

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

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SEVENTH YEAR
NUMBER 31.

Whole Number,
331

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After Your Neighbor!

THE BIG GAIN IN ITALY

Press said it was a Defeat — yet the Vote was Doubled!

THE capitalist press of the United States has again shown its mendacity by falsifying the returns from the elections in Italy so as to make it appear that the Socialists had met with reverses, and this was done, probably, because the news came just before the election here and it was thought that a big Socialist victory might have an influence on our own. The following despatch will for the first time give American the true report of the voting in the land of sunny skies:

Rome, November 18.—The general election of November 6 is over. 415 out of the 508 districts have so far reported. There have been elected in these districts 255 government candidates, 39 members of the so-called constitutional opposition, 23 capitalist Republicans, 26 Socialists including Turati and DeFelice, and 12 capitalist Republicans.

A second balloting will be necessary in 60 districts; in 29 of these districts Socialist candidates will make a strong fight against the combined forces of capitalism and at least nine or ten more Socialist candidates will be elected, making a total of 35 or 36 Socialist members in the next chamber of deputies. In the last term of the chamber the Socialists had 33 deputies.

What is more important than the election of several more candidates is the increase of the Socialist vote. Avanti, the Socialist daily organ, reports in its issue of November 8 that 301,000 Socialist votes were cast, while at the previous elections the total Socialist vote was only 162,000. This means a doubling of the Socialist vote. The American capitalist press published telegrams announcing that Signor Ferri, the Socialist leader, was defeated. Now the fact of the matter is that Ferri was elected three times in three different districts, which means that in two districts second elections will have to take place, because Ferri can accept the mandate of one district only.

The radical capitalist parties were almost wiped off the political map. In former years these so-called radicals co-operated with the Socialist parties whenever important questions came up in parliament. During the recent general strike these radicals showed their true capitalist nature by openly declaring themselves against the strike movement and severing their former relations with the Socialists. This brought about their political defeat. To a certain extent the political situation in Italy resembled the presidential campaign in the United States.

The reason why the Socialists did not elect more of their candidates may be found in the fact that in former campaigns some of the Socialists were endorsed by the capitalist radicals, while at the last election it was a clear-cut fight between Socialism and capitalism.

For the first time a clear line was drawn between the Socialist movement and the radical capitalist parties.

The clericals made a desperate fight against Socialism in Milan, where two Socialists, Comrades Turati and Cabrini, one liberal and one conservative, were elected.

Do you need anything more clear to show how utterly unreliable capitalist-owned daily press is! Capitalism censors the daily press people must depend on by deciding before hand what they shall and what the interests of capitalism require that they shall not. Here in the case of the Italian elections the capitalist press tells us that, as a result of the papal decree that Catholics might not vote, the Socialists were badly beaten, whereas, in point of fact, the Socialists doubled their vote and achieved notable victories. That is a glaring misrepresentation for you. But it is small wonder. Capitalism pollutes the morals of the people, it pollutes the home, it pollutes the conscience of the business man and the "leading" citizen. Should we expect that it will not pollute the press?

The Rev. Denman of the First Baptist church, Milwaukee, affirms to keep big crocodile trails toward the non-union workers. A little learning is always a dangerous thing, and especially when a preacher, who presides over a church supported largely by members of the class that lives by profit from the unpaid labor time of their employees, attempts to talk about the rights of the non-union man, it is merely to please the big men of the back. Wage workers are economically at a disadvantage. Living on high wages low and the famished many. Worse still, there are three men outside the factory who like hawks every job inside. A man who has the job must be paid with his low wages—his wages low under existing prices—for he knows that the only way to get an increased wage is to bring the remark, "There is plenty of men anxious to take the job at the prices we pay," and the thought of the dear ones dependent on him makes him cower. The workers are in like misery. One—as the Parrymanians say—should be death with—death at the mercy of the capitalist. But through combination the man is somewhat changed. A demand for better wages is made force, and so the class struggle takes on definite form in factory and a trade union is formed. Every such revolt against a standard of living for the workers helps the workers who have the courage to engage in it, it encourages a higher rate of wages on the other side it causes men to make efforts to improve the non-union men within organization so as to strengthen their position. When wages are great and the struggle is an actual strike, it is the union man who breaks the back of the non-union man, not the capitalist, for human nature is such that, whether it be the union man or the non-union man, he will always be a non-union man. He is a non-union man because he has not had the courage to join a union, and he is a non-union man because he requires dues and he is a non-union man because he joins the employers and he will finish him for it.

He is glad that unions exist, because they tend to make better prevailing rates of wages. We think the Rev. Denman is going out of his way to criticize the unions, and that he ought to have more heart than to try to cast so much as a straw in the way of Labor's conscious effort to improve its standard of citizenship—and, moreover, if he is hard pressed for wrongs to inveigh against, we think that he might preach a few profitable sermons on the tax-dodging business men, one or two of whom, at least, are pillars of his own church.

Thomas W. Lawson has supplemented his magazine exposures of Standard Oil and high finance criminality by submitting to numerous newspaper interviews, in which he lifts several lids and lets out more of the capitalistic stench. In one of these he pays his respects to the honesty of our "leading" business men in the following language:

"When perjury becomes so common that the people of a country lose faith in their courts, that country is doomed for all human effort is nullified. Might makes right to the highway and right to the business legislative halls become bull rings and courts of justice gambling halls.

"There is probably no crime in the calendar which is working so much harm in America today as the crime of perjury. From all sections of the country comes evidence, each day, that it is getting common—so common, that there are people beginning to doubt that there is any legal punishment attached to it. In financial centers it is now looked upon as a joke and there is no longer any loss of business or social standing connected with the committing of it.

"In the great trusts and corporations, the science of perjury is almost openly taught, and there are sections of their law departments for the practice of it in advance of specific court proceedings and upon general principles, and in many of the courts the judges look upon the corporation case wherein there is not diametrically opposing swearing at the exception.

"In many of the New York and New Jersey courts truth telling under oath in certain kinds of cases is becoming obsolete, and in the solemn courts of Massachusetts our old-fashioned, straight-jacket judges frequently dead-to-stench boldness and apparently disregard of much of the swearing done in their presence.

"To the prevalence of the crime of perjury can be laid ninety-nine one-hundredths of the enormous losses that have been made in Wall and State streets during the past ten years—to the sense of security of the corporation managers and their bankers, who have amassed vast fortunes by methods and acts for which they would be quickly railroaded to state's prison but for the perjury they know they can depend upon being committed."

Mr. Lawson was led to make the above observations in relating an experience he had with the low villainy of Rogers, the presiding genius of the Standard Oil corporation.

Will John Mitchell say upon oath that he was only wined and dined once at the swell Exchange Club in Boston?

The S. L. P. union smashes came to grief in New York City, losing fourteen per cent in its vote in one year!

We thought we would have to wait in vain, but at last a man has had the courage to say what he thought of the Pike at the St. Louis World's Fair, and even this man was not a layman. A more disgraceful, catch-penny affair could not well be devised, and about the only exhibit above misrepresentation is the Hagenbeck animal show. The Midway at the Chicago World's Fair was bad enough, but it was not such an unrelieved fake as its St. Louis imitation. The St. Louis people seem to feel that there is a rake-off from the worst of the fakes for Gov. Frances or some one high in authority, else they would not be allowed to fleece the people.

Under the capitalist system, men are of less consequence than horses or cattle. That shocks you! But you read everyday of men able to work starving to death or only escaping starvation by suicide. Did you ever hear of a horse that was able to work starving to death? No, horses are property and men are superfluous. When men were property, in slavery times, they were not allowed to starve, as you doubtless know.

"The typical American generally owns his own home," says C. W. Post, the labor skinner, who manufactures a concoction called Postum Cereal. By the way, are YOU a typical American, Mr. Wage Slave?

Moneybags.—"What did I do for my employes for Thanksgiving? I gave them a very practical thing to be thankful for. As it is good luck nowadays to have work, I gave them work on the holiday and, of course, they felt grateful!"

Now it appears that McKinley was killed by capitalism, that it, by capitalism in the crooked ways in which it inevitably works out. When the stricken president's wound was being dressed, the doctors sent out for Aristol, a substitute for iodine. The drug was bought at a near by druggist's and after it had been applied it was noticed that it was not acting as it should. Finally becoming suspicious the doctors refrained from making further applications of it, and attributed to it the president's turn for the worse. This week the U. S. postal department has been making raids on fake medical companies in Chicago and have found that one company was conducting a mail order business in supplying the drug trade all over the country with poisonous cheap substitutes for Aristol and other powerful drugs, under counterfeit labels. It was this dishonest Debs that got to McKinley's bedside. McKinley stood for the capitalist system—and he died because of it!

The New York judge who issued an anti-8-hour decision, does not have to eat his noon meal out of a tin can!

The awakening of the people of this country to the necessity of Socialism is causing great consternation to the mountebanks called statesmen. We've fooled 'em once too often, they seem to say.

In Milwaukee a grafting official got free by paying a small money fine for having taken a thousand dollar bribe, while an alderman who took an \$80 bribe got a year's imprisonment. The evenness of capitalist justice is proverbial!

N. O. Nelson, the wealthy St. Louis manufacturer-Socialist, has written Walter Thomas Mills a letter of appreciation for his book, "The Struggle for Existence," from which we take the following excerpts: "With the benign influence and common sense that this book will carry with it, there will be no danger of any such foolishness as a revolution of blood. The uprising of common sense and common fairness against the criminal credulity of the industrious class submitting to property traditions and party superstitions, will do the business. When this book of yours has met its just dues by selling like Looking Backward and Merrie England, Debs will get not a plurality but a majority of the American voters and sail into Washington on a Baldwin air ship."

