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WHOLE NO.

528

WHAT THE SOCIALISTS PROPOSE TO DO AGAINST PANICS WHILE CAPITALISM STILL LASTS.

THERE is one more great cause of industrial crises which must be taken into consideration, that is the "money question," which expression, by-the-way, we do not use in the Populist sense.

The standard of values under the capitalist system is gold. Gold is capital per se under capitalism. And all other goods, commodities and wares are measured by gold.

Very nonsensical, of course, because there is not gold enough in the world to pay for one-fiftieth part of the real value of production and distribution. But the capitalist philosophers claim that the presence of gold is not necessary, since gold is only the standard—not the actual measure.

That may be so. But the curse of the capitalist system is that in a "panic" only money—cash money—is the "sum-mum bonum"—the sum of all good in the world.

Every historical epoch has its own money, its own standard of value.

Originally everything was bartered. They would exchange a coat for so many sheep, or a bow and arrow for so many fish.

Afterwards cattle was the standard of value in many countries, particularly so in Italy, where the Latin word "pecunia," money, comes from "pecus," cattle.

Later on, metal, which could be handled more easily, and did not have to be fed, and did not spoil

thing that congress does is by permission of the people. And congress has done some fearful things, first and last. But these fearful things have been endorsed by the people, who, at the first opportunity, always send back the same kind of representatives to legislate for them.

Bryan, with old party politician smoothness, declares that the recent Republican congress did nothing for the people, even under the scourge of the president.

True enough. But Mr. Bryan will have a hard time showing us that a Democratic congress would be any different so far as measures really in the people's interests are concerned. "To the victors belong the spoils," is the Democratic doctrine!

On that line the capitalist party politicians are all tarred with the same stick, however. Of course, there are some differences in their measures, and a strong effort is made to get the people to think that these measures concern their welfare. That is part of the game of

foxy and sly capitalist politics. But tariff and finance are really minor issues when compared with the real every-day interests of the people of this country.

The people are not thinking much about high tariff or tariff for revenue only, but they are thinking

about bread and butter, and the lives of crushing toil they have to lead and the semi-starvation they get in return for it. They are thinking about their chances to live complete lives and bring up their dear ones with adequate educations and proper housing and proper nourish-

ment. They are concerned that the hours of labor shall be lessened to correspond with the increased facilities of production. They cry out for bread and both the Bryan and Taft politicians offer them a stone.

It is up to the people. Next November the voter will again show by his ballot the kind of a government he desires.

Mr. Gompers' latest political job for the Democrats is the most astounding of all. Who would have dreamed that he could have stooped to anything so low and so vile he may feel that this is a campaign falsehood that will die with the campaign—but not so; the Social-

Democrats will not be content until he has admitted himself a prevaricator, even if it requires years of pursuit to corner him.

Hisgen and Hearst held a meeting in Milwaukee last Saturday night. It was an open-air meeting in a park, at the entrance to which a band of music was stationed to draw a crowd. Then the band took seats in the speaking shell and played some more. After a short speech had been made by a man named Pollock, the chairman decided that Hisgen's speech should be preceded by an introductory bit of melody, and waved the Hearst candidate back to his chair and whispered to the leader, who evidently thought he could fill the bill. Then he struck up "Smarty Had a Party," while a look of strain could be noted on the faces of the vice presidents on the stage, and several smiles on faces in the audience.

An Ugly Rumor. There is an ugly rumor afloat in trade union circles that it is not the alleged injunction plank in the Bryan platform that forms the attraction for the Gompers executive board. Instead of that being the actual reason for Gompers recklessly campaigning for the Democratic party, it is alleged that there is a pact between him and the Democratic managers, whereby there is to be a fat government job in it for "Sammy" personally in case the Democrats win. The injunction plank is only a subterfuge to cover the real deal, it is said, for on the face of it that plank is as full of holes as a sieve, and absolutely of no good to labor. For a number of years the A. F. of L. administration has advocated a department of Labor, and it is said that the shrewd Democratic campaign managers have held out this bait to Gompers, that in case Bryan gets in, such a department will be created and the portfolio given to the labor leader. This would place him in the president's cabinet, which would be a graft great enough to tempt some men to use the big labor movement as a stepping stone to personal aggrandizement. A cabinet job would mean \$12,000 a year to the appointee's personal pocket. If this rumor is true, then it is indeed a desperate and a dangerous game that is being played on the rank and file of organized labor in the United States.

Get Socialist books into circulation. People were never so willing to read as now.

Victor L. Berger.

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The Alabama Outrage. The Democratic party is the party in power in Alabama. There 6,000 miners, formerly employed in the mines of the Tennessee Coal Company, which is an auxiliary of the steel trust, protested against their miserable 47 cents a ton being reduced to 10 per cent. These 6,000 men have been starved and thrown out of their wretched huts and now have taken to the fields. By the kindness of friends they were given tents in which to house their wives and children. But the Democratic governor of Alabama turned his gatling guns on these tents and ordered them to be pulled up. The men gave in at last and the United Mine Workers are wiped off the map in Alabama.

What's the difference between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan? I am not speaking of them in any personal sense. Mr. Taft is frankly the candidate of the capitalist class. Mr. Bryan pretends to be the candidate of both parties. That is as impossible as

THE PEOPLE SHALL RULE THIS COUNTRY

CAPITALIST CANDIDATE SAYS THEY DO NOW!

With Such Rubbish as This Have the Blind People Been Fed These Many Years. Their Eyes Open at Last!

By William Henry Ferber

When Mr. Sherman, the Republican vice-presidential candidate, was officially notified of his nomination several days ago, he said: "The people shall rule; the people do rule." This was his answer to Mr. Bryan.

Surely, Mr. Sherman, you have told the truth, and there is no denying it.

But the people who shall rule and do rule, are two different peoples, as seen by Mr. Sherman, and by the layman from another perspective point.

Mr. Sherman does not mean the people belonging to the common herd. Mr. Sherman evidently means that select high-grade class, full-blooded herd, small in number, but large in power and influence. He doubtless means that eminently respectable class: the members of the great financial interests; the great captains of industry; the big aggregation of capitalists; the horde of politicians who dictate the policy of congress, the executive, and the courts; the great railway magnates and the heads of the trusts; those are the people from whom Mr. Sherman has always taken his orders, and it is only natural to suppose that he refers to this aggregation of ultra-respectables as "the people."

Mr. Sherman doubtless had the following in mind: John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, E. H. Harriman, J. Pierpont Morgan, Thos. C. Platt, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the McCormicks and a few others, including J. J. Hill of Minnesota. I am almost certain that he did not have me in mind when he referred to the people. Neither did he have in mind the members of the Socialist party, as he doubtless argued that they do not rule.

I doubt whether he had Mr. Bryan in mind, or his following, though I will admit that he may have had some individual Democrat in mind when he referred to "the people."

Grover Cleveland once responded to a toast, "The People."

At that time I was an ardent admirer of Mr. Cleveland, and was glib enough to believe that he meant "us" taken collectively; but found out to my sorrow later, that

Mr. Cleveland did not have us in mind at all when he said, "the people." Yes, "the people do rule," that is true. But who are the people? Well, out in Colorado the Mine Owners' association and the Guggenheims are the people—the people who rule. In Nevada, ditto. In Idaho, ditto. Out in California it is the Southern Pacific bunch. In New York it is Wall street, Standard Oil, the gamblers and the interests. In nearly all other states, ditto.

Oklahoma is perhaps a little freer from corporate rule than some of the other states of the Union. Real Democracy has been started there, but it is still shackled by cunning, so Oklahoma is trying to rise, but it is not yet on its feet.

In Texas, in Kansas, and in Wisconsin the people would like to rule; but they do not rule; yet Sherman says, "they shall rule." Will the people believe Mr. Sherman and the Republican politicians and spellbinders, or will they answer Mr. Bryan's question affirmatively, that the people shall rule, and then find that in case Mr. Bryan is elected that the people which Mr. Bryan had in mind, and the people that the deluded voter had in mind were two different breeds?

Just remember, however, that the people whom Mr. Bryan and his Democratic spellbinders have in mind and those to whom Mr. Sherman refers are the same class of people. They are, however, divided in two sections, viz: those who are in, and those who are out and want to get in.

That, Mr. Workingman, is the only difference between the Bryan bunch and the Sherman bunch; and you should remember that it does not include either you or me.

In an address given before a body of Chicago Socialists, Upton Sinclair gave the following neat illustration of charity:

The average charity, the charity of the rich, seems rather futile to me. The rich oppress the poor enormously; and then they help them slightly. It is like the young lady angler.

"Why," said a man to this young lady, "do you always carry a bottle of limnetic with you on your fishing excursions?"

She sighed. "I am so sorry," she said plaintively, "for the poor little fish. And so when I take one off the hook I always rub its cut mouth with some limnetic."

To Reach 'Em All "Thou Fool" is the title of a novel published this week. I thought to have a circulation of 7,623,486. That is the number of persons who voted for Roosevelt and prosperity.—N. Y. Call.

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THE TOILS OF THE LAW

Sermon prelude by F. M. McHale, pastor of the Christian church, Richland Center, Wis. Sunday evening, Aug. 30, 1908.

A short time ago a man was tried in court and duly convicted of the crime of forgery. It developed on the trial that he had already served a term in the penitentiary for assault with intent to kill. He was brought into court for sentence, a poor, dejected, haggard man. The odor of the jail was upon him, and his sullen face showed only despair. This is, of course, nothing out of the way or unusual in a court of justice. "The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceedingly fine." There he stood in court with the merciless tentacles of the law around him, his life a shipwreck, and his future without hope. But these are every-day affairs in our gilded civilization. He looked around the court room, but not a friendly eye looked into his. There was not a face that could even show him a trait of sympathy. He has for the second time offended the laws of his land, and every one supposed him to be a hardened criminal, and was only getting what he deserved. "Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone." The customary formalities were over, and he was told to stand up. He was asked if he had anything to say. His answer is the only remarkable thing in the case. Here is the substance of what he said:

"I was raised on a farm and went to a dance when a young man. There, for the first time, I tasted whisky. Several of us young fellows got in a fight. I stabbed a boy and was sent up for three years. They set me at work making shoes. My cell mate was a forger, and he showed me how to forge other men's handwriting. When my time was out I was set loose. I was a good shoemaker, and wanted to work at it. Every place I went they wanted to know where I learned my trade, and when they found out I had been to the pen, no one would give me a job. I was a fair forger, but I didn't want to work at it. The state made me learn shoemaking, but the people of the state wouldn't let me work at it outside of the penitentiary. The state put me in such company while a prisoner, that I was permitted to become a forger. So I went to work at that trade when refused employment in the other. Here I am the victim of conditions created by the state. This may not be any lawful reason, but it is true all the same." The judge sentenced him to the penitentiary at hard labor for five years, and said he was sorry the law did not permit him to make the sentence longer. Thus a shipwreck was pronounced upon a human life. THE STATE WAS TO BLAME, AND A WORSE BLAME MUST BE PRO-NOUNCED UPON AN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM THAT PREVENTS A MAN FROM PERFORMING HONEST LABOR WHEN HE IS WILLING TO DO IT.

