

EIGHTH YEAR. NO. 31.

TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS. ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE, THE LOCAL YEARLY RATE IS 75 CTS.

WHOLE NUMBER 383

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

Purposely Published for Propaganda.

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., December 2, 1905.

The new HERALD perfecting press will enable us to make several needed improvements in the paper.

The cost of the press will not come out of the Printing Plant Fund, as we have already stated.

Printing Plant Fund. Previously reported \$1650.50. Nic. Weber, Hartford 1.00. Ernest Burns .75. New London Branch 1.00. Janesville Branch No. 1. 2.00. Dr. Jurs 5.00. Rosenthal Bros 2.00. C. A. Bendlin 1.00. Wm. T. McLean, Jr. 1.00. 19th Ward Branch 5.00. L. L. Dock 5.00. H. J. Milwaukee 5.00. 20th Ward Branch 8.00. Dr. W. A. S. 1.50. Jas. Jensen .50. Chas. J. Knudsen 1.00. Eng. Rauch 2.00. E. Seidel 5.00. Jos. Lucisinger 5.00. Mrs. M. V. Lomjitz 1.00. Cora S. Hodges .25. Austin Wing 1.00. Beer Bottlers' Union 213.25. Chas. Tolzmann & Co. 10.00. W. R. Teus .25. Elsie Schults 1.00. \$1750.35

The sparrows of the street are all plump and happy. Not so the people. The sparrows must thank their lucky stars that they have not been given human wisdom for the regulation of their own economic affairs.

The Socialists are naturally congratulating themselves in Maryland that the German suffrage amendment failed to pass. It would have disfranchised large numbers of the working class.

These are the days when the people are losing respect for all the sacred institutions of capitalism, a fact which has historical significance. Every lid that is lifted discloses new capitalistic rottenness.

The investigation into three recent fatal wrecks on the Boston & Maine railroad showed they were due to the economy of the railroad company in not providing a modern block-signal system, as is used all over. In order that profits might be had, human life was put in danger. As long as private ownership exists it will be the same old story.

For securing Prof. Zueblin for its free school lecture course the Milwaukee School Board deserves the hearty thanks of all progressive citizens. For securing the foul minded and slanderous Monaghan, it deserves their execration. Two years ago the board sent this fellow round to lecture against Socialism in the people's schools. But he went farther than to merely oppose Socialism, he recited off all the foul slanders against Socialists he could find, particularly drawing inspiration from the stuff printed by the notorious, Martha Moore Avery and her paramour, David Goldstein.

Mrs. Will Crooks, wife of the Socialist member of the British parliament, who organized the women of the famished working class of London, has written an article for a syndicate of American newspapers on the distress of the dispossessed of the world's foremost city. The government refused to listen to its starving citizens, or to grant them any practical relief from predatory conditions. "If the government wanted money to build a new battleship at a cost of several millions, they would get it quick enough," says Mrs. Crooks.

London today presents a typical view of the light side and the dark side of our capitalist civilization. On the one side are the comparatively small number of fortune's favorites, idle, luxurious and sated. On the other the many, famished, despairing and wretched. Every large city in the world presents the same contrast.

The only concern of the capitalist administrations is for the possessing few.

Who will say that the capitalist system ministers to the best interests of the human race?

The time for making nominations for state officers in Wisconsin, has been extended one week.

The Socialists now have a representation of fourteen in the Swedish parliament instead of four. Creeping up on the enemy!

The Republicans until recently had a majority in the municipality of Cesanatico, Italy. The recent elections changed all this. The Republicans now have but four seats and the Socialists sixteen!

The approach of cold weather and the hardships it entails for the dispossessed class is resulting in a large increase in the number of men seeking enlistment in the army and naval service of Uncle Sam. The government complains of the growing number of deserters in the army and navy. Small wonder.

Christianity, founded on the precepts of Jesus, teaches men to be brothers.

Commercialism teaches men to pluck and victimize each other.

Modern christianity condones the capitalist system.

Oil and water will not mix. It is this fatal contradiction in the modern church that has robbed it of much of its power for good. It has produced the modern "commercial Christian," who looks pious and loves his brothers on Sunday, and skins them on week days.

And the real enemies of the church are the preachers who still preach individualism.

From Recent Speeches.

Industry should be equitably operated to produce wealth for the people.

Francis Willard said: "If the workman were not intemperate, he'd not be poor." In her mature years, after she had lived and learned, she reversed it and said: "If the workman were not poor, he'd not be intemperate."

Love and abject poverty do not dwell under the self-same roof.

Why does man prostitute his genius to perfect the weapon for the murder of his fellow-man? Because every civilized nation in which capitalism is developed is struggling for the commercial and industrial mastery of the earth. Modern wars are made necessary by the spirit of commercial conquest.

The ever beautiful, ever fresh, ever wondrous, ever masterful and sublime brotherhood of man.

From all points come words of renewed agitation work. This activity never flags and the results are never failing.

In the recent police parade in St. Louis the department had a galling gun in line. Of course! It ought to be an eye-opener for working people.

Gov. LaFollette of Wisconsin has called an extra session of the Legislature to fix-up some of his political plans and it will fall severely upon the five Social-Democratic legislators, who found that the regular session was sufficient to overtax their finances (not to speak of loss of employment) and to put them to sore distress to keep at their posts.

Now special sessions are common enough, and yet we have never heard of a capitalist party legislator complaining about the financial strain of such added service—so that the question naturally forces itself upon us:

How do they manage it? Who keeps them supplied with the funds necessary for their expenses while on the extra duty?

Their party, as such, has no existence between campaigns, and so they can get no help from that source. The reformers, who declare that they get no secret or other aid from the corporations or special interests, do not complain—where do they get the extra expense money?

THERE'S SOMETHING STRANGE, SOMEWHERE!

It is an interesting question, and the people would like to have it explained.

The Social-Democrats as individuals manage to help out their brothers, who are thus financially embarrassed in serving the state. But how about the others!

Of course the system is wrong. The legislators should be paid for as many weeks as they are required to serve, and they should have their reasonable railway expenses to their homes and back over Sunday paid by the state—but this is not the point. The question just at present is: How do the old party legislators, Reformers as well as unregenerates, manage under the present circumstances!

Labor Learns in the School of Experience.

By VICTOR L. BERGER.

ENGLAND is the home of modern trade unionism. There the trades unions developed directly from the old guilds and journeymen's societies of the Middle Ages. It is natural that in England every skilled workman should belong to a union, and under the influence of Socialist thought and Socialist agitation, a good many unions of non-skilled laborers have been formed, as for instance, the dockmen's union through John Burns, and the gasworkers' union through Will Thorne.

Yet although over a million and a half of organized workmen belong to the trade unions in England—which are a giant army of themselves—the trade union movement of England has failed to emancipate the wage-workers or even to alleviate the condition of the masses. Just now the telegraph every day reports the tremendous demonstrations of starving workmen in London, Birmingham, and other towns. The English trade unionists begin to understand, that without a political class movement, their economic struggle is hopeless. Our American fraternal delegates to Europe reported in Pittsburg that what most struck them at the last British Trade Union Congress as different from our American conventions, was the fact that almost all the time was taken up by politics, and by the discussion of the political labor movement.

So the workmen in England have finally come to the same conclusions which the workmen in Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Holland, Sweden, Norway, etc., reached long ago—that the economic movement alone is absolutely insufficient even to materially and permanently improve the condition of the working class, let alone the abolition of wage slavery. They find now in England also that it is absolutely necessary for the workers to get hold of the latch of legislation if they intend to accomplish anything worth while and anything lasting.

In Germany, as we all know, the development of the labor movement was from exactly the opposite direction. There Ferdinand Lasalle started the modern labor movement absolutely upon a political basis. The Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiter-Verein demanded before all things the universal electoral franchise for the workers, and then a hundred million dollars from the Prussian State, in order to start a co-operative workshop system. These demands, as all the others which Lasalle formulated, were purely political in their character. Lasalle and the iron-clad Lassalleans had nothing but derision for the trades unions which had been held up as one of the main panaceas for the working people by Lasalle's bourgeois opponent, Schultze-Delitsch. In the heat of the fight, Lasalle naturally went to far in his opposition to the trades unions. But even Lasalle's friend and successor in the dictatorship of the Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiter Verein and the young Socialist party of Lieftinck, Johann v. Schweitzer, by the mere force of conditions, found himself compelled to start trade unions of his own, which have grown to a membership of about 1,400,000 that is, they have now about as many members as the English trade union movement.

Thus while in England the tendency for a long time was to regard the political side of the labor question as something secondary—the labor representatives usually voted with the Liberal party—in Germany, on the other hand, the trade union movement was considered of less account until late. For even the early Marxian Socialists in Germany had little or no use for the trade unions. As a matter of fact, since the Lassallean wing had started the trade union movement, the Gewerkschaften, the early Marxians thought it their duty to fight them as much as possible—until 1875, when the union of the Lassalleans and the Eisenackers was effected. And similar conditions to those which forced upon the attention of the English working class the necessity of a strong political class movement, forced also upon the German working class the necessity of developing a strong economic movement of the laboring class.

So the political struggle, as an equally powerful factor with the economic struggle, is now becoming the watchword in England, and the strongest possible trade union movement as a necessary help and adjunct to the political movement, is now the central idea of the Social-Democracy of Germany. At the last convention of the party, Bernstein and Bebel went so far as to strongly endorse and advocate the idea of a general political strike—an idea which in former years repeatedly has been rejected as anarchistic. Bebel even now would only use it in case of an attempt to disfranchise the workers in Germany—which the Junker party, the nobility and the emperor would very much like to try—and this would be a case of answering with anarchy from below the anarchy from above. Bernstein, however, would like to go very much further in the use of the strike weapon for political purposes.

So, at any rate, the trade unionists pure and simple, as well as the Socialist politicians pure and simple, have pretty nearly disappeared in the labor movement of the world. The American labor movement derived its roots from England on the one side and Germany on the other. From England it received the idea of the trade union pure and simple, which was in vogue in England years ago, but is now being discarded. From Germany, the American labor movement received its Socialism, an idea which originally was purely political, but now takes in the trades union movement.

But thanks to the fervor of the Socialists in the eighties of the last century, we see from the beginning of the trades union movement in America a constant fight. The Socialists at first tried to run the trade unions simply as an appendix to the Socialist party, and fought and vilified the labor leaders who resisted; while on the other hand, these labor leaders—some of whom were capitalist politicians—made use of these attacks to make the trades unionists of the country believe that the Socialists were the enemies of the trade unions. This war went on relentlessly for years and found its first natural expression, when Daniel DeLeon (who made his entrance into the Socialist movement in 1892) started the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in 1896 in opposition to the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of creating a purely political trade union movement. DeLeon was logical from the old Socialist standpoint, but that standpoint was wrong and the attempt necessarily failed.

Since then, even the most fanatic Lassallean Socialists in America could not help but learn from the example of the Socialist parties in Europe and also from the failure of their own tactics in this country. The trouble is only that they went to the opposite extreme. And while they formerly tried to inject Socialist politics into the trades unions, examples of which were the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and later the American Labor Union, they now try to inject trade unionism into Socialist politics and to solve political questions by the trade union. The trade union is now the fetish before which we must bow down. And "industrialism"—a term which simply signifies one form of an organization for trades unions and per se has no bearing to do with socialism—is in future to be considered by Socialists as the magic key which will open the gate of freedom for the American proletariat. The result of this other extreme was the formation last June of the Industrial Workers of the World in Chicago, which in its platform demands that the trade union should also do the work of a political party. That is its sense, if any sense can be made out of its contradictions.

As usual, both extremes are wrong. The truth lies in the middle.

The trades union and the social-Democratic party are both a part of the labor movement, but they have different and separate functions.

The trades union seeks the raising of wages in accordance with the conditions of the labor market, the abolition of over-time and better pay for it when it is absolutely necessary. Every trades union strives to secure more humane working conditions. Every trades union opposes the reduction of wages. Every trades union strengthens the feeling of solidarity. Every trades union is a promise of a better standard of living for the working class.

So much for the trades union.

On the other hand, every lost strike—and every strike won—teaches the trades union man that his economic struggle alone is entirely inadequate. Wage scales adopted are incapable of overbridging the chasm between labor and capital. The fight will break out again, and must break out again. And the interference of the capitalist states and municipal governments—the police, the court, the military—constantly reminds the wage-workers that the economic rule of the capitalist class culminates in its political rule.

It also reminds the workers that the only adequate weapon is the ballot.

The concentration of wealth, the formation of trusts, the industrial crisis, do the rest.

Result? Every thinking trades union man is bound to join the Social-Democratic party, sooner or later.

And this is what we mean when we say that we must have a two-armed labor movement—a labor movement with a political arm and with an economic arm. Each arm has its own work to do, and one arm ought not to interfere with the other, although they are parts of the same body. That is the "Milwaukee idea." In the personal union of the workers of both, that is, in having the same persons take an active interest in both the trade union and the political labor movement, we find the strongest connecting link between the Social-Democratic party and the trade union organization. This idea works successfully not only in Milwaukee, but everywhere wherever the true relationship between trades unionism and Socialism is rightly understood. Then we find the same men, with the same thoughts, aims, and ideals, working in the economic and the political field, thus forming a grand army moving on two roads for the abolition of the capitalist system.

So much is necessary in order to understand the position of the Socialist trade union delegates in Pittsburg.

Charles Edward Russell in Everybodies has been trying to explain why co-operation has been successful in monarchical England and a failure in "free" America. Some of his reasons certainly make interesting reading, as for instance, the following: "I have seen co-operation tried twice in the United States and failed—once in a Vermont manufacturing town, once in Colorado. In Vermont it failed because it was in collision with a 'company store'—that is to say, the owners of the factory in that town had a store of their own, and workmen that bought elsewhere found prepared for them certain practical disadvantages in the matter of getting and retaining employment. I state the case as diplomatically and euphemistically as I can, for I would fain not wound the tender Vermont sensitiveness, but workmen will understand what I mean. Let us say merely that the thing failed." In Colorado certain miners undertook to duplicate the experience and methods of the Equitable pioneers. But they did not. Do you know why? The wholesale dealers would not sell to them. So you can actually do something in monarchical England that you can't do in free America, supposing Colorado to be free. The miners tried for a time to circumvent the wholesaler by having goods sent in the name of an individual. The trick was discovered, the shipments were stopped and co-operation in Colorado came to an end." Mr. Russell may never have heard of the class struggle nor of the talk about capital loving labor and wanting it to be prosperous.

