SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Fifth Year. No. 16.

TEN WEEKS FOR

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1002.

FIFTY OENTS

Whole No. 220.

Will our trade union readers please carfully read the following law which was enacted by Congress in 1892, and which can be found in section 10 of chapter 370 of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

"That any suppoyer subject to the prosessive of such employer, who shall require my employe or any person seeking employment, come into any agreement, either written several, as a condition of such-employment, to enter into any agreement, either written several, along the corporation, association or organization, or shall threaten any employe and person seeking employment, as a condition of such-employment, as any employe because of his membership in such a labor corporation association or organization, or who shall regulate the subject of the proposition of th

Some bandits blew open a safe on the Barlington express the other day and secured \$50,000. So the papers say, and we are informed that bloodhounds are on their track. That's nothing. When things are running normally, all the coal harous have to do to take a cool \$55,600,000 from the people's pockets is to raise the price of hard coal one dollar. No bloodhounds are put on their track, but the nation bows before them, calls them men of genius and allows them and their kind to pick out the law makers of Congress and even the Presidents of the United States! If the present coal strike is patched up, as the politicians hope it will be, it means that this right of the coal barons to hold up the people at will will continue. When the Socialists rise to power the coal fields will be taken from them. As long as there is private ownership of the means of wealth production, there will be hell on earth for the workers. No man can be free unless he owns the means by which he earns his living. Before the invention of machinery the worker owned his tools and what he made was his. Now when he works, what he makes is not his, nor does he get high enough wages to buy back what he has made, or its equivalent. It is because the tools he associated to have been developed into machinery that he is not able to own his product. So he has to make a bargain with those who own the machinery for the right to work, and a very bad bargain is always the result. Vote for Socialism.

The executive officers of the American Psteration of Labor have issued an apparature of the striking miners. They recommend that relief committees is formed in all localities, that the hour streen 10 and 11 every Monday morning be known as miners' hour and the wages of the workers for that time dotated to the strike funds, that ministers make pleas in behalf of the miners from their pulpits each Sunday, that the daily, weekly and labor press solicit contributions, and that special entertainments be arranged and contributions from unions and other organized bodies be solicited. It seems that there is a section in the public lands law of New York state that reads as follows: "Art. VI. Mines. Sec. So.—State Mines—The following mines are discovered bodies be solicited.

The Scientific American prints some tiews of the new automatic telephone exchange system, by which the work of the "helo" girl is dispensed with. It is a marvelous labor saving device, but siber will get no benefit from it.

care a cuss.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, said to be a Republican presidential possibility, came into Wisconsin last week to give the Republican ticket a boost. He must have thought he was talking to fools, for the first words of his first speech contained the statement that this country is blessed with prosperity. Starting off with a lie, the rest that he said was not entitled to much credence. If some one could take the capitalistic senator by the nap of the neck and force him to look on Milwaukee's dinner pail brigade returning tired and gloomy from long hours in smoky, dismal prison-like factories, not to speak of the children being stunted in the tingware factories, etc., perhaps the honorable senator might be made to swallow his untruth. The prosperity is only enjoyed by the capitalists. The workers get no share in it. ern thought at least a hearing. But such is not the case.

The last lecture by Prof. John Graham Brooks furnished a glaring instance. Mr. Brooks was to lecture on "Socialism, Its Strength and Weakness," but hardly mentioned Socialism at all. He did not state any of its strong points, nor did he take the trouble of going over the weak points, he satisfied himself with declaring against it. He did give a very truthful and important account of the doings of the anthracite coal trust, but outside of that the lecture—it could hardly be called one—was actually valueless. But when some of the Social Democrats present wanted to correct the numberless mistakes and misstatements of the professor the audience showed a rather ugly tember 150 miss.

Ex-United States Secretary of State Olney fears that the snub of Roosevelt by the coal barons may injure the pressige of the United States with the foreign countries. The snub of Roosevelt only emphasized the fact that this is a commercial age and that under it the commercial ruler is a bigger man than the political ruler. When Morgan went abroad he was a bigger man than the kings and emperor's he met. As to our prestige abroad, no one need fear for the prestige of a vasy nation full of wage workers such as this—the foreign countries will respect us all right. But what Gluey is worried about is the prestige of the capitalists of this country, the gamblers in the wealth squeezed from the labor of the American citizen—and for that sort of prestige we Socialists do not care a cuss.

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At Shelbyville, Ky., a negro convicted of vagrancy was sold into servitude for the world who was steps.

At Shelbyville, Ky., a negro convicted the world will be northly be the sheriff on the court house steps.

Don't imagine this is merely a race question. That idea was exploded when the Southern convict camps were established. The negroes were not made slaves because their skin was black, but because they were helpless to escape their captors, being surrounded by the machine error of the law in the hands of the masters. No more can the wage slaves today escape from the institution that encircles them. All the forces of society are on the masters' side. The state is a big policetan, and the plutocrats are anxious to keep it so. They do not want it to be a true democracy.

Later—Spooner spoke at Manitowor.

the following evening and used these words: "I don't believe if you give any Socialist in the state a million dollars he will consent to distribute it. He will not lay awake nights devising plans to div'de it. It isn't good sense." There's ignorance in a high place for you. The senator better buy a 10-cent book on Socialism and learn what Socialism really is.

Congressman Otjen claims credit for having voted and spoken in Congress on the side of the people in several matters the people were stirred up over. The point is, however, how he voted on the various bills at which the people were not looking. As a Republican he can only serve his party by voting the way capitalistism wants him to vote. As we have never heard him called a traitor to his party, he ought to drop his pretense of being Labor's especial friend.

At Spooler's speech at Sheboygan someone yelled out "Hurrah for Debs." "Who's Debs?" asked Spooner, professing ignorance, "Is he the Social Democrat?" Perhaps it might be well to remind the senator that there was one Debs in charge of the Great Northern railway strike some years ago, who brought that rich and man-crushing corporation to its knees and gave certain corporation attorneys of the Spooner stripe a good many sleepless nights! Don't you remember him, senator?

Senator Spooner made an awful break

Don't you remember him, senator?

Senator Spooner made an awful break at Sheboygan. He said that, thanks to protection, there was no place where so large a part of the working population owned their own homes as in Sheboygan. Sheboygan, mind you, where the chair factories almost skin their operative's alive, and force them to do work at home—the whole family taking part—in order to eke out an existence! But Republican taffy don't go as it used to. The victims are waking up. Spooner wanted to give the old talk about the tariff, but the audience yelled out, "talk about tocal." Next we know his audiences will be bothering him with still more practical questions. For instance, as to why the workers are poor and the rich idlers!

All the facts show that there are no

This country is ruled by the wealthy in the interests of the wealthy. We Social Democrats propose that it shall be ruled by the people themselves in the interests of the people. We claim that class rule is an abomination that brings conflicts of interests, hatred and injustice. On the other hand community of interests breeds fellowship, which is but another name for brotherly love.

In this country today all the means of existence are owned by individuals, either separately or banded together into firms, corporations or trusts. We claim that the things that are needed to make a nation and maintain a nation, should be owned by the nation.

The nation owns the public buildings, the postoffices, the government factories, the public lands, the forts and the navy. We believe that the nation ought to own all the large buildings, all the postal cars and all the railroads, the express business, the telegraph and telephone lines, all the factories, all the land not used by actual settlers or occupants, and all the ships engaged in transportation, and all the requisites of national life and strength.

The nation owns government works in navigable waters, piers, breakwaters and docks, We want the nation or the municipalities to own all waterworks, all lighting supplies, all public utilities, and most of all, all the means of production. In short, we Socialists want private profit-making out of the people to cease altogether. We want all the forces of production to create riches to be owned and run by the people, so that there many be an end to increasing fortunes for the few and increasing anxiety for the many. Are you with us.

Sheboykan, mind you, where the chair factories almost skin their operative's alive, and force them to do work at home—the whole family taking part—in order to eke out an existence! But Republicant affy don't go as it used to. The victims are warking up. Spooner wanted to give the old talk about the tariff, but the audience yelled out, "talk about the audience yelled out, "talk about the audience yelled out, "talk about the tariff, but to all the facts show his audiences will be bothering him with still more practical questions. For instance, as to why the workers are poor and the rich idlers!

All the facts show that there are no worse law breakers than the coal barons and the capitalists of this class, Yet they are not behind the bars. The prisons are built to take care of the poor.

The Milwaukee Journal says that here to force the Democrats in Wisconsin have always had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but hat this yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but hat his yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but hat his yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but hat his yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but hat his yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but had his yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but had his yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but had his yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but had his yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but had his yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but had his yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but had his yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but had had yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but had had yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign expenses, but had had yadways had hard scratching to pay their campaign to pay their campaign expenses, and the pa

Pages from Rose's Record. No. 4.

How Rose Lobbied (?) for Organized Labor.

"During the session of the Legislature of 1893 he was employed by the railway employes of the state to secure the passage of a railway co-em ploye's bill.

"In this he was opposed by all of the railway corporations of the state. For these services he made no charge. The above we take from one of Pase's campaign pamphlets,

How It Looks with the Lights Turned On.

But what are the real facts? And how was it that Rose could afford to ork for nothing? Listen. As seen as Rose got to Madison to lobby for the bill, he set up a game to change the wording of the bill the railroad boys vere working for (modelled after the Burns law in Illinois) so that the railroad companies would not be liable for accident or damage occurria; to employes unless during the time they were actually running, riding on or actually operating trains. Before the men knew it the bill as mutilated and weakened was passed, and is still in force, and the railroads breathed

While the railroad boys supposed Rose was working for them he was in reality; working for the railway corporations. No wonder he could come to Milwaukee in 1886 a poor man and so feather his nest that he is today VERY RICH MAN!