AND NOW MR. PARRY DRAWS BACK!

David M. Parry refuses to write for the Social-Democratic Herald! We did our best to enroll him in our list of contributors and to get him to contribute to our columns his new serial story, entitled, "The Scarlet Empire," thus giving him an unexampled opportunity to get before the Social-Democrats of the United States with his arguments against Socialism and for the right of the capitalists to rule the lives of the people, but he refuses. He would rather have his story appear exclusively in his new weekly paper, the Industrial Independent, which circulates among employers and is, by them furnished to the more stupid of their workmen who can be fooled by his nonsensical misrepresentations. In other words, he fears the light!

So, to avoid having to make the refusal himself, he turned our letter over to his editor to answer, and we have received the following:

The Socialist-Herald, Milwaukee, Wis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1904.

Gentlemen:—Your favor of recent date to Mr. D. M. Parry, author of the "Scarlet Empire," has been referred to this office for attention. I desire to say that the "Scarlet Empire" is a copyrighted story and we cannot give consent to your paper reproducing any part of the serial. Of course we can have no control over any criticism that you may make of the story. A little later along we may be able to favor you in accordance with your request. We would like to exchange with your publication.

D. M. Parry, President. The Industrial Independent Publishing Co. Per E. H. D.

We are sorry. For an advance chapter or two of the story that we have seen shows that it would be rich reading for Socialists and would afford them many a hearty laugh. An idea of its absurdity may be had when we state that the first installment takes the hero of the story, via the suicide route, to a mythical empire under the Atlantic Ocean, a country called the Social-Democracy of Atlantis, where he finds an intolerable despotism, which Mr. Parry would have his readers believe to be the nature working out of the theories of the Socialists. Funny enough he has chosen for his horrors under Socialism, an intensification of the brutalities of the capitalist system. The amount of food which the people eat is decided by the system and is not enough to stay their hunger—just as the capitalist system today limits the workers' ability to get sufficient food and punishes them for breaking the rules and taking more. Then he has his people of Atlantis go by number instead of by names. He doubtless got this idea from the Illinois Steel Company and other industries who furnish their operatives with tags and use their numbers instead of their names on their books. Then he makes his people of Atlantis respond to an early rising bell to be hastily and insufficiently fed and drafted off to work. That is certainly capitalistic. Go to Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, or any other modern capitalistic city and note the grim indistinct procession of work-slaves hurrying to work before daylight as if the Devil was after them, with a mere snatch of food in their stomachs and a cold and scanty lunch for their noon-meal under their arms! Mere tread-mill lives!! Then he has a word-meter under the chin of each member of his mythical "democracy" and puts a heavy penalty on those who speak more than a certain number of words a day. Here we must turn again to present day capitalism. What do we find, but that in the time in which the bread masters have actual control of the workers, i. e., in the working-time in the factory, talking is frowned upon, and there has recently been an invention cooked up by which a repeating camera is placed in the shops where large numbers of operatives are employed, which takes a picture of the shop every few moments and at the end of the day shows the superintendent a pictorial record of the working hours. The operatives that have looked up from their work or talked to others are thus singled out for the penalty of fine or discharge at the hands of their inhuman employers! And Mr. Parry naturally carries the lock-step "democracy" of our present capitalism over into his Social-Democracy of Atlantis and makes the people there abject slaves and human automotons—something like the operatives in the Parry Manufacturing Co.'s vast wagon factory in Indianapolis, where men are discharged for combining to protect themselves from his capitalistic rapacity, and where his non-union men struck some months ago because they found the glorious open shop system he is vaunting an intolerable hell on earth.

Yes, we are sorry Mr. Parry refuses to tell his story to our readers; we should have so liked to have had Herald readers enjoy him at first hand

pany, and others of his ilk in the case of the Bay State Gas company entanglements. Lawson had determined to expose the wholesale buying of the Massachusetts legislature, but some business friends appealed to his magnanimity and he finally agreed to drop the expose. Rogers, he claims, saw in this a chance to make a million and to disgrace Lawson at the same time, and he made it appear to the stockholders that Lawson's mouth had been closed by a promise of a million dollars worth of stock. The stock was therefore voted and the stockholders supposed it was given to Lawson. Instead, Rogers went to Lawson, represented it as his own and got Lawson, as a broker, to put it on sale in the market at the usual commission. Innocently enough, Lawson sold the shares, and the stockholders never knew but that he was selling it for himself and that he was not ashamed of having it obtained by blackmail. When the truth finally came to Lawson's ears he was furious, and it was one of the things that caused him to begin his magazine exposures. In the meantime, however, he brought the matter into court, but Rogers coolly denied any connection with the transaction, committing perjury, as Lawson avows. Verily, the real criminal class is not the class dealt with by our police and detective departments!

Comrade Clayton J. Lamb, state organizer of Michigan, has an illustrated article on the Social-Democratic advance in the country in the Detroit Times of November 25. A view of his farmhouse is shown under the heading, "Where Socialism is Propagated." The house is of the big, hospitable farm type, and it has some historical interest besides, as it was a station of the "underground railway" in slavery times, and Comrade Lamb's parents who were Quakers sheltered many a runaway slave on his way to freedom. From the great white farmhouse, Comrade Lamb, when a mere boy, carried many a dinner out to the haymow to revive some jaded negro in hiding there. Comrade Lamb is a successful and prosperous farmer, and a clear thinker on economic subjects and is held in high esteem by the farmers of his state, who feel that he is pointing them the way out of their economic hardships.

Walter Crane, the great English artist, has written an appreciation of the late painter, George F. Watts R. A., from which we take the following excerpts: "He desired above all things to raise and refine the spirit of his countrymen. He had a great ideal of noble life. He desired to honor heroism, and his efforts in this direction more especially to permanently record those deeds of our every-day heroes in common life, which generally, at most, are preserved only in newspaper paragraphs, are sufficient proof of this. "Watts held, too, the very highest opinion of the influence of noble forms of art upon the life of the people, and emphasized this by his public spirited generosity in presenting so many of his finest works to public galleries. "He would not call himself a Socialist, but his general conduct and spirit were Socialistic. Combined earnestly with a certain aristocratic aloofness and dignity. Socialists, however, may usefully see in Watts an instance of a remarkable personality and unique powers as an artist who (apart from delicate health) was fortunate in suffering under no artificial cramping influence from lack of means or opportunity to develop his genius, and may fairly point the moral of the necessity to all human beings of this freedom from anxiety and care on the score of livelihood in order to develop their best faculties and dedicate them to the service of mankind."

It is true the rich luxuriate in unearned wealth. But it is not what they have that we are after but what they possess by which they get that wealth away from those

The "DIGNITY" of LABOR

Eugene V. Debs Writes of the Tragedy of Toil.

WE hear much about the "dignity of labor," especially from those who do not labor. They have inherited the notion of the feudal barons of the Middle Ages. The laborer should be contented with his lot. God knows what is best for him. Even the scavenger should fill the sewer with song and work overtime from pure joy.

To create discontent in the mind of the menial, to tell him that his lot is a beastly one, and that he should rise above it, is and always has been regarded as wicked and harmful, and such mischievous offenders are known to us as agitators and demagogues.

The toil of the scavenger is necessary to present society, but that does not make it honorable. It is the reproach of society. If the human scavenger were necessary and society were civilized, every man would take his turn in that repulsive role. To shirk his share of this necessary social service would be as abhorrent to the mind and morals of a civilized being as to impose upon his fellow-men in any other way.

By what moral right is the health of one citizen conserved by destroying that of another?

If Edison had to do his share of the "dirty work" of commercial society—and unless it is done he could not do his—there would soon be mechanical appliances for such service and scavengers would rise to the dignity of human beings.

This is pre-eminently a commercial age. Almost everything is viewed from the commercial standpoint, and to have any value at all it must have commercial value. This is as true of the human being as of any other animal, or any other commodity.

If this fundamentally true proposition be denied, let the "labor market" be explained.

How do those who expatiate upon the virtues of the "horny-handed sons of toil" a few days before election reconcile the "dignity of labor" with the "labor market"? The one is a denial of the other.

Society today has two commanding types, namely, capitalists and workers. The workers only are merchandise. The "labor market" silences all doubt upon this point. The laborer goes with his labor power, and when he sells that, as he is now compelled to do or starve, his industrial bondage is sealed and rarely is there any escape from it.

To plead in extenuation that certain millionaires were once boot-blacks and errand boys is beside the point and begs the question. These are the rare exceptions that owe their rise to fortunate circumstances, and they but serve to prove the rule.

The great mass of wage workers live and die wage workers. There is no release for them except as a whole, and this is the fundamental tenet of the modern labor movement, the mission of which is to emancipate the whole mass of wage labor by abolishing the wage system, and to make the workers themselves the owners of the means of production, so that they, and they alone, shall control their labor and enjoy its fruit.

In that hour labor rises from the low level of merchandise to the exalted plane of manhood.

If it be true, as some affirm, that capitalists are also laborers and in the same category with laborers, then why do we not hear of a "capital market" as well as a "labor market"? The fact is that there is no such market for the simple and sufficient reason that there is no such merchandise. The capitalist is a buyer of labor power, the expression of the laborer's energy and life, at the market price. He deals in that commodity, that kind of merchandise; but he, himself, as a capitalist, is not for sale at any price. Perish the thought.

The "labor market" has upon it the everlasting seal of social exorcism. The useful have always been detested by the useless. The parasite scorns the gudgeon he preys upon.

In this classless land of democratic institutions, where all are free and therefore equal, the working millions are barred from breaking in by statutory enactment, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Of course they are all right "in their place," but their place is in their class, and their class is in the labor market.

