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CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH

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 I. 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 dues-paying 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 ferocity.

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.

Daniel J. Keefe, the leader of the Longshoremen's union for many years, who was made commissioner of immigration by President Taft, has been fired by Secretary of Labor William Wilson, and a California unknown named in his place. One labor man, given a job by one president, making another labor man, given a job by another, walk the plank, looks like a revival of the old capitalist party morality to the effect that "to the victors belong the spoils."

The official returns from the election in Denmark are now at hand and show that the Social-Democrats have an increase in parliamentary seats to the amount of twenty-five per cent. The standing of the parties in the new parliament is: Socialists 32 (a gain of eight seats); Liberals 44 (a loss of twelve); Radicals 21 (a gain of eleven); and Conservatives 7 (a loss of seven). If the remnants of the conservatives are now smart 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 fact 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 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 insistent 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 trustees 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 executive of the Socialist party, 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

in the interests of capitalism. Labor gets what it deserves. The trade unions are largely to blame. Their fool "no politics in the union" declarations have kept labor politically hobbled, much to the delight and gratification of the master-class.

Court justice is a farce and a shame. Even with judges who may not be biased or crooked, it remains a farce. Even with judges who may not do their dining with the wealthy, or who may not have grown up in the atmosphere and the 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 national 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. The 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, because 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 "misdemeanors" the poor man goes to prison and the man with money goes free. Our whole court system is a farce—and an outrage.

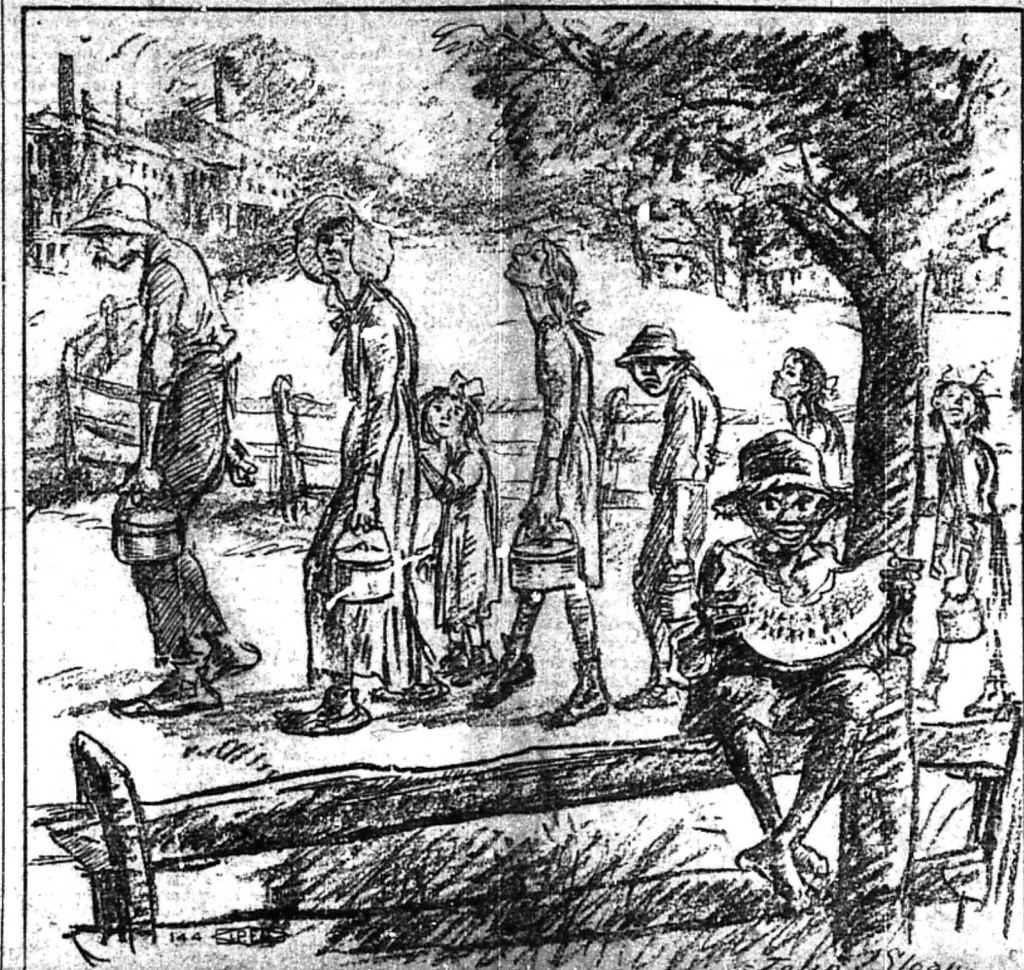
Elsewhere this week I give an account of a banker's complaint that the promotion of Canadian immigration is not above question. I am not pronouncing judgment in the matter, but as advisers of the working class Socialists must keep an eye on such matters. I had a letter recently from a comrade in Stuttgart, Germany, in which he said: "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. Can you give me any points about this? Is it straight? A society has been formed here calling itself the Immigration Society Canada. The chairman is doing a lot to induce people to emigrate and I have a suspicion that such work is being paid for on the quiet, perhaps by the Canadian government, or the transportation interests. It is a shame to induce people to emigrate unless there is a really good thing in sight. Have any Canadian comrades who know the inside of the matter? As capitalism has its hands on about everything in sight now there seems to be little to be got by an emigrant." Can any of our Canadian readers furnish light on this matter, that 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 may be had from the reports now coming in of the activities on that day. In England many celebrations were held with the pressing questions of the day from the labor standpoint put to the front. In Austria many such affairs were held. In Vienna alone 73 meetings were carried through, with universal peace as the leading demand. In Bohemia 265 meetings were held. In Belgium, owing to the happy result of the recent strike, there was the greatest en-

