# CIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

Fifth Year. No. 23.

TEN WEEKS FOR

Whole No. 226.

Rev. Dr. Keller of Milwaukee, who was challenged to a debate by the Social Democrats, begged to be excused, eaiming that he had not time for proper separation. He repeated his claim that socialism was rankly materialistic and herefore not likely to reclaim the race. He indicated in his letter that mankind unt be saved by individual appeal—his sent must be reached. For the doctor's sent, we herewith reproduce Prof. ieron's little story of "The Man Unser the Dray," and trust the doctor will se its application:

avy dray broke down in the street heavy dray broke down in the strect
s man was crushed and held captive
sth it. On top of the dray was a load
screhandise and on top of the merdise were sitting a lot of Monopolists.
crowd of men gathered about and
at o discuss how to relieve the mau
ad by the dray. They stayed so long
discussed so hard that the people finalmental them into a Legislature.
hen they called in a lot more men,
her brofessors said it would overturn
inston to let the man yet out from
the dray-and so it would,
ext, chairs were endowed in universito teach that the man was there behe was not fit to survive, or that
add too much overproduction on top
in; that even if he got out he could not
because of lack of experience in
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came the Theologians, who said a heart was bad and that he must before the stuff could be taken lly, that if his heart could be got a need not have the weight taken

at all and the Theologians secured a life job centuries, just for preaching that the a could not possibly be anywhere than

at man was a Socialist."

That man was a Socialist."

That man was a Socialist, who sat through a sermon last Sunday evening in which her. Titsworth showed what he did not have about Socialism, are entitled to commiseration. If the members of the margation knew any more about Socialism after he was through than they did before they are entitled to credit. Just such sermons were preached against the Abolitionists in the '50s, yet abolition triumphed. An idea of the superscalily of some of his criticisms may be lad from the fact that he read from Lishnecht's pamphlet to show that it mested conditions from the German sandpoint, which is certainly a wonderful argument against Socialism! He said also that Socialism covered a multitude of tiews, ranging from anarchism to extend the second of the said also that Socialism covered a multitude of tiews, ranging from anarchism to extend the second of the said also that Socialism covered a multitude of tiews, ranging from anarchism to extend the second of the said also that Socialism covered a multitude of the said also that Socialism covered a multitude of the said also that Socialism covered a multitude of the said also that Socialism covered a multitude of the said also that Socialism covered a multitude of the said also that socialism covered a multitude of the said to said the

alonism is born of and adapted istrial system as it is. Its alm or for the workingman through a and collective contract a fair for a fair day's work.—Mi'wau-

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1002.

In Sheboygan, a Socialist, Capt. Anton Buechle, had a ranking of 86 in the civil service examination, yet the capitalistically controlled civil service commission ignored him and appointed a man for fire chief whose standing was only 64, the lowest marking of all the competitors. The Central Labor Union has petitors. The Central Labor Union has petitored for the righting of the outrage and the resignations of the members of the commission. We are glad to say that the Sheboygan Socialists are co-operating with the labor men in the move. The civil service system will yet be the safeguard of this country when the Socialists are strong enough to wrest the power of government from the grasp of the pothouse politicians. By the furthest possible extension of the civil service the Socialists when they get control will be able to avoid one source of danger to their work of political and economic reconstruction.

"Scant fare for the Poor" reads a head line in a city paper and in the next column is an editorial on the wonderful prosperity the country is enjoying.

Something less than a year ago a great stir was caused by the announcement that Roosevelt had had Booker Washington to dinner at the white house. The North was puzzled and said it showed praiseworthy daring. The South was shocked and said all kinds of brutal things. It now begins to lock as if Teddy is after votes as well as bear in his Southern expedition, for a Gen. Marcus Wright of the war department has been telling the people of Memphis that the President didn't invite Washington to dinner after all, but just gave him a bit to eat in his office so as not to break in on a five hours' conference they were having. Asked why Roosevelt had never denied the rumors that were afloat at the time, this wonderful specimen of a war department official made this remarkable statement:

"Because he is too great a man. He believed it was beneath him to deny a story SO PALPABLY FALSE. He felt that the truth would in time prevail."

"Abraham Lincoln was splitting rails, and he din't limit himself, to eight hours, and he din't limit himself, to eight her wit he ming would emand it not only out ema

believed it was beneath him to deny a story SO PALPABLY FALSE. He felt that the truth would in time prevail."

There's at least one puppy in the war department, that's sure.

"Am I my brother's keeper!" snarls the Individualist.

Go down in the foundries and see the human slaves bending to their unhealthy labors. Go down into the mines and see the luckless wretches who are again doomed to death-dealing toil by the "humane" intervention of the brute-butchering President. Look in at the child slaves in our factories. Look in at the girl slaves, etc., etc., and note the overcrowded poor houses, jails and asplums—and then tell us, please, where are the results of these many years' preaching of the golden rule!

Look out for the labor leader who brings upon himself the effusive praise of the capitalistic sheets. Capitalism knows its interests—it knows on which side its bread is buttered. No man can serve capitalism and labor faithfully at one and the same time. If he pleases capital, it is because he is not doing his whole duty toward labor. Remember Powderly, Remember Ratchford.

The United States now ranks next to Individualist.

"It would be worse for him if you were," promptly replies the Collectivist.

"It would be worse for him if you its Socialist vote. It is led by German." France, Austria and Belgium.

The people of Japan, before capitalism recently got its clutches on that island, lived an almost idyllic life. It was in some ways primitive and behind the times, but it had the merit of supplying all with a decent living and of working no one into an early grave. But since the capitalist has invaded the country and set its people, men, women and children, to work, the horrors that follow in the wake of exploitation have made their inevitable appearance. The people are groaning under the yoke of the foreign taskmaster with his insatiable appearance workman is becoming one of agony, long drawn out, labor exhaustion is the rule, distress is in many homes, and the wealth made out of these luckless people is drawn out of the country and goes into foreign pockets.

Stories of the greatest cruelty come to us from that country. Especially the spinning girls are getting the severity of the new order of things. Many are dying off with tuberculosis. Now there is a bill before the legislative body of the country to legalize child labor. It provides for the employment of children over S years of age and for not over twelve hours a day!

The Wall Street News writes a long and dismal article on trade unions and the fight they have to put up under the heading "A Menace to Prosperity." Correct. The thing called "prosperity" is that condition of things where the profit-grinding mills of the capitalists are in full swing grinding FOR the rich and AT the poor. Under the present "prosperity" wages are lower than they were ten years ago—cheering fact—for capitalism! Yes, the trades unions ARE a menace to "prosperity"—their demands mean less profits for the class the Wall Street News stands for.

Street News stands for.

The pulpit has long been one of the bulwarks of capitalism, and yet the preachers wonder why the workingman does not go to church. A "public opinion" surrounds the church which the preacher is scarcely able to go counter to. That "public opinion" is to the effect that the employers of labor, who contribute to sustain the church, are more important than the workman whose meager wages for hard toil do not permit him to contribute liberally. The rich man puts in memorial windows or helps the church over rough places. The church cannot afford to be ungrateful. Whenever any political or industrial movement seems to imperil the sway of the capitalist class, the pulpit helps the newspapers and the "leading citizens" in making "public sentiment" against it. This is because of "public sentiment" within the church which puts a leading string round the preacher's neck.

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because of "public sentiment" within the church which puts a leading string round the preacher's neck.

Thus it is not at all surprising that the recent gains of the Socialists should have brought the preacher to his feet to denounce and confound the new movement. In Milwaukee they are at it hotfoot. Two weeks ago Rev. Dr. Keller took Debs to task for saying that Socialism would sholish crime and close the prisons, and last Sunday Rev. Titsworth almost tickled the owners of gas stock to death by showing to his own satisfaction and the satisfaction of those not up in economics that while Socialism was fascinating it was fallacious, nevertheess. The trouble with both these preachers is that they are at one with the beneficiaries of the wage-labor system in feeling that it, is best for the people to be made good by personal suasion rather than by structural changes in the social system, or both. It is so much slower! And meantime the right to fleece is not in peril. Charges that Socialism is materialistic will always get hearly applause from the rich pews, you may be sure!

What happens when crop after crop is grown out of a farm and no effort made to restore the soil. Exhaustion. This is just what happens in the farming of the working class by the capitalists. Exhaustion. Increasing exhaustion.

# MAN'S GREED Results from MATERIAL CONDITIONS their Christianity. Yet the preachers tell us if people could only be made Christians the ills of society would all disappear. But the trouble is that present interests and conditions do not permit people to live out the good precepts of their religious, or of their moral ideas if they are creedless. Their material condition in their relations to each other is all wrong. The system must be changed. Only Socialism will straighten out the hideous and inhuman snari. And permit us to quote a little further from this Irish correspondence: "The work of the congested districts board on the Dillon estate, recently BOUGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT, is causing an upheaval among the tenants. The Dillon tenants number 4,300. All their holdings are being enlarged, the tenants resettled, and allowed to purchase their lands. They are now provided with clean, bright homes. Formerly these holdings were bady mixed. In one instance one man held ten acres, composed of thirty-two separate patches. All holdings are now compact, twenty, twenty-seven, or thirty acres being enough to support a family. "Drainage has been provided, with the result that 10,000 acres of hitherto useless and has already been reclaimed and turned into good, arable soli. Stables have been built, and pigs, cows, and chickens banished from the living rooms. The cleanliness of the new homes is astonishing. The men have been given work on the drains and roads, and thus enabled to pay back their rents. All are happy and prosperous. "A plifful contrast is supplied by the Murphy tenants, near the Dillon estate. These live in the most miserable of huts. Frequently the wails are cracked from the roof to the foundation and only held together by props. Drainage is unknown, and hundreds of acres are useless, being covered with water. The public roads are seas of mud. Pigs and chickens feed in a trough in the corner of the living room, there being no other way to keep them. Wan, plached faces peep out from the doors." Do you see what can be done by changing the material cond

All over the civilized world the greed of man makes game of the people's necessities. No country escapes. Man's inhumanity to man is not bounded by geographical dividing lines or limited to any one political domain. It is international. In every country the strong are oppressing the weak, usually in ways that do not appear on the surface, yet which impoverish the people just the same. It is no wonder the exploited peoples are now recognizing the fact that their misery is international and making common cause to end the oppression, by swelling the ranks of International Socialism. Nothing can stop so necessary a movement, no man-made laws are strong enough to curb it. It will not spend its force in a few defeats or a few victories. It is historically necessary, therefore invincible.

