

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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TAX DODGER NEATLY CAUGHT

How often have we had the old stuff dinned into our ears that Socialism is a menace to the tax-payers, that it will benefit the people by raising the rates and impoverishing the people. Funny enough, this cry has been generally set up by men who do not pay taxes, or who escape paying their share, in other words tax-dodgers. As a rule the small owner pays his taxes without much grumbling, but the big fellows both grumble and dodge the greater part of their rightful share of the burden of keeping the community running. There probably is not a city in the United States where the big manufacturers, for instance, do not notoriously get off with under-assessments. If the assessors try to treat them like other citizens, these "great patriots" respond with threats about moving to some other city where their part in giving work and "building up the town" will be better appreciated. With real estate it is not so easy to dodge the taxes, but on the other forms of personal wealth, your average capitalist goes practically scot free.

Milwaukee has just had the spectacle of the unmasking of a master tax-dodger. Circumstances so shaped themselves that he was driven into a corner out of which he could not squirm. He had to, in effect, admit his "moral turpitude," and hope the thing would blow over as soon as possible. This man was John I. Beggs, president of the Milwaukee street railway system, a leading figure in the North American Company, and also active in the management of the traction system in St. Louis.

A TAX-DODGER'S LIE!

Let the newspapers tell the story:

On July 17, the board of review sat around a long table on the fifth floor of the city hall and having nothing else to do bethought themselves that John I. Beggs ought to pay taxes, which he hadn't ever done in Milwaukee. None of them were familiar enough with the magnate to give anywhere near an exact estimate of his worth. Some thought he was worth a hundred million and others thought that twenty-five million was a conservative estimate of his wealth.

Finally, they decided to assess him \$100,000 personal property, money, mortgages, bonds, stocks, notes and so forth, what they call in scientific works on taxation—intangible property.

Monday afternoon John I. Beggs called on the Tax Commissioner and said, "See here, Bill, I don't live in Milwaukee. I live in New York. Yes, sure I do. See, here is notice from the tax commissioner that I have been assessed \$25,000. I have never been a resident of Milwaukee, never considered this my home. I never voted here and I don't live here."

The tax commissioner looked at the notice the magnate showed and didn't say a word. It wasn't a receipt for taxes paid, it was simply a notice that he had been assessed—just like the notice the Milwaukee board of review had sent him on July 17.

"I trust you will not give out anything to the newspapers on this," said Mr. Beggs to the board of review, not noticing a newspaper man sitting six feet from him.

THE TAX DODGER LOSES COURAGE!

Then comes Chapter 2:

Friday afternoon, through his attorney, Clarke M. Rosenkrans, the tax commissioner was notified that Mr. Beggs intended to appear before the board at 9 o'clock and formally declare that he did not live in Milwaukee. At the appointed hour there was a delegation of newspapermen and artists and interested citizens awaiting the car chief, anxious to hear his declaration. But they were disappointed.

This forenoon the traction company head changed his mind as to making an appearance in this matter, and word was received by the tax commissioner from the attorney that no appearance would be made. This means that he submits to the assessment and will not take the matter into court for review.

THE EXPOSURE OF THE LIE.

The fact was that the board of review had made an investigation and had received the following telegram from New York:

New York, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Beggs assessed as non-resident for capital invested in New York. Has paid nothing in three years.

LAWSON PURDY.

This tell-tale evidence of his tax-dodging was printed in the papers, and the imperious Mr. Beggs weakened. He was in a corner where the less said the better.

This Beggs incident shows how endless and insatiable is capitalist greed, and it shows up the philosophy of life of our "leading citizens." They are predatory to the last fibre, and absolutely anti-social. Their motto is: Plunder all you can, but don't get caught. Only this time one of them was caught red-handed.

The working class provides the wherewithal. Its demand that the modern city shall be a place that is healthy to live in and that ministers to the wants and aspirations of the people is of itself a small demand, when considered in relation to the wealth it is constantly exploited out of under the capitalist system. If this flagrant exposure of a tax-dodger will silence to some extent the spurious claims of the tax-dodgers that the city must not make improvements because of the taxes it will mean a good deal to the city, and the Socialists say in their platforms that the measures they propose may be readily provided for the benefit of the people by making the capitalist class pay its rightful share of the burdens of city maintenance.

Those Wisconsin churchmen, who said they would excommunicate Rockefeller if they only had the chance, might start right at home and try it on the Hon. Mr. Ryan of Wall street, who gave ill-got gains to found a cathedral in Maryland.

That whopping big fine of the Standard Oil Company has been received in doubt by a great number of people. For one thing it will not be paid until it is paid. And again, the Standard Oil Company is not given to hogishness when it comes to sharing its expenses with the consumer. Some even, led to suspicion by past observance of the wiles of high capitalism, suggest that the crusade against some of the trusts has been inspired by the trusts themselves merely to throw dust in the public's eyes and allay the restless feeling which has grown so formidable that a mere spark may ignite it in a national campaign and sweep the voters over to Socialism or some radical issue. Of course, we know what hasn't happened to the beef trust as a result of the onslaught of the government. If the middle class really get it into their heads that the government is not fighting the trust octopus in good faith there's no knowing how many voters from that class the capitalist party control may lose hold of, and that means danger, of course. There's a national campaign afoot. But if the fines of the oil barons is on the square, then we are probably in for higher priced oil, just as we are still paying higher prices for coal to recoup and indemnify the coal barons for that little uprising of the unions and the people of 1902.

There is a wrath in the hearts of the Chicago boodle aldermen just now from Hinky Dink to Bad House John. It is all over a game of baseball that was played with some aldermen from Milwaukee not

long ago headed by one of de gang, named Koerner. The Milwaukee aldermen challenged the Chicagoans to a game of ball and expressly stipulated that there were to be no "ringers," that is, professional players brought into the game under the guise of aldermen. It seems that the aldermanic crooks of Chicago fell into the trap nicely, and when they made up their team they confined it to aldermen or city employees. Then the Milwaukee aldermen, who are not all of them crooks, made up their team and rung in a professional player named Stein and went to Chicago and won the game. The Chicago boodle aldermen did the honors in the usual manner, helped some of the visitors to paint the town red, treated them to an automobile ride as the gift of Chicago's corporation mayor, Busse, and all the time unsuspecting the trick that had been played on them. Now the cat's out of the bag, and the Chicagoans are wroth. They had heard there were Socialists in the Milwaukee council and, supposing the Cream City bunch would tote fair, had been caught off their guard—and there's nothing hurts a sport's feelings so much as to be fooled on his own ground.

That crime wave the papers are exhibiting to us is about what may be expected at any time under the capitalist system. The system degrades and makes wolfish the sons of earth and sets them at each other's throats in their struggle for a living. And it brutalizes them and develops their criminal instincts at the same time.

A fine book is "Socialism Made Plain" to put into the hands of the man who thinks Socialism may be all right but doesn't know much about it. Give him a chance to find out. It is a big book for fifteen cents and can be had from this office.

"Death by pneumonia, accelerated by poverty," was the verdict given in the case of a child's death in London. That's giving away the capitalist system with a vengeance.

The bishop of London says English homes are so overcrowded that "they are not homes at all." Then why do not the people of England get homes large enough, for there is plenty of material and plenty of labor to do the building! Why, indeed!

One would think the enemy was in league with Upton Sinclair. Here's the German government gone and placed his new book, The Industrial Republic, under the ban, because it says some things about Emperor Willun.

They are going to put women on the automobile cabs in Berlin, Germany, to replace the men. There is no bones about the reason—women work cheaper than men and do not as a rule have families to support. And yet the very same people who wink at this sort of thing are always loud in proclaiming that "woman's place is in the kitchen."

There is a big difference between a labor union trust and a carnivorous capitalist trust, if you please, Messrs. Special Pleaders for Capitalism. The capitalist trust is bent on getting a good thing for a restricted few and to the devil with the rest. The labor union "trust" has for its prime object the taking in of every laborer possible. See the point?

A Milwaukeean traveling in the West writes: "On the front of a big traction engine hauling a train of logs in the state of Washington I found a big cloth placard which read: 'Under Socialism the workers will get as much for five hours' work as under the present system for ten hours.' Socialism is sweeping the country from Denver to the coast. Am simply amazed at the progress Socialism is making all over the Western country."

"Mind Your Own Business; The Case for Municipal Ownership," written by R. B. Suthers of the London Clarion staff, is one of the best books obtainable on the subject of municipal ownership. It gives all the facts about the municipal undertakings in the British cities and all about the wondrous but futile tricks of the corporations and their paid writers to discredit the same. We have just secured a number of copies in paper binding, which sell at 25 cents. Better order while they last. Address this office.

Some years ago a cartoonist on a daily paper undertook to represent the trusts as a mammoth hippopotamus, devouring people right and left. It made no hit and he dropped the attempt. People could not bring themselves to shudder at an animal known to be non-carnivorous. Hippopotami live on vegetable food and do not like the taste of blood. Just now an effort is being made to represent the rhinoceros as typical of the trusts. As the rhino is in the same class with the hippo, this attempt lacks point also. The trusts are predatory, the rhinoceros is not; hence the flat failure of the attempt.

The British Medical association, at its recent convention at Exeter, Eng., adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that sick and wounded people should have their diseases and injuries treated at public expense. This is so glaringly Socialistic that it has called out cries of dismay from many capitalist mouthpieces throughout this country. But the doctors have more heart than the capitalists. They know, as many others cannot, what a large amount of illness and injury go unattended to because poverty, or the fear of overtaxing expense, keeps people from securing attention when it is most needed. But the British association ought to go still farther and call on the state to establish departments for the prevention of disease in the first place. This is the line of progress that we are tending toward. And the growing mistrust of drugs is forcing the change.

The best Socialist pamphlet, by far and away, which we have had the pleasure of reading, in a long time, is "The New Emancipation," which appears as the literary number of the Vanguard for August. It is a little book which will make a big dent in the Socialist thought of America. The eminent author, who veils his identity under the nom de plume of "Politicus" has admirably outlined the way in which "Socialism may come" in America. And the book is not Utopian, either, but soundly practical. It is the finest exposition of constructive Socialism for this country which has yet appeared. Did you ever wonder how the Co-

Common Sense.

"Neither the roads nor the railroads of any nation should belong to any private persons. All means of public transit should be provided at public expense, by public determination, where such means are needed, and the public should be its shareholder. Neither road, nor railroad, nor canal should ever pay dividends to anybody. They should pay their working expenses, and no more. All dividends are simply a tax on the traveler and the goods, levied by the persons to whom the road or canal belongs, for the right of passing over his property, and this right should at once be purchased by the nation and the original cost of the road-way—be it of gravel, iron, or adamant—at once defrayed by the nation, and then the whole work of the carriage of persons or goods done for ascertained prices, by salaried officers, as the carriage of letters is done now."—Ruskin, 1868.

These wise and eminently common sense views have already been adopted by many of the enlightened nations, among which are Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Australia and New Zealand—but not the "advanced" United States!

operative Commonwealth would be established without dropping from the clouds? Here is your chance to find out. Send in your 5 cents and get a copy, or \$1.00 and get 25 copies for propaganda purposes. No Socialist speaker, writer, official or voter, and above all no non-Socialist, can afford to be without this pamphlet.

