

When the Farmer finds out that he is in the Same Boat as the Wage Worker, he will Cut Loose from the Capitalist Parties.

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., December 24, 1904.

Purposely Published for Propaganda.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

SEVENTH YEAR
NUMBER 34
Whole Number
334

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

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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

THE A. F. of L. MEETING

L. Berger gives a Retrospect of the 'Frisco Convention

ONCE every year Samuel Gompers, president of the "American Federation of Labor," makes the most of his opportunity to pose before the American people as the savior of the existing capitalistic order of society. The Associated Press, the various other news agencies, and the correspondents of the large newspapers, for days prior to the convention, are anxiously awaiting the one great event, viz.: the slaughtering of the resolute Socialism in the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

And Gompers and his satellites are also eagerly awaiting for the day of occurrence.

But lo! on this last occasion the wicked Socialists failed to subvert such resolution. Not one of all the resolutions introduced at this convention by the Socialists was intended as an endorsement of the Socialist party or of Socialism as a system of social philosophy. The utmost care was exercised to avoid the possibility of any intention being attached to them. This may be asserted with certainty of the ten resolutions introduced by the writer of this article, which were clearly trade-union resolutions. The same may be said of the resolutions emanating from Barnes (Philadelphia), and (New York). They were trade-union resolutions, pure and simple. But all that availed nothing; Socialism had to be "killed." Sam Gompers must miss no opportunity, however slight, of parading before the capitalists as the staunch champion of the existing order of society. There was the annual meeting and the annual banquet of the Civic Federation to follow and Gompers and Mitchell and the mob had to make "a showing."

And, therefore, since the Socialists present did not show any desire to stir up the convention to a debate on Socialism, the committee on resolutions brought on the much desired debate.

And in the eyes of the plutocrats of the Civic Federation our Gompers is "greater" than ever. For despite the enormous gains by our party in the last election, the Socialists seemed to have numerically weaker in the Federation of Labor. No doubt, they will claim all the credit for this, as being due to his own effort.

Yet the San Francisco convention was the last triumph of that prophet. The fact that he got an opportunity to deliver his set speech against Socialism there is, of course, not very surprising. In the nineteenth century it is well-nigh impossible to suppress all socialistic sentiment in a labor convention, especially when resolutions are introduced which aim at progressive labor legislation. And every so-called Socialist who simply kept quiet in order to increase his "usefulness and influence" in the convention, is either a coward or a traitor. Gompers, therefore, found the coveted chance of posing as Socialist-killer. The fact that the majority of the Socialists who are active in labor organizations live east of the Rockies, explains why the Socialist element of the American Federation of Labor could not assert itself more than it did. Add to this the fact that on account of the expense involved in sending delegates to the Pacific coast many central union bodies located in cities were not represented. The national unions, however, are nearly always represented by the same men, usually by high officials, such as international presidents and international secretaries; men who, owing to their better-salaried positions, are far above the average workingman that they have in many cases and sympathy with proletarian views and sentiments. The great majority of these people hold strong anti-socialistic views. They form in connection with Gompers' loyal body-guard (with the general organs) that imperial phalanx which is so vigorously opposing Socialism.

Now I want it understood again: We are not at all anxious to "burn" the convention of the American Federation of Labor. On the contrary, we have repeatedly declared through the columns of this paper and elsewhere that a resolution endorsing Socialism if passed at this convention as it is now constituted, would not be worth the paper on which it was written. We have had plenty of experiences of this kind in past years in Milwaukee and Wisconsin. The writer went to San Francisco as a trade-union man, pure but not simple. It was our duty to deal with every question affecting trades-unions from a trade-union standpoint, but at the same time, to disseminate new and present new view points.

All in vain.

Anything and everything flavoring of Socialism even in the slightest degree, was immediately defeated. And what progressive means was not "flavor" of Socialism?

It was with the greatest reluctance that the "powers that be" acceded to the advocates of those measures a minimum amount of time in order to state their reasons for the resolutions; although the greatest part of the convention was wasted in useless and absurd wrangles over rights of jurisdiction, and that without anything tangible being accomplished. For every controversy was only patched up and virtually settled.

To any observer it is clear that a final settlement cannot be reached on the basis of the old trade-unionism, which the leaders of the large trade unions advocate or violate, just as suits them best—and they do so in the future.

And how much longer the American Federation of Labor will be able to exist in its present unprogressive attitude, time will soon show.

Victor L. Berger.

Under Socialism there will be Christmas cheer the year around.

Hail, Christmas!

"Peace on earth, good will toward men!"—And they cry peace, peace, but there is no peace!

Lovejoy and man of his type could stand true and die for their principles, and you now revere them as high types of citizenship. Can not you now afford to link your life to a great cause—to give your life instead of your death to it!

Nan Patterson, on trial for the alleged murder of Bookmaker Young in New York, has had many offers to go on the stage, provided she is acquitted. Notoriety has long been a commodity under the capitalist system, easily capable of being converted into money.

Anyhow Christmas is one of the holidays that capitalism has not been able to abolish. There used to be 150 church holidays in the year before the capitalist system got control of the lives of the people. Yet the church is trying to help capitalism by traducing Socialism!

That demonstration in Russia the other day ought to show a thing or two. That it was led by students is significant, and that the people massed into the streets as soon as the government placards ordering them to stay at home were posted gives us a still better measure of the extensiveness of the revolt.

The Jewish Vorwaerts of New York prints a picture of Schekowsky, the assassin concerned in the assassination of the terrible von Plehve in Russia, who has been sent to life imprisonment. That he did not get death seems significant of a changed situation in that country. The picture presents the face of a patriotic type rather than that of a criminal.

Another favorite argument of the mouthpieces of capitalism has been shivered! S. S. McClure, in McClure's Magazine, shows by statistics that it is just in the states where the Yankee blood is the purest that the most murders are committed. It is pretty hard on the editorial scolds to have to drop the "ignorant foreigner" argument, eh?

We are wondering when that great duel out in Colorado is to come off. Swashbuckler Sherman Bell hired a man named Hatch to write a lurid account of his life and the labor troubles in Colorado. But they fell out because Bell insisted on the biographical praise of himself being of the extreme sort and that to a degree positively ridiculous. Then Bell caught a smile playing on the face of Hatch while he was relating his achievements and then war did break out. Bell dared Hatch to fight, and Hatch replied affirmatively and named awards. The matter rests!

A glance at the roster of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor shows that it was in control of the same fellows that controlled at New Orleans and Boston. Practically the only new faces seen were those of the rank and file who cast small individual votes. The big vote fellows hang together with a common interest against the change in the views of the "common herd" and they will be in control until the ground swells great enough volume to reach the majority point. And that time is rather close at hand, we may remark.

The demoralization of the poor is the subject of many a scold from the mouthpieces of capitalism. They do not appear to realize what a bulwark of security to capitalism that demoralization is. What would happen, do you think, if a fraction of the dispossessed of the world did not submerge itself in petty criminality; but realized its wrongs and its hopeless outlook!

The United States is now great in two things: Capitalism and crime. The one follows upon the plunder-morality of the other just as famine follows British appropriation in India or Ireland. Last year there were 24 murders committed in London, the world's metropolis. Last year in Chicago—about one-fifth as large as London—there were 128 murders. The figures for New York city we do not have. There's food for thought in those figures, Mr. Hysterical Patriot!

Here is a new crinkle in the already hypocritically wrinkled morality that of necessity obtains under capitalism. "What interest should a Christian banker charge?" is the new poser. Well, if he is to stay in the banking business we would suggest that he must charge just what the others do. Capitalism has come upon the scene since the days when interest taking was a moral crime, and if capital did not demand its increase (call it interest, rent or profit, as you will) the system would go to smash.

Hail, Christmas!

While Santa Claus is not a Social-Democrat, he is an international sort of a chap and is supposed to belong to all the people. And there is no doubt that he will in time become an unquestioned Socialist if he lives long enough, for he has already maintained his identity through two systems of society, if not three.—He flourished under capitalism, and maybe he was a deity in the minds of the simple folk of the north of Europe before feudalism had developed. He had his origin in the fact that in the north countries where there is but one day and one night a year the Christmas festival, or yule-feast, as it was then called, was a celebration of the return of the sun. And the sun-god of those early peoples became the Santa Claus of their descendants. He was a sort of feudal baron under the feudal system. Under the capitalist system he is a good deal of a capitalist, in that he is able to give. And when Socialism is ushered in we expect Santa will blossom out as a full-fledged Social-Democrat, and give up his present bad habit of leaving the best presents in the richest homes!

And yet we do not want to say anything to disparage Santa Claus, or Christmas either. Life would be dull, indeed, in these nervous, soul-destroying days without some such diversions. The giving of little Christmas gifts is enjoyable, the family reunions and the good cheer and the forgetfulness of the to-morrow are well worth while. It is even a boon to many to say "Peace on earth, good will toward men" even if there is no possibility of such a thing so long as the capitalist system reigns supreme.

All hail, St. Nick!

At all events one thing can be claimed for Dr. Lyman Abbott, he does not petrify as he grows old.

Lawson seems to be getting high finance circles into a general scrap in fine shape. When it is in full blast Doneybrook Fair will pale into insignificance in comparison.

Socialism will make democracy really possible. Our present democracy is simply a political democracy. Political democracy is unavailing without economic democracy to support it.

The despatches now say that the Czar will grant reforms. He will do it because he cannot very well avoid it. The Cincinnati Times-Star laments that the uprising in St. Petersburg "will stand in the way of the proposed reforms," but the fact is that the uprising in Petersburg is but one of many other uprisings of the people all over the Czar's domain that have been taking place for several years and are now so threatening that the government is forced to promise reforms. These uprisings have been every bit as persistent as the one of the other day, only the capitalist press of this country kept their readers in ignorance of them.

Alas, the poor millionaire! A writer in the Atlantic Monthly says that millionaires are a peril to themselves and as a class of character generally. "These men cannot be happy," he says. "They are constantly at sword's points with each other. Men in a group, however select, cannot be comfortable when all are carrying knives for one another." The chief danger from wealth, he holds, is to the possessor. The millionaire is himself the man whose "sensibilities are dulled, whose heart is most exposed to corrosion. He is compelled to live in a world of his own, where standards are artificial, ideals low, restraints few and feebly applied, conventionalities control, and truth is rarely spoken to his ears." Lawson's peeps behind the scenes corroborates all this. The rich man's world is a world of duplicity, rapacity and crime. And no wonder when the whole superstructure is reared upon the legal despoiling of the working class.

The Cincinnati Times-Star has a double column editorial on "Socialism in Action," full of nice capitalist flubdub reasoning, of course, and as much miseducation as the editor thinks he dares palm off on his readers in this day of general enlightenment. Socialism in action, by the way, according to the Cincinnati editor, is anarchism, and he cites the recent demonstration at St. Petersburg as an illustration, meaning we suppose that it was anarchistic because it was against the law and order of the rulers. The red flag was waved. Terrible, wasn't it! But the red flag has been waved for ages whenever the workers assembled or had a cause to march for—when the people were defending their rights at Bunker Hill, by the way, the red flag waved over their heads; but your Cincinnati editor would not call that anarchy by a good deal! While we are about it, we might as well make the observation that the red flag is the one flag of all flags which has not been stained in the people's blood all these many years. While it was waving over the heads of the people of Russia in their righteous uprising against an intolerable usurpation called Czarism, the flag of Russia itself was waving over our battlefields in the far east—but it makes a difference which is which to a capitalist alarmist editor, don't you know!

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE SUBSCRIBERS.
From and after Jan. 15, 1905, no subscription in Milwaukee will be discontinued upon expiration except by specific order from the subscriber. Notices of expiration will be sent out as usual, and if remittance for renewal reaches us within one week from the date the subscription expires the price remains 50 cents per year. Should, however, we fail to receive notice to discontinue or renewal remittance within one week from the date of expiration, the subscription price in the city of Milwaukee will be 75 cents per year, to cover cost of collection and keeping accounts. The above applies only to the city of Milwaukee from and after Jan. 15th, 1905.

"Live within your income," is the advice the rich give the poor, except during the Christmas shopping season, when the rich have things to sell!

Peace on earth! War aboard an irrepressible conflict at home. There can be no peace so long as wrong relations exist. Capitalism's strangle-hold on the people's throats must be gotten rid of.

The mouthing of revolutionary phrases does not constitute the Social-Democrat. What is required is the deep determination to work relentlessly for the collective ownership of the wealth-producing forces of our modern industrialism, to meet and conquer every situation with the great end-aim in view. Works, not words, is the test.

For man to live an individual life, cut off from all help from associated labor, means a crude existence at best. The wants of man have been vastly multiplied by civilization and culture, and this calls for a large amount of labor, which society has been able to partly escape by putting a large amount of it on the newest slave of civilization, the machine. But this steel and iron slave is now privately owned so that the benefit goes to only certain individuals in society. Social-Democracy therefore steps in and demands that the steel slave shall be owned by the people in common, so that the people in common shall share the benefits. Over this demand the great battle of the future is to be fought, and it is the hope of the Social-Democrats that mankind will be enlightened enough to see that that fight shall be a bloodless one.