In Ireland the student of social conditions can find a good object lesson of the greed that is inevitable under the present system. And it shows how necessary it is to deal with the great social wrongs in a materialistic way, so to The landlords, mostly under the dominion of the Church of England, have also been preached to all their lives. Yet they are as insistent for their rents and profits out of their wretched tenants as the tenants are in keeping up a resistance. A Chicago paper recently sent a reporter to Ireland to write up conditions exactly as they exist. He has recently visited the Murphy and De Frayne estates, and writes:

"I witnessed a typical exiction on these estates lest Teach Teach and the service of the service lest Teach Teach Teach and the service of the service lest Teach Teach

cestates, and writes:

"I witnessed a typical eviction on these estates last Tuesday, when a man 70 years old, with his aged wife and invalid daughter, was evicted from the home his grandfather made. His holding included thirty acres, distributed over a neighborhood two-thirds of which was under water. Sixty police armed with rifles, a sheriff, and several deputies and a doze emergency men were marshaled to evict them. The rain beat down and the wind was bitter cold, but the aged people and the invalid daughter were turned out into the roadway without pity. There are threats of 100 more evictions on the two estates in the immediate future."

Isn't that a splendid example of brotherly love! And some people object that Socialism puts too much stress on the materialistic side of reclaiming mankind! Private ownership demands its increase. And just listen to this:

"The Murphy tenants, 300 strong, held a secret meeting last Tuesday night, which I was able to attend. The tenants came over the fields in groups of twos and threes, dodging the police at every turn. They met in darkness near a secluded cablin, and were unanimous in their assertions that they will pay no rents unless they are given reductions or the right to purchase their lands. Their speakers declared they would stand together, even were all evicted. If the meeting had been discovered by the popaying of rents. The nationalists have adopted the plan of holding meetings throughout the county on Sundays, in an effort to try to dodge the police and the government notetaker, who makes it his chief end in life to make shorthand reports of the speaches, to be used in the prosecution of the speakers. At last Sunday's meeting a roundabout way four miles in the mud and driving rain. Although many spies were watching, the police were unable to follow them."

Please note that all this strife is between peoples who are agreed as to

Please note that all this strife is between peoples who are agreed as to

Talk with the ordinary voter and what as a benefactor of the working class, as Talk with the ordinary voter and what do you find? That he is disgusted with politics and regards all parties, his own included, as necessarily corrupt. This is because old party politics now means simply office filling. When the abolition of slavery was up for settlement men were not disgusted with politics, for there was a moral issue at stake. Politics then stood for something real and vital. 'Give the voter a moral issue, a vital issue, and he takes a new interest in his rights as a voter. Socialism fills this requirement.

The attacks on Herr Krupp and the intense sensation which they have created have caused a furious political discussion, we are told, the Socialists calling attention to the "degenerating influence of great wealth," and the conservatives pointing out "the desperate character of the Socialist attack upon the existing order of society."

"Though we cannot accept the fundamental principles of Socialism or collectivism as true, and though we are persuaded that society cannot successfully be established upon them as a basis, there are none the less bonds of sympathy between us and the Socialists. The desire, which in the case of many of them is doubtless earnest and sincere, to come to the relief of the poor, to find some means by which their lot may be made less miserable, springs from a divine impulse. It is Christian and human; and the anti-religious spirit of modern Socialism comes from an unphilosophic and unhistoric view of the forces which create civilization and give promise of a better future."

in his rights as a vote. Socialism fills as in the secure of the workingman through the secure of the secu

So is it any wonder that the light has finally broken in on men's minds—men of all creeds, ideas and interests, the devout, the skeptical, the rich, the poor and the middle class men—is it any wonder that they are coming to see that their lives are being ruled by their economic situation, and is it strange that even many of the rich are ready to welcome a change that will release them from the necessity of exploiting their fellow men! The preacher who thinks he is guarding his religion by opposing so-called materialistic conceptions and campaigns by Socialists, is not helping but retarding the interests of his ministry. He is keeping away the day when people can AFFORD to be good. development from chattle-slavery.

And frequently the owners who get their increase from such misery sit in the was and listen "approvingly" to the expounding of the golden rule, Sunday

development from chattle-slavery. Machine-slavery is coming upon us very rapidly now, but the mastership is in the hands of a small class who are thus the kinrs of our age. We Socialists demand that the people collectively become the masters and social evolution is demanding the same thing.

As to what the bishop says of Socialism and religion, that is a subject which we do not care to enter into to any length. That some Socialists are Christiaus and some atheists and agnostics, is no more surprising than that some capitalists are Caristians and some atheists and agnostics. It is none of our affair. All we ask is that the Christians who are Socialists refrain from making their creeds a part of their Socialistic demands and that the atheists likewise refrain from mixing their two isms.

The Federated Trades' Council has

The Federated Trades' Council has recently won a victory with regard to see the Milwaukee school system. His committee on legislation complained of various discriminations in the schools as to rich and poor children, the almost incess sant taking up of collections that come hard on poor people, the giving of presents to teachers, fruit showers and the like. The committee was listened to all and the school directors indicated their belief that-there was little to the charges. That was before election. After election, however, when the working people were seen to be a force in politics, an interest of the council's charges being proven between seen to be a force in politics, an interest of the council's charges being proven between two processes of the council's charges being proven between the council's charges being the council's charges the c The Federated Trades' Council has

It was Constable Luchring, not ex-Justice Luchring, who was appointed deputy coroner of Milwaukee, an alto-gether different man. Such being the case, of course the former is not respon-sible for the sins of the latter as noted in our item of last week.

President Eliot reminds us of Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem, "The Last Leaf." He belongs to a past generation —to a back number philosophy. He is a spokesman for the exploiting class, and doesn't realize that the exploiting now has a public sentiment against it.

#### Criminals are Parasites; Parasites are Criminals Says Prof. Nordau.

What is a crime? This is an easy question for a lawyer. His reply is at and prompt: A crime is an act contrary to the laws of the state and lie to punishment. For the sociologist this definition does not suffice. Being stated that a crime when reduced to its essential elements, is a human act stated that a crime when reduced to its essential elements, is a human act acts, why this individual will commit it and not that one, what is its influence in the individual psychology and in the social economy, what are cause or organic roots, or exterior manifestations.

The lawyer's reply throws no light on any of these phases of the problem. The lawyer's reply throws no light on any of these phases of the problem. They precision of the legal definition of crime is but an illusion. "A crime as act contrary to law." Good. But, then, does the law alone make the safe would it not still exist withou the law? Is it a conscious creation of lawyer? Did an article of a legal code give it birth? WOULD THE SOUTHON OF THAT ARTICLE SUPPRESS IT? Is it subject to the practice of criminal justice proves that the conception of crime is vari-

practice of criminal justice proves that the conception of crime is variable and space. A crime in thi latitude is a legal and unpusishable act states; a crime today, a normal, perhaps virtuous, act yescerday or tomorphic twould be impossible to qualify any acts whatsoever of a criminal before exactly where and when it wa committed. It cannot be classified by a strange and hypercorp are redoct the anarchists are in accord with the

strange and humorous paradox the anarchists are in accord with the flaw in affirming that it is the egal code which makes the crime; and the department of the crime in the legal code they deny the crime

the theory of my master and friend, Lombroso, satisfies me better in this According to him, crime is an atavism, the reappearance in the midour civilization of facts which today are exceptional and abnormal, but were the normal of primitive man.

were the normal of primitive man.

Why are there today repetitions of primitive men? Because the criminal generate and the peculiar characteristic of degeneracy is the arrest of ment. It is indisputable that habitual criminals are generally degenerate and the peculiar character in the superior degeneration on its side has as its essenter a biological inferiority manifested principally by the incapacity of the properties of the superior degrees of typical development. This flam to attain to the superior degrees of typical development. This flam to attain to the superior degrees of typical development that in the superior degrees of typical development. This flam is a degenerate; the degree rate in the superior organism which by hereditary debility is incapable of fully development undergoes numerous arrests in development. Thus far I am with my and friend. But our ways separate when he says that the criminal, a degenerate, must be atavical. Every arrest of development is not necessary as anytam, a reappearance of a past type.

An arrest of development is the interruption of development at a point which is not the final point of evolution. The arrest may correspond to a station which at one time was a terminus, but is now become an intermediary point because it has been passed by the continuation of evolution. Or it may take place at a point which never had been a final point. Then it is not atavism but amorphism. For me criminal is not an atavism but an amorphism. The conception of primitive man as a naive, unconscious criminal cannot be defended. The savage is evidently an impulsive being, whose psychic apparatus is most radimentary and who hence is the slave of his instincts, but he is in no wise the anti-social being that the criminal is by definition. On the contrary, he is far more social than the civilized man, being less differentiated. The savage is neither an individualist nor an anarchist. He is rigidly traditionalistic and blindly subject to the public opinion of his tribe. The savage, then, is not a criminal. On the contrary, he is a being profoundly, superstitiously respectful of the customs and habits obtaining in his surroundings. It is not hazardous to venture the same estimation of the primitive man.

