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# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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## CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH

Buffalo Socialists are talking of making a daily out of their weekly paper.

This would be a fine world if those who do the toiling owned the wealth.

France and Germany have passed the army bills objected to by the Socialists.

It is about time for President Wilson to hand one Josephus Daniels his walking papers.

A Social-Democrat now sits in the senate of Holland. Comrade Von Kol was the man honored.

The Chinese republic is now engaged in putting down revolts. It will have to win its way to peace and tranquility, it appears.

Our enemies; what a sweet-scented bunch they make! And they claim all the virtue, too. Sooner or later however, they get found out.

What a great aggregation Wilson wished on himself when he picked his cabinet! It hasn't taken long to show some of them in their true colors.

Wonder if Louis F. Post, who is now a part of the Wilson administration, feels at home in the midst of a crowd that incites riots against workingmen?

Here's an interesting bit of news. St. Augustine, Florida, is the oldest city in America. In the election just held the Socialists polled so many votes that they lacked only 47 of winning.

The Socialists in Holland, after careful deliberation, have declined the invitation to accept seats in the new cabinet. They will join with the new ministry, however, in getting through a bill for universal suffrage, and to put a curb on militarism increases.

Now we have the measure of one John Kenneth Turner. He writes the Kerr-International Anarchist Review fulsomely approving its attack on the Socialist party investigation in West Virginia. Sensationalism has brought all kinds of material into our movement. The loyalty of a Turner may be guessed by this particular episode.

German comrades will do well to get in touch with the national headquarters so as to secure a date for a lecture by Comrade Heinrich

## SOCIALIST BILLS ARE LISTED

Carl Thompson, as a part of the work of the bureau of information of the Social-Labor party has compiled a list of the bills introduced by Socialists in the various state legislatures. These measures cover almost every possible field of legislative activity and carry the workingmen's point of view into all places. The longest list are those which seek directly to improve the conditions of the men and women at work. This list is given herewith:

- Hours—Eight-hour bill on public works, Minnesota (defeated); one day rest in seven, Illinois, Wisconsin (new); eight-hour day, universal, California (defeated, new); Saturday half holiday, Illinois.
- Wages—Cash payment, California, Washington, Illinois (new); to compensate miners for time lost when mine closes in enforcement of state laws, Illinois, Kansas (defeated, new); assignment of salaries to married men, Nevada, Illinois; semi-monthly payment, Nevada, Illinois (new); weekly pay, Wisconsin (new); wages for public utility employes, Wisconsin (new).
- Women—Hours, comfort, etc., California, Nevada.
- Child—Abolishing, regulating, etc., California.
- Mining—Providing for sale and delivery of black powder, Kansas (passed, new); health and safety of mines, Nevada (new); providing miners, Kansas (passed, new); abolishing compulsory purchase of supplies from company stores, Kansas (defeated, new); providing bath houses for miners, Kansas (passed, new); providing for ventilation in springing devices and drill sprays with dry ore, Nevada (new); amending state mine inspection bill, Nevada (new); mine examiners, Illinois (new); relating to sale of commodities by employers to employes, Kansas (defeated).
- Given right of action and damages to union employes, Kansas (defeated, new).
- Unemployed, furnish employment in development of natural resources, California.
- Bureau of labor statistics and factory inspection, California.
- Insurance—Employers' liability, California; proof of injury, Nevada.
- Submission of labor disputes to board of investigators, Wisconsin.
- Cancellation of contract by bonded employes, California (new).
- Providing for assessment of logs in districts where cut, Minnesota, (defeated, new).
- Safety in construction of buildings, Minnesota (passed in amended form).
- To prevent misrepresentation and false advertisements, Minnesota (passed), Montana (defeated), Illinois.
- Employment agencies—To make charging or receiving of a fee a felony, Minnesota (defeated); relating to bonding of employment bureaus, Minnesota.
- Providing for peaceful picketing in labor troubles, Nevada, Illinois.
- Prohibiting blacklisting, Nevada, Illinois (two, new).
- Private detectives, Nevada, Illinois.

## MEANING AND PURPOSE OF FLAG IDOLATRY—By Victor L. Berger



**T**HE proletarians in general are the patriots in the highest sense. They not only build the cities, railways and workshops, but they also protect them against fire and flood. And it is the working class that furnishes the soldiers, or at least the overwhelming majority of them. It is the working class that has to do the fighting, although they have nothing to do with the declaration of war.

If the railroad managers and the bankers and the capitalists should have to do their own fighting, a war would not last long.

And it is no more than right that the workingman as a whole should love their country as a whole. They will inherit it as soon as they make use of their brains for themselves. They have created these cities with their magnificent palaces, museums, libraries, art institutions, schools, etc., and by right these belong to them, and not to the capitalists.

This brilliant culture of our country—art, education and literature—is by right an inheritance of the white race.

And a nation that will own its country again will be a nation that will have a real reason to become patriotic again. And I hope that America will be among the first.

The flag fetish is silly when it is not hypocritical. And it is hypocritical when it is not silly.

It is a remnant of feudal baronism, when it represented the feudal allegiance of the vassal to the "coat of arms" of his lord—usually emblematic of some carnivorous beast or some bird of prey.

I despise every fetish. The green flag of the prophet Mohamet, or of Ireland is as dear to me as the red flag of the Socialists or the star-spangled banner. A flag is a piece of dry goods that one can buy for 75 cents in any department store.

It is the idea that is behind it that is to decide whether the flag is worth following or not.

And just now the stars and stripes cover all sorts of oppression, misery, prostitution, graft and exploitation of women and children, not to mention the exploitation of millions of men.

This flag is now the coat of arms of the great trust and the oil trust and every other trust. It is the banner of August Belmont, the National Manufacturers' Association and Tammany Hall.