thusiasm at innumerable meetings held in the various divisions of Brussels, ending toward the close of the day in a joint procession through the streets of the capital. Like observances were held in Antwerp, Ghent, Liege, Verviers and other cities. In France 23 meetings were held in Paris, and 80 in the provincial suburbs. They demanded the eight hour day and the death of the three year enlistment measure. In Germany 33 meetings were held in Berlin in the morning, attended by vast crowds, with more meetings in the evening. Laws for

the protection of the lives of the workers, a legal eight hour day and for the absolute right of combination were the principal themes in the speeches and resolutions. Meetings were also held in all parts of the country. In Hamburg it took three hours for the great procession to pass. At Leipzig 50,000 men were in line, a like number in Chemnitz and in Munich the workers marched ten abreast. There were 30,000 in line at Nuernberg and 18,000 at Altona. In Italy great processions were held in Rome, Turin, Milan and other cities.

Forty thousand were in line in Madrid, Spain, and when they met a battalion of soldiers, the soldiers saluted, with cheers, in favor of peace. In the various other parts 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 gradually being shaken out of its stupor.



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

MARCHING TOWARD THE SUNRISE

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

"The emancipation of labor is essential to the freedom of humanity. The struggle for freedom is the 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 robbers and privileged parasites that ruled over them, had their day and passed away with the wretched slaves who built the pyramids and obelisks along the tracks of the early centuries of the race. The feudal nations of medieval Europe, whose lords and nobles inherited all the vicious and heartless characteristics of the ancient ruling class, especially their parasitic disdain and brutal contempt for their outraged slaves, have followed in the wake of their predecessors, and nothing remains but the memory of their bloody reign—the mid-night horrors of history.

"The working class may be robbed, tramped upon, crushed, broken, sabered, imprisoned, shot full of jagged wounds, 'poor dumb

mouths' to bear witness to the crimes it has suffered, but its majestic march continues towards the sunrise. The master and slave, the lord and serf of past ages, are gone, and the capitalists and wage-workers of our day must soon follow them. It is the historic mission of labor to free the human race. To free itself is to free mankind, Labor is life. Society would perish without the working class. The degree of labor's servitude is the degree of society's tribulation, defeat and shame. There can be no morals in any society based upon the exploitation and consequent misery of the class whose labor supports society. There can be no freedom while workers are in fetters. Wage servitude is fatal even to the freedom of its most favored capitalist beneficiaries. They must be surfeited with gold and powers, but they are not free. They cannot sever the ties that bind them to their slaves and soar alone into the realms of freedom.