Fortunately, the magazine articles of George Kennan, published some years ago, gave the reading American public such an insight into the dreadful abuses of the Czar's domain, that they can now read of the struggles of the Social-Democratic masses of Russia with understanding and sympathy. Still, the latest news carries with it some surprises to the average American. Nihilism, the propaganda of the dead, which they used to read of, played its part in the great land of despotism, and has now been succeeded by Social-Democracy and its mass-demands for human rights. It finds its leadership from among the students, and they are showing firmness and bravery and discipline. That part of our population which the false morality of capitalism has not succeeded in corrupting is now watching the demand of the Social-Democratic led masses in Russia with hope and good wishes.

While the courts to handle the working class, the police courts, are finding men for more than they are worth or taking away their liberty for stretches of six months or three months or more or less, the courts to deal with the capitalist class, the so-called upper courts, are keeping up their long record of farcical work and striving with the most successful persistence to leave intact the maxim of "steal little go to jail; steal much go free." The great swindler, Promoter Ernest Terah Hooley, has just been found not guilty by an English court. He "acquired" many millions by his operations among the titled nobles of King Edward's island. The same sort of a farce is pretty sure to be enacted in this country in the case of Mrs. Chadwick. Meantime many a poor man will languish in prison for the great crime of getting drunk and disorderly on Sunday.

The Cincinnati Times-Star has a double column editorial on "Socialism in Action," full of nice capitalist flubdub reasoning, of course, and as much miseducation as the editor thinks he dares palm off on his readers in this day of general enlightenment. Socialism in action, by the way, according to the Cincinnati editor, is anarchism, and he cites the recent demonstration at St. Petersburg as an illustration, meaning we suppose that it was anarchistic because it was against the law and order of the rulers. The red flag was waved. Terrible, wasn't it! But the red flag has been waved for ages whenever the workers assembled or had a cause to march for—when the people were defending their rights at Bunker Hill, by the way, the red flag waved over their heads; but your Cincinnati editor would not call that anarchy by a good deal! While we are about it, we might as well make the observation that the red flag is the one flag of all flags which has not been stained in the people's blood all these many years. While it was waving over the heads of the people of Russia in their righteous uprising against an intolerable usurpation called Czarism, the flag of Russia itself was waving over our battlefields in the far east—but it makes a difference which is which to a capitalist alarmist editor, don't you know!

KNOWN BY ITS FRUITS

Eugene V. Debs says Capitalism grows only Corruption and Evil

IF by its fruit we know the tree, so by the same token do we know our social system. Its corrupt fruit betrays its foul and unclean nature and condemns it to death.

The swarms of vagrants, tramps, outcasts, paupers, thieves, gamblers, pickpockets, suicides, confidence men, fallen women, consumptives, idiots, dwarfed children; the disease, poverty, insanity and crime rampant in every land under the sway of capitalism rise up and cry out against it, and hush to silence all the pleas of its mercenariness and strike the knell of its doom.

The ancient and middle-age civilizations had their rise, they ruled and fell, and that of our own day must follow them.

Evolution is the order of nature, and society, like the units that compose it, is subject to its inexorable law.

The day of individual effort, of small tools, free competition, hand labor, long hours and meagre results is gone never to return. The civilization reared upon this old foundation is crumbling.

The economic basis of society is being transformed.

The working class are being knit together in the bonds of co-operation, they are becoming conscious of their interests as a class, and marshalling the workers for the class struggle and collective ownership.

With the triumph of the workers the mode of production and distribution will be revolutionized.

Private ownership and production for profit will be supplanted by social ownership and production for use.

The economic interests of the workers will be mutual. They will work together in harmony instead of being arrayed against each other in competitive warfare.

The collective workers will own the machinery of production, and there will be work for all and all will receive their socially due share of the product of their co-operative labor.

It is for this great work that the workers and their sympathizers must organize and educate and agitate.

The Social-Democratic movement is of the working class itself; it is from the injustice perpetrated upon, and the misery suffered by this class that the movement sprung, and it is to this class it makes its appeal. It is the voice of awakened labor arousing itself to action.

As we look abroad and see things as they are, the capitalists entrenched and fortified and the workers impoverished, ignorant and in bondage, we are apt to be impressed with the magnitude of the task that lies before the socialist movement, but as we become grounded in the socialist philosophy, as we understand the process of economic determinism and grasp the principles of industrial and social evolution the magnitude of the undertaking, far from daunting the socialist spirit, appeals to each comrade to enlist in the struggle because of the very greatness of the conflict and the immeasurable good that lies beyond it, and as he girds himself and touches elbows with his comrades his own latent resources are developed and his blood thrills with new life as he feels himself rising to the majesty of a man.

Now he has found his true place, and though he be reviled against and ostracized, traduced and denounced, though he be reduced to rags, and tormented with hunger pangs, he will bear it all and more, for he is battling for a principle, he has been consecrated to a cause and he cannot turn back.

To reach the workers that are still in darkness and to open their eyes, that is the task and to this we must give ourselves with all the strength we have, with patience that never fails, and an abiding faith in the ultimate victory.

The moment a worker sees himself in his true light he severs his relations with the capitalist parties, for he realizes at once that he no more belongs there than Rockefeller belongs in our party.

Here is a little side-light on government under capitalist auspices, found in the January installment of Lawson's "Frenzied Finance." Lawson shows that our high-up government officials are also high-up gamblers:

"Big, jolly, generous, a royal eater and drinker, an associate of the rich, the friend of the poor, a many-time millionaire, who a few years before had been logging-it on the rivers of Maine, his native state, John Moore well deserved his 'Street' name, 'Prince John.' His firm, Moore & Schley, transacted an immense brokerage business, and numbered among its clients great capitalists and bankers all over the country. Especially were Moore & Schley famed for their discretion, and the highest proof of confidence reposed in the firm was the fact that it did the bulk of the stock speculating for what is known as 'the Washington contingent.' This is, perhaps, the most peculiar and delicate business that comes to 'the Street.' A big Wall Street house opens a Washington office and organizes an elaborate system of special wires, wires from which there can be no possibility of leakage. It is then ready for the patronage of members of Congress, United States Senators and national officials, whose honorable positions make them the custodians of national secrets of great commercial value. If, for instance, a new law is to be passed which most favorably affects a given stock, legislators who are on 'the inside' often buy thousands of shares to reap the profit of the rise in value incumbent on its passage. Or perhaps there is to go through a law which will interfere with the special privilege of another stock and reduce its price. Those in possession of advance information 'go short' of that stock (sell for future delivery) to profit by the drop. There are many other opportunities the Washington 'insider' of speculators turn may use to advantage. For instance, if a high official of the government were about to issue a proclamation against a foreign nation, and should desire secretly to make a million or so out of the panic he knew must follow the announcement, he would cast about him for a broker who would preserve this sacred confidence. It would invariably be through the Moore firm that his secretary or confidential man would do the short selling. There are also associations of labor-

ists who, to affect important legislation for this great interest or the other, buy or sell stock for the benefit of legislators whose votes they desire to influence. Extreme caution is demanded in the execution of such orders, or all hands might by some slip-up find themselves wearing striped suits."

It appears from the following cablegram that the Countess of Warwick is no longer confining her activities to occasional attendance at Social-Democratic meetings, but has regularly joined the Social-Democratic Federation, the party of Hyndman and Quelch:

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Countess of Warwick, impelled by the evidences of distress she recently saw in the east end of London, has joined the Social Democratic Federation and is addressing workingmen's meetings under its auspices in the poorest parts of London. She presents an extraordinary picture, a supremely beautiful, elegant, ultra fashionable aristocrat, surrounded by workmen in their soiled clothes, and she undoubtedly exercises immense fascination over them by her mere beauty, while as a speaker she increases the effect, owing to her sympathy and sincerity.

At some of her meetings extreme speakers threatened an invasion of the west end by a hungry, desperate mob if the authorities delayed ameliorative measures. These threats did not disturb the Countess, who in turn solemnly warned the government and the wealthy classes that they must discharge their responsibilities toward the poverty stricken or bear the consequences. She believes there is real danger of disturbances, and furthermore would do nothing to check them if the authorities remained obdurate.

Already a powerful committee has been formed at the Mansion house, supported by generous donations, to carry out a systematic scheme for assisting local authorities in providing work for the genuine unemployed in their districts.

When the Countess of Warwick is not addressing meetings in the east end she is hunting at Melton Mowbray, where she is joint tenant of a small cottage with Countess Wilton.

The New York World sadly remarks that "in no other civilized country would the claim be made seriously, as it was in St. Louis and Minneapolis, that the enforcement of the criminal laws gave the city a bad reputation and 'hurt business.'" Come, Come! Business is business, and you'll find many a business man and pillar in society who honestly believes in the "wide open town," no matter how many of his fellow-citizens it wrecks!

Classics of Social-Democracy.

SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE.

By FREDERICK ENGELS.

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

(CONTINUED.)

III.

The materialist conception of history starts from the proposition that the production of the means to support human life, and, next to production, the exchange of things produced, is the basis of all social structure; that in every society that has appeared in history, the manner in which wealth is distributed and society divided into classes or orders, is dependent upon what is produced, how it is produced, and how the products are exchanged. From this point of view the final causes of all social changes and political revolutions are to be sought, not in men's brains, not in man's better insight into eternal truth and justice, but in changes in the modes of production and exchange. They are to be sought, not in the philosophy, but in the economics of each particular epoch. The growing perception that existing social institutions are unreasonable and unjust, that reason has become unreason, and right wrong, is only proof that in the modes of production and exchange changes have silently taken place, with which the social order, adapted to earlier economic conditions, is no longer in keeping. From this it also follows that the means of getting rid of the incongruities that have been brought to light, must also be present, in a more or less developed condition, within the changed modes of production themselves. These means are not to be invented by deduction from fundamental principles, but are to be discovered in the stubborn facts of the existing system of production.

What is, then, the position of modern Socialism in this connection? The present structure of society—this is now pretty generally conceded—is the creation of the ruling class of to-day, of the bourgeoisie. The mode of production peculiar to the bourgeoisie, known, since Marx, as the capitalist mode of production, was incompatible with the feudal system, with the privileges it conferred upon individuals, entire social ranks and local corporations, as well as with the hereditary ties of subordination which constituted the framework of its social organization. The bourgeoisie broke up the feudal system and built upon its ruins the capitalist order of society, the kingdom of free competition, of personal liberty, of the equality, before the law, of all commodity owners, of all the rest of the capitalist blessings. Thenceforward the capitalist mode of production could develop in freedom. Since steam, machinery, and the making of machines by machinery transformed the older manufacture into modern industry, the productive forces evolved under the guidance of the bourgeoisie developed with a rapidity and in a degree unheard of before. But just as the older manufacture, in its time, and handicraft, becoming more developed under its influence, had come into collision with the feudal trammels of the guilds, so now modern industry, in its more complete development, comes into collision with the bounds within which the capitalist mode of production holds it confined. The new productive forces have already outgrown the capitalist mode of using them. And this conflict between productive forces and modes of production is not a conflict engendered in the mind of man, like that between original sin and divine justice. It exists, in fact, objectively, outside us, independently of the will and actions even of the men that have brought it on. Modern Socialism is nothing but the reflex, in thought, of this conflict in fact; its ideal reflection in the minds, first, of the class directly suffering under it, the working-class.

Now, in what does this conflict consist? Before capitalist production, i. e., in the Middle Ages, the system of petty industry obtained generally, based upon the private property of the laborers in their means of production; in the country, the agriculture of the small peasant, freeman or serf; in the towns, the handicrafts organized in guilds. The instruments of labor—land, agricultural implements, the workshop, the tool—were the instruments of labor of single individuals, adapted for the use of one worker, and, therefore, of necessity, small, dwarfish, circumscribed. But, for this very reason, they belonged, as a rule, to the producer himself. To concentrate these scattered, limited means of production, to enlarge them, to turn them into the powerful levers of production of the present day—this was precisely the historic rôle of capitalist production and of its upholder, the bourgeoisie. In the fourth section of "Capital" Marx has explained in detail, how since the fifteenth century this has been historically worked out through the three phases of simple co-operation, manufacture, and modern industry. But the bourgeoisie, as is also shown there, could not transform these many means of production into mighty productive forces, without transforming them, at the same time, from means of production of the individual into social means of production only workable by a collectivity of men. The spinning-wheel, the handloom, the blacksmith's hammer, were replaced by the spinning-machine, the power-loom, the steam-hammer, the individual workshop, by the factory implying the co-operation of hundreds and thousands of workmen. In like manner, production itself changed from a series of individual into a series of social acts, and the products from individual to social products. The yarn, the cloth, the metal articles that now came out of the factory were the joint product of many workers, through whose hands they had successively to pass before they were ready. No one person could say of them, "I made that, this is my product."

