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What Graft Exposures Mean

By Victor L. Berger.

WE hear a great deal now-a-days about graft and graft investigations. We all know about the investigations in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis and more recently in our own dear Milwaukee. We are absolutely convinced that other cities are no better—that the magnitude of the graft depends upon the size of the city and upon being found out. If some cities seemingly get more than their share, it is due simply to the fact that they are found out more than the others. We also know that there is no little graft in the state and national business. Vide: graft in the postal department, the navy department, the war department, the department of the interior (the land graft) and even the graft in the attorney general's department. Nor is this all. With all this public graft—or rather graft in public business—there seems to be no end to the graft in private business. The country at large is astonished and shocked at the exposure of the life insurance companies. And we could go further and say that there is undoubtedly a tremendous amount of graft in the railroad business, and even the department stores. We could say that the heads of the departments in the big stores are "on the make" continually—that the buyers for the large stores are themselves continually bought. Therefore it is absolutely wrong and unjust to say that the graft in public life is worse than the graft in private business. Or that the morals of our public life are worse than the morals in private business affairs.

It is true for instance that vice-president Fairbanks, secretary of the treasury Shaw and a score of United States senators, all men of considerable wealth, apportion salaries to sons and nephews. But this is petty graft compared with the same evil of nepotism in the insurance companies of New York. More than two millions and a half in commissions has been paid within a few years to the son and the son-in-law of the president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, seemingly for no other reason than that they are the near relatives of the president, McCurdy, who himself receives a salary of \$150,000 per annum. In the same way members of the family of president McCall of the New York Life have been enjoying the luxuries of millionaires. And we all know how vice-president James Hazen Hyde and president Alexander of the Equitable considered that institution simply a Jersey cow to be milked exclusively by them and their nearest relatives. And the investigations of the asphalt trust, of Schwab's ship-building trust, of the steel trust show very much the same condition of affairs all around. It shows that graft is permeating our society and that graft is really the system of all the systems. It is therefore very unjust to raise such a "holler" about the graft in our city affairs and say nothing about the graft in private business.

It is also nonsensical to claim that graft is a specific American institution. It is not. Graft in monarchical countries is fully as bad. I will admit though that in Germany—where graft in public business if found out is punished twice as hard as graft in private life, and where there is a remnant of the old feudal loyalty to the king combined with a modern sense of duty (Pflichtgefühl)—that there may be less graft in some circles. Yet there is a great deal of nepotism. The minor offices are filled with nephews, uncles and cousins of the influential men, and there is a great deal of graft that is simply covered up in order not to disgrace "great men."

There is graft from one end of the world to the other and it is by no means characteristic of our democracy. It is rather a redeeming feature of the democracy that one can discuss it publicly, while it is characteristic of monarchies to conceal and excuse it. Probably there are no countries in the world where there is more graft than in Russia and China. Yet, if any one were to talk about graft in China he would risk his head. And in Russia he might suddenly find himself a denizen of eastern Siberia.

Graft is not a modern or even a capitalist idea. We find the story of graft chiselled into the stones of the pyramids of old Egypt. The same pages of history that tell of the fame of Athens and of the heroism of Sparta tell us of stealing and of graft there. The graft in old Rome was so tremendous that when the republic went down and the empire was established, about 1,200 families virtually owned the civilized world. Surely, graft did not get any less under the shameless regime of the absolute emperors who made gods of themselves and consuls of their horses and asses. Furthermore the institutions of the middle ages were based upon graft. A man could own and hold only as much as he could defend by the sheer force of his fists or the fists of his retainers. And as for the Roman Catholic church, it simply grafted all it could. So much so that several of the best kings of France and England had to take back by force from the church some of the wealth of the people. The reformation was more of an economic revolution to get possession of the wealth of the church, which amounted in some countries to two-thirds of the wealth of the nation, than it was a church reformation.

And, to come nearer to our time, there was never any more graft in France than in the epoch of the Bourbons and in Germany in the period of the unlimited power of the rulers. The story of the honesty in the so-called "good old times" is a fable. The "good old times" were bad old times in this respect as in every other.

Nor did the great French revolution stop graft and grafting. While the heads of the Royalists and aristocrats were flying into the dust right and left, Chabot, Fabre d'Eglantine and others were making millions through graft. Their heads went also, but the guillotine seemed to have lost its terrors, whenever and wherever graft could be made out of speculation with the paper money of the revolution.

There was no little graft in our own revolutionary war, as any one who reads the memoirs of those days can find out. Many of the "old sires" of the "dames" and of the "daughters" and of the "sons of the revolution" were such shameless grafters that had they lived to-day they would unquestionably spend their time in Sing Sing, Joliet, Waukegan or Leavenworth, Kan.

So we have no reason to despair about our own grafters. The world is not getting worse,—it is getting better. And the graft investigation in Milwaukee, the graft exposures in other cities, the outcry against the life insurance companies, etc., are not signs that we are disappearing in a morass. On the contrary, it is a sign that business matters and business morals that passed unchallenged just right even a generation ago are today considered criminal.

Of course modern capitalism has its debauches. And since modern capitalism works with infinitely larger means than did the ruling class of any previous time, these debauches appear to be so extremely great. But to anybody who knows history it is clear that things were a great deal worse in the past. And besides, there was no publicity, no free press in the past. As long as we have the free press and publicity we need not fear corruption.

Yet it is our duty as Social-Democrats to sharpen the conscience of the people and to open up the vista of a civilization where corruption will be infinitely less and graft will disappear. Not because we will have angels, but because it will not pay a man to look out for himself only; in order to help himself he will have to help the collectivity. Conditions will force altruism (the multiplied egotism of all) into the place of personal egotism.

And we will have no angels under Socialism either. Surely not if we are to judge from some of the elements that we have in our party now. But men are the outcome of conditions. It is the conditions that will make graft impossible under Socialism.

Victor L. Berger

It has gotten so bad that our enemies are afraid to tell what they feel about us out loud for fear the man they talk to is also a Socialist.