The usual order of things was varied in Milwaukee last week when a bribe-giver was fined a thousand dollars. Anyway, he wasn't a Milwaukee business man.

The Racine (Wis.) Social-Democratic adherents are fighting valiantly to protect the city from a bridge deal. The people want a modern bascule bridge, but the gang likes the looks of a certain swing bridge proposition.

Bernard Shaw said amongst other things, in defending his play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," from the charge of indecency, the following: "Mrs. Warren's Profession exists because libertines pay women well to be evil, and often show them affection and respect whilst pious people pay them infamously and drudge their bodies and souls to death at honest labor." * * I have been striving all my life to awaken public conscience to this."

If Dist. Atty. Jerome of New York isn't careful he will be charged with being an agitator. Now he is telling what he thinks of the courts. Just listen to this: "I was educated to be a lawyer and had instilled in me a desire to reverence the bench. And now, gentlemen, I have no reverence—I have not even every day common respect for the judges of the Supreme court of this department."

Further on he said: "When a judge of the Supreme court has to go to Charles Murphy, a common bartender, and plead to be elevated to a position to pass on our lives, our liberties and our property, it is something for the bar to think about. It is known that certain members of the judiciary, to which I have reference, retain their interests in commercial and other business matters and transactions while they sit on the bench. Every day that passes over their heads is filled with imminent peril—peril of a scandal that seems about to break because of these affiliations."

But why does Jerome, who believes in the capitalist system, want to deprive men of their right to the "pain chance" just because they have been successful enough to get upon the bench?

Down in Kansas the school teachers were asked to state briefly the motives inducing them to take up the profession of teaching.

Some of the replies do not make very reassuring reading, and show that economic conditions and capitalist sinister ambitions set some people to teaching who should be at other work.

One reply read: "I became a teacher because I had nothing else to do." Another: "Because I could make higher wages than by being a hired girl." Another said: "Because I think Carnegie will pension worn-out teachers—only way to get on the pension rolls, since wars are all over." Another said: "Because I need the money." A third another: "Because I like power."

Contrasted to these was the reply that would have come from all teachers had they been living under a Socialist commonwealth: "Because I love children."

The true enormity of the social evil will yet dawn upon the people. When it is remembered that no women ever takes to such a life out of free choice, that its victims are forced into it largely by economic influences, and that it is a required system under capitalism, its true seriousness becomes manifest.

The capitalist system will have its victims, spite of all resistance.

A New York judge has just sentenced a woman and three men to an aggregate of 32 years for trapping three girls in Newark for immoral purposes. But no one imagines that this will have any appreciable effect as against the traffic as it exists the world over. Says the New York dispatch: "By coincidence, at the time he was passing sentence, an example of the traffic, with four girls from Reading, Pa., as the victims, had just been found by the police in another part of the city. These girls came to New York last Sunday, renting an apartment together. They had been mill operatives in Reading, they said, and came here in hopes of securing work which paid better. Today detectives saw them walking on the Bowery in company with four young men. Believing that the girls were not ordinary Bowery characters, the detectives followed them until the men led the girls into an evil resort. Following them, the officers broke down the doors of their rooms and rescued the girls, who had been trapped into the resort and were calling for help. The men were arrested, charged with abduction." For the few cases thus exposed, there are hundreds that escape detection.

The latest high finance disclosures show that the funds of the N. Y. Life were loaned to a national bank to enable it to make a false showing of soundness before the bank examiners. It takes the plutes!

Several men committed suicide the other day who had always voted for the conditions that brought them to such an inglorious end. They were cowards.

Men of the stuff of which patriots are made would have turned all their energies to fighting for a better system of society, not only for their own sakes, but for the sakes of others. Fighting for such a grand ideal would have given them new courage to face the bitterness of life.

But these men who destroyed their own lives thought only of themselves.

They were individualists and therefore selfish cowards.

In times of old kings had their fools, called court jesters. They were mostly harmless fellows and not very witty, if the reports of them that have come down to us are any guide.

Our modern wealth kings also have their fools, and while of various sorts, they all serve a much more utilitarian purpose than the fools of old, and are much more dangerous to the people.

In the city of Milwaukee there is one of these modern fools in the person of a "Rev." Thomas F. Barr, who presides over a "people's" pulpit in one of the theaters each Sunday, and who there spouts for the rich and defends rich crooks in return for his keep. And in this case it pays to serve mammon instead of God, for he resides at the Hotel Pfister and lives like a prince, although some local tailors have at times had the vulgar bad taste to sue him for certain unpaid tailor bills. The owner of the Pfister is Charles F. Pfister, Milwaukee's richest political boss, and Pfister's Milwaukee Sentinel sees that Barr's sermons get the necessary publicity to make them serve their spell-binding purpose.

Last Sunday this ecclesiastical leech seemed unusually anxious to square his board and keep account, and his sermon was a shameful whitewashing exploit that only a man of low morals would have ventured upon.

It was a "Thanksgiving" discourse and sought to hold aloft the true heroes of Milwaukee, whom the people should revere, notably the financial king, whom he serves as fool. He was speaking of the recent bank troubles, brought about by Hero Bigelow, and said:

"Many men co-operated to stop the check of that disaster. Prominent among them stood four—C. F. Pfister, Fred Vogel, Jr., John L. Beggs, and one other, Mayor D. S. Ross, who threw the whole weight of his official position in support of the bank. Central of these men was Charles F. Pfister, who added to his great resources and unblemished reputation for business integrity, such force of character that he stood like a corner of the Rockies, solid and supporting in that storm."

These men simply stemmed a storm that would have brought financial ruin to them and their ilk, but Barr would have the few dolls who listened to him believe that they were actuated solely by "local pride." The local pride of such men as Pfister and Rose is pounded by the seams in their coin pockets.

But then the court preacher went further, all the time thinking of the good grub at the Pfister, doubtless, and made a disreputable attack on the grand jury that indicted Pfister, and that should have indicted Rose, and continued:

"We in Milwaukee should defend the good name of our city. For four or five years our city has been pilloried before the country as the hotbed of corruption and vice. Nearly a quarter of a million of the people's money has been spent, and an oath-bound, un-American inquisition set up—an American because there should be no secret process against any American citizen. "God grant to every heart reason so that with joy and rejoicing we may come to this Thanksgiving day and may He who holds us close to Himself that we shall go on to purify our individual lives and hold up each other's hands in every good way and work."

Of course, "we in Milwaukee should defend our good name" and not embarrass our rascals with grand juries! The street railway company will say Amen to that with all the fervor of Mr. Beggs' religious nature.

Verily, the modern king's fool is a disgrace to history!

You will find Benson's "Socialism Made Plain," the best possible Socialist maker. This office, 10 cents. Additional editorials on last page.

Victor L. Berger.

About the Patent Medicine Vampires!!

MEDICAL SCOUNDRELS IN LEAGUE WITH CAPITALIST PRESS, IT IS CHARGED. AND THE PRESS MAINTAINS A GUILTY SILENCE!

Last week we reprinted copious extracts from the exposure of the partnership existing between the big patent medicine fakirs and the newspapers of the country. We also pointed out that the exposure in Collier's had not been reprinted in any of the newspapers that are supposed to serve the interests of the public. Boiled down to the bone, the charges preferred by Collier's amount to this: That the press of the United States, with scarcely a notable exception, have sold out completely to the so-called nostrum trust (the patent medicine men's organization), not only signing contracts with the big fake medicine concerns to print nothing tending to shake the public confidence in their nostrums, but going farther than this and practically binding themselves to fight all legislation to protect the public. It charges that the medicine men used to fight "bad" legislation themselves and maintain expensive lobbies at the different legislatures, but that they have now saved this expense by making the newspaper publishers do the fighting for them as one of the stipulations of the advertising contracts entered into.

This week we present a concluding installment of the expose:

Mr. Cheney of the Hall's 'Cure for Catarrh' addressed the meeting of the patent medicine men substantially as follows:

"We have had a good deal of difficulty in the last few years with the different legislatures of the different States. . . . I believe I have a plan whereby we will have no difficulty whatever with these people. I have used it in my business for two years, and I know it is a practical thing. We to-day have the responsibility of the whole matter upon our shoulders. As you all know, there is hardly a year but we have had a lobbyist in the different State Legislatures—one year in New York, one year in New Jersey, and so on. There has been constant fear that something would come up, so I had this clause in my contract added. This is what I have in every contract I make. 'It is hereby agreed that should your State, or the United States Government, pass any law that would interfere with or restrict the sale of proprietary medicines, this contract shall become void.' . . . In the State of Illinois a few years ago they wanted to assess me three hundred dollars. I thought I had a better plan than this, so I wrote to about forty papers and merely said: 'Please look up your contract with me and take notice that if this law passes you and I must stop doing business, and my contracts cease.' The next week every one of them had an article, and Mr. Man had to go. . . . I read this to Dr. Pierce some days ago and he was very much taken up with it. I have carried this through and know it is a success. I know the papers will accept it. Here is a thing that costs us nothing. We are guaranteed against the \$75,000 loss for nothing. It throws the responsibility on the newspapers."

I should like to ask the newspaper owners and editors of America what they think of that scheme. I believe that the newspapers, when they signed each individual contract, were not aware that they were being dragged into an elaborately thought-out scheme to make every newspaper in the United States, from the greatest metropolitan daily to the remotest country weekly, an

active, energetic, self-interested lobbyist for the patent medicine association. If the newspapers knew how they were being used as cat's-paws, I believe they would resent it. Certainly the patent medicine association itself feared this, and has kept this plan of Mr. Cheney's a careful secret. In this same meeting of the Proprietary Association of America, just after Mr. Cheney had made the speech quoted above, and while it was being resolved that every other patent medicine man should put the same clause in his contract, the venerable Dr. Humphreys, oldest and wisest of the guild, arose and said: "Will it not be now just as well to act upon this, each and everyone for himself, instead of putting this on record?"

"I think the idea is a good one, but really don't think it had better go in our proceedings." And another fellow nostrum-maker, seeing instantly the necessity of secrecy, said: "I am heartily in accord with Dr. Humphreys. The suggestion is a good one, but when we come to put it in our public proceedings, and state that we have adopted such a resolution, I want to say that the legislators are just as sharp as the newspaper men. . . . As a consequence, this will decrease the weight of the press comments. Some of the papers, also, who would not come in, would publish something about it in the way of getting square."

This contract is the backbone of the scheme. The further details, the organization of the bureau to carry it into effect—that, too, has been kept carefully concealed from the generally unthinking newspapers, who are all unconsciously mere individual cogs in the patent medicine lobbying machine. At one of the meetings of the association, Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo arose and said (I quote him verbatim): "I would move you that the report of the committee on legislation be made a special order to be taken up immediately. . . . that it be considered in executive session, and that every person not a member of the organization be asked to retire, so that it may be read and considered in executive session. There are matters and suggestions in reference to our future action, and measures to be taken which are advised therein, that we would not wish to have published broadcast over the country for very good reasons."

Now, what were the matters and suggestions" which Dr. Pierce "would not wish to have published broadcast over the country for very good reasons?"

Valuable Newspaper Aid.

Dr. Pierce's son, Dr. V. Mott Pierce, was chairman of the Committee on Legislation. He was the author of the "matters and suggestions" which must be considered in the dark. "Never before," said he, "in the history of the Proprietary Association, were there so many bills in different state legislatures that were vital to our interests. This was due, we think, to an effort on the part of different state boards of

health, who have of late years held national meetings, to make an organized effort to establish what are known as "pure food laws." Then the younger Pierce stated explicitly the agency responsible for the defeat of this public health legislation: "We must not forget to place the honor where due for our uniform success in defeating class legislation directed against our legitimate pursuits. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has rendered us valued aid through their secretary's office in New York, and we can hardly over estimate the power brought to bear at Washington by individual newspapers."

(On another occasion, Dr. Pierce, speaking of two bills in the Illinois legislature, said: "Two things operated to bring these bills to the danger line. In the first place, the Chicago papers were almost wholly without influence in the legislature. . . . Had it not been for the active co-operation of the press of the state outside of Chicago, there is absolute certainty that the bill would have passed. . . . I think that a great many members do not appreciate the power that we can bring to bear upon legislation through the press.")

But this power, in young Dr. Pierce's opinion, must be organized and systematized. "If it is not presumptuous on the part of your chairman," he said modestly, "to outline a policy which experience seems to dictate for the future, it would be briefly as follows"—here the younger Pierce explains the "matters and suggestions" which must not be "published broadcast over the country."

The first was "the organization of a legislative bureau, with its offices in New York or Chicago. Second, a secretary, to be appointed by the chairman of the committee on legislation, who will receive a stated salary, sufficiently large to be in keeping with such person's ability, and to compensate him for the giving of all his time to this work." "The benefits of such a working bureau (the Proprietary Association," said Dr. Pierce, "can be foreseen: First, a systematic plan to acquire early knowledge of pending or threatened legislation could be taken up. In the past we have relied too much upon newspaper managers to acquaint us of such bills coming up. . . . Another plan would be to have the regulation formula bill, for instance, introduced by some friendly legislator, and have it referred to his own committee, where he could hold it until all danger of such another bill being introduced were over, and the legislature had adjourned."

Little wonder Dr. Pierce wanted a secret session to cover up the frank naivete or his son, which he did not "wish to have published broadcast over the country, for very good reasons."

In discussing this plan for a legislative bureau, another member told what in his estimation was needed. "The trouble," said he—I quote him from the minutes—"the trouble we will have in attempting to buy legislation—supposing we should attempt it—is that we will never know

what we are buying until we get through. We may have paid the wrong man, and the bill is passed and we are out. It is not a safe proposition, if we considered it legitimate, which we do not."

True, it is not legitimate, but the main point is, it's not safe; that's the thing to be considered.

The patent medicine man continued to elaborate on the plans proposed by Dr. Pierce: "It would not be a safe proposition at all. What this association should have is a regularly established bureau. . . . We should have all possible information on tap, and we should have a list of the members of the legislature of every state. We should have a list of the most influential men that control them, or that can influence them. . . . For instance, if in the state of Ohio a bill comes up that is adverse to us, turn to the books, find out who are the members of the legislature there, who are the publishers of the papers in the state, where they are located, which are the Republican and which the Democratic papers. . . . It will take money, but if the money is rightly spent it will be the best investment ever made."