SOCIALISM VS. CAPITALISM AT THE DETROIT COAL-FAMINE CONVENTION

The great Detroit interstate "get coal" coavenation has gone down to history, and we have it to be prond of that it would have been a tame and pitifully impotent gathering had it not been for the pressure of Social Democrats. The meeting was dominated, of course, by old party politicians—judges, colonels, corporation attorneys and capitalistic manufacturers,—but the Socialists gave them no peace, called them down when they sprung their platitudes, and finally forced them to adopt radical resolutions. There were some very significant things in connection with the deliberations. For instance, the Associated Press, occupying a position of responsibility and accountability to the public as a national newstatherer, came out glaringly in its true lutra-capitalist colors and sent nothing set to the newspapers of the country. If it is settled right now it will not come up again. We demand that Congrue we will open the The great Detroit interstate "get coal" ultra-capitalist colors and sent nothing out to the newspapers of the country shat savored of Socialism. Thus it because its report of the meeting in these words: "After sessions of wrangling and bitter debate, radicals battling with conservatives to the last ditch, the coalrange convention," etc. But not a word was printed of the debate between the cipitalists and the Socialists and the resolutions which the labor people asked the convention to adopt were very carefully suppressed. The Associated Press, stand by capitalists, is in a position to p such things away from the people. it takes advantage of its opportu-

The convention was not at all representative of the people of this country, but was made up principally of representatives of the exploiting class, politicians, judges and manufacturers. Even the coal barons had representation, and same delegates, notably Alexander, a New Hampshire manufacturer, and others, who made an effort to get a plank in the resolutions discrediting the miners. Wisconsin was about the only state that the same as few representatives of the wage werking element—the preponderating element in society—and it was from Wisconsin that the labor strength in the careting came of the preponderating clement. They battled hard for is that the labor strength in the wention came. They battled hard for minority resolutions, and although the resolutions did not prevail, they at the satisfaction of forcing their opposits to adopt a vastly more radical set resolutions than they otherwise would be done.

The following condensed report of the cavention will give our readers the facts which the Associated Press suppressed: There were about 300 delegates present as the hour of opening at the Masonic which was appointed was as follows, which was a limited was a property of the following the followin

New York, George W. Stanley; New Hamp-shire, Messes, Bodwell and Tennant; Wis-consin, Victor L. Berger, Rev. Robert E. Condon, W. E. Walker; Kentucky, W. C. P. Breckenridge, H. T. Duncan, W. A. Lobosco

takes and misstatements of the professor the audience showed a rather ugly temper. Now, if these lectures are to be patronized at all by the Socialists they ought to be given something like a fair show to state their position in the discussion. That is all they ask. Otherwise we shall have to advise our contrades in this city to leave the fleecers and their university advocates to themselves until the thunders of the revolution wakes them from their sweet slumbers.

ress use its powers. We speak in the name of humanity and we will open the mines."

He took up the question of the right of the United States to interfere by appointing a receiver to operate the mines and in support of his contention quoted from the decision of the United States Supreme court in the Debs case, and he declared that if the law was good for Mr. Debs it is equally good for Mr. Baer.

Frank E. Gavin, of Indianapolis, brought the delegates to their feet with applicate when he declared that what its now needed is not legislation but coal, for the reason that while the legislation is being considered the women and children of the country would be freezing. He then forcibly threw out the suggestion that it was within the power of the President to apply to a court of equity for the appointment of an immediate receiver to operate the mines.

Comrade John W. Kelly, of Marion, O., set the enthusiasm going when he said that he was opposed to any settlement which leaves the coal mines in the hands of private owners.

"We are," he declared, "confronted by "we are,"

he was opposed to any sections. He was opposed to any section to the lands of private owners.

"We are," he declared, "confronted by the same conditions in every other industry, is it any more wrong for the coal barons to shut off the coal sapply than for the meat trust to put the price of meat so high that we cannot eat it? The trouble is that the profit system is wrong."

Rev. R. A. White, of Ch'ago, made a strong speech, in which he took the position pf being oposed to any solution of the difficulty which leaves it in the hands of private ownership. "Holding such a view if may be called a Socialist, and I am one in the reas sense. The first meaning of Socialist is one who takes an interest in public affairs, and I do that. The second meaning is one who advocates government ownership of public utilities, and I am an advocate of that. The third definition is the equal distribution of wealth, and I am not that kind of a Socialist."

In closing he made a strong plea for the rights of labor.

losing he made a strong plea for of labor. VICTOR L. BERGER'S ADDRESS.

"I am a Secials said Victor L. Berger trust-smaster," said Victor L. Berger Wisconsin.
"Socialists see in the trusts only the natural outcome of the competitive system. The big fish eat the little ones, until only the largest ones remain, who prefer cooperation to cut-throat competition.
"A trust is only a more perfect piece of "A trust is only a more perfect."

THE RESOLUTIONS THAT FRIGHTENED THE POLITITIANS. The following is the text of the minority report submitted by Victor L. Berger of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:
"Whereas, it is self evident that anthracite coal is a great public utility, and

its present restriction in output has brought the country to the verge of a stu-

its present restriction in output has brought the country to the verge of a stupendous calamity, and
"Whereas, the cause of this restricted output is the grinding greed of a merciless and unlawful syndicate and trust, which has an exclusive ownership and control of the anthracite coal district, and
"Whereas, the condition of the said coal district (as represented by the mine owners) is one of lawlessness and disorder, threatening the lives and property of the people of the state of Pennsylvania and the peace and happiness of the

"Resolved, That, pending the restoration of peace and order, the United States government seize and take possession of the coal mines of that district and operate the same for the public convenience; and be it further "Resolved, That we request the President of the United States to immediately convene in extra session the national congress for the purpose of enacting

such legislation as will secure the public ownership and operation of such coal

products of this country in the control of a small number of irresponsible men, whose interest is to exploit us up to the last limit of our endurance.

"Do we wish to leave to a small clique the monopoly of all things which make life good and desirable? Do we wish to make them absolute masters of all the necessities of our lives? At present a small sumber of men have it in their power to say how much meat, and how much coal, how much flour and how much iron, how well or how poorly we are to be housed, in other words how and how long we are to live. Su-how and an expectation is stingly, how and in what manner it is to come. Is it to come with all the terrors of a bloody revolution? With a civil war more terrible than the antislavery war of 1861—because it will be a civil war in every town and hamlet of the United States, or is it to come peaceably with all the blessings of progress?

"Gentlemen, the only way to do this is to gradually bring about the change which is inevitable. Let the government seize the property of all the trusts and make them public property, manage the trusts for the people instead of the profit of a few private individuals. Begin with the coal trust, but do not stop there, because you will probably have the same trouble with the meat trust, the steel trust and any other trust next year.

"Do not say that such a procedure world be unconstitutional. What is a constitution? It is the expression of a political thought, It is a cloak for the body politic. The American nation has outgrown the constitution that was adopted when the nation was in its infancy. The full-grown mas

business machinery—and it is necessary for product on on the largest scale. Socialists more than 60 years ago predicted their appearance. We might just as well try to oppose the railroads and go back to the stage coach, as oppose the trusts.

"Our progress, our productions of that the great scale, and the mighty accumulations of capital make monopoly a necessary couldition. Monopoly is here whether we want it or not.

"The question therefore is only whether it shall be a private or a public monopoly.

"The question therefore is only whether it shall be a private or a public monopoly.

"The question is, do we wish to leave the products or thick country in the control of sman maber of irresponsible men, whose interest is to exploit us up to the last limit.

"Do we wish to leave to a small cilique the monopoly of all things which make life good and desirable? Do we wish to make them absolute masters of all the necessities of our lives? At present a small number of men have it in their power to say how much meat, and how much coal, how much four and how much coal, how much four and how much coal, how much four and how much coal, how much meat, and how much coal, how much among Americans.

"A change will come and must come. The question is simply, how and in what all the terrors of a bloody revolution? With a civil war more terrible than the artist war in every town and hamlet of the United States, or is it to come wital and the terrors of a bloody revolution? With a civil war in every town and hamlet of the profit of a few private individuals. Begin with the coal trust, but do not stop there, because you will probably have the same trouble with the meat trust, the steel trust and any the property of all the trusts and any the property of all the tr

Comrade Berger's 10 minutes were now up and the convention refused to extend the time, although it had been done for others.

"The President should send armed troops," shouted President Charles Ego. president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, "and seize the mines and mine the coal. We should take the mines by right of eminent domain, and if the railways will

MINORITY RESOLUTIONS SUPPRESSED.

evening session was field.

The main committee labored over the resolutions from 7:39 until after 9 o'clock before they were adopted to be presented to the convention for final action. There were many arguments on the question of governmental instead of state ownership, but the committee went before the conference with only one slight modification in the resolutions suggested by the rules committee.

the resolutions suggested by the rules com-mittee.

Judge Breckenridge spoke for some 10 or 15 minutes in favor of state control. He said, taken as a whole, the resolutions as set forth were the best attainable for the present emergency, and that the governor of Pennsylvania should call his legislature together and arrange to take over the mines, not by condiscation, but by purchase. This can be done, he said, by right of eminent domain. He further said that the strike is only temporary, but the danger from violating the constitution is perman-ent.

strike is only temporary, but the demandent.

Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee again advocated the immediate seizure of the mines by the government as the best possible settlement of the present strike and the fixing of coal prices for the future. He also took a fall out of capitalism in general and incidentally mentioned that Mark Hanna has lately arrived at the conclusion that there are such things as trusts in this country. Referring to the objection of the paternalism of fixing prices he said that the public has been willing for years to allow the coal trust to fix the prices on coal, and should not be timid about allowing the government to arrange the schedule. He ridiculed the words of "sympathy." offered and claimed that the miners could not "eat sympathy." He again advocated the immediate seduce of the mines, and offered "to sympathize with the mine owners, if that would be done." The report of the sub-committee was then adopted.

THE EVENING SESSION.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Immediately after the committee adjourned the delegates gathered in the big hall again at about 9 o'clock. The reports were presented and the oratory was again uncorked.

It was not to be supposed that a convention of these diverse factions could agree on a single report, no matter how comprehensive. Vietor L. Berger of Milwaukee represented the Socialists ("extremists" they were called in the capitalist press) and offered a minority report signed by himself alone. It precipitated a discussion and called forth an exhibition of brilliant oratory from Col. W. C.

not hand the coal we should seize them too. I would seize all the railways in the country if they would not give us cheaper fares."

IN THE COMMITTEE ROOT.

The general committee on resolutions met at 2:30 o'clock and after receiving a dozen or more resolutions the committee contents and report to the general committee. Incidentally this was a smooth move to cut out the labor representatives from a voice in the making of the resolutions. Among those-son the sub-committee were Judge Bookwalter, Judge Donne, Col. Breckerlidge, Mayor Jones and others. The committee worked during the afternoon and an evening session was held.