There's a police judge in Toledo who would be eligible to membership in the Merchants & Manufacturers' association if his field of operations were in Milwaukee. Like the Milwaukee superintendent of schools, he is using his office to run an employment agency for the capitalists, but with far greater and more disastrous opportunities. The big employers file with him their needs in the way of "hands" and he watches his opportunity to give some infractor of the police regulations the option of going to prison or to work for certain employers at cut rates. Last week this Judge Stewart gave a bricklayer his choice of a prison sentence or employment by a large contractor at \$2.50 a day, which is far below the union scale. Perhaps the judge does not realize what he is doing, but the fact remains that in thus injuring the unions he is helping to lower the citizenship of the working class and helping by the same token to make more grist for the police court mill.

We do not hear so much lately about Socialism being a danger to the home. Perhaps capitalism has been so busy breaking up homes that it has not had the time to throw the accustomed quantity of mud. At any rate, the breaking up of homes seems to be going on famously—or in-famously. In the Milwaukee Journal of July 29 appeared the following business personal:

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

DIVORCES WILL BE PROCURED FOR WOMEN entitled to them, free of charge, provided husband has property or earning wages. Call after 2 p. m., 1907 Metcalle avenue.

If it were possible to construct some optical instrument by which we could look into the future Socialist republic and the eye encountered such notices as this, then, indeed, would our opponents have cause to denounce our agitation. But in looking for a mote in our eyes they seem utterly oblivious to the beam that is in theirs.

A number of capitalist and "reform" newspapers, among them the Milwaukee Free Press, the LaFollette organ, have been slyly coming to the rescue of the good name of the Standard Oil crowd of mine owners in Colorado by showing that the governor of the state, Buchtel, is a minister. Therefore, they argue, the state cannot be politically corrupt, as Sherman Bell and Judge Lindsay avow. The fact is that this minister-governor is a blasphemy on the true spirit of the Nazarene, and that he is a creature owned body and soul by the capitalist corrupters of his state. The following significant incident gives us a pretty good index to the real Rev. Buchtel: At the union depot in Denver is a large arch with the word welcome in electric lights upon it. It is kept blazing every night by the city as a sort of "glad hand" to strangers. But the day of the evening when Haywood returned to Denver from Idaho, his first return since his kidnapping, nearly two years before, this saintly governor, who was out of the state delivering lucrative lectures, as is the habit of most old party representatives, telegraphed the mayor of Denver to have the lights on the welcome arch turned out when Haywood arrived, and this act of hate was carried out and the throngs that crowded round the station had only a few street lights to light them. A very Christian gentleman, indeed!

There is plenty of coal in the earth, there are plenty of men to do the mining, and they live miserably in order that they may work for low wages; there are plenty of railroads and plenty of cars to haul the coal after it is mined—and yet we are informed that there may be another coal famine this coming winter! This is the inevitable state of things so long as humanity permits the few to control the resources of the many. You have voted capitalist-party tickets in the past, and every time you did you voted to sanction this sort of thing. As soon as enough of you get sense enough to desert the capitalist party camps and withhold the sanction of your votes for capitalistic outrages just so soon will the miserable conditions begin to disappear. You used to call us dreamers when we told you this in the past, but you have gotten so many hard knocks since then that you must be about ready by this time to see that we are practical, hard-headed people who have the courage to look facts in the face. We are doing our part, but we cannot do so very much until enough of you come to our support to give us a majority. It is up to you!

A particularly rabid and reckless magazine is the Open Shop. The publishers are trying to coin a living out of the fight on labor organization by the predatory capitalists, and the effort, of course, is far-fetched and grotesque. In the current issue there is an article on the "Ten Commandments of Socialism," which is one of the most shameful appeals to prejudice we have ever laid our eyes on. Each "commandment" is made up of an offensive proposition and is then followed with alleged quotations, forgeries probably all of them, from well-known and unknown Socialists, tending to bear out the "commandment." To show the silliness of the thing we may state that one of the alleged commandments is to "curse the name of God." Another commandment is to "murder without scruple." And one of the alleged quotations, from a "Socialist writer" we never heard of, is to this effect: "It will be a joy for us to be able to assist at the death-throes of priests, of citizens, of capitalists. Shut up in the cellars of their own houses, they will die slowly, tasting death before our very eyes. This will be our victory." Comment is superfluous.

Look out for a good deal of sickness this Fall. Owing to high prices and scarcity this Summer, the people have eaten less fruit than usual and the result will probably show later on. Science has demonstrated that man is organized anatomically for a fruit diet, that as different kinds of animals are suited to different kinds of diet, so man is of the class known as frugivorous. To depart so completely from our natural food is to invite disease. Society exists for the benefit of mankind and society should regulate this matter. Indeed, it will under Socialism, but a good deal can be done on the way. The government, which even now to some extent represents the interests of the people, should not only encourage fruit and vegetable growing to the highest degree, but should also without fear or favor see that the distribution is properly regulated. And it should especially punish those commercial scoundrels who for their own hellish profit deliberately dump fruit and other foods into marshes in order to dispose of an oversupply at certain times in the year. The government, if it really deserved the name, would make estimates of the amount of foods needed by the people in various localities and then ascertain if sufficient was being raised to supply that need. And it should manage so that there would be an abundance—which would not be hard, as there is land and seed in plenty and people ready to do the work, provided the transportation companies dealt honestly with them. Of course, under capitalism, where profit is the main thing, abuses are bound to be as thick as thistles, but that is all the more reason why the people must get control of government and begin the work of getting things right. And don't stick your fingers in your ears and cry that that's "politics." Don't be prejudiced, for prejudice is weakness. You will find that a good many more things are politics than you have dreamed of before you get through and that you have been the worst sufferer from the result of your prejudices. Of course it is politics, and you ought to be mighty glad that it is, for it means that the chance is there to get matters straightened out if you want to do it.

Pioneering for Socialism, especially in some of the newer portions of some gun country and territories in the west, is beset with peculiar

AS MEANS TOWARD THE END!

By Victor L. Berger.

THE fact is being recognized more and more by scientists that our civilization is in a constant flow, like a river, the current of which is ever changing. Yet one of the greatest obstacles with which Socialists have to contend is the notion that whatever is must be the immutable order of nature. Because the wage system has prevailed as far back as any one can remember, people fancy that this system constitutes the necessary condition for civilized society. Social-Democrats say this is a fundamental error, and history proves it.

The present state of things grew out of feudalism and serfdom, which followed a system of master and slave.

In the ancient states there was no wage system, there was slavery. The master was the absolute lord of the persons of his slaves, of the soil, and of the instruments of labor, which then were crude and simple.

Serfdom constitutes the next great stage. The lords of the soil were the dominant class, but the workers of the soil were personally free, although attached to the soil where they were born. Now, this second stage, although far below our civilization, was, at any rate, much above chattel slavery.

But the progress of mankind demanded another step, and that was capitalism. This was unknown during the former periods of the world—which had wealth, but not capital. This third stage of the development of our race has given occasion for the rise of a class of exploiters unknown to any of the former civilizations. Our plutocracy, our industrial, commercial and moneyed aristocracy are now the masters of all production in all civilized countries, on whose good will, or rather upon whose profits, the laboring people of the world depend for a living.

And all these evils are heightened by cut-throat competition, which not only forces wage-workers into a struggle to see who shall live and who shall starve, but which also compels the employers to pay as little for their labor as possible.

But the laborers are by no means the only sufferers. The small employers and the small merchants are just as much victims of that cruel kind of competition as the wage-workers. The fierce competition lessens the profit on each article, and that must be compensated for by greater numbers of them: being produced and sold; that is, the cheaper the goods, the more capital is required.

Precisely then, for the same reason that the mechanic, with his own shop and working on his own account, has disappeared in the struggle between hand-work and machine-work, for the same reason the small employers, with their little machinery, their small capital and their little stock of goods, are being driven from the fields by the trusts.

Our social order, or rather social disorder, may fitly be compared to a ladder of which the middle rounds are being torn away one by one. And this absorption of the smaller fortunes by the large ones is much hastened by the industrial crises, called "panics," which make their appearance every fifteen or twenty years.

The principle involved in "trusts" is the principle of co-operation instead of competition—but it is the co-operation of capitalists only, not the co-operation of the people. The object of a "trust" is greater regularity of production, steadiness of price and a uniform system of credit. It is the shadow of Socialism and it is used for the benefit of a few capitalists, instead of the nation.

And if this goes on, and according to all natural consequences it must go on, for all the great capital wants to be invested, then in a very short time we shall find most of our industries conducted by "trusts" from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

But these phenomena have also another meaning. They bring before the public mind the question whether we are to have organized capital or organized production? For it is perfectly evident that we must in the future have organized business action of some sort. Shall we have it for the capitalists only, or for the whole people?

In other words, the "trusts" prepare the public mind for Socialism. If our "statesmen" were less blind to the logic of events which are pushing us with railroad speed toward a total and abrupt revolution, they might bring about a state of Socialism gradually and peaceably by a series of measures, each consistently developing itself out of the previous ones. They might begin from two poles of society.

Thus, it is now proposed, even by very conservative people, to take the telegraph system and the railroads of our country under government control and own them like our postoffice department. Suppose this measure is realized, as it is sure to be in the near future.

Then do likewise with our express business, our steam and sailing vessels, and our mines, and thus onward.

Absorb the Standard Oil company, the steel trust and every other trust, and one great enterprise after another as quickly as possible. And so from the other pole.

Why should not cities begin by taking under their control and operating their gas works, and electric light, railway and telephone plants? And why should they not operate their bakeries and drug stores? Let cities furnish to their citizens fuel in winter and ice in summer.

For are these things not just as essential to public health as water? And, furthermore, let the city furnish all the school books and at least one meal a day, free of charge, to all the children, not only the poor, and clothes to such as are needy.

I do not say, nor even think, that the social question will be solved in this manner; our people are neither wise nor peaceable enough to do it. And some of our Socialists are just about as insane in that respect as are some capitalists. But it seems to me that would be the most practical way to solve the social question for a practical people.

Victor L. Berger

difficulties. National Committee-man Holloway of California gave the writer of these lines an instance in point, at the national headquarters in Chicago last week. Comrade Holloway was agitating in some of the mining regions of Nevada and in the course of his wanderings struck a comparatively new camp. The inhabitants of the place mostly lived in tents and there was only the beginning of a "main" street, with a row of rough shack saloons and gambling dens on either side. There was no objection to his speaking, so as the shades of evening began to descend he secured a soap box and sought a good position in the main thoroughfare already referred to. Quite a crowd gathered round to listen, and some were quite friendly in their responses to the points made by the speaker. He was just warming up to his subject when there was a noise of tumult and a scattering of men from one of the nearby joints. Then out from the crowd rushed a man who reached the middle of the road and then stood at bay, unarmed. He had stolen another gambler's money. Following him

THE SPEECH THAT WON OUT

CLARENCE DARROW'S TALK TO HAYWOOD JURY.

A Fearless Arraignment of Capitalist Meanness and Corporation Cannibalism. Senator Borah's Ribbon Counter Effort. A Pliant Preacher's Contribution to the Devil's Forces.