But where, in a given society, the fundamental form of production is that spontaneous division of labor which creeps in gradually and not upon any preconceived plan, then the products take on the form of commodities, whose mutual exchange, buying and selling, enable the individual producers to satisfy their manifold wants. And this was the case in the Middle Ages. The peasant, e. g., sold to the artisan agricultural products and bought from him the products of handicraft. Into this society of individual producers, of commodity-producers, the new mode of production thrust itself. In the midst of the old division of labor, grown up spontaneously and upon no definite plan, which had governed the whole of society, now arose division of labor upon a definite plan, as organized in the factory, side by side with individual production appeared social production. The products of both were sold in the same market, and, therefore, at prices at least approximately equal. But organization upon a definite plan was stronger than spontaneous division of labor. The factories working with the combined social forces of a collectivity of individuals produced their commodities far more cheaply than the individual small producers. Individual production succumbed in one department after another. Socialized production revolutionized all the old methods of production. But its revolutionary character was, at the same time, so little recognized, that it was, on the contrary, introduced as a means of increasing and developing the production of commodities. When it arose, it found ready-made, and made liberal use of, certain machinery for the production and exchange of commodities; merchants' capital, handicraft, wage-labor. Socialized production thus introducing itself as a new form of the production of commodities, it was a matter of course that under it the old forms of appropriation remained in full swing, and were applied to its products as well.

In the medieval stage of evolution of the production of commodities, the question as to the owner of the product of labor could not arise. The individual producer, as a rule, had, from raw material belonging to himself, and generally his own handiwork, produced it with his own tools, by the labor of his own hands or of his family. There was no need for him to appropriate the new product. It belonged wholly to him, as a matter of course. His property in the product was, therefore, based upon his own labor. Even where external help was used, this was, as a rule, of little importance, and very generally was compensated by something other than wages. The apprentices and journeymen of the guilds worked less for board and wages than for education, in order that they might become master craftsmen themselves.

Then came the concentration of the means of production and of the producers in large work-shops and manufactories, their transformation into actual socialized means of production and socialized producers. But the socialized producers and means of production and their products were still treated, after this change, just as they had been before, i. e., as the means of production and the products of individuals. Hitherto, the owner of the instruments of labor had himself appropriated the product, because, as a rule, it was his own product and the assistance of others was the exception. Now the owner of the instruments of labor always appropriated to himself the product, although it was no longer his product, but the product of the labor of others. Thus, the products, now produced socially, were not appropriated by those who had actually set in motion the means of production and actually produced the commodities, but by the capitalists. The means of production, and

production itself, had become in essence socialized. But they were subjected to a form of appropriation which presupposes the private production of individuals, under which, therefore, every one owns his own product and brings it to market. The mode of production is subjected to this form of appropriation, although it abolishes the conditions upon which the latter rests.

This contradiction, which gives to the new mode of production its capitalistic character, contains the germ of the whole of the social antagonisms of to-day. The greater the mastery obtained by the new mode of production over all important fields of production and in all manufacturing countries, the more it reduced individual production to an insignificant residuum, the more clearly was brought out the incompatibility of socialized production with capitalist appropriation.

The first capitalists found, as we have said, alongside of other forms of labor, wage-labor ready-made for them on the market. But it was exceptional, complementary, accessory, transitory wage-labor. The agricultural laborer, though, upon occasion, he hired himself out by the day, had a few acres of his own land on which he could at all events live at a pinch. The guilds were so organized that the journeyman of today became the master of tomorrow. But all this changed, as soon as the means of production became socialized and concentrated in the hands of the capitalists. The means of production, as well as the product, of the individual producer became more and more worthless; there was nothing left for him but to turn wage-worker under the capitalist. Wage-labor, aforesaid the exception and accessory, now became the rule and basis of all production; aforesaid complementary, it now became the sole remaining function of the worker. The wage-worker for a time became a wage-worker for life. The number of these permanent wage workers was further enormously increased by the breaking up of the feudal system that occurred at the same time, by the disbanding of the retainers of the feudal lords, the eviction of the peasants from their homesteads, etc. The separation was made complete between the means of production concentrated in the hands of the capitalists on the one side, and the producers, possessing nothing but their labor-power, on the other. The contradiction between socialized production and capitalist appropriation manifested itself as the antagonism of proletariat and bourgeoisie.

Now we have seen that the capitalistic mode of production thrust its way into a society of commodity-producers, of individual producers, whose social bond was the exchange of their products. But every society, based upon the production of commodities, has this peculiarity: that the producers have lost control over their own social inter-relations. Each man produces for himself with such means of production as he may happen to have, and for such exchange as he may require to satisfy his remaining wants. No one knows how much of his particular article is coming on the market, nor how much of it will be wanted. No one knows whether his individual product will meet with actual demand, whether he will be able to make good his cost of production or even to sell his commodity at all. Anarchy reigns in socialized production.

But the production of commodities, like every other form of production, has its peculiar, inherent laws inseparable from it; and these laws work, despite anarchy, in and through anarchy. They reveal themselves in the only persistent form of social inter-relations, i. e., in exchange, and here they affect the individual producers as compulsory laws of competition. They are, at first, unknown to these producers themselves, and have to be discovered by them gradually and as the result of experience. They work themselves out, therefore, independently of the producers, and in antagonism to them, as inexorable natural laws of their particular form of production. The product governs the producers.

It is hardly necessary in this connection to point out that, even if the form of appropriation remains the same, the character of the appropriation is just as much revolutionized as production is by the changes described above. It is, of course, a very different matter whether I appropriate to myself my own product or that of another. Note in passing that wage-labor, which contains the whole capitalist mode of production in embryo, is very ancient; in a sporadic, scattered form it existed for centuries alongside of slave-labor. But the embryo could only develop into the capitalist mode of production only when the necessary historical pre-conditions had been furnished.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

Socialism and the Church.

We made reference in our last issue to the increasing number of clergymen who are speaking out in behalf of economic justice, many of whom have since registered their convictions by straight Socialist votes. And now comes Rev. Willard B. Thorp, of the South Congregational Church, Chicago, with a ringing message that sounds like the word of a true prophet. In an after-election sermon on "Dollars vs. Manhood," he said: "A far more serious problem than that of divorce is in the fact that thousands of young men and women are being kept from marriage and parenthood by the conditions of our industrial life. With all our boasted civil rights, the poor man is at a serious disadvantage in the courts today. The processes of law are too expensive for him. He stands helpless before the big corporation, which can appeal his claim from court to court. And the latest device that thousands of corporations are storing in the near future, some of which may overshadow even the steel trust," "If so," replies Sage, "then we may be also much nearer the end of it than the trust magnates dream of." This led Mr. Sage to make the following prediction: "In such an event the American people will revolt against them and there will be financial ruin the like of which this country has never seen—nor any other." This kind of talk usually comes from hotheaded agitators and professional alarmists, but in this instance it comes from one of the coolest and most deliberate of men and one whose associations and sympathies have been for many years with the wealthy. It is not the cry of a Socialist, but the deliberately formed conviction of one of the ablest of financiers. It may not be a prophet, but he certainly takes a statesmanlike and patriotic view of the trust problem when he says: "Combinations of all industries are a menace to true government. Not only so, but they are the oppressors of the people." Mr. Morgan seems to have fallen under the delusion that the patience of the people may be tried indefinitely without danger of exhausting it, but it is a fallacy which even he may some day discover at a tremendous cost.

Russell Sage than may not command unqualified admiration, but it must be admitted that he is a shrewd and farseeing man of business, and as such is entitled to consideration. Mr. Morgan has been quoted as saying that "more gigantic corporations are stored in the near future, some of which may overshadow even the steel trust." "If so," replies Sage, "then we may be also much nearer the end of it than the trust magnates dream of." This led Mr. Sage to make the following prediction: "In such an event the American people will revolt against them and there will be financial ruin the like of which this country has never seen—nor any other." This kind of talk usually comes from hotheaded agitators and professional alarmists, but in this instance it comes from one of the coolest and most deliberate of men and one whose associations and sympathies have been for many years with the wealthy. It is not the cry of a Socialist, but the deliberately formed conviction of one of the ablest of financiers. It may not be a prophet, but he certainly takes a statesmanlike and patriotic view of the trust problem when he says: "Combinations of all industries are a menace to true government. Not only so, but they are the oppressors of the people." Mr. Morgan seems to have fallen under the delusion that the patience of the people may be tried indefinitely without danger of exhausting it, but it is a fallacy which even he may some day discover at a tremendous cost.

"But let no man imagine that this means that money is permanently enthroned above manhood. It means rather that we are approaching a struggle in comparison with which the uprising of the common people against the monarchs was a small thing. That Socialist vote which astonished the country the other day may prove to have been the most significant thing about the election."

The attitude of the religious press towards the movement for social justice is generally so equivocal as to merit contempt. But we are glad to note the following in an editorial in the Christian Work: There may be some things about

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

Radicalism and the Democratic Party.

The wisecracks who fancy themselves political prophets have been very busy since the election in pointing out the future of the parties in the United States. The advice tendered the Democratic party is that it must needs become radical because the Republican party has become the conservative party that fosters privilege.

The gain of the Socialists, shown by the heavy vote cast for E. V. Debs at the election just past, is a political phenomenon deserving careful study. Many otherwise well-informed persons have a hazy notion of what Socialism is. It is commonly set down as purely Utopian. The party's program is supposed to be the invention of a new social scheme to replace the present order of things and remedy existing evils. Many realize that the Socialist is the extreme opposite of the anarchist. The anarchist wants no government at all. The Socialist wants the government to be everything.

But, while this is fairly clear to the average intelligent American, the revolution that has taken place in Socialism during the last few years is by no means so well understood. Socialism in America, as well as on the Continent of Europe, where it has grown to be very strong, electing members to the parliamentary assemblies in different countries; is now less vague as it was in the past, when various ideal communities were founded by the state, and are now being forced to disappear with the changes of wind and weather.

American Socialism as presented by Mr. Debs, while holding the Marxian doctrine of eventual inevitable success by the operation of the great world forces that overthrow the feudal system, to assist in the destined new order proposes a definite program, as follows:

- 1. Public ownership of all public utilities and of all industries controlled by trusts.
2. Progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages.
3. State insurance of working people against accident, sickness, death, or old age.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries.
5. Practically the support of school children by the state.
6. Woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the "right of recall."

Now the great democratic principle, "Equal rights for all; special privileges for none" is a wiser governmental maxim than the radicalism of Socialism. The Democrats propose that the government shall do as little as possible, the Socialists that it shall do as much as possible, the Republicans that it shall help the rich in order that their "prosperity" shall filter through to the poor. The election returns for the presidency show a "solid North" and a "solid South," but it is to be noted that Folk was elected governor of Missouri, Douglas governor of Massachusetts, Johnson governor of Minnesota, Alva Adams governor of Colorado and Joseph H. Toole governor of Montana. Considering what a tremendous landslide the Republicans had as to the presidency the victory at the same election of five Democratic governors in normal Republican states makes a remarkable showing for the vitality of the defeated party.

The course for the Democratic leaders to pursue is plain. The party must be kept conservative in the sense of avoidance of dangerous radicalism. Unless Mr. Roosevelt achieves a success as a reformer, which his past career in the White House does not promise, although he has made express promises, the Democrats in 1908 will confront radicalism of two extremes—Republican radicalism favoring the few, and Socialist radicalism favoring the many. Of the two the latter is preferable. But the true principle of government, the Jeffersonian democratic principle, is that the government must favor neither classes nor masses, but must keep out of business and industry, confining itself to the preservation of law and order, making and enforcing just laws and blocking as disorder any attempt on the part of one man or many to form a partnership with the government either to make a living or to get rich quick.—Houston, Tex. Chronicle.

Gompers Pleases the Plute Press.

The debate on Socialism is a regular feature at the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor. There is a certain section of the Federation, representing in the main those who have come to this country within the last few years from continental Europe (!), which has been and is desirous of transforming this great labor organization into a body for the propagation of Socialism. It is fortunate, both

for the Federation of Labor and for the community generally, that the leaders of the former, such as Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and their associates, have steadily refused to be led away by the specious pleadings of these advocates of Socialism. The theory of human development upon which our political structure is based is the right of every citizen to seek happiness and prosperity without interference coming from others. The departures that we have made from the broad and correct principles laid down by our forefathers have been in giving to certain individuals and to corporations, the creatures of the government, opportunities and privileges that have interfered with the rights of the individual. This is the capitalism which the Socialist wing of the Federation of Labor is denouncing against, and which it would offset by abolishing all individualism by placing everything under the control of the government. Thus instead of seeking to check the evil by restoring to the citizen the rights of which he has been deprived, their course would be to take from him whatever individual rights he now has by converting him into a slave of the government. (!) Fortunately, as we said above, the responsible leaders of the Federation of Labor have a keen realization of the serious evils that would result from the Socialist method, and thus far they have been able to prevent the Socialist section from doing anything more than to make annual demonstrations.—Boston Herald (capitalist).

Combating Socialism.

It is not surprising that with the growth of popular intelligence Labor should wish to resist the inroads of Capital. From the moral standpoint there is really nothing dismaying in the circumstance that Labor wants to better its condition or in the fact that it has outlined a program for this end.

