





# Wisconsin Socialist Legislators and Anti-Trust Bills

**BY CARL MINKLEY**

A fair minded man will see that his horse gets sufficient oats, so that he will not starve. He is regulating the feed according to the work required from the horse. It is in this fashion that our progressive statesmen propose to regulate the wages of the working class. They establish all kinds of commissions for the purpose of regulating conditions in work shops, and the latest policy is to regulate wages in some way. They are speaking of a minimum wage for women and minors. They don't want to abolish the wage system and give the working man what he produces. They simply want to provide enough oats for the woman and minors. But evidently they do not consider the stomach of the working man, because they don't ask for a so-called fair wage for the working man—the so-called bread winner of the family.

They have commissions for every line of industry in the state—oats for an army or regulators. They take into consideration the development of machinery, the development of modern machinery, and the effect of this or that invention on old machinery, etc.

They are also commissions made between city and public utility corporations and establish a good measure of profit on the investment.

They regulate in the interest of the people, but never consider the welfare of the workingman employed in such public utility.

It is a new kind of progressivism to be sure to secure a fair measure of profit on capital, but never consider the necessity to secure for the workingman a sufficient income to keep him alive and in good health. The regulation in the work shops, such as safety devices, is not brought about by the desire to benefit the workingman. It

is done for the purpose of saving the capitalist the cost of damage suits. This point was clearly stated before the labor commission when even Tom Nency of Milwaukee appeared against bills that intended to do away with safety devices in factories.

We aver the protection of the workingman, but the tendency to protect the workingman must go farther. We ask for justice rather than just a rough attempt to reproduce labor power.

This Progressive movement originated with the middle class and its representation therefore can't see the necessity of changing the economic system.

It is up to the Socialist to advance sound economics for the benefit of the workingman, and also the middle class.

The sooner the middle class will realize that their days are counted, that they have to make room for the trust, and that it is to their future

interest to join the working-class movement for the purpose of acquiring the industry, the better it will be for the middle class.

We ask this middle class not to protect themselves as a class of the present, but rather to join a movement that will protect them against the capitalist in the future. We have well defined and definite expectations in what form it may be, and secure to the real producer the full value of his labor, and he may enjoy the fruits of his labor and not be obliged to divide the fruits of his toil with some man who is not doing necessary work in this system of production and distribution.

It is for this reason that the Socialists in the Assembly voted against Bill 77. We realize and appreciate the good will of the Progressive, but it is our duty to show them the fallacy of such policy and point the way out of this misery.

## PARTY NEWS OF THE WISCONSIN MOVEMENT

### The Legislature

Social Democrats in State Legislature—Senators: Gabriel Zepky, Assembly: Carl Minkley, Edward H. Vint, William L. Harris, George J. H. Vint, William L. Harris.

### Employment Agencies

**MADISON, Wis., March 12.**—Regulation of employment agencies, establishment of free employment agencies and discussion of bills covering sanitation in labor camps, occupied the attention of the assembly committee on labor, Tuesday afternoon.

Assemblyman Smith's bill which provides for the establishment of free employment bureaus in all cities and counties was discussed before the committee along with a bill similar to some extent to that of Assemblyman Bingham, chairman of the committee. The Smith bill was recommended for indefinite postponement, while the Bingham bill was reported out of the committee for passage. The Smith bill, which is strictly a Socialist measure, provides for free employment bureaus in every city and county of the state, the managing committee to be composed of one representative employer, one representative employee, one representative of the school board, and one member of the council or county board. Information concerning the supply of labor and demand for labor in each city to be kept on file in the office of the industrial commission.

### To Aid Unemployed

Should the information show that a large number of wage earners are unemployed and that distress is liable to result from want of work, the governor is to be notified by the industrial commission and be in turn to issue a proclamation to all state departments, councils, county boards and village authorities throughout the state requesting that all public work be pushed forward as rapidly as possible in order that the unemployed be given work.

In case no public work may be done, the council or county board would be empowered to provide maintenance for the unemployed. Assemblyman Bingham's bill merely provides that it be lawful for any county, city, town or village to appropriate money or to permit the use of public property when necessary for maintaining the local free employment offices. One-half of the expense of maintaining the office is to be born by the industrial commission and one-half by the county, town, village or city.

Assemblyman Smith's bill provides for the regulation of labor camps and aims to have the state health depart-

### Must Obtain a License

Assemblyman Bingham's bill relating to employment agencies provides that no person shall make a false statement to any one seeking or furnishing employment, knowing the same to be false. It also provides that no person shall offer or hold himself out as in a position to secure employment without having an order therefor from an employer.

Any person, firm or corporation engaging in the employment business for profit must obtain a license from the industrial commission and will be required to furnish a bond in the sum of \$1,000. In addition a fee ranging as follows will be demanded: In cities of 50,000 and over, all agents supplying female help shall pay a fee of \$50 per year; all other agents supplying female help shall pay a fee of \$10 and all other agents \$25.