The main committee labored over the resolutions from 7:30 until after 9 o'clock before they were adopted to be presented to the convention for final action. Therefore were many arguments on the question of the presented where many arguments on the question of the presented where many arguments on the question of the presented where many arguments on the question of the presented where many arguments on the question of the presented where the presented where were many arguments on the question of the presented to the convention for final action. Therefore they were adopted to be presented to the convention for final action. The resolutions from 7:30 until after 9 o'clock before they were adopted to be presented to the convention for final action. The rights of more as above those of the rights of many arguments on the question of the presented the presented that the presented the minority report proposes something specific. It proposes radical action for the proposes a radical action for the proposes and or proposes and or proposes and or proposes and proposes and the maintenancy of the maintena

want no settlement that does not recognize the rights of men as above those of the dollar. The rights of property begin where the rights of man leave off."

Col. Breckenridge was then called for and his brillant speech was punctuated and followed by prolonged applause. He said: "I regret that we are not the Congress nor the President. The objection to the minority report is that it is just shooting in the air. The President cannot take possession of the mines. We know that the Senate of the United States is not going to authorize any such action. So why discuss the question. In a certain sense we are a body of cranks. We have come not as democrats or republicans, but because we have earnest views. Of course, we differ radically. But I do not healtate to avow that the majority report is infinitely more specific than that offered by the gentleman from Milwaukee. No greater calamity could befall the nation than an appeal by this convention to lynch law and the violation of our constitution. "The great crime of the age is not combination of capital, not trust formation, but over-capitalization. Why do the operators refuse to arbitrate? They refuse because they believe that the striking miners can be starved into submission—because they know the tremendous pressure of the starving wives and children. Camrade C. J. Lamb et Dryden, Mich., advocated dispossession.

Comrade Victor L. Berger had his chance to get back at Breckenridge.

"Will the majority report give you coal?" he asked. "No, but the minority report will. It has been said that the President will pay no attention to what we do here tonight. If that is so, he will not pay any more attention to what we do here tonight. If that is so, he will not pay any more attention to what we do here tonight. If that is so, he will not pay any more attention to what we need strong measures. The attorney-general say, he cannot do anything under the pre-general say, he cannot do anything under the pre-general say, he cannot do anything under the pre-general say, he cannot d

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If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

The first step in the revolution of the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of democracy.—Karl Marx.

STILL ENGAGED IN PETTY LYING.

Among honorable men the liar, whatever else may be said to his credit, is held in contempt. His word is discredited and his testimony, even under oath, is worthless.

Especially is the liar reprehensible

when he indulges his vile propensity in petty calumny to injure the character of men immeasurably his superior whom he dare not face. And still more repulsive is such a moral deformity when be ses as a Socialist, a teacher in, and leader of, the great movement whose ev-

ery principle is a synonym of truth. With these preliminary words we introduce the following from the "Letter Box" answers to correspondents which appears in the New York Weekly People. organ of the S. L. P., in the issue of October 11:

E. O. C., Denver Col.—At a fire in a Mil-waukee hotel where Debs was stopping some of his property was burnt. In the inventory of such property, given by Deb himself, there was a bunch of railroad

This is not the first appearance of this lie in the People. It has simply been put in new dress and the scene shifted here to Milwaukee.

We now have you, Daniel De Leon, where we can expose you and your mendacious tactics.. You have lied; you know you have; you have done it deliberately and maliciously; you have discredit ed yourself and dishonored your party. You have vitiated your veracity and your word is no longer good upon any subject.

The paragraph above quoted is 100

per cent. falsehood. There is not a shadow of truth in it.

Debs was never in a Milwaukee hotel

Debs was never in any kind of a fire at Milwaukee.

Debs was never in a hotel fire anywhere.

Debs was never in any kind of a fire anywhere.

Moreover, if there is a man in the United States who has been hunted and rsecuted, and who is today hated and eared above all others by the railroad ompanies, that man is Eugene V. Debs. and in the light of this well known fact the lie about the "bunch of railroad passes" betrays itself and brands its author, whom, we now leave to produce the proof of his Milwaukee hotel-fire-pass calumny, or stand in the pillory with the word "liar" seared into his conscienceless

CALLS IT A DISCORDANT NOTE.

The International Socialist Review for October speaks out strongly against the attack on state autonomy in the semiannual report of the St. Louis head-The Review takes the same quarters. position as the Herald on the subject, both as to the criminality of the headquarters in attempting to raise such a question in the midst of the fall campaigns, and for its thoughtlessness regarding expense in calling for a national convention. After reviewing the great activity in the various states and the vast amount of work being done, the editorial continues:

the vast amount of work being done, the editorial continues:

Into the midst of this general chorus of exuitation and encouraging volces comes a discordant note in the shape of the "Semi discordant note in the Shape of the Socialist as they both stood looking sto a Socialist as they both stood looking to the Socialist as they both stood looking to a two discordant note in the State of the National Executive Committees, so called, which is published to a Socialist as they both stood looking in the State of the National Executive, "What for?" asked the Socialist as they both stood looking is to a Socialist as they both stood looking to a two discordant note in the State of the "Semi discordant note in the State committee the Teority of the Socialist as they both stood looking sto a Socialist as they both stood looking is to a Socialist as they both stood looking on the stood as two many sort hands in the State committee the transfer on the State sounding impudence, and the insulting language used toward the party membership by those who are the party in the State committees are doing more cach week than the national officials have done since their election, it sounds rather strange to hear this local quorund taking of "each". State committees are doing more cach week than the national officials have done since their election, it sounds rather strange to hear this local quorund taking of "each". State committees rounds at the state of the Socialist. "Why, for fighting each other, the Socialist as they both stood and then having to party in the state in the State committee and the find of labor, is suff

In this conection a word of explanation may be necessary as to our attitude on the question of the A. L. U., especially as it has been claimed that the editorial which appeared in the August number of this Review inspired the resolutions. We still believe that had the Western Federation of Miners made some effort at conciliation, which efforts we are now certain would have been rejected, it would have sterngthened their subsequent position. Neither do we see that their declaration for Socialism was in any way intimately connected with their announced determination to invade the East and establish rival unions to the A. F. L. But neither of these positions would justify us individually in maintaining an attitude of hostility to the A. L. U. in favor of the A. F. of L., and there was nothing whatever in the editorial mentioned which gives ground for the statement that our attitude was one of hostility toward the A. L. U. But the main point in this connecton is that the N. E. C., and still less the Local Quorum had no right to make any opinion, whether of this Review or any other individual or set of individuals, the "official" position of the party.

The whole attitude of the Local Quorum on this matter has been directed toward giving the impression that the Indianapolis convention organized, not a Socialist party, leut an annex to the A. F. of L. The question of the party at the said of the Socialist propaganda done by the national headquarters) is something upon which the Socialist propaganda done by the national headquarters) is something upon which the Socialist propaganda done by the national headquarters is something upon which the Socialist propaganda done by the national headquarters) is something upon which the Socialist propaganda done by the national headquarters is something upon which the Socialist propaganda done by the national headquarters) is something upon which the Socialist propaganda done by the national headquarters is something upon which the Socialist propaganda done by the national headqu

delinquent States shows that Illinois and Wisconsin, who have always stood for state autonomy, are less delinquent than those strenuous advocates of centralization—New York and Nebraska.

The statement that "the amount of money spent in planiess propaganda in one month by state committees and locals would easily the test of the state of the

It is only a difference in degree, the difference between the Associated Press and the Southern slave owner of the worst type before the war. The latter made it a crime to teach the blacks to read and write. The Associated Press is in a position to keep people from getting the news about the oncoming Social ist army, and it improves its chance.

Socialist sentiment is all good enough. and there is lots of it, Heaven knows, but it will be good for little so far as the making of future history goes unless it is organized into the militant Socialistic party. If people believe in Socialism they ought to be anxious to help mobilize

The "representative citizens" named by Rose to represent Milwaukee at Detroit stayed at home when several labor representatives were named by the acting mayor. How they do love the working- |si man!

The workers ought to share in the world's riches. They produce the riches, who better should possess them?

You've been voting for men long enough, Mr. Worker. Now vote for prin-

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"What power have the small farmers, the retailers, the little employers in industries of art or luxury, when they face the all powerful conditions of great enterprises which govern the banks, affect transportation, work the mines, utilize the greater part of the farm products, produce or distribute all the articles of current consumption and develop more and more the division and the co-ordination or social labor?"—Vandervelde.

and the co-ordination or social labor?"-Nundervelde.

"What fools they are." said a prohibitionist to a Socialist as they both stood looking
on at two drunken laborers punching each
other, and then getting clubbed to the
hurry-up post. "What for?" asked the Socialist. "Why, for fighting each other, then
getting clubbed and then having to pay for
it." "Oh, that's nothing." says, the Socialist, "what these drunken fellows are
doing once in a while their sober companions are doing all the year round. He
lights himself on the field of labor, is
clubbed during the strike into surrender,
and then fined by a reduction of wages,
and to cap the climax of foily he then goes
and kicks himself at the ballot-box."—Rev.
B. Fay Mills.

Government and co-operation are, in all

SEVEN KINGS IN PLACE OF ONE.

of a million Americans for Social Democracy at the November elections would give the anthracite barons a cold chill and prompt them to recommend that the standing army be at once increased to European proportions. That is what these industrial kings of ours would like to force the government to do. They have no other conception of the function of government except the bludgeon and the bayonet. Holding their special privileges and powers to ex-ploint humanity through divine sanction, their notion is that all earthly interests and institutions should humbly bend to their will. And this has always been the attitude assumed by kings in the exercise of their divine rights.

A million votes as a protest against their claims, indicating that the people are getting ready to take possession of the government for the purpose of divesting the kings of their power, would prove an excellent thing for the country.

And speaking of kings, it seems that we have seven of them—while the revolution by the American colonists was a struggle to get rid of only one. Our seven kings are more costly than the old one, and the old one did not wield such power over the people as the seven. Any one of the seven costs the people more than any single king in Europe. When old George urged his exactions against the colonists there were of the latter about 3,000,000. His divine opportunity for exploitation was, therefore, quite insignificant when compared with that of the seven kings who today defy 70,000,000 of people—with an established government thrown in. But the whole situation is the logical outcome of capitalism. In the spectacle of seven kings defying a nation of 70,000,000 of people, these millions have an exacuple of the necessary result of competition, that is—combination and monopoly, laws and constitutions spit upon, government fearing to offend our economic masters and the rule of the bayonet and bull-pen superseding civil usage in the interest of private property rights. a. S Edwards

The Secretaries Fund Booms Ahead.