There's a mighty good lot of Socialist propaganda literature available for proselyting work just now, a plethora where the movement in its struggling days had a poverty. It must be put to service to the uttermost. To work! To work!

The Socialist municipal council of San Remo, Italy, has refused to receive the Italian fleet or have anything to do with a government that could be guilty of such outrages as have recently occurred in Sicily. As the Socialists control 30 cities in Italy, they could make it awkward for the Italian government.

Franklin observed that "if we do not hang together, we will hang separate." That fits the case of the modern wage worker to a T. Alone he is worse than powerless, and is quite likely to go down in the struggle. United he is all-powerful and it is his only way of industrial salvation. If the workers do not hang together they stand a good chance of dangling individually at the capitalistic rope end.

Debs continues to draw crush audiences everywhere he lectures. He "jars loose" more enslaved minds than any other platform orator now before the public. It shows the power of a bright intellect that has behind it a progressive idea.

Well, the HERALD'S three months' subscription contest is over and we can give you the names of the winners of the prizes. The contest attracted a great many persons and the activity it called forth was not confined to any one section of the country. Hitherto the Milwaukee comrades have taken the lead in such work, but in this instance they were distanced for the three big prizes by Socialists in other parts of the United States. The sewing machine, and, by the way, it is one of the finest ever built and elegantly appointed, went to Comrade M. M. Goebel of Newark, N. J. Comrade T. Troxel of Berlin, N. Y., secured the bicycle—a fine wheel and beautiful to look upon, and Comrade R. K. Millard of Cripple Creek, Colo., secured the Edison Standard phonograph and all its "trimmings." Of the one hundred and twenty-two contestants over sixty-five secured book premiums.

A great many things that today bear the stamp of respectability under the capitalist system will in the next higher stage of society be looked on as abominations.

Today the sharp practice called shrewdness is looked on as a worthy accomplishment and one that marks its possessor as being a little better than other men.

In the tomorrow it will be looked upon for just what it is, preying upon fellow humans by outwitting them. At one time piracy was regarded as a mark of superiority. Solon, we are told, actually maintained a college of pirates at Athens, just as now we have men who teach the arts of speculation.

"The Socialists are getting a lot of free advertising," says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, dubiously, in commenting on the police attack on a Socialist street meeting in its city a week ago.

There are men despondently throwing their lives away every day by suicide who should instead throw their lives into the balance for Socialism and get new life and purpose in helping on our propaganda for a world fit to live in.

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Hall Caine Declares for Socialist Program

Hall Caine, the great novelist, is visiting this country, and is starting the good people by openly talking Socialistic. It used to worry the so-called good people quite a little that William Dean Howells avowed himself a Socialist and when he even wrote a Socialist novel (A Traveler from Altruria) and again when it was stated that Marion Crawford and Julian Hawthorne and others could be classed as believers in a reconstruction of society, their annoyance was hard to conceal. It tended to break down the effect of the scare editorials which the capitalistic editors set before their readers to warn them against the red spectre.

Apparently, Hall Caine cares nothing for their feelings. Big fortunes, he says, have resulted in the creation of classes in America. "Wealth, enormous wealth, does that. The enormously wealthy class begins to believe that it is a favored class. Its scions believe (like the imperial line of kings) that a sort of blue blood flows through their veins."

"Thus there has sprung up in your country a new class that looks down upon those not possessing wealth and that judges man and his worth by the money standard only."

"No man ever created great wealth by his own individual efforts. That is a cardinal doctrine of universal application, I think. The first generation of great wealth possessors usually realize it, and after having amassed their millions, they sometimes desire to recognize the principle in their use of their wealth. The result is that great gifts are made to universities, to charitable institutions, and for the establishment of libraries. This you might say, was wealth conscience, or perhaps it might be called wealth remorse."

"But the first possessors of this wealth are often men of great intelligence, men of broad views, who have a wide grasp of life, and though sometimes selfish, they know they do not practice its responsibilities. They live modestly, usually, and are quiet and unassuming."

"It is with the second generation that the irresponsibility of wealth is too often accentuated. There we see the vulgar display of wealth—a vulgarity that is continually flaunted in our eyes, and a vulgarity that creates class prejudice and inflames it."

"Wealth has in other ways a corruptive influence on its owners, and thus the saying of Christ that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven is made clear to us. It is not that a rich man cannot be a good man, but that it is much harder for him than for a poor man to be good."

"As I have briefly outlined it here, it seems to me that this is about the condition in America today. I am not a financier and do not know the details of all year intricate financial problems, but to me it appears that all this can lead to but one thing."

"What is that?" the interviewer questioned. He had paused for a moment, but he answered quickly: "The realization of the wildest dreams of the Socialists."

"And that is—"

"Government control of all the great wealth revenues," he said quietly.

"And do you believe that?"

"I do most assuredly," he answered. "It may not come in our time, but these events of the present are surely leading up to it. America—the United States—is to be the theater of this greatest of the world's dramas."

"I have been talking during the last few days with some of the wealthiest and foremost financiers of this country. They have explained much to me, and they agree that the present state of your country's finances is leading it in the direction I have just outlined."

"But the final result is sure to come. Unless your vast wealth is placed under governmental control there even may come to you a crisis as terrible as that of the French revolution."

"This remedy, then, is—"

"A complete control by the government of all those great financial plants, of all those great manufacturing plants, of all the railroads, the telegraphs—everything that produces that wealth for which the rich men of your country have become famous the world over."

"You see how the value of land is increased. It is the direct result of the combined efforts of the people. Land, therefore, should belong to the people, not to the individual."

"It is the same with oil. It is the same with steel. It is the same with other things that produce great wealth. They all belong to the people, and they should be controlled by the people. They are not like an invention that a man creates himself."

"You are a Socialist, then, Mr. Caine?"

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The official figures for the fatalities of the Japanese army in the late war are given out as follows: Killed 46,180, died of wounds 10,970, died of disease 15,300—a grim total of 72,450.

During the summer the police chiefs of the country met in their annual convention, at Cincinnati, and decided among other things to make a concerted attack on Socialist street meetings.