Boise.—Clarence Darrow began his argument in defense of Haywood on the morning of the last Wednesday of the trial and continued his speech till late the next afternoon.

His masterly effort was a surprise even to his friends and the expectant and longing hopes of those whose fates are so closely woven with the great and courageous labor organization.

Darrow took the most advanced and courageous standpoint that has ever been taken by an advocate in America in any court of justice. This trial marks the challenge of industrial organization to capitalist courts and institutions and their program. Darrow boldly announced the working class position. He took up the call of humanity and its necessity. He denounced the men and their purpose who were fighting on the side of the oppressors. He even dared to take a stand for truth and liberty of thought in dealing with the subject of Christianity and Orchard's propagating conversion.

There are those who have thought that his courageous utterances, his unparalleled departure from conservative positions would work injury to the great cause hanging in the balance, which he represented.

But Darrow more truly judged the duty he was there to discharge to that mighty rumbling, oncoming march of the people, to the great issues still wrapped in the womb of the future, to the posterity that will read with eagerness the history of where labor and its advocates stood in the great trial.

Darrow realized that this cause could not be won and the lives of the labor leaders saved by any trucking to established or conventional ideas. Darrow sounded the note of emancipation, in spite of the danger.

The well-known ideas of the greatest labor attorney in America, on the crime of taking life under any circumstances, were strongly emphasized throughout his address. He said he would just as soon kill a man in any other way as to hang him as a juror.

He hurled his philippics at Hawley in a way to unmask the cringing prosecutor's every venal, corrupt and brutal motive. He held him up to everlasting scorn as a friend of the labor unions when they got their cash to his office.

Fearlessly he announced that he did not think Borah was any more honest, but was slicker.

With dangerous satire he reminded the jury that long before Dean Hinks had persuaded Orchard to lay his sins on Jesus McFarland had persuaded him to lay his crimes on Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

At the evening session the crowds demanding admission were enormous. The yard was packed to the courthouse gate. Lawyers came from all over the country to hear the closing arguments.

"When Steunenberg established the bulletin in the *Coeur d'Alene* he sowed the seed of more trouble than this country has ever known, since its inception to the present time," said Darrow. "That act established anarchy instead of law. It was a crime against the liberties of man. The state says the establishment of the bulletin of 1893 is the foundation of this case." Here are some other gems from his address:

"The only reason the name of Boyce was left off this indictment was because he is rich. He pointed his prospect the right way."

"I hope we never shall see the time when the workingman does not think his hours are too long."

"We never will have prosperity till the working class is elevated."

"What is a constitution for if not to destroy, for the rich, the laws that are made for the poor?"

"All who lived off the poor came with their gold to defeat the eight-hour law in Colorado."

"The unions have stood for the oppressed workingman, for the toil-enforced woman, for the little child. If it were not for the trades unions of America you farmers would be serfs instead of sitting in a jury of your peers to judge your fellow men."

"Yes, the unions have made trouble—thank God! Nothing good ever came in this world without trouble, tribulation and toil."

"Mr. Hawley says you want to kill this man. Do you want to send men back to work twelve hours in the smelters?"

"If you destroy labor unions you destroy liberty when you strike the blow."

"Men like Billy Aikman have to work in the mines in order that men like Borah may be senators. If it were not for that the senator and I would have to work in the mines."

"I've been studying human nature while these poor clumps were digging in the mines and you were plowing corn."

"The prosecution asks why Jack Sumpkins is not here. We will tell you. He is afraid to be here. It is not true that this means that he is guilty. We do not know whether he is guilty or not. He endured the barbarities of the bullpen. No doubt it burns forever in his heart. These men have had a fairer trial today because of the time that has elapsed since their arrest. The passions have had time to cool."

"Hawley says the Western Federation should have dropped him from its executive board. Should they desert a comrade because an infamous wretch like Orchard has said something about him?"

"Pettibone would have been tried first, only the nine owners would not give ten cents for him where they would give ten dollars for Haywood."

The closing words of about ten minutes duration were remarkably eloquent and touching. Darrow himself was moved to tears by the strength of his emotions. The Haywood family was in tears, and men and women were in tears all over the courtroom.

"For thirty years I have worked in the cause of the men that labor. This cause has commanded the strongest devotion of my life. It is fraught with momentous issues. You are here to make history and a tremendous responsibility is laid upon you."

"It will be a sore day to me if Haywood should die. The hearts of millions of people would go out to this stricken family in their bereavement. Other men have died in the same cause for which Haywood has risked his life. You cannot kill the hopes and the desires for industrial peace by killing him."

"Do not think that liberty will die. It has demanded its martyrs in every age of the world. That long line of men in darkness and despair has borne the labors of the world."

"If you hang Haywood the vultures and spiders of the world on Wall street will sin your praises, but if you save him millions will bow their heads and thank you. I implore you to save Haywood's life."

Boise, July 27.—Thursday evening Senator Borah began on the closing words of the great Haywood trial.

The affair took on the appearance of a great social function. The elite of Boise was on hand. The official crowd was there. The guards announced that no one who had been a constant visitor during the last few weeks would be admitted. A half-filled hall of red necks had filled that courtroom during the trial and now the respectable people were going to have a chance.

So Borah's friends packed the courtroom like a gay matinee crowd. He was talking to an audience in magnetic sympathy with him. And Borah responded to the occasion. This first evening's speech showed him the natural orator.

His manner was easy, direct and impassioned as he proceeded.

As Abraham Lincoln said, "For those that liked that sort of thing it was about the sort of a thing they liked." He did the expected and appealed to the wornout shreds of sentiment, patriotism, the flag, the imaginary homes, dear to the bourgeois heart.

He sounded the note of alarm because of the terrible conditions that had prevailed for the last five years in this intermountain country, and how the homes were menaced. He eulogized the fair-minded condition of the citizens, and said there was no community crying for the blood of the accused men.

He denied that this was a fight on organized labor, and said it was simply a murder case. It did not mean industrial warfare, there was no alignment of class against class, or of the rich against the poor.

Borah, the unspeakable, eulogized Christianity. He said without it the world would go down in slavery and dirt; that this caused the French revolution. Such a display of historical and economic ignorance is really pitiable. He said the fall of Rome was caused by the array of class against class. Borah is about thirty years behind the times in his historical analyses.

He said labor always got the worst of it; its only hope was the flag; that this was the best country on earth.

He then went on to talk of the various murders that the state has lugged into this case and laid at the door of the W. F. O. He said they were all the work of an experienced criminal, and every trail leads up the stairs the darkey ran when he went to get Haywood to lock at his heels.

"The finger of fate points ever in one direction—Denver, and it points to a deplorable and far-reaching conspiracy. Somewhere in this organization is a power that commits crimes. Its weapon is dynamite, which a certain school of philosophy in this country thinks more of than the Bible."

He made a demagogic appeal to ancient superstitions and "mother's bible."

The Reverend Dwight Miles of Brooklyn was present to hear his speech. This "divine" has proved the biggest ready and lickspittle that a capitalist class could employ to give its filthy deeds prestige. He gave it as his sacred opinion that the men were guilty and hoped they would hang. Thus do the priests of the world bolster the immoralities of the ruling class.

On Friday Borah seemed to have the wind blown out of his sails. But he went on to talk of the integrity of citizenship, and to exhort General Emory and Socialism. He called him an anarchist, and derided Socialism in the ordinary cheap, ignorant way; said it meant taking the property from those who worked and giving it to those who didn't work.

Borah's ridiculous and malicious tirade against labor, its positions, Socialism and unions only serves to show that the legitimate path of labor can never justify itself to established institutions. It must go ahead and make its own institutions.

Borah closed his argument like a winded horse. The defense has been amazed at its weakness.

Ida Crouch-Hackett.

The latest wrinkle consists in a set of three new Socialist post cards of the Milwaukee movement. One card shows the party headquarters on Sixth street, another the big press on which the *HERALD* is run off at the rate of 2,000 an hour, and the third gives a view in the printing showing the new big job press. The three cards will be sent, post paid, to any address for 5 cents. Address this office.

The *HERALD*, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

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MAGAZINE

Best Socialist Monthly!

Do you want to know the latest thought on Socialism? Do you want to know what the Socialist world is saying and doing?

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No sympathy with the struggle of the underdog and oppressed should fail to secure a copy of this great work!

An anti-Socialist work, this book has no superior. It is written from cover to cover with the author's vivid feeling for the condition of the poor in our great industrial centers.

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POVERTY
By M. R. MURPHY

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CONSTRUCTIVE PARIS PARTY

Work of Famous Social-Democrats in the Municipal Council. No Cataclysmic Dreaming but Grappling with Close at Hand Problems.

Amongst the municipal movements in the world's great cities, one of the most notable is that in the city of Paris. For long the city has been hampered by the long-term leases for the provision of public utilities which were granted to private companies under the empire, but now these leases are gradually expiring, and a strenuous battle on behalf of municipalization is being fought by the Paris Socialists—a battle which is due to the fact that the municipal council has not a free hand, but is subject to the invention of the government authorities. The wide scheme of municipalization projected, and the prime movers therein, may be seen from the following passages which occur in an excellent article on "Municipal Ownership in Paris" by J. J. Conway, M. A., in a current magazine:

"The 2,714,000 people of Paris are governed, when the national legislation keeps its hands off, by a municipal council of eighty members, four from each of the twenty wards, or 'arrondissements,' of the city. There is no 'lord mayor of Paris,' as of London, but a mayor for each ward. A clear majority of the council is committed to carry out as far as possible a vast program of municipal works, among the most important departments being the case of the unemployed, the development of the Assistance Publique, the building of cheap and healthy dwellings for the poor; the feeding and clothing of poor children for school, the municipal ownership and operation of all the gas and electric light supplies, street cars, omnibuses, motor lines, steamers on the Seine, and of the system of the metropolitan and underground railways, the acquisition of the undertakers' business, the building of public baths and of instructive museums of hygiene."

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"As for all practical purposes the Socialists and Radical Socialists go together, what is called the Republican party has a good working majority."

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We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by the capitalist class as the means of exploiting the masses of the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have

come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulpit and the press, the artist and the theater. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to the worker is being destroyed by the institutions which were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is the secure faith in the individual which the capitalist class of the working class produces about subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

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PLUTE PAPER IS WORRIED!

NEW YORK EVENING POST WANTS SOCIALISM SQUELCHED

Cannot be Killed off with Kindness it Says and It Keeps on Growing Everywhere in the Most Annoying Way. But it "Can Never Be Formidable"—but Still the Editor is Worried!

N. Y. Evening Post: It was inevitable, we suppose, that Haywood's acquittal should be followed by an outburst of political Socialism. The Socialist party has had its ups and downs in recent American politics; it has had its successes in Milwaukee and Lynn and Haverhill; but has never shown signs of real life and continuous growth. It probably will not this year or next; though it may well be that a temporary increase of the vote under the Socialist emblem will be noted. Even this would not prove that political Socialism was to be a power in this country, or to lift itself much above the level, in election tables, of "freak" parties.

There is in it, however, an element with which both great parties and all serious men will undoubtedly have to reckon. Some hint of this is yielded by the telegrams sent to President Roosevelt, and the more or less abusive resolutions passed in regard to his unhappy mixing up in the Haywood trial.