That is about as comprehensive, as frankly impudent a scheme of controlling legislation as it is possible to imagine. The plan was put in the form of a resolution, and the resolution was passed. And so the Proprietary Association of America maintains a lawyer in Chicago, and a permanent secretary, office, and staff. . . . In every state capital in the United States it maintains an agent whose business it is to watch during the session of the legislature each day's batch of new bills, and when-

ever a bill affecting patent medicines shows its head to telegraph the bill, verbatim, to headquarters. There some scores of printed copies of the bill are made, and a copy is sent to every member of the Association—to the Peruna people, to Dr. Pierce to Buffalo, to Kilmer to Binghamton, to Cheney at Toledo to the Pinkham people at Lynn, and to all the others. Thereupon each manufacturer looks up the list of papers in the threatened state with which he has the contracts described above. And to each newspaper he sends a peremptory telegram calling the publisher's attention to the obligations of his contract, and commanding him to go to work to defeat the anti-patent medicine bill. In practice, this organization works with smooth perfection and well-oiled accuracy to defeat the public health legislation which is introduced by boards of health in over a score of states every year. To illustrate, let me describe as typical the history of the public health bills which were introduced and defeated in Massachusetts last year. I have already mentioned them as showing how the newspapers, obeying that part of their contract which requires them to print nothing harmful to patent medicines, refused to print any account of the exposures which were made by several members of the legislature during the debate of the bill. I wish here to describe their obedience to that other clause of the contract, in living up to which they printed scores of bitterly partisan editorials against the public health bill, and against its authors personally; threatened with political death those members of the legislature who were disposed to vote in favor of it, and even, in the persons of editors and owners, went up to the state house and lobbied personal-

(Continued on Page 4.)

Socialist Aldermen at Work.

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Boess, James Sheehar, Charles Jenke, Gustav Geerts.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Koesterman, N. P. Nielsen. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.

At the meeting of the Milwaukee city council Monday afternoon the bids for street lighting submitted by the street railway company, which has bled the city for so many years, were referred to the joint committee on street lights and judiciary after several parliamentary skirmishes, by a vote of 25 to 19. The motion to refer was made by a street railway alderman, and another was then made by an alderman from the other side to have the consideration of the bids indefinitely postponed. President Corcoran ruled that under the rules the first motion had preference, and then Ald. Welch moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which motion would have precedence of the original motion. Corcoran ruled otherwise and Welch questioned the ruling. Then the president furnished a copy of Robert's and cited a table at the front of the book in proof of his position. Welch was still incredulous and went up to the president's throne to see the table, some of the aldermen laughing at him for daring to dispute Robert's Rules of Order. There was a moment's confab, with the result that the president reversed his ruling. Ald. Welch had shown him that the table he had been guiding himself by simply gave the various motions in their alphabetical order instead of their order of priority. The motion to table was then lost 15 to 29 and the bids were referred—a momentary gain for the street railway aldermen who are trying to force a five-year contract on the city to delay the municipal light project. An effort will be made, however, to keep the city from entering into any contract whatever, and to simply buy the light from the company from month to month. At the same time an effort will be made to amend the lighting franchise so that the maximum charge for light will be \$65 a lamp instead of the \$81 and \$99 now being paid.

At the previous meeting of the council the Milwaukee-Southern railroad, whose promoters are trying to get a franchise into the city, was reported by the mayor to have made an offer to sell its prospective franchise to the Wisconsin Central road for various amounts graduating down to \$15,000. At the committee meeting the mayor was unable to produce his informant as a witness, but that individual, a railway attorney named Gill, sent a letter intimating that the charge was true, but that professional etiquette kept him from testifying save under court proceedings. The promoters vigorously denied the charge. Two reports were made to the council and led to a spirited debate. The Milwaukee Southern aldermen, led by Mallory, were naturally anxious to close the incident, but the Socialists

thought there might be fire where there was so much smoke.

"I am not satisfied with either report," said Ald. Heath. "If Mr. Gill is willing to testify under oath he can be subpoenaed and put under oath by the committee. The promoters are after a valuable grant for nothing and if they have confessed that fact by trying to cash in on a prospective franchise, we should find it out. I move that the matter be referred and that the committee be instructed to subpoena Mr. Gill and President Whitcomb." After considerable sparring the motion passed, 31 to 11.

There was another brush when the subject of the launching of the new fireboat at Manitowoc, Wis., came up. The Heath resolution to refuse the offer of Gustav Pabst to christen the boat with Pabst beer, because Pabst had by his own confession bribed a city official, was killed, 30 to 10. Then the gang got busy and introduced a resolution appropriating \$150 for a junket for the aldermen to Manitowoc. Ald. Seidel called attention to the fact that the council had just provided for the city-borrowing money and yet here was a scheme to use the peoples money for an aldermanic spree. Having no consciences that could be appealed to, they passed the resolution, 29 to 14. The aldermen voting for it were Becker, Barry, Wittig, Ritticat, Fitzgerald, Koerner, Duester, Connelly, Raetz, Strachota, Luedtke, Klaeser, Hayes, Szymanski, Schmidt, Schumacher, Sikora, Lemanski, Bogk, Stoetzer, Pringle, Stollenwerk, Ziener, Weiher, Meyer, Meisenheimer, Walter and Corcoran.

As Seen From The Gallery!

The bunch at the city hall has cut some very amusing capers of late. Their handling of the Sixth st.-First ave. viaduct matter is anything but businesslike. Some months ago they accepted an offer made by the C. M. & St. P. Ry. When they found that under those conditions the minority would not permit a bond issue to pass, they were sore. Ald. Melms then introduced a resolution rescinding the action taken with regard to that offer and instructing the railroad company to immediately proceed to build the entire viaduct. Even our blustering reformers helped to kill this, though being told that this action must be taken before the city could go into court with the matter. Taking this hint, they then passed a resolution instructing the company to build the viaduct after killing the Melms' resolution. Then they discovered that said action (accepting the \$112,000,000) stood in their way and at the last meeting they got ready to rescind this. If they had not been

...DRINK... Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthful. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

stupid in the first place all this could have been done all at one time carrying Ald. Melms' resolution. We still believe that these imbeciles will fool away the city's rights and the resolution of that juicy reformer of the Nineteenth making this a three section viaduct will apparently do the work.

Ald. Mallory does not believe that the people can or should vote on the granting of franchises. When the Central Heating franchise was up in the committee, he held that if the aldermen did not do as the people wanted them to do, the people need not re-elect them. Ald. Seidel at that time interposed, that there were many aldermen who would be obliged not to run again if they could vote away such a franchise. Mallory exploded and ordered Seidel from the committee table. Mallory voted for that franchise grant AND NOW ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION. Can these reformers fool all the people all the time?!

The Central Heating Co. needs lawyers, of course.

Considerable excitement is aroused over the rumor that the Milwaukee Southern has offered its franchise or whatever else it possesses for sale to the Wisconsin Central. Bosc says that this is true and the officials under oath say it is not true. Many aldermen have taken sides. Let this be clearly understood that as business is done today, no man will hesitate to sell what he possesses if he can get a good price; and Messrs. Wood, Hall & Co. are no exception to the rule. All this feeling over such a matter is laughable. One half of the parties in this deal lied and as it is difficult to say which half, the Socialists will do well to believe neither.

At the last meeting of the council another steal was made. A resolution to allow \$150.00 to be spent for the aldermen that wanted to go to Manitowoc to the christening of the fire boat was passed. The bribe-giver Pabst had offered a bottle of blue ribbon beer to be used. And to make the criminal circle complete it was necessary to make a grab into the city treasury. This resolution did it and all but five of the Republicans and Democrats voted for it, these five voting with the Socialists. The most disgusting thieves are those that will steal the funds entrusted to their care. Such a man will steal the rubber nipple from a sleeping orphan baby.

At the time that Ald. Heath remarked that it appeared that certain aldermen owed their election to the railroad influences, the reformers (?) crooks, and respectables, united in an attempt to put Heath out. To an observer it was not quite clear why all this excitement. Since then Charles Pfister testified that the respectable McKinley of the Seventh ward received support from him. Now comes Beggs and flays Bogk of the Sixteenth and tells us that when he runs for office he comes and asks for support and gets it. So that's number TWO. NEXT! Who is the next respectable? And if this is true of the reputables, what can we must we expect of the disreputables?!

Verily, verily! it is a nauseating task that the new Hercules, the proletariat, must accomplish: to clean the Augean stables of capitalist politics.

Gallery God. You can easily spare a dime—it means ten visits of the Social-Democratic Herald. Do it now!



You Need a Good Heater

This winter. We are going to have a severe, cold winter this year. You had better prepare in time.

We have a most complete stock of heaters, both Milwaukee make and Detroit make. Two special heaters on sale this week will be

Regal Jewel	Prize Steward
Equipped with double heating flues, which save you 25% of the fuel and double the heat.	The most powerful heater made in Milwaukee. All the new features in stove building are compressed in this heater.
\$30	\$34

"IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD."

Ph. Gross Hdwe. Co.
126-128 GRAND AVENUE.

Victor L. Berger

ARE YOUR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS INSURED?

Four dollars for Five Hundred for three years in an ordinary frame dwelling is a small charge considering the protection furnished. Can you afford to take the chances of fire when protection is so cheap? A postal card or telephone call will bring all the facts at once.

PHONE MAIN 2394

344 SIXTH STREET
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

LIFE
INSURANCE
FIRE

To commemorate the 20th ANNIVERSARY of our business career, we will for the next 60 days offer one of our beautiful BERLIN FOLDERS, 10x16 size

FREE

with every dozen of our excellent CARBON MANTELLO CABINETS.

HERM. R. MILLER,
359 Third St., Cor. Chestnut, Milwaukee, Wis.

WATCH REPAIRING

GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY

AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES.

We Understand French, German and English Watches.

THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water Street, Milwaukee.

Treat Your Horses Well

YOUR HORSES WILL FEEL BETTER AND LAST LONGER IF YOU FEED THEM WELL. TO FEED THEM WELL MIX IN A LITTLE

GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD

with their Corn or Oats at each feed. The horses relish it greatly and it increases digestive power, hence makes feed go farther and lasts longer. — Every one knows dry feed is not the natural food for horses. GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD supplies the lacking elements in horse's every day food. — Our trade on it is large and growing. For Sale by Feed Dealers generally in Milwaukee.

A. LOEWENBACH,

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR.

429 Third Street... Milwaukee, Wis.



Christmas News

If you are figuring on beautifying the home and gladdening some ones Xmas, keep these facts in mind, buy the best you feel able to buy—and at a dependable store. We misrepresent nothing, and guarantee as represented, and can convince you that we can save you money—considering quality. We suggest an early visit to our store. We are able to devote more time with you now than later in the holiday season.

Round Extension Table, like cut, solid oak **\$11.75**

An exceptionally large line of Extension Tables from **\$3.75 up to \$55.00**



A Sectional Bookcase

would make a handsome Xmas present. We are sole Milwaukee agents for Gunn's.

Send for Catalogue.



Buy of the Manufacturer!

We manufacture all our own Upholstered Furniture. We make the best Turkish Chairs and Rockers that money can buy.

Like cut, with plain top **\$6.75**

60 patterns to select from up to **\$65.00**

Couches and Davenport made to order from **\$6.00 to \$125.00**



PICTURE DEPARTMENT

selecting pictures here is an easy matter. Large and small, from the inexpensive Parallels to fine hand Oil Paintings, from 50c to \$50.00.

Most suitable Xmas present for a man.

We make our own cushions and fill them according to your orders. Prices range from \$4.75 up to \$35.00

A beautiful selection of RATTAN ROCKERS. Also Handsome Gold Chairs, very appropriate and a handsome Xmas present.



Morris Chairs

\$4.75 AND UP.



LIKE CUT

\$1.98

Open Evenings

GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS

Milwaukee's Leading Furniture and Carpet Store

508-510 NATIONAL AVENUE.

Open Evenings

"Where Wealth Accumulates and Men Decay!"

YOUNG ROCKEFELLER'S ROSY JUSTIFICATION OF THE CAPITALISTIC SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

By R. A. DAGUE.

The American Beauty Rose can be produced in the splendor and fragrance which bring cheer to its beholder only by sacrificing the early buds which grow around it. This is not an evil tendency in business. It is merely the working out of a law of nature and a law of God. . . . The growth of a large business is merely a survival of the fittest. —John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The above paragraph is an extract from an article published by Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., in which he defends the present trust methods, and favors monopolistic schemes which will enable a few individuals to accumulate vast possessions and to hold what they get. According to that gentleman the trusts and the capitalists are the "Beauty Roses," and in order to produce the Standard Oil company and other sweet smelling favors it is necessary to sacrifice the competitors, the farmer, the business man and the working people generally, as unripe "early business buds."

If the government owned the oil it could furnish it to the consumer at one cent per gallon, but according to Rockefeller's logic the law of God requires that the people be charged fifteen or twenty cents a gallon so that a "Rockefeller Rose" may be grown which annually takes a profit of \$60,000,000 out of the people. Mr. Rockefeller is a pious gentleman and a Sabbath school teacher. Every week he instructs his class informing them what are and what are not the laws and plans of God.

Now I do not interpret the teachings of Jesus as does Mr. Rockefeller. He says that Jesus favored war, and that it is God's law that one bright strong man may crush his weak brother that he may build up himself. I do not so understand the teachings of the Great Teacher. He admitted that wars would come, but he said: "Woe to him through whom they cometh." He gave us the Golden Rule and over and over again condemned selfishness. While recognizing the existence of war and selfishness of the world, He preached against them and said: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

He did not deny that the "law of TOOTH AND CLAW" PREVAILED AMONG ANIMALS, and fishes and REPTILES, but He gave the world a moral—a higher law.

There is a wide difference, it seems to me, between the teachings of Mr. Rockefeller and Jesus. The former wants the human family to forever work under the savage law that controls animals, while the latter appeals to men and women to rise above the instinct of tigers, and sharks, and reptiles, and get on the planes of fair-play, brotherhood and love.