The line is drawn between the classes by social custom, which, after all, is the court of final resort.

No workingman, though pure as Christ, and wise as Socrates—not though his character were adorned with every virtue—would be admitted to the exclusive circle of the famed four hundred. He would still be a workingman—plebeian, inferior, vulgar, repulsive. Such is the social standard of capitalist society, and to protest against it is almost a crime. If a man belongs to the "working class" his social status is fixed. He must not aspire to associate above his class.

"Oh dear," said a society lady in the hearing of the writer, "it is too bad that laboring people can't live off by themselves; they are such coarse creatures, and out of place among refined and well-bred people."

The innocent woman should not be blamed, She but voiced society's barbarous verdict. She did not know that labor's degradation is society's shame and crime, and that the penalties are blazoned in every issue of every paper and periodical in every civilized land on earth.

This good woman and the thousands like her do not dream that the "coarse creatures" they despise provide them with food and raiment and shelter; that without these "coarse creatures" they would be stripped nude of their fineries, live upon roots and lapse into savagery.

Nor does "society," as is the small and useless section of it called, know better than the misguided sister I have quoted; and, so far as "society" is concerned, labor will not only remain unappreciated, but will wear forever the badge of degradation and its menial servility will continue to excite the world's contempt.

Society needs to be reconstructed upon a new foundation, and the working class—the only class without which society would die and the race perish—the working class alone is equal to the task. The change is needed not only to end the tragedy of toil, but the tragedy of idleness.

Pure morals wither in the exclusive upper atmosphere of the four hundred as certainly as they do in the depths of the social cellars of the slums.

The social revolution now in progress will end only when the means of wealth have been secured to all for the use of all and wealth is produced by all for the enjoyment of all. The working classes are the motive power in that revolution, for they know at last that they never can be free until they free themselves.

The labor question, intelligently understood, embraces the whole program of human emancipation.

The working class is the power and a united ballot the means to end the tragedy of toil.

In collective society, organized upon an industrial basis, all will work; none will toil. Modern machinery will be the only slavery.

Freedom will be the heritage of all.

The tragedy of toil will have ended and man will be civilized.

who produce it. They suck the blood of labor and doom a large class of the people of this country to a life of hell on earth.

Strange isn't it how some of the priests of religion are now blossoming out with the old "arguments" of Herbert Spencer, the priest of unreligion, against Socialism? Bishop Matz of Colorado, who has dabbled enough into the get-something-for-nothing system of capitalism to transfer a lot of the wealth created by others over to his own coffers, is one of the Spencerized priests we refer to, and no matter what the occasion is, the working people of Colorado can always count on having the bishop publicly against them when they have a tilt at capitalistic oppression. Ruskin once said that "making" money consisted in getting the dollar out of the other man's pocket into your own, and as

the bishop has been quite successful in this, thanks to the workings of the capitalist system, he never lets slip a chance to say a good word for that system and to launch anathemas of hatred at those who question the justice of labor exploitation.

During the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. in 1903, the Boston Herald published this item: "Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L.; Mr. John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers; President Eliot of Harvard University; Mr. Thos. H. Higginson, and one or two others dined privately at the Exchange Club yesterday. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Gompers were guests of the above named gentlemen." Now Mr. Mitchell says it was a conference with shoe manufacturers. Is Pres. Eliot a shoe manufacturer? If so, it explains why he regards the "scab" as a hero!

Classics of Social-Democracy.

SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE.

By FREDERICK ENGELS.

[Frederick Engels, who jointly with Karl Marx put the philosophy of Socialism on a scientific basis, was born in Barmen, Germany, Nov. 28, 1820, and was the son of a manufacturer. He received a scientific education and afterward entered mercantile life in Berlin and in England in establishments partly owned by his father. He joined with Marx in writing the celebrated "Communist Manifesto," and was the author of other Socialist and economic works. His "Socialism from Utopia to Science" was written in 1875.]

(CONTINUED.)

Saint Simon was a son of the great French Revolution, at the outbreak of which he was not yet thirty. The Revolution was the victory of the third estate, i. e., of the great masses of the nation, working in production and in trade, over the privileged idle classes, the nobles and the priests. But the victory of the third estate soon revealed itself as exclusively the victory of a small part of this "estate," as the conquest of political power by the socially privileged section of it, i. e., the propertied bourgeoisie. And the bourgeoisie had certainly developed rapidly during the Revolution, partly by speculation in the lands of the nobility and of the Church, confiscated and afterwards put up for sale, and partly by frauds upon the nation by means of army contracts. It was the domination of these swindlers that, under the Directorate, brought France to the verge of ruin, and thus gave Napoleon the pretext for his coup-d'etat.

Hence, to Saint Simon the antagonism between the third estate and the privileged classes took the form of an antagonism between "workers" and "idlers." The idlers were not merely the old privileged classes, but also all who, without taking any part in production or distribution, lived on their incomes. And the workers were not only the wage-workers, but also the manufacturers, the merchants, the bankers. That the idlers had lost the capacity for intellectual leadership and political supremacy had been proved, and was by the Revolution finally settled. That the non-producing classes had not this capacity seemed to Saint Simon proved by the experiences of the Reign of Terror. Then, who was to lead and command? According to Saint Simon, science and industry, both united by a new religious bond, destined to restore that unity of religious ideas which had been lost since the time of the Reformation—a necessarily mystic and rigidly hierarchic "new Christianity." But science, that was the scholars; and industry, that was, in the first place, the working bourgeoisie, manufacturers, merchants, bankers. These bourgeoisie were, certainly, intended by Saint Simon to transform themselves into a kind of public officials, of social trustees; but they were still to hold, vis-a-vis of the workers, a commanding and economically privileged position. The bankers especially were to be called upon to direct the whole of social production by the regulation of credit. This conception was in exact keeping with a time in which Modern Industry in France, and, with it, the chasm between bourgeoisie and proletariat was only just coming into existence. But what Saint Simon especially lays stress upon is this: what interests him first, and above all other things, is the lot of the class that is the most numerous and the most poor ("la classe la plus nombreuse et la plus pauvre").

Already, in his Geneva letters, Saint Simon lays down the proposition that "all men ought to work." In the same work he recognizes also that the Reign of Terror was the reign of the non-producing masses. "See," says he to them, "what happened in France at the time when your comrades held sway there; they brought about a famine." But to recognize the French Revolution as a class war, and not simply one between nobility and bourgeoisie, but between nobility, bourgeoisie, and the non-possessors, was, in the year 1802, a most pregnant discovery. In 1816, he declares that politics is the science of production, and foretells the complete absorption of politics by economics. The knowledge that economic conditions are the basis of political institutions appears here only in embryo. Yet what is here already very plainly expressed is the idea of the future conversion of political rule over men into an administration of things and a direction of processes of production—that is to say, "the abolition of the State," about which recently there has been so much noise.

Saint Simon shows the same superiority over his contemporaries, when in 1814, immediately after the entry of the allies into Paris, and again in 1815, during the Hundred Days' War, he proclaims the alliance of France with England, and then of both these countries with Germany, as the only guarantee for the prosperous development and peace of Europe. To preach to the French in 1815 an alliance with the victors of Waterloo required as much courage as historical foresight.

If in Saint Simon we find a comprehensive breadth of view, by virtue of which almost all the ideas of later Socialists, that are not strictly economic, are found in him in embryo, we find in Fourier a criticism of the existing conditions of society, genuinely French and witty, but not upon that account any the less thorough. Fourier takes the bourgeoisie, their inspired prophets before the Revolution, and their interested eulogists after it, at their own word. He lays bare remorselessly the material and moral misery of the bourgeois world. He confronts it with the earlier philosophers' dazzling promises of a society in which reason alone should reign, of a civilization in which happiness should be universal, of an illimitable human perfectibility, and with the rose-colored phraseology of the bourgeois ideologists of his time. He points out how everywhere the most pitiful reality corresponds with the most high-sounding phrases, and he overwhelms this hopeless fiasco of phrases with his mordant sarcasm.

Fourier is not only a critic; his imperturbably serene nature makes him a satirist, and assuredly one of the greatest satirists of all time. He depicts, with equal power and charm, the swindling speculations that blossomed out upon the downfall of the Revolution, and the shonkeering spirit prevalent in, and characteristic of, French commerce at that time. Still more masterly is his criticism of the bourgeois form of the relations between the sexes, and the position of woman in bourgeois society. He was the first to declare that in any given society the degree of woman's emancipation is the natural measure of the general emancipation.

But Fourier is at his greatest in his conception of the history of society. He divides its whole course, thus far, into four stages of evolution—savagery, barbarism, the patriarchate, civilization. This last is identical with the so-called civil, or bourgeois, society of to-day—i. e., with the social order that came in with the sixteenth century. He proves "that the civilized stage raises every vice practiced by barbarism in a simple fashion, into a form of existence, complex, ambiguous, equivocal, hypocritical"—that civilization moves in "a vicious circle," in contradictions which it constantly reproduces without being able to solve them;

hence it constantly arrives at the very opposite to that which it wants to attain, or pretends to want to attain, so that, e. g., "under civilization poverty is born of superabundance itself."

Fourier, as we see, uses the dialectic method in the same masterly way as his contemporary, Hegel. Using these same dialectics, he argues, against the talk about illimitable human perfectibility, that every historical phase has its period of ascent and also its period of descent, and he applies this observation to the future of the whole human race. As Kant introduced into natural science the idea of the ultimate destruction of the earth, Fourier introduced into historical science that of the ultimate destruction of the human race.