### Kill Labor Bill

**MADISON, Wis., March 12.**—The abuse of the workingman, which has been a feature before assembly committees of the legislature, where a fight between capital and labor has been waged, again characterized most of the discussion on the bill to abolish the use of white lead.

Bose painters of the state who appeared at the first hearing before the committee on public works, again opposed the measure, which was introduced by Assemblyman Minkley. At that time they denied that lead poisoning could result to painters using it but the hearing Tuesday afternoon they did not uphold their contention.

Assemblymen Kiefer and Minkley presented statistics showing that a large percentage of painters in the United States as well as other countries were disabled through the use of the poison.

Despite this evidence, M. Forester, Milwaukee, representing the master painters of the state, declared that the cause of the disability resulted in cases of drunken painters.

"It is the unclean, shiftless painters who get drunk and do not take care of themselves, who are poisoned by white lead," said Forester. "Most of these afflicted are men who are lazy and have filthy habits."

It was also declared that it was useless to attempt to use a substitute in Wisconsin because the state made it impossible for a substitute to stand up under the weather conditions.

Assemblyman Minkley took issue

### Favor Gorecki Bill

**MADISON, Wis., March 11.**—A bill by Assemblyman Gorecki, which seeks to abolish the sale or giving away of liquor in the halls of parochial or private schools, was recommended to the assembly for passage Monday night.

This is the bill which resulted from a concerted action of some of the Social Democrats of Milwaukee to do away with drunkenness among youths who attend school affairs in some of the school buildings.

When the bill was before the committee on excise and fees for the committee, John Wedda, a newspaper man of Milwaukee told of the shocking scenes that were witnessed by him at a bazaar that was held in some of the parochial school halls with the sanction of the priest.

The recommendation by the committee was made without a dissenting vote and there is little doubt but that the measure will become a law.

The bill provides that no intoxicating liquor shall be sold or given away in the buildings or upon the grounds of any private or parochial school. There is a law which prevents the sale of liquor on the grounds of public schools.

### Election Day Half Off

**MADISON, Wis., March 12.**—Employers in Milwaukee county will not

### EAU CLAIRE

**EAU CLAIRE, Local No. 1.**—This number is not only the only one in the first local or that there are other locals in this city. The fact is there used to be locals in all of our wards but now the work is all in this one local. At the present we are receiving congratulations on the successful opening of our lyceum course, in Circuit No. 6. The presence of our comrade, Walter J. Millard, before a well filled house, last Thursday evening, was an inspiration and an uplift. The audience was made up of a sprinkling of professional characters, all of whom are, of course, of an inquiring mind.

It was gratifying to feel that everybody retired expressing themselves well compensated for their presence, and relieved of all unfavorable impressions obtained through a false press.

Since your correspondent has been conversant with this organization of sturdy young men who are now representing the active element of Socialism in this section, we feel that they are to be congratulated upon the results of their strenuous efforts.

Within the past week they have gained a representative upon the board of city councilmen; have held the first place, with two or three exceptions in their campaign meetings; and have the general public sympathy, affecting every one of our following.

They were the only party that showed an increased vote, in the presidential election.

We cannot complain of the recognition we have received from the local press. They have given us very fair reports and announcements.

Our local holds its meetings in the Union hall, on N. Barstow street, opposite the Commercial hotel. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at 8:30. Sunday mornings members actively engaged are comparatively few, though there are hundreds of sleeping members, and as we are assured thousands of sympathizers, many of whom, for obvious reasons are not in position to make very open declarations.

### BEAVER DAM

**BEAVER DAM, Wis., Wisconsin.**—Rae Weaver, secretary of the local branch of the Social-Democratic party, spoke to a large audience here in answer to statements made by David Goldstein, non-Socialist, in reference to the Socialist party being opposed to Christianity and in favor of free love.

Mr. Weaver stated that Socialism was an economic question and challenged anyone to show one word in the international programme of the Socialist party, that was in violation of the Christian church. He stated that the organization in America, against the Roman Catholic church or any other religion.

He admitted that individual members of the party might have free love, but held that the great Socialist movement could not be held responsible for the individual opinion of any of its members any more than any other political party.

The following candidates on the non-partisan ballot to be voted on at the primary, March 18, are:

Mayor: Fred Knevers; city clerk, Albert Kalk; assessor, Henry C. Knocke; treasurer, George C. Ramminger.

Third ward—Alderman, Henry J. Kruse; supervisor, Richard Luther.

Fourth ward—School commissioner, William J. Aithen.

Fifth ward—Alderman, Frank P. Thompson.

Sixth ward—Alderman, John C. Mayer; supervisor, Charles Burhop.

Seventh ward—Alderman, Henry Zehms; supervisor, Adam Mueller.

Eighth ward—Alderman, Charles Guelchord; supervisor, Richard Labenow.