Mr. Rockefeller seems to think that if nature, or God, has established a law of life for savage beasts that claw and fight till the "fittest" survive, then the same law should be obeyed by man. It does not seem to occur to Sabbath School Teacher Rockefeller that God having endowed man with reasoning powers, an upright form and a moral nature, has therefore placed him on a higher plane than the animal and requires more of him than he does of the hyena, the gorilla or the hog.

We condemn certain heathens for killing the girl babies because they are not of the "fittest" sex in earning a livelihood for the parents. How much better is Rockefeller's business theory of sacrificing the wage-worker, and people of small means, to the end that giant monopolies may be built up? His proposition to sacrifice the early buds in business means destitution, squalor and death to not only millions of girl babies, but boy babies of the poor, as well as the destruction of the parents also.

The trust promoters and rich monopolists are not to be condemned because they possess talent, but they are open to criticism if they use their ability to accomplish selfish ends only, and scheme to gain unjust advantages over their fellowmen. They deserve condemnation when they resort to the methods of the fox, the spider, and the shark in their efforts to become "Beauty Roses."

Suppose Mr. Rockefeller owned a farm and had five children. Four of them are of average intelligence, honesty and industry. Their labor produces sufficient to support the family. The fifth one—Johnny—is bright and crafty. He will not work, but is unexcelled as a schemer. He lays adroit plans, which he calls "business," to exploit his brothers out of more than half of what their labor and industry produces. Would Mr. Rockefeller approve of Johnny's course and encourage him in his deep laid scheme to sacrifice his brothers that he might monopolize about everything the farm produces, and thereby blossom out as a "Beauty Rose" and be considered the "fittest" of the family? I am disposed to believe that even our Sunday school teacher Johnny Rockefeller would put a stop to such "business" as that in the Rockefeller family.

Now Uncle Sam has a farm, and oil, and coal, and iron mines, and numerous other things necessary for the support of his big family of 80,000,000. Should our uncle permit his smart and very sly boys like Johnny, and Ponty, and Andy, and Schwab, and a few others, to gobble up nearly everything raised on the farm, and sacrifice the others as "early buds" in order that they may "shed their fragrance as Beauty Roses"? Well, just now it really does seem that Uncle Sam has been letting things go on about that way. But the "early buds" are beginning to inquire "who struck Billy Patter-son?" they are commencing to "kick" against being sacrificed as early buds; they are asking if the "fittest" are really the idle schemers, while the UNFIT are the industrious and honest working people who are willing to live and let live.

Some of the brighter "early buds" are contending that the "fittest" economic system would be that which would guarantee "equal opportunities to all, special privileges to none," and that the "fittest" individual citizen is not the fellow who lays awake nights concocting schemes of stock-watering, board of trade gambling, etc., that he may get something for nothing, but the truly fittest man or woman in the work of laying broad and deep the foundation of the coming civilization are those who have consciences as well as brains—those who have no desire to be "Beauty Roses" if they have to trample their fellowmen under their feet to become such. The fittest government of the future will be a collective commonwealth, or Socialism, hence "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." Monopolies, like Rockefeller's Standard Oil company, which rob the millions to enrich the few, will not be called "Beauty Roses," but will be remembered as abated nuisances and defunct excrescences on the body politic. The Sabbath school teachers of the future will teach the children that the fittest man is the kindest and best man, and the unfittest man is the grasping, greedy, selfish individual who to make of himself a "Beauty Rose" works on the theory of "Every fellow for himself and may the devil take the hindmost."

Where Capitalism Is, There is Impoverishment!

BUT IRELAND'S PLIGHT IS OVERTAKING AMERICA AND IT IS AS EASY TO LIVE THERE AS HERE.

We take the following letter from a recent issue of the *Braver's Zeitung*:

"Being on a trip to Ireland with the hope of regaining my health, I am pleased to say that I have fully accomplished this purpose.

"Since my arrival, I have received several requests asking my opinion on the present conditions and the prospects of the future for the old country so dear to many of us.

"I can safely say that I found many changes for the better as compared with 25 years ago. Racketing landlordism and evictions seem to be a thing of the past, and this has been accomplished by persistent and peaceful agitation, so there is very good reason to believe that in the near future, through continued agitation and organization, a great deal more will be accomplished. The land acts they have got is helping the tenant farmers a great deal, and the people are living better in every way.

"The most important question before the Irish people to-day is to enact a law that will force a redistribution of the lands to the people.

"It is indeed deplorable to go through some of those districts to-day and see the vast tracts of the best of the lands owned and controlled by one of those grazers, feeding cattle for England's market, that ought to be growing crops and feeding the population of Ireland that is so fast decreasing. For in order to evade this oppression in their native land, they seek refuge in foreign countries.

"Those are the lands that the Irish people were evicted and driven from fifty to seventy-five years ago by cruel landlordism, that was endorsed and protected by the cowardly and unjust laws of England when Ireland was disarmed and without means of defense.

"The people of Ireland have great hope through peaceful agitation to succeed in getting this redistribution of the lands, which would mean that Ireland's population would soon be three or four times what it is to-day. The Irish people and their sympathizers should continue to contribute to the agitation fund for Ireland's cause, and the day may not be far distant when Ireland will accomplish her aim, and objects through organization and agitation.

"The industries of Ireland are increasing, though they are not very numerous.

"There are the state quarries and marble quarries, several clothing mills, coal mines, dairies and other industries making fair progress at the present time with bright hopes for the future.

"The brewing industry in Ireland is run entirely different to ours. In going through Guinness' brewery in Dublin, I was pleasantly surprised

to see every workman dressed in a white duck suit; they looked like a large body of painters or bakers in a Labor Day parade. It's not necessary to say that they don't work hard when they can be dressed up like that and not even soil their clothes. They don't have cold storage or ice pipe drops falling down on their backs. The men do not work hard, they move along slowly and work only eight hours a day. Their wages are small compared with ours, but the purchasing power of their wages for the necessities of life compares favorably with our own, considering the many advantages they have over us.

"They are enabled to bring up a family on the wages they receive much easier than we can. I was informed that all the other breweries in Ireland compare favorably with that of Guinness'.

"The spirit of '98 is as strong in the hearts of the Irish people to-day as ever it was before. But owing to the peculiar situation of Ireland to attempt freedom by force would be suicide.

"We realize that our forefathers or rather the pioneers of Ireland's battle for freedom, have adopted those means unanimously. Although our people were ready to strike the last blow and use any means to accomplish their aims and objects, these tactics were not generally approved of. Conditions determine the weapons of defense or attack. Let us point to the Russian struggle and we find a reflection of our struggle, for Ireland's rights and freedom of her people.

"And so the world rolls on! Progress everywhere, the industrial system under capitalism develops and forces the worker of all countries, of all nationalities to organize and educate. The struggle of the Irish people to-day is not alone a struggle for them, it is part of the struggle of the entire human race for freedom, liberty and equality."—Edmund F. Ward.

Dates for National Lectures.

- Dates for National Organizers. GEO. E. BIGELOW: Dec. 5, Warner, S. D.; 6, Rondell; 7, Mansfield; 8, Bath; 9, Ferry.
- JOHN COLLINS: Dec. 5, Frankfort, Ind.; 6, Elwood; 7, Anderson; 8, Muncie; 9, Richmond.
- WINFIELD R. GAYLORD: Dec. 2, Ocala, Fla.; 3, Enroute; 4, Hawthorne; 5, Jacksonville; 6, Waycross, Ga.; 7, Savannah; 8, Augusta; 9, Columbia.
- GEORGE H. GOEBEL: Dec. 5, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.; 6, Enroute; 7, Toronto, Ont.; 8, Buffalo, N. Y.; 9, Jamestown.
- GUY E. MILLER: Dec. 5, Sandusky, O.; 6, LaGrange, Ind.; 7, Goshen; 8, Enroute; 9-10, Postoria, Ohio.
- M. W. WILKINS: (Under the direction of the State Committee): Dec. 5, Vinalhaven, Me.; 6, Stonington; 7, St. George; 8, Tenants Harbor; 9, Warren.

they recognized that the foremost duty of the legislature was to listen to the cry for an extension of the suffrage which was reaching parliament from all classes of society. At the same time, they pointed out the difficulties of dealing with so far reaching a reform in the parliament and national conditions existing in Austria, and declared that it would only be accomplishable when parliament could get tranquility without being swayed by outside influences.

NOTICE, Superior, Wis.—Subscriptions for the Herald will be taken by J. T. Kennedy, 1013 Winter street.

NOTICE, Watertown, N. Y.—W. J. Huff, 40 Lynde st., will take subscriptions for the Herald.

A dime, ten cents, gets the Herald for ten weeks.

FORM OF WILL. I DO HEREBY GIVE, DEVISE, AND BEQUEATH TO THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED, THE SUM OF . . . (OR IF OTHER PROPERTY, DESCRIBING THE PROPERTY.) IF THERE BE INHERITANCE OR LEGACY TAKEN AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THIS WILL, PLEASE KINDLY STATE (IF YOU SO WISH) THAT THEY ARE TO BE PAID FROM THE ESTATE.

See that that other fellow gets a chance to correctly understand Socialism, also.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

Stoves—Stoves

The winter is here—and severe weather in sight. Anybody not supplied with a heater ought to call on us at once. Our HEATER line ranges from \$1.25 to \$55.00. Stoves sold for cash or easy payments, \$1.00 per week. Over 40 years in the stove business. We have made it our endeavor to handle only the best of its class, and thereby gained our well known reputation.

"We have the Right Ware at the Right Price."

PETER PAULUS HDW. CO.
367 Third St.—310-312 Chestnut St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Four Orphans

A TALE OF TWENTIETH CENTURY SLAVES

A deeply interesting narrative of the stirring events of the great Colorado miners strike. This is a book that should be in the hands of every active socialist—the kind of socialist that makes it his business to spend a part of his spare time trying to make other socialists. Hand a copy to your neighbor and await the result. If he has an ounce of gray matter in his thick-pa he will be ready to give a little serious thought to your arguments in favor of a system of economic equality. You can then hand him a copy of

"SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN."

and if he doesn't soon begin to "make a noise like a socialist" you may as well give him up as a bad job.

The retail price of "The Four Orphans" is 50 Cents; the retail price of "Socialism Made Plain" is 15 Cents when sent by mail. For a short time only, we will send both to any address for only 35 Cents.

Order now, before the edition is exhausted. Address all orders to

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,
344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"BEST OF THEM ALL!"

THE VANGUARD

A High-Class Monthly. A Leading Exponent of Constructive Socialism and Rational Religion

No matter what other periodicals you take you still need "THE VANGUARD."

It is Vigorous, Fearless, Interesting, Unique, and is doing splendid service in the cause of humanity. "Every article in it is a gem," says the Toledo Independent. "The warmest magazine that comes our way," says the Socialist Voice.

50 CENTS A YEAR. TRY IT.

SPECIAL OFFER. To readers of this advertisement we will send "THE VANGUARD" one year for only 25 Cents. To subscribers in Milwaukee where we have to pay extra postage, 35 Cents. Order at once.

Address: The Vanguard, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Union Labels and Shop Cards.

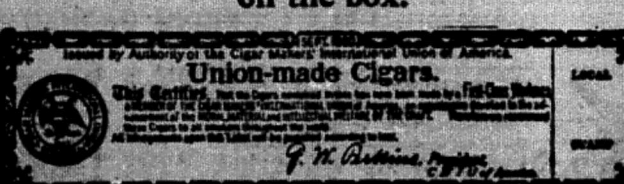
Familiarize yourself with the various Union Labels and Shop Cards and ask for them when buying goods or having work done.

Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.



Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box.



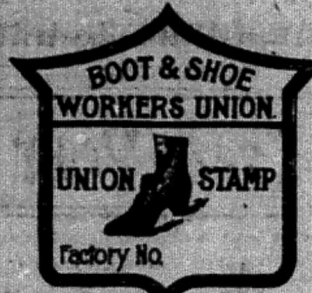
It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the trust

DEMAND THIS LABEL ON YOUR PRINTING!




INSIST UPON IT! IT COSTS NO MORE!

Buy Shoes Bearing this Stamp.



The Emblem of Justice to the Worker the Manufacturer and the Retailer.

WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL.



JOHN LUELL
MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS
536 Second Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
My Brands—Santiago de Cuba, G. L. 10 Cigar, Golden Harvest, Long Leaf, No. 355 Se Cigar.

GUSTAV BESTIAN, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS
10c "THE REAL THING" 10c
"OLD JUDGE" 5 Cents.
88 1/2 Seventh Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Telephone White 5051.
AND. BUEHLER PRINTING CO. PRINTERS
628 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND.

A Socialist orchestra has been organized at Oakland, Cali.

The Chicago dailies expressed surprise at the relative increase in the recent Socialist vote in that city, especially as it was in an off year.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills delivered an address on the Russian revolution last week before a jammed, packed audience at Kansas City.

The Socialists of Bingham, Utah, succeeded in electing the town president and the entire board of four trustees over a Citizens' ticket composed of all the other parties.

Territorial Convention for Oklahoma and Indian Territories it is announced will be held at Oklahoma City, O. T., on December 28, 29 and 30.

The re-election of Mayor Schmitz, according to the *Cleveland Citizen*, has aroused great enthusiasm all along the Pacific coast, as it was a signal defeat for the Citizens' Industrial Alliance.

At Rochester, N. Y., the Socialists can tell the politicians a thing or two. They assembled all the deaf and dumb voters just before election and had a man make a speech to them in the deaf and dumb language.

The attempt to delar the Socialist party from participation in the elections of Douglas county, Neb., by making it necessary that 1 per cent of the salary of the office be paid as a fling fee by the candidate, was defeated. The Supreme Court rendered a decision November 11, declaring this section of the Dodge primary law unconstitutional.

Comrade Teofilo Petriella, the national Italian organizer, will begin a western agitation tour in January. Those wishing to engage him will do well to address the national headquarters.

JUST OUT!

SOCIALIST POSTER No. 1

(Size, 18x26 inches.)

Shows in bold figures, illustrated by diagrams, the comparative strength in NUMBERS and in WEALTH, of the

Three Great Classes, mutually antagonistic into which CAPITALISM has divided the people:—namely, the PLUTOCRATIC CLASS, the MIDDLE CLASS, and the PROLETARIAN CLASS.

This is the first in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucien Saniel, with the utmost care, from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouthpieces.

EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 1 folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

EVERY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION should have it framed (or pasted on wood or card board), for display on the walls of its meeting rooms or at its open air meetings.