Here was an inoffensive farm boy, under the excitement of the dance, thrilled with the music of the fiddle, induced to drink intoxicating liquors, under a traffic which is licensed by the state. In that condition, maddened by drink, he stabs a comrade. Then the state with the strong arm of the law, appears its outraged feelings by sending him to prison, condemning him to infamy, imprisonment and degradation. He is torn from the fields and the woods, from the dewy fields, from home and kindred, from God's great out-doors. His name is blighted and blasted forever. He is placed behind bolts and bars, clad in stripes. He becomes a number and loses his identity as a man. What mental torture he has to endure, what humility! Ordered about like a dog, how he is degraded. Condemned to silence, he obeys rules like the wheels of a machine.

He toils at the bench and learns a trade. While he works an armed guard with a deadly gun stands over him. Any attempt at escape means death or punishment of some kind. But what about his companionships? He is surrounded by criminals. Hard-hearted guards watch his every move and stand ready to shoot him down like a wild beast should he attempt to escape. He has no interest in the work he is doing. Work is not even solaced by the dole of wages. All the products of his labor are appropriated root and branch by others. His labor is usually performed under the contract system, and most of it bestowed upon dishonest goods. Under a pretense that his imprisonment is a reformatory measure, he is put to work making shoes with pasteboard soles, the profits on which go to a contractor. His cell mate is a forger. The only spiritual comfort he receives is from the prison chaplain, who secured his appointment through a political pull, and who sought the place because it paid a better salary than the ordinary pastor. No precautions are taken to shield him from the evils of his companionships. There are no evening entertainments, no seat by the fireside, no pleasant associations for the leisure of the evening hours. With nothing better to do he learns to be a forger. He has

perhaps no intention of ever working at it. But it is a diversion during the lonely hours of his long confinement. You who are ready to judge, just put yourself in his place.

But his term ends and he leaves the prison. He is a free man once more. A new world confronts him. The skies are bright. Freedom is a joy. Having offended society he has paid the penalty, and he must now begin a new life. He has no money and he must live, so he seeks employment at the trade he learned while in the prison. A window sign reads, "Shoemaker Wanted." Here is work, wages, and a chance to be a man once more. With hope in his heart he enters the place, and applies for the job. "Where have you been working?" His face reddens while he tells them he has just been released from the penitentiary. "Well, we don't want any jail-birds around here." The color goes out of his face as these cruel, cutting words strike into his heart like a dagger. From place to place he goes hunting work. The land is full of opportunity, but no one is ready to give a job to an ex-convict. "See yonder poor, dejected wight, So abject, mean and vile. Who begs a brother of the earth, To give leave to toil." Hunger and want stare him in the face. The state has kept him at work and taken what he has produced for three years. Now he cannot find a man who will give him employment at the trade the state compelled him to learn. Hopelessly discouraged, he turns against organized society and decides on a life of crime. How easy it will be to forge a check, buy something to eat, get the change in cash and then leave the country. He tries it, and again the web of the law holds him in its folds, and he comes to grief. This is not an unusual case. Investigation will show that many of the second convictions are worked out in this manner. Now to return to this young man's question. "IS THE STATE TO BLAME?"

Most men will argue that the state is to blame for licensing the liquor traffic, by reason of which he committed his first crime, and for herding this comparatively innocent boy among the hardened criminals where he can learn vice and crime. While these reasons have a degree of plausibility, the real reason lies in the treatment of the man when his term of imprisonment has ended. The state was to blame for turning him out poor, friendless and alone upon a cold, competitive world. Here is opportunity, raw material and machinery, and some one who happens to be in possession can prevent him from working and producing wealth for his own maintenance. The state, by its power, should see to it that the privilege of work and the right to produce shall not be denied to any man. He should have been given a chance in the world of production. Of course, some men may not improve their chance, but the state is to blame for not giving him the chance. What right has one man to deny another the right to work. We call ourselves civilized, but of all the barbarisms of the world the treatment given to the unfortunate who have offended society is most savage, barbarous and cruel. No man who calls himself a citizen of this great land can afford to shut his eyes to these conditions. We must either save the criminals or be saved from them. Whoever goes to the penitentiary leaves hope behind. The world never forgives a man for being shut up in its cells and held by bolts and bars. The crime that he committed, that sent him there, may be forgotten, but the offense of being shut up in a penitentiary is an unparadomable sin. The only way to save the criminal after his release is to forget and forgive and let society give the man a chance. Social salvation is the cure. May we all learn the gentle spirit of the Teacher who said to the fallen woman: "Neither do I condemn thee. Go thy way and sin no more."

Justice. A ruling class always considers that what serves its economic and political interests is "just," and that what does not serve them is "unjust." The justice which it knows is realized when its class interests are satisfied. The interests of the capitalists are thus the guides of capitalistic justice, as the interests of the aristocracy were those of feudal justice. Thus, through unconscious irony, justice is pictured blindfolded, that she may not see the mean and sordid interests which she protects with her shield.

Justice, who, as the philosophers say, has done marvelously in the past, who now feigns in capitalistic society, and who leads men toward a future of peace and happiness, is also a fertile mother of social iniquities.

It is justice who gave the slaveholder the right to possess man like a chattel; it is she again who gives the capitalist the right to exploit the children, women and men of the wage-working class worse than beasts of burden.

It is justice who permitted the slaveholders to chastise the slave who hardened his heart when he lacerated him with blows. It is she, again, who authorizes the capitalist to grasp the surplus value

Social-Democratic National Platform

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much-boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation. Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the price of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on organized labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated the state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit, in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation, will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

While our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the

hands of the ruling classes and their agents, the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic and the so-called "independent" parties, and all parties other than the Socialist party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the south, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace, in maintaining the interest of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle-class reform movements of the past have perished.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

General Demands. 1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforestation of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, of all land. 3. The collective ownership of all

industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist. 4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power. 5. The scientific reforestation of swamp lands, and the reclamation or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain. 6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage. Industrial Demands. 7. The improvement of the industrial conditions of the workers: (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery. (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half each week. (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories. (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age. (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all un-inspected factories. 8. By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

Political Demands. 8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin. 9. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction. 11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall. 12. The abolition of the senate. 13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by an act of congress or by referendum of the whole people. 14. The abolition of the veto power of the president. 15. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote. 16. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health. 17. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor. 18. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions should be curbed by immediate legislation. 19. The free administration of justice. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

THE PALE WORKER. Lo! yonder I see the pale worker, Stitch, stitch, without pause, without stay, Since first I remember him, stitching, And paler and weaker each day.

The slow months roll on in their courses, The years are as days that have been, And still the pale worker bent double, Fights hard with the cruel machine.

I stand and I gaze on his features, On his face with the sweat and the soil, Ah, it is not the strength of the body, 'Tis the spirit that spurs him to toil.

But from dawn till the sunset and darkness, The tear-drops fall heavy and slow, Till the seams of the cloth he is stitching Are wet with the vintage of woe.

I pray you, how long must he drive it, This wheel that is red for a sign? Can you reckon the years of his bondage, And the end—that grim secret—divine?

GOLD. Gold comes in many and diverse forms, from the humble toothpick to the large calf, which, by the way, always draws a crowd. Gold exists, in some form, in everything we use, except in gold mines. It is used to crown teeth and heads with.

Gold is very necessary in emergencies. We use it in panics, and when leaving our self-respect behind us in parlor cars. It is generally thought that gold is always passive, not active. But this is not so. It moves the crops, elects the president every four years, performs international marriages, and even enters the ministry. Gold is obtained in many ways—through battle, sudden death, pneumonia and bronchitis. It makes the best substitute for character known, most people preferring it to the original article. Gold, like every other substance, has a standard. It is, however, the only standard by which everything else is measured. By everything we mean such substances as faith, hope and charity. Gold is used for babies' rattles, for children's lockets, for graduation pins, for wedding rings, for crosses, for anniversary gifts, and for coffin handles.—From Success Magazine.

True for You, Cohen! Socialist politics are labor politics. Every economic demand of the worker becomes a political demand and every political demand of the worker an economic demand of the Socialist philosophy and movement.—Jos. E. Cohen. Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial uses and forerights, aimed at new and higher life for all.—William Morris.

Too hard are such questions to answer, But this I am bold to declare— When death shall have slain the pale worker, Another will sit in his chair. —Morris Rosenfeld.

THE DANGER. The danger of Socialism, from the plutocratic standpoint, is wholly its effect on the wage scale.—Catholic Citizen.

Tastes Just as Bitter! In 1893 we had a financial convulsion called panic; in 1907 we had another such convulsion but named it "furry." But experience has proved that changing the name of the critter makes no difference, by any other name it tastes as bitter.—Ex.

Twitting on Facts! Wm. Taft, Injunction Bill, will make as reliable a president as the big capitalist corporation interests of the country can desire.—Ex.

CAN YOU make another man and make it so that he can not get any more? If you can, you are a genius. If you can't, you are a fool. Study him for yourself. Check the power line, postpaid, not the Socialistic Review, 6 mos. and a paper copy each of Value, Price and Profit, the Communist Manifesto, Kant's Religion, Dostoevsky and Scientific Socialism, the Socialist, and Science. Clear 50c. in stamps. Address: Charles H. Barry & Company, 117 W. Adams St., Chicago.

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Look for This Label ON YOUR NEWSPAPER We wish to inform the readers of this paper, and the public in general, that THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL CO. HAS VIOLATED AND ABROGATED ITS AGREEMENT with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, by EMPLOYING NON-UNION MEN in its pressroom. Consequently, the Allied Printing Trades Council UNION LABEL HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN from said newspaper, as well as the union men working in its pressroom. (Signed) Milwaukee Web Pressmen's Union, No. 23

TAKE ME--NOT THE INNOCENT!

"For I Will Never Cease to Brand You as Lying Thieves and Rogues!"--Says Count Leo Tolstoi.

Note.—For printing this latest challenge from Tolstoi the St. Petersburg newspaper, Slovo, has just been fined \$1,000 by the Czar's government.—H.

"The authorities have again been active, and in Novgorod have seized, and men calling themselves judges have committed to prison for a year (thereby ensuring the ruin of his family), Vladimir Molotchukoff, a man of small means, respected by all who know him. And all this for having my writings in his possession, and giving them to those who wished read them! Again and again this astonishing thing occurs, people are tormented and ruined for distributing my books, while I, the chief cause not only of the distribution, but even of the existence of these books, am left in peace.

"It would seem quite obvious that seizing people and putting them in prison for distributing my books cannot lessen the public interest in my books, if such interest exists, for I have in my possession a large number of copies published in Russia and abroad, and I, their author and chief distributor (as I announced twelve years ago), will not cease writing and distributing them as long as I live. The number of people who consider distributing my books to be a good work is also increasing more and more, the more they are persecuted for doing it. Therefore, it would seem evident that the only reasonable way of putting an end to what does not please certain people in my activity is to put an end to me. But to leave me in tranquility while tormenting the distributors is not only revoltingly unjust, but is also amazingly stupid.

