

ARRENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH.

organized big city in the world

from the working class standpoint.

a monthly paper for the purpose of

filling out the unexpired subscrip-

tions to the now defunct Coming

The people in this nation consti-

tuting the SEVENTY-TWO per

cent who do not own their homes

ought to get together and sing that touching nymn, "My County Tis of

What are we going to do for the

voteless man over twenty-one in

this country? He is more numer-

ous than many of us realize. How

can we get him his right of fran-

Of the large sums given for

charity in Chicago nearly one-half

case of Lawyer Marks in the Uncle

Tom's Cabin show buying a two-

cent candle to hunt for a lost

Why has aviation had every en

couragement from the nations?

Simply because the hope has been

felt that the flying machines could

be used in the war game. Not the

good of the people, not the ad-vancement of civilization-simply

After blackguarding the Social

ists without let or hindrance our

clerical opponents now seek to

always the rulers' idea of ruling.

That is

the thought of butchery.

commission government.

a slip-up in the Jersey burg.

goes to others beside the poor.

Nation.

Thee!

chise back?

penny!

cieties.

Socialists do.

The Appeal to Reason will start

Berlin is accounted the best

SECOMMENT



TIC HERALD AT COMING CIVILIZATION Milwaakee, Wis., U. S. A., June 28, 1913



# EMIL SEIDEL TELLS OF HIS CHAUTAUQUA TOUR

EAR COMRADES: This is the fifth | week that I am on my tour for the Redpath Chautauqua, debating Socialism.

It was not until we got into Chatanooga that my opponent, I. Adam Bede, began to present much of an argument.

In the communities where Socialism is new he managed to win the audiences with what one preacher (not a Socialist) called "ribald buffoonery.

After Chatanooga he began so study Socialism. His sources are: "A Nation of Fatherless Children" (Goldstein-Avery) and a book written by one Tunselman. I doubt whether he has ever seen a book written by a Socialist. So you may gather what kind of a debate this really

In many places we have met some Socialists. These are more than delighted with the "debate". In two places men came up to me and told me after the meeting that they had never heard a Socialist speak and that they are now ready to become Socialists. They had never heard of Socialism before and there were to Socialists in these places. This was in Georgia and Alabama.

I speak every evening to audiences ranging all the way from 1,000 to 1,600 mostly men and women with a sparse sprinkling of children. The Chautauquas draw most generally from a citizenship which we in our propaganda do not reach until our movement has become very strong. Very few of those who would benefit most by a change come out, for the worker who receives 90 cents to \$1.25 can not afford to pay 35 cents for a lec-

At one place a comrade told me that there were about 18 workingmen sitting under the trees outside of the enclosure. Wouldn't I speak loud enough so they

could hear? They get no more than 95 cents a day and can't afford to pay the price.'

You might know that I tried to make them hear and they heard.

How many I reach every evening that way squatting on the other side of the canvas, I can not tell. But wherever I find a Socialist or two they tell me that it is the best thing that could have happened.

In many places the comrades come for miles to hear the debate.

We are now in that section of Kentucky where the tobacco trust ran up against the "night riders."

I have met and spoken with tobacco growers. They are more than ready for Socialism. They tell me that the trust had squeezed the price of tobacco down to where it was not possible to keep from starving. Each grower was at the merc of the trust agent. The agent offered what he saw fit. The prices were 3, 2, and 3 cents per pound or as the organizers put it: three, two, nothing and a cussing: the cussing because the tobacco which the trust took for nothing was not

as good as that for which the trust p It was this wholesale plundering which compelled the tobacco farmers to organize the "Tobacco Growers Association."

As is always the case: when this association had succeeded to drive the prices up to 10, 8, 6 and 4 cents per pound, some growers would no longer consent to belong to the association. These "hill-billies" or "dumpers" (scabs in tradeunion parlance) were ready to take ad-

gains of organization, but ould not be ready to do the fight-even pay the bills of improved They are the Benedict Arof the class struggle.

was against these that men in their banded themselves together and eback, masked and armed, d down upon their crops in the night setting a match to what

urn and trampling under foot the At Hopkinsville a warehouse beig to the tobacco trust was de-

my way to the station this morning id gray-headed man hailed me on et. H. introduced himself as a He is a typical Southerner of ellum days-tall, erect in bearing, I in manners, a heavy head of hite hair and whiskers to match. id the speaking.

I have been reading Socialist liter for now almost fifteen years. All kin folks were slave-owners. When said Socialism wouldn't work I was nded of what my father said about n' the nigger. 'It wouldn't work.' there was no way in which we could on it. But it worked just the same,

ah not without much suffering' What are you doing?'

I'm almost ashamed to say it. I own -a farm which I have rented.

Pon my word the tenants could not get ugh for their crops to pay the tax; of they could not buy books and clothsend their children to school. J in't the heart to tell them that they I me anything for rent. One time I ed \$26,000 for the land. Now the st does not let us make enough to pay taxes or even educate the children. What about the night riders?"

"I am one of those that were indicted We had all the people with us. A lady friend who knew the judge told me to go and see a certain man about my case This man she claimed was a good friend to her family and also well acquainted with the judge. I was let off with a fine of \$50. Later on I found out that the man I went to see was an agent of the tobacco trust."

By this time we arrived at the station. Opposite the station and across the tracks is a square with walks and young trees and shrubbery. A sign with 3-inch lettering reads: Peace Park.

"On that ground my father-in-law built the first tobacco warehouse in the That was before the war. The state. night-riders burnt that. It was the property of the tobacco rust. The city bought the land and turne it into a park. It is now called 'PEACE PARK."

After a while he said: "I don't look for peace until the people own all the trust property.

A far-away look was in his eye. A whistle shrieked. "Your train is coming. Good-by, Comrade!" Good-by

1 was deeply impressed with the earnestness of this man. Once he had lost all he possessed. Once he fought against progress for slavery. He lost. Now he fights for progress against slavery. He wins. Verily-the spirit of Socialism works miracles.

The last I saw of him was when I stepped on the rear platform of the coach. The train was rounding the curve. There he stood waving his hat, his head bare. In the morning sun his white hair glistened like silver .-- Or was it the hope of peace which radiated from him. I do not know.

they do not do their bidding. It certainly makes a difference whose ox is gored. The passing of such laws opens up great opportunities in various ways. Capitalism could very nicely use such enactments to stifle criticism of its oppressions of the people, the trusts could menace their victims with such laws, easily passed after the church has made the entering wedge look virtuous and necessary, and all the boodlers of capitalism could follow up the advantage by putting muzzles on all political papers that dared to pry into their affairs or to awaken e people into needed vigilance. All this would be possible, nay, even probable-but the really interesting thing about the new move is, as I have said, the church in question, after its years of lying about Socialism and Socialists now would enact laws that would also shut its own mouth and padlock its own editors, laws that could probably be turned against it by those it has so ruthlessly damned.

There is one problem, purposely kept out of public consideration by the plute press, that must be solved sooner or later, and Socialists are trying to solve it. I refer to the large and growing number of workmen and voters who are shifted about this expansive nation year after year by the exigencies of the capitalist job. A machinist, a bright, alert citizen, may be employed in one industrial center today, tomorrow he may be forced in order to secure employment to journey hundreds and even thousands of miles to another, almost changing his city and state residence within twenty-four hours. Result, next election finds him virtually a disfranchised citizen. Or he may be a molder, or a structural ironworker, a printer, or a rail-road man. What right has the United States to deny this man a voice in government? By what right is he deprived of his right to say by whom he would have the country governed? Thousands and thousands of men, the pick of the working class, i. e., of the common people, are thus political outcasts in their own land on every election day. What can we do about it? The Socialists in various state legislatures are introducing bills aimed at laws to correct the monstrous wrong, but the fight to have long and a stubborn one. It is still a big problem, but the capitalist press says nothing about it. Such a situation is against public policy. It is against the welfare of the state. Men denied their right to express themselves politically by the ballot may drift to express themselves in unlawful ways. Anarchism is recruited very often from the man who has no vote or who is not yet a citizen. The I. W. when it started up, and before it ing men who were by industrial

have laws passed to make it a crime to print things against church so-We extend our sympathies to these worthies if they have been blackguarded, but they do not figures to show that the Coming seem to stand fire as well as the Nation was a drain upon his purse and that he did not feel justified Jersey City in its innocence in again asking the comrades to help when he saw no chance of ultithought it would listen to the capitalistic reformers and adopted mate success for the paper. He represents the total loss of the Result. the first election resulted in putpaper for a little over two years at \$14,800, claining it lost \$4,000 thas far this year. To this comrade Simons retorts that he has a comting three gangsters into office one anti-gang Democrat and one independent Republican. The game is to put "good" men in office where the commission fad is plete record of all receipts and disbursements and that the Appeal first entered upon, allowing a year owner has covered up some \$6,000 or so before the interests get the that should have been figured in, controi, but there must have been and he asks that an investigation be made of the books. The entire matter is regrettable, and it is un-Ah, ha! here you have it! Here fortunate that the Coming Nation you have a foretaste of the absohas suspended just now when the utism and the despotism that goes machinations of the anarchists who with the commission government wormed their way into the party scheme. In Birmingham, Alabama, call for papers that preach true there is commission rule. Clement

> They are lively old girls, those They believe they ought to

international Socialism.