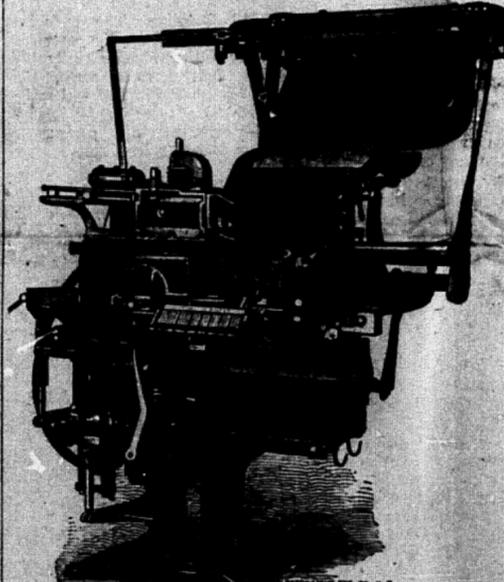
The game hasn't panned out very well, however.

At almost every point where the Socialists have gone into the courts the chiefs have been humiliated. A recent editorial in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat starts off as follows: "One of the first results of the recent action of the authorities in preventing an open-air Socialist meeting in St. Louis is already to be seen. There has been held in Concordia Turner hall a Socialist meeting larger by far than any similar meeting ever held in this city. The meeting assumed the proportions of a well advertised demonstration of one of the great political parties. And the elements of which it was composed in large part were such as to give it character and dignity. Men of property, influence and business standing, who have not hitherto identified themselves in any public way with the Socialist movement, were in the audience. The banners, pictures and designs wrecked by the police at the time of the recent attack on Twelfth street were displayed upon the stage and exploited as so many wounds sustained by free speech at the hands of a Democratic administration of the city government. The meeting was made the occasion of a vigorous propaganda of Socialistic doctrines" etc. etc.—almost to the length of a column, and ending up with a wail to the effect that the conduct of the authorities has given Socialism "a standing in St. Louis it never had before."

The convention of chiefs did well, very well. It might even be in order for the Socialists of this country to confer upon them an acknowledgment as auxiliary agitators for our movement!

Work that Counts! Have YOU Enlisted?

As we are clicking off these lines on our Oliver, a glance out of the sanctum window shows us a gang of workmen tearing down the brick wall of the old building that must make way for the new "printery" for the HERALD. They are working with crowbars and the sound of every stroke and thrust seems to suggest the bigger tearing down and building up which will come to the world with the advance of our globe sweeping movement.



More silent and yet still more potent are the strokes and thrusts of another set of workmen—the advance guard of the great constructive proletarian army—represented in the donation list below. A fine increase it shows over last week, an increase of over one hundred dollars! When things move at that gait, the enemy will be soon on the run.

We are at the front in the great battle and we are fighting in better spirit from the fact that our call for reinforcements is meeting with a valiant response. It gives us added confidence, and more snap and ginger. We have a consciousness of strength, for back of us is a mighty host. Distance cannot keep them out of the battle—they are fighting through us.

La Fargue, in his book, The Evolution of Property, quotes Caesar to the effect that the Sueti, the most warlike and most powerful of the Germanic tribes, annually sent forth to combat a hundred men from a hundred cantons. The men who stayed at home maintained the men engaged in the expedition, tilling the soil and providing the fighters with sustenance. The following year it was the combatants who tilled the soil, and the others who went into the fight. In this way the fields were always cultivated and the tribe kept up its prestige as formidable combatants. We can see some parallels between this accout and the law of interdependence that obtains in the Socialist movement.

Always behind the fighters are those who give them strength and who in their turn will be found on the fighting line when occasion warrants, being then helped in turn by the others.

There is one particular in which the parallel ceases. In the present fight those on the ground are at one with those at a distance in providing the means whereby our fortifications are to be thrown up. Now, comrades, one and all, take an inspiration from the list below. YOU want to be in on this—you want to have a finger in the capture of the first big American city for Socialism! Send in your mite at once—drop a coin in the slot and see the fight begin!

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Title: Printing Plant Fund. Includes entries like 'Previously acknowledged \$1,074.60', 'L. Berg 3.65', 'Branch No. 1, Wauwatosa 5.00', etc., ending with a total of \$1,177.05.

Elections for the second chamber of the Riksdag in Sweden have just been concluded. The "paramount issue" before the electors was the extension of the franchise and the adoption of proportional representation. The cable dispatches state that the result of the election will cause a deadlock in the Riksdag. The Socialists succeeded in winning fourteen seats, which is a gain of ten.

They have uncovered a banker's rascality in Peoria, Ill., and among other things found that he had as superintendent of the schools padded the teachers' payroll with fictitious names and the names of teachers who were dead, and thus was able to add to his thievings so as to bring up the total to \$150,000. It takes our "leading business men" to do business, all right.

Those rascally-minded individuals who tried to make it appear that the Socialists were enemies of the home, because they insist that woman should be free economically and not forced to sell herself for bread or a home, are welcome to all the satisfaction they can get out of a contemplation of the home "protecting" work of the capitalist system.

Everything under capitalism has been reduced to a commercial basis, and marriage has not escaped this fell influence.

A London physician says that fewer people go insane now-a-days over love affairs. "At the present time," he says, "there is not so much sentiment as there used to be. I do not really think, except in the cases of the silly attachments of boys and girls, that there is much real love now-a-days. Matrimonial matters are regarded more rationally. Blind unreasoning devotion is a thing almost of the past."

In other words, capitalism has banished the majority of love matches as standing in the way of its business affairs.

Marriage has become itself a sort of business agreement.

Capitalism has no time for sentiment, either for itself, or for those it forces into its tread mills for its own aggrandizement.

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What Shall We do With Our Yankee Lawyers!!

THEY HAVE BECOME THE ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE AND THE BULWARK OF CROOKED CAPITALISM.

(Samuel E. Moffett in Collier's.)