And as for the silly custom of getting up whenever the "Star Spangled Banner" is played—that was imported from the old country. There the officers and their women—legal or illegal—stand up in the cafe or in the German "Wirthshaus" whenever "God Save the King" or "Teil Dir im Siegerkranz" is played.

Ten, twenty or thirty years ago, before our plutocrats and our middle class traveled so much in Europe this custom was not practiced in our country.

It is a shoddy imitation of a feudal custom—just like the "coats of arms" on the carriages of our millionaires. If they want the workingmen to sing "The Star-Span-

gled Banner, long may it wave,"—then this must become again "the home of the free and the brave."

Tear the flag away from men like Guggenheim of Colorado, who has openly bought his seat in the Senate, and return it to the people. And the people will love it again.

There is a very serious aspect to all this.

The question is, what are we coming to? While the people of the United States have a quasi-republican form of government, the tendency—not only in capitalist circles but also in the well-to-do middle class—is decidedly anti-republican.

While we are supposed to have a democracy, we are hampered by having an uncrowned king and a sensational oligarchy—and the well-to-do middle class applauds both.

If we have no hereditary nobility, we have a moneyed aristocracy which has now become hereditary. And it is most oppressive and contemptible the world has ever seen.

And while we have the general franchise in this country—we have at the same time the most stupendous political frauds. Six million black men are now disfranchised, and very soon an attempt will be made to disfranchise the poor whites.

In short, unless the people will rise in all their might and shake off about 500,000 human lice, which infest our economic and political body, then this country is lost.

And the Star-Spangled Banner, within a few generations, will have about the same meaning as the Green Dragon of the old Chinese Empero.

Bartel, editor of Vorwaerts, Milwaukee, on his projected tour of the Western states, extending from Minnesota to the Pacific coast. He is a fluent and eloquent speaker and a deep student of scientific Socialism.

Walker C. Smith, editor of the so-called Industrial Worker, organ of the saboteurs, has been deposed "because his general behavior" did not suit the managers at the Chicago office. The fact, as being kept dark, but if Smith is out for good he may be inclined to tell a few tales out of school—about misappropriated strike donations, for instance.

Conan Doyle has taken a stand in favor of the right of divorce. He says, "The law which at present binds a decent citizen to an habitual drunkard, which ties a pure-minded girl to a foul satyr, which chains a man or woman to a lunatic or a criminal for life, is a wicked law—it is an abuse of the elementary right of every human being to lead a life which shall be tolerable, and it is, in its secondary effects, the fruitful mother of irregular unions." The old time bunk about mismatched couples being hitched by

Heaven is petering out. The public conscience revolts against the immorality of the idea that love-

less marriages are to be winked at and that it is wholesome for children to be brought up in such an

atmosphere. Railing at divorce is to divert attention from the things that cause divorce. Under a nor-

mal society divorce would be necessary in some cases, but nothing in comparison with its prevalence under the present capitalist system. The real way to fight divorce is to hasten the end of the foul present day social system.

An "amoozin" thing occurred the other day in the Texas synd of the Lutheran church. Some minister out of line with the ethics of Jesus introduced a resolution to commit the church to a war on Socialism on the lying claim that it was "the deadly enemy of the institution of marriage," when a man with a quiet smile arose in the rear of the meeting and said, "How does it come that we commend the alleged enmity of Socialism toward the marriage vow, and yet among the 97 reverend brothers here assembled, 39 have dissolved the Lord's holy bonds of wedlock and separated from their wives?" Ouch! Suffice it to say that after this bombshell was exploded even the mover of the resolution turned tail and sought the tall timber!

According to the paper a claim is being made that immodest female dress will lead the nation



## GOVERNOR ELECTED BY MISGUIDED WORKERS' VOTES SENDS A CAPITALIST MILITIA TO DO CAPITALISTS' HELLISH WORK

**CALUMET, Michigan**—Capitalism's political stand undecided here today as to just what course it is to pursue in the strike of the 18,000 copper miners.

Every influence of entrenched copper is being exerted in an effort to have martial law declared throughout the strike region in order to further bring the strikers beneath the iron heel of the despotic rule that has been established here by the military.

On the other hand the officials of the Western Federation of Miners point out that comparative peace prevails and that there is absolutely no necessity for the troops remaining here under the direction of the mine owners at a cost of \$10,000 a day to Michigan taxpayers.

Under the directing influence of the copper magnates, it is said that War Lord Abbey has urged Governor Ferris to institute martial law and there is considerable danger of all civil authority being suspended at any moment.

It is even declared by powers close to the political-industrial throne of Michigan that Governor Ferris will call upon the governors of Minnesota and Wisconsin to send the troops of these states to the Michigan copper ranges. In the war of the steel trust on the toilers of Minnesota's iron ranges the Gopher state politicians have been ever ready to aid the mine owners in keeping the miners in submission.

We will fight the mining companies to a standstill," declares Vice-President C. E. Mahoney of the Western Federation of Miners, who is in charge of the strike, concerning the published answer of the mining corporations to the governor's request that both sides send committees to Lansing to confer in an effort to adjust their differences.

The declaration of defiance on the

part of the mine depots has called forth renewed declarations on the part of the miners that they will never surrender. This is the reply of the miners to the dozen additional arrests that have been made.

That the arrests are unwarranted and that absolute peace practically prevails throughout the stricken regions is shown in the fact that strikers, militiamen and citizens generally mingled in absolute quiet as a great open air concert given by the First Regiment band, Detroit, was in progress.

The trials of some of the miners, who have been jailed on numerous trumped-up and manufactured charges of carrying concealed weapons, having dynamite in their possession and rioting, will be held Aug. 8. Every effort is being made by the mine officials to learn all the facts concerning the reported disorders. It is now leaking out that only in isolated cases are the miners being blamed for the disorders.