"If it be true, as I have been told, that a certain minister had devised the plan of tormenting my friends in order to stop my activity, this plan will not at all attain its aim. It will not attain it because,

however painful my friends' suffering may be to me, I cannot, as long as I live, stop my activity; for in it I do not seek external aim, but I fulfill what I cannot but fulfill—the demand of the will of God, as I understand it and cannot help understanding it.

"So that the only thing that those who do not like my books can do that will not be revoltingly unjust and extremely stupid is to shut up, execute, and torment, not those people, of whom there are many and of whom more and more will be found, but me alone, who am the cause of the whole affair."

[Tolstoi next relates that he asked two advocates of his acquaintance to undertake Molotchukoff's defense, but that the latter, not wishing to try an appeal to a higher court—an act which he regarded as recognizing a right to the use of violence—declined to make an appeal. The books which he was charged with having in August, 1907, for the purpose of distribution, kept in his lodging in the town of Novgorod are the following pamphlets by Tolstoi: (1) Sixty-two copies of a pamphlet entitled "How the Working People Can Free Themselves." (2) Twenty-eight copies of a pamphlet entitled "Christianity and Military Service." (3) Fifteen copies of the pamphlet "Thou Shalt Not Kill." (4) Ten copies of the pamphlet containing (a) "The Beginning of the End," (b) "Letter to the Swedes," (c) "Carthago delenda est," and (d) "The Letters of the Peasant Olhovik." (5) Six copies of the pamphlet "Bethink Yourselves." (6) Six copies of the pamphlet entitled "A Letter to the Liberals." (7) Ten copies of the pamphlet entitled "Nicholas Palkin." At the sitting of the court the accused Molotchukoff explained that as a follower of the theories expressed by Tolstoi all the editions of L. N. Tolstoi's works found in his possession were bought by him at a shop. The contents of all the publications were known to him, and they were bought in considerable quantities for distribution. The court decreed that the accused should be imprisoned in a fortress for one year.

"We can hardly believe one's

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ANCIENT SOCIETY

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The underlying principle of this work is the law of historical materialism, familiar to all Marxian Socialists, namely, that always and everywhere the way people live is determined by the way they produce their means of subsistence with food and the other necessities of life has determined their way of thinking and their social organization.

Recognizing this principle, Morgan divided the various stages of human development according to the development reached in industrial arts, into savagery, barbarism and civilization.

The price has always been \$1 a copy, a price which few wage-laborers could afford to pay. Consequently the book, while famous among European scholars, has been unknown among American workmen.

The copyright has now expired, and we are able to place it on the market at a price within reach of the working class.

"It is a great tribute to the work of Lewis H. Morgan that for the second time within a year his 'Ancient Society' has been reprinted. The original copyright was taken out in 1877 by Holt, and now, in addition to the Holt reprint, we have a satisfactory reprint by the Charles E. Kerr & Co. of this city. Morgan was one of the great authorities on the American Indian, and by his study of systems of consanguinity the world over he gave himself a permanent place among the ranks of the great investigators in anthropology. His 'Ancient Society' shed much new light on tribal organization and is a work of permanent value."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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higher they stood on the social ladder—not one of my works has shown all this so clearly and so absolutely convincingly as it is shown by this wonderful verdict. And, therefore, believing that for thinking men this verdict has great eye-opening importance, I consider it necessary to give it publicity.

A SILENT TRAGEDY.

The National Bureau of Labor is now making an extended investigation into the conditions of women and children in our American industries. Light is certainly needed on this grave matter. A nation that will not care for its working women and children should have its name blotted from the book of life.

Most pitiful and silent tragedy of the working child—the child who is, in this era of machinery, whirled in for the first time to slave by the side of grown-up men. The sacrifice of children in some sudden catastrophe arouses the instant compassion, the swift defense of the nation. With quick accord the people demand that no more forever shall there be a Slocum, or a Beverton, or a Collinwood disaster. But if we could all realize the long misery, the distressful torture, the sure destruction of all the host of little ones drawn into child labor, little ones dying sometimes as surely, though seldom so spectacularly, the children of the world-watched tragedies—if we could realize it all, how long think you, friends, would this crime of civilization stand against opinion? Child labor has come in so gradually, it is carried on so quietly, it is defeated so skillfully by those interested in grinding children into dividends, that few parents of America realize that even the deficient census of eight years ago gives a total of nearly two million children under fourteen at work in wage-earning labor. —Edwin Markham in Success Magazine.

Let me cite a few of the capitalistic methods of making profits. In 1904, when the cotton crop of the south was bigger than the manipulators thought it should be they decided it would be a good thing to burn some of it! And they did. When children in New York were in rags, when thousands of the women of the tenements didn't have a calico dress worthy of the name, these capitalist barbarians wantonly destroyed hundreds of bales of cotton! And for what? Simply to increase the price of cotton. So you can see that under the present capitalist system cotton is not produced for use; it is produced to make profit, and for no other reason.

CAPITALIST METHODS.

I was in the dining room of one of the leading hotels of Chicago about fifteen years ago. I think it was the Grand Pacific. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, head of the flour trust, was at the same table. Other guests were Frank S. Arnette, a newspaper man, and a St. Paul man who was a business associate of Pillsbury. Mr. Pillsbury discussed his business methods in a most business-like manner. There was no talk in those days about prosecuting the trust builders. He informed us that the year previous to the date of this conversation, with an output of so many thousand barrels of flour, the profits had been a certain figure, but that the year following, with a restricted output, the profits had been more, because they had been able to boost the price. And that being true, he coolly informed us, it was the purpose of him and his associates to restrict the output still further the following or third year, so as to be able to put the price on flour up still higher, and thereby insure larger profits than at any previous time. So you see, comrades, the "leading citizens" and our glorious "captains of industry" are not in the flour business to produce flour to eat. They are in the business to make flour sell at the greatest profit that the people can afford to pay. You can appreciate the benefits of your boasted profit system there, can't you? The flour trust decides the capacity of our stomachs. It decides that we shall have just so much and no more, and that we shall pay a big price for it. It says to the farmer: "We don't need so much of your wheat this year, as we have decided that the people must not eat so much. Therefore we shall not pay you so much for your wheat, as government production has reduced the price." Reduced the price of wheat, but not the price of flour. I don't think it will be necessary for me to give you a diagram of that illustration. But that is the way it is—along the whole line of privately owned industries. Capitalists produce stuff to sell for profit and for no other reason. That's business.—Henry T. Jones.

The Farmer Is Plucked, Too! The railroads and other means of distribution being privately owned by the capitalist class, they control the farmers' access to the world-market and are able to grade down the price paid for his product to that which is granted also to his brother wage-slave in the mine and in the factory—the average cost of his subsistence. The farmer—that is the average farmer—is a wage-slave at second hand, and works indirectly for wages which are paid him in the price of his product. All that he owes, when he has his farm clear of debt, is simply the guarantee of a permanent job at living wages.—The Wage Slave.

POVERTY

As an aid to Socialist workers, this book has no superior. It is brimful of facts, gathered at first hand by the author, vividly setting forth the condition of the poor in our great industrial centers.

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BETTER TO LEAD THAN LAG BEHIND!

SOCIALISM'S ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION.

Cheap Argument of Lieutenant Governor of Illinois Refuted. A Lesson for the Rear Guard to Learn.

In a Chattanooga address Lieut. Gov. Sherman of Illinois intimates that the Socialists are dreamers and visionaries, and says, "If there is anything as bad as being a hundred years behind the times, it is being a hundred years ahead of the times; the fellow, a hundred years behind the times will never catch up with the procession, and the fellow a hundred years ahead of the times—well, the procession will never catch up to him." (Laughter, humorous, but shallow.)

That is what decay says to growth, that is what the fellow with claws says to the fellow with toenails; that is what the gibbering, long-tailed hairy fellow in the jungle yelps at the high-browed fellow on the hill; that is the taunt which the fellow way down in the scale of evolution hurls to the man high up above the missing link; "dreamer, visionary, the procession will never catch up to you."

So capitalistic republicanism points to the constitution, to institution, to legal procedure and judicial precedents, to the courts which "can do no wrong," and says: "We are not dreamers, we do things, practical things," and satisfied to remain in the jungle of the present system, winds its tail around some branch of constitutional limitations and ossifies until popular opinion prods it into action.

Mr. Sherman warned his hearers to beware of ignoring "legal precedents" and "constitutional decisions." The truth is that the constitution is interpreted or ignored, according to the wishes of the dominant party or class.

Here is an example. In 1862 congress authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 non-interest bearing notes, the same to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, "except duties on imports and interest on the public debt." Of this exception Corwin Phelps' "Ideal Republic," says: "The effect of this exception clause was to discredit the very money which congress was forcing the people to take. It was the workers, the soldiers and farmers who were injured by this action; they had to give their services and product for this discredited money, but the bond-holders who had bought bonds with these same greenbacks must be paid their interest in gold, which being made superior, advanced in price, as compared with the greenback currency. It is clear that a special privilege was granted to the bond-holders, and by industriously farming this privilege during the years of the nation's peril, they were enabled to lay aside sufficient to establish themselves in various industries, as a monopolistic and plutocratic class, ever ready to come to the assistance of the nation, when by so doing they can realize a handsome profit," as Morgan did for 10 per cent in the last panic.

Capitalistic patriotism! Well in "Hepburn vs. Griswold, 8 Wall, 603, these acts were held unconstitutional in part, but this decision being contrary to the wishes of the dominant party, they proceeded to change it. A vacancy having occurred in the court, and another judge being appointed, President Grant was given to understand that the "bondholders' roost" (the senate) would only confirm the two new judges if they were in favor of the paper money issues. The judges were appointed, and the decision was changed, but the reason for the finding was not stated by the judge who delivered the majority opinion. It would seem from this that the remedy for such decisions is political and not judicial; let laboring men remember this, when laws in favor of labor are decided

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The book that made the whole civilized world sit up and take notice. It showed the people under what wretched conditions the wage-earners work and how filthy their products are but it was not the story that caused President Roosevelt to send a commission to "Hell in Town," Chicago, and the commission found conditions worse than stated to be in Co. M. A. Social.

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Instead of investing money in real estate mortgages or carrying a savings bank account, use these same funds, not to assist some private individual, firm or corporation, but to furnish the means for an efficient Socialist press. Use your money, whether the amount is small or large, to build up and maintain for the Socialist movement the best possible "weekly" to aggressively voice your demands upon any and all occasions.

There are very few who cannot take at least one bond. There are many more who have a considerable sum invested in one form or another, that might just as well take some of these bonds instead. The value of these bonds must not be confused with the value of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. This stock was never held out as an investment. All those who bought it understood that it was only to help the cause and that the stock would never pay dividends. Not so with the proposed bonds. They are an interest-bearing investment amply secured.

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Birds of a Feather! Wm. Jennings Bryan, the Democratic trust buster, has become a "respectable" man; the radical Bryan campaign of 1896 that even the old capitalist press sewer in New York, known as New York World, embraces him most heartily. And Tammany hall, the rottenest of the rotten political capitalist party machines on American soil, endear Mr. Bryan with their kisses and smiles with their embraces and with their corruption funds.—Ex.