So far as the church comes into this controversy as an aid to the solution thereof, it must, in order to be influential, stand for justice to the masses as well as to the classes. We might outline the following modes of religious activity herein:

- 1. Lectures against the encroachments of capital and the rapacity of the trusts.
2. An insistence upon decent homes for the masses, such homes to be owned by the occupants thereof; a realization that religion must prove itself by creating an environment.
3. Warfare—not in the abstract, but in the concrete—against those influences which are pulling down the laboring man, to-wit: Saloonism, gambling, grafter politics and injurious amusements.
4. Sunday-school classes for well-disposed rich employers.
5. The direct encouragement of savings and loan associations among the people.
6. Such influence over the young people of the parish that they are brought to prefer amusements which are elevating and instructive.
7. The encouragement of fraternal insurance among the poor and the licensing as Catholic fraternal insurance societies of such organizations only as are constituted on a safe business plan.
8. A Catholic colonization society which seeks to draw the population from the city slums to the farming districts.
9. Movement for greater Christian fellowship among the people of the congregation, including the suppression of any manifestation of aristocracy in or about the Church.
10. Great care that the Church shall be set right in all instances as a friend of the people and a protector of the toiler rather than in any sense a moral policeman for Capital.—Catholic Citizen.

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

The Vanguard FOR JANUARY

will appear in a somewhat larger form than previously, owing to the fact that it will contain, besides the usual editorial features, a complete article from the pen of one of our most gifted socialist writers on a subject that is of more than ordinary interest just at present—

Socialism and the City, By W. R. GAYLORD.

Don't miss this valuable number, as it will be followed from time to time by other numbers equally as valuable.

Just now, while we think of it, let us remind you that we can supply you with subscription cards. Send for some and help lay the foundations for several future socialist libraries.

Clubs of Four, \$1.50.



Gilbert Commercial College. The name of our school is a synonym for all that is best in business and short-hand training. Day and evening sessions. Winter term begins January 2nd. Apply to FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Leader Social Democratic Band & Orchestra, 367 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Members of Milwaukee Musicians Union.

FOR MUSIC. Apply to FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Leader Social Democratic Band & Orchestra, 367 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Members of Milwaukee Musicians Union.

AND. BUEHLER, PRINTER. 614-616 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone White 8-4. Telephone 0111 White. Commercial Printing. JACOB HUNGER, PRINTER. 602 Chestnut St. cor 6th. Milwaukee, Wis.

COAL, COKE OR WOOD. DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY. ALBERT J. WELCH. A Postal to 318 STATE ST. or 873 7th ST. will do the Trick.

OPTICIAN. A. G. SIMMERT, Expert Optician, 20 years with Julius Landolt. Eyes examined free, no pain, promptly repaired. Artificial eyes inserted. Best goods at lowest prices. 312 Third Street, Steinway Building.

SCHUCK & SCHIMMINSKY. Mens' and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps. 1043 TEUTONIA AVENUE. NEAR CENTER STREET. Our Add and Our Prices are Small but our Stock and our Reliability is Big.

CHAS. W. EBEL. 622-3rd STREET.

ED. ERICKSON, THE ELEVENTH AVE. HATTER and Gents' Furnisher. 465-11th Ave. A full line of union-made Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

SHORT END SALE AND SAMPLE LOT OF UNDERWEAR AT 1/2 PRICE

Table listing various underwear items and their prices. Items include shirts, drawers, vests, pants, and gowns. Prices range from 17c to 98c.

Table titled 'Closing Out Our Fur Boas At Half Price'. Lists fur coats and jackets with prices from \$1.00 to \$15.00.

Table titled 'Sweaters and Cardigan-Jackets'. Lists various sweaters and jackets with prices from 69c to 98c.

We Want You To Trade With Us. From now until March 1st, 1905, we will give one of these Punch-Cards to each customer buying 25 cents worth of merchandise or more. This Card will be worth from 50c to \$1.00 by March 1st. Watch it and you will buy at Merten's.

Short End Prices in Blankets. 11-4 Blanket, grey or tan, worth \$1.00 75c this sale. \$1.50 white full size Blanket, this sale. \$4.00 all-wool Blanket, at. \$6.00 all-wool Blanket, at. 100 small Blankets, worth 30c, this sale.

MERTENS DRY GOODS STORE, 518-520 Sixth Ave.

SHOCKS TO THE RICH

Which They Get a Morbid Amusement.

poverty of the poor is the trade of the professional capitalist and the sensationalist. They are not Socialists, and Socialism would destroy means of existence. But they are administering "moral shocks" which serve as a piquant to the jaded palates of the rich, with the cloying pleasures of a life. The rich simply in the misery of the poor—they are pleased for the poor to be miserable, but because it affords them the opportunity of cultivating the virtues of benevolence and charity, which otherwise would have withered and died.

The poor ye have always with the rich hold this to be a dispensation of Providence for the cultivation and development of their own moral sense, as well, of course, as providing them with cheap and cheap labour.

The only appreciable effect of shocks to the moral sense of the rich has been their own moral betterment. The good little children of the rich are taught in their "prunes and raisin" schools to be kind to the poor and other dumb animals. What would they do if there were no poor? They do not shock them greatly, most it leads them to "thank goodness and the Grace, etc." which is part of the eternal fitness of things.

Shocks to moral sense, indeed! many such shocks they have and how little they have effected! How many years ago did Hood write his "Song of the Shirt," and in how many millions of ears has it rung?

Fingers weary and worn, with eyelids heavy and red, a woman sat in unwomanly rags, stitching her needle and thread— "Stitch! stitch! stitch!" poverty, hunger and dirt, still with a voice of dolorous pitch—

Would that its tone could reach the Rich!— She sang this "Song of the Shirt!"

"Would that its tone could reach the Rich!" indeed. I wonder how many thousands of times its tone has reached the rich; yet the picture is as true as ever it was when Tom Hood wrote the poem.

More than 20 years ago a shock to the moral sense of the rich was administered by the publication of a pamphlet by the Rev. A. Mearns, called "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," and dealing with the terrible conditions under which the poor of London were housed. Soon after that—so keenly felt was the shock, followed as it was by vigorous Socialist agitation—a Royal Commission was appointed to consider the matter, and to-day—such is the effect of a shock of this kind—overcrowding is worse than ever; we talk of a house famine as a matter of course, and Justice Grantham and other philanthropists are proposing corrugated iron dustbins as cottages for the working-class!

Shocks to the moral sense of the rich neither prove nor disprove the class war, but if they result in serious enquiry into the cause of social ills, its existence is demonstrated. This, however, they seldom do; they generally only promote charity, which covers a multitude of sins of its own breeding. A woman of fashion is shocked to read of the death from overwork of a young girl at a fashionable dress-maker's during the pressure of Ascot week, and forswears smart dresses for ever. The only appreciable result is a falling-off in the work of some fashionable modiste and maybe another addition to the ranks of the "unfortunates." A capitalist is shocked by the physical and moral degradation due to his exploitation of a certain number of the working-class. He closes his works and retires to live in humble comfort. The only appreciable re-

sult is a considerable addition to the numbers of the unemployed. No; revolutions are not to be made with rose-water nor earthquakes cured with Beecham's Pills; neither will the evils arising in modern society from the conflict of material interests be remedied by a few shocks to the "moral" sense of the well-to-do.

For the capitalist as capitalist is a beast of prey; and it would be as reasonable to expect to moralize the wolf or the tiger as to moralize the capitalist. It is not out of any special antipathy to the working-class that the capitalist exploits them. I have no doubt that if the capitalist could see the victims of his exploitation living happy, joyous lives in spite of exploitation, he would be rather pleased than otherwise. In just the same way I have little doubt that the wolf who had ravaged the flock overnight would be quite delighted to see the same flock as sleek, peaceful and unharmed after as before he commenced his depredations. But this, in the nature of things, is impossible. Therefore, the economic pressure of his self-interest over-rides all other considerations, and no appeal to his moral sense will deter him from making war upon the sheep.

The out-of-work suicide; the dock-er; the starving sempstress; the poor woman making match-boxes at five cents a gross are regular stock shockers, trotted out from time to time to move the pity of the well-to-do, and give them the occasion for that "good cry" which they frequently find so salutary. If they did not find this occasion for weeping in their newspapers they would have to go to the theatre for it. But their weeping betokens no change in social conditions; their sympathy is too frequently that of the walrus for the oysters:—

"I weep for you," the walrus cried. "I deeply sympathise!" With sobs and groans he sorted out those of the largest size. Holding his pocket handkerchief before his streaming eyes!" —Tattler.

SUMNER'S HYPOCONDRIA.

There is an academic in New England who has recently given tongue in defense of the existing social disorder. In Collier's Weekly of October 29th he writes under the caption "The Fallacies of Socialism" and on reading his effort one is almost forced to suspect that Collier's is secretly socialistic in its sympathies and that the editors asked Prof. Sumner for his article in order to expose the inanity of the opposition.

The first sentence of the article which strikes one as peculiar to the author and not common to his conventional school of thought is this: "To talk of making another system is like talking of making a man of sixty into something else than what his life has made him."

Rather a hopeless outlook; this of the world being too old to receive a new idea!

Again: "As there is no way in which we can turn bad luck into good, or misfortune into good fortune, what the

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

Almost sixty years have passed since the Communist Manifesto was written, sixty years of a mode of production, which, more than any preceding one, consists in a constant overturning of the old and a continued hurrying and hunting after the new. They have been sixty years of a thorough political and social revolutionizing, not only of Europe, but of the whole globe. Naturally, these sixty years could not pass without leaving its mark on the Communist Manifesto.

The more correctly it had comprehended its time and corresponded to it, the more it must needs grow obsolete and become an historic document which bears witness of its own time, but can no longer be determinative for the present.

But this, mark you, is true only with regard to some points, to those namely where the practical politician speaks to his contemporaries. Nothing would be more erroneous than to stamp the whole of the Communist Manifesto simply as an historic document. On the contrary. The principles developed by it, the method to which it leads us, the characteristic it gives by a few strokes of the Capitalist mode of

proposition means is that if we cannot all have good luck no one shall have it. The unlucky will pull down the lucky. That is all that equality ever can mean. The worst becomes the standard."

To attempt to reply to such drivel would sully the dignity of any writer. "Professor" Sumner's article is its own best refutation. It is so rapid that one wonders if he wrote it merely for the small check he received for it, or because he was flattered into making the attempt without the pains of familiarizing himself with socialist aims and literature.

To compare the mind of this man who is rattling round in the Yale chair of economics with the mind of a socialist like, say, Maurice Maeterlinck, would make the very gods fall from their pedestals and roll on the carpet in laughter.

But it may be well that no more intellectual person than Mr. Sumner is engaged in the conventional scholastic occupation of befogging the young intellects at Yale. As it must be a small mind indeed which fails to detect his shallowness he may perhaps do less harm than another.

His unconscionable attempt to convey the impression in his Collier's article that socialists appeal to force falls flat, only because of the inane character of what precedes it. He says in closing:

"When the socialists talk about rising and shooting, as if such acts would not be unreasonable or beyond possibility, they put themselves at the limit of the law, and may, before they know it, become favorers of crime."

Very dreadful! Very dreadful indeed! But wholly unconvincing, because the world knows by this time what socialism stands for; and, if

production, are to-day more valid than ever. The whole actual development as well as the whole theoretic investigation, of the time since the drawing-up of the Manifesto, are nothing but an unbroken line of confirmations of its fundamental conceptions. Never was the principle more universally accepted that the history of all the hitherto existing (civilized) society is the history of class wars; and never has it appeared plainer that the great moving power of our times is the class war between bourgeoisie and proletariat.

To him who studies the Communist Manifesto in this manner it is a compass upon the stormy ocean of the proletarian class struggle. A compass that has proved reliable by pointing out, for sixty years, the direction of the economic development, and which all the facts have corroborated again and again. A compass to which the Socialist parties of all countries are indebted for the fact that despite all contrary currents, despite fogs and cliffs, they are always headed in the right direction. There is no other historic document which the decades following its writing have confirmed more gloriously than the Communist Manifesto.—Kautsky.

Professor Sumner will keep on writing, the small number who care about the archaic reasonings of the academics will know what he stands for, and there will be no harm to anybody.

Anyhow the professor himself need not really fear the shooting. Even a shaft of ridicule would pass through him as harmlessly as an arrow through a fog bank.

He is entirely without substance.—Franklin H. Wentworth, in Comrade.

At the meeting of the national quorum in Chicago, Dec. 14, applications for appointment as speakers were received from Comrades Luella Kraybill, Rev. C. H. Rogers, Rev. Granville Lothor, M. J. Hynes and Samuel Levin. A communication from Comrade Emile Vinck of Belgium requesting the party to arrange an American tour for him was referred to the incoming executive committee. Natl. Secy. Mally reported that the estimated liabilities of the national headquarters at present were \$1,700, with estimated assets at \$1,200. As the states were slow in remitting dues no new financial responsibilities could be undertaken for some time to come.

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 Social-Democratic Herald.

ATTENTION, MINNEAPOLIS. W. H. Brown, 45 S. Fourth st., will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

but clearly-avowed militant Socialists, Robert Solly and Martin Hannah, and these two are elected by very large majorities.

In the late Parliament there were 95 members in the Lower House, in the new there are 68 only, including the three for railwaymen and public service. In the late Parliament there were eleven pledged Labor men, in the new there are eighteen, so, allowing for the reduction of electorates by a third, the Labor men are more than twice as strong in the new House as they were in the late Assembly.

Justice readers will be wondering whether Labor men in Victoria are in any genuine sense class-conscious. Some are, but many are not. The Social-Democratic party in Melbourne is a straightout, class-conscious party, holding propagandist meetings regularly and on Sunday evenings always filling the Queen's Hall, holding 1,400 people, in the center of Melbourne, and the organizing secretary of the party stood as Labor candidate for Ballarat West, and was returned yesterday by a substantial majority. This is the first time anything like true Socialism has been systematically advocated by any candidate in Ballarat.