PRICE, POSTPAID:
Single copies Five cents
Twelve copies Fifty cents
Twenty-five copies One dollar
One hundred copies Three dollars

For Sale at the Office of the Social-Democratic Herald.
PRICE: Five Cents a Copy; special rates for quantities of not less than 25 copies.

Address all orders to the **Social-Democratic Herald,** 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. where advance orders are also received for SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2 (showing the TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION in the United States and the so-called SHARE OF LABOR IN ITS PRODUCT.



ACROSS THE POND.

Both the French and the Austrian Socialists will hold party congresses shortly. That of the Austrians will be held at Vienna.

The literature department of the Berlin *Vorwaerts* increased its sales this year \$25,000 over last, and still the German Social-Democrats are far from satisfied and will put greatly increased amounts of propaganda matter into the hands of the people next year.

Vienna, Nov. 28.—Some 200,000 representatives of organized labor made a demonstration before the parliament buildings today and paraded the streets of the capital in support of their demand for the election of members of the reichsrath by universal, equal and direct suffrage.

Emperor Francis Joseph spent the day at the Vienna palace, from the windows of which he could witness the silent defiling of his people. Premier Baron Gauth von Franklthurn meanwhile was laying before the deputies the government's bill providing for equal suffrage.

Every Austrian male over 24 years of age has a vote, but the voters are divided into five classes and the votes cast by certain classes, notably the land proprietors, various chambers of commerce and urban dwellers, are infinitely more effective in securing the election of a deputy than the votes cast by the ordinary people, to the extent even that sometimes a dozen landowners' votes count as much as 300,000 votes cast by "ordinary" people.



Are Your Evenings Slow?

And is it sometimes hard to entertain your guests?

THEN BECOME THE OWNER OF AN EDISON PHONOGRAPH AT \$1.00 A WEEK.

It Supplies Every Want in the Way of Music and Entertainment.

CALL AND HEAR ONE.

1840 FOND DU LAC AVENUE MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

GEO. H. EICHHOLZ,

The Publishers of the HERALD take pleasure in announcing that they have brought together into one pamphlet the

EIGHT LETTERS TO AN AMERICAN FARMER

Written by CLAYTON J. LAMB

and are prepared to fill orders at the following rates: Single copies 5 cents; Twenty-five copies \$1.00; fifty copies \$1.75; one hundred copies \$2.75.

These letters are just the thing you have been waiting for to put in the hands of rural readers. They are written by a farmer-Socialist, who knows how to reach the mind of the average downtrodden tiller of the soil. The letters are constructive and come out of actual contact with actual conditions.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE!!

PAUL F. MUELLER, Pres. R. RAASCH, Sec. GERR. McKARR, Treas.

CREAM CITY FUEL CO.,

WOOD, COAL AND COKE

Office and Yard
31st and Brown St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KINDLING WOOD at \$2.00 per Load.

Social-Democratic Herald
Published Every Saturday By The
Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.
Board of Directors: E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, Edmund T. Meims, Emil Seidel, C. P. Diets, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Chas. V. Schmidt.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.
Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.
FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

Gems for the Socialist Scra-B-Book.

XVI. TOILERS ARISE. — Edward Carpenter.
Toilers arise! the long, long night is over,
Faint in the east behold the dawn appear;
Out of your evil dreams of toil and sorrow;
Arise, O toilers, for the day is here;
From your fields and hills,
Hark! the answer swells,
Arise, O toilers, for the day is here!
By your young children's eyes so red with weeping,
By their white faces aged with want and fear,

unshakable through every blast. At the recent elections in New York city Daniel's party went gally-west, with only enough voters left to start out on a new tack for dupes. His chagrin is great, especially as it was Hearstism that did the trick, but he must keep up appearances and put on a bold face, so he declares in the current issue of his paper, that the S. L. P. "never vouches for its membership." It is an amusing crawl.

MILWAUKEE.

Lectures to be held this week under the auspices of the Social-Democratic County Committee.
Sunday, Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
Socialist Home, 382 Washington St., Speaker, Wm. Aldridge. Subject: Socialists in our Legislatures.
Thursday, 8 P. M., Dec. 7th.
Ninth ward branch, 1216 Cherry St. Speaker: F. Rehfeld. Subject: Evolution of Industry.
Friday, Dec. 8th, 8 P. M.
Sixth ward branch, Locke's Hall, 327 Sherman St., Speaker: T. Feeley. Subject: Trades Unionism and Socialism.

CALL FOR DONATIONS.

To our Readers and the Members and Sympathizers of the Social-Democratic Party:
Comrades:—
As you probably know, the Social-Democratic party has engaged the Old and New Liedertafel Halls for a Mammoth Fair to be held next February, 12th to 18th inclusive. It will be the grandest and largest entertainment yet attempted by the party in Milwaukee. The hall will be most beautifully and uniquely decorated and the illumination will be the most brilliant yet seen in this city.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

United States Consul Fleming sends to Washington some facts about the people's ownership of the electric cars and electric lights in Edinburgh. Before 1893 the car lines, then drawn by horses, were privately owned. The city bought them for \$1,654,610. The lines were then brought up to the modern form and in 1899 leased to a private company and the lines have been yielding a return to the city over all of about \$486,650 a year ever since, and will yield a larger sum for the current year. The fare is two cents a mile for distances exceeding a mile; for a mile or less a fixed charge of two cents is made. The consul quotes the city clerk of Edinburgh as saying that "the results attest that the undertaking has capacity for expansion of traffic and forms an asset of enormous value." The lines are fast paying for the original cost of the purchase.

In the matter of electric light the report says that the present system has been in operation ten years and is also operated as well as owned by the people of Edinburgh. For the year ending last May the net return to the city was \$102,884 out of which \$83,192 was placed in the reserve fund.

While ownership of municipal utilities by the people is handicapped in this country by the rottenness of the capitalist party administrations, it is nevertheless forging ahead.

In Milwaukee the municipal waterworks, while charging ridiculous low rates for water is still able to turn over into the general treasury something like sixty thousands of dollars a year, and this money is now to be used toward installing a municipal lighting plant, as the result of an agitation started by the Socialist aldermen to secure legislative sanction for its use in such ways.

The Brauer Zeitung, official journal of the brewery workers of the country, had the following to say in anticipation of the A. F. of L. convention, now just closed:

"As to the position this great organization may take in reference to progressive tendencies which, by the way, work their way to the front delightfully, we are naught!

"We know that we can not revolutionize the movement, can not convert the workers to become Socialists, can not abolish the present system of society with a bunch of paper resolutions or proclamations! We are absolutely opposed to tactics trying to convert the leaders by forcing upon them the adoption of Socialist resolutions, without having made an earnest attempt to convince the rank and file of the organized workers of the land!"

"That, if the delegates to the American Federation of Labor would adopt a number of Socialist resolutions, would be no sign of progress. The only sign of progress for us is the increase of the Socialist vote, the vote cast for the Socialist Party."

"We are not enemies of the administration, nor individual members of the A. F. of L., just as we are not worshippers of the same.

"We are opposing their present tactics, and this is our constitutional right; yes, even our duty."

"We are opposed to all jurisdiction squabbles and the manner in which they are usually adjusted. We are industrialists, and challenge our opponents to successfully contradict the facts produced by us many times before."

"We shall preserve our rights, and know how to do it, when we consider a decision rendered unjust towards our organization."

"We shall maintain the present position occupied by us. Sensible, convincing arguments, facts alone submitted may change same, but never threats or paper decisions."

"Let it be known; bluffs have lost

About the Patent Medicine Vampires! (Continued from Page 2.)
ly against the bill. And since I have already told of Mr. Cheney's authorship of the scheme, I will here reproduce, as typical of all the others (all the other large patent medicine concerns sent similar letters and telegrams), the letter which Mr. Cheney himself sent to all the newspapers in Massachusetts with which he has his lobbying contracts—practically every newspaper in the state:
" Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1905.
"Publishers
"Mass.
"Gentlemen:
"Should House bills Nos. 829, 30, 607, 724, or Senate bill No. 185 become laws, it will force us to discontinue advertising in your state. Your prompt attention regarding this bill we believe would be of mutual benefit.
" We would respectfully refer you to the contract which we have with you. Respectfully,
"Cheney Medicine Company."

Now here is the fruit which that letter bore: a strong editorial against the anti-patent medicine bill, denouncing it and its author in the most vituperative language, a marked copy of which was sent to every member of the Massachusetts legislature. But this was not all that this one zealous publisher did; he sent telegrams to a number of members, and a personal letter to the representative of his district calling on that member not only to vote, but to use his influence against the bill, on pain of forfeiting the paper's favor.

Any self-respecting newspaper must be humiliated by the attitude of the patent medicine association. They don't ASK the newspapers to do it—they ORDER it done. Read again Mr. Cheney's account of his plan, note the half-contemptuous attitude toward the newspapers. And read again Mr. Cheney's curt letter to the Massachusetts papers; observe the threat, just sufficiently veiled to make it more of a threat; and the formal order, as from a superior to a clerk: "We would respectfully refer you to the contract which we have with you." And the threat is not an empty one. The newspaper which refuses to aid the patent medicine people is marked. The same

thing that happened in Massachusetts happened last year in New Hampshire, in Wisconsin, in Utah, in more than fifteen states. In Wisconsin the response by the newspapers to the command of the patent medicine people was even more humiliating than in Massachusetts. Not only did individual newspapers work against the formula bill; there is a "Wisconsin Press Association," which includes the owners and editors of most of the newspapers of the state. That association held a meeting and passed resolutions "that we are opposed to said bill" providing that hereafter all patent medicine sold in this state shall have the formula thereof printed on their labels, and "Resolved, That the association appoint a committee of five publishers to oppose the passage of the measure." And in this same state the larger dailies in the cities took it upon themselves to drum up the smaller county papers and get them to write editorials opposed to the formula bill.

In one western state a board of health officer made a number of analyses of patent medicines, and tried to have the analyses made public, that the people of his state might be warned. "Only one newspaper in the state," he says in a personal letter, "was willing to print results of these analyses, and this paper refused them after two publications in which a list of about ten was published."

The legislature of North Dakota last year passed, and the governor signed, a bill requiring that patent medicine bottles shall have printed on their labels the percentage of alcohol or of morphine or various other poisons which the medicine contains. That was the first success in a fight which the public health authorities have waged in twenty states each year for twenty years. In North Dakota the patent medicine people conducted the fight with their usual weapons, the ones described above. But the newspapers, be it said to their everlasting credit, refused to fall in line to the threats of the patent medicine association.

The cheapest and in many respects the best way to work for Socialism is to distribute literature. Get good leaflets, pamphlets and papers and hand them to your friends.

Into the midst of this strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disaster, and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of the citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious ordering of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be put in common be owned and administered. It means that the right of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunity shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the system of production, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to work for the abolition of all forms of economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class for the abolition of labor laws, increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for old and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication, and power; for the graduated taxation of income, for the taxes, and of franchise of land values, the price of stock, and the price of the commodity and business of the public; for the abolition of the military armament of the workers' children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the equalization of the rights of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military armament of the workers in the settlement of strikes; for the abolition of the right of the government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by the constituents; and for every other advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system by the workers themselves, and strengthen the hands of labor.

We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office, the duty of striving to secure whatever is the most beneficial to the economic and political interests of the workers, and for whatever will increase the power of the worker. But in so doing, we are using these remedies, not for any selfish or narrow great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalists, but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may be able to hold the whole system of industry, and thus secure their rightful inheritance.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral freedom, for the co-operation and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be free.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are not able to meet the new ability to control or direct the rapidly increasing forces of industry. The so-called "trusts" are not able to meet the increasing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades nations, the widespread appearance of the competing forces, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of laboring forces that will soon destroy them.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Telephone Main 2394. H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. Clubs of three, \$1.25. Five copies, one year, to one address, 1.75. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one unless paid in advance, except in Milwaukee where the price is 75 cents a year when sent on credit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.
BUNDLE RATES.
100 copies, more or less, per copy, .01
200 copies or more, per 100 (delivered outside Milwaukee) .75
200 copies or more, per 100 (in Milwaukee only if called for) .60
Weekly Bundles.
Five copies, 3 months, to one address, .50
Ten copies, 3 months, to one address, .75
Five copies, one year, to one address, 1.75
Ten copies, one year, to one address, 3.00
Twenty-five copies, one year, to one address, 8.00
Fifty copies, one year, to one address, 15.00
Advertising Rates furnished on application.
We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.

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

From the Book Table.

GERMS OF MIND IN PLANTS. By R. H. Francé. 151 pp., illustrated. Cloth, price 50c. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Ave.

This is the second of the "Library of Science for Workers," and a thoroughly enjoyable book. It maintains the dignity of the series so auspiciously begun with Boelsche's "Evolution of Man," and like that volume, is written for the average-going person in a plain spoken way. We learn from it some astonishing things. That flowers go to sleep, that they present the flat of their leaves to the light, that some of them cling to walls or coil their tendrils round lattices we all know, but why they do so is another matter. Francé gives the answer of science to these questions and the reader is impelled to read on and on until the last page is reached. Roughly speaking, we are shown that plants possess at least the beginnings of a nervous system, that they feel the force of gravitation, see light, feel pain and have the sense of taste. More and more we are astonished at the likeness between life in plants and in animals. For instance it is known that man's sense of gravity is located in the inner ear, since when that organ is gone man loses his ability to maintain himself "right side up." Certain crabs and other animals have the practice of placing minute pebbles in their ears, and when these are taken away from them they lose all desire to maintain an upright position. So also it is shown that in the cells of plants there are loose grains of starch that serve the same purpose as the pebbles in the crab's ears. This is but one of the many marvelous things this book has for the reader. Formerly scientists studied the forms of plants, now they study the life of the plant.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

40 acres of fine fruit land eight miles from city of Knoxville, Tenn., on railroad. Address, 1709 E. Fifth Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

FORCES THAT MAKE FOR SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

By John Spargo. Paper, 32 pages. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co.

There are few writers or speakers who have so fine a command of the English language as John Spargo, and he uses his gift effectively in pleading the cause of the dispossessed. This pamphlet is made up of a lecture delivered by him at Cooper Union, New York, and is very tastefully printed so as to form an acceptable little gift to introduce the subject of Socialism to the uninitiated.