"It is written in the moral law with 'iron pen in the lead and rock forever,' that whosoever enslaves

his fellow-man forges fetters for himself. When labor is emancipated, humanity will draw its first full and vitalizing breath of freedom. 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 will be no incentive to steal, and so abundantly that poverty will disappear; and ignorance, disease and crime will follow in their order. Profits and wages produce palaces for parasites and work-houses for workers. An awakening proletariat is pulsing with solidarity and turning its eyes towards the sunrise. Scarred and seamed are its rough and hardened features, and grim its determination, but no just man on earth need fear it. It has suffered a million crimes, but is animated by no spirit of revenge. Its mission of emancipation is darkened by no shadow of contemplated injury or injustice to its conquered enemy. It conquers that enemy but to free that enemy; and a victorious proletariat will celebrate the peace of the world."

TEXT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S W. VIRGINIA REPORT

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 investigate 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 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 out 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.

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 morning of the twenty-second, and a detailed interview followed. The governor passed in review over his official acts relating to the trouble in the coal fields, beginning with his inauguration March 4, 1911, and Debs pointing out where he believed him to be wrong, especially in having suppressed the Socialist papers and imprisoned their editors and employees.

It should be noted that in the very beginning of the interview Debs frankly stated to the governor that he was there under protest; that inasmuch as the governor had declined to meet the entire committee Debs had declined to meet him and that it was only upon the express wish of his colleagues that he had consented to the interview.

The governor disclaimed responsibility for certain acts with which he had been unjustly charged. He had not only not declared martial law, but asserted that he was as much opposed to it as any one could possibly be. He had inherited martial law from Governor Glasscock, his predecessor, and the reason he permitted it to remain effective was because he was requested to do so by the union miners themselves to prevent them and their organizers from being assaulted and beaten up by the Baldwin-Feltz thugs in the employ of the mine-owners. This statement of the governor was subsequently verified by

HATFIELD OF WEST VIRGINIA

When Gov. Hatfield of West Virginia took possession of the executive office in March, he inherited from his predecessor the conditions 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 newspapers, 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 mine-workers 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 economy, 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 court-martial. 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 Baldwin-Feltz thugs.

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 rough shod over the liberties and rights of citizens of West Virginia. He may make amends for his past offenses, but he cannot escape the curse 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 interests."

VICTOR I. BERGER.

"So much vice was found among school children that the commission reluctantly concludes that vice is first taught to the Philadelphia child in the classroom. Sixty per cent of the school boys interrogated, were 12 or 13 years old, a variety of bad habits."

liberty to go anywhere we pleased in the pursuit of our mission, and assured us that he was not opposed to the impending senatorial investigation. We have no desire to exculpate 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, whose official spinelessness and subservience to the mine owners are mainly due to the outrages which so long disgraced West Virginia in the eyes of the nation.

It was under the administration of Glasscock and not Hatfield that martial law was declared, that the military commission was created; that Mother Jones, John Brown, H. Boswell and numerous others were court martialled 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 outrage so infamous that it will remain forever as a foul and indelible blot upon the state in which it was perpetrated.

Governor Hatfield's administration is not free from censure, but the terrible conditions which prevailed when he came into office should be taken into account when his acts are considered. Beset upon every side with hostile elements and in the center of fiercely contending factions, it would have been a miracle if he had escaped without bitter condemnation. The one act of his administration which stands out as utterly without warrant and subject to the severest censure is the suppression of the two Socialist papers, The Star and The Argus, both outside the martial law zone, and the imprisonment of their editors and attaches. For this arbitrary and despotic act there is no warrant in justice or under the law and it becomes especially odious and reprehensible when it is considered that the office of The Star was demolished, its forms ready to go to press, battered up and its property destroyed and scattered in all directions, and as if this had not been sufficiently outrageous, the home of Editor Thompson, after he had been seized and removed, entered, searched and burglarized, to which an ill and terrified wife was compelled to bear

(Continued to 3d page.)