Some time ago I contributed a few casual observations upon "Lawyers as Public Enemies." I called attention to the fact that the chief bulwark of corruption in our government was the existence of a class of intellectual condottieri willing to sell their brains to the highest bidder, even though the work required by that bidder should be the robbery of the public and the debauching of its servants. Among other things I observed: "Formerly the very liberal code of legal ethics drew the line at complicity in the commission of a crime. The lawyer might become an accomplice after the fact, but not before it. He could help a thief to keep out of jail, but he could not directly help him to pick a pocket. . . . The modern Captain of Criminal Industry robs the public instead of an individual, and he takes every step under the advice of his attorney." In a little supplementary discussion I added: "And the worst of it is that when a corporation hires a man as a lawyer, it hires him as a citizen as well."

For some reason these remarks gave offense to a few lawyers. One of them stopped his paper. Others wrote letters politely explaining the theory of legal ethics, with which they assumed me to be unfamiliar. According to one of these explanations: "When a lawyer publishes an opinion on a matter of public interest without suggesting that he represents clients in so doing, he is presumed to speak as a citizen merely, and as an expert on the legal side of the question. Speaking thus, the profession would regard it as dishonorable and contrary to legal ethics for a lawyer to publish aught but his honest, individual and candid views of the law of the case."

"Under the law the attorney has no more right than any other class to advise, assist or procure a person to commit a crime."

"If he does so, he is subject to criminal prosecution—as any other citizen would be—and his profession would not uphold him in such conduct."

Recent events have put these beautiful theories to the test. In Philadelphia certain notorious robbers prepared to commit a crime of unexampled magnitude. They arranged to steal public property worth at least \$100,000,000 and probably very much more, and to bind three generations of their fellow citizens to the payment of extortionate prices for one of the necessities of life. This crime, which was only the latest and worst of a long series of similar thefts, was planned in all its details by some of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia, just as its predecessors had been. When the patient city revolted against this crowning outrage, and the spark of civic virtue glimmered even on the Stock Exchange, the Philadelphia bar remained the last stronghold of the beleaguered ring. Mayor Weaver and the Committee of Seventy had to draw upon New York for counsel, because most of the legal talent of Philadelphia was either in the pay of the public enemies OR HOPED TO BE!

Incidentally, it is of interest to note that the leading New York counsel on the side of honesty and the leading Philadelphia counsel on the side of dishonesty had been associated just before in the Northern Securities litigation. Retaining fees made them allies in one case and adversaries in the other.

When it looked as if the people of Philadelphia were in a fair way to save their property from the robbers, "the best lawyers in town"—I quote a typical New York press dispatch—"were started to work trying up the revolution in a legal tangle." It was "a brilliant exhibit of counsel fighting for the life and perpetuation of the political machine which the late Matthew Stanley Quay made the most powerful in the United States."

The mayor removed the officials whose power had been used to bribe or intimidate councils into voting for the steal. Thereupon an able attorney promptly procured an injunction the purpose of which was to cause a delay that would enable the thieves to get away with their plunder before the hands of the owners of the property could be untied. When this failed, the beaten plotters had one last hope. As Mr. Paine said in last week's Collier's, "a cloud of lawyers fluttered to them, and out of the war councils was evolved a desperate scheme to impeach the mayor."

How do the apologists of legal ethics explain these incidents? If "the attorney has no more right than any other class to advise, assist, or procure a person to commit a crime," and "his profession would not uphold him in such conduct," why have not steps been taken for the disarmament of the attorneys who advised, assisted, and procured the attempted theft of the Philadelphia gas works? In the lists of the Committees of Seventy and of Nine, of the orators at the town meetings, and of the thousands of citizens who united to restore the purity of their government and preserve the birthright of their children, you will find no name of a United Gas Improvement Company attorney. Does not that confirm the assertion that "when a corporation hires a man as a lawyer it hires him as a citizen as well?"

No newspaper in Philadelphia, except one despised organ of the gang, was an accomplice in the attempted betrayal of the city, and even that one tool of the criminals gave them only a half-hearted support. No minister put his influence at their service, or could have done so without branding himself with infamy. But when the ablest lawyers in the city sold themselves not merely to protect the bandits from punishment, but to help them to commit their crimes, nobody was surprised and nobody expected to see those lawyers incur any professional penalties.

There were similar experiences in New York about the same time. All through the late session of the legislature of that state the people had to sleep on their arms to prevent the theft of Niagara Falls. The corporation that planned that crime had its attorney among the lawmakers, engineering an attempt to rob the people who paid him a salary as their representative. In the same legislature the attorneys of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, on and off the floor, blocked the effort to give the consumers cheaper gas by methods that are believed to have made a number of the legislators financially independent.

The situation naturally recalls that classic colloquy of Mr. Steffens: "I asked one of Folk's confessed boodlers, once, whether, if he had it all to do over again, he would boodle again. "Yes," he answered thoughtfully, "but I would study law."

"Why?" I asked. "So as I could take fees instead of bribes," he said without humor."

STUDENT'S CORNER.

* * * Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible, and on only one side of the paper.

A Question in Marx.

Sanial's Rejoinder to Ashplant. II.

(Continued.)

Armed with the historic and economic weapons supplied by Marx, Lassalle initiated in Germany the first movement truly Socialist, equally free from the vagaries of Utopian "intellectuals" and from the tenets of capitalistic economists; that is, a movement of fully class-conscious and economically enlightened working people. (Of the subsequent quarrel between the "Lassallians" and the "Marxists" it were needless to speak here, except to state that no fundamental principle and even no serious difference of opinion in tactical matters were involved, as was amply shown by their final amalgamation.)

In France, where the Utopians had been teaching Socialism not only in their own country, but abroad for over half a century; where the Saint Simonian Auguste Comte had preceded Marx in the materialistic conception of history (just as Lamarck preceded Darwin in the theory of evolution); but where the fundamental conception of Economic Value had all that time been utterly wanting, the movement remained puny, chaotic and impotent until Jules Guesde and his few pupils formed the French Labor Party (P. O. F.) on a basis entirely Marxian.