R. Wood, member of the Socialist party, was until recently judge of the Recorder's court of that city. British suffragettes. Lively and cantankerous. Their idea is to The building trades of Birmingham are on strike and because the make themselves nuisances and ter Socialist recorder refused to railrors and to thus force the nation road or heavily punish strikers to give them the ballot in order brought before him on the flimsy to get them off its nerves. Nevertestimony of thugs and profestheless, their conduct is indefenssional strikebreakers the three nonible. partisan commissioners removed have the ballot. They want others to believe so. Since they live in a Wood from office. He was removed for refusing to allow the country where they have the right police court to be used as a weapon to free speech and the right of free to break the strike. I respectfully refer this also to the workingman press, they have all reasonable means for trying to convert others to their views. Having these they forfeit all respect when they go



down of Washington's home at Mount Vernin, or the destruction of the Decliration of Independence, or Old Liberty Bell for instance. No, the suffragettes are inviting all the persecution they are getting, and they are getting less than their deserts.

Incensed at matter printed against their church and its hierarchy and their opposition to the public school system in a paper called The Menace, various Roman Catholic secret societies and others | the laws become effective will be a have contrived to have bills introduced in the legislatures of Colorado and Missouri making unlawful "the writing, printing, publication, circulation or destribution of any false statement, matter or thing purporting to be the ritual, ceremonial, or part thereof, of any church, religious society, or organization or corporation, or of any fraternal, benevolent, or secret 30ciety, organization or corporation, and making violation thereof a felony and providing penalty began to get crooked and to go to therefor." Outside of all questions its decline, caught many well-meanof the stifling of free speech and free press which are constitutional shifting deprived of the right to guarantees afforded in a land vote. Our Socialists must agitate where a union of church and state this question and make it a public has not been permitted to subju- one, must force general attention to gate the people, as in various Cath-it. Let us have letters and articles olic countries, these two bills on the subject. The first idea that otherwise present a curious situa- suggests itself is that of local tion. The meanest, the lowest, yea. registry offices where men forced the foulest falsehoods and misrep-resentations of international So-ported, under penalty of law, by cialism have always come from their employers, or report themthe priests of this same church and selves and be given governmental from publications representing credentials enabling them to qual-When these clericals and ify for the right of the ballot in them. their mouthpieces have come to re- their new location within a given ceive a dose of their same foul number of days. There is still anmedicine they play the coward and other class I have not mentioned seek to have such criticism, such that is vitally interested in this open discussion of their aims and matter. It is the class of compurposes suppressed by law, on mercial travellers. And still anpenalty of using the church vote other-the actors. We must force against the capitalist politicians if this big question to the from:

on voting the tic the capitalists.

The controversy over the sus- farther and resort to violence and pension of the Coming Nation cun- destruction,--to destroying the tinues. Comrade Simons charges letters of innocent people by pourthat Comrade Warren choked it off ing acid in the mail boxes, by burnfor ulterior reasons, that it was do- ing down buildings in public garing well, and that Warten is in the dens, or by desecrating places and movement to make a good thing buildings that are revered by the out of it for himself, having ad- people because of their former asmitted to him that he was making sociations, and sure to be resented, a big sum out of the Appeal, etc. just as the people in this country Comrade Warren then prints would resent the militant burning

> OF THE BERGER SPEECH IN CONGRESS ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION TEXT

#### [By Request.]

The house had under consideration the bill (H. R. 17593) to divest intoxicating li-quors of their interstate commerce charac-ter in certain cases.

Mr. Berger - Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I surely hold no brief to defend the liquor dealers. The saloon keepers and the liquor dealersand I wish the gentleman from, Atabama (Mr. Hobson) would also do me the honor to listen to my simple statement-the saloon keepers and the liquor dealers of Milwaukee are as a liquor dealers of Milwaukee are as a mass our opponents and the worst en-emies of our cause. The liquor deal-ers are opposing the cause of Social-ism in every city, and there are only few exceptions. Anong the 2,209 sa-loon keepers and liquor dealers in Milwaukee I do not believe there are 44 who are members of our party. I do, not believe we get one liquor dealer in 50. Practically all the liquor dealer are natricitic Republicans ordealers are patriotic Republicans or Democrats — in Milwaukee they are

Democrats — in Milwaukee they are both at the same time. The liquor dealers have no reason to love the Socialists. We do not spend one cent for liquor during elec-tions. We had been in power hardly 10 weeks when we closed up 114 sa-loons, more than had been closed up in Milwaukee by 'he Democrats and republicans combined in the 55 years of Milwaukee's existence.

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\*

n i want it understood, that I do not like the saloon as an institution. If the saloon like many other ills of productions at it is the present rout of the profit system. And liquor question, which do not at the same time elevate the social con-ditions of the masses of the peopla-ditions of the masses of the peopla-tic social conditions will also strength-the social conditions will also strength the social conditions will also strength-the s

do not know but what I might take to drink myself, although I have never been under the influence of liquor in my life. It is economic conditions that make

1 1 1 A. other state

## The---Progressive Woman

is the only Socialist wem-an's magazine in the United States. It is con-structive, educational and inspiring. Becauce it is full of vigor, aspiration full of vigor, aspiration, the spirit of freedom, fine-ly illustrated and splen-didly written, it

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notation:

The "nonpartisan" administration of Milwaukee has offered for | In t por the that the value of municipal bonds is not determined sale \$475,000 of municipal bonds bearing a 41/2 per cent rate of in- by the squark of the "non-partisan" politicians? terest. It is reported in The Free Press that there have been no bids. We quote:

Milwaukee, through the public debt commission, offered for sale 1475,000 in city bonds hearing 4% per cent interest, but there were no bidders, owing to the tightness of the morey market.

This is quite different from the experience of the Social-Demo cratic acministration. When Mr. Seidel was mayor bonds were sold at 41/2 per cent interest. In every instance, the issues were overbid and sold at a substantial premium.

The "nonpartisans" thought the Socialists ought to have done beiter and were quite sure that the credit of the city had been injured by the fact of a Social-Democratic administration. But now we find glorify the rejuvenated municipal credit and business activity that it more destructive of municipal credit than a Socialist administration. that with "nonpartisans" in office, the city's credit has utterly evaporated.

The explanation is that the "money market is tight." But our we were told that with Bading in the office of mayor, Kotecki controller and Carney treasu. .... Milwaukee's credit would be "restored."

When Mr. Seidel was mayor of Milwaukee there was no news aper hereabouts that was more concerned in "restoring" Milwaukee's credit and saving it from the "disgrace" of a Social-Democratic administration than our contemporary, The Sentinel. It had a very severe attack of devotion to the flag and its patriotism was as pronounced as was Editor Pfister's conviction that free hides were essenwas in process of incubation.

The Sentinel, after having manifested keen distress over Milwaukee's "black eye," which was followed by a special edition to could perceive following close upon the heels of the election of Bad-

"nonpartisan" officials inspire no' confidence in face of the fact that control over the money market and that the credit of the municipality the best administration that Milwaukee ever had. They are somewhat does not depend so much upon who holds the office as upon who will belated in acknowledging it, but better late than never .-- The Milpay the highest rate of interest upon like collateral.

THE COMICAL HUMILIATION OF THE MILWAUKEE ANTI-SOCIALISTS Discussing the inability of the "nonpartisan" administration to market bonds at a rate of interest which, under the Socialist administration, were sold at a premium with every issue overbid, our contemporary quite humbly is moved to the explanation:

Our own modest impression is that the differences in the de-mand for our municipal bonds very accurately reflects the corre-sponding differences in the general bond market at the respective times.

The Sentinei thinks that The Leader is engaged in trying to make its readers believe that the "noupartisans" have destroyed Milwautial to the perpetuation of our liberties when the Payne-Aldrich act kee's credit. It is is error. Our endeavor has been to show that there was no warrant whatever for the outery against the Social-Democratic administration and that, if there was, then a "nonpartisan" administration is proven by its inability to sell any bonds at all, to be far In doing so we have brought The Sentinel and the "nonpartisan" poliing, Carney and Kotecki to the respective municipal offices of mayor, ticians to our aid. We are conte t that they should complete the untreasurer and controller, is now moved to confess that they have no dertaking and convict themselves of being shameless slanderers of waukee Leader.

