator answers give same of person of department desired. E. W. SISTORUS. Business Ma

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EVENTLY SUNDLES

If it had fallen to your task to push the circulation of the Social-Democratic Herald what would you do to get me to hustle for subscribers if I was in your place?

As I sit here at my desk and go over the correspondence I try to get a true picture of each writer before m mind's eye.

I wonder if you realize the importance of the work you are doing. Don't underestimate the importance of going after a few more readers.

I have seen the Socialist Press grow from a few little weeklies with a handful of readers, to its present powerful position. No small portion of the credit of establishing the Socialist Press belongs to the ever increasing number of subscription hustlers each

contributing their mite of effort to the cause of Socialism.

l can't do much. You can't do much. But we working in co-opera-

tion can spread the Socialist message in every corner of the country, once a week.

Go after a new club this week.

If at any time you want a few sample copies to assist you in your work drop us a card and they will be sent gladly.

Have your branch order a weekly bundle for propaganda work. A weekly bundle of any size at the rate of one-half cent a copy.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Joung Folks in Action

Contributions solicited. Write briefly.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUES

NEWARK —The socialist party of Lusex county will hold a festival on August 9 and county will hold a festival on August 9 and our young folks are preparing to give a minstrel show on that occasion, under the lead of Comrade John Wilson.... We said Socialist literature at the Labor Lyceum Fair to the amount of \$32.81.... Our circle now nas a parliamentary law class. It held its first meeting on May 12 and is already a success. It is open to all members.... Our outing will be held June 22, at Phillips' grove, North Springfield, N. J. There will be baseball, bowling and all sorts of sports and games..... The following are our new officers: Alexander Frankenpohl, organizer; David Koch, chairman; Herinan Knoll, vice-chairman; Mrs. F. C. Franckenpohl, secretary; W. H. Breuninger, treasurer; Paul E. Hecht, flanancial secretary.

ROCHESTER.—A May Day walk was featured for May Day. Our young folks enter into all such things with fine spirit. And we enjoy reading what other places are doing and in trading ideas with them.... Did you ever hear of relay debates? And would you ever hear of relay debates? And would you debate against your own convictions? Some say, Never do it. Others are of the opinion that it is good exercise. I am rather of the latter opinion, provided that the debaters are fairly well grounded in the cause they have at heart and can not easily be carried away from it by debating against it. We Socialists ought to desire to see both sides of a question aired. Our league is now entering upon a series of to desire to see both sides of a question aired. Our league is now entering upon a series of relay debates in which we shall discuss subjects connected with the objections made by jects connected with the objections made by our enemies to Socialism. Our first debate is to occur within two weeks, and is to be on the topic: "Resolved, That Socialism will be of greater benefit to hunanity than capitalism has been or can be." Four of the young comrade, must take the negative side. It will be fun to near the negative side bring out their arguments, and we shall all learn a great deal. Two weeks later there will be another such debate by another burch; then a third, and possibly a fourth. At the close there will be a final debate engaged in by the winnars in the previous debates. It is bound to be a splendid thing for the Logue, and will bring out some of cur debattly material. Each separate will serve as a royage of discovery.

NEW YORK—There was formed at the

NEW YORK.—There was formed at the New York Labor temple on April 23 The Young People's Educational association, under the supervision of Comrade Krause, for the purpose of study and the propaganda of Socialism. The club has the approval and support of the German Agitation committee, S. P., and has already a membership of 22. Its meetings take place every Wednesday evening at 3 o'clock, at 1453 Third avenue. The secretary is Charles W. Huesch.

MILWAUKEE.—The young people's field

meet was a big success and will be repeated each year.

BUFFALO.—Young People's Socialist league members have organized a drum corps and have just been having their first rehearsals. Their "music" will come in very handy for the party, especially where a little noise in the street is needed to call attention to the meetings and undertakings. The boys have entered into the spirit of the work and expect to make a fine appearance.

AN INDICTMENT.

A leading New York banker made a speech in Detroit the other made a speech in Detroit the other day in which—with that peculiar capitalistic philosophy that advises in one breath to save money and in the next to spend it in order to make business good—he declared bat. Yo per cent of the men of the nation, after they reach the age of 65, are dependent upon their children for sustenance.

Many of the rest, excepting the few retired rich men, are public paupers compelled to pass t'eir declining days in poorhouses and various fraternal and charitable institutions.

This is a terrible indictment of

stitutions.

This is a terrible indictment of our so-called civilization, where, after men spend a long lifetime in producing wealth for "the richest country in the world," they are condemned to die as dependers and paupers!—Cleveland Citizen.

CIVILIZED SAVAGES.

I prefer to believe that the men who torture dumb animals would torture the talking ones quite arreadily, and quite as selfishly if they only had the chance, all their wish and aim being to gratify, at the expense of humanity, a morbid personal curiosity, while excusing their sawagery under the clock of humanity.—Robert Buchanan.