The criminal is anti-social. He respects no traditions, submits to no pub-

The criminal is anti-social. He respects no traditions, submits to no public opinion save sometimes to those of other malefactors. Hence he is not a savage nor a primitive man in our civilization. Hence crime is not an ata-

It remains to give my theory. CRIME IS HUMAN PARASITISM. This characterizes and defines it. The natural, normal condition of existence for man, as for all other species of animals, is to draw his subsistence from nature, not from his own kind.

As civilization advances and man is distanced from his primitive condition production is differentiated and specialized. Men depend upon each other, they live upon each other, the workers of the soil a little less, those detached from the soil a little more. But this is not parasitism. It is cofoperation, mutualism. It is the law of "giving giving." Parasitism commences only when in this co-operative society appear men WHO WISH TO TAKE WITHOUT GIVING, WHO SEIZE THE FRUIT OF ANOTHER'S LABOR without his consent and without compensation, who treat others as if they were matter whence to draw satisfaction for their needs and for the appetites of their entire nature. Those who fall into this parasitism are justly criminals.

I do not believe that man in his origin was a criminal—that is to say, a parasite—but that, on the contrary, PARASITISM IS A NEW PHENOME-NON, relatively tardy, a symptom of individual and social disease, the index of a pathological condition of a differentiated society.

Parasitism is a phenomenon of degeneration. The degenerate is debilitated. His debility is a consequence of organic inferiority. His capacity for

instruction is slight, hence it is impossible for him to resist impulses and appetities. His nervous centers are rapidly exhausted, hence he is incapable of regular, prolonged, and methodical effort. These psychological conditions necessarily lead to parasitism, that is to say, to crime. When the first act of parasitism has shown him how much easier and more agreeable for him parasitism is than effort for reciprocal exchange, he quickly acquires the habit and becomes a professional parasite.

effort for reciprocal exchange, he quickly acquires the habit and becomes a professional parasite.

Civilization multiplies and renders more intense the temptations to parasitism and at the same time offers redoubtable facilities for the PARASITARY EXPLOITATION OF OTHER MEN. Indeed, civilization is a synonym for the division of labor, of industrialism, of the abandonment of the fields and primitive occupations, of the development of cities. The great majority of men no longer solicit the soil for their provender. They produce material and moral values to exchange for the other values. Now, it is extremely delicate to measure values, to remain scrupulously equitable in exchanage. From the moment when one no longer lives upon nature but upon men the transition from co-operation to parasitism is terribly easy.

My definition of crime as a parasitism of man upon man defines the phenomenon, I believe, explains its origin and assigns it a place in psychology and the general biology of the individual as well as in sociology.

Biologically, we ought to make an absolute distinction between a passionate act injurious to another and a crime, properly speaking. The passionate act produces no personal advantage, while the criminal act committed in cold blood has as its sole object SOME ADVANTAGE TO THE PERPETRATOR.

nas as its sole object SOME ADVANTAGE TO THE PERPETRATOR.

The habitual criminal by debility is for me a minus habeus, then a diseased person. Dangerous, yes, but diseased, Accidental, above all passionate, crime is a psychic storm, disastrous but inherent, alas! in human nature, to which we can but oppose the slow and constant efforts of education, having for its aim to change this nature as far as possible by developing our force of inhibition. The veritable unpardonable crime, the typical case of the human parasite, is social exploitation. And the great remedy for this order of criminality will be an organization of society which will render co-operation perfect, which will permit no indelicacies of ex hange, prevent the abuse of the superiority of the strong, and assure to the feeble the minimum of goods indepensable to existence.

The doctrine which tends to the realization of this ideal is called Societies.

The doctrine which tends to the realization of this ideal is called Socialism.

Max Nordau.

\*Amorphous: Having no determinate form, of no particular kind or character. Altavism: The recurrence of the original type of a species in the offspring of its varieties.

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

The misery of the world can be traced to the ownership of the means of life by the few.

Subscribers who are not receiving the paper regularly will please notify us. We will then try to ascertain the cause. Those removing from one location to another should also let us know, so that their correct address may be on the mailing list.

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

THE WAR ON MUNICIPAL TRADING.

We printed last week the testimony of London newspaper in disproval of the claims that the capitalist press is making, that so-called municipal Socialism where tried in such cities as Glasgow has proven a failure. The capitalist pres was wont to print occasional articles in praise of such efforts as Glasgow was making to improve its municipal conditions, but the recent elections showed such a growth of Socialism that instinctively the capitalist editors felt tha hereafter anything smacking of Social ism must be discredited.

And this in spite of the fact that an accredited American writer, Hon. Robert P. Porter, who was thought important enough in 1890 to be given the supervision of the United States govern ment census, had but recently uttered un stinted praise of the municipal undertak ings of various British cities, the which had been given considerable publicity by the press.

It now appears that the majority of the recent writers against municipal owner ship have used the London Times as the source of their information, and as the Times has not hesitated at out and out untruth in making up its case, it follows that the articles in the American dailies are all unreliable as to the "facts" they triumphantly set forth.

It appears from our London contempo rary, Justice, that the Times is not dis interested in the matter, but that there are reasons for believing that it is prompted to its course by a certain rela tion which it bears to a modern business tee. Such a body has absolutely no authority to enforce its decisions save what the Times' professed solicitude for the small trader driven out of business by the municipality is a delusion, it being in reality pulling chestnuts out of the fire for an electric railway trust. Justice charges octopus known as the British Electric electric railway trust. Justice charges the Times with seeking to "paralyze municipal enterprise in England in the interests of Pierpont Morgan & Co." seems that the octopus would like to itself make money out of the street cars of Birmingham, the baths and wash house of Battersea and the street lighting of West Ham! Tha: is the true inwardness of the Times' crusade-just as its recent war on trade unionism had an immediate purpose back of it. Both municipal ownership and trade unionism were in the way of the international financiers and must be given a bad name and then driven from the field.

In connection with the subject of mu nicipal ownership, Justice well observes "We have never for a single moment pre tended that municipal enterprise wa without flaw or blemish, beyond criticism or above reproach. Neither have we lauded it as 'Municipal Socialism.' Or the contrary, we have recognized its defects and its limitations, and have freely criticised its failings. At the same time we have seen that it was an essential and INEVITABLE link in the chaiin of economic and social development, an that, however much the private trader who found himself squeezed out by mu nicipal enterprise might complain, he had to go, and the only question to be deter mined was whether he should be squeezed out by public enterprise or the private

While municipal ownership is not So cialism, it is in the direction of our goal and all Socialists who are not Utopian realize that full-fledged Socialism must come, as with all historic changes, by progressive growth, by evolution. thus that Socialists favor municipal ownership, where it is used to raise the standard of living of the employes concerned and to exclude the private capi-

poration. It is in this respect that we the lying reports of the unscrupulous

MUNICIPAL SOCIALIST ACTIVITY. The following is sent the Herald by Comrade Simons of Chicago:

Comrade Simons of Chicago:

At the Indianapolis convention it was decided that the national executive committee be authorized to appoint a subcommittee on municipal activity, this committee to have only advisory powers and to have as one of its functions the formulation of a municipal programme for Socialist bodies. Almost exactly a year ago the national committee elected the following comrades to serve upon this committee: Victor L. Berger, John C. Chase, with the undersigned as temporary secretary. Communication was at once opened between these-various comrades and steps taken to carry out the will of the convention. As all the members of the committee were actively engaged in other work in connection with the Socialist movement progress has been rather slow.

From time to time the assistance of

From time to time the assistance of outside comrades was requested and among those who have co-operated in the preparation of the programme up to the present time, and who are now acting as members of the committee, are Comrades Corinne Brown, Seymour Stedman and Philip S. Brown. Effort has been made to keep in communication with the people who have been elected to municipal offices by the Socialists in different parts of the country, and it is hoped that if any such who have not been written, see this that they will address the secretary at once, as their cooperation is much desired.

The "Suggested Lines of Social Mu-

dress the secretary at once, as their cooperation is much desired.

The "Suggested Lines of Social Municipal Activity" which are given below are to be considered simply as a sum total of the various suggestions that have been thought worthy of consideration by one or more members of the committee. They were compiled after careful comparison with a large number of municipal programmes in this country as well as those of the European Socialist parties. Whatever may be said of its defects or merits, it is probably the most complete outline of municipal activity yet gathered together and should furnish material for intelligent discussion. It is probably not approved of as a whole, by any single member of the committee, and still less is it to be considered a special recommendation of the committee, and sill less is it to be considered a special reaction of a proposed platform for Socialist municipal bodies. Such platforms any evolve from it in the future, and it is hoped that it will be of assistance in the formation of such platforms in various cities.

So far as I am personally concerned.

and it is hoped that it will be of assistance in the formation of such platforms in various cities.

So far as I am personally concerned. I am of the opinion that a municipal platform could be best made up of a plain revolutionary demand for the overthrow of class rule and a statement of the need of the application of collectivist principles in municipal activity. This would constitute the platform proper and would be about the length of those now ordinarily adopted. In addition to this an elaborate programme of probable action could be prepared based upon the suggestions given herewith. This should be accompanied by an explanation that would need to be a rather extensive document, discussing and explaining the various provisions adapted to local needs and show how these form a part of a complete revolutionary programme. This was the position which I took at the Indianapolis convention with regard to our national platform, and I have, as yet, seen no reason to change my mind. I say this, because there is persistent misrepresentation of the attitude taken by those who oppose "immediate demands" in the form in which they now appear in the majority of our platforms. But whatever eise may be said there is urgent need of further intelligent discussion of Socialist and municipal affairs in this country. It is certain that a large number of Socialists will be elected to municipal positions within the next few months. At the present time there is no general idea of what the Socialist position is on municipal affairs. There is great diversity of attitude on what are gently fundamental principles. months. At the present time there is no general idea of what the Socialist position is on municipal affairs. There is great diversity of attitude on what are really fundamental principles. I am not one of those who believe that municipal action can be reduced to anything like complete uniformity throughout a country presenting as diverse characteristics as does the United States. But there are certain principles and lines of action which apply everywhere, and these should be worked out. It seems to net that in this connection the Belgians offer us the most valuable example. The Belgian Socialists have organized a League of Municipal Councilers with Comrade Emil Vinck as its secretary. They hold regular conventions and have evolved considerable literature on the various questions arising. It would seem possible that something of this character might grow out of our present committee. Such a body has absolutely no authority to enforce its decisions save what

PUBLIC EDU I.-Changes in Instruction

Sufficient kindergartens for all children of proper age.