Well, it got past the \$200 mark in good shape this week. That V from Massachusetts settled the matter. Keep at it. The returns we have had from many of the secretaries so far put on our mailing list shows the value of our plan and the uniform gratitude with which the proffer is received. Keep it up!

What the Herald plans to do is to raise a fund large enough to send the

raise a fund large enough to send the paper for nearly a year to the most active and hustling member of each tradeunion in the United States. As a rule, such member is usually the secretary. We will put the Herald into the hands of these men if the comrades will sus-

There are fifteen thousand union sec retaries in this country, and deducting the names of those who are already con-verted, it is clear that only three thousand contributors to our fund will be sand contributors to our land will send the Herald eight months to five secretaries, five dollars to twenty-five which means the introduction of Social-

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

Filipinos must wonder why it was necessary to shoot so many of them before explaining that independence was merely being deferred.—Detroit News-Tribune. Boys and girls at a tender age are

working in factories. Why? Why do parents send their children to

the murderous factory?

Because the father of a family does not earn enough to feed all. That's why.

—Sheboygan Volksblatt.

Child labor is an undesirable "infant in dustry."—Boston Herald.

dustry. —Boston Heraid.

Wife—Did you ever think what you would do if you had Mr Rockefeller's Income?

Husband—No; but i have sometimes wondered what Mr. Rockefeller would do if he had mine.—Chicago American.

The 'only man who has a kick coming on the coal strike and the consequent high price of coal is the Socialist. The other fellows are getting what they have been voting for.—Iowa Socialist.

reliows are getting what they have been toting for—lows Socialist.

The Coaling Railroads of Pennsylvania are Constaintly Violating the Law of that State as Given Below:

NO INCOHPORATED COMPANY DO-ING THE RUSINESS OF A COMMON CARRIER SHALL, DIRECTLY OR INDITECTLY, PROSECUTE OR ENGAGE IN MINING OR MANUFACTURING ARTICLES FOR TRANSPORTATION OVER ITS ROADS.

And yet the coal road presidents had the face to go to President Roosevelt and appeal for "law and order!"—Warren Hera'd. Every time a Union man-buys an article without the Union label when he could have procured it, he goes back on his Union principles and encourages the employment of non-union labor. It is the buyer who creates the demand, and every call of the Union haled is an advertisement for fair goods and a nail in the coffin of the sweat-shop.—Whinlipeg Voice.

Former Governor Horace Boles of Iowa, big later according the democrat nonl.

shop.—Winniper Voice.

Former Governor Horace Boles of Iowa, In his letter accepting the democrat nonination of Congress, declares tariff revision to be the cure of the trust evil. But how about the great international trusts: the steamship trust, the oil trust, the tobacco trust, the match trust, etc.? In fact, there is none of them whose stocks and bonds are not held to a large extent in foreign countries. There are few American trusts which cannot produce goods cheaper than

countries. There are few American trusts which cannot produce goods cheaper than STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County—County Court—In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Hermann Scheefeldt, deceased. In the city of Hermann Scheefeldt, late of the city of Hiwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to August Scheefeldt by this court;

It is Ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of May. A. D. 1903, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Hermann Scheefeldt, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is Further Ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Hermann Scheefeldt, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room, in the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of July, 1903, and, all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is Further Ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of all the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of all the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Referald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hercof.

Dated this Sth day of October, 1903.

By the Court,

Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge. Richard Elsner, Attorney of Estate Richard Elsner, Attorney of Estate.

STATE OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE
County-County Probate. In
the matter of the estate of Anna Margaretha Kupfer, deceased,
Letters testamentary on the estate of
Anna Margaretha Kupfer, late of the city
of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to
Christ Kupfer and Edward Kupfer by this
court

kee, decessed, having been duly granted to Christ Kupfer and Edward Kupfer by this court.

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1903, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Anna Margaretha Kupfer, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

it is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Anna Margaretha Kupfer, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before this court at its court room in the court house, in the city of Milwankee, in said county, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of Auly, 1303, and air creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week. In the "Social Democratic Herald," a pewspaper published in the county of Milwankee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1902.

date hereof.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1902.

By the Court.

PAUL D. CARPENTER.

County Judge.

Richard Elsuer, Attorney of Estate.

ism into twenty-five unions. A secretary converted will surely convert his mates. Watch the fund grow!

UNION SECRETARIES FUND.

Total\$207.95

Just to spur some of our lagging fighters, we make this inducement: To the comrade sending in the largest list of subscription to the fund we will give a \$10 zither. To the one sending in the next largest amount a copy of Marx's "Capital," best edition, bound in cloth. To the one sending in the next best a copy of the "People's Marx." For the next two largest contributions, copies each of "Socialism in America."

their foreign competitors, and even though the removal of the tariff should reduce their profits, no relief could thereby come to the working class, who are inne-tenths of the population. Neither democrats nor republicans dare suggest a real remed) icollective ownership. There is nothing in-trinsically bad in the trusts, and when the people take possession of these great in-dustrial and commercial machines, there will be no tills to remedy.—Exponent.

A PRIEST ON SOCIALISM.

By Father Mario Oddario.

Advancing the cause of Socialism is not the work of factions and giddy heads, as some think, who see scarecrows in every new movement, but is the progress of humanity.

The priests of Italy, in my opinion, would do better to advocate Socialism, as some in America and particularly in the United States are already doing.

In the United States are already doing.

I call Socialism the doctrine of love and justice which was taught by Christ. Socialism is not tumult, destruction and ruin, but is food and work for all, a home and clothing for all, a living assured to all, happiness and justice for all. Socialism means being the sons of God and bröthers, not in word but in deed.—From Sempre Avanti, (Forward Forever) of Turin, Italy.

Comrades are requested to appoint two watchers at each voting booth at their next branch meetings. This is important.

Don't forget the Wilshire meeting at Echical building, Jefferson and Martin streets, Saturday evening.

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.

street, secretary.

TFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST AND
Third Thursdays at 247 Washington street at
8 p. m. Thomas Reynolds, 452 Clinton street.

secretary.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY SECOND and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 50 Fourth street. F. Ramstahl, 709 Booth street ond and fourth Weithesday at 8 p. m. at 504
Fourth street. F. Ramstall, 709 Booth street,
SCHENTARY
WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND
THE WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND
THE WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND
GOELS secretary, 526 Market attreet.
EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY
second and fourth Thursdays at 373 First
avenue. H. W. Bistorius, 516 Second avenue,
secretary,
NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY
first and third Thursday of the month in
the Alemania hall, corner Fourteenth and
Walnut streets. Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galeaa
street, secretary.
TENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS ON THE
first and third Friday of the month at Bahn
Frel Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue.
Charles Welley, secretary, 888½ Twenty-secELEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY
fourth Friday at Krosklag's hall, corner Night
avenue and Orchard street. F. W. Rehfeld,
484 Fifteenth avenue, secretary.
WELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST

fourth Friday at Krosklag's hall, corner Ninth arenne and Orehard street. F. W. Rehfeld, 4-44 Fifteenth avenue, sceretary. TWELETH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursdays at 867 Kinnickinnic ave-nue. Geo. Lennon, secretary, 204 Austin street.
THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EV

FHIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH ery second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. Richard Elsner, 140 North arenus secretary FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Tuesday in August at Bress-ler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chesnut streets. A. Zainer, secretary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue: SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EV ery second and fourth Thursday at 802 Pryor ery second and fourth avenue.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EV.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EV. EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVery Friday evening at 48 Cramer street, coner of Greenwich street. Bich. Krueger, secretary, 502 Bartlett street.
NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVery second and fourth Wedneaday in the
month in Meizner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vilet streets. Louis Baier, secretary,
558 Twenty-ninth street.
TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY
first and third Thursday of the month in Folkman's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center
streets. C. Wiesel, 1224 Twenty-second street,
secretary.

streets. C. Wiesel, 1224 Twenty-second street, secretary.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS AT Zehetner's hall, 1416 Tenth street, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month. Jos. Remschmidt, 1333 'Ninth street, secretary.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (NO. 4) meets every first and third Friday of cach month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Browr streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twenty-fifth street.
TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Friday at 389 Eleventh areaus.

every first and third Friday at 389 Eleventh avenue. POLISH BRANCH MEETS FIRST AND THIRD Sunday, 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Rakow ski's hall, corner Third and Windlake avenues NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—LEO. Greenbaum, Room 427, Emille Bidg., St

Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.
STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—STATE SECREtary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.
THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS
every first and third Monday evening of the
month at Kaiser's hall, 228 Fourth street.
Frederic Heath, secretary; Jacob Hunger, 602
Chostout street, treasurer.

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WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL, Marx. COMMUNIST MANIFESTO, Marx-Engels. SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC.

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HERALD FORUM.

Asks a Welcome for Connally.

Toronto, Ont., Oct 7.—Editor Herald: A little while ago the Herald informed its readers that Comrade Connolly of Dublin, editor of the Workers' Republic and founder of the Irish Socialist Republican party, was about to visit America under the auspices of the S. L. P. The comrades will regret that he did not come to this country under the direction of the National Socialist party of the United States. This party including within riself every section, wing or faction of American scientific socialism, with the exception of the S. L. P., could have secured for him a larger field for work and observation. He would have had larger meetings in every part of the United States and Canada, and inasmuch as the country now covered by the S. L. P. faction is exceedingly small his work will be limited and not as profitable to the cause as it might have been. Out of every hundred Socialists, ninety-five will never hear his voice, and the average American trade unionist, believing the S. L. P. to be hostile to his union, will not go to hear him. Why Comrade Connolly should come to America under the direction of the S. L. P. is a little hard to understand. The spirit, methods and policy of the S. L. P. in America is very different to that of the Irish Socialist party in Ireland. The Irish Socialist party in Ireland. The Irish Socialist party in Ireland. The Irish Socialist are loyal to the regular trade union movement of their country, and some of the leading comrades in Dublin and other places are prominent officers in their respective unions, and they are like Debs, Berger, Hayes, Father Hagerty and ethers in their efforts to educate and capture the Irish trade union movement for Socialism. And their candidates received the support and nomination of the Dublin Trades' Council, at the last municipal election. How different all this is from the S. L. P. policy your readers will at once see for themselves. In fact the spirit and policy followed by Comrade Connolly and his party in Ireland is the same as that followed by Debs and best wishes. J. Lestrange Taylor.