Likewise in England, there was no Socialist movement worth speaking of until Hyndman, with the aid of a few "Marxists," formed the Social-Democratic party of that country.

Likewise in Belgium, in Austria, in Italy, in every country where a Socialist movement now exists, everywhere that movement had to begin as a school before manifesting itself in the form of a party; a school in which the Marxian conceptions, historic and economic, had first to be taught. And to this day the movement is strongest where the work of education has been most extensive and thorough.

Of late years, however, as its growing importance attracted to it a number of middle class bankrupts and "political arrivistes," various attempts have been made to sidetrack it on the middle class switch. In each case, invariably, the first step taken by these "Socialists of the new method" has been to question the soundness of the Marxian "Law of Value," which otherwise was no longer disputed, even by prominent economists in the service of capitalism. Such were, for instance, the tactics of the Millerandists (or Ministerialists) of France when they found that they could not sidetrack the Marxian veterans to the teachings of whom the movement was indebted for its birth and growth. In order to keep away from the French Labor Party the large number of workmen who, imperfectly educated as yet, were nevertheless gravitating towards it by the mere force of class intuition, they spoke with contempt of the "Marxian dogma" without, however, "wasting time" in discussing "Marxian theories." They were "practical men," intent upon "practical work," namely, the early betterment of the working class, which had nothing to do with the Law of Value and other squares of the hypothesis. This they promised to accomplish on short notice. In the meantime, always practical men, they bettered themselves by participating in the "bourgeois" government that was shooting down the strikers of Martinique and Chalon.

Observe that I do not say—and least of all do I "intimate," for I always endeavor to say plainly what I mean—that Com. Ashplant has any middle class scheme in view. On the contrary, I am fully convinced of the honesty of his delusion in believing that he has made a discovery which, far from injuring the Socialist position, would add to its strength by enlarging the basis of truth upon which it rests. Unlike the Ministerialists, he had at heart the boldness of promising us a scientific demolition of Marx. But since he denied the influence of a correct analysis of the capitalist system upon the Socialist movement, I deemed it essential to show him, in the light of well known facts, how mistaken he was in this preparatory estimate of his own proprietary achievement. Inasmuch as analysis is a necessary factor of scientific conception, and inasmuch as conception determines human progress or retrogression according to its correctness or incorrectness, the value of analysis cannot be questioned.

Further than this I would rather, for the present, say nothing. He has announced that he was going to change his method from the Socratic, or interrogative, to the Baconian, or positive. I long to hear him in this comparatively modern style of argumentation, which he might appropriately adopt at the deficiency of this debate, thereby saving much valuable time and space without depriving of considerable amusement the students of Marx.

Lucien Sanial.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

Forward, of New York, are being smoothed out. They centered round a conflict with the Jewish printers' union and the question of competency of a printer sent the paper by the union but denied employment as a result of a prior experience. As this matter seems to be settled it seems to us it would be in order for the Jewish Socialists of New York to do a little scrutinizing of the editorial department of the paper, as it is alleged that the present editor has almost eliminated the Socialist character of the paper and made it a mere bourgeois newspaper. It is for this reason that the paper of our not be used in the work among the Jewish people in Milwaukee.

Dates for National Lectures.

James H. Brower of Elgin, Ill.: Oct. 11, Fostoria, Ohio; 12, Kenton; 13, Harbor; 14-15, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; New York State for two weeks.

George H. Goebel: Oct. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, Black Hills, South Dakota.

Guy E. Miller: Oct. 15, Baltimore, Md.; 16, Philadelphia, Pa.; 17, 18, 19, 20, Newark, N. J.; 21, Springfield, Mass.

J. H. Osborne: Under the direction of the National Executive Committee, assigned dates in San Francisco and Sacramento, California.

John W. Slayton: Under the direction of the National Executive Committee, dates being assigned by State Committee of California.

M. W. Wilkins: Assigned two weeks' work in New York under the direction of the State Secretary, beginning October 8th.

John Collins, candidate for mayor of Chicago last spring when capitalist municipal ownership was the issue, and similar conditions now obtaining in New York City, at the urgent solicitation of the State and City Committee, has been assigned to Greater New York until the close of the campaign.

Ernest Untermann: Oct. 10, Ocala, Fla.; 11, Hawthorne; 12, Jacksonville; 13, Waycross, Ga.; 14, Savannah; 15, Enroute; 16, Columbia, S. Car.; 17, Greenville; 18, Charlotte, N. Car.; 19, Concord; 20, Spencer.

John M. Work: Oct. 15, Coshocton, Ohio; 16, Newark; 17, Crossville; 18, Enroute; 19-20, Huntington, W. Va.

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The Modern Bandit.

"The modern criminal wears immaculate linen, carries a silk hat and a lighted cigar, and sins with a calm countenance and serene soul, leagues or months from the evil he causes. Upon his gentlemanly presence the eventual blood and tears do not intrude themselves. Briber and boodler and grafter are often 'good men,' judged by the old standards. Among the chiefest sinners are now enrolled men who are pure and kind hearted, loving to their families, faithful to their friends and generous to the needy.

"How decent are the pale slayings of the quack, the adulterator and the purveyor of polluted waters compared with the red slayings of the bandit or assassin. What an abyss between the knife play of the brawler and the law-defying neglect to fence dangerous machinery in a mill, or to furnish cars with safety couplers. The providing of unsuspecting passengers with 'cork' life preservers secretly loaded with bars of iron, to make up for their deficiency in weight of cork, is only spiritually akin to the treachery of Job. The current methods of annexing the property of others are characterized by an indirectness and refinement very grateful to the natural feelings."

—Prof. Ross, Nebraska University, in address at Chicago University.

Municipal Socialism.

Six of the biggest cities in Switzerland, Berne the capital, Geneva, Zurich, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Basel and Neuchâtel, have no undertakers, but these cities bury at public expense, rich and poor alike—the cemeteries as all over in the old country being public property, too. They should go, however, a step farther to cremation and save money and land and then truly say: Peace to his ashes. A. B.