Would Never be Heard! "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," is not a song for the man who has no home of his own, and it sung only by the home owners and their children it would never be heard.—St. Louis Labor.

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

For President EUGENE V. DEBS For Vice-President BENJAMIN HANFORD

It is reported from England that Keir Hardie has a project on foot for the federating of all the labor organizations of England and its colonies.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in the September number of the Federationist asks the question of Comrade Debs, "Where does your party get the money?"

Near-Socialist Books

By Writers Who Are Either Socialists or Sympathetic toward Socialism. Just the Thing to Get into the Hands of Near-Socialists, as Well as Being Valuable for the Socialist's Library.

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DEBS GOES FROM TRIUMPH TO TRIUMPH

(Continued from page 1.) silent. When these men were acquitted, he said that he had known all the time they were not guilty. Mr. Bryan dare not have said anything because he was supported in his campaign by the Mine Owners' association. Mr. Bryan has had his photograph taken with Charles Murphy of Tammany hall, the most corrupt political organization in the United States.

The principles of the old parties are the same, continued Mr. Debs. The Republican party is dominated by the very big capitalists, who are few in number. The Democratic party is dominated by a large number of smaller capitalists. To the workmen it doesn't matter which class exploits him, it feels the same. The Socialists are not

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

How it Was Done. To the Editor: Dear Comrade—In a recent issue of your paper there appears an article from the pen of one E. Backus of Seattle, an expelled member of the Socialist party of Washington.

This article teems with malicious falsehoods and half truths, and in order that the facts may be presented to your readers, I request that you extend to me a member of the Socialist party, the same courtesy that you extended to E. Backus, an expelled member of the Socialist party.

The facts are: Dr. H. F. Titus is not now, and never has been, a member of the state committee of the Socialist party of Washington.

Local Seattle had their charter revoked because they condoned a violation of Socialist party principles on the part of three of their members. In the municipal campaign of 1906, Ray LeBarre, John Ley and J. A. Ballif, members of Local Seattle, signed pledges promising to support the candidates of the Municipal Ownership party. Charges of party treason were preferred against them.

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SOCIALIST NEWS THE GLOBE AROUND

THROUGHOUT AMERICA The trade union movement of Toledo, O., has endorsed the legislative ticket of the party by referendum vote of four hundred and twenty-one.

A tremendous meeting was held at Cooper Union, New York city, to ratify the state ticket of the party. The party candidate for governor is Joshua Wanhope, and the candidate for lieutenant governor is Gustave Strelbel.

Keir Hardie, M. P., of England, who is in this country, has arrived in New York from Canada. His health is still rather poor, and he will make no speeches during the campaign, but will watch it from close range and write of it from week to week to the London Labor Leader.

While speaking on the street at Walker, Minn., on Aug. 31, Gny Williams, state organizer, was attacked and knocked off the box by a gambler. The chief of police, who stood only a few feet away, made no effort to prevent the attack. The incident aroused great indignation among the law-abiding element in all parties, who raised a general demand for the arrest of the gambler, without result.

Charles Oliver Jones, formerly a Socialist agitator, dropped five hundred feet to his death from a burning air-ship in the presence of twenty-five thousand people at the fair grounds at Portland, Me., last week. His spine was broken by the horrible fall and he died an hour later. Comrade Jones was originally from Cincinnati and was originally a newspaper artist. He was in attendance at the Indianapolis convention of 1900, when Debs was first nominated and afterward made an organization tour of the West with Frederick Strickland. Later he became interested in aeronautics.

The question whether the party managers at Chicago "bit off more than could be chewed" in the matter of the Red Special will depend considerably on how the Socialists round the country go down in their jeans to complete the twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars that the undertaking will require. It is a very expensive affair, and half the money is not yet in hand, although the train has made its start and is on its way to the Pacific coast. The Pacific trip will take more than the money already in hand. The distances between stations out there is very great, and some of them will have to be passed in the night, so it is a very costly mode of travel and campaigning, as compared with the use of the regular trains. The East, where the train can really be effective, has yet to be invaded, and it is up to the comrades to "pay the piper."

More than 100,000 persons have heard the speeches and received literature and hundreds of thousands more have seen the train as it passed and read the inspiring sign that flutters along the sides: "Socialist Presidential Special."

Scores of farmers in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado have boarded the train and traveled with it between stops. Conferences with them have been one of the most inspiring things of the trip. They report wonderful progress among the rural workers.

At Denver the locals offered to pay a premium for the great Democratic convention hall, but it was refused and the meeting was held in the Coliseum, the hottest place in the town. Four thousand endured the discomfort to the end.

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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THE FIVE THOUSAND CLUB.

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The subscription list is a good index of the party activity and the HERALD man has increased his estimate of the November vote.

Labor day was a great day for Socialism—millions of extra papers and leaflets were distributed. Practically everybody in Milwaukee reads the HERALD.

We want to see this activity go on rolling up the Socialist sentiment, class-consciousness and vote.

Comrades, there are tens of thousands who will subscribe for the HERALD if the matter is brought to their attention in a friendly manner.

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The Educational Question and How It Should Be Answered by Socialists

WHILE we have the competitive system we are obliged to compete. We workers have nothing that will produce FOR US except our labor power. We are wage-slaves. Our labor is for sale to the highest bidder. If you can do a piece of work better than your neighbor, your services demand better remuneration.

Of course, we believe that EDUCATION NOW will promote Socialism better than anything else; in fact, we know there is nothing else that will bring it about. Therefore, it is our duty to boost any cause that stands for education—REAL EDUCATION.

If you could double your present ability so that your services could command twice as much pay, it would come in mighty handy NOW; you could use the money all right, and you would be a stronger man for yourself and, consequently, for your cause.

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C. B. WAUGH

EXPRESS OPTICIAN
 375 GRAND AVENUE
 When You CAN'T SEE WE'LL SEE WAUGH

EVERY VOTH UNDERTAKER

321 Third Street—Near North Ave.

E. SACHMANN

Family and Wedding

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Wisconsin State Organization Department

CARL D. THOMPSON, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

Comrade Thompson has returned and takes charge this week of the state organization work. The state board has arranged for him to have general supervision of the campaign meetings over the state.

RHINELANDER.—Comrade E. T. Melms delivered the Labor Day address for the workmen in Rhineland, and the comrades say that the effect has been splendid. All you can hear is Socialism. It has taken a deep hold on the city, as is shown by the fact that two years ago there were only thirty votes cast in the county, while at the primary the other day were seventy-nine votes cast in the city alone. There is a surprise in store for the old parties when the returns come in next fall. Arrangements are being made for Comrade

Notice of General Election

STATE OF WISCONSIN, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1908. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a general election to be held in the several Towns, Wards, Villages and Election Districts of the State of Wisconsin on the first Tuesday of November, A.D. 1908, being the third day of said month, the following officers are to be elected: Thirteen Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. A Governor, in place of James O. Davidson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A.D. 1909.

A Representative in Congress from the First Congressional District, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-third, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greenfield and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Representative in Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, consisting of the First, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: Village of Oak Creek, Village of East Milwaukee, Towns of Milwaukee and Granville and the County of Waukesha.

A State Senator for the Fourth Senate District, consisting of the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, the Towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and the Villages of North Milwaukee, East Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay.

A State Senator for the Sixth Senate District, consisting of the Second, Tenth, Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of Milwaukee. A State Senator for the Eighth Senate District, consisting of the Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Twenty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the First Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Fifth and Twelfth Wards of the City of Milwaukee. A Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Second and Third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Third Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee, the Towns of Oak Creek and Lake, and the Cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee. A Member of Assembly for the Fourth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Fifth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Eighth and Ninth Wards of the City of Milwaukee. A Member of Assembly for the Sixth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Seventh Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee. A Member of Assembly for the Eighth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Ninth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee. A Member of Assembly for the Tenth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

A Member of Assembly for the Eleventh Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of Milwaukee. A Member of Assembly for the Twelfth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

Also, all County Officers required by law to be elected at such election. In accordance with Section 1, of Article XII, of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and Chapters 228 and 661 of the Laws of 1907, the following Joint Resolutions were adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin at the regular session of 1907, are made a part of the foregoing notice: (No. 46, A.) Joint Resolution No. 12.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, 1908. Office of the County Clerk, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. To the Town, Village and City Clerks and Inspectors of Election in the several Towns, Villages and Election Precincts in the County of Milwaukee: TAKE NOTICE that an election will be held in the several Towns, Villages, Wards and Election Precincts in the County of Milwaukee on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday, being the 8th day of November, A. D. 1908, pursuant to and for the purpose set forth in the above notice received from the Secretary of State, at which election, in addition to the Officers particularly specified in said notice, there will also be elected the following County Officers, in place of Frank O. Phelps: A County Treasurer, in place of Julius J. Gertz. A Sheriff, in place of Wm. R. Knell.

F. O. PHELPS, County Clerk. Dated this 12th day of August, A.D. 1908.

Jacobs to speak in the near future and for Comrade Brown later on. MERRILL.—Comrade Dotter of Irma has sent us the names of several Socialists in Merrill, and we hope to secure an organization there soon.

WAUPUN.—Comrade Johnson called at the office the other day and is arranging to have speakers go out to Waupun for Saturday or Sunday nights. He would like to have a speaker in Waupun every Saturday night until election.

CAMPAIGN TOURS. Final arrangements are being made for the meetings through the fall campaign. Comrade Brown returns to Wisconsin and begins work this week. Comrade Jacobs is already in the field. Walter Thomas Mills is to give a limited number of dates in the state, and some other speakers will be available. The locals should perfect their plans as quickly as possible and let us know at headquarters just how many meetings they would like to have.

COMRADE BROWN'S DATES. Harvey Dee Brown, the Social-Democratic candidate for governor of Wisconsin, opens his campaign at West Allis this week Thursday night, Sept. 10. He is to be at Waukesha Friday night, the 11th; Portage, Saturday, the 12th; Pacific and Rio, Sunday, the 13th; probably at Elroy the 14th; and Blair the 15th (arrangements pending); Warrens, Wednesday, the 16th; Tomah, Thursday, the 17th; probably at Fountain City, Friday, the 18th (arrangements pending); Eau Claire, Sunday, the 20th; Albertville, Monday, the 21st; Superior, under the auspices of the Trades council, on Tuesday, the 22nd; and at Eagle, on Wednesday, the 23rd. Arrangements are being made as fast as possible for later dates.

COMRADE JACOBS' DATES. Comrade Jacobs is speaking every night, and his dates for the next few days are as follows: Canton, Thursday, the 10th; Weyerhaeuser, Friday, the 11th; Prentice, Saturday, the 12th; Brantwood, Sunday, the 13th; Tomah, Monday, the 14th; Rhineland, Tuesday, the 15th; Wausau, Wednesday, the 16th; Dorchester, Thursday, the 17th; Stetsenville, Friday, the 18th; Medford, Saturday, the 19th. Other dates are being arranged as rapidly as possible.