The grave aspect of it, for a man who has pursued the policies of President Roosevelt, and for the party which has accepted them from him, is that this recrudescence of political Socialism has occurred in spite of their deliberate efforts to prevent it. No president has so openly catered to organized labor as has Mr. Roosevelt; and a standing defense of his methods has been that they were necessary in order to head off a great influx of Socialism in the United States. But today we see labor unions turning against him, and Socialism lifting its head more arrogantly than ever.

INVEST YOUR FUNDS HERE.

Have you read our plan of paying all our present indebtedness and for the new cylinder press from the proceeds of the sale of the proposed issue of bonds? It seems not. For we are certain that if you did and had some money in a bank you would surely have invested. To make sure that you understand the proposition it will be explained again.

Early in the beginning of this year, the directors of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD decided that a plan of issuing bonds be proposed to the stockholders. Therefore, a special meeting was called, and, after the matter was thoroughly explained, the stockholders approved of the idea of issuing \$12,000 worth of bonds. These bonds are to be issued in denominations of \$25 and \$50 each, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per year, payable semi-annually on the first of June and December each year. They are to be secured by a first mortgage on our entire plant, which is very conservatively estimated to have a value of nearly \$20,000. These bonds are entirely different from the stock. The stockholders own and control the plant. The bondholders have nothing to say about the running of the plant. On the other hand, they have a preferred claim against our assets. Stockholders have not paid their money with any idea of getting dividends or interest on the same. Feeling they ought to do something for the cause of Socialism, their help merely came in the form of purchasing stock.

Intending purchasers of bonds need have no fear about the safety of these bonds. The Social-Democratic movement in Milwaukee is growing, and its plant is growing even faster. If you have \$25 or \$50, buy one of these bonds. If you have more and you care to invest it so much the better. The interest will be met promptly. Here you have the chance to help Socialism and at the same time get rewarded for your help. Make up your mind right now, and do not wait any longer.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.,
Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
H. W. BISTORIUS, Bus. Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. and with each other, to subscribe and pay for amount of bonds about to be issued by said company to the CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of twelve thousand (\$12,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of fifty (\$50) dollars, interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to paid as follows: One-fifth, six years; one-fifth, seven years; one-fifth, eight years; one-fifth, nine years, and one-fifth, ten years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this.....day of.....A. D. 1907.

NAME..... (SEAL)..... AMOUNT OF BONDS..... (SEAL).....
(SEAL)..... (SEAL).....

DRINK Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthy. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

SUFFERERS

From VARICOSE ailments! Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this disease, and when neglected, dangerous disease.

My treatment, of the cure that invariably follows R. H. Green's treatment, is the best and most successful. If you are looking for the treatment that has cured cases, and will in yours, consult me and receive my personal attention.

J. H. GREEN, M. D.,
22 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

OLIPHANT & YOUNG
118 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee

This result of the attempt to kill Socialism with kindness, and to check a movement by going yourself with it half way, is not unlike the experience through which the English Liberals are just now passing. They have been warning the Socialists in their bosom, only to be bitten by them, politically. Two seats in parliament have lately been snatched from them, though both were thought secure for the party, and in each instance the defection of the very labor vote which they had done most to placate was the chief cause. In Colne valley, an out-and-out Socialist, Victor Grayson, was elected. We can well believe, therefore, that when he appeared in the house, the other day, he was looked upon as something of a portent, and that not a cheer marked his going forward to take the oath. Both Liberals and Tories saw in him a man representing a party for the support of which they had striven to outbid each other, yet who had cut disastrously into the vote of each of them and beaten both their candidates. How far is such party disintegration to go, in England, under the solvent of an aggressive Socialism?

In his recent Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard, printed in the August Atlantic, Mr. Bryce referred to the persistence of the Socialist movement. Of it he said: "The persuasion that either an equal division of property, or the extinction of private property (sic) and the placing of the means of production and distribution in the hands of the whole community, will remove the ingrained evils of society, and make everybody happy, has many adherents in all civilized countries, and is indeed a potent factor in practical politics as well as in economic thought."

This is unquestionably true; and when we ask what the lesson is for those interested in the political aspect of the question, the answer is twofold. First, we must recognize what is good and sound in Socialism. It is idealistic. It believes in progress. It is able to awaken enthusiasm, and to kindle even the spirit of martyrdom, by a positive program of political and social betterment. Now, this hopefulness,

this forward looking, this unwillingness to sit down under political evils without looking about for a remedy, no public man who keeps his eyes open will think that he can afford to despise or neglect. There is something here for him to emulate. The appeal to hope and to the future is the great renewer of political life, and of faith in democracy. But it is just as important, in the second place, that the practical politician should have a clear conception of what is unsound and impossible in the demands of Socialism. Economic law and human nature erect insuperable barriers to their realization. To cling to that truth, and to demonstrate it anew, is the real task of those who would combat Socialism. It cannot be stayed by yielding to it. Go with it a mile, and it will compel you to go twain. But if its enthusiasm and ideals are imitated, while a program of rational and progressive reform is substituted for its panaceas and Utopias (1), we may expect that it will never be formidable politically.

Protection to Workmen.

A series of articles on the iron and steel industry is just finished in Munsey's. The last article is a summary of the whole, showing the wonderful progress of this industry in the United States. It was impossible to close the series without calling attention to the great loss of life involved in the steel working. The writer of the articles was not allowed to visit any steel mill without first signing a paper releasing the company from responsibility for injuries received. The intimation was that injuries were to be expected, rather than not, and in the visits thus made the writer found a callousness to injuries or death existing not only among employers but among the men themselves.

The same principle seemed to be applied to men as to machinery, that it and they were good for a certain amount of work, and the sooner it was obtained the better, even though that involved the rapid wearing out of the machinery and of the men. Everything in the shops was carried on at a speed which makes proper caution impossible. In thinking of the increasing output of American mills, one must not forget the waste of life that accompanies the increase.

Here is clearly a case for state regulation. The steel companies find no trouble in getting workmen, who, tempted by high wages, are ready to risk their lives. There is a fatalism among the men which leads each one to think that he is not to be the one injured, and which makes them indifferent to the fate of their companions.

If increased precautions made it impossible for the present number of workmen to turn out all the iron and steel the market requires, it is always possible to enlarge the plants and employ more workmen. This would be a double gain for the state, and the profits of the owners of the mills would still be enough for it to be to their advantage to continue the business, even if fewer laborers should be given away or palaces built.—Chicago Tribune.

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A VERDICT OF A DISINTERESTED ONLOOKER.

Editor of "The Public" Reviews Haywood Kidnapping. Trial and Verdict and Says it was all Only an Episode in the Great Industrial War. The Murderous Conspiracy Still On.

The acquittal of William D. Haywood should put a check upon that infamous and stupendous conspiracy of criminal rich against disinherited poor in which Haywood's prosecution originated. Hatched at 26 Broadway, New York, this conspiracy has played havoc with law and order in Colorado. It introduced anarchy in the worst sense of that word into mining towns, where it ruthlessly destroyed the little properties of the thrifty poor, and arbitrarily imprisoned and deported citizens who had lawfully offended it and officials who had courageously defied its power. It gave orders to the executive authorities, to the military authorities, to the legislature, and to the supreme court of Colorado, and its orders were obeyed. At last, trying to add assassination under the forms of law to its other crimes, it led the executive officers of Colorado and Idaho into collusion to kidnap Haywood and his associates under the bare forms, but in contempt of the usual safeguards, of extradition proceedings. It kidnaped these men in order that they might be convicted, in the obscurity of a distant Rocky mountain town, of a murder they had not committed, before a court the conspirators expected to control, and by a jury to be packed for conviction. But a change of venue transferred the trial to a more conspicuous town, to the court of an uncontrolled judge, and to an unpacked jury; and the trial has resulted, as any fair trial must have done, in the acquittal of the principal defendant. This verdict has brought the conspirators to grief.

Although not a particle of believable testimony has connected Haywood with the Steunenberg murder, every instrument at the service of the Standard Oil press bureau in New York has been devoted to the manufacture of a public sentiment favoring conviction. As soon as the case had been forced out of its Rocky mountain obscurity and upon general attention, and the conspirators had lost hope of hanging their man without noise, the plutocratic press turned itself loose. Thenceforth, from one end of the country to the other, it bombarded the public with new stories highly colored for conviction, and supplemented with editorials of like mendacity. After so strenuous and expensive a campaign for the assassination of Haywood, it is not strange that the conspirators are surprised and disappointed at the verdict. They see that it is calculated to shock the public mind into a clearer realization of plutocratic conditions. They realize that it is likely to make the people of this country ask why the newspapers think Haywood guilty of Steunenberg's murder, though a jury of Steunenberg's friends finds him innocent? The conspirators feel the baffling force of this check upon their designs. If they could not convict under circumstances so favorable to their plans, how can they expect better luck in the future? But they are only baffled, not defeated. They are of a "crowd" that never quits. Accord-

ing to their philosophy, might makes right and money makes might—and they have the money. Their agility at recovering from the shock of the Haywood verdict is already manifest in their insistence upon trying Moyer and Pettibone for the same offense of which Haywood has been acquitted, although Haywood's was their best case—so they said before his acquittal. What does this dogged persistence mean, but that they are determined to win the industrial war of which the Haywood episode, great as it is, is only an episode—only a battle?

Mr. Haywood's suffering and acquittal will have served a noble purpose, in so far as they further the industrial side of the irrepressible conflict between the rights of workers of all classes and the privileges of exploiters. As a personal matter, Mr. Haywood is to be congratulated upon having escaped the fate which a murderous conspiracy had designed for him; the jury is to be applauded for its honorable and intelligent independence; the judge is to be praised for the absolute fairness and legal soundness of his charge; the labor unions are to be commended for raising the defense fund and compelling publicity; and the people of this country in general and of Idaho in particular may congratulate themselves upon a notable triumph of right over might.—The Public.

Crazy Railroad.

Samuel Spencer was, up to last Thanksgiving, the president of a great railroad—the Southern. On that morning he, with several invited guests, were killed and burned to cinders, near Lawyer's block station, Virginia. His car was attached to the rear of train No. 33, and was struck by train No. 37, which had, through somebody's error, been permitted to enter the block not yet cleared by No. 33. The newspapers of the country headlined their story of the calamity so as to charge the responsibility upon a young railroad telegrapher, named Mattox, located at Rangoon. The Southern's highest officials held a hot air investigation and confirmed this idea. That's the way the whole public has it—a telegrapher was responsible.

Perhaps Mattox was to blame for permitting the two trains to occupy the same block at the same time, but he WAS NOT responsible for the resulting catastrophe.

Then who was?

Nobody but Samuel Spencer himself.

I was detailed on the case as a correspondent, and my own newspaper refused to print what I am now going to tell.

The book of rules of the Southern railway makes it imperative for the flagman of every train to be stationed at the rear of the train. President Spencer had refused to permit the flagman of train No. 33 to ride in his car (negroes, however, being unobjectionable), and compelled him (the flagman) to violate his (Spencer's) own rules, and ride in a Pullman car ahead of Spencer's car. From this Pullman, egress was possible only through the front vestibule and locked door of the car. The flagman had no time to make his exit from the Pullman and get back up the road to flag any possible oncoming train.