The first national trades union in the United States was formed by the journeymen printers in 1850, and this subsequently became the International Typographical Union and rapidly spread till it embraced every state and the Dominion of Canada. The rapid growth of this organization soon led to a like organization in other lines. The batters formed a national union in 1854, the iron and steel workers in 1858, under the title Sons of Vulcan, and the Iron Molders of North America followed in 1859.—Ex.

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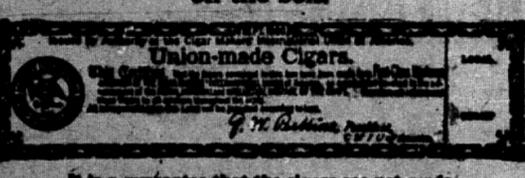
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Under the primary laws of South Dakota, a political party may choose the color of the paper on which its ballots are to be printed. The Socialist party is now taking a state referendum on the following question: "Shall Red be the color of our ballots under the State Primary Law?"

Chicago is just now in the midst of an important judicial election and our comrades are making a lively campaign. Seven big Debs rallies will be held the latter part of the month, so arranged as to give the workers of the various divisions of the city an opportunity of being present.

In New York the capitalist courts are again being used by the capitalist parties to embarrass our comrades in their municipal campaign. The attempt to refuse them the use of the party name was made a year ago, but failed. Now, it appears, the courts have granted the request, and a new party name may have to be adopted. The politicians are worried, or they would not go to such lengths.

Ohio now has six state organizers in the field, with routes made up till election day. This is two more than at any time since last year. Guy E. Miller, national organizer, will end a month's tour of that state on October 10th and John M. Work, national organizer, began a month's tour of Ohio October 8th. The Ohio vote for Debs was 26,260 last fall, the old party politicians are figuring on 50,000 Socialist votes as a possibility.

It appears that the internal troubles of the Jewish Socialist paper,

ACROSS THE POND.

Louis Bertrand of Belgium is publishing a "History of Democracy and Socialism in Belgium since 1830." It is well spoken of in the advance reviews.

The elections in Saxony show still more gains for the Socialists. In Leipzig, Dresden, Zwickau and in many smaller places the Socialists made practically clean sweeps. In some places the old parties polled ridiculously small votes.

There are a growing number of total abstainers in the Social-Democratic party of Germany, and they recently held a convention and exhibition showing from a scientific standpoint the effect on wage workers of temperance.

The current issue of the Socialist of Japan bears on its cover a half-tone portrait of one of the hardest workers for our cause in Japan, Comrade F. Sata. He is shown to be intellectual and fair of face and impresses the beholder as a man of advanced attainments and great courage for the right.

The Adelaide, South Australia, branch of the Australian Workers' union has appointed a committee to investigate and inquire into the complaints made that the South Australian School of Mines sends wool-classing students to various stations to do practical work at shearing time for less than the regulation wage.

Labor is plentiful in Natal, South Africa, and persons are advised not to go to that country on the chance of getting work. Three months' notice of a reduction in wages of 1 s. a day has been given to carpenters, joiners and bricklayers at Durban. The wages of bricklayers and carpenters at Maritzburg have been reduced to 13 s. a day.

A by-election in Essen, Germany, last week resulted in a greatly increased Socialist vote. The famous Krupp Gun works are situated at Essen. This is the place that a few years ago the German Emperor boasted the Socialists could make no headway in. Two years ago the Socialists polled 22,000 votes there. Last week they polled 28,786, against the Centerists' 23,000 and the Nationalists' 17,856. The Socialists were beaten on the second ballot. The bourgeois parties of united against them.



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WINDLING

Social-Democratic Herald Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

IX. COLUMBUS, Cincinnati H. (Joacquin Miller). Behind him lay the gray Azores, Behind the gates of Hercules, Before him not the ghost of shores, Before him only shoreless seas. The good mate said, "Now must we pray, For lo, the very stars are gone. Brave Admiral, speak, what shall I say?" "Why, say, 'Sail on, sail on, sail on.' These very winds forget their way, For God from these dread seas is gone. Now speak, brave Admiral, speak and say—" He said "Sail on! sail on! and on!" They sailed, They sailed. Then spake the mate, "This mad sea shows its teeth tonight, He curls his lip, he lies in wait.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

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FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that. The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated. To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

- Program of International Social-Democracy: 1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities. 2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities. 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remuneration. 4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age. 5. The Inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment. 6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor. 7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women. IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

"I am dissatisfied with the present order of things and never investigated Socialism, but one of your subscribers sent me a copy of your paper and I want to look into the subject further." This is of a kind with many a letter that finds its way to our office from all over the country. It shows that people are eager and ready for our doctrine and that things have come to such a pass that it is almost impossible to scatter the seeds of Socialism without getting a fine harvest in return. Don't waste a single opportunity!

A confidential circular sent out by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Parry labor-crushing outfit, starts out with a scold at the labor unions for their strike and boycott methods and then ends up with a resolution passed by the association "recommending its members to give their universal support to the printing employers in resisting the attacks" of the printers' union for an eight-hour work-day, also to purchase printing only of shops that have defied the union and to refrain from having printing done by unionized shops, urging all other business men to do likewise. There's no boycotting in that, of course not! The capitalists would not demean themselves by such a low action, you know!

Some things that have happened in recent months are pretty disgusting, for a fact. One of the ways used to show the hostility of a certain element to Wisconsin was to state that it was behind in its dues to the national party. This was laid hold of by the gentlemen of the national executive in order to send out a special circular while the referendum was pending in the hope of rousing prejudice and effecting the vote. This had its inception in Ohio. When the vote was announced the Toledo Socialist again called up the dues question, seemingly unaware that Wisconsin had squared up its account, and then Titus got the meddlesome state quorum of Washington to pass resolutions demanding of the national office whether Wisconsin was paid up when its votes were counted, and if not "by what authority was their vote on the Crestline resolutions canvassed by the national office?" Kindly sympathetic to Wisconsin, wasn't it? But now comes the climax of this Ohio-made farce: The national secretary has just sent out a notification that the "\$20.00 received from the Ohio state committee this month entirely liquidates the old debt owing by that state since 1903!" (The exclamation points are ours.) We might feel like laughing if the whole thing were not so contemptible. The same Ohio that was so anxious over Wisconsin's delinquency, was itself delinquent for two years! May we not repeat the imperious demand of Titus' quorum in Washington and ask: "By what authority was their (the Ohio members') vote on the Crestline referendum canvassed by the national office?"