### MANITOWOC

**MANITOWOC, Wisconsin.**—A local newspaper of this city as well as many non-Socialists, are making an insistent demand that Mayor Stolz, resign this city, and determination not to seek office again at the expiration of his present term. Owing to the urgent wishes of the outside element it may be suggested through the press that the city council should call for a referendum to determine if such is approved before a referendum the mayor may again head the local Socialist ticket.

**MANITOWOC, Wisconsin.**—Mayor Henry Stolz, Socialist, who 10 days ago issued a statement in which he said he would decline to be a candidate for re-election, has reconsidered and is a candidate for nomination, basing his campaign on municipal ownership, advocating the purchase of the local telephone exchange.

**MANITOWOC, Wisconsin.**—It has just become known that Mayor Stolz, this city, has been elected to the office of Mayor Dickman, Sheboygan, a year ago, and loaned the Sheboygan executive \$20,000 in gold from Stolz's personal account to aid Mayor Dickman in purchasing the water works plant at Sheboygan. It was rumored that the Sheboygan Water company was about to refuse currency when selling the plant.

### GREEN BAY

**GREEN BAY.**—Social-Democratic candidates in Green Bay are as follows:

**Alderman.**

First ward—Albert R. Gies.

Second ward—Charles W. Smith.

Third ward—James Beckus.

Fourth ward—Frank Paque.

Fifth ward—Eli Francis.

Sixth ward—George Stordeur.

Seventh ward—Harry G. Anderson.

Eighth ward—Franz Matthias.

**Supervisors.**

Fourth ward—James Prevat.

Fifth ward—Louis J. Devroye.

Seventh ward—Sam'l Anderson.

Eighth ward—A. Peeters.

### SHEBOYGAN

**SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin.**—Socialists here have managed to get a full ticket in the non-partisan field and it is predicted by some old bipartisan politicians that the Socialists will elect some of their candidates.

The following candidates on the non-partisan ballot to be voted on at the primary, March 18, are:

Mayor: Fred Knevers; city clerk, Albert Kalk; assessor, Henry C. Knocke; treasurer, George C. Ramminger.

Third ward—Alderman, Henry J. Kruse; supervisor, Richard Luther.

Fourth ward—School commissioner, William J. Aithen.

Fifth ward—Alderman, Frank P. Thompson.

Sixth ward—Alderman, John C. Mayer; supervisor, Charles Burhop.

Seventh ward—Alderman, Henry Zehms; supervisor, Adam Mueller.

Eighth ward—Alderman, Charles Guelchord; supervisor, Richard Labenow.

### SUPERIOR

**SUPERIOR, Wisconsin.**—The Superior Socialist organization is making an effort to bring ex-Congressman Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, to Superior to speak in the interest of the Socialist candidates at the spring election.

In view of the fact that the Duluth Socialists are also seeking to bring the ex-congressman to the Twin Ports to assist in the campaign in that city, it is thought that there is an excellent chance of securing the only Socialist who ever served in the United States congress for a talk here.

Efforts are also being made to bring Mayor Lunn, the Socialist executive of Schenectady, N. Y., to head of the local branch in the interest of the Socialist campaign.

### PLANNING MUNICIPAL HOMES

**NEENAH, Wisconsin.**—Neenah is planning to do away with any existing tenements in the city by housing the poor, by building residences to be used for that purpose.

### IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

**City Ownership.**

Municipal ownership of all public utilities will come as fast as the Socialist movement increases and the prospects for the extension of municipal ownership are

### LA CROSSE

**LA CROSSE, Wisconsin.**—Five Socialist lecturers of national reputa-

**A Socialist Watch at an Anti-Trust Price**

The fight is on! We are determined to win our gigantic Anti-Trust fight, even against the most overwhelming odds. We will not be bound by any system. We call on the great factories a trust because they have perfected a system of contracts and agreements which enables them to fix prices and to control trade. We do not say that the Watch Trust is illegal. But we do insist that their system of "quiet" agreements and price boosting contracts is very, very unfair.

Here is the Superb Socialist Emblem, engraved by hand on the great gold strain case, guaranteed for 25 years. You may have this emblem on your watch on this offer.

**Carry The Emblem!**

—the Emblem of the party on your watch. Positively the most staggering, smashing watch offer ever made—trust prices smashed once and for all. We are determined to maintain our independent Burlington line and to do it quickly and thoroughly. A more liberal offer to all Socialists than any other concern would dare to make to the biggest wholesalers.

**The Movement** In connection with a sweeping fight on trust methods we have selected our finest, highest grade watch for a special offer direct to the people. **MATERIAL.** The best that ever was made. No loose parts. World renowned experts in their line.

**The Jewels** 10 finest grade selected genuine imported rubies and sapphires, absolutely flawless. It is well understood in the railroad business that 10 jewels is the proper number for maximum efficiency.

**Factory Fitted** and factory tested. Fitted right at the factory into the case, made for that watch—and it never comes out. No looseness or wearing of the parts. No rattle or jar.