A very useful little pocket companion has just been issued by Geo. W. Ogilvie & Co., 169 Randolph street, Chicago, under the title of "Faulty Diction, or Errors in the use of the English Language." It is edited by the editor in chief of Webster's Dictionary. The admixture of foreign words in this country has produced many errors of speech which even the common schools do not seem able to eradicate. This little book ought to do good work against this evil, and no one is so perfectly posted that he will not find it of advantage.



NOTICE TO DAIRYMEN.

In Tillamook, Ore., on the Pacific Coast, the grass grows green the year round. The weather is neither hot in summer nor cold in winter. No snow, no cyclones, no blizzards or electrical storms. Cows pay from \$45 to \$75 per season, owing to the cow and the man that milks it. You can rent a farm in this county without buying it; all you need is sufficient money to defray expenses, till you get your check from the creamery. Do YOU want to rent one? Write W. C. Wolfe, Tillamook, Ore., for full particulars, and I will tell you the word of a comrade, that I will tell you the truth. No fee charged.

Jewelry Christmas

Let your gifts take the form of jewelry this Christmas. It would pay you to make a trip to Milwaukee, if only to see our splendid line of things suitable for presentation—to say nothing of the money-saving to you. If you can't come, send for our illustrated Booklet and Price-List, and shop by mail. Remember these facts: Stock the biggest; variety the widest; quality the highest; prices the lowest; service the very best.

DIAMONDS WATCHES SILVERWARE CUT GLASS STATIONERY JEWELRY NOVELTIES

Bunde & Upmeyer Co. Milwaukee's Largest Jewelry House MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

RICHARD ELSNER, LAWYER. Specialties: Probate, Corporation and Real Estate Law. All Legal Documents Drafted. Consulting Lawyer as to safe Money Investments. OFFICE: 140 North Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

WHERE TO EAT. LAWRENCE'S ORIGINAL 3c LUNCH ROOM, OPEN ALL NIGHT. Headquarters for a Good Lunch or Meal 25¢ at moderate prices. CLEANLINESS. QUICK SERVICE. J. E. CAMPBELL, Manager. 415 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MAYR'S Military Band & Orchestra FIRST CLASS UP-TO-DATE MUSIC. 736 EIGHTH STREET. Tel. Brook 9553. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Wm. F. Buech, Orchestra and Military Band. Music furnished for all Occasions. 905 Jackson Street. Telephone 554 Broom Milwaukee, Wis.

German Readers

Should Read the Foremost Constructive SOCIALIST Weekly in this Country, the Wahrheit Edited by Victor L. Berger.

You can have it for the reduced price of a Dollar a year. Order it at once! Address: 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"MIGHT IS RIGHT" OF THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST. "They can take who have the power and they can keep who can."

The Author of this remarkable book is editor of an equally remarkable magazine. Sample copies will be mailed free on request to readers of the Social Democratic Herald. The Author is: ADOLF MUELLER & CO., 108 Clark St., CHICAGO.

BAND & ORCHESTRA MUSIC Strictly up-to-date and furnished by Branch Members. Phone Red 9363. HERMAN KANITZ, 2116 Fond Du Lac Ave., Milwaukee.

JACOB HUNGER PRINTER. 602 Chestnut Street, Cor. Sixth St. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 314 STATE STREET.
Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, at Frodo Gemeindef Hall, Fourth Street, bet. V. and Cedar.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary
FREDERIC HEATH, 345 Sixth St., Sec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2418 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary
J. W. TONSOR, 6043 Twenty-seventh St., Treasurer
M. WEISENFELCH, 417 Eleventh St., Secy. at Arms

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

COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: F. E. Neuman, Thos. Feeley, Nic. Elmer, Wm. Schwab, Fred. Wilson.
GRIEVANCE AND ARBITRATION: J. J. Handley, Wm. Prehn, R. Sauer, Wm. Griebeling, Wm. Dietrich.
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: E. T. Melms, Fred. Brockhausen, Ed. Berner, Jas. Sheehan, W. J. Aldridge.
LABOR CONDITIONS: Henry Tares, W. E. Acker, F. E. Neuman.
NOMINATIONS: Chas. Dippel, W. L. Fischer, H. Thata.

LABOR SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 818 State Street. F. E. Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street; John Reichert, Chairman.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 818 State Street. F. L. Wittner, Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebeling, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops.

Before going shaving or having your hair cut, see that this card is displayed.



UNION SHOP

ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR

609 Chestnut Street,
The Model Union Shop!

AL. F. DRESSEN, SHAVING PARLOR

HOT AND COLD BATHS.
202 KINNICKINNIE AVE. COR. LINCOLN AVE.

ADAM FREY, BARBER

1330 CHERRY STREET.

FRED. GROSSE, Shaving Parlor

Fine Line of Union Cigars.

J. N. GAUER, Shaving Parlor

685 Kinnickinnie Avenue,
opposite South Day St.

KWITCHER KICKIN' AND COME TO Hammer's Barber Shop

141 NORTH AVENUE

WM. KENDALL, SHAVING PARLOR

1801 VLIET ST.,
Only Union Shop on Vliet St.

FRED. LANGE, BARBER SHOP

81 Third Street, Cor. State,
First Class Work Guaranteed.

THE BARBER SHOP

910 CENTER STREET.

M. LUTZENBERGER, Propr.

EDW. MIESKE, Successor to PHIL. C. KUMMERER

First-class work guaranteed.
454 Reed St., corner Scott.

H. C. MUNDT, SHAVING PARLOR

168 Lloyd Street
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.

RICHARD PETRI, Shaving Parlor

Imported Toilet Water with every Shave.
or 28th and SYCAMORE.

H. SCHIRER, BARBER SHOP

FINE LINE OF CIGARS.
203 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Barber Shop & Bath Rooms,
EMIL TRIEBL, Proprietor.

A. MARKERT, GREEN BAY AVE. MENS FURNISHING

FALL OPENING.

A. REINWARD, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

206 Grand Avenue.
We Prescribe and Make Glasses.

DR. JOSEPH SCHEFFER, OPTICIAN

1124 VLIET ST.

FOR SALE: All kinds of Second-hand STOVES

very low prices; also FURNITURE and TOOLS, bought or exchanged and sold at lowest prices.

I. SOREF, 415-417 Third Street

White 972.

For Sale—Sales and Vaults.

Hibbard & Richardson Co., Gen'l Agents, Cary Safe Co., constantly on hand at No. 471 Milwaukee St., this city, the largest stock of new fire and burglar-proof safes and vaults in the Northwest. Second-hand safes of the different makes always on hand.

The East Side Women's Club held their 350.00 on their ball recently held at Schlitz Park Hall.

The 21st Ward Branch will hold its second Schafkopf tournament on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 17th, at Rader's Hall, 1504 Green Bay avenue. Tickets 50 cents, including lunch and refreshments. Fifteen valuable prizes will be given. The first prize will be \$5.00 cash.

Do not lose track of that family social arranged by the West Side Women's Club at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Ave., Saturday evening, Dec. 2. Everybody cordially invited. \$1.00 admission, including lunch and refreshments.

Remember that the Headquarters, 344 Sixth street, are open every Sunday morning from 9 to 12.

The Aurora Singing Society has made arrangements for an entertainment and ball tomorrow afternoon and evening at the South Side Turner Hall.

The 20th Ward Branch donated \$3.60 to the Printing Plant Fund last week. Good, comrades, every little helps.

Well, the 12th of December is the date for the Bowling match game between the South Side Social Democratic Bowling team and the West side alleys.

No doubt, a large number of people will attend the lecture at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington St., next Sunday afternoon. It will be Comrade Aldridge's last lecture, as he will leave for Madison Tuesday morning.

A mistake was made in the last issue of the Herald. The money which the Jewish section of the party realized from their performance at the Academy last Wednesday evening, about \$60, will be sent to the Russian Social-Democratic Party.

The 11th ward branch held one of the largest Schafkopf tournaments ever held in this city last Sunday. There were fully 75 people present, many had to be turned away. About \$75.00 was realized.

Meetings to be held this week by the various branches:
Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 8 P. M.

Wauwatosa Branch 1, Aug. Tenke's Residence, cor. 49th and State. Thursday evening, Dec. 7th.

Fourth ward, room 414 Germania Bldg.
Fifth ward branch, Socialist Home 382 Washington St.

Fourteenth ward branch, Schacht's Hall, cor. 12th and Lincoln Ave.
Town of Milwaukee 1, Schumann's Hall, cor. Kent and Teutonia Ave.

Town of Greenfield, Starke's Hall, 1116 Lapham St.
Friday, Dec. 8th, 8 P. M.

Eighth ward branch, Mann's Hall, cor. 4th Ave. and Mineral St.
Eleventh ward branch, Bulgrin's Hall, cor. 9th and Greenfield Ave.

Eighteenth ward branch, 490 Cramer St.
Twenty-third ward branch, Busmeister's Hall, cor. 13th and Washington St.

Women's Branches, Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 8:30 P. M.

East Side Women's Club, Locke's Hall, 327 Sherman St.

Wisconsin Notes.

MARINETTE.—On November 4th the Marinette and Menominee branches of the Social-Democracy gave a unique and very successful entertainment. The program was rendered in five different languages: German, Swedish, Danish, Bohemian and English. So all races mingle—the "workers of the world unite." There was a short play, a "tragedy in one act" entitled "The Laboringman's Child." This was given by the Bohemian branch and was a great hit. Then followed music by orchestra, glee clubs quartettes, mixed choruses, etc., in the various languages and finally the American national hymn "The Star Spangled Banner," all societies participating. And after the program there was a social dance. Altogether it was a delightful and profitable event for the comrades of both cities.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, State Organizer Thompson gave a lecture on "The Socialist Solution of our Present Day Problem." Many of the Menominee comrades were present and it was a fine meeting.

The Marinette comrades get ten copies of the HERALD every week for general distribution. They intend to secure the co-operation of the Menominee comrades (the two cities are close together and the two locals work harmoniously) to co-operate with them and have Comrade Carr for a whole week of meetings during the winter.

WASHBURN.—The streets of this little city are in darkness, save where an enterprising citizen ventures forth with a lantern. The trouble is that a private corporation, owning the electric lighting plant wants to continue its graft on the city at \$100.00 per lamp per year. The people have found out that light can be made much cheaper than this—very much. So the council has refused to renew the franchise on those terms. The Social-Democrats and others are urging the municipal ownership of the light plant. Comrade Thompson's lecture here recently dealt with this subject along with the usual Socialist discussion.

SPOONER.—The local here, though somewhat scattered, is hold-



WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

FRANK GAUTHIER, 601 5th Ave. R., Ashland, W. I.
WALTER W. BRITTON, 263 Maiden Lane, Kenosha, Wis.
W. E. SPIERING, 103 So. 11th Street, La Crosse, Wis.
J. J. HANDLEY, 308 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
BURT E. TOMLINSON, 497 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRANK BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 653 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.
The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee, Wis.
The P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and plumber supplies.
Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 182-184 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturer of bakery supplies.
Fauspner & Wiggenhorn, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.
The Janesville Clothing Co.
The Black & Green Co., manufacturers of the "Radium" Home Line Stoves.
The Cargill Coal Co. of Green Bay, Wis.
Casey, Gray & Co., 101 N. Merchants Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

ing the fort and pushing the work. One comrade has received ten subs for the Herald recently. The recent lecture here was attended by an appreciative audience.

Since our last issue, the following nominations have been made by the branches: Branch 2 of Milwaukee, for National Committeemen, Victor L. Berger and Frederic Heath. For State Executive Board, Jacob Hunger, Jacob Rummel, H. Briggs, Emil Seidel and E. T. Melms of Milwaukee, H. J. Ammann, Kiel, Ira Cross of Madison, Wm. Phelps, Janesville, Henry Luther, Sheboygan.

Branch 5 of Milwaukee, for National Committeemen, Victor L. Berger and J. M. A. Spence, Green Bay. For State Executive Board, Harry E. Briggs, Jacob Hunger, L. Sachs, Eugene Rooney, Max Grass of Milwaukee, Ira Cross of Madison, W. H. Phelps of Janesville, H. J. Ammann of Kiel.

Branch 22 of Milwaukee, for National Committeemen, Victor L. Berger and Jacob Rummel. For State Executive Board, John Doerfler, Sr., Emil Seidel, E. T. Melms, Chas. Jeske, and C. Kleist of Milwaukee, H. J. Ammann of Kiel, Henry Stolze of Manitowoc, Berkeley Farrell of Cudahy, and William Christensen of Racine.

Branch 14 of Milwaukee, for National Committeemen, Victor L. Berger and J. M. A. Spence of Green Bay. For State Executive Board, H. E. Briggs, E. T. Melms, Frederic Heath, F. Brockhausen, and E. Basenber of Milwaukee; Henry Stolze of Manitowoc, H. J. Ammann of Kiel, J. M. A. Spence of Green Bay, Henry Luther of Sheboygan.

Branch 6 of Racine, for National Committeemen, Victor L. Berger and Nic Lenser of Racine. For State Executive Board, F. Brockhausen, F. Heath, J. Hunger, E. Seidel, and Howard Tuttle of Milwaukee; H. Luther of Sheboygan, R. O. Stoll of Eau Claire (removed to New Mexico), N. P. Nielsen of Racine, Wm. Kaufmann of Kenosha.

Branch 1 of Greenfield, for National Committeemen, Victor L. Berger and Frederic Heath. For State Executive Board, F. Brockhausen, F. Heath, J. Hunger, E. Seidel, and C. P. Dietz of Milwaukee; H. J. Ammann of Kiel, W. H. Phelps of Janesville, Wm. Kaufmann of Kenosha and J. M. A. Spence of Green Bay.

Polish Branch of Milwaukee, for National Committeemen, V. L. Berger and H. Briggs.
Branch 9 of Milwaukee, for National Committeemen, Victor L. Berger and J. M. A. Spence of Green Bay. For State Executive Board, Jacob Hunger, Howard Tuttle, Emil Seidel, Albert Welsh, and E. T. Melms of Milwaukee; H. J. Ammann of Kiel, E. R. Evans of Brodhead, Ira Cross of Madison, and Henry Luther of Sheboygan.
E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

Labor Notes.