Whilst in France the hurricane of the Revolution swept over the land, in England a quieter, but not that account less tremendous, revolution was going on. Steam and the new tool-making machinery were transforming manufacture into modern industry, and thus revolutionizing the whole foundation of bourgeois society. The slavish march of development of the manufacturing period changed into a veritable storm and stress period of production. With constantly increasing swiftness the splitting up of society into large capitalists and non-possessing proletarians went on. Between these, instead of the former stable middle-class, an unstable mass of artisans and small shopkeepers, the most fluctuating portion of the population, now led a precarious existence.

The new mode of production was, as yet, only at the beginning of its period of ascent; as yet it was the normal, regular method of production—the only one possible under existing conditions. Nevertheless, even then it was producing crying social abuses—the herding together of a homeless population in the worst quarters of the large towns; the loosening of all traditional moral bonds, of patriarchal subordination, of family relations; overwork, especially of women and children, to a frightful extent; complete demoralization of the working-class, suddenly flung into altogether new conditions, from the country into the town, from agriculture into modern industry, from stable conditions of existence into insecure ones that changed from day to day.

At this juncture there came forward as a reformer a manufacturer 29 years old—a man of almost sublime, childlike simplicity of character, and at the same time one of the few born leaders of men. Robert Owen had adopted the teachings of the materialistic philosophers: that man's character is the product, on the one hand, of heredity, on the other, of the environment of the individual during his lifetime, and especially during his period of development. In the industrial revolution most of his class saw only chaos and confusion, and the opportunity of fishing in these troubled waters and making large fortunes quickly. He saw in

A LITTLE MORE LIGHT

FOR MILWAUKEE VOTERS.

Just at the present time the whole population is stirred up over the failure of the Common Council to adopt the electric light bond ordinance.

Had the voters been supplied with just a little more light on how to vote, they would not now be groping around in the darkness of capitalistic corruption.

It is your duty to help teach them that what they need is a few more Socialists in the Common Council.

Carry a supply of Herald postals. You can get

A BUNCH OF FIVE ON CREDIT.

When you have disposed of them, send us \$2.00 and we will supply you with another bunch of five to make more profit on.

Start right! Start right now. Write now or call now! Whatever you do, DO IT NOW!

it the opportunity of putting into practice his favorite theory, and so of bringing order out of chaos. He had already tried it with success, as superintendent of more than five hundred men in a Manchester factory. From 1800 to 1829, he directed the great cotton mill at New Lanark, in Scotland, as managing partner, along the same lines, but with greater freedom of action and with a success that made him a European reputation. A population, originally consisting of the most diverse, and, for the most part, very demoralized elements, a population that gradually grew to 2,500, he turned into a model colony, in which drunkenness, police, magistrates, lawsuits, poor laws, charity, were unknown. And all this simply by placing the people in conditions worthy of human beings, and especially by carefully bringing up the rising generation. He was the founder of infant schools, and introduced them first at New Lanark. At the age of two the children came to school, where they enjoyed themselves so much that they could scarcely be got home again. Whilst his competitors worked their children thirteen or fourteen hours a day, in New Lanark the working-day was only ten and a half hours. When a crisis in cotton stopped work for four months, his workers received their full wages all the time. And with all this the business more than doubled in value, and to the last yielded large profits to its proprietors.

In spite of all this, Owen was not content. The existence which he secured for his workers was, in his eyes, still far from being worthy of human beings. "The people were slaves at my mercy." The relatively favorable conditions in which he had placed them were still far from allowing a rational development of the character and of the intellect in all directions, much less of the free exercise of all their faculties. "And yet, the working part of this population of 2,500 persons was daily producing as much real wealth for society as, less than half a century before, it would have required the working part of a population of 600,000 to create. I asked myself, what became of the difference between the wealth consumed by 2,500 persons and that which would have been consumed, by 600,000?"

The answer was clear. It had been used to pay the proprietors of the establishment 5 per cent. on the capital they had laid out, in addition to over £300,000 clear profit. And that which held for New Lanark held to a still greater extent for all the factories in England. "If this new wealth had not been created by machinery, imperfectly as it has been applied, the wars of Europe, in opposition to Napoleon, and to support the aristocratic principles of society, could not have been maintained. And yet this new power was the creation of the working classes." To them, therefore, the fruits of this new power belonged. The newly-created gigantic productive forces, hitherto used only to enrich individuals and to enslave the masses, offered to Owen the foundations for a reconstruction of society; they were destined, as the common property of all, to be worked for the common good of all.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

- FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Monday in the month at 8 p. m. at 602 Market st. Richard L. Schmitt, Secy., 838 North Water street. Secretary.
SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, cor. Fourth and Chestnut sts. Fritz Kohl, Secy., 353 Sheridan Lane.
THIRD WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Fridays at 2:30 Milwaukee st. Frank Herrberg, Secy., 293 Milwaukee st.
FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at Rooms 414-416 Germania Bldg. B. H. Helming, Jr., Secy., 159 7th St.
FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday, 8 p. m., at 382 Washington st. Fred. Witte, Secy., 469 Greenbush st.
SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month, 8 p. m., at 324 Fourth street. Chas. Grabowski, Secy., 726 Island ave.
SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday evenings at 4th and 3rd streets at Room 11, third floor, 416 Milwaukee st. W. H. Stutz, Secy., 503 Broadway, Secy.
EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday 8 p. m., at 254 Madison st. Fred. Krueger, Secy., 212 Greenfield ave.
NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday at 1216 Cherry at Agitation meeting every 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., cor. 5th and Villet sts. Ed. Berner, Secy., 312 Roosevelt st.
TENTH WARD BRANCH meets 2nd and 4th Fridays in Wisconsin Hall, 12th and Lee sts.
ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Sunday at 1238 Fond du Lac. Frank Svorak, Secy., 1728 North ave.
TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 10:30 p. m., at 1216 Greenfield ave. Oscar Traczewicz, Secy., 1444 Prairie street.
THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of each month at N. Peterson's Hall, 214 North ave. George Moerschel, Secy., 512 Thirty-seventh street.
FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday at Bremermeister's hall, 421 Tenth ave., cor. Washington. Fred. Rehdorf, Secretary, 484 16th Avenue.
FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets first Tuesday in the afternoon, at 777 Seventh ave. M. Gorecki, Secy., 24 floors at TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH N. 1 meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Lehman's Hall, Teutonia and Kent. Alb. Werner, Secy., Teutonia and Kent.
TOWNSHIP MILWAUKEE BRANCH NO. 2 meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Joe Zender's place, cor. Port Washington, Bond and Gibson ave. BRANCH NO. 2, TOWN GREENFIELD, meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at H. Stark's Hall, 1116 Lapham st., cor. 24th ave. Fred. Koehler, Secy., 1133 Lapham st.
THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 218 State street, third floor. Carl P. Dietz, Secy., 847 9th st.; Jacob Hunger, Treasurer, 602 Chestnut st. All members of the Social-Democratic party are invited to attend.
THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC GESANG-VEREIN VORWAERTS meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 21 North ave. Heinrich Seibert, Secy., 1015 29th st.

MILITARISM SPELLS BARBARISM!

Berlin, Nov. 26.—"A German soldier has no right to defend himself when attacked by a foe. It is his plain duty to let himself be killed rather than touch the person of an officer," is the verdict of a recent court martial which has aroused a storm of indignation throughout Germany. Two soldiers were sentenced to five years' imprisonment for having disarmed an intoxicated sergeant, who threatened to kill everybody in sight.

The affair happened in a dance hall frequented mostly by soldiers and servant girls. The sergeant, who had been drinking heavily, came into the hall and began to insult the women present, and when the floor manager told him to be quiet he drew his sword and began to strike wildly about. Everybody fled but the two soldiers, one of whom tripped the sergeant, who was pursuing the fleeing crowd, and when he had fallen the two took his sword away from him. The defender of the accused made an eloquent speech to the court and said that they had only acted in self-defense, and had probably prevented the sergeant from wounding or killing several defenseless persons. The court, however, decided that it is a German soldier's plain duty to submit to being killed whenever an officer feels inclined to use his sword. He can make a complaint against his assailant afterwards and a military court will punish the offender. In this particular case the sergeant was sentenced only to three months' arrest in quarters, which practically means that he is given a vacation of that length of time.

bers sts., and every 4th Tuesday in the month at Gaetke's Hall, 1432 Greenway ave., near Concordia. Oscar Traczewicz, Secy., 1444 Prairie street.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of each month at N. Peterson's Hall, 214 North ave. George Moerschel, Secy., 512 Thirty-seventh street.
TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday at Bremermeister's hall, 421 Tenth ave., cor. Washington. Fred. Rehdorf, Secretary, 484 16th Avenue.
POLISH BRANCH meets first Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, at 777 Seventh ave. M. Gorecki, Secy., 24 floors at TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH N. 1 meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Lehman's Hall, Teutonia and Kent. Alb. Werner, Secy., Teutonia and Kent.
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Buy Shoes Bearing this Stamp. UNION STAMP. WORKINGMEN, DO YOUR DUTY! WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL.

DEMAND THIS LABEL ON YOUR PRINTING. INSIST UPON IT. SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON ALL TOBACOS YOU BUY. DRINK Schlitz. The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

PEOPLE'S CREDIT CLOTHING CO. The STORE for the People. The ONLY and INIMITABLE one—the YOUNG GIANT that leads them all—renowned for its prices, fair and honorable dealings. CREDIT AND NO MONEY DOWN. SPECIAL FOR NEXT WEEK. J. J. KRAUS, Mgr. REMEMBER THE NUMBER 230 GRAND AVE. (Cor. 3rd St.)—Opposite SCHLITZ.

Weeks, Ten Cents.

WHO GETS THE WEALTH?