Similarly in Bendigo, David Smith, a blacksmith, secretary of the Miners' Association, a distinctly avowed Socialist, was yesterday returned for Bendigo West.

In a country electorate running up to Ballarat, another active Socialist propagandist, Chas. M'Grath, was returned by a large majority for Grenville.

The Labor party programme does not pledge a candidate to clearly-defined Socialism, and two years ago only a small minority were Socialists; now some of the members of the Labor party, or officers, oppose Socialism, nearly all defend Socialism, and more than half are alive to the economic situation and are keenly anxious in doing what they can to advance the same. This attitude is well reflected in the newly elected Labor members, whose names

are: Hy. Scott Bennett, Martin Hannah, Harry Beard, Robert Solly, Chas. M'Grath, Frank Anster, David Smith, J. W. Blinson, Geo. Prendergast, Geo. Elmslie, J. Lemmon, W. Colestina, Ed. Warde, F. Bromley, E. Wilkins, T. Beazley, A. R. Outtrim, D. Gaunson, and G. Sangster, an unpledged Labor man. The first ten of these, as given, openly and cheerfully declare for Socialism; the next four of five defend it if attacked; and the remainder are with the advanced men every time with the vote, though they do little to openly advocate Socialism.

All admit that it is a remarkable change for Victoria, which has been counted the most backward state in Australia.

I fear they will not send a delegate to the International Congress at Amsterdam, perhaps not even an officially prepared report, but it may truthfully be declared that there is no movement in Victoria developing at anything like the same rate of progress as the Socialist movement. Fraternal greetings to old comrades. Tom Mann.

36, Council Street, Clifton Hill, Melbourne.

Let COMRADE MIES Be Your Tailor

He has the only UNION TAILOR SHOP on the South Side.... 754 Kinnickinnic Ave., at the Bridge, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Phone South 772. A. G. KOCH H. J. FOWERSMITH. Smoke NIGHT HAWK "GOLD MINE" 10c—CIGAR—10c KOCH CIGAR CO., 596 6th Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE PURITAN LUNCH ROOM

223 West Water Street, Between Grand Avenue and Wells Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

A GOOD MEAL... 15c OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

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.

Union-made Cigars. It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the trust.



DEMAND THIS LABEL ON YOUR PRINTING.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL MILWAUKEE

INSIST UPON IT. WORKINGMEN, DO YOUR DUTY!

International Union of Printers logo

For this Label when you buy Bread.

ONE MILLION IN INTEREST. Our business was established in 1887, since which time we have paid to our SAVINGS DEPOSITORS upwards of ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN INTEREST. We are now paying 3% per annum.

Marshall & Hsley Bank, 348 BROADWAY, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

RICHARD ELSNER, LAWYER. Office: Probate, Corporation and Real Estate Cases. All Legal Documents Drawn. Lawyer as to safe Money Investments. OFFICE: 140 North Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

ACRE FARM. In Washburn Co., Wis., two miles from Station and Markets. With crop, stock and machinery. Immediate possession given. Apply to Wisconsin Farm Exchange Co., 57 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

For The Vanguard.

SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON ALL TOBACCOS

Whether Smoking, Chewing or Snuff NONE GENUINELY UNION MADE WITHOUT IT. DEMAND THIS LABEL.

WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL.

CUSTOM TAILORS 989 990 981 UNION LABEL

Buy Shoes Bearing this Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION. UNION STAMP. Factory No.

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

BEN. KORNBURGER & BRO., MANUFACTURER OF WEISS BEER, SODA and MINERAL WATERS. 57 1/2 TWENTY-THIRD STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Phone 320 West.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

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

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

The non-Socialists will be getting pretty lonesome before very long! Mother Jones has been holding big meetings in Chicago on the subject of "Colorado."

Chicago comrades will hold a carnival and bazaar "Kraehwinkel" at Brand's hall, North Clark street, February 12 to 19. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the local movement.

The Montana News believes that the New York Worker is improving in its loyalty to Socialist principles and will soon be able to be classed with the Referendum of Minnesota. The Worker has our profound sympathy!

Prof. Jerome H. Raymond of the University of Chicago delivered a lecture on "Berlin Militarism vs. Social-Democracy" in Chicago last week under the auspices of the Institute of Social Studies conducted by Comrade A. M. Simons. The attendance was very large and the lecture was well received.

Comrade N. Michaloff, Carn, recently escaped from thirteen years of servitude in the mines of Siberia, is in this country lecturing in the interests of the Russian movement. He made his escape from Siberia by way of Japan, and tells a thrilling story of his experience, although, unfortunately, he does not speak English.

The Iowa Socialist has succumbed to the financial strain which all Socialist papers labor under more or less. The Vanguard of Grand Saline, Texas, announces that hereafter it will appear as a monthly. By the way, why do the Texas comrades hold to this name when it is a duplication of the name of the magazine now published from this office, which has been in existence since 1902? Even a slight change of name would be better than none at all, such as Texas Vanguard, or something of that sort.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

"Lassalle" is the title of a new book issued in the Japanese language for proselyting purposes in Japan. It is written by Comrade Kotoku and published by the Heimsha of Tokyo.

The Political Working Class Movement in Victoria. The following letter in London Justice on the elections some time ago in Victoria, Australia, will be found interesting:

To the Editor of Justice: It will probably interest your readers if I, as one on the spot, supplement what you will receive by press cablegrams concerning the Victorian elections which took place yesterday. By cables I see you at present have Mr. Irvine, the ex-Premier of Victoria, who is probably the best-hated man in existence by the Victorian workers. He it was who introduced the Coercion Bill to crush the Railwaymen's strike of May, 1903, and in many ways oppressed the workers by legislation of a repressive and reactionary type. In his absence he has been re-elected without opposition, and he will get a lively time at the hands of the Labor men when he returns and takes his place in Parliament.

Because the railwaymen voted largely with the Labor candidates and gave them the necessary balance of votes to return them. Irvine, in his Reform Act, of last year, introduced clauses disfranchising all state employees as ordinary citizens and providing for their special representation by giving railway employees the right to elect two to the Legislative Assembly, and, jointly with other public servants, one to the Legislative Council, the public servants electing one on their own behalf to the Assembly.

The Upper Chamber is an elected body under the new Act now in operation. Some 15 candidates were nominated for Legislative Assembly on behalf of the railwaymen, two of whom were not merely Labor men,

NOTICE, PHILADELPHIA.

Everybody wishing to subscribe for the "Social-Democratic Herald" drop a postal to Joe P. Nick, 517 N. 6th st., and will receive prompt attention.

"Confessions of Capitalism," five cents each; thirty copies, one dollar.

World ten weeks ten cents.

ARCHIE. Regulator. MAKES YOUR WATCH KEEP TIME. COR. GROVE ST. & NATIONAL AVE. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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

PAUL F. MUELLER, Pres. R. RAASCH, Sec. GERN. McKANN, Treas.

CREAM CITY FUEL CO., WOOD, COAL AND COKE. Office and Yard: 31st and Brown Sts. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KINDLING WOOD at \$2.00 per Load.

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Editor: FREDERIC HEATH. Associate: VICTOR L. BERGER.

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.

What International Socialism Demands:

- 1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remuneration.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

News comes of a famine in west Ireland. But a famine in one country while others are over supplied is nothing surprising under the capitalist system.

Free Society, the Anarchist organ in Chicago, says: "A judge in Milwaukee has decreed that the eight-hour law as applied to city contracts is illegal."

The big game that is played in the stock market makes people mad. It is the only gambling game in the country that there is no law against, and it is no much worse than the faro games, and the roulette, and the poker games, and the book-making games, and the lotteries, against all of which there are stringent laws, that they are not worth mentioning in connection with it.

There are games played in which the cards are "stocked," and by men who stand high in the "business world," and who stand high in the religious world.

We take the above from an editorial in the Milwaukee Free Press. It is good doctrine, but we would remind the Press that the stock market and stock gambling are sacred institutions in this country, and that as a Republican paper it has no right to make such an attack.

that an operation was being performed on the president of the country might not depress or cause a fluctuation in the stocks? Stock gambling is a capitalistic pursuit, and therefore hallowed by a capitalistic government and its chief executive.

The S. L. P. used to boast of its cock-sure vote. The party only got the vote of actual Socialists; there was no two ways about it. Of course it was not true, but some people believed it and it made a nice little morsel to use in the job of damning the Social-Democrats.

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. A big book for the week.

THE CONSERVATIVE'S THE MAN.

By LEONORA PEACE, Chicago, Illinois.

The conservative's man, Don't you know? Who wouldn't change the world just a little if he could, Though the radicals expostulated with him that he should; He's the fellow who believes in going slow.

The conservative's man, Have you heard? Who caught poor Galileo, and put him on the rack; He who said the world was moving, and made him take it back.

The conservative's man, I may state, Who rises in the middle of every live debate, And urges the participants to please deliberate.

The conservative's man, So I hear, Who's in constant agitation, with a palpitating fear Of the spiritual, mental or economic pioneer, And 'tis clear, To preserve intact each hoary fallacy, He relies upon his phraseology.

The conservative's man, Trembling too, At the thought of "rampant demagogues" and "sneak agitators," Against the present lovely scheme and its nimble-kneed curators.

The conservative's man, Circumspect; Into the programs of reform he never penetrates, But take not in simplicity the tales that he relates, But effect To interview the characters he holds up to abuse; Just go hear their excuse.

The conservative's man, So they say, Who blocks the door of progress (though it's queer how he can do it) Till the agitated radical would like to kick him through it; For says he, "In your rash way, 'You'll overturn some institution very old indeed; 'Twill be mighty serious if you succeed."

The conservative's man To decide Exactly the creator's original intentions, And the designs of nature authoritatively mentions: Omnipotence and he coincide. In animated argument he gets the final word, For he merely lays the matter on the Lord.

The conservative's man When he can? The while to the reformer flock the element respectable, And with his poor adherents march society's delectable, Takes the higher side the fence With alacrity intense; Though it would be satisfactory to know, Why he didn't reconsider long ago.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Editor of Social-Democratic Herald: I note in the last report of the National Secretary that National Committeeman Lowery of Arkansas has nominated John Kerrigan of this city for member of the National Executive Committee.

members of the National Committee vote for Comrade Kerrigan and I can assure them after a knowledge of the man extending over 20 years that they will never regret the choice.

should the priests make a private office of the probate court? Judge Carpenter ought to have more respect for his office than to act like that.

From National Headquarters. The following is the complete list of nominations made by the National Committee, received at the National office up to noon, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1904:

By Berlyn, Illinois: Robert Bandlow, Ohio; John M. Work, Iowa; W. R. Gaylord, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ernest Undermann, Ill.; John M. Work, Iowa; S. M. Reynolds, Ind.; C. G. Towner, Ky.

land, Indiana; B. Berlyn, Ill.; Victor L. Berger, Wis.; A. M. Simons, Ill.; Ernest Undermann, Ill.; John M. Work, Iowa; S. M. Reynolds, Ind.; C. G. Towner, Ky.

A True Union Man

WILL ASK FOR The Tobacco that bears the Tobacco Workers' Blue Union Label. Eight Brothers Old Burley Fair Shop Old Partner Power Sweet Magnolia Tobacco. The above brands are made in the only strictly union Tobacco Factory in Milwaukee.

HANSEN-SCHMITT COMPANY, Tobacco Manufacturers, Milwaukee. St. Charles Hotel, Smoke J. D. Cigars, THE AMERICAN DAIRY, Bottled Milk a Specialty.

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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—One year, 50 cents. In clubs of three, \$1.25. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one on credit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow.

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

International Peace

will be finally established when we have succeeded in abolishing the fundamental cause of all modern wars—commercialism. Socialism must take the place of the present capitalist system and the brotherhood of man must be substituted for the present class-antagonism.

inuation for National Executive Committee: W. L. Benesi, John C. Chase, John Collins, Ira Cross, Eugene V. Debs, Max S. Hayes, Caleb Lipscomb, James S. Smith.

It's Always Pure. An illustration of a hand holding a coin with the word 'PURE' on it.

A MERRIER CHRISTMAS. than the last one will come in many who opened savings accounts during the year. We shall be glad to help to make your future Christmases merrier and more prosperous by issuing a savings account book to you.

YOUR MONEY WILL EARN 5% Invested in the A 1 securities of our negotiation, available at any time, in any amount. CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY

Christmas Presents We make these two statements—and the statements are backed up in the store: (1) Qualities being equal, we sell at infinitely lower prices than does anybody else in our line; (2) Our big HOLIDAY STOCK was never so complete, and never so satisfactory, as it is this season.

DR. YOUNG, Teeth Extracted ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger, 25c. DR. STRAUSS, DENTIST, 916 Third St., Milwaukee. F. TRENKAMP & CO., Manufacturers of Honest Soaps. No free premiums. No catch-penny schemes in order to sell our soaps.

Clubs of Three, \$1.25.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET, Telephone Main 1742.