But had he been where the book of rules says he should have been, and where he would have been had not Mr. Spencer denied him the opportunity to be, he could, when No. 33 came to a stop, have stepped immediately to the rear platform of Mr. Spencer's car and dropped a lighted fuse, which the engineer of No. 37 could have seen and thus brought his train to a stop before he killed the occupants of Spencer's car.

There were paid passengers, scores of them on No. 33, and their lives were all jeopardized by Mr. Spencer's exclusiveness, but no one was killed except the occupants of Spencer's car.

Maybe Providence and retribution were doing teamwork on the occasion.

But why all public newspapers withhold this information from their readers? The free press game is a dead end. Why put the whole thing on to poor Mattox and cover up Spencer's responsibility?—Ex.

The SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD is the best Socialist paper in America.—Christian Botker, editor of "Revyen," Chicago. (Jan. 8, 1906.)

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

Recent *HERALD* callers: Daniel W. Hoan, Chicago; E. P. Hinkley, North Prairie, Wis.; Ernestine Born, Normal Park, Ill.; J. P. Nielson, Mrs. J. P. Nielson; Anna Quinn, William Quinn, W. A. Jacobs, Racine, Wis.; E. R. Evans, Brodhead, Wis.; Jacob Witten, Chicago, Ill.

Another good Socialist paper has gone down to an untimely grave as a result of the cut-throat competition from certain quarters. The Reading, Pa., *Sentinel* is no more. While the said competition does not appreciably effect the larger papers, it continues to play havoc with the attempts in smaller places to maintain a local party press for propaganda purposes, and thereby does great injury to the cause and especially to the party.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett in *Montana News*: The Helena *Independent* in a recent editorial headed "What Was His Motive?" goes into hysterics over the speech that Darrow made to the jury. We will tell the *Independent* what was Darrow's motive:

It was known to the defense that the venire from which the jury was chosen was entirely hostile in sentiment to the accused man on trial for his life. The judge had given some rank decisions against the defense. The prosecution in opening the case claimed that the Western Federation was a gang of conspirators, and Socialism was made an issue in the trial by the prosecution. Had the jury declared Haywood guilty, the case would have been carried to the highest court in the land, and not only that, but would have been made an issue in the next presidential campaign. The words "undesirable citizens," would have become a greater campaign slogan than "the full dinner pail" was, and Darrow's speech to the jury would be turned into a campaign document.

That's what Darrow's motive was. Darrow was not speaking to twelve jurors when he made that speech—he was talking to the entire mass of the working people of the world, telling them that the trial was but an incident in the life-long conspiracy of the classes against the masses.

The acquittal of Haywood will prevent the Socialists from making an issue in the next campaign, but the mere fact that the conspiracy has been defeated will give us a greater opportunity to carry on our propaganda of Socialism, and Darrow's speech will be printed verbatim and distributed by the million copies through the length and breadth of the entire land by the Socialists.

Ignorant People Safest!

Alice Ball Loomis, in *Richland Center (Wis.) Democrat*:

The Thaw trial was given almost unlimited space in the great dailies, and the patent insides of country papers gave it proportionate notice. When the Haywood trial began and the prosecution was getting in its evidence like treatment was accorded it; but no sooner had the defense begun with Darrow's lucid statement of the case than this policy suddenly changed and an obscure corner of the paper with misleading headlines became its portion. The patent insides of country papers gave it the most meager notice or ignored it altogether.

Such treatment is not accidental and without purpose. There is but one interpretation to be put upon it: It means that organized wealth with its closely woven network of trusts—upward of 200 in number, controlling all of the necessities of

life—means to hold its supremacy by means of deceiving the people as to the true condition and relation of things.

When the people get thoroughly awake to the economic situation, and demand at the ballot box that pure democracy, industrial and political, shall obtain in this country, this power which now makes, interprets and executes the laws will be ready with the strong arm of the military, which it has been at great pains to strengthen in recent years, to crush any rebellion against its rule. In pursuance of the Dick military bill, which is virtually a conscript measure, the central government has already notified the states that their militia must by the end of the year be put on the footing of the regular army. And our compliant legislative representative (or misrepresentative), in a speech tending to this end, frankly tells us that the militia should be encouraged, that in the impending industrial crisis (an incident peculiar to the capitalistic system of production) it may be ready to crush any uprising of the hungry who cannot obtain work.

"Crowds of the unemployed driven by the pangs of hunger will swarm the streets of our cities and congregate in our industrial centers. When that hour comes, gentlemen, we shall need the strong arm of the military power. We must encourage the militia," he says.

True, a foreign war may postpone this impending calamity by killing off the workers and destroying the accumulated products which, with their meager wages, they cannot now buy back for their own consumption; that in the meantime, and until all things are ready for "the man on horseback," it is important to the plutocratic power that is moving toward that end that the people be deceived as to the nefarious schemes and policies by which it now maintains its supremacy.

And for this reason the details of the defense's evidence as to the mining trust's tyrannical methods in the western states finds as small space as possible in the current literature of the day. Only the Socialist and labor papers print the unvarnished truth in detail. And these periodicals are not receiving as liberal patronage as the requirements of public welfare demand. No one is equipped for righteous judgment who does not understand all sides of a question.

Party News.

Comrade E. E. Carr, Chicago, has been granted credentials to the International Social-Democratic Congress at Stuttgart.

Fratricidal strife is still trying to blight the Social-Democratic propaganda in the state of Washington, with the motives back of it all too clearly in view. Drop it, comrades.

The Socialist plate matter service has been established. A contract for one year was signed with the American Press association, July 20. The company has promised to ship the first page plate about August 15. The present list contains seventy-four subscribers; it should be vastly increased. Proof sheets will be supplied from the national office on application.

National Organizer Isaac Cowen was in the iron mining district of Minnesota when the strike began, and rendered valuable assistance to the miners, besides giving wide circulation, through the labor press, to the schemes planned and outrages perpetrated by the mine owners. Comrade Cowen states that

zens' alliances were formed and that they boasted that they would settle the matter in Colorado style.

Additional applications for the Winter lecture course have been received from locals New York City; Cleveland, O.; Camden, N. J.; Toledo, O.; and St. Paul, Minn. It is the purpose to supply such character and quantity of advertising matter for these lectures as to make them RED LETTER dates in the local movements. Seventeen locals are now in line. About eight more are required to assure a success.

Dates for National Organizers.

Isaac Cowen: North Dakota. Address at Fargo.

Geo. H. Goebel: California. Aug. 11, San Diego; 12, Santa Anna; 13, Los Angeles; 14, Paso Robles; 15, San Luis Obispo; 16, Arroyo Grande; 17, Los Angeles.

Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Michigan. Aug. 11-12, Marquette; 13, Runley; 14, Chatham; 15-16, Munising; 17, Enroute.

Gertrude Breslan Hunt: Indiana. Aug. 11-16, Ft. Wayne; 17, South Bend.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: Aug. 11-12, Davenport, Ia.; 13-17, Rock Island, Ill.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Aug. 11, enroute; 12-17, Newcastle, Pa.

Guy E. Miller: Texas. Aug. 11-12, Sherman; 13, Ft. Worth; 14-15, Dallas; 16-17, Grand Saline.

M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, under the direction of the state committee.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec., 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Vagging the Workers.

At the last session of the Illinois legislature the "workingmen's friends" enacted a "law for the suppression of vagrancy." Were the aristocratic clubs raided and the chronic high-toned "vags" arrested? Nix. The Chicago police interpreted the law as applying to workingmen and forthwith arrested eleven woodworkers who were serving as pickets in a strike. They were charged with being "vagrants," thrown into cells of a police station and on the day following brought before a judge of the city court, who placed them under bonds "for further investigation." When the hearing took place the arresting officers admitted there was no disturbance or trouble of any kind. One of the cops made this lucid explanation: "I saw one

of the woodworkers sitting on a bench outside a saloon and went up to him and said: 'What do you do for a living?' He replied, 'I am a woodworker.' I said, 'Where do you live?' The man answered, 'I am a citizen of Chicago.' I said, 'Well, you had better get out of here.' Then I arrested him and took him to the patrol box.' And this is what workingmen who are supposed to have sense stand up for. They are willing to undergo all sorts of trouble, pay money to defend themselves in court, suffer every insult, and be thrown into jail in the bargain, and all for the glory of voting for "my old party" and the corrupt and idiotic politicians who befoul them and rub it in on every occasion. Where is the fool-kicker, anyhow?—*Cleveland Citizen*.

"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar!

Hand you neighbor a copy of this paper. Get him started.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

Milwaukee: At Monday's meeting of the city council Ald. Strehlow brought up his notice of reconsideration in the Lindemann farm purchase.

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.
IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—Benjamin Jacobs, Henry Kies, Edmund Melms, Gustav Wild, Max Grass, Robert Buehl, Louis Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schranz, Nicholas Peterson, John Hassmann, Superintendent Frank Jones, James Steinhilber, Martin Nies, Charles Feder, Gustav Gerdtz, Justices—Carl P. Dietz, Richard Meyer, Constables—Herman Korte, Arthur Gardner, John Breen, County Surveyor—Alex Glaser, School Directors—William A. Arnold, Henry Kasech, Albert J. Welch.
IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen—John Kaufmann, Harry Bruns, A. C. Regowski.
IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Ruman, Senator, Wm. J. Aldridge, Edmund J. Beyer, Fred. Brockhaus, Sr., Carl E. Thompson, Frank J. Weber, Assemblymen.
IN MANITOWOC: Aldermen—John Kaufmann, Harry Bruns, A. C. Regowski.
IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen—John Kaufmann, Harry Bruns, A. C. Regowski.
IN FLYMOUTH: Aldermen—Hugo Arnold, Fred. Brockhaus, Sr., John Dietz, Supervisor, George Willard.

and the motion to purchase the site for a park at \$120,000 then went through. While the price is rather high, the main objection, that the cement company owned a strip of a few inches along the river shore to protect their right to the cement rock

in the river bed, has been obviated by the owners of the farm guaranteeing to save the city from all cost in the work of securing a clear title. Two very important measures were also adopted, one to purchase two tracts of land adjoining public schools in the Twentieth ward for modern playgrounds, and another for a similar tract adjoining a school in the Twenty-first ward. The first agitation for this sort of thing came from the Twenty-first ward branch of the Social-Democratic party, and the playground in that ward will be made a model from which others will be contrived later on.

An ordinance, providing that ashes be collected under a special tax on each house holder was passed, thus patching up the difficulty forced upon the city by incompetent capitalist party aldermen, who shut off the collection of ashes in the early part of the winter and left the homes of the city to choke up with ashes from then on. It was miserable work, and the special tax plan had to be resorted to by them to patch up their blunder. Such statesmen!

Ald. Grass introduced a resolution to prevent the Semet-Solvay company from using the dirty river water for cooling coke, and providing that lake water must be used for the purpose, to prevent the flooding of a large residential district with the noxious vapors.

Ald. Melms introduced two ordinances providing for special advisory referendums for the guidance of aldermen. The plan is to have the city take postal card ballot on petition of a certain number of residents of a ward or in the city at large in order that there may be no question in the mind of the aldermen as to what the people wish in certain matters. This was introduced by the Socialists in the former council but voted down by the gangsters. The need of such an aid in legislation has been felt more and more, however, and the measure has a better chance of passage now.