## PROVING W. VA. PEONAGE THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

GHARLESTON, West Virginia.—In the olden days the slave ships jour-neyed to Africa and brought negroes into the south from whence few es-caped until chattel slavery had been abolished. Only last whiter supposedly free families they had left behind them, men were spirited from the nation's large cities, aspecially New York city, imprivaned in special trains, taken to West Virginia, forced to work in the mines at the point of high power Win-chesters. There were those who musiered enough "nerve" to escave and they among the last of the control of the south of the windows and blinds. Then O'Brien was enough "nerve" to escave and they among the last of the conthusent

enough "nerve" to escape and they among the last of the have told their stories 'J the United which was left at Leewood. States senate subcommittee investigating mining conditions in West Vir

Others, immigrants, kidnaped Others, immigrants, kitchinged on the wage slave ships just in from Eu-rope, "Hungarians, Slavs, Italians, Poles and Greeks, are still lost in the coal mines of West Virginia's moun-tain fastnesses, where only the aboli-tion of wage slavery will set them

The United Mine Workers of Amer The United Mine Workers of Amer-lea, on the charge of peonage alone, proved to the senate subcommittee that West Virginia was the Siberia of the United States and that it will remain so unless the national govern-ment steps in and wins it back to American conditions. Take the story of Lawrence J. O'Brien, aged 29, married, with three children, of New York city, a con-struction engineer, whose eternal hunt for a job led him to accept a promew York city. One of the other cases was that of William Raynor, 19 years old, who was forced to work 16 days in the mines, after having been stolen away from New York city, in a manner sim-ili.r to that narrated by O'Brien. He said there were armed guar's walking up and down the railroad track lead-

for a job led him to accept a prom sed position in West Virginia. was so anxious to get the job He

ill.r to that marrated by O'Brief. He said there were armed guards walking up and down the railroad track lead-ing out of Dacota, where he was he'd in peonage, while the officials of the coal companied warned them against running sway because they would then surely be "beaten up and killed" by the miners. by the miners. "If you don't go to work we won't feed you," was one threat made to young Raynor, and as he didn't have a cent he turned coal digger under protest. home and pack up some of h's be-longings to take along. He just tele-phoned his wife that he had secured a job in West Virginia that would pay \$5 a day remained there because I was

#### Locked in the Cars.

With th 200 other men. similarly d, he was crowded into four cars,

duped, he was crowded into tour early the immigrants with their packs being compelled to stretch out on the floor of the baggage car. There were six of the baggage dat. Iners were six armed guards for each car and the doors were kept locked so that none of the party would be "lock". It was late in the afternoon of Nov. 12, 1912, when the special train left Jørsey City. It zent through to Washington, and in the shadow of the dome of the nation's capito, these men were marched, like the chattel slaves of old, from the train that had taken them to Washington from New York city to a Chesnpeake and Ohio train awailing them. Young O'Brien, in his own words, said he "smelled a rat" when they were being thus marched from one train to another in Washington, and asked to be permitted to go to a res-taurant to buy a sandwich, then to be armed guards for each car and the eries, the ascendency, signed the declaration of indepen-dence, but only six of those signers sat in the constitutional convention. But the leading monarchists of the time, with Alexander Hamilton at their head, were there; and the rep-resentatives of such wealth as there there.

oal federal statutes.

tions we are taking the attitude of

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Forced to Drive Mule.

afraid to try to get away," said Ray-nor. "I was so afra'd that it took me

corporations under numerous

LOW WAGES FOR GIRLS.

JUANITA PEASE. Subscribed and sworn to before me this lith day of June. 7913. D. C. FLINT. (Seal) My commission expires May 22, 1916. "All told, it has cost The Appeal mearly \$15,000 in cash and more than \$25,000 in advertising space. contingen

6.555.01 11.535.34 4.975.65 1.659.28

Here he was forced to work in the coal mines for one month driving a mule, after he had declared that he would not shovel coal. At the end of that time he was given \$3.06. He had been promised \$5 a day upon reaching the mines, but was credited with only \$2.25 a day. Among the mounts deducid from his nay was ssource in advertising space. "There will be more of a loss, as I expect to make good every dollar sent to The Coming Nation on subscrip-tions, either in cash or by subscrip-tions to The Appeal or such literature as we may be able to supply from time to time." with only \$2.25 a day. Among Cie, amounts deducted from his pay was \$12.65 to cover his railroad fare from to time.

IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

#### Nonpartisans Raise Milwaukee Taxes.

That the tax sayers of Milwaukee nay be called upon to pay \$1 more on each \$1,000 of valuation this year than last year, is the prediction of Tax Commissioner Louis A. Arnold.

Tax Commissioner Louis A. Arhold. He bases his conclusion on the fact that the budget contains appropria-tions of \$7.866,000 exclusive of bond issues, minus the estimated revenues this year of \$1,600,000. Accordingly this leaves an approxmiate \$6,200,000 of taxes to be collected next winter, or \$900,000 more than a year afr-The 1915 budget comprised total ap-

These cases, with numerous others, actually presented to the senate sub-committee, on top of 50 alfidavits, clinches the peonage charges in the miners' union.

departments extensively at the begin-ning of the year. The result has been that demands are constantly being being made for money and it has to com made for money and it has to consider the contingent fund. An invoke was made in the contingent fund to the extent of about \$5,000 Tuesday reducing it to \$19,000 to inst for the next six months. The fund amounted to \$50,000 at the beginning of the

BY ALLAN L. BENSON. BY ALLAN L. BENSON. The main who really made the pres-ent constitution, in the same that his brain supplied all of the distinctive features that differentiated it from all other federal constitutions—the ashes of this man lie in a forgetica grave in a Philadelphia, cemeter. His name was Pelatiah Webster. He was a prosperous merchant, a rei cive of both Daniel and Noah Web-ster, a graduate of Yale, a financier and ecc. omist of high standing, yet, for a hundred years, his name was J. to undred years, his name was differentiate and most as nearly forgoticn as if he had most as nearly forgoticn as if he had never lived. To this day probably not one American to 100,000 has ever heard of him. That a few have now heard of him. That a few have now heard of him. That a few have now heard of him. Stule to the painstaking research of Hannis Tylor, diplomat and historian, whose works on the origin and growth of the English and the American constitutions have wond him a reputation as broad as the do main of the English language. Pelatish Webster had a good deal to do with the story I am trying to about him. On February 16, 1783, he published in Philadelphia a pam-phele unitied States which is Necessari to their Preservation and Happiness. In this pamphilet, an original copy of which is in the library of congress in Washington, Webster urged the ne-cessity of calling a convention to to their Preservation and Happiness. In this pamphilet, an original copy of which is in the library of congress in Washington, Webster urged the ne-cessity of calling a convention to to their Preservation and Happiness. In this pamphilet, an original copy of which is in the library of congress in Washington, Webster urged the ne-cessity of calling a convention to a sters, all of which are taken from as thes, all of which are taken from the stardies from such remarks as thes, all of which are taken from his a forous pamphilet of 1783: "Laws or ordinances of any kind son ha BY ALLAN L. BENSON. THE THOROUGH LITTLE SOCIALIST A Set of Ten Carefully Selected Books-to be read in the following No. 1—Ameringer—Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It .10 No. 3-Ameringer-Commun-ism, Socialism & the Church .10 .15 No. 6-A. L. Bensor -/The Usurped Power of the Courts .05 No. 7-K. Kautsky-The Class Straggle

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"THE DRAGNET," a detective story of merit. nd \$3.50 and we will express thes books to your addr Milwaukee Social - Democratic Pub. Co. BOOK DEPARTMENT

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THE REAL PROPERTY OF Mind you, Pelatiah Webster, though he advocated and outlined a new con-stitution at least four years before the assembling of the constitutional con-vention, was not a member of that

assembling of the constitutional con-vention, was not a member of that body. But his fundamental, revolu-tionary ideas of a federal government, as he had worked them out years be-fore, were placed bodily in each of the unree plans that were presented to the convention for a new constitu-ion. They were in the so-called Vir-ginia plan, of which Madison was re-garded as the athor, and the Pinckney plan, both of which were presented to the convention at its first business session. They were !n Alexander Hamilton's plan, which was presented some weeks later. They were not in the Sew Jensey or Paterson plar, be-cause Paterson aimed at nothing, but cause Paterson aimed at nothing but patching-up of the old articles

the patching-up of the old articles of confederation. But they are in the constitution of the United States as it stands today. Mr. Hanni Taylor enumerates and comments upon them as follows ("The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution," p. 172)). 'A federal government with inde-

never even suggested that if should have power to invalidate acts of con-gress. Yet, Mr. Hannis Taylor, who is both a defender of the supreme court as it stands and an advocate of ludge-made laws, reaches the as-tounding conclusion that the present condition of growing judicial despot-ism is the logical, justifiable and ad-mirable outcome of Websier's con-ception of a federal judiciary. Says Mr. Taylor: ("The Origin and Growth of the America" Constitution," p. 153): "Thus emerged the splendid conception of the supreme court of the United States armed not only with original j risdiction 'to terminete and many devide controversies arising between differ is saides' but also with

as these, all of which are taken from his farious pamphist of 1783: "Laws or ordinances of any kind drait a new constitution and of a consti-tution that he favored. James Madi-son, a member of the constitutional convention and afterwards president of the United States, referred to Web-ster and his pamphiet as follows (Elliott's Debates, Vol. 5, p. 117): "Pelatih Webster an able though not conspicuous clitzen after discuss-ing the fiscal system of the Unfield States and suggesting £mong other remediai provisions, one including a thority of congress at present is very inside auties; and this indicates the necessity of calling a continental con-ing, defining, enlarging and limiting the duties and powers of ascertain-ing, defining, enlarging and limiting the duties and powers of their cosst-ing the duties and powers of their cosst-ing the duties and powers of the function for the purpose of ascertain-ing. defining a continental cos-their duties and powers of their cosst-ing the duties and powers of their cosst-er the ment in the effort to enforce the

the men who paised their names they pened to be judges?) "A government which is but half executed, or whose operations may be stopped by a single vote, is the most dangerous of all institutions." (A single vote—that of Justice Shiras— "stopped the operation of the gov-ernment" in its effort to enforce the moome tay law that constrant had ncome tax law that congress

enacted.)