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SEYMOUR STEDMAN OF

The concentration of industry in the United States must appear curious to many when they look back and note that 40 years ago there were more independent steel manufacturers, independent tanneries, independent flour mills, independent textile industries, than there are today, notwithstanding the vast increase in population, and the natural assumption that with the increase of population the number of enterprises should multiply. The hammer has evolved into the steel forge, the old mill with its water wheel into the four mill, rated by a \$15,000,000 dam that spans the greater American river. If, however, we analyze the basic elements of capitalist production we shall find completely explained the method which results in the aggression of wealth, and the process by which competition ultimately destroys itself through centralization and trustification, and which is more remarkable, the process by which equal opportunities (under a new system) will be restored.

The larger an industry the greater number of men it employs. Therefore, if an industry employs 10,000 men and makes \$1 a week on each man, that is, if the wealth a worker creates exceeds by \$1 a week the wages he receives, the total result from 10,000 men will be \$10,000 at the end of the week. The result upon the same basis where 100 men are employed would be \$100, which means that the latter must succumb.

TEXT OF WEST VIRGINIA REPORT

(Continued from page 2.) witness, after the hour of midnight and under the protest of the sheriff and local authorities. This dastardly crime cannot be too severely condemned and complete financial reimbursement would be the very least reparation that could possibly be made.

In this connection it is but just to say that the governor and his friends disavow knowledge of these outrages beyond the suppression of the papers and the arrest of the editors, declaring that the wealth a worker creates exceeds by \$1 a week the wages he receives, the total result from 10,000 men will be \$10,000 at the end of the week. The result upon the same basis where 100 men are employed would be \$100, which means that the latter must succumb.

At the Cabia Creek and Paint 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 canvass, hearing the stories of men, women and children and witnessing scenes of horror and desolation which bear a striking resemblance to 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 entire routes were burned, and the men were assaulted and even little children were not spared.

The truth is that we did our duty and acted openly and honestly with everyone, Governor Hatfield not excepted. We freely admit having given the governor the credit he is justly entitled to for what he has done to protect the miners and punish their ringleaders, and while holding him responsible for every act of his administration, we insist that he shall not be held accountable for the crimes committed under the administration of his erstwhile predecessor.

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, by uniting enemies, and to this fact is due the false and misleading charges that have been put in circulation by the papers controlled by the mine owners and their allies in the labor movement. Great would have been the rejoicing among the coal barons and their henchmen if instead 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.

There are still difficulties to be met but for the first time the way is now open for organization and we repeat the hope so earnestly expressed before leaving the scene of investigation that the mine workers and the Socialists now cease all bickering as between themselves and enter upon a state-wide campaign of education and organization to the end that in the near future the workers of West Virginia might take front rank among the most thoroughly organized states in the union.

In closing it should be said that we did not incur the unnecessary expense of going to Washington, seeing that every point we contended for has been conceded and every duty for which we had been commissioned fulfilled. The committee was a unit in all its actions and all its conclusions and now respectfully submits this report to the comrades of the party represented by taking to the party represented by competent counsel at the forthcoming investigation.

Fraternally, VICTOR L. BERGER. EUGENE V. DEBBE. Committee. Charlestown, W. Va., May 26, 1913.

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 comrades 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.

SIGNATURE ON SOCIALISM

Individual initiative, once considered the prime essential of enterprise and urged as such by the simple minded, has been completely eliminated as a necessary social factor in proof of this. We have countless thousands, yet millions of workers, laboring in the fields and factories, at breadstuffs, at the furnaces, in the counting rooms, in the breweries, and in every department of human activity, and these men are working for wages and salaries in wretched fanciful; if a man is working as a clerk, selling tape at \$2.00 a week, for ten hours a day he receives a salary; if he is a carpenter working eight hours a day, the wages he draws is wages.

The owners are not experimenting with the hired capitalist, high-priced wage earner, the salaried man, the wage man—employees in the industries. The owners of the means of life in this country are betting and gambling with the institutions which they own, and these institutions are as much a part of the country, and more so, than the government buildings with the patriotic colors floating from the flagstaffs.

Father Haire.