2. Manual training in all grades (not of proper age.

2. Manual training in all grades (not trade schools).

3. General introduction of idea of development and freedom in education with close connection with things, according to principles of modern pedagogy.

4. Teaching of economics and history with evolution of industry as base.

5. Establishment of vacation schools.

6. Adequate night schools for adults.

7. Instruction of children as to child labor legislation and rights of children before the law.

II.—Changes Affecting Teaching Force.

1. Adequate teachers (small classes).

2. Pedagogical training required as a qualification for teaching.

3. Right of trial for teachers when dismissed.

nissed.
4. Pensions for teachers when superan-uated or disabled.

nuated or disabled.

III.—Care of Children.

1. Free text books.

2. Free meals and clothing.

3. Free medical service, inspection for eyes, ears, mental faculties (for educational purposes), and contagion.

IV.—Equipment.
Adequate buildings, numerous, not 1. Adequate
large.
2. Ample playgrounds with physical instructor in charge.
3. Museums, art galleries, libraries, etc., enlarged and accessible to all children through frequent visits accompanied by teachers.

chers.

Baths and gymnasiums in each school.

All school buildings open evenings.

days and holideys for public assem-

V.-Miscellaneous Provisions.
 Inmates of orphan asylums and other public institutions for children required to attend public school.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. I.—Principles of Management.

1. Reduction of hours and increase of wasts to correspond with improvements in production.

2. No profits to be used for reduction of taxation.

axation.

3. Pensions for all city employes when sick and disabled.

4. Election of supervising officers by employes subject to control of municipality. II.—Industries Suggested for Ownership.

1. All industries dependent on franchises, street cars, electric and gas lighting, telephones, etc.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD. HOW THE PRESENT SYSTEM "PREVENTS" CRIME.

Mayor Jones says that nearly all the prisoners in the penitentiary at Columbus, O., are there because they are poor.

The crimes for which they are committed are in nearly every case the crimes superinduced by poverty.

In Jackson, Kentucky, the Boston Traveler says, there have been 336 mur

In Jackson, Kentucky, the Boston Traveler says, there have been does all ders in eight months.

All law is professed to be for the protection of life and property:—life and property; life is commonly set down first, as if it were the more important.

But it is not.

If life were more important than property the Kentucky militia would be out patrolling the streets of Jackson.

In Jackson they have been killing people at the rate of forty-two a month—one every day, and three or four on Sunday. The common course of the local law is the only power invoked against the slayers. No one has suggested the necessity of martial law.

But if a man were to throw a brick at a street car there would be a screem for the militia.

In the anthracite coal regions there was not as much violence in the five

In the anthracite coal regions there was not as much violence in the five months of the strike as transpires any pleasant evening on South Clark street in Chicago. Yet the entire militia of the state of Pennsylvania was called our, and appeals were made to T. Roosevelt for the federal army.

Under such conditions the worker who cannot see what the militia is for is dense indeed.

If the law cared a picayune for human life it could not have endured the spectacle of 150,000 men and their families deprived for five months of the chance to earn a living—for this, itself, is life.

If law were really for the protection of life, it would never be discovered bulwarking monopoly which prevents men from living.

The law today is for the classes to use against the masses. It is to keep the people in order while they are being robbed.

One cold night last winter a man went into the police station at Toledo and wanted to be locked up to keep him from freezing. The desk sergeant said: "I have no authority to lodge you here of to lock you up. This is a police station, where men are detained who have committed crimes or misdemeanors. I cannot lock you up except for cause."

The man went out into the cold again and walked down the street. When he

The man went out into the cold again and walked down the street. When he got in front of one of the large shops he looked about to make sure there was a policeman in sight and then picked up a paving block and smashed a plateglass window.

So he got his lodging.

It is a great system.

It is a great system.

If the law was made for human life they would have taken the man in at the station to save his life, to keep him from freezing. But the only way he could interest society in his welfare was to attack private property.

If the people really used their minds they could see the sophistry that lurks in this cry for the protection of "life and property." They would see that today life and property are opposed in deadly conflict and that the whole armory of the law is on the side of property.

#### # THE NEW ORLEANS EYE-OPENER. #

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words.

WORKING CLASS GOVERNMENT.

Police not to be used in interest of employer against strikers.

Free legal advice.

Abolition of justice courts (trial by jury without extra expense).

Abolition of fines as alternative to imprisonment.

Establishment Establishment of municipal labor bu-

GENERAL MEASURES FOR PUBLIC RE-LIEF.

1. Establishment of works to give em-ployment to unemployed.

2. Free medical service.

3. Adequate hospital service with no taint of charity.

4. Homes for aced and invalid.

taint of charity.

4. Homes for aged and invalid.

5. Night lodgings for men out of employment and without homes.

6. Adequate regular aid to widows with no implication of charity.

7. Pensions for all public employes.

8. Free public crematory.

DEFARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. Inspection of food, punishment for all harmful adulteration.

2. Public disinfection after contagious diseases.

discases.

 Publicly owned and administered baths, wash-houses, closets, laboratories, drug stores and such other things as care of public health demands.

public health demands.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

1. Special laws for protection of women and children in both mercantile and industrial pursuits.

2. No child under 18 to be permitted work at any gainful occupation, including selling papers, blacking shoes, etc.

HOUSING OUESTION.

HOUSING QUESTION.

1. Strict legislation against overcrowd provision for height and ventilation of

provision for acquired apartments to rooms.

2. Building of municipal apartments to rent at cost of care of buildings and depreciation—no return for ground rent to be demanded.

3. Condemnation and destruction by the city of all tenements not conforming to proper standards of light, ventilation and overcrowding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

1. Direct employment by the city—aboition of contract system.
2. Fixing of minimum wage not lower
than standard trade union rate.
3. Orly union labor to be employed where
unions exist.

TAXATION.

Progressive income tax where possible.
 Taxation of ground rents.
 Exemption of household furniture and laborers' homes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Erection of "Labor Temple" by municipality as headquarters, meeting place and education center for laborers of the

city. 2. Publication of a municipal bulletin, containing complete news of all municipal

The New York People denies that Clark of the Conductors' Brotherhood is Roosevelt's man on the coal strike arbitration commission, and would have us believe that Clark is Mitchell's man. A little reflection, however, ought to fix Clark's status beyond dispute. Clark is at the head of the capitalistically-praised Conductors' Brotherhood. Sargent, recently made United States commissioner of immigration by President Roosevelt, was at the head of a similarly capitalistically-praised brotherhood of firemen. As part of the President's deal with Sargent, Roosevelt was made an honorary member of the brotherhood and given the grip and the working card. That Mitchell may have been fooled into thinking that Clark would be an ally of the mine workers is possible. He is but human. But that the Clark appointment was but an aftertaste of the Sargent-Roosevelt political job is all too plain.

#### EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

When George F. Baer, president of the Reading company, told the Pennsylvania senators that there was nothing to arbitrate, he told the truth. The whole dammable private profit system under which we live is not a subject for arbitration, but of annihilation. It is no more a subject for arbitration than child slavery in the South is a subject for arbitration: it is no more a subject for arbitration: it is no more a subject for arbitration in it is no more a subject of arbitration in the souls of young girls is a subject for arbitration in the open subject of arbitration than the crudiation of Christ was a subject for arbitration. It is not arbitration the oppressed of earth are crying for, but justice.—Union Picket.

"John," said the retired lawyer to his coachman, "aren't the horses trying to run away?"

"They be, sir!"

coachman, "aren't the house away?" be sir!"
"Then drive into something cheap."—
Electrical Review.
With the coming of winter, comes the loud cry of the charity organizations for in-creased funds to care for the increasing number of deserving poor. What a black

glect the chance. Give the fund a boost—these are golden opportunities!
Our union secretaries' fund has already done good, will continue to in the future until the fund has reached the goal—\$3000 will be required to complete it and thus send the Herald to each of the 15,000 union secretaries throughout the country. Over 1000 already receive it through the grace of the fund.
We have offered a \$10 sither to the

We have offered a \$10 zither to the comrade sending in the largest list. To the one sending the largest amount we will give a bound copy of Marx's "Capital." For the next largest a copy of the "People's Marx," and the two next best copies of "Socialism in America."

eye that "prosperity" shout gets when the charity organizations are talking of their winter work.—Colorado Chronicle. So far as heard from, no member of the coal-strike commission has yet declared that he would like the life of a miner as a per-manent job.—Baltimore American.

WANTED-Every Comrade in the city to send his children to 614 State street, to sell Bazaar tickets. Elegant Christmas presents free for the sale of ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-

CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNty-Frieda Lentz, plaintiff, vs. Jacob
Lentz, defendant.
The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant:
You are hereby summoned to appear with
in twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and
defend the above entitled action in the
court aforesaid; and in case of your failure
so to do, judgment will be rendered against
you according to the demand of the complaint, which is now on file with the clerk
of the circuit court of Milwaukee county.
DR. THEODORE BURMEISTER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
P. O. address, 404 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY
Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 603 Market street.