The council provided a committee to arrange a junket of aldermen for a ball game in Philadelphia, the city of rotten Republican politicians. There will be the usual old party aldermanic debauch in connection with the trip.

New School Board Now Organized.

The new Milwaukee school board organized Tuesday evening, electing a president, and doing a little preliminary work. The Pearce-Pieplow machine had Director Pieplow slated for president, with Director Lindemann,

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the former president, to fall back on in case Pieplow could not contrive the necessary strength. Eight votes were necessary to a choice, but the best that Pieplow could do was to master six votes. From what can be figured Lindemann voted for himself from the first. Whether he intended switching to Pieplow when Pieplow got seven votes is not known, but Pieplow did not get them, and finally lost hope and withdrew in Lindemann's favor. The final vote stood Lindemann 9, Welch (S-D) 3, Wolleger 2. The tellers were Directors Welch and Arnold (the *Sentinel* says the selection of two Socialists by Temporary Chairman Mowry for the first real work of the board aroused considerable comment), and in all nine ballots were taken. The elected president made a speech in which he said he had not wanted the position, but that he would accept and felt duly thankful.

During the entire session School Supt. Pearce had the wires in hand, and without shame hovered round the desks of Directors Lindemann and Pfeiffer, directing and conferring on the floor work of the ring.

The only other feature of the session was the vote to give Paneratus Tiefenthaler, the principal deposed by the former board in a most unfair

manner, a rehearing on his case—or rather, a hearing, for he never really had one in the first place. The motion was made by Director Welch. Director Mowry moved that the matter be placed on file, as it was a legacy from the old board. Director Welch stated that Mr. Tiefenthaler had not been given a hearing. Either his claim was true or it was not true. For one he wanted to see justice done no matter what the outcome. The Mowry motion was voted down, and then there was an effort to sidetrack the Welch motion because it had not been seconded. There was a pause, the members expecting that one of the other Socialists would second the Welch motion, but as they did not do so, Director Kissing seconded it, and the motion was put to vote and went through unanimously. On motion Director Arnold a meeting will be held at an early date of the committee on text books and instruction to afford a hearing on the methods to be followed by the instructor in physical culture.

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Organized Labor

ANOTHER SPY CAUGHT.
Boilermakers' Union, No. 5, has trapped a spy in the employ of Turner's Manufacturer's Information Bureau.

A person formerly connected with the Turner agency volunteered to supply Business Agent Jamison with certain information and also to produce the spy where he could be seen and heard.

An appointment was made and on Thursday evening, July 9, Bro. Jamison and Business Agent Murtha, of the shipbuilders, repaired to the meeting place and were concealed. In a few minutes the spy, fulfilling an engagement previously made with the informant, appeared on the scene. The informant then questioned the spy

regarding conditions in the shop where he was employed and was told by the spy that he had things going his way. The following is substantially the conversation which took place:

Informant: How much salary do you receive from the Turner detective agency?

Spy: \$100 per month.

Informant: How long have you been in their employ?

Spy: About four years—they pay all my dues in Local No. 5.

Informant: How long is it since you made your last report?

Spy: About two weeks ago I sent them six sheets of closely written foolscap paper. They promised to get me a foremanship somewhere along the system, but have not yet done it. They offered me a foremanship in —, but I refused to take it.

Informant: I am about to start an agency of my own—how would you like to take a position with me? I will try and do better with you than the Turner agency is doing.

Spy: I will take it, all right.

Informant: Well, I will call you up by phone in a few days and let you know the particulars.

Almost immediately after the

foregoing interview the spy took his leave.

The spy was identified as Richard Hooper, employed by the shops of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

It transpired that this fellow was a member of the board of trustees of No. 5, and when the financial secretary of the local resigned recently he obtained possession of the books, which he turned over to accountants in the Turner agency and the latter made a thorough examination and secured complete knowledge of the union's affairs.

When the machinists recently uncovered a traitor who was a member of their strike committee, and who also nosed about the printers' strike headquarters, it created a big sensation in local labor circles.

It can be well imagined that the smoking out of a second sneak has not had a tendency to place union officials in very good humor.

It is not that the officers and members have reason to feel ashamed or afraid of anything they do that is arousing bitter resentment against the spies and those who employ them.

The unionists know that their organizations are lawful institutions,

and they regard it as a cowardly insult and a reprehensible method of intimidation for employers to send spies into their midst.—Cleveland Citizen.

W. S. F. OF L. NOTES.

Secretaries of affiliated unions who fail to receive the official organ, the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD**, should at once notify the secretary.

Requests and information will soon be mailed city central bodies of the state to co-operate with the Farmers' Society of Equity. The secretary has asked for literature from the Equity on its aims and objects.

A few members of the Society of Equity have sent encouraging words in response to the circular relative to the non-union cigar concern of Wiggernhorn Bros. of Watertown, Wis. Another has distributed considerable labor literature obtained from the federation headquarters.

The convention proceedings of the Racine annual session will soon be off the press and about 800 copies will be mailed in the state and throughout the country.

General Organizer Weber is preparing to put in an appearance at Sheboygan, Fond du Lac and other places, to deliver addresses.

At the late convention there were some things said about Denmark. One significant point, however, was overlooked, i. e.: for the past twenty years every man who joins his union is a subscriber through the payment of his dues to the **Social-Democrat**. Even fraternal societies, where workmen control, subscribe from their funds; and yet things are far from being rotten in Denmark.

The labor movement, through dire necessity, has added the ballot to its defense. Experience has been our teacher. But wasn't it odd to listen to a fraternal delegate at the convention who advised against political action and argued in favor of lobbying? The good man does not realize that lobbying (trading and dealing) is a questionable business. It is, by a long way, more honorable to elect your own men in the first place.

It is a remarkable fact that the supporters of old systems and principles do not come to the federation conventions with arguments that will stick against the other fellow.

In Sheboygan at the present time workmen should insist that the beer purchased by them is from a union brewery.

The W. F. of M. is levying assessments to liquidate the heavy indebtedness incurred in the recent Haywood trial.

Members of the executive board are suggesting plans to push for the universal label at the A. F. of L. convention.

The annual convention of the International Glove Workers of America is in session at Rockford, Ill., this week. The Milwaukee delegation in attendance includes: Bert W. Low, international president; Anna M. Egan, third vice-president; Agnes T. Mulhoney and Lora A. Fox, representing operators' union No. 6, and Carl Simons, representing cutters' union No. 37.

MILWAUKEE UNION DIRECTORY

In the following list name and number of the union is given first, date and place of meeting follow. The name and address given is that of the union's secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing their duties unless the corresponding secretary of the Federated Trades Council is at all times kept informed of any changes in time or place of meeting, of secretary or his or her address.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL of Milwaukee and Vicinity—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Freie Gemeinde Hall, 200-4th St. John Kader, Sec. 218 State St.

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BREWERS, No. 107 (I. B. of R. and H. M. and I. S. R.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Harmonie Hall, Mineral St. and 1st Ave. Joseph, Sec. 218 State St.

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FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas.,
858 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin Notes.

Organizer Jacobs' dates: Comrade W. A. Jacobs will fill the following dates during the month of August: 13, Burlington; 14, Elk-horn; 15, Delevan; 16, Clinton Junction; 17, Janesville; 19, Jefferson; 20, Ft. Atkinson; 21, Edgerton; 22, Stoughton; 23, and 24, Madison; 25, New Glarus; 27, Monticello; 28, Monroe; 29, Beloit; 30, Evansville; 31, Albany.

ALBANY—An application for a charter has been granted to the Albany comrades. Comrade Jacobs writes: "The meeting here last evening was excellent for a small town. The people gave me their undivided attention for nearly two hours, and at the end of the talk, six comrades 'demanded' the right to organize. Of course, they had no trouble in getting my consent."

SUPERIOR—With the 1st of Aug. Comrade Ellis B. Harris of Superior begins his work as organizer of the northern district of Wisconsin, including Douglas, Burnett, Polk, Washburn, Barron, Bayfield, Sawyer, Rusk, Ashland, Iron, Price, Vilas, Oneida, Lincoln, Langlade, Forest and Florence counties. Comrade Harris will be largely dependent for his financial support upon the monthly pledges in his own district. If he is to continue his work, the comrades of the above mentioned counties must get busy and give him their active cooperation, especially on the financial side of the movement. Rouse up, comrades, and get your pledges ready in the northern district!

SOUTH SUPERIOR—Comrade Harris writes that he is about to organize an English branch in South Superior. We already have a fine Finnish branch in this suburb of Superior, and an English branch will put the town into splendid working order.

WHITEWATER—Comrade Jacobs writes: "Had a fine meeting at Whitewater on last Saturday evening. The comrades at Whitewater say that as soon as the weather gets cooler they will begin meeting again and pay dues."

KENOSHA AND RACINE—The joint picnic held at Central park last Sunday under the auspices of Racine and Kenosha comrades was a very pleasant occasion, although the cool weather prevented a large crowd from assembling. Comrade J. H. Brower of Elgin, Ill., gave a good address. On the preceding evening he and Organizer Jacobs spoke to a good street crowd in Kenosha.

GRAND RAPIDS—A charter has been received by the East Grand Rapids branch. We now have two branches in Grand Rapids and look for good work in that town.

JANESVILLE—Organizer Jacobs will speak at the Machinists' Picnic, Saturday, Aug. 10. The picnic will be held at Crystal Spring park. This is the first annual picnic of the machinists of Janesville. E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

The Banks and Pledges.

The pocket banks are beginning to show splendid results, as will be seen from the report below. It has been decided that 50 per cent of the net proceeds shall go to the Milwaukee county work and the remaining 50 per cent to the state work. The prospect in Milwaukee is now so bright, and the outlook for the next election is so encouraging that every comrade ought to be inspired with enthusiasm of the practical kind, namely the kind that entitles the pocket-book. We want especially to call attention to the work the comrades in the Blatz Fermenting Cellar are now doing. One of the pocket banks is circulating.

WE ARE NOW

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and ready for business—
at our NEW STORE—2
doors south of old stand.

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All Prescriptions Carefully Filled

Monday, Aug. 12
From 8 A. M. Until
9 o'clock P. M.

Another Great Series of Underprice Specials!

Monday, Aug. 12
From 8 A. M. Until
9 o'clock P. M.

Our object being to reduce certain surplus stocks—the result of continued cool, unseasonable weather, and the fact that we cancelled no orders on that account, but (contrary to custom elsewhere) accepted all goods properly delivered on time. Here quality is behind price every time.

August Underprice Ribbon Specials Mond.

Splendid assortment, presenting every style and color of Ribbon popular this summer. Specimen values quoted below:

Fancy White All-Silk Ribbon, with colored borders, 4 1/2 inches wide, instead of 30c, Monday	15c	Plaid Silk Ribbon, 3 1/2 inches wide, the new color combinations, 30c value, at	25c
10-YARD PIECE OF NO. 1 WHITE SATIN RIBBON ONLY	9c		
Special 25c value Plain Silk Taffeta Ribbon, in all colors, 4 1/2 inches wide, per yard	18c	Odd lots of 35c Roman Striped Ribbon, also black and white, Dresden, plain colored taffeta, etc.	15c

Lace, Embroidery and Handkerchief Specials

On Monday all broken lines are marked at radical reductions from former prices, to close them out quickly. Even the inexperienced shopper will know that these values are rare.