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

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Pres. Secretary; FREDERIC HEATH, 244 Sixth St., Sec. Secretary; HENRY HOPPE, 5618 Chambers St., Rec. Secretary; GUYLVAE ESCHER, 515 Newhall St., Fin. Secretary; M. WEISENFLOH, 417 Eleventh St., Treasurer; Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 313 State Street.

COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: F. E. Neumann, Chairman-Secretary, 313 State Street; G. E. Esche, J. W. Tonsor, Charles Fischer, Henry Healy, Secs.; FINANCER AND ARBITRATION: James Sheehan, Chairman; J. J. Handley, Fred Hill, Secs.; LITIGATION AND LAWS: P. Brockhausen, Secretary, 553 Orchard Street; F. W. Thomas Feeley, Charles Lipple, H. W. Packard, Secs.; SPECIAL CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, 709 First Street; A. Kurth, J. W. Tonsor, Geyer, A. Hlatz, Secs.; RESOLUTIONS: W. E. Acker, E. H. Basenberg, Jos. Zubert, Wm. Brehm, M. Tesch, Secs.

SECTION - Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street, P. E. Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting Dec. 21, 1904. Delegate William Schwab in chair, Delegate Fischer vice chairman.

New delegates seated from Machinists No. 66, Typographical Union No. 23, Millmen No. 1053, Machinists No. 234.

Atty. W. F. Thiel spoke fifteen minutes on the law with regard to "master and servant."

Nominations. Report of committee referred back.

Executive Board Report. Request of Trunk and Bag Workers for organizing work referred to business agent. On complaint as to facts in an article in The Sentinel on Barbers' union, the secretary of the union appeared and promised to retract and explain same, and the board therefore recommended that the matter be dropped.

The business agent was instructed to keep files of the daily and weekly papers. The board recommended the appropriation of \$20 for organizing work beginning Jan. 1.

The board recommended to council that the committee on labor secretaryship be set at work at once, and that inactive members be retired.

Report approved and recommendations concurred in.

Report of business agent: The board of business would start a campaign of organization Jan. 1. The talk of a trade school in Milwaukee, he said, was merely following out one of the schemes of the Parry convention in New York recently.

Bro. Handley reported for the special committee to see hardware stores with regard to Schill Bros. stores, saying that the dealers seemed willing to continue the sale of such goods.

The special committee on union bread in down-town restaurants reported progress. On motion the Lawrence restaurants were not taken off of the unfair list.

Election taken up. Report of nomination committee resubmitted.

For corresponding secretary Bro. Reichert received 72 votes, Bro. Hamman 28, Bros. Handley, Sauer and Feeley acting as tellers.

For recording secretary the names submitted were those of Bros. Heath and Brodde. Brodde declined. Secretary cast one ballot for Heath.

For financial secretary the names of Bros. Hoppe and Healey. Healey withdrew his name, and secretary cast one ballot for Hoppe.

For treasurer the names of Bros. Esche and Reichwald. Reichwald declined and secretary cast one ballot for Esche.

For sergeant-at-arms the names of Bros. Weisenfloh and Carlson were presented. Carlson declined. Bro. Griffin nominated. Nominations closed. Tellers, Bros. Grass, Healey and Heise. The result of

the ballot was as follows: Weisenfloh, 62; Griffin, 37.

For executive board the result of the balloting stood as follows: Sheehan, 89; Basenberg, 76; Handley, 73; Brodde, 61; Fischer, 58; Raasch, 56; Grass, 46; Hendrickson, 44; Healey, 42; Neuman, 30; Lemke, 28; Tonsor, 25; Diedrich, 25. First seven declared elected.

For translator, Bro. Wm. Hamman was re-elected without opposition.

For business agent, Bro. Weber was re-elected without opposition.

Label Section Report. The committee appointed to see the restaurants in the interests of union bread consisted of Bros. Wilson, Weber and Neuman. Complaint of Bakers against Musicians again considered and above committee to act if necessary. A discussion was had over a letter from Barber's international secretary scoring the council. It was reported that L. Berg, 317 Third street, is making use of loose labels. Delegates to give warning.

Communications. From Wis. State, Federated Trades council with reference to trade schools, and asking for a special meeting to discuss the question. Lost. Moved that matter be discussed at the second meeting in January at 9:30.

Carried. From Wis. State Federation with regard to legislative work and requesting that legislation committee meet with the legislative committee of federation. Concurred in. From Wis. State Federation of Labor calling attention to Assemblyman Holle and the attempt of the Grocers' association to fight the exemption law. Moved to endorse the resolution adopted at State Federation convention. Carried.

Delegate Wilson of Machinists proposed the following amendments, which took regular course:

Amend section 2, of article 8, on page 17, to read as follows:

Sec. 2. The committee on organization and credentials shall consist of five members of the Board of Business Agents of Milwaukee. One of whom at least shall be able to speak the German language, elected to serve six months or until their successors are qualified.

Article 8, section 1, pages 17-18. Strike out the words "a committee on organization for day work at the rate of forty cents per hour, and the word day in the twelfth line, and insert night. So that section when amended will read as follows:

ARTICLE 8. Duties of Committee. Section 1. The committee on organization and credentials shall visit all organizations not represented, for the purpose of securing their co-operation, endeavoring to strengthen weak organizations, and organize into unions all departments of unorganized labor. They shall examine the credentials of new delegates and report on same. Evening work to be paid for at the rate of twenty-five cents per hour. Night rate shall be in line of all expenses.

New section of article 8 of constitution to be known as section 3. Any business agent who is not a delegate to this council, and who is affiliated thereto. Shall be union a seat and voice, but no vote at all regular meetings of this council. However, such business agent shall not be eligible to serve on any committee otherwise provided for.

Notice.—All former laws that are now in operation, covering the foregoing, shall upon the adoption of these amendments stand repealed.

Complaint of Delegate Rooney as to report in Sentinel referred to executive board.

On motion Delegate Berger was asked to report on the San Francisco convention, same to be a special order at 9 o'clock at next meeting.

The ballot was as follows: Weisenfloh, 62; Griffin, 37. For executive board the result of the balloting stood as follows: Sheehan, 89; Basenberg, 76; Handley, 73; Brodde, 61; Fischer, 58; Raasch, 56; Grass, 46; Hendrickson, 44; Healey, 42; Neuman, 30; Lemke, 28; Tonsor, 25; Diedrich, 25. First seven declared elected.

For translator, Bro. Wm. Hamman was re-elected without opposition.

For business agent, Bro. Weber was re-elected without opposition.

Label Section Report. The committee appointed to see the restaurants in the interests of union bread consisted of Bros. Wilson, Weber and Neuman. Complaint of Bakers against Musicians again considered and above committee to act if necessary.

A discussion was had over a letter from Barber's international secretary scoring the council. It was reported that L. Berg, 317 Third street, is making use of loose labels. Delegates to give warning.

Communications. From Wis. State, Federated Trades council with reference to trade schools, and asking for a special meeting to discuss the question.

Carried. From Wis. State Federation with regard to legislative work and requesting that legislation committee meet with the legislative committee of federation.

Concurred in. From Wis. State Federation of Labor calling attention to Assemblyman Holle and the attempt of the Grocers' association to fight the exemption law.

Moved to endorse the resolution adopted at State Federation convention. Carried.

Delegate Wilson of Machinists proposed the following amendments, which took regular course:

Amend section 2, of article 8, on page 17, to read as follows:

Sec. 2. The committee on organization and credentials shall consist of five members of the Board of Business Agents of Milwaukee. One of whom at least shall be able to speak the German language, elected to serve six months or until their successors are qualified.

Article 8, section 1, pages 17-18. Strike out the words "a committee on organization for day work at the rate of forty cents per hour, and the word day in the twelfth line, and insert night. So that section when amended will read as follows:

ARTICLE 8. Duties of Committee. Section 1. The committee on organization and credentials shall visit all organizations not represented, for the purpose of securing their co-operation, endeavoring to strengthen weak organizations, and organize into unions all departments of unorganized labor.

They shall examine the credentials of new delegates and report on same. Evening work to be paid for at the rate of twenty-five cents per hour. Night rate shall be in line of all expenses.

New section of article 8 of constitution to be known as section 3. Any business agent who is not a delegate to this council, and who is affiliated thereto. Shall be union a seat and voice, but no vote at all regular meetings of this council.

However, such business agent shall not be eligible to serve on any committee otherwise provided for.

Notice.—All former laws that are now in operation, covering the foregoing, shall upon the adoption of these amendments stand repealed.

Complaint of Delegate Rooney as to report in Sentinel referred to executive board.

On motion Delegate Berger was asked to report on the San Francisco convention, same to be a special order at 9 o'clock at next meeting.

The executive board gave notice that the books of the council would be audited Jan. 2.

Delegate from Bras. Workers reported on trouble in the Milwaukee Brass company. Six strike breakers were sent up from Chicago, and the shop was still picketed. Work had to be sent to Chicago. Referred to grievance committee.

Installation of new officers was put over.

Delegate from Steam Engineers complained of non-success in getting the stationary engineers to affiliate and asked help. Laid over.

Receipts, \$56.09; disbursements, \$22.30.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

STATE OF WISCONSIN. — Milwaukee County. — County Court. — In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank G. Helfrich, Deceased.

Let it be remembered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of July A. D. 1905, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Frank G. Helfrich, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that notice of the said Frank G. Helfrich, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of September 1905.

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

Dated this 17th day of December 1904.

PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

Consultation Free. A. REINHARD, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, 206 Grand Avenue.

We prescribe and make glasses.

ADAM SIEFERT, CUSTOM TAILOR, 821 TWELFTH STREET.

Open to 11 o'clock. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Paul Huelmer, on behalf of the Wood Workers Union, No. 8, of Milwaukee, requested that the secretary be instructed to write a letter to Mr. G. F. Rinzel, a wood working manufacturer of Milwaukee, requesting him to continue his contract with the Wood Workers' Council of Milwaukee.

Mr. Huelmer admitted that the Wood Workers' Council had ceased to exist and that the Wood Workers' Union No. 8 had been temporarily suspended by its International Union. Therefore, owing to these facts, the executive board saw no valid reason to hold Mr. Rinzel to a contract with a body which had dissolved, or make the same binding to a union which is as yet suspended by its national body.

Mr. Huelmer gave notice that he would take the matter up with the American Federation of Labor. The activity of the Grocers' association to defeat labor wage exemption was brought to the attention of the executive board and the secretary was instructed to report those active in this matter to the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee.

The report of the secretary on his services at Green Bay was received and filed.

Mr. Forber of Milwaukee stated that he desired to deliver an address before the State Association of School Teachers on "Trade Schools," and desired a conference with the executive board on that subject. This was granted, whereupon a general discussion followed, to be continued Sunday, Dec. 18th.

Adjournment subject to the call of the secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting. To the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.:

You are hereby notified to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. to be held at the office of the company, 344 Sixth St., in the city and county of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Thursday evening, January 12th, 1905, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, Milwaukee, Dec. 3rd, 1904. E. T. Melms, Secy.

FOR THE WOMEN. The north side comrades and their wives are trying to organize a North Side Woman's Socialist club after the holidays.

The women who sympathize with our movement in Bay View also anticipate forming a woman's organization in Bay View in the near future.

"What will Socialism do for women?" Socialism will make secure the home, save many women from shame, and stop the sacrificing of children to the Moloch of commercialism. Socialism will work for more temperate lives and the saloons will not flourish as now when the incentive of profit is removed, and we will have more wholesome conditions of life in every way.

Women can do this much to help along in the good work and cause of Socialism. By their work they can help abolish the sweatshops and child labor, two of the worst curses of today, by demanding the union label.

The women can also help very much along these lines: First: Do not patronize those who refuse to patronize the party papers.

Second: See that your butcher, baker, insurance agent, etc., reads a Socialist paper, and get them to advertise in our paper if possible.

Third: See that you get the label on everything you purchase as far as possible.

Fourth: Always remind the merchant when you go to buy anything that you saw his "add" in our party paper.

Hundreds of women are active in the Social-Democratic movement today. The Woman's club in Racine, for instance, has been doing fine work in the past, and so word reaches us from all parts of the county where the women are being organized to help in the grand cause of Socialism.

Remember that the man is a slave to his master, but worse than this is the woman who is the slave of a slave.

Do not forget to attend the lecture at Nick Peterson's hall, 1714 North Avenue, Sunday, Jan. 15th, under the auspices of the West Side Woman's Socialist club. Aid, Emil Seidel will deliver a lecture on Socialism to the women on this occasion.

The South Side Woman's Club has been doing splendid work of late.

Just keep your eye on the West Side Woman's club when they get started. Mrs. Jacob Hunger and Mrs. Charles Weiley spent several afternoons during the past week among the business houses securing donations in the form of prizes for our monster Carnival at the Exposition building next month.

It is as much of a woman's fight for Socialism as it is man's. If Socialism will better the conditions of the men it will also certainly better the conditions of the women and children.

Thousands of little children are crying out to-day against the horrible conditions of capitalism, namely, the sweatshop, the factory, the mill and the mine, where those little ones are being ground up for profit. How long are the women of this country going to stand by and gaze on this horrible picture of our daily lives? How long are they going to permit their offspring to be murdered in the interests of a few capitalists? Awake, women and stand erect. Help us abolish this system! Help us wipe out these horrible sights, so common in our daily lives.

(Signed) "A Pen Without a Soul."