In 1906, at Milbank, where I then lived, I was much interested by one Andrew Gligler, a Bavarian who was a member of the Socialist party, who evidently suspected me of having brains and who incessantly preached Socialism at me, but with no result but uneasiness for himself. Then one day I received a circular letter from Robert W. Haire, of Aberdeen, which greatly interested me and I replied, stating my political views quite thoroughly, and the reply was nominally that the state of the "National Social-Democratic party of North America." Comrade Gligler had put me in touch with one who merits kindly remembrance. Eduard Gligler is a Catholic priest, yet never forgets his social duty, and his education, 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 he refused to leave his parish. 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 United States was terminated, he applied for a charter and always Father Haire was our leading spirit, teacher and guide. He would attend meetings, encourage us to debate policies and if we seemed to be reaching wrong conclusions, he would correct us. He was a mentor and he gradually withdrew to his beloved study of philology and etymology, in which he is one of the best informed of the world's students. In the local church he was a model of uprightness, the church has relied so far as to give him a place as teacher and he is often called upon to assist in purely functions. But he never loses sight of his duty as a citizen, and he has a very high regard for the rights of the church and state in France, with the aid of private letters in Esperanto, aiding some rather harsh remarks of my own, when I was a young man, I said that Father Haire had come to me. I said, "Father, had I known you were present, I might have modified 'hat some,' but he stopped me, 'Comrade, remember just one thing; when I die, I want you to be 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 the children of the church, but as the Father of Socialism in the Sunshine state. And we cannot withhold respect for the church that holds the allegiance of such a comrade. Robert W. Haire is Father Haire to his comrades as well.—E. Francis Atwood.

Miss Morgan's Wisdom.

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 wages upon which they can live, 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 ignorant 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 wages are the cause of immorality is a social question, and must be discussed from a social aspect. We find, however, that the question is being discussed from an individual aspect, thus throwing just into the eyes of simple minded people, a very different light. Whether it is vice, murder or grand larceny which is up for discussion, looking at it individually, we may think whatever we please, but this does not concern or interest the public. This is a social question, and one of those social phenomena and as such they figure in the statistics, and under this angle alone can they be discussed intelligently. H. T. Buckle in his history on civilization of England says: "I have a certain amount of statistics for the first time applied in an attempt to raise history to a science. Of course, working girls do not know Buckle as a rule, but Miss Morgan does and tries to make the world believe that this is very cheap. Buckle says further in this very chapter: "M. Quetelet, who has spent his life in collecting and methodizing the statistics of different countries, states, as the result of his laborious research, that every crime which concerns crime, the numbers that occur with a constancy which cannot be mistaken; and that this is the case even with those crimes which seem quite independent of human foresight, which are generally committed after quarrels arising from circumstances apparently casual. Nevertheless, we know from experience that every year there are not only take place nearly the same number of murders, but that even the instruments by which they are committed are employed in the same proportion."

Our Backward Cities.

In Schenectady, New York, when the mayor wished to provide ice at a reasonable price, the pool he set on foot to a halt by the courts. In Frankfurt, Germany, when a rise in the price of potatoes was foreseen, the city bought carloads of the vegetable, stored them, and when the rise occurred, forced the price down to a moderate price. This was a perfectly natural function for a German city to perform.

William Sheperdson, who has just returned from a study of the German 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 in form 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 the getting it into practice which we are slow.

When the mayor of Frankfurt had decided to bring the great university, he sent for the president of the city savings bank: "I want 1,000,000 marks," said the mayor, "can you lend them to me?" "Certainly I can," replied the president. "I have realized that the city would require this sum to build this university, so I have arranged some of our mortgages to the extent of 1,000,000 marks so that they will mature at just the time when the city will need them."

Another result of municipal co-operation—and one that will appeal at once to everyone—is the lessening of the tax rates. There are even some cities in Germany which have no property taxes. These cities take their revenues from municipal properties, from enterprises and from public services. Such examples (but a few of the many that might be cited) show incontrovertibly the practical results of municipal co-operation. Any of them may be copied in our American cities and with, as Mr. Sheperdson suggests, the "added efficiency and modernity of the American method" of doing all things. The result would be six times ahead of the millennium. Madison Journal.