siess (webser was speaking hot of judges, but of cabinet officers. In no other place did he use the expression "negative on congress," and here he used it to show that he did not advise the giving of such power, at least to the cabinet; nor did he elsewhere ever suggest that he would advise that it be given to any body... "I propose that any state may pe-tition congress to repeal any law or decision they may have made, and, if more than haif of the state do this, the law or decision shall be repealed, let its nature or importance be how-ever gient, excepting only such acts as create funds for the public credit. • • •" (Having made no other pro-vision for the reting aside of acts of unconstitutions, mean by this? Did he not mean incom-the propie should be given power to set aside acts of congress for any set aside acts of congress for any for no reason? If so, he set aside acts of congress for any reason or for no reason? If so, he meant that the people might destroy

vision to: congress that might to unconstitutional, what did Webset, by this? Did he not mean that by this? Did he not mean that

none; they weaken the government; expose it to contempt." (How many) acts of congress and the various state legislatures "fail of execution" be-cause the supreme courts declare them unconstitutional? And, did Webster say that the "august bodies" need not feel punctured in dignity it the men who paised their hands hap-pened to be judges?) "A covernment which is but half

"I do not mean to give these great

ministers of state a negative on con-gress' (Webster was speaking not of judges, but of cabinet officers. In no

as create runds for the public create • • • " (Having made no other pro-vision for the retting aside of acts of congress that might be regarded as

gave the final stamp of irrevocable authority to their """ (Can this mean anything else than that Webster believed that only the approval of the people was necessary to put the "final stamp of irrevocable authority" upon acts of congress?) So one might so through Webster's pamphlet, picking out paragraphs that rowealed his state of mind. It is true that these paragraphs sometimes refer to problems that arose under the confederation. That does not mat-ter. Webster haid down broad prin-tiples. "August boddes that cannot enforce their own laws are con-temptible." he said in substance. Guite so. And it matters not whether that august b dy be the congress of reation, or any other congress. Is it not absurd that nine men who were not chosen by the people should ex-ercise the power to amend or destroy laws enacted by a congress of approxi-mately 500 men, most of whom were also without sanction in the consti-tution.

When we go to the records of the constitutional convention itself to find whether its members intended that the supreme court should have such power, we find a strange state of facts.

the supreme court should have such power, we find a strange state of facts. First, the constitution contains no such authorization. Furthermore, the convention, upon four occassions, vot-ed down resolutions that were intend-ed to give the aupreme court, not an absolute but a limited veto upon acts of congress. Yet there can be no doubt that the majority of the con-vention desired that the court should exercise the power to deciare laws un-constitutional, and hoped that it would seize the power it has seized. The convention simply jeft the ques-tion open, neither authorizing nor for-bidding the exercise of ench judicial power, though the prodding of \_ae radical minority was sufficient to com-pel the insertion of a clause under which the jurisdiction of the court might be shorn by congress almost to the bone.

the bone. The point is that, by the time the convention met in 1787, the great democratic outburst that expressed it-self in the declaration of independence had somewhat subsided, and the prop-artised, reactionary element had recov-ured the macendoner. Fifty-six men

MUNICIPAL TRAM CARS.

Were it not for the fog of words and figures in which interested per-sons seek to envelop it the transporta-tion problem in San Francisco, as in any other city, would be a simple one. It is merely a matter of common sense

THIRD EDITION

of the American Constitution." p. 1723: "A federal government with independent that use people might destroy such laws as they regarded as unconstitution." p. 1723: "A federal governments—legislative, such as a federal powers of transforments—legislative, "The division of the federal head into the experiments—legislative, they superme court should have supreme court should have supreme court should have the supreme court should have the complete and interesting, carries as the four novel principles, were as different for Socialism of an ancient stageconch." The division of the superme court should have the constitution this should have the uneasiness of a majority of states affords a strong for uneasiness arises much more free as a for the strengt hands of these Social - Democratic for socialism for the situation this should have the proper destroy and the social socialism for the situation of the supreme court of the supreme court of socialism. Buy now." Tooth Binding, Good Paper, Cherr Print, Sis Pages — Price Si Cta, Paper Cover, 35 Cta. Nilvankees Social - Democratic for the sight to throw upon the. Publishing Co. Book Dept. Brisbane Hall, Milvauker, Wis.

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r. 1910: Expenses The journalist, said Sir Arthur (1971, 1971, 19700, 1970, 1970, 1970, 1970, 1970, 1970, 1970, 1970, 1970, 19 3,762.11 4,063.7 3,394.7 bucket. -----BETTER THAN SPANKING. Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Sum-meis, Box W. Notre Dame, Ind., will

mers, Box W. Notre Dame, Ind., will send free to any mother her success-ful home treatment, with full instruc-tions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treat-ment also cures adults and aged pe-ple troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. 4,529.12 4,223.21 5,718,36 5,400.52 2,855.02 4,866.94 \$48,201.22 \$5,471.83

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**Brisbane Hall** 

Saturday, June 28, 1913

## SOCIALIST LYCEUM COURSE

SOCIALIST LYCEUM COURSE Continuation of the Bocialist early present department this year was made contingent upon the department is not contingent upon the department is not contracts, by the national committee at its ratern is not endesvoring to go that num-ber of contracts, and Bocialist organi-itations desiring fecture Journes the tor-corres will be given to locals this seriptions, or for \$50 without sub-scriptions, a considerable reduction over a year age. "In a statement concerning the tor-tyceum course in the June 14 issue of the Party Builder, L. S. Katterfield. "The local sprease to sail \$100 worth of \$10 f 50 centis and 25 centra-by early of \$10 soft for each subscription certificates or to for soft and the sub-tyceum course. An ample supply of subscription certificates and there and there at a difficuent expense to remit to the by subscription certificates or to all sub-scription course in the June 14 supply of the furnished by the iyoeum de-art for next season will be good fib is north of practically any Bocialist. A SYNDICALIST WARNING.

will be furnished by the ilyceum department. "The standard lyceum subscription card for next season will be good for fil worth of practically any Socialist periodical or book, and will have a licket to the lecture course attached. We advise that you sell the \$1 cards. If, however, you prefer to sell 56-cent cards we will furnish you those. The 25-cent subscription cards, good for a quarter's worth of Socialist pa-pers or books, and with a ticket to one lecture attached will be sent just before your first lecture with the dated advertising matter.

#### Method of Payment.

"2. The local agrees to pay one-fifth of the total requirement when notified that a minimum of 600 iy-ceum contracts are secured, and one-fifth each month thereafter until the requirement has been met.

httn each month thereafter until the requirement has been met. This plan is devised to that the run-ning expense of the lyceum can be paid as the work progresses without having to draw upon the regular funds of the party organization.

#### Number of Lectures.

"3. If less than 600 lyceum courses are secured this agreement is null and void. If from 600 to 1,030 lyceum courses are secured each course shall consist of three numbers. "If over 1,000 lyceum courses are secured each couse shall consist of three numbers.

"Last year the lyceum proposition was ironclad. There was ro way to prevent a deficit if the number of lo-

prevent a dencit if the number of lo-rais fell short of anticipations. In order to make the undertaking safe financially this plan was proposed, giving the locals the benefit of the saving that comes with the increased aumber of contracts.

#### What We Furnish.

"4. The lyceum department will ray the lecturer's salaries and their expenses and furnish free of charge to the locals a supply of advertising matter

pay of the lyceum lecturers "The pay of the lyceum lecturers as fixed by the national committee last ummer is to be \$6 per day and rail-road fare, the lecturer paying his own hotel bills and miscellaneous expenses out of his \$6. The amount of adver-uising we shall furnish free will be ample for a city of 3,000. Additional advertising matter will be furnished at cost. Order blanks will be sent in umple time. "5. The local will furnish a suit-able hall for the lyceum course. Collections and Literature Sales.