Ten weeks, ten cents.

WATCHES! WATCHES! OUR SPECIALTY. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT. THE FINEST QUALITY. THE LOWEST PRICES.

August H. Stecher, JEWELER, Corner Third & State Streets.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: CHAS. A. DOLAN, 2205 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis.

H. W. HISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee.

A. J. WELCH, 873 Seventh Street, Milwaukee.

P. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowish.

T. J. MCKEIGUE, 16 North Franklin Street, Janesville.

GENERAL OFFICERS: FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.

FRED'K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 558 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis. The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co., West Bend, Wis.

ASK FOR Edelweiss, Schoen Hofenbrau, Select or Ambrosia. BEERS OF SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO. Try Our Tonic "EDELWEISS-MALTINE" 446 Barclay Street, Corner 3000. Phone So. 101.

New Shrimps, Best New Havan Oysters And Best Fish of various kinds. F. TEWS, 373 1st Avenue. Phone 848. Milwaukee.

FRED. SIELING, Grinder and Umbrella Maker. Recovering of Umbrellas a Specialty. 703 SCOTT STREET, Near American Bldg.

FRANK KORSCH, Salon and Sample Room, 687 Lapham Street, Cor. 10th Ays. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GOOD COAL. Perfectly Screened. Burns to a White Ash. You get satisfactory results by trying the FETTE & MEYER COAL CO. 35 ONEIDA STREET, Phone Main 93. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GO TO GEORGE RUGGABER For Reliable Union Made Shoes. 494 12th STREET, Milwaukee.

An Honest Shoe, The Union Labeled. Call for them at M. PERGANDA, 703 Muskego Avenue, Corner Mitchell Street, Kieneth Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

DR. J. H. BECKERS. Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat. EMPIRE BUILDING, Rooms 301-302 Cor. W. Water St. & Grand Ave. Hours 10-12, 2-4.

ELSNER'S UNION MARKET. Fresh, Salted and Layton Smoked Meats. 861 Kinnickinnic Ave., - Milwaukee, Wis. Phone South 600. Let me furnish the Meat for your Festivals.

THE HOME TEA CO. 393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis. Supply have the best TEA and COP. PEES at the best possible prices. Also carry a full line of Groceries.

Vogenitz & Ruhnke, Props. ZAHN & STROESSER Tailors... 316 STATE STREET, Four doors west of Third St.

HERMAN BUECH, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE CIGARS, Tampa, 10 cents, National Sport, 8 cents, 575 16th AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, - WISCONSIN.

John Leuenberger, Dealer in... Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, No. 25 Junco Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Store closed Sundays. Make Boots and Shoes in all styles to order.

GUST. SCHMIDT, Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars. Headquarters 15th Ward Branch. 1629 Vliet Street, cor. 17th Street.

FOR FINE SHOES GO TO JOS. VRZAL, 486 Eleventh Ave., MILWAUKEE, - WISCONSIN. REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

BRAMAN COAL CO. ALL KINDS OF COAL & WOOD. 972 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE, Phone South 51.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS TAKE NOTICE! Let WM. F. BUECH furnish your Music for all Occasions. UNION MUSICIANS. Cor. Clinton Street and Lincoln Ave. Phone South 755.

UNION BREAD. CASPAR HACH, Baker and Confectioner. All orders promptly attended to. 927 Kinnickinnic Ave., - Milwaukee, Wis.

ARTHUR J. BRETT, UNDERTAKER, 281 NEED STREET.

Union Barber Shops. SHAVING PARLOR, 609 Chestnut Street, The Model Union Shop! Souvenirs December 24th and 25th, TO EVERY CUSTOMER.

HERMAN E. BODE, BARBER SHOP, Your Patronage Solicited. Grand Ave., Milwaukee Wis.

OSCAR BERNER, SHAVING PARLOR, 1115 Vliet Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Only Union Shop on Vliet Street

AL. F. DRESSER, Cutting and Shaving Parlors, 141 Lincoln Ave.

FRED. GROSSE, 577 East Water St. Shaving Parlor... The Line of Union Cigars.

J. N. GAUER, Shaving Parlor, 605 Kinnickinnic Avenue, opposite South Bay St.

CHAS. HILSE, Cutting & Shaving Parlor, 283 MITCHELL STREET. The Line of Union Cigars.

G. A. HOFMANN, Barber Shop, Hot & Cold Baths, Children's Hair Cutting a Specialty, 1022 OLYBOURN STREET.

"SWITCHER KICKIN" AND COME TO Hammer's Barber Shop, 141 NORTH AVENUE

PHIL C. KAMMERER, The Southern. Best work guaranteed. 454 Read St., corner Scott.

JOS. POLASKI, Barber Shop, Hot & Cold Baths, Fine Line of Cigars, 1014 35th STREET...

RICHARD PETRI, Shaving Parlor, Imported Toilet Water with every Shave. Cor. 28th and SYCAMORE.

H. SCHIRER, BARBER SHOP, FINE LINE OF CIGARS, 1022 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

FRY. F. SCHMIDT'S HALL, Sample and Wine Room. Ball for Parties, Weddings, Entertainments and Meetings. Every Saturday and Sunday Evenings. 1022 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

BEHLER'S LAUNDRY, Hand Work, High Gloss or Domestic Finish. SECOND STREET, Phone North 289.

Wm. Gerhard 907 THIRD STREET

MEQ. KOESTER, BEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE. Cigars and Liquors at Wholesale Prices. 1022 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Reichstein Leaf Tobacco Co. Importers and Packers of Choice TOBACCO. 1500 WHITE 918. Milwaukee, Wis.

A. GOETZ, DEALER IN WOOD AND COAL, 524 WINNEBAGO STREET. Phone Main 2538. All Orders promptly attended to.

OTTO C. LAABS, Pharmacist, 1029 VLIET STREET, Corner 20th. Telephone West 125.

Consult Dr. I. Greenberg About Your Headaches and Eyesight. OPTICAL DEPT., Goodman's Dept. Store, Grand Ave. & Fourth St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Wm. Frensdorff, 141 GREEN EAV AVENUE, 141 GREEN EAV AVENUE.

CUT THIS OUT AND RECEIVE

YOU NEED GLASSES? WHY NOT GET THEM FROM DR. S. R. ROSENBERG, Scientific Optician, 372 GROVE STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS. Office Open Evenings and Sundays.

FOR SALE. STOVES, second hand, all styles of heaters, Ranges and Cooks, at lowest prices; also Furniture of all kinds. I. SOREFF, 415-417 Third Street. Telephone White 918.

ADAM SIEFERT, CUSTOM TAILOR, 821 TWELFTH STREET. Open to 11 o'clock. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE THEATER.



JEANNE TOWLER

has been condemned, when a photograph on which a record of a conversation has been made, is brought into the court room and through this record, the crime is fastened on the guilty person.

David Belasco's romantic drama, "The Heart of Maryland," will open a series of performances at the Bijou Theater Jan. 8.

ALHAMBRA THEATER

Sunday matinee, "York State Folks," will be the prettiest of all pastoral plays, will be seen at the Alhambra Theater, beginning a special Christmas week engagement with the entire original cast, including Ray L. Royce, James Lackaye, Harry Crosby, Lillian Rhodes, Eleanor Sidman, and all the other favorites, and with the complete scenic production used in the three months run at the

Majestic Theater, Boston. This record-breaking run was brought to an end only a few weeks ago, because of the previous arrangements for the present tour. "York State Folks," holds the record of being the only play that ever kept a Boston theater open all summer long, and with the orchestra under the stage at every performance because of the crowds. This run was preceded by a similar experience in Chicago. Manager Wright will bring here the beautiful scenic production used in Chicago and Boston, of which the new church scene, the "Maple Lane" scene and the striking picture of the carpenter shop are features. The surprised choir of boy sopranos is still the unique feature in the play's ending. A special Xmas matinee will be given Monday (Xmas) at 2:30 p. m. Seats and boxes are now selling for the entire engagement.



JAMES LACKAYE ELEANOR SIDMAN AS MELVINE HUBBARD IN "YORK STATE FOLKS."

STAR THEATER

L. L. Weber's Parisian Widows company will be the attraction at the Star Theater all of next week. The "Parisian Widows" offering is decidedly up-to-date, and has a number of features that are novel, amusing and interesting. "Down the Pike" and "A Day at the Barracks" are the names of the two extravaganza, they consist of a lot of nonsense strung together with song and dance, illumined with plenty of color and made to go with an abundance of vim and dash. The entire production is well staged and the costumes are a delight to the eye. The chorus is composed of pretty girls.

At the Grand Theater, Third street near the avenue, next week, a big bill by George Austin & Co.'s astounding wire act, will be presented. Big crowds have been handled the past week, especially at the daily matinees at 2:30.

CRYSTAL THEATER

The Seeker-Wilkes company of entertainers and six other big acts are announced by the manager of the Crystal Theater. The Crystal is doing a land office business these days. Family Matinee daily.

BIJOU THEATER

"Wedded and Parted" is the title of the new melodrama from Theodore Kremer's thrill-teeming brain, which will be presented at the Bijou next week, opening tomorrow afternoon. The main spring of the action of the play is a villainous attempt by false charges and apparently compromising situation to induce a husband and father to

discard a loyal, loving and devoted wife. In addition to the regular matinees Wednesday and Saturday, a special holiday performance will be given next Monday afternoon, opening at 3 o'clock. One of the possibilities of the photograph is shown in the new heart-interest play, "When Women Love," to be seen at the Bijou New Years week. In the play, a woman innocent of crime,

DAVIDSON THEATER. Jeanne Towler, who appears in Arthur Wing Pinero's much talked about society drama, "Iris," and who will be seen at the Davidson (beginning Sunday matinee and continuing for four nights) does not pose as a humorist, but she, nevertheless has a sense of humor about her that is often times very refreshing, though she does not frequently participate in practical jokes. Last winter while playing in New England one of the leading clergymen in a Massachusetts town where she was soon to appear, entered a vigorous protest against the presentation of this play, because, as he alleged, it was immoral. He had never seen it, nor had he read the play, but he seemed guided exclusively by what he had heard others say. Other ministers joined in the matter, and it soon developed into an affair of the community. Miss Towler

Rheude's BUSINESS COLLEGE AND DRAFTING SCHOOL. Winter Term begins Jan. 3, 1905. 529 CHESTNUT STREET, Telephone Main 1936. MILWAUKEE.

You Can Save Money by buying your WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY & OPTICAL Goods... WILLIAMS' Closing Out Sale 955 Kinnickinnic Ave. Get our prices, they are astonishingly low.

THE LIGHT THAT'S RIGHT. For space lighting in the home, it is the most efficient burner built. It costs \$1.00 put up, or \$1.25 with self-lighting attachment. Welsbach Lamp. MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT CO., 182 Wisconsin St.

ANDRAE'S ELECTRICAL TOYS ATTRACT Everyone THIS YEAR. CHILDREN ARE DELIGHTED WITH THEM. Electric Clocks \$3.50 up. Hundreds of other Novelties and Boys' and Girls' Bicycles. 225 W. Water St.