Chris. Westphal, 770 Racine street, secretary.

BCOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY

BCOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY

Chief Friday of the month, corner Fourth and

Chestnut streets. Frits Koll, 344 Eleventh

tirest, secretary. Branch Meets Each First

and Third Thursday at 438 Fowier Street. B. H.

Heiming, Secretary.

HE FOUR! H WARD BEANCH BEEFS THEEL B. H. Heiming, Secretary, Herming, 8 p. m. Thomas negrous, secretary. SIXTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY SEC-ond and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 504 Fourth street. F. Rametahl, 709 Hooth street,

Fourth street. F. Ramstahl, 709 Booth street, secretary, SEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursday evenings of the month at Grosse's hall, 524 E. Water street. Wm. Goelt, secretary, 536 Market street. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Thursdays at 378 First agence. H. W. Bistorius, 516 Second avenue, secretary.

second and fourth TRUTSGRYS at 516 First agenue. H. W. Bistorius, 516 Second avenue, secretary.

NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in the Alemania ball, corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets. Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, secretary.

TENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS ON THE first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Street and third Friday of the month at Bahn Street and third Friday of the month at Bahn Street and third Friday of the month at Bahn Street well and the street of the secretary fourth Friday at Krosking's hall, corner Ninth avenue and Orchard street. F. W. Rehfeld, 484 Fifteenth avenue, secretary.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY and third Thursdays at 867 Kinnicinnic avenue. Aug. Storch, secretary, 919 Allis street. THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. Bichard Elsner, 140 North avenue, secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY First and Third Theaday at 169 Vilet Street. A. SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST AND THIRT THURSDRY WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST AND THIRT THURSDRY STORM WARD BRANCH MEETS SE OND

man's hall, corner Twenty-first and Centrer, secretary. C. Wieesl, 1224 Twenty-second street, secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WAED BRANCH MEETS AT Zebetner's hall, Idio Terth street, every secretary.

Remaching this Ninth street, secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (NO. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each mouth at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 512 Thirty-seventh Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS PREST AND THIED SUNDAY, 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Datke's hall, 1020 Midland avenue.

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#### THE BUILDING OF A TRUST.

The Socialists' contention that the rust is the natural outgrowth of the social and economic development is magnificently illustrated in the testimony of Mr. James J. Hill, given in the Northern Securities case. This may be found in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of October 21 and is an invaluable document for students of economic development. Mr. Hill shows how it was necessary in building the Great Northern to consider the matter of the traffic to be carried, and after the road was finished to build up a traffic that should not travel all in one direction. He said that the natural basis of freight business from the West at first was the great lumber supply there, coupled with the approaching shortage of lumber in the central states. At first the west-bound traffic furnished cars for the lumber trade, so that the cars could be loaded both warys, and thus make possible a cheap lumber rate. But the lumber business grew so rapidly that more west-bound business must be found to furnish cars. This led to the extension of the connections of the Great Northern Company into the Orient. This resulted first in a shipment of steel rails from Joliet to Japan, which opened the way cial and economic development is mag-nificently illustrated in the testimony of

for more of that business. Then a trial order of raw cotton for Japanese cotton mills led to a development of the cotton-carrying business from the South. To secure a permanent rate which would make a continuance of this business possible, and also to secure the necessary coal supply for the Central Northwest, compelled some more definite arrangement than a joint traffic agreement between the Great Northern and Southern roads. Owing to its numerous connections with the desired points, Mr. Hill chose the Burlington road, and since the interests of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern were the same in this connection, a plan was worked cit for combining these three under one central management.

This sketches very roughly what Mr. Hill told very fully and entusiastically to the inquiring attorneys.

The whole story simply illustrates the increasing solidarity of all human interests, when the lumber business of the Pacific coast, and the buying of storialis and raw cotton by Japan, compethe formation of a Railway Trust under the laws of New Jersey.

Winfield R. Gaylord.

#### THE PLIGHT OF THE PROLETARIAT.

By Prof. Werner Sombart of the University of Breslau, Germany.

versity of Breslau, Germany.

The existence of the capitalistic system of production is the necessary condition for that class which is the supporter of the modern socialistic movement—the proletariat (property-less class.)

The proletariat follows the capitalistic form of production as its shadow. This scheme of production cannot exist otherwise, cannot develop otherwise than under the condition that, subject to the command of individuals, troops of possessionless workers are herded in great undertakings. It has as a necessary presupposition the rending of all society into two classes: (1) The owners of the means of production, and (2) society into two classes: (1) The owners of the means of production, and (2) the personal factors in production. Thus the existence of capitalism is the necessary preliminary condition of the proletariat, and so of the modern social movement. But how stands it with the proletariat? What are the conditions unproletariat? What are the conditions under which the working class lives? And how has it come to pass that out of these conditions those particular tendencies and demands have arisen which, as we shall find, have come out of this proletariat? Usually, when one is asked concerning the characteristics of the modern proletariat, the first answer is—the great misery in which the masses are sunk. That may pass with some qualification; only it is not to be forgotten that misery is not specially confined to the modern proletariat. Thus how miserable is the condition of the

peasants in Russia, of the Irish "rack-rent" tenants! There must be a specific kind of misery which cliaracterizes the proletariat. I refer, here, particularly to those unhealthy work places, mines, manufactories with their noise and dust and heat, that have arisen with the modern method of production; I think of the conditions produced by the methods of production which tead to draw into the work certain worken—as women and children; I think further of how the concentration of population in industrial centers and in the great clies has increased the misery of external life. industrial centers and in the great dis-has increased the misery of external life for the individual. At all events we may consider the intensification of misery as a primary cause for the growth sistence of new thoughts and i ings. But that is not the mos sistence of new thoughts and new feelings. But that is not the most important point, when we ask after the essential conditions of the existence of the proletariat. It is much more characteristic that in the moment when great masses sink into misery, upon the other side, shining like a fairy's creation, the millionaire arises. It is the contrast between the comfortable villa and elegant equipage of the rich, the magnificent stores, the luxuriant restaurants which the workman passes on his way to his factory or workshop in the dreary part of the city; it is the contrast in condition which awakens him to his economic situation and makes it unbearable. Yet which awakens him to his economic situation and makes it unbearable. Yet one thing further. It is not merely the miserable condition, the contrast with the well-to-do; but another terrible whip is swung over the heads of the proletariat. is swung over the heads of the proletar

I mean the uncertainty of their lives

#### From the Book Table.

Book Table.

"THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE." By Frederick Engels. First American translation. 218 pp., cloth. Price 50 cents. Chicago,—Charles H. Kerr & Co. The appearance of such a book within reach of the American Socialist of small means is distinctly a thing to be thankful for. It is only a few years ago that such books were closed to the American who had no knowledge of German or French. In the early days abroad books such as this one of Engels were the sort that must be studied by the prospective convert to Socialism. Our average American pamphiets on Socialism, effective as they are, are the merest froth in comparison with the serious academic writings that were then used for propaganda purposes. Now we have converts by thousands, whilst formerly only the few could be reckoned on. It is safe to say that if we had to carry on our propaganda with Dr. Marx Capital for our campaigning material, very few of our restless Americans could be found with sufficient powers of concentration to go through the book. But Engels "Origin of the Family" is not to be ilkened to Capital in style. Although a classic of Socialism, it is almost popular reading. It is easy to follow and it is fascinating besides. Light Socialist reading is not enough to make a robust Socialist, and if we had the power to do so we would untestantingly command every comrade in the land to read this book. It may not hold the superficial reader, but to the person who is anxious to probe deep into social science, it offers an unsurpassed treat.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. By a Black-listed Machinist. Paper cover, 204 pp. Price,

CAPITAL AND LABOR. By a Black-listed Machinist. Paper cover. 204 pp. Price, 25 cts. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co. In Capital and Labor we have just the sort of book to meet a certain need. It is just the book for a workingma. to have on his table or to carry in his pocket for perusal in spare moments. It is made up of a large number of well written and thoughtful short articles, each one a thought-provoker and voicing the latest ideas in economics plainly set forth. It is an excellent book for loaning purposes—our comrades know what this means. It will be a good book to get a shop-mate started on.

on.

MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY. By Karl Marx and Frederick
Engels. Pocket Edition. Embossed cover.
64 pp. Price 10 cts. Chicago: Chss. H.
Kerr & Co.

Nerr & Co.

It is a pleasure to have the never-old
Communist Manifesto in presentable shape,
either for gift purposes or as a part of the
Socialist's library. This edition, in spite of
its size, is finely printed and has accomnanying footnotes to make it may be a second its size, is finely printed and has accompanying footnotes to make it more intelligible to the average reader. Engels, who collaborated with Dr. Marx in 1848 in writing this historic document, is also the author of the preface, and it is the translation into English which he himself supervised, the main work of rendering it from one language to the other being done by Samuel Moore, who translated the authorized English edition of Marx' Capital.

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= ADDRESS =

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

## An Exhibition of Capitalistic Impudence.

In the Lackawanna county court house the "anthracite strike arbitration affice" is investigating the recent trouble and those involved.

M. MacVeagh—a corporation lawyer—appears, representing the criminal survey known as the Erie, which operates mines under the names of the anylvania Coal Company and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company IN DE.

ANDE OF LAW REGULATING RAILROAD CONNECTION WITH-ANDE OF AND WITH-ANDER OF AND AND President Roosevelt is without comment to questions of the following character addressed to the sentiative of two hundred thousand workmen:

Mr. Mitchell, do you think you have the right to ask for an increase of the which, if granted, WOULD INCREASE THE COST OF LIVING TO MORE AND SOFTHOUS AND SOFTHE POOR?"