**Adjustment** Adjusted to temperature, humidity, and all the most rigid tests.

You should not buy a worthless watch, just because it is cheap. No need now pay the Trust prices for a top-notch watch. The Burlington Watch Co. has absolutely free and proper. You can get the same quality of any kind. Just your name and address on the coupon or a letter or a postal is enough. You will be posted on inside facts and prices when you send for the Burlington Company's FREE BOOK on watches. Write TODAY.

**Burlington Watch Co.**

18th St. & Marshall Boulevard, Dept. 2642—Chicago, Illinois

**NEW AMERINGER PAMPHLET COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH**

Clear cut, instructive and to the point. Will be ready soon!

Price 10 cents a copy  
75 cents per dozen  
\$5.00 per 100 copies

Send advance orders to:

**Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub. Co.**  
Book Department,  
Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.

**Henry Ashton**

By ROBERT ADDISON DAGUB  
Attorney-at-Law.

This thrilling little story, written in a fluent and attractive style, with enough love affair worked in to make it palatable and interesting, carries a strong argument for Socialism on every page. "Henry Ashton" places before the reader all that may be said pro and con on the great question of Socialism. Every argument that can be offered against Socialism is treated fairly, and each in its full strength. This is a very effective book in the hands of those calling for "light" reading. Buy now.

Cloth Binding, Good Paper, Clear Print, 225 Pages—Price 50 Cts.; Paper Cover, 25 Cts.

**Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Book Dept.**

Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

AN INTERESTING PROPOSITION

**The Menace of Socialism**

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

The Reply is clothed by VICTOR L. BERGER'S "WORDS OF THE SAINTS."

The whole booklet mailed for 10 cents. 75c per doz. \$5.00 per 100 postpaid.

**Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub. Co.**  
BOOK DEPARTMENT  
Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

Only One Glance.

"Did you notice that woman who just passed?" inquired he.

"The one," responded she, "with the gray hair, the white feathers, the red velvet robe, the mauve jacket, the black skirt, the milk fur, and the lavender spats?"

"Not particularly,"—Kansas City Journal.

**The Young Jack Tar**

PART II OF HANS, THE GERMAN BOY.

BY MARTIN GALE.

CHAPTER XXXV—Continued.

Now, on the Sunday previous, the chaplain had said that he did not like the idea of having the boys ordered to divine service, and from now on the bell would be tolled and only those need come that wanted to. So on the Sunday only about six went to hear him preach, and he was very sad, very disappointed. From that time on the boys were sent to go again and had to go whether they wanted to or not.

Monday brought a heavy gale, so that light masts and yards were sent down and more cable paid out so the ship rode easier. While sending down the foretopmast a boy was sent down the rigging and breaking his arm. He was taken down into the sick bay, where the surgeon set the arm and had the boy placed in his hammock.

April 24, at 7 o'clock, the ship hove up the anchor, made sail to go, and sailed into Chesapeake Bay, where, at 4:30, the anchor was let go again. It came on to blow great guns and the bay was very rough, so the ship pitched heavily and the light spars had to be sent down again. The water came in through the hawse pipes, flooding the gun deck, so the boatswain's mate got some "jackasses" that were rammed into the hawsepipes to make them tight.

Hans was a great sleeper, and though circumstances were lively, sometimes he just passed the hammock. From the first not of the bugle at reveille the boys were only allowed seven minutes to get up, or turn out, as it is called on board ship, dress, wash their hammocks and take them on deck to be stowed. Every man or take them on deck after the master-at-arms, who stood at the hatchway with his watch in his hand had called. "Time's up!" had his number taken and was put on the report. So Hans got on the report and as punishment he had to revolve for several days, and they had to toe a seam on the quarterdeck for an hour with their hammocks on their shoulders.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

A Tin Sailor Display.

One afternoon the boys and marines had target practice with rifles, at first singly and then in company formation. Each boy and marine fired six shots.

**OUR OWN**

Every Week.

VOLUME 2 MILWAUKEE, MARCH 22, 1913 NUMBER 5

**The Young Jack Tar**

PART II OF HANS, THE GERMAN BOY.

BY MARTIN GALE.

CHAPTER XXXV—Continued.

Now, on the Sunday previous, the chaplain had said that he did not like the idea of having the boys ordered to divine service, and from now on the bell would be tolled and only those need come that wanted to. So on the Sunday only about six went to hear him preach, and he was very sad, very disappointed. From that time on the boys were sent to go again and had to go whether they wanted to or not.

Monday brought a heavy gale, so that light masts and yards were sent down and more cable paid out so the ship rode easier. While sending down the foretopmast a boy was sent down the rigging and breaking his arm. He was taken down into the sick bay, where the surgeon set the arm and had the boy placed in his hammock.

April 24, at 7 o'clock, the ship hove up the anchor, made sail to go, and sailed into Chesapeake Bay, where, at 4:30, the anchor was let go again. It came on to blow great guns and the bay was very rough, so the ship pitched heavily and the light spars had to be sent down again. The water came in through the hawse pipes, flooding the gun deck, so the boatswain's mate got some "jackasses" that were rammed into the hawsepipes to make them tight.