Indied in such a manner, that the start is to be \$6 per day and rail is defined fars the letter paying his own is a start of he \$3. The one big union, according to the start is to be according to the start is to be arrowed by mainten will be serviced by another big union, and there be intolerable conditions of the extension of the multiplating of the start is to be arrowed by fruitmann, is to the succeeded by another big union, and there will be serviced by another big union, and there will be serviced by another big union, and there will be serviced by another big union, and big unions will be interesting matter will be furnished is to be nursed by Trautmann, is the the start is to be nursed by Trautmann, there will spring from the fragments and there will be reached, just as long as the grid by real times in a service of the intolerable conditions. — More than the begin with the ballow the balt.
The local is to have all collect thinking caps to protect the suspless of the Coult. The services from choice and swindters are pleased to manner. This literature should be or please that the lecturer that the lecturer or not as you choose. You can split the bart to the will have some special bargest. No classes, shows as stores to commend, however, that your chast it the vertice with the locals.
An investigation into the funds contage of the coult be divided among the five Socialist uncound on record to the size will age at the size of the to way? The professionals who handle anong the five Socialist covers be and there will have a law or there will have a law the there in full.— Ex.
Ster PAGE 4.1

60

A shortage of \$10,800 has been dis covered by an investigator appointed by a Boston court to inquire into the manner in which \$58,000 subscribed for the benefit of striking Lawrence Textile Workers, last year, had been expended. The court selected Winfeld S. Slocum, an expert accountant, to go

expended. The court selected Winfeld S. Slocum, an expert accountant, to go over the hooks, and in the report filed with the court, Slocum states that no initisfactory explanation has been made for the disappearance of \$10,800. The continued discovery that the I. W. W. is afficted with "ticky fin-gers" is creating a panic among those who have been boosting the game for many years. Even the Ettor and Glo-vanniti trial fund is now charged with being juggled. W. E. Trautmann makes this statement in a recent issue

retary of an institution that was sup posed to supplant the A. F. of L. But the continued exposures has driven another of the original crowd into the timber brush.—Toledo Union Leader.

Union Leauer is only one of the many stories of disponesty that have come to the surface relative to the manner in the surface relative to the manner in which funds are handled by the ir-responsible Workless Wander ars. Spo-kane had its stories of fraud and dis-honesty, and San Diego furnished an-other chapter in the b'story of the "frenzied financiers" of the I. W. W. In every place where the I. W. W. could precipitate a strike or launch a free speech fight the funds were handled in such a manner, that the professionals enjoyed the luxurles of easy street.

NEW XCRX CITY. - That the sympathy for interestly students of Great Britain ist movement, of our mine see fully alive to the importance of "At present" are fully alive to the importance of

## A SYNDICALIST WARNING.

with being juggled. W. E. Trautmann makes this statement in a recent issue of the New York Call. Trautmann was one of the original self-styled "revolutionists" who held a meeting in 1904 to discuss the for-mation of a new labor movement. This resulted in a secret gathering of 40 men in Chicago, the following January, when the I. W. W. was iaunched, although the birth was formally announced at a called con-vention the following June. Since then Trautmann has been general sec-retary of an institution that was sup-

The above statement in the Toledo

FOLKS

SEE PAGE 4.

YOUNG

are fully alive to the importance of the Socialist movement is seen by the report of Clifford Allen on the first annual convention of the British Uni-versity Socialist federation of this burns, just received by Harry W Laidler, organising secretary of the report reads in part as follows: "The first aphual conference of the University Socialist federation mutil the Binglish lake district for a week at Socialist societies in the contriversity whilst societies in the contriversity muties and the district for a week at and women and friends of the move-and women and friends of the move-mant we also present. whilst a number of ex-university mon and women and friends of the move-mant were also present. "To the conference the executive judger of the societies are completely tolerant of the sativities of the socie-ties of the societies is a continual friction between the university Socialist and that efforts should be immedi-italishment of an international Stu-iedent Socialist committee, whose ob-ject should be to establish similar or-ganizations in other countries of the world.

seat by the American federation con-ference, and it was unanimously de-ided cordially to reciprocate these greetings. The conference resolved that efforts should be immedia ately set on foot to promote the es-tablishment of an International Stu-dent Socialist committee, whose ob-sitistic and the contribution of the bolding of discussions and pub-lic meetings addressed by leading eco-nomic authorities. The corderes was particularly interested in the experiment, and suc-cess of the American federation. "The English federation differs from the American in that the Eng-previous existence of isolated univer-fity societies, now affiliated with it. "The membership of the university federation itself, it appears, has been is to say, these who are prepared to sign a statement of Socialis fait, and associate members, those who are next is to say, these who are prepared to the function for the ware ageneral associate members, those who are next the diaposal of the spores who have a general to such the ware costing faits fait, and associate members, those who are next to the societies which have been espe-cially societies which have a general the societies which have a general to so the spore of socialis fait, and associate members, those who are next the disposal of the spores compared to the societies which have a general the disposal of the spores compared to the societies which have been espe-cially successful in these spheres compared to the societies which have a general the disposal of the different socie-ties which they have obtained from the societies which have been espe-tally successful in these spheres co-tally successful in these spheres co-

'Frisco Socialists' Ticket.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cultornia .-- The Socialist party has already agreed on the greater part of its municipal tickt for the coming campaign. Its can didates, as far as named, are as fol-

didates, as far as named, are as fol-lows: Recorder, John M. Reynojds; tax collector, Herman F. Sahlender, treas-urer, Oliver Everett; public adminis-trator, A. K. Gifford: supervisors, K. J. Doyle, William DeWitt, Lynus Van-alstine, W. S. Vanderburgh, Wal'er E. Walker, M. P. Christensen, Thomas P. D. Gray. In their platform the Socialists de-clare that "the inadequacy of the present street car system in this city, combined with extortionate charges and bruital disregard of the rights of either employes or of the general pub-lic, can only be remedied by a com-prehensive municipal system, such as our candidates are pledged to inaugu-rate." The proposed bond issue for the extension of the municipal car lines is heartily indorsed, with the proviso that further extensions must be provided for at an early date "to relieve the intolerable conditions which people living in working class districts must now submit to."

The Texas Encampment.

HOUSTON, Teras. - The So-cialists will hold their tenth annual Socialist encampment at Grand Saline,

Tex., this year from Aug. 18 to 23, in clusive-six days and nights.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

THE PARTY PAGE

BRITAIN'S COLLEGE SOCIALISTS

Tex, this year thow and a list to 24, in-clustw-six days and alghts.
This gathering will be the largest Socialist meeting even heid in Ameri-ca. The gathering is a state meeting of the Socialists of Texas.
Among the many speakers who are expected to deliver one or more ad-dresses are: Eugene V. Debs, Emil Seidel, A. W. Ricker, associate editor of The Appeal to Reason: Winfield R. Gaynord, Milwaukee; Carl D. Thomp-son, Chicago; Mrs. Kate Richard O'Hare of The National Rip Saw, George W. Kirkyahrick of New York, William A. Ward, St. Lohis; J. E. Snyder, Kansas; W. F. Ries, Ohio; Geaorge D. Brewer, Kansas; Phil Cal-rey, Oklahoma; Lee L. Rhodes, Clin-tor Southern Worker; W. R. Snow of Montana, Richey Alexander, the Rev. Thomas W. Woodrow, George Clifton Edwards, editor Dallas Laborer; the Rev. Redid Andrewss, J. C. Thomp-son, editor Texarkana Socialist, and many others.

### OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Wake, a smart, resolute man. He twice de-manded the release of the boys and threat-ened to burn the town unless his demands were complied with. This looked rather warlike from a man who had nothing but a small gunboat to back him, anchored in a heavily fortified harbor. When he found it at his just demands would not be complied with, he landed with a party of callors and took the boys out of the jail in which they were confined and returned on board. He then weighed anchor and attempted to steam out, but when abreast of the large fort it opened fire on him and he had to return to the harbor. This roused his, ire. To engage the forts was impossible with his vessel, so he turned his attention to the town which he bombarded, vas impossible with his vessel, so he turned his attention to the town which he bombarded, it took fire and burnt. Then he commenced to silence one of the smaller forts and that ac-complished he engaged another and ran aground, while manoeuvering about. As he could not set his ship afleat again he aban-doued her, after setting a slow match in her magazines, so she blew up. Then he landed with his men in the boats and took the fort by storm. This done he took to his boats and stood out at sea. When he returned to England he was tried by court-martial, honorably acquitted and afterwards promoted to the rank of post captain.

lk depots, coal and wood yards and plant. e plant. a. Eight-hour day, trade up ages and conditions in all public layment and on all work done for Abolition of the contract system I public work.