Statistics on the Distribution of the Products of Labor.

produce wonderfully; we distribute it... Victor Hugo. The great working class of the country is turning out vast quantities of goods...

One of the statisticians connected with the taking and assembling of that census was Mr. George K. Holmes a man of recognized statistical ability. He set himself the task of figuring out the extremes of class wealth and poverty from the facts revealed by the census and published the result of his labors in the Political Science Quarterly for December, 1893.

eighth of the national wealth, while one per cent of the families hold more than the remaining ninety-nine.

In the Forum for September 1889 Thomas G. Shearman, basing his estimates on a close study of the Boston tax returns, presented the following table of wealth distribution in the United States:

Table with 4 columns: Class, Families, Aggregate Wealth, Average per Family. Rows include Rich Class, Middle Class, Lower Middle, and Poor.

From the above it appears that Mr. Shearman has put his line dividing the middle from the working class rather high, for \$968 is a high average for the savings of the typical wage worker.

Mr. Shearman made the interesting experiment of recasting his table in accordance with the British income returns. This would have given the rich families an average of but \$186 567 each, the middle and working class remaining the same.

humble Socialist factory operative could have told him! Eltwred Pomeroy, well known in the Direct Legislation movement, also investigated the wealth distribution question.

POPULATION and WEALTH distribution table. Columns show population percentages (Rich Class 8.5, Middle Class 6.55, Lower Middle 11.5, Poor 7.5, Very Poor 72) and wealth percentages (Rich Class 58, Well-to-do 20.25, Middle Class 15, Lower Middle 6, Poor Classes 7.5).

A table gotten up by the Maryland Labor Bureau in 1895 told much the same story. It was practically republished in the Outlook magazine, but we are not able to say on what date.

FREE TO CHOOSE?

It is just because leading statesmen persistently ignore the fundamental facts of the modern town life of the manual working class—because it is still complacently assumed, as it was a century ago, that the wage earning occupant of a slum tenement is "free" to select his own environment—that these slums are still with us, to an even greater extent than in Cobden's days.

Why Our Capitalist Press Lies About New Zealand.

The Aurora, Socialist of New Zealand is not so brilliant as the blaze that met the astonished eyes of Europe, as she gazed across the sea in 1776, at the crimson flame around our Declaration of Independence.

There are no blood-red jets in freedom's new-lit altar fires as in the days of French awakening, nor is it streaked with slavery's black, as when our Western colonies burst into flame and liberty's camp fires glorified the clouds of war for all but the negro slave.

He is not a fanatic. He does not lock himself up in a little party to wait until the caravan gets to the millenium, but puts his shoulder to the wheel to help the wagon out of the particular slough that is hindering its progress now.

He felt that he was paying too large a share of the taxes, and he voted to put more of them on the rich, who could bear the burden better.

He found that the railways, under the commissioner system, were being operated largely on capitalistic principles, and he voted for candidates pledged to see the roads managed for the public service.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social-Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

Colorado Socialists are agitating for a Socialist state paper. Success to them! They need it.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills has figured up that he made eighty-three addresses in seventy-five days in twenty-two states and travelled 8,400 miles to do it.

According to the bourgeois press, every time a Socialist press committee gives notice to an editor of the party that they are not satisfied, that is an abominable interference with the rights of the subject; while a bourgeois editor, who may be dismissed at the merest nod of his capitalist exploiter, is a free being.

At Camden, N. J., the old party trash are in a legal deadlock fight over the election. Each candidate for mayor had the endorsement of one or more clergymen in their sermons and each is bound to hold on to the job.

The Black Hills Register brings news of the death of Conrad George Hendy, for seven years a leader in the Socialist party in South Dakota. Death was caused by pleuro-pneumonia and was sudden, as he had attended a meeting of the party branch the night before, although feeling poorly. He was prominent in union circles.

The Socialists of Reading, Penn., have moved into new quarters to celebrate the result of the election. A large three story brick building at the corner of Walnut and Reed streets has been secured, the first floor to be occupied by the local Socialist paper, The Union Sentinel.

It looks as if the old fellows are not going to allow the young fellows to have a monopoly of the Social-Democratic movement. Octogenarian John Wolf, of Potters Mills, Penn., writes to the Union Sentinel of Reading that he cast a ballot for Debs in the past election, but that it was not counted. And he adds that he is one of the two voters who cast the first Republican votes in his township in 1856. He pays a high tribute to the Social-Democracy.

Renegade Gordon seems to be really out of the Haverhill Million, the paper that was to smash Social-

ism in the United States and at the same time to burn up a big wad of Hanna corruption money. Perhaps the managers of the paper discovered that Gordon's record clung to him too closely to keep the paper out of a continuous scandal.

We understand that the Socialists of Minnesota do not propose to stand for the insults to the party which the rabid utopian editor of the Referendum of Faribault has been launching at respected members of the national party because they did not vote as he thought they ought to have voted at the Chicago convention, and that he will have to make good his charges or leave the party.

WISCONSIN.—State Secretary E. H. Thomas is at Union Springs, N. Y., enjoying a much needed vacation. If any one is deserving of some rest, it is Miss Thomas who has served the cause in this state so faithfully for so many years.

State Organizer W. R. Gayford has taken to the tall timber. He and his family are in Rye, Florida. He will recreate in the woods for two or three months, incidentally giving some lectures in the South, and will then return to Wisconsin with renewed vigor for the fight.

Comrade C. D. Thompson is acting as state secretary for Miss Thomas during her absence. From every section of the state come reports of a most encouraging nature in regard to the work that the comrades are pushing.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

The Socialists of Italy won a decided victory at the general elections held on Nov. 6 and Nov. 14, which the American dailies have been representing as a triumph for our opponents. The Socialist vote is about doubled in Italy as well as in the United States.

In the Queen's speech in Holland there was a passage which spoke of the expedition through the Gajoe and Allas countries, in Fumatra. That gave Van Kol an opportunity to protest against the imperialism of our Government. He pointed out the tragical fact which occurred in the Gajoe countries. What has been realized, he asked, of the words of Dr. Kuyper in 1897, that Atjeh will abundantly profit by the blessings of the Gospel? Two hundred men passed through Gajoe and Allas. They have gone beyond the limits of the independent Batak countries, and everywhere they left behind them traces of incendiarism, plunder and murder. They had shed the blood of 3,420 persons, whereof 784 were women and children.

We learned in the school (Van Kol went on) to abhor the blood-thirsty and cruel Alva who, in three years, executed 1,800 men in the Netherlands. But on June 14, 20 and 24, we killed more than Alva did in three years. Killed and wounded grey-beards, women, children, and men were lying in a heap in a wolf's pit. Pyramids of corpses

ment is the great monopoly that underlies and controls all the rest. They believe that legislation should be in the interest of the public and not of any class.

They know that poverty, aristocracy and wealth and private monopoly are opposed to good government and they have resolved on their extinction.

The people control the government and are using it to secure the gradual abolition of commercial conflict and industrial mastery.

The whole movement amounts simply to this: The common people united at the ballot box to obtain control of the government, and by means of that they have made more progress toward industrial harmony and justice than any other nation on the globe.

A new civilization has come. A new age has dawned. New Zealand is the birthplace of the twentieth century.—From "The Story of New Zealand" by Prof. Frank Parsons.

have we made of these unarmed men. Against 4,000 on their side, we had but four killed. I ask, with what purpose was this murder expedition undertaken? We do not upbraid the executors, the servants, but the principals who should prevent this infamous business.

Perhaps we shall again hear the usual protest from the side of the Government: "But that happens in every colonial power," when outrages must be justified and glorified, whether in England's colonies, Belgium's colonies or the Philippine colony of the United States.

SHOES for GIFTS

Come and let us help you on the Christmas gift proposition. We have a great assortment of shoes and slippers and can take a lot of trouble off your hands. We have: Fireside slippers for men. Evening slippers for ladies. Warm-lined goods for the old or ill. Stout shoes for cold and snow. All the regular staple lines. Shoes can be bought here on the certificate plan.

Lamers Bros. SHOES 354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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CLIMAX and MONITOR. No free premiums. No catch-penny schemes in order to sell our soaps.

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WATCH REPAIRING. GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY. AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES. We Understand French, German and English Watches. THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water Street, Milwaukee.

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GUSTAV BESTIAN, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS. 10c "THE REAL THING" 10c "OLD JUDGE" 5 Cents. 882 Seventh Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BEN. KORNBERGER & BRO., MANUFACTURER OF Weiss Beer, Soda and Mineral Waters. 578 TWENTY-THIRD STREET, Milwaukee, Wis.

Herm. R. Miller. PHOTOGRAPHER. 359 3rd St. Cor. Chestnut. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Board of Directors—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Melms, Secretary-Treasurer; Emil Seidel, John Doerfler, Sr., C. P. Dietz, A. T. Weich, Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold.

Doings of the Milwaukee Socialist Aldermen.

Socialist Aldermen: Tenth Ward, Albert J. Weich and Frederic Heath; Eleventh Ward, Edmund Melms and Gustave Wild; Twentieth Ward, Emil Seidel and Carl Malewski; Twenty-first Ward, Edward Schranz and H. W. Grantz; Twenty-second Ward, Nicholas Peterson. Last Monday the Milwaukee city council put the conclusion to a two weeks' campaign of indignation on the part of the citizens seeking to whip fourteen street railway aldermen into line for the municipal electric lighting project, by again killing the ordinance, this time by a vote of 31 to 14, twelve votes being enough to defeat a bond issue.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone Main 2304. H. W. BASTONIA, Business Manager. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. In clubs of three, \$1.25. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one on credit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.