A Labor Day Lesson.

A Labor Day Lesson.

Manitowoc, Wis., Oct. 3.—Editor Herald: As I stood upon the street corner of our city on the bright morning of September 1st and watched and heard the tread of our American workmen marching through the streets, a thrill of horror came over me as I saw the collection of round shoulders, stunted forms, mangled fingers, sunken chests, disfigured bodies and hollowed faces. Not one noble form among them, not one healthy body—their mangled fingers, their round shoulders, their stunted forms and disfigured bodies showed what long hours in factory prisons, what lack of recreation, enjoyment and leisure had done to them. I then imagined to see the employers marching on the other street. Again a thrill of horror came over me as I saw the collection of bald heads, careworn and wrinkled faces, stunted and obese forms. Not one noble form among them, not one healthy body—their bald heads, their careworn and wrinkled faces, their stunted and obese forms showed what restless nights, lack of recreation and exercise and luxury had done to them. I then imagined to see a detachment of soldiers marching down the other street. A thrill of joy came over me as I saw the collection of noble forms and healthy bodies. What a clear example of what intelligent co-operation under one management could do. How much stronger

PERMANENTLY LOCATED. SOCIAL ECONOMY.

International School of Social Econ-

The International School of Social Economy.

Permanently located at Kansas City, Mo. Seventeen hundred and ninety-four Correspondence Students.

Three dollars pays the bills.

The next twelve weeks term of Training School for Socialist workers begins November 10, 1902, at Kansas City, Mo. Fitty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry.

Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism. Send Stamp for particulars,

WALTER THOMAS MILLS,

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Sub Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Me.

MONSTER EDITION expires, to renew at once, as all papers are promptly stopped on expiration of subscription. "FREEDOM."

FREEDOM, published by Helen Wilmans Post, will go to 200,000 readers on Nov. 5th. We will issue a special monsteredition, handsomely illustrated, for that date.

This issue will contain matter of unusual interest to you. Send in your name and your friends' names in time for a copy free of charge. Address.

WILMANS PUBLISHING HOUSE, "The Mind." SEABREEZE, FLORIDA.

and more able were they to perform a great work than these unregulated groups of laborers and employers! Yes, thought I, the nation knows how to go to wark, but it doesn't know how to yo to work; it knows how to prepare to kill men, but it doesn't know how to feed and clothe them.

I then thought of the existence of the Co-operative Commonwealth, when a labor day of four hours would be suncient to supply all wants and when the laborer would not be looked upon with scorn but as a social equal, and I hoped that these unregulated laborers would soon refuse to be misled by the high tariff, low tariff, Philippine buncombe and would vote their class party ticket and would vote their class party ticket and platform to hurry on the dawn of their redemption.

Henry C. Stolz. Henry C. Stolz. The Aim of Socialism.

The Aim of Socialism.

Socialism is a new science of political economy. Socialism is an evolution, it is related to capitalism is the butterfly to the chrysalis, or as democracy to monarchy. Society will no longer tolerate its old dogmas respecting private property, freedom of contract, and free competition; its conception of the state as a mere political institution, of labor as a mere commodity, its necessary conclusion that money is of more consequence than men, that might make right, that men being unequal should take the consequences of their inequality, that some may justly live in idleness and inarry while others toil and starve, that the social grist of vice, crime, want and missing round out by the operation of the economical way of capitalism, is necessary and an ural, and that the only way for the dividual to save himself is to thicken the competitive armor and secure a new vantage over his weaker brother. The dogmas, while they prepared the way for determining the conference of the prepared the way for the dividual to save himself is to thicken the competitive armor and secure a new vantage over his weaker brother. The dogmas, while they prepared the way for the first way to be the order, have at length become of fensive to the prevailing sense of right as to be no longer tolerable.—Rev. 1.

WILSHIRE'S WISCONSIN DATES.
Oct. 18-Milwaukee. Oct. 20-Green Ber.
Oct. 19-Sheboygan. Oct. 21-Kenosha.
THOS. J. MORGAN'S DATES IN WIR.
Oct. 18-Appleton. Oct. 26-Beloit.
Oct. 19-Neenah. Oct. 31-Waukesha.

Oct. 18—Appleton. Oct. 26—Beloit.
Oct. 19—Neenah. Oct. 31—Wankesh.
Oct. 24—Darlington. Nov. 1—Milwarke.
Oct. 23—Janesville.
REV. W. R. GAYLORD'S LATE.
Oct. 19. Bayrield. Oct. 23. Hudde.
Oct. 20. W. Superior. Oct. 24. La Crass
Oct. 21. Chip. Falis. Oct. 27. Praise 6.

Oct. 20. W. Superior.
Oct. 21. Chip. Fails Oct. 25. Prair
Oct. 21. Chip. Fails Oct. 25. Prair
Oct. 22. Eau Claire. Chiea.

State Campaign Fund.

Heary Geller, Milwaukee
Heury Sievers, Milwaukee
Martin Weber, Milwaukee
Joe Schmidt, Milwaukee
Joe Schmidt, Milwaukee
Emil Hofstetter, Milwaukee
Franz Voelf, Milwaukee
Joseph Schalles, Milwaukee
T. F. Ramsthal, Milwaukee
R. Kraus, Milwaukee
P. Schupmehl, Milwaukee
Chas, Grabowsky, Milwaukee
Otto Carthous, Plymouth
R. Weber, Plymouth
R. Weber, Plymouth
Freidnand Meyer, Plymouth
F. F. Volk, Plymouth
Talmage, Plymouth
Friend, Plymouth
Friend, Plymouth
Friend, Plymouth
Hilbert Milwaukee
J. Buechel, Milwaukee
J. Buechel, Milwaukee
John Roessler, Milwaukee
August Krueger, Milwaukee
August Krueger, Milwaukee
August Krueger, Milwaukee
Gus H. Wilke, Milwaukee
Gus H. Wilke, Milwaukee
H. Warty, Browatown
J. Marty, Browatown
J. Lahmann, Milwaukee
Wm. R. Tews, Milwaukee
Fred Sieling, Milwaukee
Fred Sieling, Milwaukee
Wm. R. Tews, Milwaukee
J. Lahmann, Milwaukee
J. Lahmann, Milwaukee
J. Lahmann, Milwaukee
J. Buechardt B. Sai Galbraith, Milwaukee
J. Buechardt B. Sai Galfe, Milwaukee
J. Buechardt B. Sai Galfe, Milwaukee
J. Buechardt B. Sai Galbraith, Milwaukee
J. Buechardt B.

F. P., Milwankee
Aug. Meyer, Milwaukee
G. Pfelfer, Milwaukee
F. Rother, Milwaukee
F. Hess, Milwaukee
A. Mihnake, Milwaukee
Wm. Zastrow, Milwaukee
E. A., Milwaukee

\$39.25

Comrade Eugene V. Debs will open the popular Lecture course of the Grand Avanue Congregational Church, Milwanke, with his lecture on "Industrial Evolution," Friday evening, Oct. 24, being introduced by Joreniah quin. It will be the only chance to hear this matchless orator in Milwankee this year, and we learn that there is a brisk ticket sale. Coming so close on the coal strike and the awakening it has caused, the lecture will be listened to with especial interest. The course consists of six distinct entertainments and lectures the talent including ex-Gov. "Bob" Taylar of Tennessee, Opic Ried, George Kenna, the Ritche Entertainers, the Wesleyan Male quartette and others. Tickets for the full course are sold at a dollar. TO OUR TEN WEEKS' SUBSCRIBERS.

With this issue a number of ten weeks subscriptions expire. To all such we would suggest to promptly renew. We believe that the Herald is one of the best publications of its kind. Every week we publications of its kind. Every wee receive letters from our readers exp ing approval, some even saying could not get along without it. weeks should be a sufficient time to weeks should be a sufficient time to demonstrate the value of our paper. Therefore, we request you, if your subscripts

Send the Herald to your triends for 10 weeks, only 10 cents.

ARE YOU A COMRADE?
Read "The Comrade,"

450,000 pieces of propaganda literature we have printed during September for the New York state committee aloue. Besides that we have been kept busy setting out several hundred thousand dillustrated leaflets for the Socialists is other states. Don't you think that there is a reason for this great demand for our illustrated propaganda material? Comrades everywhere recognize that our leaflets are the most effective eye openers for "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind."

11 Cooper Square, New York

\$1.50 Worth for 60 Cents THE BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE TO OUR READERS

Never been equaled and never will be surpassed. The Social Democratic Her and Wilshire's Magazine each for one year for only 60 cents. We want to issue our circulation 5000 during the next few weeks and we are bound to do it. In clubs of ten for The Herald at 50 cents each we will send

WILD RE'S MAGAZINE Free of Charge for One Whole Year to Each Member of the Clab.

In other words, \$5.00 will purchase ten yearly subscriptions to The Herald and Wilshire's, sent to the same or different addresses.

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Get up to club of ten Harald subscription to the property of the prope

once, and we mean to get them at any cost.

Get up a club of ten Herald subscribers at 50 cents each and we will send you either Wilshire's Magazine for one year or a Wilshire postal good for a year subscription for every Herald subscription in the club. Don't forge', you can have your choice of either Wilshire's for one year or the postal good for one year's subscription. If you choose the latter, you can sell these \$1.00 cards at whatever price you desire and then realize a clear profit in cash equal to the amount your secure for the Wilshire cards.

Send us \$5.00 today—at once, just as soon as you read this, and in return will mail you ten pearly Herald and ten yearly Wilshire cards.

Now, comrades, to work! Every new reader will become a convert, every convert is a victory. We want the 5000 new readers, we depend on you to get fram Let-er-go, Gallagher!

vert is a victory. W. Let-er-go, Gallagher! SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S.A.

Socialism and Municipal Problems. A Talk with Thomas J. Morgan.

A Straight Tip.

Size the modern improved means of reduction and distribution are the prod-ct of the social or collective labor of the se means of production and

ribution are operated by the col-ite labor of the working class; are these means of production and n are necessary to the exist-

ace of society; Since the private ownership of these wans of production and distribution in the season to the owning class the increased exploitation of the string class the season that the season the season that the seaso

class; therefore its contend for the social or col-whership of these means of pro-and distribution, and their operathe common good .- Ex.

sattle Between Standards of Living.