## all pi New Secretary at Work.

aties, the for litons, and the of past uni-sching to pro-y different so-or the country rether and in Ideas regard r experiments

New Secretary at Work. CHICAGO, Hilnola. The salary of Walter Lanforsiek, new executive secretary of the Socialist party, is now \$1,800 a year. Although Walter Lanforsiek has been active in Social-ist work for many years, his activity is not of a kind that has brought him se prominently before the party at large as that of the writers or or-sanizers. He was born in Choinnati, O., and was graduated from the university in that dig, 1891. Twelve years ago he moved across the Ohio river to Newport, Ky., whure he has lived un-th a present time. He has been state secretary of Kentucky for the last five years without interruption, and he also occupied that office in the years 1903 and 1924.

## Pennsylvania.

ird annual Tri-County picnic of the of Lycoming, Potter and Clinton will be held at Nippone Park on delivered B Kittau rd Hayden of Vandergrift, re to a fair sized crowd !

re to a fair sized crewd in Eluisa a June 14 and the Kitaning com-econtentations and convincing speaker. er Jense will appendix in the Avenus - DuBola, Pa., on Funday, June 39 H., under the suspices of the hy Committee of Jefferson, Elk and i counties.

shington county will hold a general estally meeting in Socialist Headquar-Monongahela, on Sunday, July 6, at

tera Monongabela, on Sunday, July 4, at p.m., The Sellersville Branch, the oldest in Bucks county, will celebrate its teath anni-versary on July 4. Two speakers have and an Emilish-and Successful in that vicinity are invited to strand. Dates for William Parker are as fol-lows: Juns 37, Washington; 78, Uharlerdi; 3, Eidors Park; 30, July 1, Fayetts City; 2, California; 3, West Brownswille; 4, Mille-boro; 5, Eversch; 6, Open; 7, South Con-nells/Weitmreviam county. Further dates will be published tatte.

# WISCOMSIN

Social-Democrats in State Legislature-Senate, Gabriel Eophy: Asse. '.'. Carl, Kinkier, Edward E. Zinn, E. E. Kiefer, Martin Gorecki, J. E. Wint, William L. Smith, Capt. J. Larsen, Marinetta.

#### Zophy Makes Fight.

Zophy Makes Fight. MADISON, Wis., June 18-Whether Milwaukes shall have an autocratic sewage commission free to spiend from \$15,000,000 to \$26,000,000 or more as it chooses, now lests with Governor McGovern. The senate this morning adopted the amendment of Assemblyman Es-tabrook to the Weigle bill, which pro-vides for the sewage commission proj-ect of Mayor Bading and his "non-partisan" cohorts, and the measure now goes to the governor for his sig-nature or veto. By one clause of the Estabrook amendment the city is made liable for all damages connected with the sewage project, and this with the sewage project, and this opens the way for endless litigation. Serator Zophy, Social-Democrat, fought to amend the bill but was

fought to amend the bill but was beaten. The assembly this morning took pity on the poor circuit judges of Milwaukce county who receive only \$6,000 a year, 1,000 of it from the county, and take several months va-cation each year, and concurred in the science bill, co add \$1,000 pin m ney to their saiarles. Assembly-man Minkley, Social-Democrat, ob-jected to making a special class of Milwaukce judges, but the assembly's ryverence for the judiciary was too nouch for him.

#### A Lively Debate.

The debate vas of special interest because the log-inlature is struggling with the question of wator power leg-islation. Public ownership, said Sen-MADISON, Wis., June 18.—Senator Zophy made a losing fight in the sen-ate yesterday for the Vint joint resoluate yesterday for the Vint joint resolu-listic vesterday for the Vint joint resolu-tion to raise the public debt limit in order to pave the way for the pur-ter power question, as it is of other

chase of public utilities, but neverthe-less he fook occasion to deliver a short but interesting discussion on public ownership of utilities Public ownership, he said, would solve the question of waterpower questions. Zophy insisted upon a roll to be known." The debate vas of special interest with the question of water power leg-plimentary of the struggling with the question of water power leg-wint to be known." McCaleb Writes.

Roclester Pa., June 12. Thomas, State Sec'y., Milwaukee,

Oscar Ameringer

is the most called for preaker on the Bociality Platform today. He can not fill one-tauth of the calls upon him for dates. This is not because Amaringer is a better speaker than hundreds the unique way of put-ting things before the preople.

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considerable time spes A-ing in Milwaukee. The people never grow tired of listening to him.

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The title of the latest

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Church'

bř.

Millions of sincers American man and wom-en who have lakely be-come interested in the subject of Socialism art confused and bewildered owing to the attitude and attacks on Social-ism by spokesmen of the church.

Americance's new book is just the thing to put into the hands of people seeking, after the truth conce. 'ng the relations of Socialism, Commun-ism and Religion.

than any Socialist pamphlet on the mar-ket, will know what to expect from Ameringer on the burning quart-

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BEND FOB II. The price is 16 cents a copy, 75 cents per dosent, 8:00 per hun-dred. Or you may kayo 100 Ameringer Pampheles, assorted, one-third each of his three great pampheles, "Life and "Boolaisen What 'I. Is and How to Get II." and the new pamphict, "So-values and the set of the set of the church," for \$6.00. Every Socialist Local bould have at least a hourd of these pamphiles to esil, give or land is the community. These books will make

the community. These books will make socialists out of Non-Socialists. They will clear away the for of misunderstanding which hovers over s. many So-cialist Locals. They will be read and re-read by people who could not be induced to read any oth-er book.

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If you have any . bt about the above state-ment, send 25 cents for the three, one of each, read and be convinced.

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All readers of Herald who have Heraid Ameringar's What It Is and F Get It." of which quarter of a sold

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above pamphlets, assort-

ed, one-third of each, for

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One hundred of the

E. H. Thomas State Sec'y, Milwaukee, Wis. Dear Comrade: As I finish my work in Pennsylvania I feel proud of the words just received from Comrade Ringler and because you were so good in aiding me, I want to tell them so as to justify you in your recommenda-tions. Comrade Ringjer's words are "We are receiving nothing but the highest commendation of your work in our state and all places where you have been make enthusiastic reports of your meetings. We trust that at some future data we may be able to have you back in our state." On to Connecticut next. on to Connecticut next.

Yours for Socialism, ROBERT C. McCALEB.

#### OSHKOSH.

SEE PAGE 4

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#### CHAPTER XIII. Where Columbus Was Buried.

landed the men were piped down from the yards and the Haytian ensign which had flut-tered from the main royalmasthead was hauled

down. The American minister having come on board on the evening before, on Suliday, March 24, the anchor was hove up and the Galena steamed out bound for anto Domingo. At noon the harbor of St. Mark was entered and the captain and minister went ashore in the whaleboat and when they returned the boat was hotsted, the Galena proceeded on her course anchoring off the city of San Domingo during the morning watch of the 25th.

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CHAPTER XIV.

#### Centipedes and Sea Sheels.

It was not coal that had been taken on board at Kingston, so that the covers had to be put on the main yard and mass and the main top was called "Smoky Hollow." April 5 found the Galena back at Port au Prince.

Captain Cooper, chief in command of the Haytian fleet, came on board and paid the Galena's skipper a visit. Next day it was up anchor, and on April 7 It was dropped again in the karbor of Cape Haytian. This was quite a pretty little city built at the foot of some high hills on a small stretch of level ground, between them and the beach. On the left of the village a small stream comes down the mountains and empties itself into the bay. There was a large de-tapidated pier jutting out into the bay, but it was not of much use. Quite a number of merchant vessels were in the harbor loading logwood, the chief article of export here. The handling of it was dan-gerous, however, as the centipede and scor-pion live in the logwood logs. The crew of these vessels did not seem to mind them, how-ever, and whenever they were bitten or stung, they rubbed the bite or sting with brandy in which some of these insects were soaking. The captain of the foretop, Marshall, had brught a pair of pretty doves in Port au Prince, and they became so tame that he could let them out of the coop and wander about the ship.

let them out or the coop and manue. Loss the ship. ' The captain went ashore in the gig. so Hans had a chance to take a stroll along the Beach, pick up some shells, coral, etc. Some of the natives were handling some large shells, shaped something like a small's shell, but spot-ied. The inhabitant of the shell they ate and the shell was sent north to make buttons out of.

When the captain went back to the ship it was near sundown and the Galena was send-ing down her light yards. When about a cable's length from the ship the captain com-manded: "Oners"

The give negative ship the captain com-manded: "Cars!" The give crew held the cars poised and the captain watched the exercise on board the galena. The main topgalant yard got stuck and the longer it stayed aloft, the darker his face grew, till it looked as if a thunder cloud rested upon it. When he came on board the maintopmen were called to muster and he raised hob with "wm." On April 9, monthly money was served out in the shape of Mexican sliver dol'ars, and it was quite refreshind to hear the min. Jingle them in their pockets. They were charged up to the men's accounts at the rate of 90 cents each. Hans signed accounts and found that after 12 months' service he had just \$114 com-ing to him." His outfit having then til been paid for and the magnificent sum of 24 whole dollars to the credit of his account.