What International Socialism Demands:

- 1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations. 2. Democratic management of such collective industry. 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration. 4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Of all astounding and disgraceful things, the turn down of the old-age pension idea by the American Federation of Labor is the worst. Labor is willing to vote for anything capitalism wants, but it is too badly misled to look out for the needs of its own class!

The Rev. Campbell who has outraged the working class of England by his brutal and slanderous attacks upon them as a class, takes the view that it is wrong for the working class to go into politics as a class; that parties should not represent classes. Now please note that the Rev. Campbell's voice and the voice of men like him, is never raised until labor seeks to get relief and right by political action.

We might add to the article on another page on the failure of communism that the various communistic attempts in this country usually and inevitably failed because they were not able to grapple with the great factor of modern civilization, mass production, i. e., production on a gigantic scale. To produce shoes, for instance, to the best economic advantage, they would have to have a modern shoe factory, to produce cloth a modern woolen mill, cotton mill, silk works, etc., run on modern conditions, with associated labor and divided operations, and with the latest developments in machinery, and so on—in fact, it must duplicate the great productive forces of modern society, all for its small colony of people, and with workers enough to man the great mills and factories.

Better Gompers than Duncan. Both stand for the same mischievous policy in the government of the trade union movement, and of the two, Gompers is much the abler man and the more astute organizer. The trouble is, neither represents the true interests of the toilers of the United States of Wealth Despotism. Both have played an adulterous part in the Civic Federation capitalistic flirtation.

The practically unanimous election of Gompers—where were the brewery delegates, we wonder?—was no surprise to us. The Gompers plan of putting Duncan forward as an opposition candidate worked so well at Boston that it was used again. The opposition to Gompers was thus gathered round Duncan, who at the right moment withdrew as a candidate and left the opposition demoralized and therefore beaten.

The vote for Gompers and the unmanly treatment of Delegate Victor L. Berger show that the same class of labor leaders are still in the saddle, although this may have been their last stand. Here and there a labor organization has become class-conscious enough to turn down the old style labor skate and to send upright, moral men to represent them, but in many other organizations there are still enough of the old style unionists to secure a majority, although a small one, and to pick out for delegates the old "trusties" of the capitalist politicians.

As to industrialism, it must be borne in mind that troubled waters are to the advantage of the Gompers style of leadership. It keeps the membership embroiled and engaged at in-fighting and their attention away from the sort of leadership the leaders are putting up. It is our opinion that the change for the better in the American Federation of Labor is developing very nicely and quite as fast as is consistent with an oak-like growth.

John Mitchell's attack on Victor L. Berger at the San Francisco convention was amusing. It takes practically a page of the San Francisco Examiner to make the squabble clear to its readers, including the complete reproduction of a circular issued by San Francisco Social-Democrats, the reading matter of which had been taken from the Social-Democratic Herald. It consisted of a statement of the fact that Prof. Eliot of Harvard had called the "scab" a hero and had been denounced for the remark by the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor, that he had thereupon repeated the remark in a public school address before 1,500 students, to the injury of the labor movement, and that notwithstanding that fact Mitchell and Gompers had been frequently wined and dined by Pres. Eliot at the Exchange Club in Boston, an exclusively swell and capitalistic place, at which a common working man, if he attempted to dine there would be kicked into the gutter.

THE FAILURE OF COMMUNISM.

"But," the objection runs, "the communism of the Apostolic Church, and every other attempt at communism, has failed. It is a beautiful idea, but it is not practicable." True enough. We admit that the communism of the early church eventually failed; but not until the church itself had become worldly, selfish and ambitious. We admit that every communistic effort that has ever been made in all the ages has proven a failure.

The age-long struggle for liberty seemed to achieve final victory in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by securing the ballot and representative government. But the enthusiasm of freedom which marked the eighteenth century has died down before the slow but sure realization that freedom on the political field is an empty delusion accompanied by slavery on the industrial field. The man who owns the tools of production upon which the workman depends for the chance to make a living, OWNS THE MAN, and the man is finding that out to-day.

der of the circular would send ten cents to our office, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, he would receive a ten weeks' subscription. Naturally such an exposure of the doings of the "quality" of organized labor ranked in the bosoms of Gompers and Mitchell, and it was from Gompers' own pocket that the circular which was read to the convention was taken.

plause of the kid gloved fleecers who wined and dined daily at the Exchange Club. He was pleasing his Civic Federation pals! Hanna discovered and proclaimed that Socialism would be the coming issue, and then got thick with Gompers as a means of trying to impede its spread in the A. F. of L. He wanted to block the path of the storm that portended an end to his grip on the legislating of the nation. And who will say that Hanna didn't get Gompers in his net! Let Gompers and Mitchell ask themselves the question as to who are the traitors to Labor?

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Receipts of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent.

ELECTION ECHOES. The official vote in Illinois gives Debs 67,000. Debs had 9,687 in 1900. 1902 the Socialist vote was 20,167. The official vote of Missouri gives Debs 13,003. Debs had 6,139 in 1900 and in 1902 the state vote was 5,335 for justice of supreme court. In Connecticut Debs has probably polled 4,170, against 1,029 in 1900. Montello, Wis.—Debs has 10 votes in Marquette County. Emmett, Idaho.—Debs 75 votes, a gain of 500 per cent. Memphis, Tenn.—Debs gets 196 in Shelby county, 76 four years ago. Putney, Vt.—Debs gets 859 votes in Vermont. San Francisco.—Debs official vote is 7,350. Oklahoma.—Official count gives Lauder milk 4,443 votes for congress. Florida.—Official count gives the Social-Democrats a total of 2,337 in the state. A remarkable gain.

Take Notice.—The "official" vote of Wisconsin, printed by the Milwaukee Sentinel, is not official at all, but a newspaper fake. The figures were secured through correspondence with the Milwaukee Sentinel. The Milwaukee Sentinel is not official at all, but a newspaper fake. The figures were secured through correspondence with the Milwaukee Sentinel.

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HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET, Telephone Main 1742.

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

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ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

Melodrama will give way to musical comedy next week at the Alhambra Theater when Billy (Single) Clifford, the well-known comedian and clever impersonator of "The Broadway Chappie," will appear as the leading character in a new musical comedy entitled "How He Won Her." The play, which is in three acts, is said to abound in dramatic climaxes and exciting moments. New songs and dances, with a company of



Billy Clifford at the Alhambra.

competent players and an attractive chorus, are promised. Many specialties are introduced; among them being Messrs. H. C. Walters & Gano in their novel musical act; the Austin Sisters in singing and dancing; Sawtelle & Sears in coon shouting, buck and wing dancing, and Mr. Clifford's clever monologue which he has made a feature in every first class vaudeville house in England and America.

BIJOU THEATER.

"Pala" is the name of the dramatic comedy, which will be presented at the Bijou next week with a matinee tomorrow. It is a beautiful story of American life, with scenes laid in Cambridge, Mass., the seat of Harvard University, the Adirondacks and the city of Boston. The comedy element is very prominent



Miss Inez Macaulay—Bijou.

and the construction of the play leaves little to be desired. There is an exceptionally strong company in support of the three stars, Mr. James J. Corbett, Mr. Hal Davis and Miss Inez Macaulay. A carload of special and elaborate scenery, thoroughly fire-proofed before painted, is carried.

STAR THEATER.

A great show with strong vaudeville acts, marked by originality, to say nothing of clever comedians and over a score of pretty girls are some of the good things found in the production offered by Sheridan's "Gity Sports" at the Star Theater, commencing tomorrow afternoon. The performance begins and ends with a rollicking burlesque in two acts called "Maids of Siam," which has a clever plot and is filled with funny situations and catchy music.

GRAND THEATER.

Next week's attractions at the Grand are as follows: Pierce & Lambert, Master Glenn, Worlman, Clark & Duncan, The Great Fox, Aime Comedy Four. Also the greatest of all moving pictures ever since in America, "The Train Robbery." The attendance is very good at the beautiful little theater.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

A six all-star act show opens at the Crystal Theater Monday, headed by the Four Mortons, who have made a hit all over the country. The other acts are clever and varied and will prove entertaining for the Crystal's many patrons.

NOTICE EVERYBODY.

The Exposition Building has again been leased by the Social-Democratic party for our annual Monster Mask Ball for January 28th, 1905. Branches and Unions are especially requested to note the date in making arrangements for festivities.

What is the matter with the Vanguard? It's all right. If you don't believe it, send for a copy and be convinced.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

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GENERAL OFFICERS:
 FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
 FREDK. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN FIELD NOTES.

Whitewater.—The comrades here are already arranging for the thorough organization of Walworth County. This is a rock-ribbed Republican stronghold. The Walworth local is also arranging a series of Saturday evening lectures. They have prepared a list of proposed topics and sent them out to various public spirited people in the city as well as their comrades, asking each one to select a topic upon which he would speak. Some of the subjects are "Social Evolution," "A Socialist View of History," "The Class Struggle," "Socialism and Art," "What Socialism Will Do For Women," "Socialism and the Farmer."

Finnish Socialists.—There are in Milwaukee and other cities of Wisconsin a great number of Finnish Socialists. Heretofore they have had independent clubs. A movement is now on foot to have all of these organizations affiliated with the Social-Democratic party. Comrade Alex. Halonen, a Finnish comrade of Chicago, began the work in Milwaukee last week. An organization was perfected here which will be the headquarters of the Finnish Socialists of the state, and one by one all the Socialist organizations are swinging into line to make a mighty phalanx for the cause. Workingmen of the world are uniting.