Women's Plain White Hemstitched Linen 10c Handkerchiefs, Monday, each	5c	German Torchon Laces, from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches wide, 12-yd. pieces on Monday	10c
Corset Cover Embroideries, the 45c values, 18 in. wide, choice patterns, per yard	25c	French Valenciennes Laces and Insertings, including best 10c values, per yard	5c

Men's Goods—August Underprice Specials

Men's Madras Shirts, figured and striped, also plain white, 6pc shirts	45c	Odd Lots of Men's 75c to \$1.00 Madras Shirts, with separate cuffs, choice	59c
Men's Blue and Tan Balbriggan Underwear at only	39c	Men's 35c Leather Belts, black, gray and tan	19c
Men's Fine Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, only	85c	Men's \$1.00 Gray Woolen Underwear, only	69c
Boy's Blouses, plain colors, also figured and striped, any size	48c	Men's Blue and Brown Mixed Heavy Cotton Socks, seamless, per pair	5c
Men's Black Cotton Socks, with white feet	15c	Men's New 19c Fancy Cotton Socks, per pair	12c

August Underprice Cloak Dept. Specials

Children's Washable Dresses, plain colors and mixtures, embroidered yoke, full skirt	89c	Women's \$9.00 Silk Eton Coats, lined with satin, collarless, trimmed with black silk cord, Monday	4.98
Misses' Checked and Striped Jumper Suits, trimmed with ribbon and gilt buttons, \$6.00 suits	2.95	Children's Long Coats, assorted plaids, yoke effect, trimmed with straps and buttons, Monday	4.00
Women's Percale Dressing Scaques, full back, lay-down collar	49c	Women's Tan Linen Dress Skirts, inverted plait on each gore, braid trimmed	98c

CHILDREN'S CHECKED GINGHAM DRESSES, 2 to 4 yrs., 19c

Shoe Specials

Women's \$3.00 Shoes and Oxfords—patent colt and vici kid, lace or button styles, flexible or extension soles—pair	2.09
Girls' \$1.50 Oxfords	1.09

Three Underprice Wash Goods Items for Monday

12 1/2c Wash Goods 7 1/2c	
Including Fine Batistes and Organdies in this season's patterns.	
19c Wash Goods 10 1/2c	
Including all new Batistes, Organdies, dotted Swisses, etc.	
All High-Grade 25c Wash Fabrics at 15c per Yard	
Embroidered Swisses, Tissues, plain or barred Organdies, Chiffon Voiles, in plain or checked effects, choice.	
15c	

Dress Goods and Silks..Underprice Specials

Skirt and Suit Lengths of New and Very Desirable Dress Goods, plaid and checked effects, gray and tan mixtures, including former 50c and 55c values, per yard	19c
About 500 yards of our best \$1.25 quality Guaranteed Black Taffeta, fine lustrous finish, go on sale Monday at	88c
The best 85c quality Beau de Cygne Silk in all the popular light and dark shades, Monday, per yard	59c
Figured 24-in. White Japanese Silk, our regular 75c quality, priced on Monday	49c

Patent Medicine and Toilet Article Specials

Don't forget that we sell all the leading brands of Patent Medicines at lower prices than they are usually sold elsewhere.

Cuticura Resolvent Wine of Cardui	1.00 Bottles 79c	Newbro's Herpicide, Ayer's Hair Vigor	
Sweatheart Toilet Soap, cake 3 1/2c		Cosmo Buttermilk Soap, cake 5c	
Doris Violet Soap, 3 cakes for 9c		Armour's Pumex Soap, cake 3 1/2c	
King Cole's White Tar Soap 3 1/2c		Industrial Tar Soap, per cake 3 1/2c	
Large Cake Hardwater Castile 4c		Assorted 15c Tooth Brushes, ea. 9c	
CRUSHED ROSE TALCUM POWDER, 15c BOTTLE FOR 9c			

August Underprice Basement Specials

Mason Patent Fruit Jars, with porcelain lined caps—Pints, 35c per dozen.		Round \$3.25 Washing Machines, \$2.69	
Quarts, 40c per dozen.		Rotary High Speed Washers for \$4.98	
1/2 gal., 55c per dozen.		\$17.00 Water Motor Washers for \$14.98	
Full size Jelly Glasses, with tin covers, each 1c		White 100-piece Dinner Sets, with 1000c embellishments, \$6.50 sets	\$4.98
No. 8 Enameled Steel Tea Kettles Monday	39c	Large 12-quart Enameled Steel Water Pails, 35c	
Steel Frying Pans with cold handle	10c	8-qt. Enameled Steel Sauce Pans, each	15c
Retinned heavy Wire Dish Pans for	8c	Searchlight Parlor Matches, three 5c boxes for	10c
White Lead, ground in linseed oil, per pound	35c	Fairbanks' German Family Soap, 6 bars for	20c
Toothpicks, the 5c boxes, 3 boxes for	10c	Wood Salt Boxes, 5c	
Maple Wood Chopping Bowls for	5c	Oak Frame Mirrors, 10x11 inches	21c
Wire Egg Beaters for	1c	Enameled Steel Pot Covers	6c
		Garden Hose, 50 feet, complete with nozzle, reel and couplings, only	\$2.98

Beds and Bedding—Underprice Specials

Cotton Top Mattresses, made of clean white excelsior, with heavy layer of soft cotton, 4 mattresses	2.75	Feather Pillows, ready for use, size 22x26 inches, weight 6 lbs. per pair, strictly sanitary, pair	2.50
New \$2.50 Summer-Weight Comforters, silkoline covering, filled with fluffy white cotton batting	1.98	Special \$2.00 Iron Beds, full size, with strong triangle rails, very durable beds, at only	1.48
Double Woven Wire Bed Springs, only	\$1.98	36-in. Striped Sash Curtain Swiss, yard	53c
Colored Muslin for Bed Sets, 36-in., yard	12 1/2c	New Dark Colored Comforters, Monday	98c

Underprice Carpet and Rug Specials

New \$24.00 Seamless Velvet Rugs, 8-10x10-6	18.50	Made-up \$24.00 Velvet Rugs, 9x12 feet	17.50
Body Brussels Rugs, size 9x12 feet, only	25.00	Home-Made yard-wide Rag Carpet, per yard	30c
Brussels Carpet, without borders, floral and oriental patterns, Monday	43c	Reversible 9x9 Ingrain Bed Room Rugs, priced on Monday	2.50
Columbia Brussels Rugs for dining rooms, all wool, Monday	6.95	Brussels Rugs, 8-10x10-6, new floral and oriental patterns, Monday	11.50
Oriental patterns of 9x12 Brussels Rugs	10.50	New Patterns of Half-Wool Ingrain Carpets	3 1/2c

Toweling

Half- Bleached Pure All-Linear Crash Toweling, 18-in., yard	9c
Absorbent Pure Linen Royal Russian Crash Toweling, yard	7 1/2c
18c Toweling at 13c	

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should know that we had to increase the floor space of our school four times in three years. Don't fail to visit us. Or, shall we visit you? When?

Badger State Business College

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PATTON BUILDING—GRAND AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET
SAFEST SCHOOL ROOMS IN THE CITY IN CASE OF FIRE

ing there, and is doing good execution in the hands of Comrade William Haack. Other comrades are doing the same deadly work against capitalism. Keep it up, Milwaukee Socialists, if you want to see this city go Social-Democratic next spring!

Banks and pledges collected by J. Galbraith.

J. E. \$1, No. 36 \$1, John Berger \$1, Fred H. Blum \$1, Wm. Neu 50c, Herman P. Miller \$1.50, Gus. Bade 25c, E. Schranz \$1, M. W. Rogoczanski 25c, W. A. Arnold \$1, Gus. Trimmel \$1, F. J. W. 50c, No. 119 \$1, Dr. G. H. K. \$1, David White \$1, F. H. \$1, No. 155 \$3, Mr. G. Hilgendorf 25c, No. 162 50c, F. M. Hoffman 25c, Henry Wandt 50c, Dr. E. H. Kael \$1, R. Aberle 25c, E. Schmidt 25c, J. Haackman \$1, F. Schaefer 50c, F. A. Hankwitz 25c, No. 30 50c, No. 40 50c, No. 41 50c, H. F. Schmidt \$1, No. 47 50c, C. Fladder 50c, C. Klopff 50c, A. Haussmann 25c, R. Bach \$1, F. W. Rehling 50c, M. R. B. 25c, No. 131 50c, E. R. Lamers 50c, J. B. Lake \$1, B. Koehler 25c, B. Lakowski 25c, M. D. \$1.50, A. K. 50c, No. 106 \$1, A. Hulschman \$1, Dr. A. Severance 50c, W. F. Deuster 50c, J. E. Cordes \$1, No. 140 50c, C. Mueller 25c, No. 144 \$1, Max El-

MILWAUKEE.

Social-Democratic Notes.
The Twenty-third warders enjoyed themselves immensely last Sunday at Heim's grove at their annual basket picnic. A nice sum of money was realized.

There is only one place to spend next Sunday, and that is to attend the picnic arranged by the Vorwaerts Singing society, at Volleger's grove, corner Thirty-second street and Fond du Lac avenue. The Vorwaerts Singing society will render selections during the afternoon, and other amusements will be indulged in during the day. Admission to the park 10c. Please do not forget the date and the place: Volleger's grove, Sunday, August 11,

corner Thirty-second street and Fond du Lac avenue.

Remember our monster party picnic at Pabst park, Sunday, August 18. Be sure and come!

Are you attending your branch meetings regularly, comrades? Are you paying your dues? If not, why not?

Comrade Isaac Cowen will speak in Milwaukee on Sunday and Monday, August 25 and 26. At present he is lecturing in Minnesota.

The Racine and Kenosha comrades held a monster picnic at Central park, midway between Racine and Kenosha, last Sunday afternoon and evening.

Comrade F. Krueger, one of the active workers for our cause, sent in \$3.45 last week to be applied on the organization fund.

CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS

HATS, CAPS FURNISHING GOODS

BRUETT CLOTHING CO.

Cor. Fond du Lac Av., Lloyd and 18th Sts.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters

FOR SALE—Folding Bath Tubs

STRONG AND DURABLE
J. HAGER, 749 First St., near

Branch Secretaries, Attention!

Be sure to let us know at once how many flyers you want for distribution in your ward to advertise the postponed picnic of August 18. Remember, every house ought to be canvassed before our picnic is held; therefore, do your duty and help us get out this handbill.

The Social-Democratic ward branches as well as the branches in Milwaukee county outside of the city report that their locals are in better condition now than ever in the history of the movement in Milwaukee. Every day the organizer gets encouraging reports. This is certainly good news, and we hope that in the next spring election we will give our opponents the run for their lives. Therefore, keep right on pounding and working, for soon we will be in the brunt of the battle.

The Eleventh warders will set aside one meeting night each month, commencing in October, for a card party or a lecture. These parties and lectures will be held in Sielaff's hall.