UNLIMITED FREEDOM

Unlimited Freedom! What Complete Comfort! Freedom to stoop and bend—perfect freedom of movement without chafing or straining on buttons and seams. You can have it by wearing Imperial Union Suits. The Drop Seat style is unequalled for comfort by reason of the Elastic Back—the Left Dress feature—the Crutch closed like your trousers. Yet they cost no more than the ordinary kind.

Made by The Imperial Underwear Co. Piquet, Ohio. Write for our Free, Illustrated Sample Folder and Dealer's Name.

Thoughts That Breathe.

BY EUGENE DEBS. The thoughts that breathe and burn are the loving and inspiring thoughts that enliven 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 love all find all; only they who seek the joy of triumph and the grace of exaltation.

Every homeless brother challenges the validity of my title; every sorrowing sister rebukes my Christian complacency. I have never 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.

IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

A Complete Victory. One of the most bitter fights ever waged against the Social-Democrats has ended in a complete victory for the Social-Democrats, a decision of the circuit court signing an order dismissing the famous case of Dr. Herbert R. Johnson against Charles Mullen, 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 proceedings. The main object of the suit was to prevent the Social-Democratic administration from going outside the city to secure a police force to teach Milwaukee how to prepare specifications and drawings for the street construction. The Social-Democratic administration was to break up the contractors' ring and it was known that any person they might employ in Milwaukee must be a contractor or so closely connected with contractors 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 and bid 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 entire Social-Democratic administration from office and to retain in office during the entire Social-Democratic administration the old board of public works. The circuit court of Milwaukee decided in favor of Johnson on a demurrer. It held the one-man commissioner illegally in office and that he had no right to appoint Mullen, and secondly that Mullen should have been appointed under the civil service. The case had been a resident of the city for at least a year previous to appointment.

The state supreme court held that the one-man commissioner was legally in office and that 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 under the 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 the civil service commission was not to finish the work he had undertaken if not a legal right to appoint Mullen. City Attorney Hoan, secondly, contended that the civil service commission by approving of Mullen's appointment had acquired in fact in his appointment.

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 declared that the equities were practically all in favor of Mullen, Whitnall and Dietz. After losing the motion Johnson's attorney moved to have City Attorney Hoan withdraw from the case on the ground that Johnson was seeking to pay for money he had paid Mullen, and he could not consistently attempt to prevent its return. His motion was successful and the defendants engaged Attorney W. H. Bender.

The Menace of Socialism

An Address Delivered in Boston by Rev. Father Gannon, S. J., and the Rev. of James F. Carey. The Argument is Clinched by VICTOR L. BERGER'S "WORDS OF THE SAINTS." The whole booklet mailed for 10c or 7c per doz. \$5.00 per 100 postpaid. Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub. Co. BOOK DEPARTMENT

There is no freedom while workers are in fetters.—Debs. FILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD. If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure. No money sent, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P, Notre Dame, Ind.

PATRIOTS HAVE INJURED MILWAUKEE CREDIT

The startling announcement is made by Alderman Frederick Bogk, the "non-partisan" chairman of the council committee on finance, that the city is facing a situation where it will be compelled to increase the interest on municipal bonds to 5 per cent if it shall succeed in marketing the bond issues voted by the present administration.

Socialist administration, they were sure, bonds could have been sold at 4 per cent. The increased rate indicated the added risk which bond buyers deemed the election of Socialists to office had imposed.

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 politics, but this step would be as effective as a resolution not to take part in the movement of the earth.

WISCONSIN

Social-Democrats in State Legislature. Social-Democrats in the Wisconsin legislature are making a decided impression on members who fear that any commission, no matter for what purpose it may be created, should be subject to control by the central body of government.

A Forward University.

The University of Wisconsin is receiving visits that are each of them a compliment. One compliment was that of the visit of representatives of Governor Cox, before he had taken office, to ascertain how the university aided the state in progressive government.

A Reckless Bill.