In the final analysis the struggle of the miners on strike in the anthracite of fields resolves itself into a desperits self-defense of the American standard of a human life. Every unbiased presidence of a conditions obtains among the miners draws a power-all contrast between the way in which is imported Slavic laborers exist and the hum life of the English-speaking or ancientated miners. Evidence of a male instance was given by the United that commissioner of immigration between the congressional investigating commission. Referring to the exodus of wish aliners who were forced to return while we have the congression of the exodus of wish aliners who were forced to return while the congression of the exodus of wish aliners who were forced to return the walks aliners who were forced to return the walks because they could not make a tle Between Standards of Living. Wales because they could not make a ang in America, the witness reported at "forty-two slaves took the place of the place

The People are Easy.

The People are Easy.

Here has never been in the United dis more unanimous expression of the distance unanimous expression of the third that regarding the operator of the coal trust, its efforts to coal trust defies the people—and people are paying the expense of the trust campaign.

In the public are allowed trust and fed by the public—are put obtained by the public—are put obtained and fed by the public—are put obtained and fed by the public—are put obtained to police their mines and intimidate mines.

police their mines and provided in the public through extortionate and derying public decency.

being so, why should the public soldiers to protect the interests

soldiers are to be used at all sould be used to take possession of ass, to work them with union men a union rates for the benefit of the Chicago American.

Pear \$1.25

Socialism and Municipal Problems.

A Talk with Thomas J. Morgan.

Base E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

Hernich.

I Morgan is well known as made and the thinker of the Socialist was a long of the property—the polson which per before the pure blood of god and the pure blood of policies. The control of the pure blood of god and the pure blood of policies and the pure blood of god and pure blood of god and the pure blood of god and the god and

Continued from 4th Page.

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it, a greater freedom of discussion during the coming year.

Gaylord.

Sevens Point, Wis., Oct. 10.—Comrades: Have just finished a two hour talk on the streets to a crowd of 200 men. No hall had been secured, but it was just as well, as it was a heautiful, warm night and I spoke bareheaded. The Rose element was present as usual in the form of a drunken man who wanted to talk. This discouraged our comrades at first, but they feel very different now. We didn't have papers enough to go around the crowd. They will have an organization here before very long. I had the town well billed with posters and got a big one put right next to the post office and it will be the talk of the town from now on. Will have to drive to Grand Rapids for tomorrow, then back at night, to get to Marshfield for Sunday.

Gaylord.

The Agitation Fund.

The Agitation Fund.

West	Side	Turn	hal	1	24.55
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WISCONSIN SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

The Social Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wageworkers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education and more culture. Those who work with hands and brain are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are now prade in the interests of property and the mea who own property, the rights of the workers are ignored, although they are in the great majority.

Electricity, steam and many modern inventions have struck the death blow at production on a small scale. Production on the largest scale makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not.

The Social Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance.

The Republican and the Democratic parties, and all sorts of reformers and antimonopoly humbugs, are making a dishunest bld for votes when they promise to annihilate the trusts by law. These parties are powerless against the trusts because they cannot consistently oppose property rights of any kind. These rights are more sacred to them than the rights of man but, alarmed by the growing strength of Socialism, they are now trying to use phrases that sound "socialistic" to them. Yet none of them dare to attack the only vital point in the present economic system, the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The trust question is a national question, but in state affairs also the Social Democratic party stands for every radical change

tem; the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. The trust question is a national question, but in state affairs also the Social Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bling more wealth, more culture and more safety to the masses of the people. The Social Democratic party believes in self-government for cities; in a just and equitable taxation, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. We also demand better legislation for the protection of life and limb in factories and mines, the public ownership of public utilities as a fact and not as a mere obrase, and protection against hardship and misery in old age—not as a charity but as a right. If we get the political power in this state we will carry out these and other social reforms.

But we call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for all the existing crils, nor are they all Socialist institutions. They are to be viewed rather as mere palliatives, capable of being carried out even under the present conditions. Buder no circumstances should the people rest content with palliatives of this kind. The people should move onward to the conquest of all public powers; to an entire change of the present expected one modern leventlons, and a standard of civilization and culture hitherto unknown in history.

With this in view the Social Democratic party of the state of Wisconsin, in con-

civilization and culture hitherto unknown in history.

With this in view the Social Democratic party of the state of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principle of interness to the platform of the national Socialist party adopted at the convention in Indianapolis, and pledges itself at the present time to the following:

1. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as is calculated to bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, notably the coal trust, the ment trust, the oil trust, the sugar trust, the farming machinery trust, and others of the same kind, and pay the actual value for the same.

2. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as will be calculated to bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, the oil trust, the same kind, and pay the actual value for the same.

press companies and steamship lines, and bay the actual value of the same.

3. That the state Legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as will be calculated to enact a law granting every wageworker over 60 years of age, who has yearned less than \$1000 a year and has been a citizen or the United States for stateen years at least, a pension of not less than \$12 a month for the rest of his life.

4. That no city in Wisconsin shall have the right to sake lease or give away public right to take possession of all its public utilities by paying to the present owners the price of the same as fixed by an impartal jury; and that every city and township shall have the right to issue bonds the same as fixed by an impartal jury; and that every city and township shall have the right to issue bonds in the cancer of the same as fixed by an impartal jury; and that every city and township shall have the right to issue bonds shall have the governor and our septementatives in Congress shall take steps calculated to bring about the cancer of a matted to bring about the cancer of a matted to bring about the cancer of the united states and townships by which the government of the Unitad States will it in the canceled with the constant of the united state large in the canceled with the constant of the canceled with the bonds and shall be made in grant defined the city or township that receives the loan, and it shall be canceled with the bonds as fast as the loan is refunded.

5. That the state Legislature, the government of the canceled with the bonds as fast as the loan is refunded.

6. That the state Legislature, the government of state place in twenty years in equal shares. This money shall have its intrinsic value secured by the bonds and assessed valuation of the city of the canceled with the bonds and sast as the loan is refunded.

7. That the state Legislature, the government of

Continued from first page.

Continued from first po.ge. avail the capitalist class much even if they would put down a dozen rebellions of the workingmen, but the capitalists cannot lose once without losing everything. We don't want revolution and war, we want peace and progress. Progress did not stop before the livine right of kings and popes. Shall it stop before the divine right of moneybags? Two million people did not stop before King George, and will 80,000,000 stop before President Baer?"

George, and will S0,000,000 stop before President Baer?"

T. A. Thatcher, a weak-kneed citizen of Toledo, followed: "If we pass this resolution asking the President to take possession of the mines by force, why should we not rather tell the miners themselves to go and take possession and devastate the country? It would be just as legal. The President is not an absolute kine, but an American citizen, and has no more right to take possession of private property than you or I would have, or than a burglar would have. What would be the result of such lawless action? The very men we wish to befriend would pray on their bended knees, "Save us from our friends in Detroit."

"But we can't keep warm on the idea of national ownership," objected Delegate Bennett of Wisconsin. "We should do something to keep the miners alive until they get back to work."

Judge Dunne then moved to shut off debate, the minority resolutions were voted down. Frank E. Gavin moved an amendment to the majority resolutions, to ask the President to place the miner in the hands of a receiver. This was carried and attached to the resolutions were then adopted as a whole, and the chairman authorized to appoint a committee of 10, with Mayor Maybury as chairman, to convey the resolutions to the President and to call the convention together at any future time, if such a course should be deened advisable.

The resolutions as adopted provide (1)

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half-yearly subscribers required.

AF GET UP A CLUB AT ONCE. 64

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

to fix the transportation rates for inter state commerce. (6) This clause, in full, is as follows:

That the government that possesses the right of eminent domain can and should exercise that right in behalf of the people, when by such exercise great public wrong can be righted and great public wrong can be righted and great public suffering a wide of the people, when by such exercise great public wrong can be righted and great public suffering a wide of the people, when by such exercise great public wrong can be righted and great public suffering a wide of the people, which is the people of the p A Profession

That Pays.

Intelligent, earnest and ambitious young men and women, 16 years and over, given practical, modern, Ameri-can business training and assisted to can business training and assisted to positions. No kindergarten. Our stud-ents finish quicker and get better posi-tions than those of large schools. No big classes. Fall term September 1st. Day and night school open all the year. Day school \$8.00 a month, night school \$4.00 a month. Postal for prospectus.

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chance to educate your child free of charge. Read our offer.

To the persons sending us the largest and next largest number of subscriptions to the Herald between now and November 1st, 1902, will each be given a three months' day school course, either in Bookkeeping or Shorthand, in the Wilmot Business College. Hathaway Building Mason Street and Broadway. Bither course includes Typewriting, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Btc. All graduates of this college assisted to positions. The courses are thorough, practical progressive, complete and modern. Facilities unsurpassed. Experienced teachers. Should you win the scholarship and not want it, you can sell or transfer it. Notify us when you enter contest. Subscription blanks and sample copies furnished. No restrictions or conditions except that we must receive notice that you are in the contest. Subscriptions will be counted as follows: Ten weeks' trial, one subscription; six months, two and one-half subscriptions; one year, five subscriptions. Subscription price, ten weeks' trial, 10 cits; six months, 25 cts; one year, 50 cts. Now go out and hustle. Even if you don't win one of these scholarships, your work will not be done for nothing. Por six yearly subscriptions, a copy of Dr. Greer's \$2,00 "A Physician in the House" will be given, or for fifteen yearlies a copy of our \$4.25 Webster Dictionary. Who will be the lacky ones?

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE

NEWS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

A Clear Case of Robbery.

Rev. H. M. Brooks madela speech at Paris, Ill., on Labor day, ha which he said:

It is not my purpose to curse capital labor to register the curse capital

It is not my purpose to curse capital nor to praise poverty, but to call attention to an industrial system by which one class is enabled to appropriate the earnings of another. We live under a system in which those who work the least have the most and those who work the most have the least, and no man can harmonize these conditions with honesty and justice.

and justice.

I want to call attention to the ungody, inhuman laws which permit capital to ppropriate the earnings of labor.

I want to make a few statements:

First—Every individual on this earth sentitled to every dollar he creates, and no man on earth is entitled to a ollar that he did not create unless it s bestowed by the hand of charity. I elieve that every man and woman on arth ought to have the opportunity to rork. And air able-bodied men having the opportunity to work must work or ork. And all able-bodied men navne to opportunity to work must work or arve. I believe that the most danger-us, damnable crop that any nation ever

roduced is a crop of idlers, whether they e tramps or millionaires. Second—Any system that makes one nan dependent on another for a living

man dependent of the state of the present slavery is founded on some system of robbery.