Comrade E. T. Melms has made arrangements with Comrade F. W. Weaver of Whitewater to have him here in Milwaukee on the following dates: October 23, 24, 25. He will lecture and use in connection with his lectures stereopticon views. The Nineteenth ward has secured for the 23d, and the Eleventh ward for the 25th. Any branches wanting his services for the 24th please apply to the county organizer, 344 Sixth street. It will certainly be a treat to those who will use the opportunity of hearing him. His subject will be "Socialism and Child Labor."

Next week we will publish Comrade Cowen's places of meetings. He will be with us August 25 and 26.

Vacation Trips.

Charlevoix, Petoskey, Traverse City and return \$7.00, Mackinac City and return \$8.00, Mackinac Island and return \$9.00, via Pere Marquette Line Steamers. Dock 68 W. Water street. Telephone Grand 717.

Comrade Otto Ihling has taken ill and deplores the fact that he cannot be with us at our party picnic, Sunday, Aug. 18.

Comrade N. Petersen opens up his up-to-date union store of gent's furnishings and clothing today. His motto will be one price to all and small profits, quick sales. His

store is located at 2716 North avenue, and his many friends are cordially invited to pay him a visit.

MAYR'S Military Band and Orchestra

FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE MUSIC
1736 EIGHTH STREET Telephone North 989
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KANTZ Popular Orchestra

POPULAR MUSIC FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS
TELEPHONE WEST 1793
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Goodrich Transit Co. TO CHICAGO

8 A.M., 4:30 P.M., 9 P.M.
FARE \$1.00
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WANTED—To do address for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain." Fourth edition now ready. This office.

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only 5c. The Cooperative Printer, 344 Sixth St.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Slat and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifty-cent a dozen. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth Street.

WANTED—A PARTNER—Socialist and good laborer for agency and propaganda work. Address PROF. J. C. STEINER, care Williams Bus. Coll., Milwaukee, Wis.

Make your purchases at the stores of our advertisers and tell them why.

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EVERY SUNDAY 50c Round Trip
Boat Leaves Dock, 68 West Water St., at 10 A. M. Returning 6 P. M.
Refreshments Served. GOOD MUSIC

\$1.00 Manistee and Ludington Round Trip \$1.50
Every Saturday Night
Boat Leaves at 8 P. M.
DOCK, 68 West Water St.
Refreshments Served. GOOD MUSIC

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS

TO CHICAGO

DAILY at 8:30 P. M. Office & Dock
E. Water & Detroit, Phone Main 121

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FUNERALS \$4 | ONLY UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED

Can at any time furnish services of a first-class UNDERTAKER, EMBALMER and FUNERAL DIRECTOR; also BEST HEARSE in the United States

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

We Give "Sperry" Gold Stamps—Best Merchandise Stamps—Each Full Book Is Worth 2.50. Redeemable for Any Merchandise in Our Store—S. & H. Green Stamps—Best Premium Stamps

BEGINNING AUG. 10--OUR SEMI-ANNUAL WORKINGMEN'S SALE

No local retail event is awaited with greater eagerness than our semi-annual greetings to the workingmen. Since their inauguration, some years ago, these sales have grown so steadily in popularity that we have been encouraged to give them the widest possible scope. We will set a new standard for the sale beginning Saturday. We propose to make its money-saving opportunities of greater importance to you than ever before. The cost price to us on all lines advertised here has increased from 25 to 33½ per cent. during the past months. We will stand this penalty. But, then, these Workingmen's Sales are solely intended to demonstrate the superior buying and selling powers of the Stumpf & Langhoff stores.

Look These Offerings Over Carefully and You Will Recognize Real Values

Don't forget that we include with all purchases, large or small, our good-as-money-premium-certificates. They represent the most generous profit-sharing plan ever inaugurated in Milwaukee.



Men's Suits

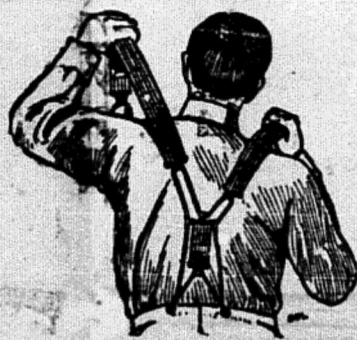
Our offerings in men's suits are a prominent feature of these workingmen's sales. Price reductions are in keeping with the attractions in other departments. These prices should convince you of the importance of your opportunity.

Men's Two-Piece Summer Suits, our regular \$10 and \$12 lines, a good assortment of patterns and fabrics **\$6.75**

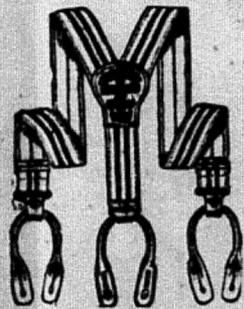
Men's Three-Piece Suits, blue serge and strictly all-wool chevrons, \$12 and \$13.50 values **\$9.75**

All our \$15 and \$16.50 Men's Suits, fashionably hand-tailored garments in a variety of exclusive patterns a splendid all-the-year-round suit **\$12.75**

A Most Popular Suspender



The President Suspender sold the world over for 50c. **Our sale price... 33c**



Police and Fireman's Suspenders. **Our sale price... 15c**

Overalls

Men's Heavy Weight "Union Made" Overalls and Jumpers, up to 44 in. waist measure **39c** at.....
Over 44 in. waist measure 50c.
Only two pairs to each customer.

Working Shirts



Men's Black and White Striped Shirts, double sewed through-out, regular 45c value... **29c**
Men's Heavy Black Sateen or Black and White Striped Drill Shirts, "Union Made," ordinarily sold at 50c and 60c—sale price... **39c**

Working Pants

Men's Heavy Jean Pants, "Union Made," strong and durable, \$1.25 values—sale price... **79c**
Men's "Union Made" Cassimere Pants, made of the famous Reading Cassimere and sold everywhere else at \$2.00—our sale price... **\$1.39**
Men's Cassimere and Fancy Worsted Trousers, in plain and stripe effects, regular \$3.00 values, at... **\$1.95**
A splendid line of All-Worsted Men's Trousers, in an assortment of exclusive patterns, well tailored, sell regularly at \$4... **\$2.45**

For the Boy

We have not lost sight of the boy in planning the present sale, and mothers will find ample opportunities for money saving purchases. Here are a few taken at random:

Boys' All-Wool Knee Pants, generally sold at 50c to 75c—sale price... **39c**

Norfolk and Two-piece Suits, sizes 3 to 16 years, regular \$3.50 values—sale price... **\$1.95**

Norfolk and Two-piece Suits, regular \$4.00 and \$5 garments—sale price... **\$2.95**

SOCKS

Heavy Rockwood Socks, regular 10c values—sale... **4c**
Men's Black and Tan Socks, strictly seamless, regular 10c socks... **7c**
Men's Black Fancy Openwork Socks, regular 25c values, at... **12c**



Underwear

Those who are wise will take advantage of these price reductions and "stock up" for next summer's wear.
Men's Balbriggan Fancy Colored Summer Underwear, regularly sold for 25c and 30c, now... **19c**
Men's Balbriggan Summer Underwear, reg. 50c kind, per garment... **29c**
Men's Fancy Balbriggan and French Ribbed Underwear, 50c and 75c values, per garment... **39c**

Men's Handkerchiefs

Men's White Colored Border Handkerchiefs, hemstitch... **3c**
Men's Large Size Turkey Red Handkerchiefs... **4c**
Men's Large Size Indigo Blue Handkerchiefs... **4c**
These are the handkerchiefs other dealers are charging 10c for all over the country.

Summer Shirts

Our full line of 75c and 60c Summer Shirts, in a complete line of the season's styles and patterns, plain and plaited fronts, choice madras and percale materials, all sizes... **39c**

We also offer our line of \$1 and \$1.25 Summer Shirts, in all the season's popular material and dressy effects, during this sale at... **79c**

OUR PROFIT-SHARING PREMIUMS

They are presented to you free—in return for your patronage. Our premium departments are constantly being enlarged; new gifts are added every week. If you have not already started to collect our certificates why not begin now? In selecting our premiums we have kept in mind the great diversity of tastes, and have endeavored to choose gifts which will not only add to the attractiveness of the home, but will be pleasing to each individual member of the family.



369-371 East Water Street
Third and Lloyd Streets

The Stumpf & Langhoff Stores.

National Av. and Grove St.
Elventh and Winnebago Sts.

Milwaukee has some queer hold-up men. They tackled a political bankrupt out on the Fox Point road the other night—and, of course, got nothing. In fact, the bankrupt came off best, for he got some newspaper notoriety out of it.

The board of trade gams and the "leading" business patriots need not worry about the new municipal lighting plant. Mighty little of their money will go into the great improvement—for they dodge their taxes with remarkable uniformity.

City Treasurer Bechtner's claim that the municipal electric light plant experts had not been en-

gaged by authority of the common council turns out to have been the merest gammon. A resolution was passed Sept. 17 of last year authorizing the board of public works to secure an expert.

The iniquity of the present police pension law of Milwaukee, which the legislature refused to improve, has been again shown. One of the city detectives will be eligible for a pension next month, and the chief of police, by exercise of his arbitrary power, has reduced the man to a patrolman so as to cut down the amount of the pension he will receive. If he had retired on pension as detective, he would have

received \$62.50 a month, whereas, as patrolman, his pension will be but \$47.50. If there is any justice in a law that gives a chief such absolute and arbitrary control over the lives of the men under him and their dependents, we fail to see it. We do not know what the immediate cause for reduction in the present case was, but no matter what it may have been, the vicious principle in the pension law is shown up when a chief can retain a man as detective up to within a few weeks of his eligibility for a pension and then at his own pleasure cut down his equity in the pension fund. The charge has been freely made in the past that the chief had

sought to keep the pension fund from being lowered by discharging men who were before long to draw pensions out of it, thus cutting them off from all right in the fund. And in the light of this general charge the present case looks almost corroborative.

"Socialism is all right, a beautiful dream, but you can't make it go. Just tell us how you will introduce it in the first place?" How many times have you heard this objection. Mr. Socialist agitator? If you want a good convincing answer, that will show a practical, effective method of introducing Socialism, beginning right now, get "The New Emancipator" by Politicus. Get a dozen copies, and give them to all the objectors you meet. This little book will open their eyes. This office, 5 cents a copy, twenty-five for \$1.

that big multi-million fine of the Standard Oil Co. that he offers to furnish a five dollar a plate banquet to any Democrats or Republicans who apply if the fine is ever paid.

Singers, Attention!
A general rehearsal for our big picnic of all the Socialist Singing Societies in Milwaukee will take place in the Borden Maennerchor hall next Thursday evening, Aug. 15; the members of the "Aurora," "Vorwaerts" and Socialist Maennerchor" please take notice.

An east side Socialist, C. T. Stone, is so much impressed with

The New Trouser

styles for fall show a neat effect in stripes and checks. This makes an elegant combination with a black coat and vest. All our work is done by Union Tailors—which is a guarantee of satisfaction. Trousers from \$5.00 up. Suits from \$25.00 up.

Walter P. Stroesser UNION TAILOR
316 STATE STREET