Hans was a great sleeper, and though circumstances were lively, sometimes he just passed the hammock. From the first not of the bugle at reveille the boys were only allowed seven minutes to get up, or turn out, as it is called on board ship, dress, wash their hammocks and take them on deck to be stowed. Every man or take them on deck after the master-at-arms, who stood at the hatchway with his watch in his hand had called. "Time's up!" had his number taken and was put on the report. So Hans got on the report and as punishment he had to revolve for several days, and they had to toe a seam on the quarterdeck for an hour with their hammocks on their shoulders.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

A Tin Sailor Display.

One afternoon the boys and marines had target practice with rifles, at first singly and then in company formation. Each boy and marine fired six shots.

HOW THEY ARE DOING IT IN MEXICO.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 28, 1911.

The following about the Socialists in the Kansas legislature appears in the Weekly Democrat of Topeka.

TO HEAR SOME PEOPLE TALKING about Socialists one would naturally infer that they looked something like an Arkansas lawyer. Not so in the House of Representatives of Kansas.

The Rev. Norman W. Pendleton, of the San Francisco Socialist Convention lecturer and writer, has been appointed by the Berkeley, Cal., city council superintendent of the municipal labor bureau.

The Berkeley plan is unique, and promises much in the way of solving the problem of the man out of work.

"With the opening, this week, of the Berkeley Municipal Labor Bureau a statement of its character and purposes is necessary. The ordinance passed by the city council leaves the bureau comparatively free to develop its conditions as it deems best.

"For instance, if a workaday seems necessary it will be established; if a lodging house is demanded, it will be opened. Only that will be undertaken for which, upon investigation, there proves to be a real demand.

"The most important immediate undertaking of the bureau will be the establishment of a labor exchange, the functions of which are clearly defined to meet an obvious need."

The State Journal, a daily old party paper published at Madison, Wis., has this testimony to give as to the worth and sincerity of the Socialist members of the Wisconsin legislature:

LIXNUM LECTURE DATES.

- Circuit 1. William E. Duffin-Fitchburg, Mass., March 12; Springfield, 13; Worcester, 14; Hudson, 15; Greenfield, 16; Lawrence, 17; Portland, 18; Lowell, 19; Boston, 20; Brockton, 21; Lowell, 22; Worcester, 23; Springfield, 24; Fitchburg, 25; Haverhill, 26; Andover, 27; Amesbury, 28; North Andover, 29; Merrimack, 30; New Bedford, 31; Providence, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

- Circuit 2. Oscar Ameringer-Hackensack, N. J., 12; Red Bank, 13; Brooklyn, 14; Paterson, 15; Phillipsburg, 16; Newark, 17; Harrison, 18; Elizabeth, 19; Jersey City, 20; Camden, 21; Trenton, 22; Perth Amboy, 23; Atlantic City, 24; Camden, 25; Trenton, 26; Perth Amboy, 27; Atlantic City, 28; Camden, 29; Trenton, 30; Perth Amboy, 31; Atlantic City, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

- Circuit 3. Dan Hogan-Cleveland, O., 12; Sandusky, 13; Ann Arbor, 14; Owasco, 15; Bay City, 16; Lansing, 17; Jackson, 18; Kalamazoo, 19; East Lansing, 20; Grand Rapids, 21; Holland, 22; Muskegon, 23; Spring Lake, 24; Holland, 25; Muskegon, 26; Spring Lake, 27; Holland, 28; Muskegon, 29; Spring Lake, 30; Holland, 31; Muskegon, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

- Circuit 4. James Carey-Litchfield, Ill., 12; Granite City, 13; Evansville, 14; Princeton, 15; Louisville, 16; Bloomington, 17; Terre Haute, 18; Indianapolis, 19; Chicago, 20; St. Louis, 21; St. Paul, 22; Minneapolis, 23; Detroit, 24; Cleveland, 25; Columbus, 26; Indianapolis, 27; Chicago, 28; St. Louis, 29; St. Paul, 30; Minneapolis, 31; Detroit, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

- Circuit 5. Dan Hogan-Cleveland, O., 12; Sandusky, 13; Ann Arbor, 14; Owasco, 15; Bay City, 16; Lansing, 17; Jackson, 18; Kalamazoo, 19; East Lansing, 20; Grand Rapids, 21; Holland, 22; Muskegon, 23; Spring Lake, 24; Holland, 25; Muskegon, 26; Spring Lake, 27; Holland, 28; Muskegon, 29; Spring Lake, 30; Holland, 31; Muskegon, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

- Circuit 6. Dan Hogan-Cleveland, O., 12; Sandusky, 13; Ann Arbor, 14; Owasco, 15; Bay City, 16; Lansing, 17; Jackson, 18; Kalamazoo, 19; East Lansing, 20; Grand Rapids, 21; Holland, 22; Muskegon, 23; Spring Lake, 24; Holland, 25; Muskegon, 26; Spring Lake, 27; Holland, 28; Muskegon, 29; Spring Lake, 30; Holland, 31; Muskegon, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