EAU CLAIRE.—Comrade Jacobs delivered the Labor Day address, and writes with great enthusiasm about the success of the meeting. Everyone seems encouraged, and the Socialist sentiment is growing rapidly.

OSHKOSH.—Comrade Thorne writes in a hurry-up order for at least 100 application blanks. He says the comrades circulated all of their Socialist papers at the Labor

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT.—In Probate. State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, ss. In the Matter of the Estate of Jennie M. Snyder, Deceased. On this 4th day of September, A.D. 1908, upon reading and filing the petition of Alvin A. Snyder, stating that Jennie M. Snyder, of the county of Milwaukee, died intestate, on or about the 27th day of August, 1908, and praying that Alvin A. Snyder be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that said application be heard before this court at a regular term thereof to be held at the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee on the first Tuesday of October, A.D. 1908, at 10 o'clock a.m. or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar. And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing.

By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, Daniel W. Hoan, ALY, County Judge. MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE.—In Justice Court. To John Wendt: You are hereby notified that a summons and garnish has been issued against you and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co. amounting to \$17.85.

Now, unless you shall appear before C. P. Dietz, a justice of the peace in and for Milwaukee County, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1908, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 26th day of September, A. D. 1908. THE MUELLER FUEL & SUPPLY CO., Per Paul F. Mueller, Secy.

STYLE in Footwear. It won't cost you one cent more if you know where to buy your shoes right—and when you put a stylish shoe on your foot we think you will fully agree with us that the satisfaction is very much greater than when the shoe bears the stamp "B. C." When we find shoes going out of style we sell them "as are" at 50c on the dollar. Style in footwear, to the wearer, is as important from the standpoint of value as the essentials of fit and wear. Come to us when you want style without extra cost. THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE, 575-577 MITCHELL STREET.

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS FISH. Phone No. 2107, 273, FIRST AVENUE 273

A GREAT CAMPAIGN FOR READERS!

HI The HERALD has proven its worth and power as a Socialist newspaper, both for party organization and propaganda purposes. The influence of the HERALD is felt throughout the country, and also furnishes thousands of comrades in foreign lands with a correct view of American Socialism. Milwaukee city—the home of the HERALD—now counts every third voter in the Socialist column, and the whole state of Wisconsin is fast lining up for the final battle against capitalism. The HERALD has taken the lead in this successful campaigning, and has met with the hearty approval of the comrades the country over. We could fill columns with the letters of commendation received from party workers.

THE HERALD IS A SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER SUCCESS.

A GREAT PREMIUM OFFER!

Comrades, let us all get together in a supreme effort to work those presses to the limit. If everybody will help a little—a few moments' time daily—it can be done. The 5,000 club—partly officers, partly members and union men—all together LEFT, and the work is done. The HERALD management realizes that the time is ripe and the need tremendous, and therefore enters upon a great campaign for new subscribers. We want the HERALD to be doing for the whole

state of Wisconsin and the entire nation what it has done for Milwaukee. Here are Socialist aldermen, supervisors and legislators at work for Socialism.

A GREAT PREMIUM OFFER. With this end in view we offer a big premium list for a campaign for new subscribers. We will give \$400 worth of premiums to the comrades getting the largest lists during the next two months, beginning Sept. 12. Watch for the

detailed offer next issue. Meanwhile begin work at once. Blanks furnished on application, but they count however they come in.

COMRADES, MAKE THAT BIG PRESS WORK FULL TIME. YOU CAN DO NOTHING THAT WILL HELP BRING SOCIALISM FASTER THAN THIS.

THE HERALD PRESSES PRINT 24,000 PAPERS PER HOUR.

Southern Wisconsin District Paragraphs

NOTE—Address all matters in reference to this department to the organizer: W. A. JACOBS, Racine, Wis.

THROUGH WISCONSIN PINES. Our first week in the northern country has proved to be very interesting from several standpoints. On Monday we took a sort of a rest and visited the Minnesota State Fair, and listened to the great Wm. J. Bryan in the evening. During the hour and a half which he consumed he made many charges against the Republican party, one of them in particular being the extravagance of a business man's standpoint, and because of that extravagance, he argued that the Republican party should no longer be given the control of the government. He referred to the mule which the fair association had presented to him, and compared the same with the G. O. P. elephant. The mule, he said, can be found in all parts of the world, doing the work for the common people, while the elephant, like the Republican party, consumed more than it produced. (Applause by the man with the patch on his pants, and unable to buy even a club-footed mule.) He wanted the people to get back to fundamental principles, meaning, no doubt, to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, who lived before modern machinery was invented and installed. Mr. Bryan seems very much interested in turning back, as may be observed in his stand taken on the subject of public ownership of railroads. This turning back seems to have caught

the whole Democratic party, until it has become a habit. With them it is "turn back, turn back," and so strongly has this idea developed that they even turned the hands of the clock back at the Denver convention, so that Mr. Bryan would not be nominated on Friday. On Tuesday evening, we had an excellent street meeting in Minneapolis, and we trust that the expressions of approval were sincere, for we gave them a touch of the Wisconsin idea of Socialism, which, if it takes effect in Minnesota, will be of general good. At the close of the meeting the I. W. W. bunch, some of them intoxicated, undertook to put us out of business by asking the usual thread-bare questions, a la "the general social strike." Were we equal to the occasion? Ask Comrade Nash. It was the first time in two years that we had been bothered with that bunch, and the novelty of the situation can be appreciated best by those who have gone the experience. Comrade Nash said he had not enjoyed anything so much in a long while.

The next visit was at Spring Valley, where some iron mines and furnaces are located. Everything is quiet there now. Capitalist misrule has affected this place so that the workmen have had to go to the harvest fields of the northwest in order to keep from starving to death. The small business man is now wondering where he is going to "get off at," and is looking for a better location. Comrade Carl D. Thompson spoke at this place last year and was introduced to his audience by the only preacher in town. This act of the preacher caused him to lose his job, as the church officers with capitalist minds could not endorse any liberal ideas which might be held by their preacher. This act caused the preacher to leave the pulpit and go into the fire insurance business. So while he can no longer insure people's souls against fire in the next world, he can yet insure their property against fire in this world. It seems hard for him to get out of the insurance business, and since he seems to like it we do not blame him for it, but rather admire him for his persistence.

The next stop was at Hudson. Here we met a few comrades who seem to have a good idea of Socialism, but for some reason they have not been successful at keeping an organization alive, owing partly, we believe, to the lack of steady employment and the general insecurity which is the lot of working people who are situated as these comrades are. Hudson, however, has the material for a good organization, and it is only a matter of time until the local will be revived.

At Wheeler we met with a nice lot of comrades, some of whom are recent converts. Comrade Harvey Dee Brown had preceded me and left a good impression. Nearly all of the active workers in this part of the state are small farmers who feel

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS" WANTED WANTED—Ambitious young men and women to write for particulars, or to earn a free scholarship in our college. ADDRESS WILLIAMS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 230 GROUVE ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS. WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPHID ADDRESSING CO., 211 Sixth St., Milwaukee. WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters cannot be filled from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office. BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurers' books, with stub only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Star and Schaafkopf Score Cards, bearing the above label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINT. CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. FOR SALE ONE SHARE OF STOCK in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub. Co. Reason, out of work for over six months. Social-Democratic Pub. Co. care of S. D. Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. WANTED—MALE HELP WHEN you think of BUSINESS EDUCATION do not forget the famous Hoffman system of commercial training. THE ONE successful school—HOFFMAN'S COLLEGE—always THE BEST. Call for prospectus, enclosing media containing 500 endorsements, proving our assertions. Third and State streets. Phone 1200-1201. Fall Term Next. HATS CLEANED AND REMODELED LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS CLEANED and retouched. Westmore Hat Wks., 100-104 St.

and without conscience. They have maliciously lied about every event and principle involved in the class-struggle. They have deceived the people, lied about Socialism and Socialists, garbled labor news, persistently misrepresented the unions and opposed every effort of the unions to get better laws. The working class must own the printing press power in order to meet this attack of capitalism and defend our class. Where we already have a printing plant it must be used to its utmost limit. The widest circulation must be given our papers and literature. The HERALD sees this need and strives to fulfill it. The HERALD should go into the hands of every working man and woman. The time is ripe for a great forward movement.

Shoes That Wear Lamers Bros. SHOES 354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS. Shoe Stores Close on Sundays

ACORN RANGES You don't buy a stove every year. Pays to be sure you're right when you do buy. Some people make a mistake by buying a poor stove, but more people make a mistake trying to get along with an old stove; they waste fuel enough to pay for an ACORN. See the new styles. Very convenient, and there are lots of things you can do on an Acorn that can't be done on your old stove. Prices from \$30.00 upward. Cash or Monthly Payments. Come in and see them—glad to see you any time. Kitchen Furnishings and Cutlery Tools, Paints, Builders' Hardware

REINHOLD BROS Lisbon Av. and Twenty-third St.

YOUR CHOICE OF 50 Sewing Machines RANGING IN PRICE FROM \$5.00 Up to \$40.00 Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Davis, Domestic, White, Summit, Sterling, New Home, Household, Standard, Goodrich, New Model. Needles and Repairs for All Kinds of Machines. E. H. HEISMANN 449 NATIONAL AVENUE

Guns and Ammunition Hunting Season Opens Tuesday, Sept. 1. Fishing Tackle LOUIS WEISS DEALER IN HARDWARE 1117 VLIET STREET Phone Grand 843

LAWYER DANIEL W. HOAN 602-606 Wells Bldg—Phone Main 2165

LOTS

WASHINGTON PARK SUBDIVISION NO. 2
 Take Lindwurm Park car of the Milwaukee-Northern to Seventh and Mill streets (3-cent fare). Located between Port Washington and Greenway avenues, South of Lake street. These lots, at prices way below surrounding ones, will be sold \$50.00 down, \$5.00 monthly. Close to car line, factories, stores and schools. Agents on grounds Sunday. Office open Monday evenings.

217 WEST WATER ST. ARTHUR L. RICHARDS REAL ESTATE BROKER TELEPHONE GRAND 2332

Remember that in buying these lots you are saving money, not spending it.

\$5 MONTHLY \$5

Milwaukee County Organization Department

Address all communications to A. J. WELCH, county organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

The pledge card plan is already an assured success. Several branches are now entitled to benefits under the plan. Every voter who has the welfare of the party at heart willingly pledges himself to make a small weekly or monthly payment to carry on the work of the party. Fifteen per cent of all collections made are credited to the branch securing the pledge. This means \$1.80 per year on each monthly pledge of \$1.00. Sample pledge cards have been sent to all secretaries of branches. Now, comrades, get busy.

The commission appointed by the central committee to look after the Waukesha county end of the Fifth Congressional district campaign held its first meeting Friday night. A vigorous educational campaign will be carried on in Waukesha county, and a largely increased vote is looked for.

Once more I ask all candidates who have not already done so to please send in their portraits at once. There is no time to lose. The branches are also requested to send in their orders for leaflets and window cards as soon as possible, in order that the greatest economy may be assured in the printing. Special window cards are designed for use in assembly and senatorial districts, bearing the portraits of the congressman, senator and assemblyman in each district. Each branch should order some in order that every part of the city will be thoroughly covered.