Mr. Mitchell, temperate and dignified throughout, replies that there were the anthracite region five hundred thousand persons starving and entitled to the living wages.

we invite rou, the reader, to consider the insolent character of the coal we invite rou. The total demands of the miners, if granted, would have the actual cost of coal 20 cents per ton—the trust has admitted that

The trust has arbitrarily and repeatedly raised the price of coal, irrespective any demands by workmen for bette pay. The trust, which constantly robs a poor, both the poor WORKMAN and the poor CONSUMER, hires a lawyer access the striking workmen of imposing on the consumer. Has that impleme erer been surpassed?

Mr. MacVeagh, lawyer of the coal trust, asks Mr. Mitchell:
"Don't you know that for five months this whole region has been treated to, veritable foretaste of hell?"
Mr. Mitchell answers quietly that he does not know that, and the trust wayer rejoins: "Well, you will know BEFORE WE ARE THROUGH YOU." lawyer rejoins: WITH YOU."

Nice, impartial "arbitrators" must be those that allow a paid legal hack is to browbeat the representative of hundreds of thousands of citizens.

Next Mr. Trust Lawyer opens dramatically a few graves. He pulls out with lachrymose, dramatic effect a littl of that shopworn brand of patriotism which the plain spoken Johnson called "The last resort of scoundrels." \* \* \* \* . . .

In the course of the trust lawyer's xamination Mr. Mitchell said that this "is a country of majorities" and that majorities are supposed to rule.

The trust lawyer rejoined:
"Yes, but God with one is a majority."
That was quite interesting, it recalled so strikingly Mr. Baer's statement that he is that "ONE," and that God i with him and his associates.

It is not necessary or possible here o follow out the splendid "arguments" developed by the trust lawyer. He setted the American voting system by his statement that God and one—presumably the ONE trust owner-constitute a majority. He placed the murders of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley on the shoulders of union labor. He accused the half-starved coal miners of putting a burden on the poor in demanding bette pay—the representative of the criminal, thieving coal trust actually made that charge.

Arthur Brisbane.

Arthur Brisbane.

## A SURPRISING VOTE

Socialism Almost Endorsed at New Orleans. It Frightened the Old Fogies.

#### BUT IT IS STILL RULE FROM ABOVE!

the resolution of Comrade Max Hayesich is as follows:
'Whereas, capital being the product of past labor of all the tollers of the man rec, and as wages can never be guided as the full equivalent for labor formed, and that it is the mission of a trades unlons to protect the wage-earn-arabat oppression and to fully secure tellers' disenthrallment from every spend in the full equivalent of the following the

#### ne Befuddled Reasoning.

some Befuddled Reasoning.

this the committee, as a creature resident Gompers voted adversely. a report it said:

a ima, aspirations and desires of anionists comprise all that is necessor possible to the well-being of the a family and in the pursuit or accomment of which we cheerfully accept, a fact, desire all the assistance which a given our movement by those referees which stand for the betterment anxind. In this position we are in relationship to the greater body of illustrationship to the greater body of the stands of the burdens of total be made that the carried with the or she produces. We, like stand for greater liberty, and are designed to a set that the future shall have congenial to the whole human f, and especially more bright and enter the men and women bread-winners the America, whom we directly and enter the men and women bread-winners at our principles comprise the fullest lightest scope of human activity, and time to time WILL BE ENHANCED divanced in accordance with the design to satisfy human needs and desires, copie we represent, the working class, offerent views on the best method of the the desired end, even, although, is little difference among them as edesirability of the position we hope the

unhesitatingly announce that the mion movement herein represented is set practical, safe and legitimate through which the working men usen of North America should not outline to seek redress for their, but by which they can strengthen estudied to the probability of the political probability of the probabi

below OF ITS INHERENT RIGHTS.

We declare that since the inception of
the control of the control

ate Max Hayes offered this sub-

ved, that this twenty-second annual don of the American Federation of advise the working people to organ-it economic and political power to feel abor the full equivalent of its 4 the overthrowal of the wage sys-destablishing an industrial co-opera-coracy. racy. at Gompers ruled the substitute

An Interesting Debate.

egate Max Hayes then introduced apposition as an amendment to the of the committee. In the discussion of the committee. In the discussion of the committee of the said: "In support my amendment, I wish to call attention to the fact that this dement is in line with the obligations you yourself have taken, and you action you obtained in your obligation that you declared in your obligation that you are to a full least for labor. We hear in the last for labor of class of wage earners, and we do must employers, doctors, lawyers, notessional men to join our class, and for that reason, if it is right intain a class organization on intain a class organization or class and for the class of wage earners, and we do material the class of wage earners, and we do material the class of wage earners, and we do material the class of wage earners, and we do material the class of wage earners, and we do material the class of wage earners, and we do material the class of wage earners, and we do material the class of wage earners, and we do material the class of wage earners, and we do material the class of wage earners, and we do material the class of wage earners, and we do material the class of wage earners, and we do material the class of wage earners, and wage earners, and wage earners, and wage earners and wage earners, and wage earners, and wage earners, and An Interesting Debate.

Delegate Victor L. Berger replied:
"To those who believe that whatever is must remain so forever, I have nothing to say. But trades unionism itself is living winess of the constant change of economical and political system. Capitalism has succeeded feudalism and slavery, and capitalism by the force of the same evolution will have to make room for Socialism, if our civilization is to survive. Socialism is not a theory, it is a phase of civilization. All we ask it outlies to the same traveling agency for peace and progress in this country for the abolishment of a wage-slavery in this country. This is what the amendment demands."

Several delegates spoke as non-Socialism. He charged the Socialists with varior of united political action. Delegate Hart held that it was wrong to commit the A. F. of L. to Socialism. He charged the Socialists with not being consistent, with having fought unionists who were on old party tickets. Delegate Experce alled his attention to the fact that the convention was not asked to endorse any particular party.

The profit of the socialists with not being consistent, with having fought unionists who were on old party tickets. Delegate Berger called his attention to the fact that the convention was not asked to endorse any particular party.

The role and the same time be a political organization, or that a political organization could give the people an industrial democracy. He believed that in the labor organization, agree upon.

The role and the same time be a political organization, or that a political organization of the same man or, capital and labor at the same time. They tell us to stay out of politics, and some of the men who tell us that have been representatives of the American Federation of Labor at Washinent of a great principle, to-wit, it was all a half ago a great forward move was an made by the declaration and establishment of a great principle, to-wit, it was all a half ago a great forward move was an made by the declaration and establishment of a great principle, to-wit,

rights in the means of life. Property rights in the means of life means prop-erty rights in the lives of the property-

rights in the lives of the property-less."

Delegate W. B. Wilson of the mine workers said that it was not necessary for the convention to go into the political movement itself, but it could not afford to go on record as being opposed to political action, when it was asking for certain things that could only be secured by legislative action.

"We are not advocating that we shall pit the property-owning class as against the other." said Delegate Slayton, "but to inaugurate a system of government that we insist can only come by taking hold of the powers of government. Delegate Duncan called attention to the achievements of our forefathers in striking against King George III. Did they content themselves with organizing their power along industrial lines? They, did not, but they said we shall take posses-

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sion of the reins of government. They would have achieved nothing, brothers, and they did achieve nothing so long as they supplicated for a redress of griev-

Vice President Hayes said an attempt was being made to divert the wage earner's attention to something that was not opportune. No matter what the convention did the people would vote to please themselves. Bresident Gompers now threw the weight of his personal and official influence against the Socialistic proposal. He said:

"As a matter of fact, the trade union form of organization is the historic and natural form of associated effort of the working classes. The nearer and closer we hew to the line of trade unionism, exercising the functions as trade unions, Significant Opposition.

or Orleans, La., Nov. 21.—A resonated for the convention of the content of the convention persented by the convention between the support of Socialism was taken in the convention yesterday by armor margin of 725 votes, but not president Gompers himself took the is opposition to the question before the support of Socialism.

Delegate Brower made a plea for the specific of the convention to thunderous application of the question before the part of the forces of organization in the United States was an absolute of the story of the specific of the part of the specific of the specific of the part of the specific of the part of the specific of the part of the specific of the specific

was pending:

"The trades unions have arrayed and disciplined the masses," he said. "They have revealed to them the existence and the opposite interests of the two great classes of this country. Yet we must admit that the trades unions are powerless to stop the development of economic conditions, and in the near future they must find that they will be powerless to cope with the trusts unless the workmen make use of their strongest weapon—the ballot.

"Of late only such strikes were victorious as could interest the politicians. Only where the votes came into consideration could great strikes be won. Now, we Socialists ask the trades unions to vote as they strike: to vote for their own class, not for the capitalist class: to vote for the abolition of this system. That is the position of the Socialist delegates in this convention.

Concentration of Wealth.

Concentration of Wealth.

now going on not only in the United States, but in every civilized country on the globe, and the rapid development of the trusts which we find in America, Great Britain and Germany in almost every branch of industry, makes it obvious to everybody that capital will soon reach its culmination point. "We Socialists have no quarrel with the trusts as such. We look upon them as the tractural and legitimate outcome of the competitive system. The big fish eat the little ones, and only the largest of the kind remain. They find combination and co-operation more profitable than industrial war and cut-throat competition. It is a very simple idea. Men like Morgan, Rockefeler and others of the same type, have business sense enough to see it and capital enough to work it. And it is the secret of their great success.

Trusts will be Masters.

Trusts will be Masters.

"But while we have no fault to find with the trusts as such, it is also obvious that as long as the trusts exist, the 'trustocrats' will be our lords and masters. They have the power to fix prices of the necessaries of life; they are able to dictate the people how much meat and how much much limber we are to use; how well or how poorly we are to use; how well or how poorly we are to use; how well or how poorly we are to use; how well or how poorly we are to use; how well or how poorly we are to eat; in other words, how long or how short we are to live. Such power cannot last in a civilized country. Such power will not endure in America.