Now, what do you think of this: A manufacturer of hats in Danbury, Conn., has been found guilty of counterfeiting the hatmakers' union label and sentenced to pay a novel fine—the profits from his business for the entire time that he made use of the bogus label. But let's not get hilarious. Dollars to doughnuts that the firm is bankrupt or the judge has gone "laffy." We wouldn't like to accuse the court of being honest without having the proofs to substantiate such a serious charge.

And while you're at it, don't forget to bring your fair one—to the fair, of course. The invitation should also include all the fair one's relations, being particular to include "the old gentleman." He'll be so tickled that you'll have a regular walk-away when you have that interview with him the thought of which is now causing you so many sleepless nights.

C. W. Post, the Battle Creek brain specialist, is about to publish a paper to be known as the Square Deal. Evidently the large amount of advertising he is giving to the capitalistic dailies throughout the country is not bringing the results he thinks it should—in the way of editorial support. We would suggest that he make an effort to induce the editors to "eat grape nuts and get natty."

The Milwaukee Retail Grocer, the official organ of the retail grocers of the city, has this significant notice

at the head of the first column on the front page of its issue of November 10: "Your shelves are stocked with goods that render you liable to arrest under the food laws of the state. Come to next meeting to consider what is best to do." In justice to the grocers, it is evidently their intention to obey the law, if possible. In the same number of the paper (which, by the way, bears the union label) attention is called to the fact that the spring election is drawing near, and members are urged to support the aldermen who, regardless of political effect in the future, had the courage of their convictions and cast their vote and wielded their influence in support of legislation due to merchants and fair to all others, while those who sunk to the level of mere politicians should have the grocers' aid in being piloted to oblivion." A list of the legislators who voted against the exemption bill is also published, accompanied by the same advice. We would remind the grocers that the labor unions were a unit in opposing that obnoxious measure. Evidently it will take some time for the grocers to discover just where they are at. And, until they do, we must give it up.

WANTED, one hundred volunteers to do the carpenter and electrical work and the painting necessary for the Mammoth Social-Democratic Fair. The work is so planned that it can be commenced at once. Comrades and sympathizers who are willing to help, will please send in their names and addresses at once to the office 344 6th Street.

A subscription to the Herald and Vorwaerts every now and then is good for the very best of men.

You can help the Herald by purchasing from our advertisers and telling them why you do so.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF Union Barber Shops up-to-date.

- SEE THAT YOUR SHOP IS ON THE LIST.
- WEST SIDE.
- Auermann, A., 559 rd St., cor Walnut St.
 - Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State Streets.
 - Benz, George, 1175 11th St.
 - Berthold, Chas., 488 11th St.
 - Brettman, Ben., 441 Walnut St.
 - Bretmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut St.
 - Felsicker, J. P., 1422 Walnut St.
 - Frank, Adams, 1330 Cherry St.
 - Fraby, J., 73 13th St.
 - Gebhardt, A., 1221 Clybourn St.
 - Holzhauer & Son, 11th and Depot.
 - Huber, Hans, 470 11th St.
 - Hrg, J. C., 1930 Cherry St.
 - J. Metz, Louis, 2627 Walnut St.
 - Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut St.
 - Kendall, Wm., 1601 Vliet St.
 - Lange, F., 281 Third St.
 - Ledigen, C., 625 Chestnut St.
 - Loeber & Seidel, 106 Grand Ave.
 - Lutzeberger, Peter, 101 Center St.
 - Mundt, H., 185 10th St.
 - Petri, Richard, 2731 Scott St.
 - Polaski, J., 619 6th St.
 - Reise, A. E., 1329 State St.
 - Schirer, Herman, 1208 Chestnut St.
 - Seidel, John, 2807 Johnson Ave.
 - Schoencker, P., 1726 Vliet St.
 - Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn St.
 - Sprink, John, 1441 Pond du Lac Ave.
 - Thata, George, 2007 Johnson Ave.
 - Wellhausen, J. C., 448 3rd St.
 - Witronberg, P., 523 Grand Ave.
 - Zeldner, M. W., 59 6th St.
- EAST SIDE.
- Curtis, E. A., 183 Wisconsin St.
 - Graese, F., 573 East Water St.
 - Hellman, Chas. F., 86 Kjosod St.
 - Klett, Edward, 706 Broadway.
 - Last, August, 543 East Water St.
 - Rogosinski, M. W., 103 Michigan St.
 - Schmidt, B., 685 Market St.
 - Triebel, Emil, St. Charles Hotel Barber shop.
- SOUTH SIDE.
- Ahrendt, A., 419 Clinton St.
 - Isvid, Chas., 307 Florida St.
 - Baier, J., 416 National Ave.
 - Loose, Geo., 231 Grand Ave.
 - Brookmann, H., 504 11th Ave.
 - Conway & Cole, 386 Florida St.
 - Dressen, Albert, 1022 Kinnickinnie Ave.
 - Frank, M., 682 Scott St.
 - Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield Ave.
 - Gale, J., 987 Kinnickinnie Ave.
 - Ganser, J. M., 805 Kinnickinnie Ave.
 - Gottschalk, A. W., cor. Mitchell & Kinnickinnie.
 - Haverhoyter, A., 782 National Ave.
 - Hennings, A. E., 914 Johnson Ave.
 - Hoffmann, M., 310 Reed St.
 - Hollmes, W., 217 9th St.
 - Isvid, J., 425 11th St.
 - Jozig, Jon, 972 Greenfield Ave.
 - Jozig, B. A., 355 11th Ave.
 - Lauer, Carl, 315 Clinton St.
 - Mieske, Edw., 452 Reed St.
 - Persich, S., 272 Reed St.
 - Reise, A. E., 1329 State St.
 - Seiff, W., 283 1st Ave.
 - Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnie Ave.
 - Thomas, C. C., 1222 Kinnickinnie Ave.
 - View, J., 319 Florida St.
 - Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnie Ave.
- CADDAH, WIS.
- Fischer, Wm., Puckert Avenue.
- SOUTH MILWAUKEE, WIS.
- C. J. Alberts.
 - Isvid, J. B.
 - Rankowski, C.
 - Stollberg, August.
- SHEBOYGAN, WIS.
- Bahler, Fred., 724 South 14th St.
- MANITOWOC, WIS.
- Kaufmann, John, 1204 Washington Ave.
- WATERTOWN, WIS.
- Stock, S., 117 3rd St.
 - Heck, Ben., 203 Main St.
 - Lewerski, J., 200 Main St.
 - Zoell, Geo., 101 Main St.
- IRON MOUNTAIN, WIS.
- Isvid, J. B.
- HARTFORD, WIS.
- Ahrendt, A.

18 K SEAMLESS WEDDING RINGS

OUR SPECIALTY.

Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wedding Gifts at the lowest possible price.

August H. Stecher

...JEWELER...
280 Third Street, Cor. State.

Spencerian's

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.
A School of Business and Shorthand. Illustrated catalogue free.
Spencerian Business College,
Cor. Wisconsin St. and Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogues, Conventions, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc.
We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

Germania Job Department
West Water and Wells Streets

A. W. STREHLOW

Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining. Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.
1193 Teutonia Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. W. HAAS

Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game in Season.
211 HOWELL AVENUE.

L. SACHS, The Jeweler
That's all
418 National Avenue.

GUST. J. ROGAHN

Manufacturer of FINE CIGARS.
Brands: 100-Del Marva & Aroma—100 So-Cannon Ball & Old Iron Spike—50
862 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE.

SUFFERERS

From VARICOSE ailments! Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common and when neglected, dangerous disease. My treatment, or the cure that invariably follows it, surprises alike both patients and physicians. If you are looking for the treatment that has cured in thousands of cases, and will in yours, consult me and receive my personal attention.
J. H. GREER, M. D.,
82 Dearborn Street, - Chicago, Ill.

CASPAR HACH

Baker & Confectioner
...Union Bread...
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
927 KINNICKINNIE AVENUE.

WALTER P. STROESSER

...TAILOR...
316 STATE ST. 1st. West 7827.
Four Doors West of Third St.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

GLOBE WINDOW CLEANING CO.

J. BOSER, Proprietor.
1326 CHERRY STREET.
Phone, No. 8342. MILWAUKEE.

ANTON WEISS' Pharmacy

Cor. Eleventh and Greenfield Aves.
Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

FRANK KORSCH, Saloon and Sample Room

Warm Lunch from 9 to 11 in the Morning.
489 Eleventh Ave.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

YOU NEED GLASSES?

WHY NOT GET THEM FROM
Dr. S. R. ROSENBERG,
Scientific Optician,
372 GROVE STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Office Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
Sundays: 10 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Let Comrade MIES Be Your Tailor!

THE ONLY UNION TAILOR SHOP IN BAY VIEW...
784 Kinnickinnie Ave., St. the Bridge, and 279 National Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ASK FOR Edelweiss.

Schoen Hofenbrau.
Select or Ambrasia
BEERS OF SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO.
Try Our Tonic
"EDELWEISS-MALTING"
446 Barclay Street, Corner Scott.
Phone No. 104.

ERNST SAUDER, DEALER IN Union-Made Shoes

Repairing Neatly Done.
981 Howell Ave., Near Kinnickinnie Avenue.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

C. D. WAUGH
Expert Optician
530 GRAND AVE.
When you can't see well, see WAUGH

THE AMERICAN DAIRY

O. E. SIEGMUND, Prop.
Bottled Milk and Cream a Specialty.
You Meet the Wagon Everywhere.
Free Early Deliveries Anywhere.
1523 Vliet St. PHONE WEST 503

ADOLPH HEUMANN'S BEER HALL and SAMPLE ROOM

702 Sycamore St., Cor. Fourth.
Opposite Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Passenger Depot.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

OTTO C. LAABS, Pharmacist

1929 VLIET STREET, Corner 26th.
Telephone West 284.
If you can't come, telephone us.

ELSNER'S UNION MARKET

Dealer in Fresh, Salted and Smoked MEATS
Lard, Ham, Sausages, Etc.
Phone South 600.
861 Kinnickinnie Ave., - Milwaukee, Wis.
We give five six Street Car Tickets for every \$10 worth of Home Redempting Stamps

HERMAN BUECH

MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE CIGARS.
Tampopo, 10 cts., National Sport, 5 cts.
878 10th AVENUE,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

DAVIDSON

Milwaukee's Leading Theater.

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT.

ENTIRE WEEK.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

KLAW & ERLANGER'S
Mighty Beauty Spectacle

HUMPTY DUMPTY

ORIGINAL CAST OF 350

Direct from Two Months Run at Auditorium Theater, Chicago.

Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50
ALL SEATS RESERVED.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The current issue of the *Shoe Workers' Journal*, published at Boston, presents a half-tone cut of the Labor Day turnout of the Milwaukee local. It makes a fine showing.

It is claimed that there is not a judge in Milwaukee county that did not first go to Pfister before feeling that he was free to campaign for the job.

In the last three weeks three electric lights have broken loose from their fastenings and fallen to the floor below in the West Side Turn Hall gymnasium. By mere chance no one happened to be under them at the times they fell and so no one was hurt or killed, but the question remains, Why is the electric light monopoly permitted to do such dangerous installation? A little real inspection would seem to be needed.

Great Scott! Is the mayor trying to propitiate the Social-Democrats? He has vetoed the gang's resolution to set aside \$150 for a launching spree at Manitowoc.

That contemptible subsidized chatterer for the rich, the "Rev." Barr of the People's Pulpit, said last Sunday, in his shameless defense of Pfister and Rose, that grand jury proceedings should not be held behind closed doors. There are quite a number of crooked but as yet unexposed "leading" citizens who have reason to fear that they were the subject of some testimony before the late grand jury, who probably wish Barr would keep his mouth shut. They are not hankering after publicity.

The county board seems to be up to its old tricks. It is after a farm and stone quarry for the new House of Correction, in order to give the county prisoners modern humane conditions, and as usual properties are being offered at double and treble prices. It is said that the Goodsell site in the Town of Greenfield has the inside track. Sixty thousand dollars would be a good price for the property—which is known as the Trimbom farm—but the county is asked to pay \$136,280. Moreover, it is said the stone at the Goodsell tract is too soft for street use. If the county board wishes to save itself a scandal it will do well to condemn a site and pay a jury's price for it.

In spite of the protests of the Social-Democratic members last Monday, the common council voted to

use the people's money to pay for an aldermanic junket to Manitowoc to see the new fire boat launched. The aldermen wanted to have a good time, and meant that the all-suffering public should pay for it. But the Socialist protest carried farther than they expected and the thing got into the papers and became such a nice little scandal that the mayor had a virtuous interval and affixed his veto to the steal.

The affair was only what could be expected when old party politicians are put on guard to watch the people's interests. If one-half the energy these misrepresentatives put into trying to get their fingers into the people's treasury were expended in seeing that everything was done on the square there would be no fire boat to launch at this time at all! The new fire boat is needed simply because the last one the city got has proven an almost total failure. Catch the point?

The sensation of the past week in city hall circles was an attack made by Czar Beggs of the street railway monopoly upon an Ald. Frederick Bogk of the Fifteenth ward. Angered because Bogk was trying to ride two horses at once, in order to please his constituents who wanted a street opened, Beggs gave it out flat that Bogk belonged to the street car company, that he always got street railway money to help get elected, and as an insurance agent had already had a big slice of the street railway's insurance and had been counted on by the company as a "friend" to its interests—as against those of the public, of course. For full fifteen minutes the railway manipulator of city councils poured forth the vials of his anger on the head of the man who had sold himself to the corporation and then dared to kick over the traces. But the value of what he said centered round the fact: That Bogk had sold himself to the company in order to get into the council.

As to Ald. Bogk himself it may in all fairness be said that he is no low crook and that he averages above quite a number of the present aldermen. The thing the public would like to know is really how many others in the council got elected on street railway money! Judging by their official conduct there is little doubt that a large number of them have sold out or partially sold out to the octopus.

Ald. Bogk was one of the aldermen who in "virtuous" indignation passed a resolution insulting Ald. Heath for daring to say that there were aldermen who were believed to owe their election to the railroads and instructing the city clerk to blacken out (a la Russia) part of a resolution of Ald. Heath that set forth that fact.

Little by little the people are getting light as to who their aldermen are really serving, and the Beggs-Bogk incident is a very valuable one. It is to be hoped that Mr. Beggs will lose control of himself again and tell us some more!

A Notable Event.