Comrades, the campaign is now in full swing, and every member should get in the harness and do his utmost to see that no stone is left unturned to make this the most successful campaign that has ever been conducted by the party in this county. There are at least four wards in the city that should be placed in the Social-Democratic column this fall. Let's get busy right now to put them there!

The campaign subscription lists will soon be sent out, and all are urged to circulate them at once, so that we will not be hampered for funds in carrying on the work of the campaign. We would like to come out of the campaign without a deficit if possible, but we cannot neglect the excellent opportunity to do things even for the sake of avoiding a deficit. By the way, eight branches are already enrolled as beneficiaries of the pledge-card system. Call or write for particulars.

The South Side Progressive Club will hold its picnic at Hauerwas' park tomorrow (Sunday). This club is doing splendid work for the party, and should be given every encouragement. Comrades Melms and Feeley will be the speakers of the day.

A new branch of the party was organized in Towne Lake, Wednesday night. The new comrades are entering into the spirit of the work with enthusiasm, and they promise to make good in this campaign. They expect to add several new members at the next meeting Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Branch Meetings for Next Week.

SUNDAY.
 Bohemian Branch, Bohemian hall, 652 Twelfth street.
 Cudahy Branch, Cudahy Athletic Club Rooms, Cudahy, Wis.

MONDAY.
 County Central Committee, Paschen's hall, 325 Chestnut street.

THURSDAY.
 Fifth Ward Branch, 382 Washington street.
 Ninth Ward Branch, 499 Eleventh street.
 Layton Park Branch, 987 Twenty-eighth avenue.

FRIDAY.
 Twenty-second Ward Branch, 2714 North avenue.
 Second Ward Branch, 344 Sixth street.

SATURDAY.
 Town of Milwaukee, Nash and Teutonia avenues.
 Jewish Branch, 427 Fourth street.

Notice to Branches.
 Don't make dates for meetings to conflict with the following:
 Oct. 6—South Side Turn Hall.
 Oct. 15—North Side Turn Hall.
 Oct. 20—Humboldt Turn Hall.
 Oct. 22—Odd Fellow's Hall.
 Oct. 27—Bahn Frei Turn Hall.
 Oct. 29—Century Hall.
 Oct. 30—West Side Turn Hall.
 Nov. 2—South Side Army.

Entertainment Dates.
 Sept. 13—South Side Progressive Club, Hauerwas' Park.
 Nov. 29—Singing Society "Verwaerts."
 Dec. 6—Branch 9, North Side Turn Hall.
 Jan. 18—Branch 20, Bahn Frei Turn Hall.

1908 Picnic Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported.....\$859.20

Otto Fritzsche.....20
 R. Hoppe.....50
 M. Luel.....50
 Otto Lietzke.....10
 Wm. H. Buer.....50
 Ed. Hardtke.....80
 H. Rohloff.....10
 Frank Brauer.....50
 Jos. Klingeisen.....30
 Fr. Brehmer.....1.00
 Herman Mullen.....10
 Emil Baker.....10
 A. Joenk.....50
 Frank Stopar.....10
 J. P. A. Hagelund.....80
 F. Vierthaler.....50
 Frank Beiner.....30
 Henry Schmidt.....1.00
 Jos. Korbel.....1.00
 R. H. Stearns.....40
 Mr. Cizowski.....40
 Dr. B. Churchill.....40
 J. Kraut.....80
 Math. Schneider.....1.00
 Herman Kanto.....1.00
 Twenty-second Branch.....50
 Ninth Ward Branch.....1.25
 Ed. Bishop.....1.00
 Wm. Zabel.....1.00
 John Zabel.....1.00
 Fourteenth Ward Branch.....1.40
 John Skeraski.....10
 Gust. Andelen.....1.00
 J. Grady.....1.00
 Paul Mueller.....1.00
 J. Sultaire.....1.00
 J. F. Dixon.....1.00
 Anton Dotzauer.....80
 Gust. Viehweg.....1.00
 E. Higgins.....1.00
 Dr. Kraft.....1.00
 Henry Zens.....80
 Aug. Strehlow.....1.00
 Gust. Lauenstein.....1.00
 Richard Seyfer.....70
 John Benesmann.....1.00
 Ferd. Klepp.....50
 E. Manke.....1.00
 C. S. Rehn.....50
 S. Brocksma.....1.00
 C. A. Blodgett.....1.00
 E. Bunchkowski.....50
 Andreas Stern.....50
 Ernst Schmidt.....1.00
 A. Barthelmes.....10
 John Lorenz.....1.00
 Christ Maasen.....1.00
 George Stetter.....20
 T. Klamicer.....40
 Mrs. Robt. Riemer.....50
 Aug. Fleck.....70
 A. Harthmuth.....40
 Nic Weiskopf.....10
 Ed. Frederick.....50
 G. Naumann.....1.00
 Charles Treder.....20
 J. Merget.....50
 J. Ferber.....30
 J. Shapiro.....1.00
 E. Pabst.....40
 F. J. Fenkl.....1.00
 Fred Ertel.....1.00
 J. Haertle.....70
 E. F. Andree.....50
 Emil Lambrecht.....1.00
 Wm. Fell.....1.00

CAMPAIGN FUND.

H. P. B.....50
 A. member.....1.00
 Dr. Bullard.....25
 W. G. M.....50
 W. F. D.....50
 Borchert Bros.....50
 Goodman Bros.....25
 P. B. Tews.....25
 Otto Brown.....1.00
 Emil Franz.....50
 John Duerstler.....25
 Edw. Duerstler.....25
 Branch 10, literature.....6.00
 J. S.....1.00
 Fred Behling.....25
 Herm. R. Miller.....25
 L. F.....25
 Dr. D. Hopkinson.....50
 Jacob Rummel.....10.00
 Josephine Kutnick.....50
 Branch 10.....6.00
 E. W. Jenkins, Waukesha.....\$1.00
 Dr. F. A. Kraft.....2.00
 Herman Wehlitz.....1.00
 L. Schubert.....50
 Peter J. Schneider.....30
 Town of Greenfield Branch.....2.00
 H. D.....2.00
 R. Fleck.....1.00
 L. G. F. Mack.....1.00
 John Schmetz.....50
 Fred Meiner.....1.00
 F. J. Puentes.....3.00
 Mrs. Amanda Grebel.....1.00
 A. C. Lipce.....50
 D. H. loan.....200.00
 Thirteenth Ward, literature.....30.00
 Ninth Ward, literature.....20.00
 Wm. Koch.....10.00
 N. N.....1.00
 Headquarters Globe.....2.25
 Branch 17, literature.....25.00
 Branch 20, 50 per cent.....3.00
 National campaign fund.....3.00
 Geo. Schultes.....1.30
 Globe collection.....1.10
 Arthur Kahn.....3.00
 Peter Pichles.....50
 Ernst H. Hintze.....2.00
 A. Sch.....3.00
 Town Milwaukee Branch.....\$5.00
 Office Globe.....63
 81 Waukesha Tickets.....40.50
 Branch 12.....75
 F. Seidler.....50
 Jewish Section.....2.18
 16th Ward Branch.....2.25
 Max Eisner.....50
 H. T. Schmidt.....1.00
 A. J. W.....25
 H. L. Bindrich.....1.00

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H. W. BISTORIUS 342-4 SIXTH STREET TELEPHONE GRAND 1994

Thos. Miller	20
Max Grass	1.00
John Heinzen	1.00
T. Wiesendanger	30
Chas. Flader	20
August Moegenburg	60
L. Recklinghausen	1.00
Fred Schultz	1.00
Wm. Bortz	1.00
Charles Neumann	1.00
Charles Meyer	40
Herman Buech	1.00
Fred Emmrich	50
Herman Mueller	1.00
M. E. Meyer	50
Wm. Goller	20
J. Petersen	10
Wm. Marx	10
Emil Havelker	30
S. E. Pearlman	1.00
Edw. Taddey	1.00
R. Fuhrman	1.00
D. H. Meyer	50
Leon Kranzfelder	1.00
Herman Lehmkuhl	1.00
Rud. Hesselbein	30
Michael Albert	40
Fred Koerschner	20
George Stefanis	30
Gut. Geerdts	1.00
H. Borst	20
Leo. Cupper	1.00
Otto Grosse	1.00
Otto Fiedler	1.00
M. Gauer	50
Robt. Schuffenhauer	10
A. J.	50
Turnverein Bahn Frei	1.00
Finnish Branch	1.40
Town of Lake Branch	10
M. Kremp	50
Gust. Wustrack	1.00
Henry Bartels	1.00
Theo. Knutson	1.00
Max Ranke	1.00
Frank Brauer	50
Karl Quaig	50
Herman Egidie	1.00
Wm. Kracklow	40
M. Guelnder	20
Wm. Schroeder	10
Herman Hoppe	30
Eleventh Ward Branch	2.30
Peter Klemmer	20
R. Gstoetner	1.00
Geo. Knoch	1.00
Rich. Nordwig	10
Alb. Venz	10
Wm. Ferber	1.00
Otto Hartwig	1.00
Jas. Robertson	1.00
Frank Goetsch	40
H. Thalman	1.00
Ed. Berner	1.00
Henry Ries	1.00
H. Gurkert	1.00
Jul. Strnad	1.00
Ed. Eichstadt	40
Emil Ebert	40
Aug. Ehrmann	40
Aug. Saeger	1.00
Chas. Erdmann	50
Aug. Schmidt	50
Wm. Strehlow	50
Otto Guetzlaff	10
Fred Nann	1.00
Ernst Neisner	20
Fred Martch	20
J. M. Hoffman	30
Walter Weber	30
F. B. Schreiter	10
W. F.	60
Wm. Heckmann	1.00
Fred Neimner	1.00
Jos. Blumenthal	1.00
Jewish Branch, S. D. P.	4.20
Danish Branch	8.80
Christ. Bochert	1.00
Ben Baemule	1.00

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CRYSTAL
 The following features appear on the bill of the Crystal for next week: Eldora Seven, sensational comedy jugglers; Douglas and Moscrop Sisters; Jos. Dowling & Co., in a comedy sketch; Otto Feichel Quintette; Ada James, in illustrated song, "Mandy Lane," and the Crystalgraph.

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On August 21, a street meeting was held in Sheboygan; August 22, in Plymouth; Aug. 24, in Algoma. At DePere on August 25, a rotting street meeting was held, a surprisingly large number of young machinists being present. An application for a charter for a local branch was signed, after the street meeting. On August 31, the new local met with the district organizer, and elected officers, etc.

On August 27, an open air meeting was held at Marinette in Dunlap Square. A drizzling rain threatened to scatter the crowd in the middle of the meeting, but shelter was found in front of Lauer's department store, and the crowd remained to hear the pianoboxer to the end. After the meeting, a farmer came up to Comrade Sandburg and said: "I've been a Socialist a long while, but I found this out only tonight!"

At Peshigo a street meeting was held on the 28th. The Shingle Weavers Union is being fought and all its members have been laid off. A good deal of Socialist literature is going into Peshigo, and it looks good for a local branch there in the near future.