Who will do the dirty work under Socialism? is the title of an article in a Socialist paper. The article may have answered its own heading, but we might be permitted to suggest another answer: The dirty work will be done by the editor of an endowed sheet in Toledo.

The People has an established reputation for accuracy and veracity," babbles DeLeon in his weekly organ. If that is the fact, he better call in a fat falsehood which he is uttering about Gompers owning stock in this paper.

Comrade Woods of Massachusetts says that the Groton-local of that state was given no chance to vote on the Crestline referendum. Says the Chicago Socialist: The Wisconsin comrades and the rank and file of the party at large, through National Secretary Barnes, have settled the Wisconsin charter question in accordance with the expression of the referendum on that subject in a manner that should be satisfactory to all. It is now up to the national committee to square itself with the result of the referendum on the question of removing Berger from the national executive committee. Wisconsin has gracefully shown that she is capable of submitting to party discipline even when she thinks she has been wronged. This is the true spirit of international Socialism.

The fight on Wisconsin would never have assumed the proportions it did but for two things: Maily's desire to work out some personal grudges and the necessity of turning it to account as a means of trying to establish his paper. Mainly it was a business adventure. Despite the fact that the Socialist was used by Maily to start on their rounds such miserable aspersions of the Wisconsin movement that it was

severely condemned by comrades near and far (as a result of which many columns in our propaganda papers had to be taken up with the controversy). Maily now prints an article by Nat'l. Committeeman Work in which it is complained that the question raised by the recent Crestline referendum was not debated on its merits or above the plane of personalities. The article very nicely covers the case of Maily's paper, but inasmuch as Maily prints it as though it couldn't mean him, and Comrade Work, who happens to be in Toledo, takes the trouble to send us a copy of the article, we are very willing to meet the challenge suggested by these facts.

Wisconsin, of all interested, expected that the so-called "Berger Case" would be discussed on its merits. We had every reason to wish such discussion. Both for our own vindication and the good it would do the movement at large. But we were unable to get a discussion, in spite of the fact that some of the members of the Wisconsin movement tried to start one in the columns of the Socialist press. Instead of such a discussion being had, we were met with the spirit of mob fury and to an extent that was surprising and more than disheartening to those who had supposed the movement to be filled with fairly judicious persons. Indeed, the thing grew rapidly into an official herd hunt and a baiting of the "unorthodox." The national committee even went to the lengths of passing a resolution of disapproval to the constitutional citizenship-rights of our members living in country towns and districts.

It was followed up by the personal assault on Comrade Victor L. Berger in the national committee. He was removed without trial from the national executive committee. Comrade Work, himself, by the way, was one of the number who carried a faggot to the stake, i. e., had cast his ballot to expel Comrade Berger from the executive board. This action was so flagrant a violation of the traditions of the international

The Social-Democratic National Platform.

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

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of robbing the masses of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the most corrupt and self-interested. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have control of the foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish markets for the surplus goods which the people make, and to buy and sell. They are gradually so trading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or a voice in his own affairs. They are setting new and maintaining old laws, laws that are designed to attack the liberty of the individual and to rob him of his property for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social progress, the capitalist class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the most sacred and essential rights of the university and public school, the press, the arts and literature, the most sacred and essential rights of the individual, and to control the entire life of the people. Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The capitalist class is now using its power to take away the faith in which our institutions were founded and to establish a new system of private property, capitalism, in order to bring 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. It is the essential private property. Its development is through the localized concentration of all that the working class produces, above its subsistence wage. This private ownership of the means of employment, and the consequent concentration of all that the working class produces, which renders the intellectual and political treasury inevitable.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the United States and the Socialist movement of all nations. In the industrial development of all nations, the interests of the working class are the same. The national boundaries are the same. The same is pointed and oppressed workers, in the most advanced and backward nations, inevitably leads to drag down all workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the capitalist system is to make labor's lowest condition

movement that even the International Socialist Review was moved to remark that it was "time we were able to settle these questions like men and not like children," and that it was "time the Socialists learned the distinction between discipline and discussion," the party being neither a "kindergarten nor an old woman's tea party." A fair discussion being denied, it became a duty to expose not only the heresy hunting methods, but also the personal schemes of the Maily crowd. This we did to such good

purpose that, despite the dishonest and fox-y wording of the Crestline resolutions, the resolution against Comrade Berger was decisively defeated, and Comrade Berger's reinstatement made compulsory upon the very men who had combined to humiliate him. In the face of all this, in the face of the despicable work of greedy Maily and his paper, it sounds a little odd to hear Comrade Work insist that every comrade involved was "actuated by high motives and had the good of the cause at heart."

An Endowment for a School of Socialism.

Formal announcement is made of the bequest of an endowment fund for the establishment of a School of Socialism in this country. The bequest was made by the late Mrs. E. D. Rand of Burlington, Ia., who died in Florence, Italy, last July. The principal of the fund amounts to about \$200,000, and the income of that sum will be devoted to the purposes of the proposed School for a term of twenty-five years. This is the first time that an endowment for this purpose has been made in the United States, and it is expected that the establishment of the school will create a wide-spread interest in the Socialist and labor movement.