#### CHAPTER XV.

#### A Bantam Fighter.

A Bantam Fighter. While lying at Cape Haytian the navigating officer took one of the cutters and wont sur-veying. There were two wrecks lying in the harbor, one a merchantman and the other was that of an English sunbock. named the Hull-dog. Part of the latter's history was related by one of the old tars. It was in 1867 or 88 that there was a revolution going on again for a change, and the Bulldog, which only carried four guns, was lying in the harbor. Two colored boys belonging to the Bulldog went on shore one morning to get some provi-sions, etc., for the officer's mess, when they were seized and imprisoned as spice. The cap-ain of the Bulldog was an Irishman named

#### CHAPTER XVL.

#### Porto Rico Is Reached.

One evening after supper while at Cape Haytian the gig was called away and the cap-tain went ashore. As the boys pulled ashore a gentle off-shore breeze laden with the dell-cate, spley perfume of the island fanned their

checks. The weather was beautiful, the moon shone through fleecy, white clouds, giving t tivery hus to the water and the ships lying so still in the harbor, and mildly illuminating the low white houses of the little city. When the gig

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walls presented an even and smooth appear-ance. The whole city which is built on an Island connected to the large island by bridges was surrounded by a wall and in the olden times must have been quite a strong fortress. The Galena had anchored off a strong looking fort, but there were no guns visible, because they had all been taken away and put under shelter. The fort was built on a rocky bluff that rises some 50 feet straight out of the water. In this bill or bluff also was the magazine, a large brick building marking the entrance to the underground passage. All along the wall that surrounded the city, at every angle was a quaint, old-fashioned watch tower. Near this station. CHAPTER XVII.

#### CHAPTER XVII.

#### Why They Punched the Coins.

walls presented an even and smooth appear

The harbor was a large bay. On the right hand, side of the entrance was an island.on which stood a fine hospital. The entrance to the harbor is rather difficult and dangerous on account of the reefs and shoals that sur-round the island, and the long white breakers that voll over them give them a beautiful but to the sailor an awesome appearance.

(Continued to No. 21.)

"I am supplying a very pretty Y. P. S. L. button, lithographed in three colors, designed by a well known Socialist artist and etricity union made. I shall be pleased to send a sample button to any comrade who is inter-ested in this branch of work and will enclose a 2-cent stamp for postage," anys the national secretary. Write to 111 North Market street, Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill.

### A WORD TO YOUNG MEN BY JACK LONDON

BY JACK LONDON Young men: The lowest aim 'n your life is to become a soldier. The good' soldier never tries to distinguish right from wrong. He never thinks; rever gi eq ji skado Aluo eq :suosesi ordered to fire down a crowded street when the poor are clamoring for bread, he obeys, and sees the gray hairs of age stained with red and the life tide gushing from the breasts of women, feeling neither remorse nor sympathy. If he is ordered off as a firing squad to execute a hero or bene-factor, he fires without hesitation, though he knows the bullets will pierce the noblest heart that ever beat in human breast. A good soldier is a blind, heartless,' soulless, murderous machine. He is

A good soldler is a blind, heartless, soulless, murderous machine. He is not a man. He is not a brute, for brutes only kill in self defense. All that is human in hir, all that fs divine in him, all that constitutes the divine in him. All that constitutes the man has been sworn inway when he took the enlistment roll. His mind, his conscience, are, his very soul, are in the keeping of his officer. No man can fall lower than a sol-dier-it is a depth beneath which we cannot go. Keep the boys out of the army. It is hell.

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OSHKOSH. OSHKOSH, Wisconsin. — Vitriolic speeches were made at the legular my nthy meeting of the Social-Demo-cratic branch here against and in de-fense of the suspension of The Com-lig Nation. A motion to condemn Fred Warren for his unseemly hasie l. smashing The Nation was closely contested, but it was finally decided to aw dif tuture developments. "There was a time when The Ap-psal had 300 subscribers' in Oshkosh, but it failed to make any Socialists, to speak of," said one speaker. "With an advertising rate of \$1.50 per line, or \$420 a column, the paper has been a gold mine in earning \$20,000 from sub-scriptions, so Warren had no trouble in getting a salary of \$500 a week. In few states does The Appeal circu-lation bear any relation to the votes cast." Its close advertising connection cast.

cast." Its close advertising connection with The Menace, an anti-Catholic paper, and Clean Politics, a Prohibi-tionist sheet, was also assailed.

### SHEBOYGAN.

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin -- Socialist Alderman John C. Meyer Int-duced a resolution in las: night's meeting of the council to have that meeting of the council to have that body commence legal proceedings against Mayor Theodore Dieckmann for the return of \$2,400 received by Dieckmann as member of the water commission during the last three

Dieckmann tried to jan the resolu-tion into the judiciary committee, but Meyer succeeded in having it referred to a committee of the whole council. The council will gather as a commit-tee next Monday night to consider the matter



ornitived Beer Exitati. Just by the addition to water. No experiance, ho spparatus, no trothe, "AllBEEW" is a concentration of the finant line of the second station of the second line of the second station of the second region of the second static second static regions are strength and interiating proparties. ACENTS HERE'S WHAT THEY ALL WANT bears activities territory quick Beermas demast, sets with a strength and the Beerman strength and "factive Hereing". Date seal acrosser, which the "factive Hereing quick Beermas Hereinstein within the statistic of the set are strength and "factive Hereing which a factor Beerman withing here: here at this set we water. A perside here withing here: he AssBREW Company, Dey't 1800 Cincincal, 0. A MBREW



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

A young preacher picked up Bishop Pierce's hat and put in on his own head, and it was exactly a fit. "Why, bishop," he said, "your head, and mine are exactly the same size." "Yee," replied the bishop, "on the outside."—New York Call.

lohnson

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WAR. The war is for the patrict. The worker pays the cost The death is for the soldier Bé the battle won or lost The widow and the orphan Get almost all the woe. The general gets the glory Of conquering the foe. The grant of conquering the foe. Of conquering nations, weakened, Loss what they've battled for, By stronger neighbors gobbled— And that, my son, is war! --Chicago News.

### THE EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.

THE EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE. Berious opposition has been aroused among French solders and members of the Socialist party in the French assembly by the law increasing the time of military service for conscripts to three instead of two years. We read in the French press that in the garrison at Nancy 16 soldiers have been tried for uttering their cpinions against this new ordinance and 18 non-commissioned officers have been reduced to the ranks for conniving at such rebeilious utterances. At Tour-elles 150 soldiers made an open dem-onstration against the new law. The sume disaffection has been so manifest in various quarters that the Republic in various quarters that the Republic an-Democratic party in the national assembly has placarded Paris with a

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"No degree of knowledge attainable and Harper charged. Because the evidence was so over-whelming against Mayor Bading and his appointee, the judge handed down his decision without hearing the arguby man is able to set him above the

want of hourly assistance."-Samuel

SEIDEL APPOINTEE'S BIG VICTORY!

"That chair is very nice. How much will it cost?

Carl M. Ringer is building in-spector of the city of Milwaukee. W. D. Harper, whom Mayor Bad-ing attempted to promote to the office from the position of assis-tant, after 1 aving discharged Ringer on the pretext that he had committed an illegal act, is an in-terloper, and has absolutely no title to the office. This is the effect of the decision of Judge Frank Ross, Superior, handed down late Tuesday after-noon in Judge Turner's court, in which Judge Ross is sitting. The victory of Ringer is com-plete the court deciding for him setting for the city and the superior of the setting for the setting for him and the gol as an assistant in-spector, handed down late Tuesday after-noon in Judge Turner's court, in which Judge Ross is sitting. The victory of Ringer is com-

Pay Has Been Held Up.

Pay Has Been Heid Up. Harper has received no salary as building inspector, the cont oller's of face having held up the pay alls since Badams tried to appoint him City At-torney Hoa't having refused to give an opinion as to the legality of the an opinion as to the legality of the appointment. In fact, the city attorney's office at any time. Here, again, is another humorous angle. The mayor is pretty generally in-derstood to have toid Ringer he was discharged, following consultations; hired chore boys of the city's big financial interests, and after a having peep lato the city direr as Just how much the "imspired" legal

her der from Ringer, it was practically plumb and that the building would

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## THE LONG, STEADY PULL COUNTS.

The Socialist press as we have it in Milwaukee is no accident. It is the result of many years of hard, patient, plodding work.

The Social-Democratic Herald is one of the old timers in the Socialist newspaper world that has weathered all the storms and left aggressive and effective organizations wherever it has been used for propaganda, educational and organization purposes.