With the renewal of the strike, failures are imminent among business men throughout the mining district. Retail houses have stopped deliveries. All business with the miners has been placed on a cash basis. Many merchants have arranged to close their stores mornings and put their employes on half pay.

Four cities in this county are without funds, as it is impossible to collect taxes of account or the strike. Three thousand persons have left Calumet since the strike began.

**LANSING, Michigan**—Resolutions declaring that the state soldiers are used to break the strike of the copper miners, that the militiamen are practically acting as scabs, have been received here by Gov. Ferris from mass meetings recently held at Houghton and Hancock.

These resolutions come from sympathizers with the cause of the strikers and vigorously protest against the action of the governor in permitting the troops to remain in the copper country. One resolution was signed by William Rinn, chairman of the committee at Houghton, while the other bore the signature of John Kliskilla of Hancock. The resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved by the citizens of this vicinity in a mass meeting assembled after discussing the situation, unanimously adopted the following, which we commend to your careful consideration:

"Whereas, This present strike is largely, if not wholly, due to the refusal of the operating companies to meet representatives of their employes in conference to adjust hours, wages and working conditions, and whereas such a course so arbitrary, so ruthless toward the rights of thousands of workingmen and the welfare of the community is foreign to American ideals of justice and the square deal, and whereas no community has a more disastrous and intelligent body of workers than those of our town and vicinity, peaceable at all times and remarkable for the orderly manner in which they conducted themselves during the strike, and whereas, such a course is repugnant to every right the republic was founded to protect; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we request the governor to remove the troops at once, that you make a personal investigation of conditions which will result, we are certain, in your excellent informing the mine operators that the troops are not to be used to break strikes, that workers have a right to demand and receive redress of grievances, that refusal to meet their representatives is so repugnant to our feeling that it will not be countenanced in a free community."

labor movement of this continent is urgently requested to render every aid within its power until the banner of unionism waves in triumph over the copper mining district of the state of Michigan.

This is the plea to the nation's toilers issued from the international headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners here as a result of the struggle now going on in Michigan's copper fields.

"A mighty struggle is on in the state of Michigan," declares this protocol. "The men of the mines for years have borne with patience the conditions imposed upon them by their economic masters, until patience has ceased to be a virtue.

"They have used all the means of moral persuasion to influence the mining corporations to recognized human rights without avail. Their reasonable requests for humane conditions and an increase in wages have been spurned with contempt by the industrial czars of the copper district of Michigan, and the slaves who delve in the bowels of the earth have been merely looked upon as so many machines to produce dividends for that privileged few whose hearts become callous to every sense of justice as their bank accounts reach colossal proportions.

"The miners of Michigan exhausted every means to avert a strike. They longed for an amicable adjustment of differences without resorting to the use of that last weapon—the strike—to force the purse-proud barons of the copper mines to recognize the justice of their demands.

"All their efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of their grievances upon an honorable basis have been met with the mute insolence of the mining magnates to whom profit is more precious than the comfort and well-being of the thousands of men, whose labor has put countless millions of dollars into the coffers of a

## WIS. LEGISLATORS' BIG WORK

Two big probes into conditions surrounding the industrial life of the workers of Wisconsin have been started by the Social-Democrats as a result of the session of the state legislature now closing.

The more important is probably the investigation that has been ordered by the state legislature of occupational diseases, sickness and invalidity. One Social-Democratic member, Senator Zophy, is upon the committee which was voted \$20,000 with which to carry on its work.

The other investigation will be into the problem of old age insurance. As the result of the work of both these committees the legislature will make recommendations for new legislation at the next session of the legislature.

The pension measure advocated by the employers, allowing the corporate interests to establish their own private pension schemes was defeated, thus wiping out all obstructions to state aid.

**Fate of Socialist Bills.**

The fate of Social-Democratic legislation after passing the assembly and then being killed in the senate is seen in the death of the bill providing one day's rest in seven, the prohibition of injunctions against labor organizations and the killing of the semi-monthly pay bill.

The fate that met the measures introduced by Socialists into the assembly is seen in the following summary.

Providing for the weekly payment of wages. Opposition from the railroads especially. Substitute amendment by the committee passed the assembly providing for semi-monthly pay days. Killed in the senate.

Providing for referendum to determine the question of furnishing free textbooks in the public schools. Killed by the assembly. Opposition came from the parochial schools, the claim being made that this would be double taxation.

Providing for legal information bureau. To enable the working man to get free legal aid before starting suit. This would greatly reduce the expense of court proceedings. Killed.

**City Work Bill Killed.**

Providing for the carrying on of public works without contracts. To give the city the power to do its own work without the intervention of former contractors. Killed.

Providing for referendum on the question of municipal telephone systems. Killed. Claimed it would interfere with state's policy of regulation.

Forbidding the use of white lead. Killed in assembly.

Providing for the investigation of the problem of insuring the sick and to establish a system of sick insurance. Consolidated with the Zophy bill. Passed by both houses. Twenty thousand dollars provided for investigation. Zophy on committee.

Providing for home rule in cities. The contents of this bill were adopted with the passage of the Manning N.-P. bill.

Providing for the bidding by cities of the first class in its own work in competition with contractors. Passed house and killed in senate.

Minimum wage for school teachers. Provides that no school district will receive state aid unless it pays a minimum wage of \$40 per month. Passed.

**Again: Killed in Senate.**

Providing for the consideration of the wages of public utility employes when rates are being fixed. Passed substitute in the assembly which was killed in the senate.

Taking the wages of husbands guilty of abandoning their families and turning them over to the family. Killed in the senate.

Providing the surplus proceeds from the operation of the waterworks can be used to construct sewers. This (Continued to 2d page.)

DENVER, Colorado. — "The







ADMIT KRUPP BRIBERY!