On August 29, a meeting was held in the town hall at Athelstane. "Charlie" Rector presided, and made some witty introductory remarks that "took" the audience. The district organizer then spoke for an hour and a quarter on the issues of the presidential campaign.

Lilian Steichen Sandburg.

MELMS AT RHEINLANDER.
 Ald. Melms spoke at Rheinlander on Labor Day. In the evening he held a street meeting at the most frequented corner in the city. The Mormons were to have the corner, but agreed to allow him to use it first, and later allowed him to extend the time agreed upon. Somewhat puzzled over their friendliness toward Socialism he afterward made inquiries and was told by one of the men that they expected to benefit from the crowd he drew to the corner, and that the longer he spoke the larger the crowd they would fall heir to!

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Branch 20, adv. on literature	20.00
Branch 11	1.87
Geo. Moerschel	1.00
W. R. Rolfer	.75
A. Reif	.25

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SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.
 Milwaukee: The city wants all the parks it can get, and the Social-Democrats would even favor the purchase of land at a high rate, provided the steal was not too stupendous, rather than to block the way to as many breathing spots as possible for the people. But the effort to get the city to purchase a south side park tract on the lake shore has some things about it that makes it necessary for the city to proceed with its eyes open. Since the tract was surveyed many years ago the lake has washed quite an acre of it away, so Ald. Arnold introduced a resolution for a survey of the tract to see what it actually contains, and at Monday's meeting of the city council this was passed.

Ald. Melms introduced the following resolution:
 WHEREAS, During the months of November, December, January, February, March and April of 1907-8, thousands of citizens were out of employment in Milwaukee, thereby imperiling their families and plunging them into debt and injuring their credit; and
 WHEREAS, Some of these citizens were given temporary employment by the city at the time, but only for a time, as the city was not prepared to come with the situation, so that we have the unemployed problem still with us; and
 WHEREAS, The industrial crisis still continues and the city will again be confronted with a serious situation as Winter approaches; therefore, be it
 RESOLVED, That the following departments be requested, through their heads, to submit a report to this common council at a date not later than Nov. 1, 1908, stating as near as possible what work may be started, submitting an estimate also of the number of extra men for whom emergency work can be found during the Winter and Spring months; to wit, the board of public works, a park board, the school board, and the health department; and be it also
 RESOLVED, That each member of the common council be requested to aid in the arranging of emergency work for the unemployed, to the end that as much distress as possible may be alleviated.

The four-year fight of the Social-Democrats to secure more offs for the firemen began to bear tangible fruit at the Monday meeting when the chairman of the committee on fire department came out in favor of the measure by recasting Ald. Arnold's resolution in ordinance form so as to provide for the necessary forty-two extra men.

Ald. Grass was appointed on the annexation committee. Ald. Melms was made a member of the delegation to represent Milwaukee at the Wisconsin League of Municipalities convention.

COUNTY BOARD. At Tuesday's meeting of the board the Steinhagen recommendation to deduct \$500 for each defective pier at the Grand Avenue viaduct was laid over. The board is looking for some way to get rid of the Newton Engineering Co., without getting into a lawsuit. The New York man, Meuser, who designed the viaduct, will come to the city to advise the supervisors on their rights.

Carnival Ticket Receipts.
 Previously reported.....\$1,420.00
 John Buechle.....50
 Fred Ackley.....1.50
 Max Grass.....1.50

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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The firemen's "offs" measure is going forward, and the Socialists are smiling. They began the fight years ago, and success now is near.

The lake water is impure thirty miles out, say the experts. Now let the intercepting sewers be built. Lives are more important than dollars.

What labor thinks of a black-hearted capitalist like Prof. Warren Johnson of the Johnson Service Co. would hardly look well in print!

The *Sentinel* paid its respects to organized labor on Labor Day by printing a cartoon of labor rushing out to the State Fair grounds instead of the Labor Day picnic.

A laborer was killed by a swinging bucket while helping unload the steamer *Senora* at the docks Thursday. But capitalism will feel no regrets. There are plenty of men ready to take the vacant job.

The Musicians' union has sent the Federated Trades Council an official notification to the effect that the trouble at the Bijou theater has been adjusted and that the playhouse is again reckoned fair to organized labor.

Labor Day is reputed to be a day set aside for labor, but the State Fair management hasn't enough respect for the rights of labor or enough common decency to keep from competing with the regular Labor Day celebration.

In these hungry days of "prosperity" it seems a little wild for a State Fair management to expect a crowd of one hundred thousand on Milwaukee day. Perhaps if it hadn't tried to injure the Labor

Day picnic at Pabst park the workingmen would have felt more like going out to the Fair on Thursday.

It is announced that the inspector on the Auditorium job will order some concrete supports replaced because they are too porous for the weight of humanity that they will be called upon to support. It begins to look as if the inspectors were at last beginning to interfere with "legitimate business."

And now Dave is uneasy for fear those pesky Socialists will remind the public, when the Auditorium is opened, that it was Dave the lawyer who after his failure in Arizona came to Milwaukee and began his law business over again by trying to enjoin the erecting of an Auditorium.

Ow, wow! Now even the *Sentinel* admits that the charity aldermanic ball game will net nothing to charity. The cost of entertainment and of giving "de gang" a time in entertaining their guests, ate up all this profit, except \$500. And Kennedy, the manager, says this will be paid out to the needy in such a way that nobody will know. How convenient!

The rebuilding of Kinnickinnic Avenue bridge, which will not be completed before next March, has inconvenienced a large number of people on the South Side, and in the Bay View district, and Ald. Grass (S. D.) will make an effort to get the city to establish a foot bridge across the river at that point. At present people have to make a detour of six blocks in getting across the river in that part of town.

Rose's campaign bunk about "more improvements and less taxes" undoubtedly caught some gudgeons, but those said gudgeons have now the spectacle of less improvements, a busted city treasury and an army of Rose heels drawing city money for pretended services, and the worst yet to come. Serves the gudgeons right, but it is a little hard on the rest of the citizens, and especially on those who will have the pleasure of paying bigger tax bills in the near future.

We have no objections to one J. A. Bayliss eulogizing the late Ald. Stiglbauer to his heart's content, but we can hardly be silent when he undertakes to claim the credit for Stiglbauer for forcing down the cost of electric light to the city. It was a Socialist alderman who did that and who fought the various proposed small reductions in committee and on the floor, and kept getting the matter sent back to the committee until a big reduction was accomplished. And how can we forget that it is due to Ald. Stiglbauer that that fearful outrage the Central Heating Co. franchise, to all our streets went through, with the result that not only the present generation, but our children, will be in the grasp of the Beggs octopus without chance of escape.

In spite of all the money raised by public subscriptions and benefit entertainments Katie Nowakowski, the girl who was scalped in the machinery at the Phoenix Knitting Works, is still \$200 in debt, after paying hospital and doctors' bills. It is reported that she will begin suit against the knitting company for \$25,000 damages. Her case has called attention to the crime of successive legislatures, worked upon by powerful manufacturers' lobbies, of course, in refusing to pass adequate laws with regard to exposed machinery and for the protection of the working class in the midst of machinery. The failure to pass such laws has resulted in the manufacturers caring very little whether their employees were in danger or not, as they could escape the results in almost any case. The laws are so rotten that personal injury suits are generally decided in favor of the employers in our courts, and if not then all the employer has to do is to appeal to the class-prejudiced supreme court and get a reversal.

The rank and file of the Fire Department seem to be "on" to the Wisconsin Paid Firemen's association. Formerly the men paid their dues to boost the organization and the officers of the Clancy stripe used to get favorable legislation at Madison for their personal schemes of empire. There was nothing in it for the men, except to pay their money and shut up. At the recent meeting at Appleton the only Milwaukee delegates were Chief Clancy and a Clancy tool, according to reports. Under the rules

Milwaukee Celebrates Labor Day

How the people did turn out to see the Labor Day procession! They seemed to come from all over the city, notwithstanding that the parade extended only through a small part of the West and North sides. There were women and children innumerable and men old and men young, and the crowds were sympathetic as they usually are on Labor's Day. The line of march was straight out Third street from Chestnut, and there were, roughly estimated, between seven and ten thousand men in line.

Unfortunately there had been talk early in the year of doing away with the annual parade, and this idea seemed to have gotten fixed in some minds, yet in spite of this the turnout was highly creditable. The crowd at Pabst park was quite a large one—a big crowd considering the pinch of the hard times upon the wealth makers, and there were the usual enjoyments, including the addresses on labor and political topics.

The big parade started shortly after 10:30. The different divisions had finally ranged themselves on the streets intersecting Chestnut, and the marshals were ready on their prancing steeds for the signal to move. William Schwab, business agent of the Iron Molders, as marshal of the day, led the way. Then came the officers of the Federated Trades Council, Mayr's band playing the inspiring "Marsellaise," the Trades Council delegates, and then the Truck Teamsters. The second division, Frank E. Neumann, marshal, was led by the Label Section officers and delegates,

followed by Cigarmakers No. 25, Boot and Shoe Cutters Nos. 351 and 170, Barbers No. 50, and Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 205. In the third division came the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, delegates to the Building Trades Section, and Carpenters' unions Nos. 1053, 1447, 1519, 1586, 188 and 1748. The Elevator Constructors, No. 15, was next, followed by the Marble Workers No. 9. A band was placed between the marchers here, and then came the Painters' unions Nos. 160, 1066, 159, 922 and 222. W. E. Reddin was marshal of the division, while Frank Peters was in charge of the carpenters. William Coleman led the painters.

Delegates to the Metal Trades Section, and Iron Molders' unions composed the fourth division under the command of Marshal George R. Stern. Charles Kunder led the fifth section, composed of 3,000 brewery workers. Members of the pressmen's union and photo engravers followed in carriages.

While there was not the effort made to dress alike on the part of a good many of the unions, as in former years, there were several unions that attracted exclamations from the spectators. Notable among these were the Steamfitters, who looked natty in their blue shirts and white hats. The new Photo Engravers' union was represented and occupied four large automobiles. The Boot and Shoe Workers looked fine with their big shoe label tags. The Cigarmakers carried specially designed flags

over their shoulders and caught the eyes of the crowds all along the line. Special comment was made on the tremendous showing of numbers by the Brewery unions, and they got lots of applause. The Barbers distributed literature along the line of march advocating Sunday closing of shops, so their craft can have a day of rest also, and they established a headquarters tent at the park, which was an idea worth copying by other crafts.

Late in the afternoon a speakers' stand was erected in the center of the "Midway," in front of the Katzenjammer Castle, and Business Agent Frank J. Weber rapped the crowd to order. Bro. William Rodriguez, of the Painters' union, Chicago, was the first speaker and it was the general verdict that he handed the workers out some pretty telling things to think over. He scouted Mr. Gompers' kind of labor politics as sure to lead trade unionism into the bogs of capitalist party stench, and showed that labor was 25c enough and numerous enough to have its own party, the Social-Democratic party, instead of playing tail to either of the old boddie parties, and getting only dirt out of it. Every reference to the workingman's use of the ballot to help himself instead of the capitalist politicians called forth loud applause. Wm. B. Rubin of Milwaukee followed with an humorous speech in which was intermixed a good deal of food for thought. His attack on the courts as belonging to the enemy, struck home to many union men who have suffered from injunction processes.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State Ticket.