"Now, we Socialists have no quarrel with the machine. We hall with delight every invention of human genius. But we want the producers to get some henefit of it. Today a small class—the capitalist class—gets it almost all."

Notes.

Did you notice how Comrade Max Hayes got his muzzle off! And Thomas I. Kidd, who voted against the Socialist endorsement, swears he is a Socialist!

They tried to muzzle Mahlon Barnes, too. If Gompers doesn't "watch out" he will be looked upon as a "plutocratic pet."

If Gompers doesn't "watch out" he will be looked upon as a "plutocratic pet."

"There are some peculiar features of committee appointments, which show the craftiness and cunning of President Gompers. All the important committees have for chairmen the trusted followers and advisers of the president. For instance, James Duncan of the executive board is chairman of the resolutions committee; John B. Lennon, treasurer, is chairman of law committee; Thomas I. Kidd of the executive board is chairman of organization committee, and James O'Connell of the executive board is chairman of grievance committee. Such delegates as Max Hayes and Victor Berger, who are looked upon as the leading Socialist advocates, are kept off the resolutions or laws committees and placed on such committees as labels and boycotts. Some people would call this fair and just treatment of these delegates; others would call it a display of unfairness and executive tyranny.—Colorado Chronicle.

"An Idyl of the Strike," by Julian Haw-

"An Idyl of the Strike," by Julian Haw-thorne, in Wilshire's Magazine for Decem-ber, is a stirring and forceful tale. The Trust is discussed in its psychological as-pect by Merwin-Marie Snell, Ph. D., of Al-bertus Magnus College, and in its political aspect by Alberta Field. Wilshire demon-strates his versatility by his editorial: on "Why Save Men's Souls," Virchew and Zola," and "Jane Addams, Artist."

Zola," and "Jane Addams, Artist."

"In two years the Socialist vote in the United States has rison from 97,000 to 250,000; so says the N. Y. Worker. Other Socialist papers reckon the otte this year a 400,000 (The Social Democratic Heral has placed the estimate at 254,330). Taking the placed the same than doubled in the vote has more than doubled in the vote has more than doubled in the years, and if this process is repeated then inally, it is easy to see a Socialist president the Walte House in the near future! Unfortunately for those who would like to see such a result, however, some of the politic wisseres recall that in off-years and it apathetic campaigns the small parties of ways reap a harvest of votes that in more exciting times go to the two large parties."



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Now, comrades, to work! Every new reader will become a convert, every convert is a victory. We want the 5000 new readers, we depend on you to get them.

Let-ergo, Gallagher!

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State Street. Mil.WALIKEF. WIS. II. S. A.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.

What We Social Democrats Are After.

The following is the national platform of principles of the Social Democrats: The Socialist party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the Individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of pro-

ables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social interiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class domizate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are reck lessly sociificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will aboilsh both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the project of the constitution of the stage of development reached by the project of the stage of development reached by the project of the stage of development reached by the project of the stage of development reached by the project of the stage of the capitalist class, but the stage of the stage of the capitalist class, but the capitalist class is the stage of the stage of

minishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the bours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production, to decrease the share of the capitalist class and to increase the share of the workers in the product of their labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age, the revenue therefor to be derived from the government.

4. The inauguration of a system of pub-lic industries for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose, in order that the weak ers may receive the product of their toil.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and munici-pal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and published inches.

6. Equal civil and political rights for mer

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constitu-

call of representatives by their constitu-ents.

But in making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the co-operative common wealth, we warn the people against the public ownership demands made by capita-site political parties, which slways result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defect of the Socialist revolution.



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CHAS. MUENCH.

#### Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields.

Notes from Yankee-land. Don't send in unsigned Herald postal ards. It's like tearing up money. The Minneapolis comrades will here-after publish a Socialist paper called the Laborer.

The Chicago Socialists will hold their annual ball at the Coliseum on Decem-

Young Ruskin is the name of a Socialist paper started by the pupils of Ruskin College, Trenton, Mo.

The Socialists of the Massachusetts

towns are making great preparations for the municipal elections that take place next month.

The Socialists of Butte, Mont., have organized a school of instruction, with Comrade Frankel as leader. It will be held in Labor Assembly hall. The St. Louis headquarters and Com-rade Chase of Massachusetts have an-other deal on whereby the latter will make a tour through the South.

The detailed report of the vote in Ohio, tabulated and sent out by State Secretary Critchlow, shows that the substantial gains were had where there was organization.

the American Labor Union, who was slugged by a vicious deputy sheriff on election day in Denver, has about re-covered from his injuries.

Clarence A. Smith, secretary of the American Labor Union, received 1264 votes for state senator in Silver Bow county, Montana. The largest vote by several hundred of any candidate on the Socialist ticket.

the Socialist ticket.

Comrade J. G. Roth, chairman of the Socialist party of Luzerne county (Wilkesbarre), Pa., was discharged from his employment by the Wilkesbarre & Wyoming Valley Traction Company after election because of his activity as a Socialist.

Wisconsin Notes.

The best returns come from the or ganized counties. Organize! Eau Claire says "Two Nights here for hompson." That sounds just like Com-Thompson." That sounds jurisde Stoll and his co-workers.

There will probably be an English-peaking branch in the Fourteenth ward speaking branch in the Fourteenth ward by the time the next issue goes to print. There are ten applications for charters that have come in since election, waiting for the action of the state executive board.

Comrade Flagg of Waupaca is sending in for ammunition, membership cards, Horalds, etc., and wants Comrade Thompson for at least one night.

Every county in the state reports something in the way of votes for Socialism this year. There were three blanks last

Tomahawk, Lincoln county, is the latest applicant for a charter. This is where Comrade Venner lives, and this is another one of the results of his faithful work.

Two new wards organized in Milwau-kee this week, the Sixteenth and the Fourth—that leaves only one unorgan-ized, and we are going after that—it is the "incorrigible Third."

Who will send us the names of Socialists in Oshkosh? We need the co-operation of some good Socialists in that

In joint debate.

That reminds us that we have twelve nights already engaged for Comrade Thompson's tour in January, and the returns are just beginning to come in. Those who want this splendid man more than one night will have to hurry to get in their engagements.

Hurrah for Neenah! The comrades there ask for Thompson for THREE nights. That is the way to do it. Coutinued pressure always tells, and those who want to get the most out of this opportunity will make engagements for more than one night in the same place.

The Fifth and Eighth wards of Mil-

The Fifth and Eighth wards of Mil-waukee have combined to establish a sunday afternoon lecture course during the winter, and this is something that ought to be done in every part of the city. Let the delegates from the various parts of the city get together in the next neeting of the City Central, and see what they can do.

Tov Bazaar General Committee Meeting. Pursuant to call, about fifty delegates assembled at Frele Gemeinde hall last Saturday night and organized into a general committee to make arrangements for and take charge of the coming toy bazaar. Comrades George Russell, Ed. J. Berner and C. T. H. Westphal were elected permanent chairman, secretary and treasurer respectively, and together with Comrades Bistorius. Strehlow, Kranzfelder and Burmelster were elected to serve as executive committee.

melster were elected to serve as executive committee.

The following committees were elected or

The following committees were elected or appointed:
Refreshments Committee—W. Goelz, R. Meister, R. Lambert, W. A. Krei and John Hauser.
Committee on Rules—R. Meister, O. S. Lowry and Thomas Reynolds.
Entertainment Committee — Comrades Melms, Blessel, Jordan and Puehl.
Press and Advertising Committee—H. W. Bistorius, Frederic Heath, Victor L. Berger and Carl Kleist.
Programme Committee—Comrades Strehlow, Krieger, Behlendorf and Wiemann.
Hall and Floor Committee—Comrades Dietrich, Wille, Hirchner, Wachtel and Bistorius.

Bistorius.

Bistorius.

Purchasing Committee—Comrades Westphal, Ziegler, Melms, Burmeister and Bistorius.

Committee on Invitations Committee.

Bistorius.

Committee on Invitations Comrades
Kranzfelder, Dietrich and Berk.

Much interest and enthusiasm was shown, which if it continues will make this festival one of the most memorable events in the history of the Socialist movement in Milwaukee.

Prizes Offered to Children for the Sale of GIRL'S LIST.

sale of 25 tickets, an elegant \$1.50 oint, finely dressed doll, or a \$1.50 to-cart with steel wheels; free.
For the sale of 20 tickets, a doll dressed

town. Can the comrades help us out right away?

Whitewater sends in a bunch of five new members and reports that they have engaged a hall for the year; are to have Comrade Edwards for three lectures and also want Comrade Thompson.

We are going to have an organization in Beloit at last. Friends are arising, and we hope to be able to report in another, week or two something more definite than just "progress," tho' that is better than we could say before.

The Socialists at Neenah have addressed the editor of the Daily News of that city thanking him for his fairness toward them in his paper and announcing that the central committee world issue a standing challenge to all political parties to meet them in joint debate.

That reminds us that we have twelvenights already engaged for Comrade Thompson's tour in January, and the returns are just beginning to come in.

Those who want this splendid man more contents to the company of the company of the sale of 15 tickets, a 75c fancy dressed doil, or a cradle, price 75c, free.

For the sale of 15 tickets, a 15c of fancy dressed doil, or a cradle, price 75c, free.

For the sale of 15 tickets, a 35c of fancy dressed doil, or a cradle, price 75c, free.

For the sale of 15 tickets, a 15c of fancy dressed doil, or a cradle, price 75c, free.

For the sale of 12 tickets, a \$1.50 48-inch hardwood clipper sled, or a pair of club kates with cast steel runners, hollow fround, and sharpened, worth \$1.00; free.