Berlin, Germany.—The big Krupp armament manufacturing firm, the largest in Germany, employing more than 100,000 men, was visited by a commission on trial today so far as the records of doing business are concerned.

Several officers of the German army appeared before the military court of Berlin on charges of accepting bribes from Krupp agents, making secret reports of government armament plans, and betraying military secrets.

The accused officers admitted having accepted the Krupp agents' offers of money, but denied that there was no question of secrecy regarding German armaments as far as the Krupps were concerned.

It was announced at first that the trial would be held behind closed doors, but this was received with such wide condemnation in the press and among the public, on the assumption that the government intended to whitewash the Krupps and make scapegoats out of the accused officers, that it was decided to hold a public trial in order to convince the public that neither the high officials of the armament firm nor the military of Germany were involved.

Dr. Liebknecht, in addition to charging the armament firm with corruption, asserted that there was a conspiracy in government circles to give rise to "war scares" and thus secure support for the policy of increasing armaments.

Lieut. Tillen, Hoge, Hinck, Schlueder, and Noncommissioned Officers

Platz, Schmidt, and Drosch, connected with the ordnance and munitions departments of the ministry of war, are charged with bribery.

The charges are betrayal of military secrets, bribery, and disloyalty. It is asserted that they are guilty of 100 violations of the military law.

The evidence today revealed how the Krupps, the Berlin manager for the Krupp firm, had bribed the ordnance officers in the shape of entertaining them with champagne and beer, giving them small sums of money, and making loans when they were in financial straits.

Officer Makes Admission. Lieut. Hinck admitted that he had furnished to Brandt the figures of rival firms, but he said Brandt was his comrade in the army at one time, and he helped him out of friendship.

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Lieut. Tillen, Hoge, Hinck, Schlueder, and Noncommissioned Officers

THE PARTY PAGE

PARTY SHOULD NOT MEDDLE

It can generally be figured out how long any body of workers on strike can subsist. No one knows better than the employers what the workers' power. When they have depleted their union treasury, asked up whatever possibilities of getting contributions from the outside, the strike necessarily collapses.

When the Paterson strike commenced, there was some boasting as to the superiority of the factory workers and the capitalists always face one another in battle array, and they must continue to do so like classes exist.

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France in a Fix

PARIS, France.—Whatever a speaker in the chamber of deputies makes a speech that is considered as a particularly effective piece of campaign work for the majority of the chamber votes to post it on the official bulletin boards throughout France.

At the close of the debate on the increase in the term of military service, the minister of justice, M. Rattier, had prepared what was intended to be the final crushing blow to the Socialist opposition.

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MORE KERR REVIEW KNAVERY

San Diego, Cal., July 25, 1913. Editor Social-Democratic Herald:

Dear Sir and Comrade—The July number of the International Socialist Review contains an article relative to the San Diego Free Speech fight.

The article contains the insinuation that I furnished information to the police, which formed the basis for the conviction of H. M. McKee and E. E. Kirk.

Local San Diego, which is surely fairly competent in the matter, unanimously denounced said article as a cowardly lie and a slander.

I do not wish to prolong a fruitless discussion, but permit me to say through your columns to my comrades in the United States that the article in its reference to me is as contemptible a lie as was ever published and the apology for a man who is responsible for it knows it, as does everyone familiar with the facts; excerpts from reporters' transcript to

(SEE PAGE 4)

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

some fine silver tarpon and this chap used to catch one or two every day, with his line, that he dropped into the water from the forecastle.

On a Saturday however he had had bad luck and didn't get a bite, although he had fished all the afternoon and dogwatches.

About midnight there was a big row, hallooing and a noise under the forecastle and the corporals of the guard, together with part of the crew caught swearing would have to wear a cutlass and act as a policeman till he caught some one else swearing.

They hauled him in, got hold of the line and after playing the fish a while they tired him out and towing him to the gangway landed a fifteen-pound tarpon. But he had nearly dragged the little yellow chap overboard.

CHAPTER XXXI. A Game of Swearing.

The captain of the Galena was inclined to be pious and he did not like to hear anybody swear, so he gave orders, that anyone among the crew caught swearing would have to wear a cutlass and act as a policeman till he caught some one else swearing.

Hans had often pulled his oar in the gig and sometimes the boat would almost be surrounded by sharks. There were also numerous gar fish.

One night the captain came down to the gig quite late and the boys had to pull out to the ship in the dark.

There was a little white pilot schooner lying at anchor in port most of the time. One day it seems the crew who were mostly darkies were busy painting the side.

Another time a big sea turtle floated by the ship with a dozen or more sharks around it trying to get a bite off its shell.

There was a little white pilot schooner lying at anchor in port most of the time. One day it seems the crew who were mostly darkies were busy painting the side.

On July Fourth at sunrise, the ship was dressed in rainbow fashion and a big ensign was hoisted at each mast head.

It being America's greatest holiday the men had asked for permission to buy a couple of bottles of beer, but their request was refused and they were told, that they would receive neither liberty nor liquor, till the ship went

Socialist Spelling Bee

SPOKANE, Washington.—The north side Socialists of this city recently arranged a novel form of entertainment in the form of a spelling bee at the Frances Willard public school.

The spelling competition was spirited and amusing. Words like "Socialism" to which the speller, J. S. Lechy, added the definition, "The man who thinks he can make heaven out of this hell of a world"; feudalism, capitalism, pauperism, and proper names like Engels, Lenin, and Lenin.

The two sides of 24 each were headed by J. S. Lechy and Mrs. Hanscom. At the conclusion at a late hour three competitors remained on the floor.

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(SEE PAGE 4)

STEVENS POINT

STEVENS POINT, Wisconsin.—The attendance of the regular monthly meeting of the local Social-Democratic party was very encouraging in spite of a rain storm.