The 9th Ward Branch will hold its first grand entertainment and ball at the North Side Turner Hall on Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 10th. A good programme has been arranged, and the celebration will prove a grand success. The 9th ward comrades deserve the patronage of all the comrades and their friends, as they have been making the very best of efforts to make this one of the leading entertainments of the season.

Comrade Benjamin Scherer, clerk at the St. Charles Hotel, Milwaukee, will hereafter travel in double harness. On Monday Socialist Justice Carl P. Dietz tied the knot that made one the destinies of Comrade Scherer and Miss May Radant, and both are now being showered with congratulations. Comrade Scherer has severed his connection with the St. Charles, closing a service of ten faithful years. From now on he will have the management of the Globe Hotel on Wisconsin street, which was recently refitted throughout by Thomas Swoboda, who will hereafter have charge of the kitchen and cuisine, which is the line in which he built up his reputation. If any of our out of town comrades do not happen to know it, we may say, incidentally, that the Globe is at the corner of Wisconsin and Cass streets, one block west of the Chicago & Northwestern passenger station.

UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread: Jacobs, Third and State streets. U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward bank. Fritz Bethke, E. Water and Mason streets. Moll & Thane, E. Water and Michigan streets. Keisel Restaurant, Mason, between E. Water street and Broadway. Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.

City Organization Fund.

M. Grass \$ 50
11th Ward Branch 2.00
13th Ward Branch 20.00
\$22.50

This paper ten weeks, ten cents.

Labor and the Church.

[We were so crowded by advertising last week that we could not find space for the following item. It had keeping qualities, however, so we present it this week.]

Some points made in the symposium at Hanover street church last week, on "The Workman and the Church," by the Socialist and labor men, will bear reproduction for the benefit of our readers.

Comrade Harry Briggs said among other things the following:

"The church comes to us today just after completing a remarkable series of evolutions. The announcement of the theory of evolution, the material wave of criticism which followed, and, finally, the higher criticism, all have caused the church to assume entirely new standpoints in the world of religion and philosophy. While it was occupied in working out these changes the industrial world has been forced into entirely new economic conditions so that the church on the one hand and the worker on the other have had their entire attention occupied in meeting these new conditions. Now the church is just beginning to realize that there is an economic struggle and, as yet, has taken no decisive attitude upon it. A few individuals of the church, however, realize the inevitable economic struggle and, as individuals, have taken up the fight with weapons that are purely individual in their nature."

"The great social evils of today are remedied, that is, prevented, only by social action, yet whatever position the church has taken has been to remedy these social evils by individual action. For instance, to the intemperate church has said: Be more temperate. To the lack of bread the church has replied: We live not by bread alone. To the unemployed the church has said: Be more industrious and work will come. To the discontented it has said: Be patient. Whatever the church has done has only tended to widen the breach. What the world wants today is not charity but justice. There are enough of the material things of life for all. The crying necessity of the time is the freedom of access to the sources of life. These things, which are necessary to civilized life, are only a means of developing the intellectual, the moral and the religious man."

Comrade Frank J. Weber, business agent of the Federated Trades Council, said among other things:

Labor unions are formed principally to secure two things. First, the reduction of the hours of labor. Second, an increase of the producer's share of the product of his brain and brawn.

Has the church prayed that these products be bestowed on humanity? How many sermons have resounded from the pulpit upon the necessity of humanizing by reducing the hours of labor? Christ said by their work shall ye know them."

"Again labor unions are organized to protect the lowly and aid the weak. They have secured the passage of laws in various states regulating the hours women and children may toil. Yet I would ask how much aid was given by the church to secure these laws?"

"The charge is made that some workmen drift through life and will not as much as look inside of a church door. This is a sad confession on the part of the church, and as a remedy I would advise that the church, in place of calling the attention of the masses to the 'sweet bye-and-bye,' explain the causes of the bitter now-and-now and see if the size of the congregation would not be increased. The church could do a great deal for humanity without endangering its hereafter."

COAL - WOOD - COKE!

Hard coal; egg, stove or chestnut size, per ton \$7.75
Hard coal; pea size, per ton 5.50
Hard coal; buckwheat size, per ton 4.50
Soft coal; lump or nut size, per ton 4.50
Pocahontas; screened, per ton 6.25
Pocahontas; mine run, per ton 4.50
Coke; egg or nut size, per ton 5.75
Coke; small nut, per ton 4.75
Maple wood; per cord 8.50
Hemlock or pine slabs or edgings, per cord 7.50
Soft wood kindling; per load 6.00
Hard wood kindling (maple floor-ings), per load 3.00
Carrying coal, per ton75
Sawing wood, per cord 1.00
No charge for carrying coke.
Best grade in every instance. All delivered by union teamsters. The Social-Democratic movement gets the benefit if you place your order here.
H. W. BISTORIUS, 344 Sixth St.

NOTICE.

The Milwaukee Lodge No. 301 I. A. of M. invites all comrades and union sympathizers to visit their Entertainment and Ball given at the Freie Gemeinde hall, Dec. 10, 1905. The Lodge, not only trying to further unionism, is also endeavoring to enlighten its members in a political way. For instance: The Lodge subscribes for the "Herald" and "Vorwarts," sends it to its members free of charge and pays the amount out of its treasury. It is also a stockholder in the S. D. H. News, comrades, in order that we may keep this good work up, the Lodge No. 301 invites you and your family to visit us, and we will try to make that afternoon and evening one long to be remembered.
The Committee.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON THEATER.

The mighty beauty spectacle, "Humpty Dumpty," the latest and greatest of the London Drury Lane productions brought to America, will be presented by Klaw & Erlanger at the Davidson theater during the week of Sunday, December 3, offering matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. The big extravaganza comes to Milwaukee direct from a two months' run at the Auditorium, Chicago, with the original cast and great ensemble of 350 people and with all the gorgeousness of scenic environment, superbly occurring and novel stagecraft which characterized its run all last season at the New Amsterdam theater in New York.

"Humpty Dumpty" is said to be the most remarkable of the extravaganzas brought to this country by Klaw & Erlanger from the famous Drury Lane theater where they originate.

"Humpty Dumpty," as the name might imply, is not a pantomime, but a performance sparkling with dialogue, catchy songs and novel specialties.

During this engagement the evening performances will begin at 8 o'clock and the matinees at 2 o'clock. Mail orders are now being filled at the Davidson theater box office, the scale of prices ranging from 50 cents to \$1.50.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

For the week beginning at the matinee to-morrow, "Mason & Mason" and a company of sixty people, including a big chorus, will appear in Fritz and Snitz, at the Alhambra. The organization is under the direction of Messrs. Broadhurst and Currie of New York, their high standing foreshadows a good production. The story of the piece evolves around "Fritz," a German burglar, portrayed by Chas. A. Mason.



MASON & MASON AT THE ALHAMBRA.

and "Fritz," a German detective, played by C. Horn Mason. Their physical and facial resemblance causes them to be continuously mistaken for each other. The scene is laid at Shady Side, the summer home of a wealthy family.

There will not be a performance on Thursday as the Arions have the theater for that day, but an extra matinee will be given on Wednesday.

BIJOU THEATER.

Howard Hall, in the new up-to-date American detective play, "The Millionaire Detective," will be the attraction at the Bijou next week commencing to-morrow afternoon.



HOWARD HALL AT THE BIJOU.

Mr. Hall assumes a duo-personality. The play deals with the attempt of a gang of "Frenzied Financiers" to ruin a bank and gain control of a railroad. A pretty love story runs through the piece, dealing with the winning of Alice Morrison, the banker's daughter, by Robert Rose, the hero, who saves her father's life, fortune and reputation.

STAR THEATER.

Another bang-up show, the Watson Burlesquers, will hold the boards next week at the Star, opening Sunday afternoon. A big olio of specialties will be given.

MEN'S ARCTICS
95c
RUBBERS
45c

A pair, while they last, only a limited quantity. Do not miss this chance. We had an opportunity we took it, do you likewise.

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



SCENE IN "HUMPTY DUMPTY" AT THE DAVIDSON THEATER.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal theater next week the thousand dollar sensation, Henrietta DeSerris, in artistic brocade and marble bar-reliefs, will lead a big bill of entertainers.

Theatrical Notes.

You cannot always go by the daily papers. The play, "In the Bishop's Carriage," at the Davidson last week, was attacked in both the morning papers, and yet proved to be a show that pleased the people and was excellently acted.

The patrons of the Alhambra showed they appreciated its efforts to present a high-grade attraction at popular prices.

We would remind our readers that it is their duty to visit the theaters that advertise in their party paper.

Comrade Charles Tolzman of Charles Tolzman & Co., who built the concrete foundation for the HERALD'S new perfecting press, has donated \$10 to the Printing Plant fund. The work was a difficult proposition, owing to the fact that the locality was formerly marshy ground and still contains a good deal of water.

If you mention the fact to a merchant that you saw his ad. in the Social-Democratic Herald, he will be pleased.

ALHAMBRA

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE
BROADHURST AND CURRIE PRESENT
CHAS. A. MASON and C. HORN MASON
In the Musical Extravaganza **FRITZ AND SNITZ**
With a Company of SIXTY PEOPLE including the Famous Beauty Chorus
NEXT WEEK: "McFADDENS FLATS."

Stylish Suits for Winter

SINGLE AND DOUBLE-BREASTED

YOUNG MEN who take particular pride in being well-dressed will find that our line of Winter Suits is calculated to meet their most exacting requirements.

The assortment comprises all the latest creations of the world's best makers, in blue Serges, Cheviots, fancy Worsteds and Cassimeres.

Clothing of quality at economical prices is the combination that has built up our enviable reputation as leading dealers in Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's wearables.

Open Evenings during the Holiday Season

Fond du Lac Ave. 18th and Lloyd Streets

BICYCLES

1905 Stock. Closing them out at nearly half price. Come and see me NOW.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS

Bicycles Cleaned and Stored Over Winter, all for \$1.00.

I also do Bicycle Repairing, Nickel Plating and Enameling, and carry a large stock of Bicycle Supplies and Repair Parts for all kinds.

Automobile Supplies always on hand.

JOSEPH SHOSTAK, 481 Third Street
CORNER CHERRY STREET, PHONE WHITE 9025.
My Store will be open Evenings until 9 o'clock, Sundays until Noon.

WIPE OUT THE DEFICIT ON THE Social-Democratic Herald

By ordering your COAL WOOD & COKE of me, all profits will be divided between the COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Social-Democratic Party and the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. In this way you are given an opportunity to increase your contributions to the cause without any real additional expense. Ask your friends to place their orders here also, and thus help swell the income of the party and the Herald. All orders will be delivered by UNION TEAMSTERS. Ask the teamster to show his card. Send orders by postal, by telephone, or call at the office.

HERMAN W. BISTORIUS
PHONE MAIN 2394, 344 SIXTH STREET

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY

539 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearse in the United States

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS \$3.00 CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS \$3.00

TELEPHONE MAIN 2728. 33 OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

BIJOU

JACOB LITT, Prop.

STARTING MATINEE SUNDAY, 2:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday
Chas. E. Blaney Presents

HOWARD HALL

In the New Comedy Melodrama

The Millionaire Detective

A Story of Love and Adventure, Unmasking the Kings and Queens of Frenzied Finance.
See the Great Life Restoring Phenomenon. The play that made Sherlock Holmes jealous
Next Attraction—Harry Clay Blaney in "The Boy Behind the Gun."

TWICE DAILY 2:30 8:51
Commencing Sunday Mat. Ladies Day Friday Mat. and Night

WATSON'S ORIENTALS

Next Attraction: NINE'S AMERICANS.

CRYSTAL

THE ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATER IN HIGH-CLASS MILWAUKEE

HENRIETTA DE SERRIS
Daily Matinee 2:30
Evenings, 7:45 and 9:30
Sundays, 2:30 and 3:30
Admission, 10c
Special Seat, 16c extra

GRAND GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION & BALL

Arranged by the South Side Turn-Verein,
Saturday, December 2, 1905.
Beginning 8 o'clock.
Admission 25c a person.
Membership Card entitles to free admission.

THE COMMITTEE.
CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
Philip Metz, Plaintiff, vs. Margaret Metz, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, TO THE SAID DEFENDANT. You are hereby summoned to appear within 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 of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

A. H. BRAUN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Post Office address 649 21st St., Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY

Holiday Presents in Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry reserved on part payment, at lowest price in the city, at

VAHL'S, 667 Third Street

Consult Dr. L. GREENBERG
About your Headache and
Eye-sight. Optical Dept.
KUESSEL & PULS, Jewelers
131 Grand Avenue.

GLOBE HOTEL,

THOS. SCHWOBODA, Prop.
COR. WISCONSIN & CASS STS.
Only 1 block from C. & N. W. Depot.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLANS.
"WIENER KUCHE"—VIENNA KITCHEN.
A first-class and up-to-date Hotel.

HY. F. SCHMIDT'S HALL

Saalon, Sample and Wine Room
Hall for Parties, Weddings, Entertainments and Meetings.
Dancing every Saturday and Sunday Evenings
21st Ave. and Rogers St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC FAIR

MILWAUKEE'S GOOD citizens have been clamoring for pure municipal government for so these many years. The fact that they have, at each recurring election, retired certain officials who betrayed their confidence is sufficient evidence that they are in earnest. We believe that all the good citizens of Milwaukee will enlist in the Social-Democratic army as soon as they become convinced that they can secure good city government by so doing. To convince, we must educate. A real knowledge of the aims and objects of socialism will carry conviction to every honest man—but socialism is not taught in our schools and colleges, and so it becomes our duty to supply this shortcoming, and this costs money. The Social-Democratic Fair has been planned for the purpose of raising funds for this very praiseworthy object. As a good citizen, it becomes your duty to attend. Watch this space for particulars.

OLD AND NEW LIEDERTAFEL HALLS
FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK OF
February 12 to 18, 1906

ALL AMERICA Shoe

\$3.50
And
\$4.00

UNION MADE.
Edw. Hafemeister
1126 TEUTONIA AVENUE,
NORTH OF RADLEY

LAKE STEAMERS
GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS, DAILY TO CHICAGO 8 P. M. \$1 one way \$1.50 round trip. REGULAR LINE to SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWIC, KENAU, NILES, ALGOMA, STURGEON BAY and GREEN BAY PORTS. Office and Dock Foot Sycamore Street, Tel. Main 985.