For the sale of 20 tickets, a \$1.50 42-inch hardwood clipper sled, or a pair of club kates with cast steel runners, hollow fround, and sharpened, worth \$1.00; free.

For the sale of 20 tickets, a \$1.00 42-inch hardwood clipper sled, or a six bladed, pearl handle pocket knife, free.

For the sale of 20 tickets, a \$1.00 42-inch hardwood clipper sled, or a six bladed, or a pair of club kates with cast steel runners, hollow fround, and sharpened, worth \$1.00; free.

For the sale of 10 tickets, a 50 30 inch hardwood clipper sled, or a six bladed, pearl handle pocket knife, free.

LATE ELECTION RETURNS.

Chicago's vote was 13,612. The state ote will reach 20,000.

The official count in Shoshone county, Idaho, gives our party 222 votes, a gain of 215 in two years.

of 215 in two years.

The following from the president of the miners' union at Telluride, Col., shows the spirit that animates the comrades of the West:

"The smoke of battle has cleared away and the rising sun of the 5th of November shed its rays on the flag of International Socialism planted on the ramparts of nature in the San Juan, never to be struck until the last foe is routed.

"The Tomboy and Smuggler comrades did themselves proud. These are the figures:

Socialist. Dem. Rep. .. 118 16 10 .. 125 28 40

Smuggler 125 28 40
Liberty Bell 57 125 28 40
"We start the campaign of 1903 at
once and will bend every energy toward
opening the eyes of the balance of the
working men and women of this county
to a realization of where their interest
lies."

The official count in the fourth and fifth Wisconsin Congressional districts resulted in the following votes for our candidates: Bistorius, Fourth district, 5167; Dr. Berger, 6252. In the Sixth district Comrade Wilson got 1394. In the Eighth district Comrade Fraim got 880.

"I am delighted to see the marvelous progress that you made in Milwaukee, and I think that we have every reason to feel proud of our success in general," writes Father McGrady.

The vote in New Hampshire for the Socialists was 1057. Debs in 1900 had

Who will respond to the call for loans for the extension of our book and literature department? Let us hear from you soon, as we must get it going. Requests are coming in for literature that we cannot supply because we have not the money to put in the stock.

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Comrades, Please Take Notice!

Do not write on one and the same sheet of paper, matters pertaining to the editor or the business office of the Herald, nor for the State Executive Committee or State Secretary, the Vorwaerts of Wahrhelt, etc., etc. You can send business pertaining to any or all of these departments in one letter under a two-cent stamp but don't write them all on ONE sheet of paper. Complaints of lnattention to communications are generally traced to this evil. Work is pushing forward rapidly of late and this, with the fact that our help in the office is scarcely sufficient to extract business for the different departments from one sheet accounts for not a few of recent complaints. We trust you will see the point and facilitate and expedite our work as much as possible. Besides, each department wants to file its original correspondence separately for future reference. This is impossible where matters pertaining to two or more departments are written on one sheet. Piense observe these rules. Write on separate skeets matters pertaining to:

The State Organizer,
State Secretary,
State Executive Board, Comrades, Please Take Notice!

The State Organic The State Secretary, State Executive Board, Herald Editor, Herald Business office, Vorwaerts Editor, Wahrheit Editor, Wahrheit Business office, Literature Agency.

Wahrheit Business office,
Literature Agency.

From The Mail Bag.

Red Wing, Minn., Nov. 21.—Editor of Herald: The doctrines of Socialism are taking hold everywhere and the Social Democratic Herald is the best means I know of to spread these doctrines. You are doing a good work in urging organization now and everywhere wherever there are any Socialists, and going out and making Socialists, and going out and making Socialists where there are none now. I had a tak this morning with a traveling men (Rep.), who had recently canvassed the farmers in a county in North Dakota and the said that "Socialism was rampant' among them. He said that as yet they were unorganized but the sentiment was unmistakable. This simply shows that there is much need of organization among all classes and that the farmers should not be neglected.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—Editor Herald: This letterhead will tell you that a new Socialist paper is about to be born. You will recollect me as the former editor of the San Francisco Socialist paper, the Advance, known formerly as The Class Struggle. The first issue of the new paper will be on the first Wednesday in December. You have done great work in Wisconsin. The fusion idea got lodged in our two big cities, and hurt us. Will do better next time.

M. W. Wilkins.

Sargent, Neb., Nov. 21.—Social Democratic Herald: The Socialist party first put a

cities, and hurt us. Will do better next time.

Sargent, Neb., Nov. 21.—Social Democratic Herald: The Socialist party first put a ticket in the field in this state in 1900, when Debs and Harriman received 820 voes. Following is a comparison of the votes cast for the state candidates of the Socialist party in 1900 and in 1902:

Governor 1900, 1902.

Governor 448 3.428
Secretary of state 661 3.462.
Auditor 831 3.734
Treasurer 879 3.650
State superintendent 1.173 3.734
Attorney general 871 3.683
Land commissioner 973 3.817
In 1900 we have but one candidate for Congress, George E. Baird, in the Second district, who received 281 votes. This year our candidate for Congress, George E. Baird, in the Second district received 1379 votes. Our candidate, Christensen, in the First received 362, and our candidate, Wisely, in the Sixth received 463.

It will be seen by the above figures that we make a gain of nearly 500 per cent. over our 1900 vote. In considering this re-

markable showing it should also be remembered that the total vote cast in the state this fall was over 53,000 less than in 1900. Of course, if a full vote had been cast our gain would have been still greater. The Prohibitionists hold the same number of votes that they did last year, the Fusionists and Republicans lost heavily, while the Socialists come up smilling with a gain of almost 100 per cent. over last year's vote, and a gain of nearly 500 per cent. over 1900. Every indication points to our growing still faster from now on. The Populists of this state have voted the Democratic national ticket twice for Bryan's sake, but when it comes to voting it a third time for somebody else's sake they won't do it and many of them will vote with the Socialist party next fall who have not done so before. I am very much encouraged by our great gains everywhere.

Minneapolis, Nov. 22.—Editor Herald: "The size of the Socialist vote presaged a large gain to the ranks of the new organization from the disappearing populists. The size of the Waterville Gazette, who as candidate for railroad commissioner, led the whole populist state ticket, has come out flat-footed as a Socialist." The above clipping is taken from last night's "Minneapolis Journai" and speaks for itself. Gibbs ran on the "Pop" ticket this fall for Insurance Commissioner, I believe, and polled about 18,000 votes. No one else on the "Pop" ticket secured more than about 7000 votes. He is a great acquisition. We are now the third party in the state.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 23.—Dear Herald: While I am not well enough posted as to the socialistic vote at New Occass.

Isaac Peterson.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 23.—Dear Herald:
While I am not well enough posted as to
the socialistic vote at New Orleans, I have,
however, observed two points that are encouraging. One is the growth in the number of Socialist delegates, and the other is
the inconsistent and contradictory utterances of our friend Gompers. It is encouraging because the pure and simplers are
beginning to see things.

Wm. L. Benessi, Wm. L. Benessi.

For a Book Store.

For a Book Store.

For a Book Store.

Comrades: The time has come when we must push in a more vigorous fashion our literary campaign. Socialist books must be put on the market in Milwaukee and Wisconsin at large. There is no book store in Milwaukee carrying a line of works on social science and Socialism. We must have one. We can have; one, by starting it on a co-operative basis.

We solicit offers of \$5 and \$10 loans for the purpose of putting a first-class line of Socialist and other related works on sale in the new headquarters, loan certificate to entitle the holder to all works carried in stock, at cost price, during the period of loan, and the money to be paid back in installments, at the end of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, without interest.

We know that there are those among the old standbys of the movement in Milwaukee and throughout the state who have felt the need of just such an enterprise in Wisconsin, and we believe that the time has come to begin. We already have offers from some of the publishing houses which we are just itching to give the comrades throughout the state advantage of, but cannot do so for the lack of a little capital to start the movement roing in this line.

Let all who want to help, or ask about this matter, address
Winfield R. Gaylord, State Organizer.

WANTED—Every child in the

WANTED—Every child in the city to call at 614 State street, to learn how to obtain Christmas presents free.

About Carl Thompson.

"Rev. Carl D. Thompson was with us Saturday evening. Nov. 1. Every seat in the court honse was filled and many persons standing. Mr. Thompson can make no more fitting memorandum of his visit here than to jot down after the word Missoula (Mont.) the immertal words of Caesar: "I came, I came, I conquered."

Missoula audiences have had the pleasure during this campaign of listening to Eugene V. Debs, Father McGrady, J. Stitt Wisson and Missoula county's favorite Ben F. Wilson. But Debs in his clearness and earnest-

ness, McGrady in his eloquence, and the Wilsons in their logic, versatility and wonderful word pictures were in every way equaled by this grand young orator. Carl D. Thompson. In treating the different phases of his subject he was clear, concise and complete, leaving no doubts or uncertainties in the minds of his hearers.—

J. M. O., in The American Labor Union Journal.

"An orator of the first order. He exerts a powerful influence over his hearers."

—Anaconda (Mont.) Standard.

"Comrade Thompson's ready wit and unfailing good nature is a great addition to his strength as a speaker."—(Denver) Colorado Chronicle.

Our \$3 Per Day Agents' Offer.

Our \$3 Per Day Agents' Offer.

We are receiving such a veritable flood of inquiries regarding our agents' offer that it is found impossible to reply to each, individually. Briefly stated, our plan embraces a house-to-house canvass for subscriptions to the Herald with our \$4.25 Webster's Dictionary as a premium. The combination, the value of which is \$4.75, is sold at \$2.15, on which agents receive a commission of 50 cents in Miwaukee, and 65 cents outside of Milwaukee, provided Dictionaries are ordered in lots of ten to be sent by freight.

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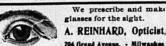
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