The principal feature of the meeting was a lively debate on whether to accept or reject the National Economic League course. When the vote was taken there was only one vote cast against the proposition.

Under the head of unfinished business, Edward Francis and Louis Schaefer were elected to act as an auditing committee, and Otto Rohle and Theodore Larson will have charge of the grievances committee.

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MANITOWOC

MANITOWOC, Wisconsin.—According to preliminary figures given up by City Clerk Reichert who is compiling a report for the railroad rate commission, the net earnings of the local waterworks plant which was acquired by the city, Oct. 1, 1911, had been over \$45,000, since that date.

On Saturday, September 13, the comrades of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia are arranging for a gigantic two-state picnic to be held at Point Marion.

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(SEE PAGE 4)

Oscar Ameringer. The most called for speaker on the Socialist platform. His book "Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It." 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred; \$25.00 per thousand.

Communist. Socialism and the Church. Millions of staves American men and women have lately been reading in the subject of Socialism are the relations of Socialism to the church.

Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam. \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred; \$50.00 per thousand. Socialism, Communism and the Church. 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred; \$40.00 per thousand. One hundred of the above pamphlets, assorted, one-third of each, for \$5.00. Express prepaid.

Order from Social-Democratic Publishing Co., Book Dept., Milwaukee, Wis. Dates for August: 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.

IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

That Mayor Bading is willing that all the debts of the child welfare commission, created during the Social-Democratic administration, be paid with the exception of the money due the former secretary, Wilbur C. Phillips and his wife, Elsie Phillips, was disclosed at a meeting of the finance committee of the common council Tuesday afternoon.

The proposition involves upon Bading's personal fight against Phillips. It will be recalled that Bading bolted the child welfare commission soon after his arrival in the mayor's office, for no better reason than it was created by Social-Democratic Alderman "love" Phillips has not changed.

The total indebtedness is \$1,166.70, and under chapter 544 of the laws of 1913, this may be paid from the contingent fund of this city, Phillips claims \$423.86 for services rendered the city in conducting the work of the commission, while Mrs. Phillips' claim amounts to \$23.45.

Bading is so unreasonable that he attempts to show that Phillips is not entitled to the money. Alderman Krzycki, Social-Democrat, contended that all the claims should be paid, in urging the adoption of a resolution introduced for that purpose.

Another queer player is the death-watch beetle. He burrows into old wood, and makes a tap, tap, tap, as he pushes along. It produces a rattling sound by the friction of his scaly neck.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS

CHAPTER XXXIII. In a Hurricane.

During the day on August 7, 1834, the barometer fell rapidly and low. It was the hurricane season, so the light spars were sent down. The air was thick and sultry and all hands were ordered to remain on deck and when night came no one was allowed to turn in.

About two bells in the midnight a distant, roaring sound was heard. At first it was low and indistinct, but gradually it grew louder and all of a sudden the storm swept down upon the ship.

The ship had swung to the tide and presented her broadside to the hurricane, so that, although her topmasts had been reduced when the light yards and masts had been sent down, she was thrown or heeled over by the pressure of the wind, almost on her beam ends, where she remained for almost half an hour, when gradually swinging to the wind, head on, she righted herself.

Hans had never before seen it blow and rain so hard. The wind was like a wall irresistibly pressing against everything and Hans had to hold on to the rigging with all his strength in order to be able to stand up at all.

The sheet anchor was let go as a precaution but as the other anchors held, not much cable was paid out. The grinding and groaning of the cables in the hawsepipes under the heavy strain put upon them, was distinctly heard above the howling of the storm and had they parted, the Galena's life would have been soon cut short, for all around her were coral reefs and shoals.

The night was as black as ink and every now and then heavy peals of thunder would almost deafen one, while the vivid flashes of lightning only served to make the blackness of the night more black.

The hurricane lasted till dawn, when the wind began to decrease and as the sun rose in a glory of colors, the clouds broke and rolled away, and then all hands breathed more freely. No one on board had slept a wink but all had remained on deck or under fore-castle to be ready in case of an emergency.

The officers were under the break of the poop, while the captain stood on the poop with the end of the speaker sheet around his waist and listened to the fire rail.

The Galena had practically received no damage, but on shore the storm had played some mad pranks among the light shanties of the poor. Some were blown down alto-

gether, others had the roofs torn off or the chimneys blown down. Many of the tall, stately palm trees that lined part of the beach had been torn up by the roots and hurled into the sea.

CHAPTER XXXIV. Yellow Fever on Board.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS

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Oscar Ameringer. The most called for speaker on the Socialist platform. His book "Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It." 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred; \$25.00 per thousand.

Communist. Socialism and the Church. Millions of staves American men and women have lately been reading in the subject of Socialism are the relations of Socialism to the church.

Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam. \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred; \$50.00 per thousand. Socialism, Communism and the Church. 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred; \$40.00 per thousand. One hundred of the above pamphlets, assorted, one-third of each, for \$5.00. Express prepaid.

Order from Social-Democratic Publishing Co., Book Dept., Milwaukee, Wis. Dates for August: 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.

IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

That Mayor Bading is willing that all the debts of the child welfare commission, created during the Social-Democratic administration, be paid with the exception of the money due the former secretary, Wilbur C. Phillips and his wife, Elsie Phillips, was disclosed at a meeting of the finance committee of the common council Tuesday afternoon.

The proposition involves upon Bading's personal fight against Phillips. It will be recalled that Bading bolted the child welfare commission soon after his arrival in the mayor's office, for no better reason than it was created by Social-Democratic Alderman "love" Phillips has not changed.

The total indebtedness is \$1,166.70, and under chapter 544 of the laws of 1913, this may be paid from the contingent fund of this city, Phillips claims \$423.86 for services rendered the city in conducting the work of the commission, while Mrs. Phillips' claim amounts to \$23.45.