- For Governor—Harvey D. Brown of Racine.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—Chester M. Wright of Manitowoc.
- For Secretary of State—John J. Irwin of Waukesha.
- For Treasurer—H. M. Parks of Superior.
- For Insurance Commissioner—Herman W. Bistorius of Milwaukee.
- For Attorney-General—Horace B. Walmsley of Ashland.
- For Senator—Jacob Rummel of Milwaukee.

For Congress.

- First Dist.—W. A. Jacobs.
- Second Dist.—W. A. Hall, Sr.
- Third Dist.—Dr. Engelbert A. Ketterer.
- Fourth Dist.—E. T. Melms.
- Fifth Dist.—Albert J. Welch.
- Sixth Dist.—Edward C. Damrow.
- Seventh Dist.—William Gray.
- Eighth Dist.—Martin Georgenson.
- Ninth Dist.—J. E. Harris.
- Tenth Dist.—Frank Gauthier.
- Eleventh District—Ellis B. Harris.



Harvey D. Brown

Milwaukee County.

- For Sheriff—Martin Mies.
- For County Clerk—Frederic Heath.
- For Clerk of Courts—John Reichert.
- For Register of Deeds—Julius Rutkowski.
- For County Treasurer—Charles B. Whinnall.
- For Coroner—Dr. H. L. Nahin.
- For District Atty.—Richard Elmsner.
- State Senatorial Nominees.
- Fourth Dist.—Chas. Votava.
- Sixth Dist.—W. R. Gaylord.
- Eighth Dist.—F. W. Rehfeld.
- Assembly Nominees.
- First Dist.—Richard L. Schmidt.
- Second Dist.—Thomas Feeley.
- Third Dist.—Albert Neumann.
- Fourth Dist.—Thomas Gaynor.
- Fifth Dist.—George Knapp.
- Sixth Dist.—Edward Campbell.
- Seventh Dist.—John A. Mueller.
- Eighth Dist.—Gilbert H. Poor.
- Ninth Dist.—Edmund J. Berner.
- Tenth Dist.—William Coleman.
- Eleventh Dist.—Frederick Brockhausen, Sr.
- Twelfth Dist.—Carl D. Thompson.
- Thirteenth Dist.—Chas. Vogel.
- Fourteenth Dist.—Martin Goreski.
- Fifteenth Dist.—Victor L. Berger.
- Sixteenth Dist.—Frank J. Weber.

twenty men on the department can send one delegate so that Milwaukee would be represented by twenty-two men, besides the chief, who by a quirk in the rules is a delegate at large so as to be able to boss the other delegates. So it is apparent that the men are wise to the thing and are tired of paying the freight while the chief pulls the wires. At the time of the last legislature the association sent a delegation of men to Madison to lobby in favor of the Clancy pension bill—that is, a bill that if passed would allow Clancy to get his pension even though he was found guilty on the grand jury indictment that was hanging over him. The men at the same time, supposing that they had a right to represent the rank and file also, began to agitate for the Kannenberg bill, and were then called back to Milwaukee by a peremptory order of the chief, and have rested under a blacklist ever since, it is alleged.

It is a notable fact that the Milwaukee senators who bucked the Kannenberg bill at the last legislature are out of the running this time. Senator Froemming was knocked out at the primaries. Others decided not to stand for election again. Some of the senators out in the state have been renominated, whose names we will give in a later issue.

FRANKLIN SQUARE OPENED

Franklin square, the new playground in the Twentieth ward, was formally opened to the public Wednesday evening, amidst the greatest enthusiasm. It was brilliantly lighted up, there was a band concert and speaking. Such occasions do great things in arousing true civic pride and public spirit. "We must have these concerts right along," said one of the men in the big throng, and this was taken up by others, and there will be no peace until the Park Board meet the demand in some way. And why not, for the Twentieth ward is almost a city by itself so far as population goes. Great admiration was expressed for the way the playground was fitted up. It is bound to raise the morale of the children in that part of the city and to give them healthful and wholesome enjoyment instead of mere "running the streets." Recently Socialist Ald. Strehlow was thrown from his wagon and injured. But even an injured Socialist can get busy, as was shown in his case. He first tried to get

the Park Board to furnish a band concert for the proper opening of the little park. But the board was powerless. Then he brought the matter up in the branch meeting of the party in the ward and a committee was appointed, consisting of himself, Emil Seidel, Ewald Hempel, Edward Zinn, William Wank, Edward Hoffmann, C. L. Wurde-mann, Fred Jone, F. L. Alfrey, Edwin Brodde, and Leonard Dorn, to solicit subscriptions toward the price of a concert. The business men of the ward responded with enthusiasm, and some \$68 were collected in short order. Ald. Strehlow gave two days to the preparations. Temporary lights were secured from other parks, seats were placed and Lanoherrich's band engaged.

The crowd Wednesday night was made up of adults and children in almost equal numbers and the playground was packed to its capacity. Addresses were made by ex-Ald. Seidel and others, and a fine program was rendered by the band. All in all, the occasion was a very happy one, and the Twentieth warders now feel an interest in playgrounds that nothing can shake out of them. Let the good work go on!

QUEER BUSINESS IN KENOSHA

Probably one of the most shameful exhibitions of old-party toadyism on the part of half-baked union men was the frame-up of the Labor Day exercises at Central park, Kenosha, by the arrangements committee of the Kenosha Trades and Labor council.

Under the pretense of fairness, the committee invited C. A. A. McGee, of Milwaukee to speak for the Republicans; J. A. Aylward, for the Democrats, and A. J. Welch for the Social-Democrats. The speaking was put off until late in the afternoon in an effort to crowd Comrade Welch off the program. But although it was nearly six o'clock before he was given an opportunity to speak, he managed to hold the attention of the audience for over half an hour.

C. A. A. McGee tried to show that labor had obtained more benefits from the Republican party than from any other source, after which he paid his compliments to Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party. Mr. Aylward devoted his time to returning the attack. Both fought shy of the subject of Socialism. Comrade Welch called the attention of his audience to the fact that labor had had to fight for its rights

in this country as well as in the countries of the old world; that previous to 1825 working people who had the misfortune to fall into debt were thrown into jail and left to freeze and starve; that the so-called common schools were mere charitable institutions, and the children of the poor who attended them were regarded as paupers; that there were no exemption laws and no mechanics' lien law. All these laws and the right of the ballot were obtained only after years of bitter struggle on the part of the working class, and this struggle was carried on both on the industrial and the political fields—principally the latter.

Comrade Welch attacked the fallacies of protection and free trade and showed that the difference between the two is the difference between tweed-dee and tweed-dum, so far as the working class is concerned. "The whole evil lies in the profit system," said Comrade Welch, "and both old parties are absolutely incompetent to cope with the problems of the day. Panics are the inevitable result of the profit system, and as the old parties both uphold this system, panics are bound to occur, no matter which of these parties is in power. When the capitalist system is abolished, then panics will be a thing of the past. The Social-Democratic party stands for abolishing capitalism and inaugurating industrial democracy instead, which is the only solution of the evils arising from the profit system."

THE LATEST MOVE.

To the Editor: In certain quarters of learned men, we are sometimes of late referred to the consumer as the third party to the labor conflict with the capitalists. And we are told that this third party will have to decide the conflict. At times it seems to me as though some few are attempting to invent a new argument, to create new brainstorms for people in the service to prevent the spread of Socialism. It is indicated that the consumer is a separate division of society with particular interests of itself. But are we not all consumers? And is not the main trouble this, that there are altogether too many consumers and too few producers? Does not this consumer division continually increase, or is it not true that, with each successive labor-saving device, fewer are left to produce—left to force from nature the ne-

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AUDITORIUM WALLS COME DOWN!

During the past week the contractor at the Auditorium has had men at work pulling down sections of the walls and rebuilding them in accordance with the specifications.

Not a word of this got into the daily press, although the attention of the papers was called to the fact. The walls are being rebuilt where it was found that the contractor had refused to allow the bricklayers to live up to the specifications. While the Auditorium board

cessities and luxuries for an ever increasing number of so-called consumers, or non-producers, which are found between the two extremes, the billionaire and the hobo? We are told that the consumer will shift his support between the organized workers and the manufacturers. This is no doubt correct, insofar as the consumer can be bamboozled by the chatter of the wise and all that are in the service of the capitalists, to continue misrule at the expense of all but that little coterie of capitalists who own and control 85 per cent of the nation's wealth. The consumer outside of that class of people, or at least the great mass of them, are surely not contented with three squares today and handouts for a week; a small business, or a bank account, or some property backed by so much uncertainty, or even good wages or salary, which too often are like the birds on the roof.

I can not comprehend that the millions of people outside of the contending forces are so self-satisfied with their lot that they merely should assume a judgeship in the great economic question of today. No, learned men, you have another guess coming; your deductions and compilations are not founded on the true conditions of society. I fear you will fail in calculating a new class into existence. People want more today than an uncertain subsistence; they are sitting up and taking notice, and when they get their bearings on the movement that will bring them substantial, practical results, you will find a stampede in that direction that will shatter all the fine-spun theories of some intellectuals.

Fred Brockhausen, Milwaukee.

"KEEP THEM DIVIDE!"

Comrade Editor: A half-baked Milwaukee Socialist recently visited his native town in Michigan, meeting, among his old school friends, a Republican supervisor.

In the course of the friendly conversation between our friend and the Republican supervisor the latter said, in answer to the question of the former why there are two old parties:

"Very simple; to keep the people fighting among themselves. If the people would fight the few wealth lords, the wealth lords would be wiped off the face of the earth." Yes, if but 51 per cent of the working people would understand this plain proposition we could soon make a paradise out of our country, the richest in material resources, and panics would soon be a thing of the past. We have only to shake off the Morgans, Harrimans, Pieters, Beggs and the Roses!

has appeared deaf to all the talk of irregularities on the part of the Auditorium contractor, it seems that it finally felt called on to move quietly in the matter, and that the members were shocked at what they found when they did investigate.

Of course the fact that the walls have had to be rebuilt is a reflection on the board, which was supposed to be on guard for the citizens to see that the building was put up honestly and that it should not become a big steal for contractors.

This is why they have muzzled the daily press.

But the facts are leaking out, and citizens generally are beginning to express gratification that organized labor has stood for the city's interests in the matter, instead helping a contractor to skin the city and give Milwaukee an unsafe building.

Now the question arises, if there was crooked work by the contractor on the walls, how about the piers that Ald. Melms tried to have investigated? What has the board to say about that?

ALHAMBRA

ALL NEXT WEEK

THE PASTORAL DRAMA

The VOLUNTEER ORGANIST

(BY WILLIAM B. GRAY)

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TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY

Lower Floor, 35c Balcony 25c Gallery 10c

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WITH MUSIC

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Beginning 8:30 Afternoon—the Famous

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