May Reap the Whirlwind.

Gods, what a spectacle! The coal barons and bullions denouncing the Miners' Union for organizing a labor monopoly "in restraint of trade," in violation of law! This literally beats hell—these coal czar's, these red-handed, flinthearted arch-anarchists with their steel and steel-clad monopoly that belches defiance, via the White House, of the government and the people, vomits its contempt upon the working class and rides rough-shod over all law, human and divine—these are fine specimens to moralize about monopoly and conspiracy and law and order.

about monopoly and conspiracy and law and order.

Oh, yes, the half-starved miners, and their half-naked wives and children, who have been robbed of all save the animal power required to dig coul and propagate their species, they are the law-breakers and criminals, and ought to be shot dead in their tracks like wild beasts. The picture is worthy an old master and would make a masterpiece for the lurid gallery of Inforno, where devils might contemplate it for incitement to diabolical deeds.

If ever the barricades are thrown up in the streets of New York and Pennsylvania by an insurgent mob and that bunch of coal barons find themselves tied back to back in the death cart on their way to the guillotine, they may seek comfort in the reflection that they are reaping the harvest sown by their own bloody hands.

E. V. DEBS.

Did you see our offer to send Wilshire's

Child Labor in the South.

Child Labor in the South.

The estimate is made that some 22,000 children are working in manufacturing establishments in the South, and that between 9,000 and 12,000 of these are less than 12 years old. Understanding by these figures that these immature individuals are kept at constant work for long hours, the outlook for their future can be imagined and the formidable character of the above figures of the increase of this abuse can be realized. It is bad policy for a state to encourage the increase of the same and this way, to say nothing of the questions of humanity involved. Whatever may be thought of some of the other demands of the labor agitation of the day (f) that for the abolition of child labor, as it exists in some of the Southern factories, can be endorsed by our profession and should be by the public generally.—Editorial, The Journal, of the American Medical Association, Chicago, August 2, 1902.

The evil of child labor seems to be a growing one in certain parts of this country. According to statisfics given by the Ret. B. G. Gardner in a recent pamphlet, it increased in the South during the decade between 1870 and 1880, 140.9 per cent.; between 1880 and 1900 the increase was 270.8 per cent. In North Carolina out of 45.044 operatives in textile manufactories 7,996 were under 14 years of age, and the'r daily average wage was 29 cents.

Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

Meeting of Oct. 15. Delegate Williams in chair. Delegate Neuman, vice chairman, New delegates seated from Cigarmakers' No. 25, Glassworkers No. 22, United Leather Workers No. 44 and Upholsterers No. 24. Bus. Agt. Weber reported on the work of the Labor representatives at the Detroit coal conference and said that the stand taken there had forced the convention to adopt radical resolutions. The sentiment for collective ownership was strong. The Executive Board reported on the Middleton Mfg. Co. strike, holding the men justified in asking the discharge of girls put in their places. The board reported the books of officers correct. Label section reported that it would set up the stereopticon and show labels in the streets. Next meeting of section will be held Oct. 29. Among the communications read by secretary was one from the Butchers' stating that A. Gumg. 915 National ave., Robert Heyer, E. Water St., J. C. Thiele, 385 Third St., and P. V. Duester, Martin St., would hereafter display union card. Secretary was instructed to write city clerk relative to expense of delegates appointed by city to go to Detroit. On ballot Victor L. Berger was named the delegate of the council to the New Orleans convention of A. F. of L. Business Agent reported an active two weeks in the work of his office. The sun of \$100 was voted for campaign literature to the Social Democratic party. The business agent was ordered to issue circulars on the boycott of Saloonkeeper Hussen on immigration and litteracy emanating core makers. Motion to endorse resolutions on immigration and litteracy emanating from the Chamber of Commerce tabled. Receipts of evening \$25.54. Expenditures \$255.56. Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. tion and illiteracy emanating hamber of Commerce tabled evening \$29.54. Expenditures

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

MINERS' RELIEF FUND. H., Milwaukee

\$3.00 The sum of \$92:20 has been collected in on the lists issued by the Patternmakers' Union of Milwaukee. Names next week.



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getting shaved or having your hair cut, see that this The same of the sa

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J. N. GAUER. Shaving Parlor
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FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

John Reichert......Corresponding Sec'yTreasure

Street.

Metal Trades Section meets first and third donday. Label Section meets every second and fourth

Thursday.
Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Stree **BRASS MOULDERS' LOCAL 141**

Section meets first and third

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HERMAN A. HEIN, Secretary.

HORSE SHOERS' UNION No. 11 Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, Fraternity Hall, 222-224 Grand Ave. Nic. Schwinn, Secretary, 432 Eighth Street.



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Cigarmakers' International Union No. 25, office and employment bureau, 318 State Street. Regular meetings scoond and fourth Tuesday, at 602 Chostnut St. J. Reichert, Financial Secretary.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields

Notes from Yankee-land. The Mills school opens its Kansas City term November 10.

Wyoming has a full Socialist ticket in the field this year for the first time. Comrade Corinne Brown of Chicago is making speeches in the New York cam-

paign.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson will visit Illimois and adjacent states at the close of the campaign in Colorado.

The National Socialist party has thus far sent \$6000 to the striking miners. Prof. Herron donated \$200.

Definite action has been taken toward ferming a Canadian Socialist party to bring together the several divisional organizations now existing.

In the report of the national secretary

In the report of the national secretary for September Wisconsin is put down as three months in arrears. This is a false

statement.

Big work is being done in Colorado, one of the hardest workers being Comrade Wm. H. Wise, formerly of Chicago. Look for big results!

The total receipts at national head-quarters for September outside of the coal strike fund amounted to \$683.73. The expenditures were \$494.53.

The Utah Socialist has been denied the nse of the mails at the newspaper rate. Madden is still on the war path, trying to hinder the spread of Socialism. At the recent convention at which the

At the recent convention at which the telegraphers of the country organized a national union the other day twelve of the forty-one delegates were out and out socialists.

Nebraska comrades are unable to harmoniza. One faction issued a remarkable attack on state autonomy, calling it anarchiste and then urging that the St. Louis head-quarters be given more control.

The Canadian Socialist has changed its name to the Western Socialist. Comrade Wrigley has disposed of his interest to Comrade R. P. Pettipicee and will begin the publication of the Ontario Socialist in November.

Comrade Maynard of Denver in the Colorado Chronicle makes this fetching remark to the new men in the movement in that state: "How does it seem to enter an election with a genuine Cause to work for?"

Cause to work for?"

The first number of the American Labor Union Journal has been issued from Butte, the headquarters of the A. L. U., and reflects great credit on the editor, Comrade Clarence Smith, the secretary of the organization. The contents are well selected and next issue Karl Marx's "Capital" will be published serially.

We are sorry to see that the Socialists of the Coeur d'Alene district in Idaho fell into the trap set by the St. Louis quorum and passed resolutions against state autonomy. Considering the meddlesome action of the quorum with regard to the A. L. U., the Idaho Socialists ought to be the last to wish more (meddlesome) power to St. Louis.

State Evecutive Board.

State Evecutive Board.

The State Executive Board met on October 12 with all resident members present except H. Tuttle and F. Heath. A charter was granted to La Crosse.

The following bills were allowed: \$10.94 to Robert Saitlel towards railway fare and expenses on organizing tour to La Crosse, 45.00 to Thomas J. Morgan, for services and railway fare; \$6.86 to E. H. Thomas for postage, 50c for freight on books, and \$1.20 to F. Brockhausen for railway fare to Racine, he to donate his time and expense to the amount of \$3.00.

The secretary's report was as follows:

RECKIPTS.

RECEIPTS.

Dues of Branches	
	3.90
No. 12 of Milwaukee	9.30
	3.00
	1.50
	3.60
No. 1 of La Crosse	.75
	7.80
	1.50
	3,00
No. 1 of Brodhead	6.30
No. 13 of Milwaukee. T	6.00
\$4	6.65
Campaign Fund	0.48
Sale of supplies	1.75
For Morgan posters, Racine	1.50
Leaflets	
Total receipts\$22 The meeting then adjourned. E. H. Thomas, Secretar	1.88

Wisconsin Notes.

For Governor-Emil Seidel of Milwau-For Lieutenant Governor-Robert Salt

iel of Sheboygan... For Secretary of State—Edward Zieg-ler of Milwaukee. For State Treasurer—H. J. Ammann of Kiel.

Kiel.
For Attorney General—Richard Elsner of Milwaukee.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin R. Evans of Brodhead.
For Railway Commissioner—Oscar S. Lowry of Milwaukee.
For Insurance Commissioner—Arnold Zander of Two Rivers.

The First ward comrades have opened headquarters at 693 Market street. A citizens' mass meeting was held Tuesday night.

The Eleventh ward comrades have es-tablished headquarters during the cam-paign at the Atlantic club house, 759 Pearl street.

Comrade Barkowski of Chicago, who had so much success among the Poles last spring, has been engaged for a week's campaign work in Milwaukee before election.

Comrade A. S. Edwards had a very successful meeting at Appleton last Saturday night. The meeting was held at the armory hall with an attendance of 300.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY TICKET. County Clerk—Frederic Heath.
Country Treasurer—Edward W. Clark.
Sheriff—George Russell.
Coroner—Dr. Carl H. Barckman.
Clerk of the Courts—Max Grass.
District Attorney—Dr. Theodore Burnelster.

Register of Deeds-Joseph Holoubek. County Surveyor-Joachim Stoelten.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.
Fourth District—H. W. Bistorius of the Eleventh Ward.
Fifth District—Dr. Henry C. Berger of the Tenth Ward.

The attention of all the city brancher is called to the fact that there is not a full attendance at the central committee meetings. Delegates should be asked to availain

The big posters issued by the state compaign committee are attracting a great deal of attention in the smaller cities of the state. Everyone is discussing them.

sing them.

The Eighteenth ward, Milwaukee, is forging rapidly, to the front. Our comrades have opened ward headquarters in a vacant store at 404 North avenue. It is kept open at all hours and literature given out.

Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire will speak in Milwankee Saturday evening. The Ethical hall, Jefferson street, near Martin, has been secured and there will be room for all who wish to hear the "Millionaire Secialist."

"Millionaire Secialist."

Comrade Westphal addressed a well attended meeting of the Brewery Teamsters' Union at Union Labor hall last Sunday. Fifty dollars was voted the miners and \$25 to the Social Democratic campaign fund.