Bading is so unreasonable that he attempts to show that Phillips is not entitled to the money. Alderman Krzycki, Social-Democrat, contended that all the claims should be paid, in urging the adoption of a resolution introduced for that purpose.

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**FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR BERGER**  
 Editor Associate

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 28, 1902.

**PATERSON, New Jersey.**—William Brukman, the Socialist mayor of Haledon, who has refused to work with the Paterson authorities in tramping upon constitution, has been indicted by the grand jury of Passaic county and furnished \$2,000 bail for his appearance before Judge Klernert on Sept. 18, charged with unlawful assemblage and malfeasance in office. Brukman was notified to appear in court without having been taken into his presence as desired. Had it not been for the fact that County Counsel DeYoe was in court at the time and furnished bail, Brukman would have been reroad to jail.

**SEDAN, Kansas.**—An open letter signed by 11 citizens of this place has been sent to President Wilson, demanding an investigation of the charges that soldiers at Ft. Stephen, Ore., are being persecuted because of their belief in Socialism. The letter says: "We demand that soldiers be permitted to advocate the doctrines of any political party or any religious faith they choose to believe and that any officer who attempts to crush liberty of speech for any political faith whatever be discharged at once. And we demand that you say publicly through the press of the country whether you believe that freedom of speech be extended to soldiers as well as others. We also demand that you, as commander-in-chief of the United States army at once cause to be investigated these charges."

**LONDON, England.**—The long pil-

### ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE IS CHARGE GROWING OUT OF ASSAULT ON SEATTLE SOCIALISTS

**SEATTLE, Washington.**—In a scathing statement concerning the recent riot of the soldiers and sailors against Seattle Socialists, Mayor George F. Cotterill scores the Seattle Times because it has refused the American flag for advertising purposes, sought to exploit a red flag incident to riot and prepared obscene photographs apparently for use in political blackmail. He declares that he was twice elected mayor upon the "moral issue of a clean city" and says:

"Through several campaigns involving these moral and economic reform questions, The Seattle Daily Times has stood, and today stands, as the newspaper advocate and advertiser for vice and various forms of personal and private monopoly, grafters, legalized and otherwise, who profit from public plunder."

**Fiasco of Fraud and Forgeries.**  
 "From the time of my election this paper, dominated by its editor-in-chief, Alden J. Blithen, determined upon and has continuously pursued a policy intended to discredit and destroy my administration. Efforts to do this along the lines for which the people elected me. It has stopped at no slander, falsehood, misrepresentation, plot or conspiracy in its efforts to accomplish its vicious purpose. It has exposed as a fiasco of fraud and forgery, worthy of its source."

After the second election The Times agreed to accept the popular verdict and to cease its attacks, but immediately broke that promise, and the mayor then filed a suit with the health Alden J. Blithen, proprietor of The Times.

"In the light of the despicable tactics which have been subsequently employed, an incident of that consultation of May, 1912, will demonstrate the deep-seated carelessness of the dominating personal factor whose enmity I have deservedly earned. At that time Alden J. Blithen was bitter in his denunciations of Dr. Matthews. Prosecuting Attorney Murphy and others, in consultation with the grand jury which had indicted him. With singular boldness he forced upon my attention two disgraceful photographs bearing the heads of the two gentlemen above named upon human figures in indescribably loathsome relations."

**Disgusting Photos Shown.**  
 "He—Alden J. Blithen—explained in detail how and why he had conceived the idea of the credit and photographs, secured on pictures by searching out some indecencies from a Paris collection, engaged one of our best Seattle artists to combine them with perfect photographic skill with the heads and faces of Dr. Matthews and prosecuting Attorney Murphy."

The name of the photographer and the price he paid him for the making of these fake exhibitions of degeneracy was part of the Blithen recital. The memory of that disgusting and criminal conception has been a constant reminder of public danger and perpetrating such an infamy. "Patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels."

**Political Red Flag Campaign.**  
 The Seattle Daily Times seized the American flag for advertising purposes and daily desecrates the flag and denies or negates the principles for which it stands.  
 "Its specialty for 16 months has been a 'red flag campaign' for political effect in the desired destruction of Mayor Cotterill for the restoration of wide open vice conditions and the unchecked rule of private monopoly corporations. The Times' misrepresentations have gone unchallenged by me and largely unchallenged by any one. Denial of Times' falsehoods was wasted energy, for the reason underlying the dismissal of the late Blithen indictment, viz., that The Times can not be guilty of libel because it is not necessary that its articles should be true. The people do not expect the truth from The Times."

"What are the facts about this 'red flag agitation,' 'anarchist street speaker,' etc.?"  
 "From the time I became mayor of the city of Seattle I have directed constantly that in the making of arrests without warrant, no person shall be thus arrested unless the officer making the arrest has information of his own knowledge or evidence from some other person upon which to base



No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of another.—Charles Dickens.

### BULGARIA'S FALL FROM DECENCY

No historical drama of our time has so many points of tragic interest as the swift quietus put upon Bulgarian dreams of conquest. When Kinglake passed through that region, toward the middle of the 19th century, not only was there no Bulgaria, but the people, despite the propaganda of certain authors, seemed to have no conception of a distinct Bulgarian race, regarding themselves as merged Ottoman Hellenes.

Lying under the shadow of Constantinople, and isolated from Europe, they took no part in the rising which liberated Serbia and Greece. Their spirit seemed broken, their national feeling dead. Greek had become the language of the upper classes, and even Bulgarian was printed in Greek characters. The Greek liturgy was used in their churches, and the peasants, though they spoke the vernacular, called themselves Hellenes. About 1824, however, several books in Bulgarian had appeared, and in 1835 the first school was established within a decade there were 53, and five presses were printing Bulgarian literature.