MADISON, Wis., June 6.—The fight made by the Social-Democrats in the assembly yesterday on the Weigle bill to create a commission in Milwaukee with sweeping authority to spend millions to build a sewage disposal plant will be recalled when the bill comes up for final passage.

rights and to break Dieckmann's attempt to control the city. He had no early when he had nine pliable retainers at his beck.

MILWAUKEE

Through the activity of the health department and the insistence of Alderman Leo Krzycki, the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company has agreed to provide toilet rooms for the workmen and conductors in the employ.

Keeping the Party's Skirts Clear.

The Citizen has neither time or space to print articles on the subject of sabotage, or the hundred and one definitions of what it is or should be, which, as you indicate, are direct action from the clerk who would give the public better measure, weight, etc.

A Free Speech Fiasco.

The following letter from an authoritative source shows how much of truth there is in the boast of the Industrial Worker of Spokane, that the I. W. W. won a great "free speech" victory in Denver.

Oscar Ameringer. The most called for speaker on the Social-Democratic platform. Oscar Ameringer is a better speaker than hundreds of the best speakers of the time.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

CHAPTER VIII. A Kind-Hearted Shell. The Pawnee was an old ship without masts and was used as a coal hulk. The Pawnee took 30 tons of coal. The Pawnee although as large as the Galena, drew only 7 feet of water.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

CHAPTER XI. How He Spiked the Guns. Spike was a capital fellow and beloved by all on board, fore and aft, but like many a good sailor, he had one fault, and that was his love of whiskey or spirits of all kinds, so whenever he got a chance he would get drunk.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

CAT FED A MAN IN PRISON. I have known and heard many stories about intelligent cats, most 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 retelling to my boy and girl readers of this paper.

JOHN M. O'NEILL, 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 of four seats in that body, while the radicals have gained one and the national Liberals eight.

The Curse of the Purse.

While we rehearse Or worse Than others noted in a more extended verse. Or worse Than others noted in a more extended verse. Or worse Than others noted in a more extended verse.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
Published by the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editors
Associate



TAKING A GOOD LOOK AT HIMSELF!

PARIS, 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...

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Standard Oil company, New York, sees no reason to worry over the condition of the stock market...

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—That industrial war in West Virginia is only winking 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 be used in case hostilities should be renewed.

Have Seen Service. Many of the tents that are now being discarded as a result of the resumption of work in the Cabin and Yaint Creek coal fields have seen service through three of the most bitter industrial struggles in the history of America.

That more than half of the 800 or 900 young Milwaukee Greeks who went to help their country fight Turkey were either killed or severely wounded is the belief of their countrymen who have received letters from the slaughter field.

In the June American Magazine, Mayor and Whitlock of Toledo, O., writing his reminiscences, 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.

Wilmington branch meets every Wednesday evening in the Caldwell 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 committee men, J. Wright and Isidor Kadoff; 80th congressional committee men, W. J. Wright and Charles Green.

On Tuesday, June 11, 23 Comrades Hollan and Hoover of Ephrata debated with two 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 the good was done for the cause.

doing any of these things it was his duty to dissuade them from doing them, if he could not dissuade them, it was the duty of the authorities to force the people to stop doing these things by means of law.

BOSTON.—William M. Wood, president of the Wool Trust, was acquitted by a jury alleged to have been tampered with. The matter is to be investigated. Great is capitalist law.

Further evidence of the difference accorded accused members of the capitalist class and the working class is gained from the striking fact that Wood has never been jailed, while the leaders in the strike of the textile workers, were held in jail almost a year on a trumped-up charge of being "accessories before the fact" in the murder of a woman killed during the strike by a member of the

murderous militia, who was doing the bidding of the mill bosses of the Wood stripe, in an attempt to beat down the strikers.

It was agreed that Collins had conspired to plant dynamite with John Green, the discredited Lawrence capitalist politician, which was the offense charged in the first two counts. He was adjudged guilty, though there was no known motive why Collins, a dog fancier, with no interest one way or the other in the strike of the textile workers, should have conspired to plant the dynamite.

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 in trading ideas with them.

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.

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

When Hans explained, he laughed and said: "Didn't I tell you so, a law shark or land shark, its all the same." On Feb. 15, the powder flag (a square red flag) was hoisted at the foremast and the powder and shell for the great guns were taken on board.