- Circuit 7. Dan Hogan-Cleveland, O., 12; Sandusky, 13; Ann Arbor, 14; Owasco, 15; Bay City, 16; Lansing, 17; Jackson, 18; Kalamazoo, 19; East Lansing, 20; Grand Rapids, 21; Holland, 22; Muskegon, 23; Spring Lake, 24; Holland, 25; Muskegon, 26; Spring Lake, 27; Holland, 28; Muskegon, 29; Spring Lake, 30; Holland, 31; Muskegon, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

- Circuit 8. Dan Hogan-Cleveland, O., 12; Sandusky, 13; Ann Arbor, 14; Owasco, 15; Bay City, 16; Lansing, 17; Jackson, 18; Kalamazoo, 19; East Lansing, 20; Grand Rapids, 21; Holland, 22; Muskegon, 23; Spring Lake, 24; Holland, 25; Muskegon, 26; Spring Lake, 27; Holland, 28; Muskegon, 29; Spring Lake, 30; Holland, 31; Muskegon, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.



When Will It Ever Stop?

-New York Evening Sun.

Notable Stand of the Church Federation

To the Editor: I have been looking for some weeks in the Socialist press for a notice of what seems to me an occurrence of great significance.

"The Council of the Federation of Churches," claiming to represent 32 denominations with some 18,000,000 members. A few months ago they issued a series of remarkable resolutions expressing what in their judgment is a necessary condition of religious progress and church growth.

"1. For the conservation of health. 2. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 3. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment."

"4. For the abolition of child labor. 5. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 6. For the abatement and prevention of poverty."

"7. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 8. For the conservation of health. 9. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 10. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment."

"11. For suitable provision for the old age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury. 12. For the right of employers and employees alike to organize, and for adequate means of conciliation in industrial disputes. 13. For a release from employment one day in seven. 14. For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life. 15. For a living wage as a minimum in every industry and for the highest wage, which that industry can afford. 16. For a new emphasis on the application of Christian principle to the acquisition and use of property, and for the most equitable division of the product of industry which can ultimately be devised."

"17. For the abolition of child labor. 18. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 19. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 20. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 21. For the conservation of health. 22. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 23. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment."

"24. For the abolition of child labor. 25. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 26. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 27. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 28. For the conservation of health. 29. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 30. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment."

"31. For the abolition of child labor. 32. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 33. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 34. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 35. For the conservation of health. 36. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 37. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment."

"38. For the abolition of child labor. 39. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 40. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 41. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 42. For the conservation of health. 43. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 44. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment."

"45. For the abolition of child labor. 46. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 47. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 48. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 49. For the conservation of health. 50. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 51. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment."

"52. For the abolition of child labor. 53. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 54. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 55. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 56. For the conservation of health. 57. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 58. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment."

"59. For the abolition of child labor. 60. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 61. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 62. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 63. For the conservation of health. 64. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 65. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment."

individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 8. For the conservation of health. 9. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 10. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment. 11. For suitable provision for the old age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury. 12. For the right of employers and employees alike to organize, and for adequate means of conciliation in industrial disputes. 13. For a release from employment one day in seven. 14. For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life. 15. For a living wage as a minimum in every industry and for the highest wage, which that industry can afford. 16. For a new emphasis on the application of Christian principle to the acquisition and use of property, and for the most equitable division of the product of industry which can ultimately be devised. 17. For the abolition of child labor. 18. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 19. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 20. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 21. For the conservation of health. 22. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 23. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment. 24. For the abolition of child labor. 25. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 26. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 27. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 28. For the conservation of health. 29. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 30. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment. 31. For the abolition of child labor. 32. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 33. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 34. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 35. For the conservation of health. 36. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 37. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment. 38. For the abolition of child labor. 39. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 40. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 41. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 42. For the conservation of health. 43. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 44. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment. 45. For the abolition of child labor. 46. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 47. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 48. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 49. For the conservation of health. 50. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 51. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment. 52. For the abolition of child labor. 53. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 54. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 55. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 56. For the conservation of health. 57. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 58. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment. 59. For the abolition of child labor. 60. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 61. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 62. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 63. For the conservation of health. 64. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 65. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment. 66. For the abolition of child labor. 67. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 68. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 69. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 70. For the conservation of health. 71. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 72. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment. 73. For the abolition of child labor. 74. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 75. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 76. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 77. For the conservation of health. 78. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 79. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment. 80. For the abolition of child labor. 81. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 82. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 83. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 84. For the conservation of health. 85. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 86. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment. 87. For the abolition of child labor. 88. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 89. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 90. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 91. For the conservation of health. 92. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 93. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment. 94. For the abolition of child labor. 95. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of humanity. 96. For the abatement and prevention of poverty. 97. For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic. 98. For the conservation of health. 99. For the protection of the worker, from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality. 100. For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance and for safeguarding the right against encroachments of every kind and for the protection of workers from the hardships of non-employment."