The first struggle of the reviving nation was not against Turkish rule, still too strong to challenge, but against the oppression by the Greek rulers Prince Ferdinand was made a czar. A tria abetting and incidentally striking Serbia by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina. To tighten claims on Macedonia, a mercenary campaign of massacre was kept up, the blame for which must be shared with the Greeks. When Greek statesmen proposed the alliance against Turkey, Bulgaria asserted, but with what selfish ends has been much plain; from the outset, apparently, it counted on using the allies while the

after Serbia, too, rose in revolt for the powers proposed reforms which the Porte rejected, and then in 1877 Russia declared war on Turkey.

In that war the Bulgarian volunteers distinguished themselves, and at its close, though the treaty of San Stefano, which would have created a "big Bulgaria," was set aside, the treaty of Berlin gave what was practically Bulgarian independence. But ambition was already awake, and Bulgaria began at once to scheme for extending its frontiers and taking the primacy in the peninsula. In eastern Rumelia, as most maps still call southern Bulgaria, the population was mainly Bulgarian, and in 1885 the bold step of annexation was made. Serbia, already jealous of its pushful neighbor, declared war. To the surprise of Europe, the Bulgarians, though badly equipped and having few trained officers, drove back the Serbian invaders and inflicted a crushing defeat at Slivnitza.

For years after that the history of both countries consisted of obscure intrigues. But Bulgaria, unlike Serbia, had a definite goal, and was working toward it with the patience and tenacity which from the first characterized this young and virile nation. To outclass the other Balkan rulers Prince Ferdinand was made a czar. A tria abetting and incidentally striking Serbia by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina. To tighten claims on Macedonia, a mercenary campaign of massacre was kept up, the blame for which must be shared with the Greeks. When Greek statesmen proposed the alliance against Turkey, Bulgaria asserted, but with what selfish ends has been much plain; from the outset, apparently, it counted on using the allies while the

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

**GO TELL THEM.**  
 The weather is hot. The hours of labor are long. The price of food, clothing and shelter is constantly soaring. Discontent has taken a firm grasp on the minds of the masses. Capitalism is trembling and tottering.  
 The times are all out of joint. There is a fierce longing in the hearts of the masses for relief, but they do not know where to turn for relief. They do not understand the nature of their affliction or the remedy. They only know they are suffering want in the midst of plenty and untold capacity to create all good things to make life worth-while.  
 You know the remedy. You know that every issue of the Social-Democratic Herald contains the message your neighbors and shopmates will appreciate. At the club rate of four yearly subscriptions for \$1.25, The Herald is the cheapest and most effective messenger you can employ.  
 Go after a club this week. If you have no club blank, just write the names on any piece of paper that is handy and send them along with The Herald force and your Uncle Samuel's Bundle Brigade will do the rest.  
**AGITATE, EDUCATE, ORGANIZE.**

**CREED OF A POLITICIAN.**  
 George B. Cox of Cincinnati is known to fame as the "boss" of Hamilton county, lifts his hand and says: "Never again. I'm through with politics." Retiring, he gives the formula for success: "I made good in politics because I never lied to anyone and because I never went back on a friend." As an affix: "I had a friend." "What is more, despite some criticism to the contrary, I always tried to serve the people."  
 The people, observe, were not forgotten—they were remembered in a postscript, so to speak. True to type is the valdictory of the Cincinnati boss; it explains both his rise and his fall: Don't forget the people—utterly.—Chicago Herald.

### 86 OUR YOUNG FOLKS

#### Young Folks in Action

Contributions solicited. Write briefly.

#### YOUNG PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION

**BY J. L. ENGBAHL**  
**MILWAUKEE.**—Socialists of this city believe they have solved the problem of bringing and organizing the young people of the working class into the Socialist movement. This is the new phase of the development of Socialism among the young people. The question of reaching the young people seems to have solved itself. So great was the clamor of the young people for recognition by the party that the National Committee ordered the establishment of a department for the propaganda of Socialism among the nation's youth.

But this is merely a campaign of agitation. The problem of organization was found to be one too big, too intricate of too indefinite to be handled at that time. In the meantime the young Socialists are challenging the attention of the local branches of the party.

Here in Milwaukee there are four branches of the Young People's Socialist League, the north, south, west and east branches. The problem was to make them an effective and coherent part of the Milwaukee Socialist party. This had been solved in part by the appointment of a Young People's Welfare Commission, to supervise the activities of the young, but its work was found to be inadequate.

Then the party organization found itself confronting the demand made by the young people that they be given representation in the central committee of the party organization. This brought the matter squarely to an issue.

After studying the problem for some time it has been decided to amend the constitution of the party organization so as to include the activities of those under 21 years of age as it has heretofore provided for those above 21 years of age.

The amendment provides for the retention of the welfare commissioner which is to be elected by the central committee and to hold office for two years. It will be assisted in its work by one delegate from each of the four leagues of the young people, these leagues to be auxiliary organizations of the party.

It is also planned to draw up a uniform constitution for the Young People's Leagues, making it obligatory among other things to join the regular party organization upon reaching 22 years of age.

In this way it is hoped to bring the young people's Socialist movement under the direct supervision of the regular party organization and to eliminate many of the bad features that already assert themselves in many of the

cities of the country where loose organizations exist, and the young people are permitted to shift for themselves more or less.

It is found that where the young people get along without party supervision there is a tendency to exaggerate social activities at the expense of party work. It is admitted that the young people must be permitted time in which to play, to hold their dances and entertainments, to organize athletic and gymnastic clubs, give their outings in winter and summer, and otherwise bring the young people together; but it is also felt that the education of the youth in Socialism must not be neglected, that there must be schools, especially night schools, the young must aid the grown-ups in the distribution of literature and the arrangement and carrying on of meetings, especially during campaign times, that they must be active in support of the party press, in the gathering of subscriptions and other ways, that they must in fact be the force that must be trained in all the activities of the party so that they will be able to take it up immediately it is laid down by those who have grown too old for the struggle.

#### YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUES

**ROCHESTER.**—In the death of Comrade Gustave W. Ney, manager of the Rochester Working People's League of this city, the Young People's Socialist League, has sustained a real loss.

**BUFFALO.**—Comrade O. A. Curtis, from Chicago, was the feature of the meeting of the Young People's Socialist League last Thursday evening, and, judging from the way comrades applauded, he surely made good.

On the 24th of August the League will charter a couple of cars and take a trip out to Seranton Park, where a picnic will be held by Branches 2, 4 and 8. A good time to everybody is assured by the committee in charge. A picnic for next summer was discussed at length, and finally decided to favor the proposition of a joint picnic with Branches 1, 7 and the La Salle Branch.

The League meets every Thursday evening at the Headquarters.

#### Puzzles

**MIXED LETTER PUZZLES.**  
 A prize of a book will be sent for the first correct answer to the following sentences of four words, the letters of which are here mixed up:

**MICALOSSI ILWL BREF DINKAM.**

Sera Atkinson, Ont., won the prize for the first correct answer to the hashed-up sentence, which was "The Few Have Much; the Many Little." Early answers were also received from Essie Flak, Okla.; J. C. Zaenlein, Ind.; Eva A. Perkins, N. Y.; Elizabeth Strommer, Wash.; D. Zaslasky, Ill.; D. O. Moulton, Me.; Henriette E. Klein, Ill.; Florence Young, Pa. Many of the answers received were incorrect.

**OUR YOUNG FOLKS**  
 Every Week.

VOLUME 2 MILWAUKEE, AUGUST 9, 1913 NUMBER 25

### A YOUNG MAN - O' - WARSMAN

PART III OF THE STORY OF HANS. BY MARTIN GALE.

CHAPTER XXVII—Continued.

As it happened, both were members of the main mess and had rather hard fare, so one day when the captain's cook was frying some pieces of meat, Teller and Schwarzer were sitting up on the forecastle near the foremast, sewing. The savory odor of the food came up through the grating and reached their noses.  
 "Say, Teller," said Schwarzer, "let's put up a job on Frenchy. I've got a fishhook here. If you can get Frenchy away from the galley, I'll get the steak."  
 "All right," said Teller, "but you wait till you see Frenchy chasing me."  
 "Frenchy," as the captain's cook was familiarly called by the crew, was a Frenchman and redheaded. His beard, which was several inches long, was as red as red could be.  
 When Schwarzer had everything ready, Teller took a piece of white paper, rolls it up to look like a cigarette, and going up to Frenchy, as innocent as you please, he said: "Frenchy, give me a light." With that he held the cigarette against Frenchy's beard and began to puff.

CHAPTER XXVIII. The Boys Got the Meat.

Frenchy was so surprised that for a moment he was speechless. Then he grabbed a knife and Teller quickly jumping away ran down the main deck with Frenchy behind him. Up the main rigging he goes, over the crossrees, down the main topmast stay, with Frenchy, the knife between his teeth, behind him. All hands are awakened by the noise and they hailed and cheered.  
 Up comes the master-at-arms from below, the officer of the deck commands him to disarm the cook and Jimmy-legs (nickname for master-at-arms), grabs the cook as he comes sliding down the foretopmast halliards on to the forecastle. The corporal of the guard gets Teller and aft to the mast they go.  
 Here the lieutenant who has the deck, hears as Teller in the most innocent manner possible tells his story. Then Teller is put on the report and all go forward again.  
 Schwarzer has not been idle. While everybody was watching the cook and Teller, he with his hook and thread had pulled up

through the grating the greater part of the meat, had wrapped it in paper and put it into his ditty box. Then he went down into the hold out of sight.  
 So when the cook came back to his galley there was another surprise for him. True to port he found the officer of the deck, but that did not help him, the meat was gone and the captain's dinner was rather slim that day.  
 After dark Teller and Schwarzer had a feast behind one of the guns. When Teller came up for his report he got six extra jancher wates, but Schwarzer never was found out, for those who knew it did not peach.  
**CHAPTER XXIX. The Spilled Soup.**  
 Jack Fields was an old veteran and the ship's cook. He was past seventy, had been all through the war and was as cranky as an old Down East sailor could be. He had many vicious veins on his legs that went down to his instep and in the morning, when the decks were washed and all hands barefooted, his feet would almost turn blue, so the boys had nicknamed him "Kidney feet."  
 Every day at seven bells, or half past eleven in the forenoon, he would borrow a big mess pan from some berth deck cook and put into it some of the dinner. Then he would carry it to the mast and the officer of the deck would taste the food to see whether it was good.  
 One day while scrubbing decks one of the boys had accidentally hit Jack's foot with his broom and Jack had dumped the half bucket of water that he was carrying, over him, wetting him to the skin.  
 "You wait, Kidney feet, I'll get even with you," said he.  
 Several weeks had gone by and, one day Jack took his sample of bean soup and pork to the mast and when he came back the boy shoved a ramrod out from behind a gun so Jack stumbled over it and fell, landing on the deck with his pan, pork, bean soup and all.  
 Before Jack got up the ramrod was replaced and the boy had disappeared so Jack never knew what had happened to him. But the maintopmen got after the cook and Jack had to use some of his choicest language to pacify them. The soup and pork had made quite a mess which when cleaned up left many greasy spots on the white deck for Jack to holy-tone out.  
**CHAPTER XXX. A Fifteen-pound Fish.**  
 Among the foremastmen was a little yellow chap from the island of Manila who was a great fisherman. In Key West harbor were