Next morning, Feb. 15, 1884, 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 bells in the engineroom and slowly the Galena backed away from the dock out into the stream, then steamed ahead down East River, under the Brooklyn bridge, through the Narrows and out to sea.

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, chance to look over to the Portsmouth and as the yards there were swung on end a boy was knocked off the foretopmast cross trees of the Portsmouth and Hans saw him fall but never heard afterwards what became of him.

WOOD GOES FREE--JURY TAMPERING?

BOSTON.—William M. Wood, president of the Wool Trust, was acquitted by a jury alleged to have been tampered with. The matter is to be investigated. Great is capitalist law.

According to reports circulated following the announcement of the jury's verdict, the jury hung out during the night 11 to 1 for freeing Wood. The one juror, according to the report, who stood for conviction was Shuman, the juror whose name is mentioned as the one approached by the alleged jury-briber. Shortly after 5 a. m. he gave in. The jury then decided the fate of Collins.

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According to his own testimony, he was guilty of doing it, and the reason he assigned for doing it led to Wood. Sam Wood, who is the head of the 695,000 corporation, was found not

guilty. Collins was freed of the remaining three counts against him. District Attorney Pelletier will investigate next week at a public investigation the charges of jury tampering made by Juror Shuman.

The story Shuman told Pelletier was that he had been approached by a man whose name he gave to the district attorney, and told that he would be given a good job and plenty of money if he voted "right."

"Oh, that's all right. Don't get excited. How'd you like to have a good job?" "I am pretty well off as I am. What do you mean, anyway?" "In a case like this," he said, "I'll be sure we have often done it before--there's no harm in it--I'll get you a good job if you'll vote right--you know what I mean."

Shuman went into the house. A short time later, he was called on the telephone and told that a man wanted to see him at the Hotel Davis. He found the same man waiting 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?"

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The Builders' Column
By A. W. Mance

HOW WOULD YOU DO IT?

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 my mind's eye.

When the books of the American Woolen company and receipts and vouchers were introduced as mute but powerful evidence against the mill owner and his henchmen. The defense of Wood, Atteaux and Collins was almost laughable. Their attorneys calmly declared that there was no case against them and appealed to the court to dismiss the case. This was denied. And thus the case went to the jury.

54 OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Young Folks in Action

Contributions solicited. Write briefly. YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUES

NEWARK.—The Socialist party of Essex 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.

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 in trading ideas with them.

PENNSYLVANIA. Wilmington branch meets every Wednesday evening in the Caldwell and Graham building, second floor, room 211.

On Tuesday, June 11, 23 Comrades Hollan and Hoover of Ephrata debated with two students from Franklin and Marshall college on the question that "Socialism would be preferable to capitalism."

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.

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 nation, after they reach the age of 65, are dependent upon their children for sustenance.

AN INDICTMENT. A leading New York banker 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 that 90 per cent of the men of the nation, after they reach the age of 65, are dependent upon their children for sustenance.

CIVILIZED SAVAGES. I prefer to believe that the man who torture dumb animals would torture the talking ones quite as readily, and quite as selfishly if they only had the chance, all their wish and aim helps to gratify, at the expense of humanity, a morbid personal curiosity, while excusing their savagery under the cloak 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!"

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

When Hans explained, he laughed and said: "Didn't I tell you so, a law shark or land shark, its all the same." On Feb. 15, the powder flag (a square red flag) was hoisted at the foremast and the powder and shell for the great guns were taken on board.

Next morning, Feb. 15, 1884, 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 bells in the engineroom and slowly the Galena backed away from the dock out into the stream, then steamed ahead down East River, under the Brooklyn bridge, through the Narrows and out to sea.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS
Every Week.

VOLUME 2 MILWAUKEE, JUNE 14, 1913 NUMBER 17

A YOUNG MAN - O' - WARS MAN 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 shark, its all the same." On Feb. 15, the powder flag (a square red flag) was hoisted at the foremast and the powder and shell for the great guns were taken on board.

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(See Preceding Page)