Milwaukee Socialists and their friends turned out in large numbers last Sunday to attend the annual fall entertainment and dance at the North Side Turn hall in spite of the fact that it was raining pitchforks. A nice sum will be netted the campaign fund.

Social Democrats were out in force at a

netted the campaign fund.

Social Demecrats were out in force at a coal strike mass meeting at the Bahm Frei Turner hall last Friday night, among the speakers being A. S. Edwards, Howard Tuttle, Dr. H. C. Berger and others. The hall was packed and very enthusiastic, passing strong Socialistic resolutions without a dissenting vote.

resolutions without a dissenting vote.

Allen council 4D, Royal Arcanum, Milwaukee, will debate the coal question on Monday evening, the question being. "Resolved, that the government ownership and control of the mining system and its accessions is the proper solution of the coal question." A Social Democrat will have the affirmative and two attorneys the negative.

Branch 1. Milwaukee, at its last meeting, sent a letter to Secretary Green-

baum, disapproving of the tenor of the semi-annual report sent out from St. Louis and announcing that it would refuse to pay national dues further till the agreement made at Indianavolis with regard to paving off the debts of the merging organizations equally was lived up to, none of the debt of the Chicago party having been cleared. The letter called attention to the fact that Wiscousin had contributed \$50 to apply on the debt.

Comrade Gaylord's Tour.

Comrade Claylord's Tour.

Neenah—En Route—Oct. 8.—Comrades: This is the first chance I've had to write. I am on my way to Waupaca. I may have to speak there on the streets. The meeting at Kiel was, of course, enthusiastic. These comrades have the banner Socialist town of the state, in proportion of votes, and are pushing hard to secure a constant majority of the local votes. One hundred and fifty people attended, many from the old parties, and they were very appreciative of the points made by the speaker. As proof of their appreciation of the visit of the state organizer, the comrades took up an impromptu collection for the organizer's fund, and turned over \$5! There is both unity and enthusiasm at Kiel, and Comrade H. J. Ammann bears his honors as candidate for state treasurer with becoming diguity.

There is an increasing interest at New London, and the comrades hired the Grand Opera House for this, the second speech of the campaign. The audience was larger even than the first one, and the closest attention was given to the speaker's description of the decaying social order, and the method of ushering in the co-operative commonwealth. There is probably no branch in the state which has such active women among its neembers as the New London branch. Mrs.

has such active women among its nembers as the New London branch. Mrs. Mary A. Thompson, Mrs. Ferber and Miss Jennie Webber are the names of three ladies whose constant, intelligent activity and selfdenying service are doing much to create the Socialist movement there.

ment there.

At Kiel I was given the name of a leading Waupaca Socialist, and am going to Waupaca today to see what other material there is. I hope to effect an organization, and to open the way for a speaker later on. Go to Green Bay this evening.

speaker later on. Go to Green Bay this evening.

Here is an interesting incident. At the Hortonville fair Dave Rose spoke. One of our workers, a Mrs. Messinger, handed him a copy of the Herald. He looked at it, and remarked, "Why, that is Berger's paper. Did you know that Mr. Berger is not even a good citizen," Wherenpon Mrs. Messinger challenged HIS claim to the tittle of good citizen, and when he asked why, referred to various misdemeanors of his administration. Mr. Rose left somewhat hurriedly. The lady had a flower display at the fair, but had no bouquets for Mr. Rose.—Gaylord.

Fond du Lac.—En route—Oct. 9.—Com-

but had no bouquets for Mr. Rose.—Gaylord.

Fond du Lac—En route—Oct. 9.—Comrades: Hooray! New ground broken in three claces in one day. Two new organizations in sight—cigarmakers again! Fond du Lac. Waupaca and Weyauwega will push the local campaign for the state ticket. It all came from the visit to Kiel and the family of Born brothers. At Kiel one of them told me of another at Waupaca and the one at Waupaca told me about Weyauwega and his brother at Fond du Lac. So I visited all three places in one day, and finished plans this morning for an organization to be formed tonight at Fond du Lac. This place is especially hopeful. They are all young men, and the new railway shops will furnish a big field. At Waupaca Joseph Born and Frank Burgess are among the main workers. Robert Anger at Weyauwera is an old Populist and a reader of Socialist papers. He has a strong co-worker in Comrade Martin Pfaff. Am on my way to Green Bay and bePere. Gaylord.

Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 10.—Comrades: Our Green Bay meeting was very well attempt in DePere. The Green Bay comrades will have six names on a county ticket and have hired a hall for beadquarters. I look for a large vote, and, resulting from Continued on Page 3.

Continued on Page 3.

MALE HELP.

SMART YOUNG MEN WANTED TO learn telegraphy day or evening for positions with C. & N.-W. Ry, and C., M. & St. P. Ry, soon as through. Write or call for new catalogue. MILWAUKEE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 4th floor, Germania Bidg.

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James Lambert, Socialist Temple, 120 S. Vestern avenue, Chicago, III.
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Talks with the Workers.

Talks with the Workers.

If a Socialist of forty years ago could have been suddenly rehabilitated and dropped down in the Herald mailing room last week and have seen the volume of outgoing literature, he would have probably dropped dead again from surprise and excess of joy. Orders to the right of 'em, orders to the left of 'em, volleyed and thundered—or words to that effect, for we never centle quote poetry and get it straight! Well, not to speak of the procession of dictionaries that went to the express offices, and the medical book orders, the office looked for all the world like a wholesale paper warehouse in the process of removal. The feature of the week was the number of small bundle orders from various points about the country, yes, and Canada, too. The drenching of Miwaukee with Socialism continues. Beaides the standing weekly orders from the wards, the First ward this week will take 400 extra Heralds, the Eleventh ward 500 and the Seventeenth ward 500 new and 500 old copies. Comrade Arnold gets 200 for the Eighteenth and Heary Buhn 200 for his stronghold. This has been subscription week. The Patternmakers' Union renewed 101 subscriptions for a year, the Teamsters 122 yearlies, the Brewery Workers, No. 9, 76, and the Brewery Engineers, No. 17, 31. Many, many new names went on the list, too. By the way, the coal trust leaf-tes are exhausted.

From The Mail Bag.

Manifowce, Wis., Oct. 13.—Dear Herald:
Although it rained hard here all day yesterday and all the evening we had a larger meeting than has been held here yet by either of the old parties even in favorable weather, and all went home from the meeting highly pleased with Comrade Morgan. There is no question iz my mind but Morgan has a powerfu! influence wherever he may go. I wish we could keep him on the road all the time. The lawyers and dectors present last night went forward after the

SMOKE THE

KOCH CIBAR CO., MAKERS.

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 30.—Social Democratic Herald: Yesterday I made a tour of the railway shops and two wards and believe that we can get a good meeting for Wilshire and do much for the cause. We intend to bill the city thoroughly.

John F. Kerwin.

Janesville, Wis., Oct. 2.—Dear Herald: Rev. Winfield Gaylord was here last night and he made a big hit. He talked for two hours and the people wanted him to talk till midnight. There were 250 people in his audience.

till midnight. There were 250 people in his audience.

Breckenridge, Col., Oct. 9.—Social Democratic Herald: The Colorado campaign grows more spiendid each day. The regular meetings at Denver reach 1500 in attendance. In Teller county the Socialists expect to elect their ticket. At Sailda they told me they were confident of a spiendid vote. They have 136 members in their local branch. At Buena Vista, though the branch is small, they expect to poil nearly a half of the votes. At Breckenridge, where I am today, the Popullsta and Republicans have endorsed some of the Socialist nominees. Of course it is contrary to our state constitution to allow our Socialist candidates to accept such endorsement, otherwise our candidates would poil twe-thirds of the votes here. R. A. Maynard and J. Stitt Wilson are in the San Juan country, holding tremendous meetings. William Wise, the national secretary of our Social Crusade work, is assisting the state committee, and he is treices and exhaustless in effort. He is everywhere in the state at critical points and back again at state headquarters assisting State Secretary wood and helping all the workers in the camping all the state of the city, at their meeting last night declared formally for Socialism and endorsed the Socialist ticket, state and local.

Carl D. Thompson.

Kiel, Wis., Oct. 11.—Dear Comrades: No Repubblican or Democratic speakers have

Kiel, Wis., Oct. 11.—Dear Comradea: No Republican or Democratic speakers have appeared here yet and we have decided to

lecture and shook his hand and congratulated him in a way that indicated that they were influenced by his reasoning and logic.

R. W. Burke.

Plymouth. Wis., Oct. 6.—Dear Friends: Since the Gaylord lecture here there has been a general awakening on the question and many of them eagerly former assemblyman from this district under the following statement: "Mr. Gaylord said that the rate of interest is continually growing less. In the next breath he sa'd that the rate of interest is continually growing less. In the next breath he sa'd that the rate of interest is continually growing less. In the next breath he sa'd that the rate of interest is continually growing less. In the next breath he sa'd that the rate of interest is continually growing less. In the next breath he sa'd that the average wages of a working man was \$1.25 while he actually produced \$10 a day.

This i do not believe." I told him I would write for the authorities for the statements and show him the reply. Yesterday the Rev. G. H. Marsh prenched a very able sermon on Socialism and the Socialists here turned out in good numbers. Prof. O. Gaffron, editor of the Pirmount Review, was present and will probably write an editorial on the sermon, which I will send in when the sermon, which I will send in when the sermon, which I will send in when the government census of 1890. The gentleman could look it up for himself. Of course, the \$10 includes material, etc. According to that census the average wage to \$437.—Ed. S. D. H.]

West Superior, Wis., Sept. 30.—Social benefits and belleve/that we can get a good meeting for the relative years and do many of the range of the worker was \$450 miles and there were the superior of the railway shops and two words and belleve/that we can get a good meeting for willshe and do many for the consus the canse.

Answers To Correspondients.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Christ Bechtold, Waukesha.—Rose came to Milwankee in May, 1886, as second lieutenant of the Darlington Riffes, from Darlington, Wis, to help put down the Eight-Hour Movement, was quartered at the Allis works on Reed street, and while on duty a group photograph of his company was taken with Rose in the front row. A framed copy of the photograph hung on the walls of the Allis pattern shop until last spring, when the Socialists gave Rose's history away. It then suddenly disappeared! It is very kind for the man to deny this thing when Rose himself has never dared to.



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