Deficit.—Our party closed the campaign with a considerable deficit.

on hand, but with characteristic promptness and energy the comrades everywhere are responding splendidly to our appeal to help raise it. Some of the comrades have punched their punch cards to pieces, sent in their \$5.00 and asked for more cards. Others have written to us in German, but the money enclosed was English and easily understood by us, so if you cannot write English, write in German, but send the money anyhow.

Brodhead.—The comrades of Brodhead sent in \$7.10 for dues and literature.

Wyocena.—Comrade Dunham and his co-laborers

Marshfield.—\$7.50 from the comrades through G. M. Otto. 195 votes for Debs in Wood county.

Eau Claire.—The comrades are pushing ward organizations.

Racine.—\$10.00 sent in on literature.

No union man can give a valid excuse for using non-union and prison-labor goods when he has the union label for a guide. If all friends of organized labor would insist on the union label when purchasing or having work done, it would go a long way toward solving the so-called prison-labor problem. Read what the Hansen-Schmitt Co. has to say in their ad. in this issue.

Says the Cleveland Citizen: Among the successful candidates in Milwaukee elected on the Socialist ticket three are pharmacists. Carry the news to Sammy.

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and don't forget us when you buy. We can furnish you with all your needs in the line of clothing. . . . Fine Overcoats at moderate prices. Suits—Single and Double Breasted. Fur Caps—Cloth Caps in all the latest shapes and colors—Wool Underwear—Heavy Cotton Underwear—Fine Silk Mufflers—all the late effects. A large assortment of Gloves and Mittens. We have the best half Dollar Gloves on the market. . . .

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We sew on buttons, press, clean and repair ALL your clothes, whether purchased of us or not.

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Union Label In All Our Garments.

The FITWELL

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Did you ever tell yourself

there was no use trying to save—you couldn't keep it up—couldn't spare the money? Nonsense—try saving with a savings account. It's not hard when you get started. One dollar will do to start an account here.

3 PER CENT INTEREST

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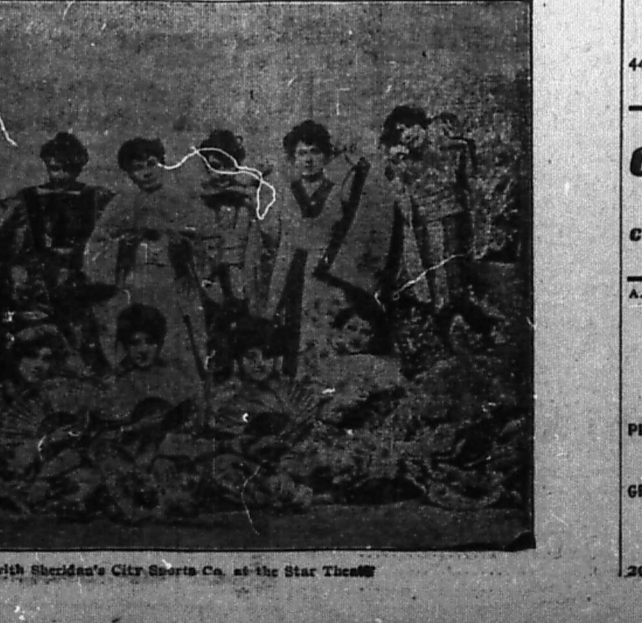
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STOVES, second hand, all styles of Heaters, Ranges and Cooks, at lowest prices; also Furniture of all kinds. I SOREFF, 415-417 Third Street, Telephone White 9122.

BIJOU

JACOB LITT, Proprietor. Commencing MATINEE TO-MORROW 2.30. A Tri-Star Attraction. Magnificent Scenic Production of PALS. Introducing the Talented Actor and Famous Athlete JAMES J. CORBETT. The Versatile Comedian Hal Davis. The Charming Comedienne Inez Macauley. A Great Company of 20.

STAR THEATER. Week commencing Sunday Matinee. PRICES: THE CITY SPORTS COMPANY. 10, 20, 30c. LADIES MATINEE-FRIDAY 10c INCLUDING RES'D SEAT. Next Attr.: Rose Hill English Folly Co.

CRYSTAL THEATER. 178 Second St., Near Grand Ave. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11. A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN. MOTION PICTURES. Admission 10 cts. Including Seat.

GRAND THEATER, 186 Third Street, near Grand Ave. BEST SHOW IN THE CITY. MATINEE DAILY. Evening Performances 8 & 9:30 o'clock. ADMISSION TEN CENTS. FINEST 10c THEATER IN AMERICA.

COAL, COKE OR WOOD. DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY. ALBERT J. WELCH. A Postal to 315 STATE ST. or 873 7th ST. will do the Trick.

Just L. SAGHS, The Jeweler. That's all National Avenue. 48 National Avenue.

DEBS & HANFORD. Pocket Knives 50 Cts. FOR SALE ONLY AT WM. GROSJEAN'S HARDWARE STORE. 3125 Lisbon Avenue. Profits will be donated to the Social-Democratic Campaign Fund.

GOODRICH LINE Steamers. DAILY FOR CHICAGO 8 P. M. Office & Dock: Foot of Sycamore St.

FOR SALE. \$2150—Lot 30x120, on Ring Street, near Third Street, and near car line. 1 1/2 story house, will sell on very easy payments. Fire insurance written in good reliable companies. Money loaned on real estate at lowest rates. W. A. DURN & CO. 201 Grand Avenue, Room 9. Phone Main 991.

FOR SALE. 12 COTTAGES under construction, will arrange rooms to suit purchaser, on 34th street, betw. Center and Hadley. \$100 down, balance \$12 per month. To be seen evenings at 654 38rd Street. PETER KUNZ, Room 22, Metropolitan Block, Corner Third and State Streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

LIGHTNING MESSENGER AND EXPRESS CO. Storage and Moving. Telephone Main 407. TRUNKS 25 Cts. 163 West Water St.

IF YOUR EYES ache, blur or water. Proper Glasses will relieve and cure them. Your eyes examined free at the OPTICAL PARLOR of the REINHARD MFG. CO., 344 Grove Street.

HARBICHT & KASDORF. MEATS AND FANCY GROCERIES. 304 STATE ST. TELEPHONE MAIN 177.

Town Copies by the Town Crier.

Owing to the sudden death of his father, City Organizer Melms was unable to meet all his appointments with the branches this week, but will meet with them this coming week, or the week after.

The People's party in Wisconsin was smashed by the faithlessness of principle of its leaders. Mer. like Schilling, Runge and Smith couldn't resist the office itch and sold it out to the old party politicians, and it was just those men whom Milwaukee has to thank for its malodorous mayor, David S. Rose, and the rotten administration he has given as the people. Rose rode into power as a result of a deal by which the People's Party was traded out of existence. Schilling finally disappeared from sight when he got the delinquent tax list graft, which has very nicely lined his pockets. He disgraced and wrecked the People's party and then went over to the Democrats and hurrahed for Rose, while during previous years he had led him all the names he could lay his tongue to. Now he announces that he has come to life again, because the principles he "advocated" in the past have come to have a tremendous following, and he takes the credit all to himself. On the contrary, the Socialist principles have grown in public favor in spite of him. And he never did advocate our principles as a matter of fact, but a lot of populist rubbish which could not stand up at the bar of public discussion and investigation. We do not care what Mr. Schilling does politically with the capitalist parties, but he cannot come into our party with his bad record. A man who has played the people false one time would do it again and we are not in the selling out business. No political traders or professional politicians need apply.

That was a discordant crowd set up in the daily press by Labor-skinner Neacy of the Filer & Stowell company over the result of the rebidding on that 20-million gallon city pumping engine. He says the figures show that the knocking out in the courts of the 8-hour clause put in by the Socialists has shown that 8-hour work costs more money. It shows no such thing. Let's see: The Filer & Stowell company first bid \$70,000, then it bid \$59,000 and now it bids \$67,900. On the second bidding, when the 8-hour clause was in, the Tod company of Ohio bid \$74,000, only four thousand more than Neacy's first 10-hour bid. And the Tod 8-hour bid was sixty thousand lower than the 10-hour bid of the Holly Mfg. Co. of New York. Mr.

John Schuetz, 957-959 Howell Ave., Corner Kinickinnick. HIGH-CLASS CLOTHING. POPULAR FOR CORRECT STYLES, CUSTOM TAILORED, and MODERN PRICES. Manufactured in each detail "Up to the Minute." Suits.....\$10.00 to \$20.00 Overcoats..\$10.00 to \$20.00 UNION MADE.

MUELLERS MOLASSES FEED. COST 1/4 LESS THAN OATS. ASK YOUR DEALER. Telephone Brown 8512 or Scott 8764.

Frank P. Wilde JEWELER. Cor. 22nd and Vliet Streets. A full line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware. Wedding and Monogram Rings to Order. Fine Repairing a Specialty.

MINERAL WATERS. SODA WATER. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN PICNIC & SOCIETY ORDERS. TELEPHONE MAIN 177.

CARNIVAL NOTES.

Nearly 50,000 Carnival tickets have been sent out through the mails. The next meeting of the Carnival committee will be held at headquarters Sunday morning, Dec. 11, at 9:30 o'clock.

Comrades are urged to call at headquarters for Carnival flyers. Get a good supply and put them into circulation. Get busy!

Forty thousand Carnival dodgers will be supplied to branches for distribution on the two Sundays immediately preceding the Carnival.

Comrade Fred. Weingart has the distinction of being the first person to pay for Carnival tickets, having paid four hours after the tickets were mailed.

Branches are requested to make arrangements for a home-to-home sale of Carnival tickets a few days before the Carnival. Branches will receive a liberal commission on tickets sold.