One subscriber in a letter renewing his subscription and sending three new ones to make a club writes:

"I take many Socialist papers, but prize The Social Democratic Herald most because it is always aggressive, always sane and gotten up in a way that a peals to men's intelligence as well as their instincts of justice and right. It is the paper I always use when I want to reach the mind of persons looking for light on the reasons, for Socialism."

Every Socialist should be a missionary for the cause in his or community.

All around you are men and women crushed by the grind of captalist exploitation. They are filled with unrest and discontent. They will be Socialists and Socialist workers just as soon as they know what Socialism is and what it seeks to accomplish.

Every copy of the Social-Democratic Herald tells the story your neighbor and shopmate needs to know in a dozen different ways, calculated to reach all types and classes of men and women.

We can get out the paper in untold quantities.

But we can't reach those neighbors and shopmates of yours withyour assistance.

Go after a club of four for \$1.25. If you haven't a regular blank write the names on any piece of paper and send them along. You can get a bundle of any quantity at the rate of one-half cent

Will you help spread the light?

#### OUR YOUNG FOLKS

# Young Holks. in Action

Contributions solicited. Write briefly.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUES MILWAUKEE.—A few notes on the base-ball team of the North Side Young People's Socialist club will convince the Socialist lengues of the different cities in the United States of the wonderful team work that can



and a los Every Week. VOLUME 2 MILWAUKEE, JUNE 28, 1913 A YOUNG MAN - O'- WARSMAN

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

PIERPONT MORGAN BEFORE GOD'S THRONE!



Saturday, June 28, 1913

assembly has placy in the indicited assembly has placed def Paris with a declaration in favor of the new law. The new law is favored strongly, too, by Mr. Clemenceau, in the daily Homme Libre (Paris), in every issue of which appears an article over his name. In one such we read: "Is it not evident that the measure for which Mr. Barthou, the minister of war, is being blamed in many quar-ters is nothing more than a wise pro-vision for the future and is really in-tended to be no more than a safeguard against the inferiority of our army and of our general military situa-tion?"

Mr. Leon Bourgeols also approve the army increase. He said at a cent meeting of the national cong of peace that Germany has made proposed law absolutely necessary. To quote his words:

quote his words: "The first fact that strikes us with alarm and might lead us into discour-agement is that the law at this mo-ment before the relohsing increases the armament of Germany to a formidable degree, and makes " neces-sary that France should make ex-traordinary efforts and great sacri-fices in order not to be left behind." Which leads the Paris Figuro to remark.

Which reasts that the Radicals remark: "We may hope that the Radicals and the radical Socialists of the cham-ber of deputies, who are making com-mon cause to defeat this measure, will yield themselves to the arguments put forth by such leaders in the ieg-islative body."

put forth by much leaders in the leg-islative body." Speaking for those Radicals who are opposed to the law, l'Humanite (Paris) says: "We have had enough of this hy-poorisy, There is no need at present of such a law, When the legislature in former times has foreseen excep-tional circumstances which made the executive take such measures of safe-ty, we could approve of such action, but now there is no such occasion. Criminal are those followers of Mr. Barthou who think that such an emergency is at present before us.) • • • The Republican party should deeply ponder the gravity of the de-cision which they are now called upon to make. The whole army is inter-ested in that decision, and the whole army is, we are told, to be a reformed at u., an army reformed as to Its

omp

be accomplished by training and dil gont practice. Since the baseball team was organ-ized, which was the first of May, the team has won two games out of five. The team is now so perfected that the last game which was played on June 14, between the North and South Side Young People's Soclalify clubs showed that the North Side was beat by a score of 2 to 0. The game was a two hit game, therefore our readers can realize what good team work is being done by the North Side team.

The batteries of the North Side team to this date have been: Ed. Gunderman, pitch, and Charles Spacth, catch. The rest of the lineup is as follows: Harry Stemwell, first base; Walter Perilch, second base; Lefty Marquardt, third base; Harry Gago, left field; William Spacth, center field; Edwin Spacth, right field In the game between the North and West Side clubs on Decoration, day, the North Side beat the West Side by a score of 4 to 1. The club is at the present contemplating on

getting baseball suits for the baseball team Other athletic features like a tennis team for the girls and in the fall a basketball team, one for boys and one for girls will be organized.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Feeling that the Univer-sity of California is maintained by the people of California, not for the purpose of breeding scabs, but for the purpose of raising the stand-ard of living through the proper training and education, the Y. P. S. L. of Oakiand at their regular meeting Friday night in Rice Institute passed drastic resolutions against the manning of the power plants of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. by students and professors of the university.

or the power planu of the Pacific Gas and Electric Go, by students and professors of the university. It was felt that the time was rips for Amer-ion universities to clear themewas rips for Amer-tigma of contempt in which they ere held by the workers throughout the world as strike breaking institutions. ROCHESTER, N. Y.-Since Comrade Wile save us the talk on debating our young folks have put their minds sciously upon the sub-fect. I think I am right in agying that the importance of debating as a Sociality exercise, and doubless before very long we shall be hergaged in a debate with their giants. We have met Schemeotady twice in debate and wart to meet them again, for they are c great buuch. We recommend to Young Feeple's Leaguns all over the country to get busy at

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are about. The more dops of that sort the workers take in the less they think. Let our Socialist Young People beware of too much of the Capitalist dope of various kinds! But I have omitted the best reason why we should debate. It is this: it teaches us how to talk with our opponents, in what spirit to meet and treat our foes on the world field. Let us learn the great lesson that abuse is not argument. Calling names does no advance the cause of truth. Let us debate more and more. Young Socialists, listen: Get up a debate at once, and stay with the exercise!

LOS ANGELES, Cal-An audience of about 300 persons, members and their friends met Sunday night, June 8, 1913, at the T. P. S. L. Auditorium when a splendid program was pre-sented by members of the Y. P. S. L. drainatic clisss.

Undout.edly a dramatic critic could have found many spots that might not have compared with those of a professional troupe, but the happiness of the cast and the bright healthy flush of youth in the countenances of the young Socialists, added real enjoyment to the program. There was none of that jaded, must-be-done spirit to strike the audience in must-be-

the face. Novely and elegance distinguished the not-able gathering at the Y. P. S. L. entertainment. The sentiment of the crowd was that the pro-gram was replete with finest "lieder" compo-sition and the screaming comedy, some called it drama comedy, has knocked all Y. P. S. L. crowd and laugh records completely out of existence. exister

After the show the large auditorium was vacated and the crowd was given a brilliant floor upon which to dance until 12 p. m.



An Ameringer pamphlet on Socialism will be given for .he best list of words from the letters of the words: YOUNG JACK TAR.

The best list from the words "United States" was rent in by Alfred Walter Austad, Klamath Falls, Ore., who is given the prize



A CHILD OF THE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS Little, old Woman, and only three! Little, old Granny, come lisp to me What green-eyed Goblin hath ta'en thy Smil What wicked Gnome did thee beguile And carry thee off to a sordid Cell Where Hunger and Want and Sorrow dwell: Where there's never a Thought of a Baby's Need-

Was it Pluto, my child, the God of Greed? WILLIAM CLANCY.

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#### FART III OF THE STORY OF

NUMBER 19

BY MARTIN GALE.

(Continued from No. 17.) CHAPTER XII.

Visit From a President

Visit From a President. PORT AU PRINCE, the capital of the Hay-tian Republic, is situated at the foot of a large bay. On the right side of the bay are some very high hils or mountains, but the hand to the left is more even, though some high mountains behind it loom up like a dark cloud. The town, though zomewhat pictur-esque, is not very attractive, for the buildings which were of any importance or had some architectural beauty, had been burnt or de-stroyed during the late revolution, that had just been put down. The inhabitants are mostly negros and hul-lattos, and Hayti having once beer, a colony of Prance the language spoken is French. Fruit, rum, coffee, and other tropical products are exported The natives have in eye to business and a comper landing there pays double the usual price for fruits, etc. The natives wore very light clothing and their stan on. The new several Haytian men of war

There were several Haytian men of war at anchor in the harbor and a son of Rear Admira; Cooper, U. S. A., was supreme in

command. The revolutionists had bought two iron steamers from some British firm with which to fight the ships of the government. One of them was sunk, while the other was captured

to fight the ships of the government. One of them was sunk, while the other was captured by Captain Cooper. After taking the stores that the Galena had brought on board the Swatera salied for Aspinwalh. After the Swa-tera had left an Italian troop ship came in with her light yards sent down, having had heavy weather outside. During the Galena's stay at Fort au Prince she was visited by the president of the Hay-itan republic, General Solomon, a big negro almost seven feet tail and built in proportion, He was accompanied by his wife, a white French lady, and quite a suite of his officials, mostly in fantastic uniforms, resplendent with colors and gold lace, somewhat tarnished, so they looked like the members of a minstrel troupe, or characters from a masquerade ball. The crew of the Galena had to give him a royal salute, that is the yards were manned, when he went ashore, while one of the Haytian sunboats boomed forth a salute. When he had

(See Preceding Page)