The trustees of the fund are Mrs. George D. Herron, Mrs. Rand's daughter, and Morris Hillquit. The announcement just issued states: "The primary design of the school is to provide for an intellectual centre for the Socialist movement in the United States. It is hoped to provide thorough instruction to men who shall be teachers and workers in the Socialist and labor movement, in giving them not only a knowledge of the economics and philosophy of the movement, but a general and full-rounded culture as well. It is expected that a building will be secured in which there will be libraries for special research and the publication of specially valuable and prepared papers, reading and meeting rooms, as well as systematic lecture courses on Socialism, popular sciences and the relation of the different arts and literatures to social development. It is expected that the school will enlist the co-operation of some of the best men in and out of the

measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and in the methods of their operation. National boundaries, and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to perpetuate, are being swept away by the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to keep them against each other in the struggle of competing capitalist classes for the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of

the Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations, and in the name of that freedom it is expected that a building will be secured in which there will be libraries for special research and the publication of specially valuable and prepared papers, reading and meeting rooms, as well as systematic lecture courses on Socialism, popular sciences and the relation of the different arts and literatures to social development. It is expected that the school will enlist the co-operation of some of the best men in and out of the

III. The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or proletarian class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has to live in a state of poverty and intellectual misery, as in its position. The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

IV. The Socialist movement is not a theory, it is a practical program for the liberation of the working class. It is not a mere ideal, it is a program for the liberation of the working class. It is not a mere ideal, it is a program for the liberation of the working class. It is not a mere ideal, it is a program for the liberation of the working class.

V. To the end that the workers may realize every possible advantage that may accrue from the complete control of the powers of production and the power of the Socialist party, the Socialist party pledges itself to the complete control of the powers of production and the power of the Socialist party, the Socialist party pledges itself to the complete control of the powers of production and the power of the Socialist party.

VI. The Socialist party pledges itself to the complete control of the powers of production and the power of the Socialist party, the Socialist party pledges itself to the complete control of the powers of production and the power of the Socialist party.

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Half Hours In The Herald Sanctum.

Editor HERALD: Mr. "Tom" Watson some time ago sent me a copy of his magazine and in it I read the following sensible advice by a contributor: "If on the road a traveller lies Fast bound—and you should see him— Don't take his head upon your lap And give him medicine and pap. But cut his cords and free him."—and I could not help wondering what Mr. Watson and his co-reformers thought they were doing if not trying to administer "medicine and pap" to Les Miserables! and I took the liberty of giving him a sufficiently broad hint to that effect, though I knew it was of no use to do so—for "they have eyes to see and they see not, and ears to hear and they hear not," these would-be reformers. As a humble worker for Socialism I have discovered that there are none so blind as those who don't want to see! California. Cora S. Hodges.

It hits the mark. I'm moistened by dry spot. A satisfying, palatable and healthful table drink. PABST MILWAUKEE BEER. ALWAYS PURE. Have a case sent up!

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Are You Thinking of your fall purchases, if so, let your thoughts run along the shoe line; we are now showing a full line of the latest styles. FALL SHOES. It has always been our aim to give this our strictest attention, knowing well that the approach of the wet season, requires the proper footwear for the feet protection; our shoes do this, give ours a trial.

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,
Telephone Main 1742.



The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at F. E. Neumann's Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary
FREDERIC HOPE, 344 Sixth St., Rec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2418 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary
J. V. TONSOR, 666 1/2 Twenty-seventh St., Treasurer
M. WEISENBUCH, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, Frank J. Weber, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Emil Brodke, Secretary, 318 State St.; James Sheehan, Lee Beaton, R. T. Sims, Hy. Ravech, J. J. Handley, E. F. Fisher. Meets half hour previous to sessions of Council.

COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: F. E. Neuman, Thos. Feeley, R. T. Sims, Wm. Schwab, Fred. Wilson.
GRIEVANCE AND ARBITRATION: J. J. Handley, Wm. Breha, R. Sauer, Wm. Crebbling, Wm. Dietrich.
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: E. T. Melms, Fred. Brockhausen, Ed. Lerner, Jas. Sheehan, W. J. Aldridge.
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Tava, V. L. Berger, F. Heath, Dan. Silver, Fred. Wilson.
NOMINATIONS: W. E. Acker, Chas. Dippel, W. L. Fischer, H. Thate, M. Smith.

LABEL SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. F. E. Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street; Thos. Feeley, Chairman.

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Fine Line of Union Cigars.

J. N. GAUER, Shaving Parlor

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opposite South Bay St.

"KWITCHER KICKIN" AND COME TO Hammer's Barber Shop

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1901 VLIET ST.
Only Union Shop on Vliet St.

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Social-Democratic Notes.

Before making dates and engagements watch this column and get wise on the events of the coming season and then attend them. By so doing you will help along the cause of Socialism.

15th Ward Branch entertainment and ball, Sunday, Oct. 29th, at Humboldt Turner hall, Center and Richard streets.

United Socialist Singing Societies' entertainment and ball, North Side Turner hall, Sunday, Nov. 12th.

6th Ward Branch entertainment and ball, Sunday, Nov. 19th, at Vorwaert's Turner hall, Third and Reservoir ave.

11th Ward Branch prize Schafskopf-tourney, Sunday, Nov. 26, at Schmidt's hall, 21st and Rogers street.

Big Social-Democratic fair at the Old and New Liedertafel's halls, Feb. 12th to 18th, inclusive.

South Side Women's Branch grand ball at the South Side kindergarten hall, Greenbush street, between Mineral and Washington streets, Saturday evening, October 28th.

Fourteenth Ward Branch Schafskopf-tourney, Sunday afternoon, October 22, at Jaek's Hall, Sixth and Greenfield avenue.

Every fourth Friday of the month, Schafskopf-tourney at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street, under the auspices of the Fifth Ward Branch, S. D. P.

East Side Women's Club, first grand ball, Schiltz Park Hall, Eighth and Walnut streets, Saturday, November 11.

Twenty-first Ward prize Schafskopf-tourney, Sunday, Nov. 5, at 2 p. m., at Rader's hall, 1504 Green Bay ave.

Ninth Ward branch entertainment and ball, North Side Turner hall, Sunday, Dec. 10.

The branches report that the lectures are becoming popular and are doing the work expected. All that might be added is this: Always attend and bring your friends along.

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