I had intended to quote only a few of these resolutions, but which of them could I omit? A very little more would make the whole thing about as complete a Socialist document as could be issued.

Of course, the churches will not comply with these requirements, but the whole thing is significant as showing the trend of thought in the "Council of the Federation of Churches." It is something more than a mere admission of what ought to be and which must be before the churches can accomplish a tithe of the good they might and ought to be doing. If these resolutions could be

printed in a leaflet with such additional remarks as you might think advisable and a copy placed in the hands of each one of the 18,000,000 members referred to, it seems to me it might do much good to the cause. If these people could be made to see the necessity for the use of right means in order to obtain the conditions which they acknowledge to be right and which they think they want, it would be well. But as a rule church people are so satisfied that the churches are all right at present that they will not examine Socialism. It is coming, however, in ways they do not expect. J. H. MARSH.

SUPPRESS SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialists are discriminated against the world over. The capitalists of every country have their own method of suppressing the Socialist vote. In Germany there has been no reapportionment since 1871, for the reason that the Socialist districts have enormously increased, while those of their opponents have proportionately decreased. It is claimed by good authorities that a fair reapportionment would give the Socialists at least 140 seats in the Reichstag instead of the present 110 they now have, and would at the same time decrease the strength of the opposition by 25 per cent.

Gifford Pinchot says that four-fifths of the standing timber in the United States is in private lands. Thirty-seven private owners absolutely control as much timber as the other ninety-four millions of us have in the Nation's forests. Why don't the ninety-four million take these pesky thirty-seven fellows by the nape of their necks and toss them into some frog swamp?

letter from his father, stating that his mother was ill. He also had a letter from his friend Al, who had gone to work in a shoe factory. Some of the Portsmouth men received 24 hours liberty. In the evening the band from the Tennessee came on board the Portsmouth and gave a concert on the quarterdeck, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all hands.

The Tennessee was a fine, large, wooden ship, full rigged with auxiliary steam and was classed as a frigate. She had a battery of 24 9-inch muzzle loading Dahlgren rifles, four 6-inch converted breech loading rifles mounted on pivots, two Hotchkiss and howitzers. She had a sides galling guns and howitzers. She had a crew of 450 all told, and taken all together, was a fine ship.

The presidential yacht, Despatch, with Admiral David D. Porter, came in and anchored before the Portsmouth. The captain, our ahead of the Portsmouth. One of the Admiral's officers, who was a son of Admiral Porter and his brother-in-law, Springheeled Jack, went on board of the Despatch and paid Admiral Porter a visit. When the Despatch came in both the Tennessee and Portsmouth fired a salute.

While lying near the flagship no drills with sails or spinnaker were allowed without first asking permission through signals from the flagship. CHAPTER XXXVIII. A Load of Mackerel. On May 5, the Portsmouth weighed anchor and with a light breeze on her port beam put to sea, steering a northerly course after she had cleared the land. Off Cape Henry she signalled the Yantic and Kearsarge inward bound.

A few days out she met the mackerel fleet and heaving to, lowered the second cutter, that went alongside of one of the fishing schooners for some mackerel. Hans happened to be one of the crew of the cutter and when they got alongside of the schooner he found her decks completely covered with mackerel, while a mouthful contained 40 or 50 barrels.

The cutter took several hundred paying five cents a piece back to the ship it almost ran into a big whale who spouted only a short distance ahead and then disappeared. He, too, was after the mackerel. On noon on May 8, Montauk Point and light-house was in plain sight and at seven o'clock next morning the Portsmouth came to anchor in Gardiner's Bay, Long Island. Here she remained a few days during which she was painted inside and out and given a thorough cleaning all around.

On May 15, she sailed for Newport and on the 16, when rounding Block Island, the weather being fine and the wind fair the Portsmouth had soon overhauled the Jamestown and running by Fort Adams she came to an anchor off Newport near the New Hampshire. So when the Jamestown came in a little later the Portsmouth had her sails furled, yards squared and looked as though she had been in port a week! The Saratoga had arrived some days before and was moored to her buoy. Newport, the famous summer resort of America's rich idle class was at that time the rendezvous of the United States naval training fleet and as the winter's cruise of the fleet was over, the ships came together here to take part in the summer maneuvers and to be inspected,

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC. TO MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents. No paper sent to anyone unless paid in advance. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, including Canada, \$1.00 per year.

NOTICE-To Change Address. First-Always give both old and new address. Second-Return wrapper in which the paper went to old address. If you will follow these instructions there will be no delay in getting your paper to your new address.

The Builders' Column. By A. W. Mance.

The Socialist Lyceum Lectures are now in full swing in all parts of the country and will continue for the next six weeks. Everyone who purchases a ticket gets the full value of the purchase money in a subscription to some Socialist paper, besides admission to the lectures.