Huzzles

This week we provide a word contest with a special form of prize for the best list. To the young reader sending us the longest list of words made from the letters of

YOUNG SOCIALISTS before June 25, we will send 25 visiting cards bearing their name and address, union printed, and with the union label on them also, if they desire it. Now "get busy!"

The prize for the best list from the wor "Contributor" was won by Edward A. Pitnan New, Brunswick. Close competitors wer Sammy Ellsworth, Vandalia, Mont. (10 year old, by the way); W. F. McCollum, Nevada, an Paul Pearcy, Colorado.



VOLUME 2

MILWAUKEE, JUNE 14, 1913

NUMBER 17

PART III OF THE STORY OF HANS.

BY MARTIN GALE.

CHAPTER VI--Continued.

When Hans explained, he laughed and said: Didn't I tell you so, a law shark or land lark, its all the same."

shark, its all the same."

On Feb. 15, the powder flag (a square red flag) was hoisted at the foreroyal masthead and the powder and shell for the great guns were taken on board. In the afternoon-steam was got up on all of the boilers and the engines were tried. Then the chain moorings were loosened and hauled ashore, the ship mooring with hawsers instead.

Next morning Eeb. 15, 1834 a tug took a

mooring with hawsers instead.

Next morning, Feb. 15, 1834, a tug took, a line from the Galena's port quarter, the hawsers were let go and hauled on board, the captain on the bridge struck three belis in the enginercom and slowly the Galena backed away from the dock out into the stream, then steamed ahead down East River, under the Brooklyn b dge, through the Narrows and out to sea. Before leaving the dock the 'opgallant masts had been housed (partly lowered) and after the Galena had passed through under the bridge these were sent up again and the topgallant yards crossed.

CHAPTER VII.

What Happened to the Malay Pirates.

After dinner on February 18, the Galena dropped her anchor in Hampton Roads between Fortress Monroe and the Rip Raps. While the crew were at dinner the Portsmouth came do in from the navy vard in tow of a tug and anchored a cable's ight astern of the Galena. She looked fine, naving been newly fitted out and freshly painted. During the afternoon the sun came out and all sails were loosed to dry, on both the Portsmouth and Galena.

When the sails were furled in the evening the light yards were sent down and Hans standing on the cross trees, when he had his yard ready to send down, chanced to look over to the Portsmouth and as the yards there were swing on end a boy was knocked o the foretopmast cross trees of the Portsmouth and Hans saw him fall but never heard afterwards what become of him.

At Hampton Roads the Galena was inspected by a board of officers and the crew had a hard week, during which all manner of drills were gone through with and in clearing the ship for action she was practically stripped of her nen the sails were furled in the evening

A YOUNG MAN - O' - WARSMAN sails, rigging and spars. The spars were low-ered into the water, then lashed together, end end and were strung around the ship at distance of about 20 feet, as a protection against torpedos. Then when the ship was in shape again she got under way and maneuvered around in the bay trying her helm and compasses.

After the inspection the ship went up to the navy yard at Norfolk and took stores on board, it was said for the Swatara. February 27, she steamed out and on March 2 anchored at Port

steamed out and on March 2 anchored at Port Royal, South Carolina Here were the Yantic, Powhatan and Pawnee.

The Powhatan was a large oid fashioned sidewheel steamer full ship rigged but with stump topgallant masts. The had been one of the first steamers to go tarough the Indian Ocean and the China Seas, and while in the Straits of Malacca and under sail, one day, when it was a dead caim and the ship without any headway at all, the quartermaster reported a large number of boats coming toward the ship. The captain was notified and came on deck.

Through the glasses it was seen that the boats were filled with armed men. After the officers and the captain had talked this matter over, they came to the conclusion, that these boats were full of Malay pirates.

The order had been given some hours pre-

The order had been given some hours pre-vious to get up steam and the Powhatan could have steamed away, but the captain wanted to give these deals, who had mistaken the Powgive these de "ils, who had mistaken the Pow-haban for a merchantman, a lesson; so he had all the hose coupled to the hot water pipes that led from the boilers and strung out along the

all the hose coupled in the low acter pipes that led from the boilers and strung out along the rail

The crew armed to the teeth laid low and the ship seemed to be deserted.

On the pirates came till they were within a cable's length of the ship, when they paused for the boats from the rear to come up. When they padd formed a line all came toward the Powhatan, the devils not pulling at the oars, standing brandishing their arms and yelling like the yellow devils they were.

Their plan was to board the Powhatan, but when they came alongside the hot water was turned on and it was a sight to see those pirates squirm and yell as the hot water struck their half naked bodies.

Then the Powhatan's riflemen came out from under cover, opened fire, the rest of the crew took to hand grenades and in less time than it takes to tell it, all of the boats had been sunk and not one of the pirates escaped. A few who had managed to climb on board were overpowered and a little later were dangling from the yar'l arms. Then the Powhatan furled sall archproceeded under steam.

(See Preceding Page)