Carnival Ticket Receipts. Fred. Weingart \$3.00, Alb. Fox 1.00, Emil J. Hask 1.50, John Eder 3.00, J. Jensen 1.50, Ernst Spitz 1.50, Wm. McFarlane 1.50, Paul Hoffman .50, E. Lambrecht 1.50, Wm. Fell 1.50, Aug. Stroblow 1.50, Thos. A. Panyard 1.50, Jos. Preis 1.50.

Stuart Reid Lodge No. 300 I. A. of M., will hold their annual grand ball Saturday evening, Dec. 3rd, at the S. S. Armory hall, First ave., between Lapham and Mitchell sts.

This progressive trades union desires the presence of all those wishing to spend a pleasant and enjoyable evening. The committee in charge, Bros. Baumann, Beck and Janekchek, have spared no pains to make this affair a memorable one. Beuch's orchestra will furnish music. Supper will be served.

Have You Guessed It? If so, don't forget it, and don't let the other fellow forget it! What? When? Where? Monster Mask Carnival Saturday Evening, Jan. 25, 1905, At the EXPOSITION BUILDING. Admission, 25 Cents a Person. At the Door, 50 Cents. \$500.00 IN PRIZES, \$200.00 CASH, \$300.00 IN MERCHANDISE FOR THE BEST MASKS.

CAMPAIGN FUND. Previously reported \$2787.22. Headquarters Glass Globe .50, Wm. May .25, West Allis Branch 4.50, Carl E. Osterburg 2.00, Henry Schupeck 1.00, F. Evans 1.00, J. T. Monday 1.00, W. J. Cleveland .50, Otto Saeger .50, D. S. Clancy .25, James McCarthy .25, Nat. McCarthy .25, Machinists' Union No. 301 5.00, Lester Reukema 1.00, Wm. French 1.00, R. H. .10, Joseph Thomas .10, M. G. P. .50, Fred. Brandt .50, L. Schipper .50, Mr. Fred. Wulfers .50, A. Woegnersburg .25, Emil Ich .25, Otto Klopf .50, J. D. F. .50, Chas. Klopf .50, F. Wegner .25, Robt. Ballsieper .50, Bert. W. Wederit 1.00, Jac. V. Aspenleiter .50, Otto Ballsieper .50, D. Meyer .25, Jos. O'Neil .10, Andrew Ortlieb .10, Henry Raison .50, Geo. Wedel .50, Geo. Skinner .25, Fr. J. Liska .25, Wm. A. Bate .25, Paul Gerstenkoin .25, James Erickson .25, Dell Dennis .25, Barth Juan .25, T. M. Doyle .25, E. Helz .25, R. J. Hicks .25, H. Flor .25, John Morrison .25, Aug. Thode .25, Nic. Heim, Punch card 1.00, E. Sent .50, Chas. Schmar .50, Emil Trachsel .25, Wm. H. Brockmann .25, Fred. Conrad 1.00, Geo. W. Kramer .25, M. Somert .25, J. Miller .25, Ed. Wrensch .10, Wilhelm Siefaff .10, Max T. Lehtow .25, J. Smith .25, Eugene Holzer .25, F. J. Berger .50, Ed. Ebers .25, Walter P. Stroesser 1.00, C. B. Priertes .50, Frank Steindl .25, Joseph M. Hoffmann 1.00, Friend .15, August Schwann .10, Louis Jungmann .50, Fred. Grosskopf .25, Friend .10, Chas. Erdmann .25, W. Hackl .25, Chas. Spangenberg .50, Chas. B. Zemke .25, Wastfahl .25, Quada .25, Frank J. Fenkl .50, Geo. Halder .25, Friend .25, August E. Hasse .25, Miss Thomas for Stationery .40, Robt. Meister 5.00, Frank Steindl .25, F. C. Weise 1.00, P. C. Daniels .25, F. C. Ruger .25, A. J. Sowinski .25, C. B. Sears .25, Hy Musotter .25, Edw. A. Kiechaefer 1.00, Mrs. A. Kiechaefer 1.00, J. E. Collins 1.00, St. H. Lapham Card 5.00, Adolf Vogt 1.00, Fred. Belling .50, Frank Drbol .50, K. Kleveta .25, Eman Chindimsky .25, Vojtech Jasek .25, John Belohov .25, Alf. Neumeyer .50, Geo. Brochel .25, John Private .25, K. 1.00.

CITY NOTES.

The shop organization in this city will, no doubt, prove a grand success. One of our comrades, besides taking up a collection of \$3.40, succeeded in getting fourteen new members for the party.

In another work shop ten new members were secured. This goes to show what can be done when the shop organizations are perfected. In still another work-shop every worker pledged himself to contribute five cents a week to further on the work of our organization.

Do not forget the great battle cry. When you get a new member be sure and educate him, and above all do not lose him. This is very important, and ought not to be lost track of by the branches in the city and the county.

The 19th Ward branch appointed a committee to canvass the ward for new members, and to build up their organization as a whole. Glad to hear it! Keep up the good work, comrades. Every new member in the 19th ward means a nail in the coffin of capitalism.

Things are looking very bad in the 14th ward. Yes, but the sad look does not come from the Social-Democrats of that ward. They are on the war path down there to double the membership of their organization. Oh joy! I wonder what will happen when these 14th warders get started!

Cudahy is rejoicing because it has just doubled its membership.

The 13th ward sent in a handsome list of new applications for membership at the last meeting of the City Central committee last Monday night.

The German speaking comrades of the 9th ward are going to organize a German speaking ward branch in the ward in the near future.

The West Side Woman's Socialist Club will arrange for several lectures during the coming winter months.

Gertrude Breslau Hunt delivered a very able lecture at National Hall under the auspices of the South Side Woman's Socialist Club last Sunday afternoon.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson will deliver a lecture on "Constructive Socialism" Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4th, at National Hall, south-east corner Grove and National, under the auspices of the 5th and 8th ward Social Democratic branches of Milwaukee. There is something in store for those who will attend this lecture.

The city organizer visited the following branches this week: Wednesday evening, 7th ward; Thursday evening, 5th and 14th wards; Friday evening, 20th and 22nd ward, and he spoke on the building up of the Social-Democratic party in this country.

He will try to attend the following meetings next week: Thursday evening, 12th ward branch; Friday evening, 10th ward branch.

Comrade W. F. Faerber, a lecturer of New London, Wis., will lecture at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., Thursday evening, Dec. 8th, at 8 P. M. His subject will be Socialism vs. Commercialism. A general discussion will follow the lecture. E. T. Melms.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL AND SEOP CARDS. "Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. A big book for Ten cents. It will make thousands of converts. This office.

Campaign Fund. Stuart Reid Lodge No. 300, I. A. of M. \$25.00, Brewery Teamsters No. 72 60.00.

Headquarters for Bargains. OUR ADVS. ARE SMALL BUT OUR EXPENSES ARE SMALL. BUT Our Bargains Are Big. In Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Dress Shirts, Duck Coats, Men's and Boys' Pants, Sweaters, Neckwear, Fancy Vests, Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes, etc. AT THE GREAT CUT PRICE SALE. Cor. West Water and Wells Sts. KAUFER, SMITHING & CO. Open Evenings Until 9 O'clock.

REMOVAL SALE. Begins December 2nd. 5 S. & H. GREEN STAMPS instead of one for every 10 cents invested in Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Underwear and Sweaters. All day Friday and Saturday up to 12 o'clock noon. JOS. LAUER & CO. 439-441-443 National Avenue.

ALHAMBRA O. F. MILLER Manager. WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE. Billy (single) Clifford and a Big Company in A Bright Musical Comedy. HOW HE WON HER. MATINEES: Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. PRICES: 10c-15c-25c. Next Week—"McFADDEN'S FLATS!"

\$150. BUYS A BRAND NEW AND THOROUGHLY RELIABLE (EASTERN-MADE) PIANO FULLY GUARANTEED. \$10. down and \$5.00 per month. At STEGER'S PIANO STORE, 191 Third Street, Between Grand Ave. & Wells. TUNING AND REPAIRING. All Work Guaranteed. Open Evenings Till 9 O'clock. TELEPHONE MAIN 2257.

GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS. 508-510 NATIONAL AVE., Cor. FOURTH AVE. The selection of Holiday as well as of staple Furniture, etc., is now complete. We beg to advise our patrons and the public to make their selection early to get best choice and avoid the rush later.OPEN EVENINGS....

SPECIAL SALE ON QUILTS AND BLANKETS FOR ONE WEEK. Hand-Knotted Quilts, full size, white cotton filling, down to \$1.25. We are selling the white and grey Wool Blankets, such as are sold regularly at \$7.50, at \$6.00. Others down to 65c. UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT. If you intend getting a Parlor Suit, Couch, Davenport, Turkish Chair or anything in upholstered furniture, we would advise you to place your order now and have it made. We manufacture them ourselves and sell them to you at moderate prices.

RUGS AND CARPETS. You may be in need of a new Carpet or Rug, be it small or large, we have a nice selection and our prices are always the lowest. Ingrains from 90c down to 29c. Brussels from \$1.35 down to 55c. ROCKER SALE. ALL ROCKERS AT SALE PRICE! Our \$2.50 Rockers at \$2.00. Our \$3.50 Rockers at \$2.75. Our \$5.00 Rockers at \$4.25. Our \$8.00 Rockers at \$7.00. Solid Mahogany Rockers at greatly reduced prices. We Cheerfully Show Our Goods and Make It Pleasant For You

Time Is Now At Hand. when you want a good Overcoat for the Holidays. We make them from \$25.00 up. Union Label in Every Coat. AUGUST ROHM & CO., TAILORS, 284 WEST WATER STREET.

J. FAERBER, DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY. TWO STORES: 1451 Fond du Lac Ave. 846 Winnebago St. Barretts. A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE. BARRETTS.