The subscription admission ticket to Socialist lectures is one of the very best methods of Socialist propaganda yet devised. Getting people to the lecture enlists all the members of the local into active work. All who come within the hearing of the speaker are stirred up and brought face to face with the workings of the Capitalist system and the possibilities for a higher civilization through the socialization of industry.

Most of you, who are attending these lectures, will have a sample copy of the Social-Democratic Herald placed in your hands. Your Lyceum ticket will entitle you to the Social-Democratic Herald for one year when filled out and mailed to the National Office. We sincerely believe that you will find the Herald the best propaganda and educational paper you can get for your Lyceum ticket.

For twelve years the Herald has been doing the work and wherever it goes, Socialism and Socialist organization grows. ARE YOU INTERESTED IN SPORTS? If so, go out and get a club of four yearly Herald subscriptions for \$1.25 and I will send you The 1913 World's Annual Sporting Record, edited and compiled by T. S. Andrews, one of America's greatest authorities on all sports. This little book contains 192 pages and contains all kinds of information on sports you can desire. It is a ready reference on all sporting subjects. Mr. Andrews is sporting editor of The Milwaukee Leader.

Send in four names. If you haven't a club blank, write the names on any kind of piece of paper and send them along with \$1.25 and mention that you want the Sporting Annual and you will get it by return mail. (SEE PAGE 3.)

The Mexican Strife Decidedly Medieval

When Mader led the opposition to the Diaz regime there appeared to be an uprising of the Mexican people against the system of peonage and its brutal exploitation of the masses by the military freebooters who had seized upon the government and used its power as a means of enriching themselves.

In Mexico, as in Europe in the middle ages, to possess the power of government offered the only means of exploiting labor. With the government went possession of the land and through rent and taxes the wealth of the nation was gathered into the coffers of the king and the nobles and their retainers.

The struggle in the Mexican capital between rival military leaders and political groups for public plunder in itself is not more worthy to be classed as a revolution than the contest at Madison over the office of insurance commissioner is entitled to be dignified with the name of revolution. But if the Mexican people are in revolt, if the Mexican masses are conscious of the injustice that has been done to them, if the disorders throughout the republic are due to a rising of the peons to regain their stolen lands, then, indeed, is Mexico undergoing a revolution, which will dispose of the Huerta-Diaz regime as effectively as those freebooting adventurers disposed of the constitutional government which they overthrew in the expectation of re-establishing the old order.

When the Mexican masses rise, the structure of cruel repression and merciless exploitation which has been reared upon their backs will fall.—The Milwaukee Leader.

Send in an order for the special paper bound edition of SOCIALISM SUMMED UP by MORRIS HILLQUIT. This is the only paper bound edition of this book in existence. It should be widely circulated. Price: 25c per copy; \$2.00 per dozen; postpaid. Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub. Co. BOOK DEPARTMENT Brisbane Hall Milwaukee, Wis.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

as was customary every year, by a board of naval officers in regard to their smartness and qualifications. The New Hampshire being for the time the flagship of Commodore Stephen B. Luce, who commanded the training fleet, the ships had to be constantly on the lookout for signals. The crews of the training ships were kept in a continual state of agitation, by constant drill both on board ship and on shore or the island. About once a week all of the boys were landed on Coaster's Harbor Island for infantry drill, where they were generally reviewed by Commodore Luce in person.

CHAPTER XXIX. The Ship Aground Twice.

The three ships lay close together moored to their buoys. On June 15, 1833, all were to sail up Narragansett Bay as far as Conanicut Park. Commodore Luce had transferred his flag to the Jamestown making her the flagship. She slipped her mooring and sailed majestically past the other two. Shortly after the Portsmouth got under way and under topsails and courses steered after the Jamestown. But Lady Winslow laid her course too close to the island and all of a sudden with a rumbling and bumping the Portsmouth ran aground. Springheeled Jack thinking she was only scraping the bottom ordered more sail to be made, so the topgallant sails were set, but it was no use, she stuck fast.

At this time the Saratoga came by and the flagship signalled, "Make sail to royals!" But the Portsmouth instead of carrying out the order, signalled, "Aground I am!" The sails on the Portsmouth were then furled, the U. S. tug Cohasset came alongside, some heavy hawsers were run to some buoys where they were made fast. Then heavy deck tackles and jiggers were clapped on to the hawsers, the tug began to pull on a hawser that had been passed to it, but after half an hour's hard work one of the hawsers parted and the tide running out the attempt to haul her off had to be then given up.

(Continued to No. 7.)

Puzzles ACROSTIC.

The first letters of each of the following described seven words spell the name of a girl, when read downward: 1. A thing we buy and then stamp on. 2. Pleasing to the nostrils. 3. A horse beyond control. 4. Our prettiest birds. 5. What timid youngsters try not to hear. 6. What we hope you will live to be. 7. What the Indians first called us. A humorous Socialist pamphlet for first correct answer. Answer to Pied Declaration: "Presidential Ballotings Indicate Progress or Decline." The prize is awarded to Ellen Rodge, Georgia.