SECRETARIES OF UNIONS ARE URGED TO HELP US KEEP THE FOLLOWING DIRECTORY CORRECTED UP TO DATE. Notify John Reichert, Corresponding Secretary, 315 State street, as soon as any change is made. Allied Metal Mechanics No. 98 (formerly Machinists and Helpers and Handymen)—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday 274 3rd St. N. Wolfram, Secy., 381 Barclay st. Amalgamated Glass Workers' Union No. 22—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. Chas. Hempel, Secy., 812 14th st. American Brotherhood of Cement Workers No. 27—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 218 State st. F. P. Thompson, Pres., 608 Walnut st. Architects' Union and Wire Workers' Union No. 35—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 318 State st. Rich Strasse, Secy., 1012 Lloyd st. Bakers' Union No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 620 Chestnut st. Chas. Winterly, Secy., 318 State st. Barbers' Union No. 50—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 218 Grand ave. Hy. Beck, Secy., c. St. Charles st. Bartenders' Union No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 218 State st. F. J. Hauer, Secy., 957 Windlake st. Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday, A. M., at 3rd and Walnut st. Wm. Hamann, Secy., 531 Chestnut street. Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 10025—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 413 East F. W. Hyde, Secy., 355 Milwaukee street. Blacksmiths' Union No. 77—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at National ave. and Reed st. Jas. Howard, Secy., 418 14th st. Blacksmiths' Union No. 301—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Harmonie Hall, 4th and Mineral st. George B. Boller, Secy., 107—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Greenfield and 9th ave. Frank Greenwald, Secy., 617 Milwaukee ave. Bollic Makers' Union No. 85—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 178 Reed st. Henry Drie, Secy., 2nd and 3rd. Bollic Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 302—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, Greenfield and 4th ave. John H. Haag, Secy., 2806 Melnecke ave. Book Binders' Union No. 49—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 178 Reed st. W. G. Schurr, Secy., 765 Astor st. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at 3rd and 3rd st. Emmet Healy, Secy., 105 Harmon st. Brass and Sheet Workers' Union No. 351—Meets every Wednesday 3rd at that servitor ave. Geo. Becker, 1148 8th st. Brass Molders' Union No. 351 L. M. U.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Jos. A. Breker, Secy., 304 Maple st. Brass and Sheet Workers' Union No. 148—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. H. W. Busby, Jr., Secy., 414 Idaho st. Brewery Engine: Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine & 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 351 Chestnut st. Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth and Chestnut st. Gust. Richter, Secy., 351 Chestnut st. Brewery Malsters' Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. 3rd st. Gust. Richter, Secy., 351 Chestnut st. Brewery Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday mornings at 602 Chestnut st. Otto Schultz, Secy., 950 Wisconsin st. Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 8—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chestnut st. Gust. Richter, Secy., R. H. No. 1, 8th St. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 413 East Water st. Frank Rathke, Secy., 413 East Water st. Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and Sixth sts. Mart. Strasburg, Secy., 973 Holton st. Brush Makers' Union No. 10—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Frank, Secy., 653 Greenbush st. Building Employers' (formerly Danitors) Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday 318 State st. Anna Kock, Secy., 1070 Teutonia ave. Building Laborers' Union No. 113—Meets every Friday cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Louis Beamsacker, Secy., 315 17th st. Building Workers' Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Wm. Letzkow, Secy., 915 National ave. Cap Makers' Union No. 16—San. 7:30 a.m. Secy., 9 W. North ave. Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 218 State street. J. V. C. Gessler, Secy., 676 5th ave. Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 7th and Walnut sts. Chas. Feleck, Secy., 318 State st. Carpenters' Union No. 322—Meets every Monday at 620 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Secy., 1524 Groelling ave. Carpenters' Union No. 1025—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Julius Scherer, Secy., 515 5th ave. Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday corner Greenfield and 9 ave. John Bendorff, Secy., 706 1st ave. Carpenters' Union No. 1148—Meets every Friday corner Fond du Lac and North ave. Wm. Griehling, Secy., 1242 20th street. Carpenters' Union No. 1058—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Julius Scherer, Secy., 515 5th ave. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut st. Ed. Gotsbaum, Secy., 1124 N. Pierce st. Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. M. Brandau, Secy., 1215 17th st. Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North ave. and 3rd st. B. Bendorff, Secy., 706 1st ave. Clear Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut st. J. Reichert, Secy., 318 State st. Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday cor. Greenfield and 6th ave. John Lorenz, Secy., 91 3rd st. Coal Makers' Union No. 747—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 325 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Secy., 1018 Clark st. Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand ave. (Empire hall) Secy., 459 6th ave. W. G. Reinhardt, Secy., 606 Wells st. Flat 4. Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. F. G. Hinsky, Secy., 2216 Melnecke st. Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1306 Fond du Lac ave. Wm. J. Deane, Secy., 2189 3rd st. Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. W. E. Power, Secy., 1070 Teutonia ave. Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and Sixth ave. Fred. J. Meyer, Secy., 703 Clinton st. Electrical Workers' Union No. 424—Meets every Thursday at 319 3rd St. J. O. O'Brien, Secy., 318 State st. Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Meets every Friday cor. Prairie and 3rd st. Wm. Teichert, Secy., 1018 Clark st. Electrical Workers' Union (Inside Wiremen) No. 424—Meets every Wednesday, 2nd and 4th Friday at 14th and 3rd st. National Home, Wm. Teichert, Secy., 1018 Clark st. Elevator Constructors' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Fond du Lac and 13th st. F. H. Mayer, Secy., 3416 Park Hill ave. Elevator Constructors' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 298 4th st. John Reichert, Secy., 318 State st. F. J. Reichert, Secy., 318 State st. Federal Labor Union No. 8002—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 13th st. and Fond du Lac ave. Peter Graf, Secy., 774 23rd street. Feeder Helmers and Job Pressmen Union No. 3—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 3rd and 3rd st. L. H. Hurner, Secy., 575 7th st. Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. Anna Scharnel, Secy., 752 6th st. Garment Workers' Union No. 191—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 609-711 Teutonia ave. Anton Payer, Secy., 614 14th st. Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Fred Jack-son, Secy., 241 Howell ave. Glove Cutters' Union No. 2—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 216 Grand ave. Fred. Kopske, Secy., c. Hansen Glove Co. Glove Workers' Union No. 10—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday cor. Prairie and 3rd st. Anna M. Egan, Secy., 381 Wash-ington st. Hack Cab and Coupe Drivers' Union No. 700—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 413 East Water st. Peter Jansen, Secy., 24 8th st. Horseshoers' Union No. 11—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Grove st. and National ave. Fred. E. Harris, 426 Seymour st. House Smith and Bridge Men's Union No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 224 Grand ave. E. B. Duffy, Secy., 1117 Prairie st. Iron Molders' Union No. 121—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Bruemer's hall, Eleventh and Washington. Albert Mor-ber, Secy., 1070 Teutonia ave. Iron Molders' Union No. 125—Meets every Saturday at Grove st. and National ave. A. B. H. Hurner, Secy., 575 7th st. Iron Molders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th st. A. B. H. Hurner, Secy., 575 7th st. Janitors' Union No. 111—Meets 1st Thursday at 318 State st. Anna Koch, Secy., 1075 Teutonia ave. Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 218 State street. J. M. Saumann, Secy., O. Box 1259. Lake Superior Union—Meets every Monday at 133 Clinton st. Alf. Pearce, Secy., 318 State st. Leather Workers' Union No. 54—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 325 Chestnut st. W. Haxson, Secy., 163 Mason st. Lumber Handlers' Union No. 2—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 6th and Greenfield ave. Jos. Fischer, Secy., 872 Grove st. Marine Cooks' Union No. 2—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 224-226 Grand ave. Wm. W. Crosscut, Secy., 2815 St. Paul ave. Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 408 Grand ave. Edward J. Reichert, Secy., 318 State st. Machinists' Union No. 248—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 2 P. M. at National ave. and Grove st. Wm. G. Gray, Secy., 2009 Chestnut st. Machinists' Union No. 306—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. Geo. H. Brown, Secy., Box No. 482. Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Fred. Hacha, Secy., 905 Union st. Metal Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1326 Fond du Lac ave. F. J. Kreuzer, Secy., 178 24th st. Metal Workers' Union No. 2—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 33 State st. Geo. H. Stearns, Secy., 223 Madison st. Millwrights' Union No. 1510—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 14th and 3rd st. A. Hinkforth, Secy., 1040 5th st. Millwrights' Union No. 1510—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 14th and 3rd st. A. Hinkforth, Secy., 1040 5th st. Millwrights' Union No. 2—Meets every Tuesday at 7th and Chestnut st. J. L. Thompson, Secy., 44 6th st. Painters' Local No. 1066—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. W. C. Lamb, Secy., 3rd and 3rd ave. Painters' Local No. 130—Meets every Tuesday at 7th and Chestnut st. J. L. Thompson, Secy., 44 6th st. Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 319 Third st. cor. Prairie, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Louis Baska, Secy., 953 Orchard st. Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at Lipp's hall, 3rd and Prairie sts. John Schwesinger, Secy., 505 15th st. Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday at Hein's hall, 526 Chestnut street. Walter Lay, Secy., 2428 Elm st. Pattern Makers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Bauer, Business Act., 330 Grove st. Room and Board C. E. Hunt, Secy., 117 Lapham st. Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 318 State st. J. Braun, Secy., 1116 9th st. Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Monday 2nd and 4th Tuesday corner Prairie and Walnut sts. Wm. Nern, 1060-7th st. Plumber Laborers' Union—Meets first and third Mondays at Painters' headquarters, S. W. cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. A. E. Merner, Secy., 1346 Fond du Lac ave. Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. Geo. H. Ambacher, Secy., 1074 Holton st. Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and 3rd st. R. A. Rolde, Secy., 815 24th st. Sailors' Clerks' Union No. 15—Meets at 3rd and 3rd st. B. H. Heiden, Secy., 843 Humboldt ave. Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union No. 20—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Greenfield and 6th ave. Henry Wetzel, Secy., 208 Williams st. Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie and Third sts. Ph. Metzger, Secy., 330 11th st. Stationery Union No. 130—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 325 Chestnut st. Chas. G. Griffiths, Secy., 597 Dover st. Stationery Union No. 135—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 325 Chestnut st. Martin Peterson, Secy., 569 27th ave. Steam Fitters' Union No. 135—Meets every Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. A. F. Rosop, Secy., 325 Chestnut st. Steam Fitters' Union No. 135—Meets every Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. P. M. No. 421 E. Water st. Geo. N. Mehm, Secy., 2216 Chestnut st. Suspender Workers' Union No. 10633—Jennie Schneider, Secy., 546 20th st. Tanners' and Curriers' Union No. 57—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Rolfe's hall, 3rd and Walnut sts. Emil Hirsching, Secy., 218 7th st. Theatrical State Employees' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 216 Grand ave. Chas. Joergensen, Secy., c. Meines. Tile Layers' Union—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at 12th st. and North ave. Ed. Beiling, Secy., 844 14th st. Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 3rd and State st. Ed. P. Sney, Secy., 1157 7th st. Travelers' Goods and Leather Workers' Int. Union of A. No. 23—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Al. Me-chaelske, Secy., 682 Scott st. Truck Drivers' Union No. 740—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. John Clancy, Secy., 673 12th st. Typographical Union No. 23—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. Chas. J. Buehler, 318 State st. Typographical Union No. 10—Meets at 325 Chestnut st. 4th Sunday. E. Knebel, Secy., 863 Booth st. Upholsterers' Union No. 29—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. H. R. Uermann, Secy., 981 Windlake ave. United Brotherhood of Leather Workers No. 64—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 325 Chestnut st. P. Meyerke, Secy., 646 7th st. INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND STATE SECRETARIES. Alabama, F. X. Waldhorst, 1016 S. 23rd St. Birmingham. Arkansas, E. W. Perrin, 304 Coit St., Little Rock. Arizona, Albert Ryan, Jerome. California, Edgar B. Helfenstein, 822 W. 2nd St., Los Angeles. Colorado, Geo. F. Cramton, 1715 Champa St., Denver. Connecticut, W. E. White, 220 Exchange St., New Haven. Illinois, Jas. S. Smith, 163 Randolph St., Chicago. Florida, Wm. C. Green, Orlando. Indiana, Frederick G. Strickland, 515 N. Liberty St., Indianapolis. Idaho, I. E. Workman, Boise. Iowa, J. J. Jacobson, 1129 12th St., Des Moines. Kansas, Thos. E. Will, 200 Sedgwick Bldg., Wichita. Kentucky, Walter Lanfersick, 506 Wash. Ave., Newport.

J. P. MILEY and E. E. HEANEY, Managers. Barretts' SPECIAL X'MAS BARGAINS CHAFING DISHES. Waffle Irons 79c. Wagner's Ball Bearing Revolving Waffle Iron (like cut) 79c. 5 o'clock teas. Do you know of anything more sensible for a Christmas gift? And prices are less by a third than regular. Here are two instances: A handsome nickel plated 5 o'clock Tea with nickel stands and improved burner. Only \$1.89. For nickel plated Chafing Dish, with full nickel stand and improved alcohol burner. \$2.98 instead of \$3.50 each. Blue Trading Stamps Given. Christmas Gifts for Men. Men's Silk Neckwear 25c. Men's Handkerchiefs 25c. Men's Silk Mufflers 25c. Men's Suspenders 25c. Men's Best Hosiery 25c. Men's Silk Umbrellas 25c. Men's Colored Shirts 25c. Rich Cut Glass. More than 2,000 Rich Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers. A dainty little gift and the price is most reasonable. Choose and pay... 25c. 50c Pocket Knives 25c. 20c Handkerchiefs 15c. Children's Cups. Engraved, silver plated, white metal children's cups, with gold lining... 29c.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE SECOND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC MONSTER MASK GARNIVAL! The grandest and most stupendous event in the history of Milwaukee will take place on SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905, AT THE EXPOSITION. Contestants for Prizes, must be on the floor at 9:30 P. M. MAKE NO CONFLICTING ENGAGEMENTS. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS A PERSON. AT THE DOOR, 50 CENTS. \$200 IN CASH PRIZES. \$300 IN MERCHANDISE.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL AND SHOP CARDS. ACROSS THE WAY from the Postoffice you'll find what you want for a Xmas present at moderate prices. Diamond Rings \$5.00 to \$200.00. Watches, Gold Filled, \$10.00 and up. Diamond Scarfpins and Cuff buttons, Brooches, etc., etc., at prices that ought to make them sell. Other articles too numerous to mention. Call on us, we're glad to show you our stock. Select now and get first choice. J. SAUERMANN JEWELER 166 WISCONSIN STREET. Watch Inspector C. & N. W. Ry.

JOE BECKER, UNION-MADE SHOES 821 THIRD ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS. THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS. Schlitz. 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 bloated. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unwholesome. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

Cash-Conscious?
WAS IN SELECTING
CHRISTMAS GIFTS!
 more time-conscious than
 watch the CLOCK! What is
 more appropriate than fine
 SILVER ware?
 What is more Glass-conscious than
 Gen-CLASS? What is more
 pleasing than DIAM-
 and neat JEWELRY?
 Who is more reliable, more
 pleasing and more class-
 than
THE JEWELER
SACHS, AND OPTICAN
 National Ave., Milwaukee.

STATE ORGANIZATION NOTES—By Carl D. Thompson

An application for charter has been received for a new local at River Falls. From Clayworth postoffice, Oconto county, the farmers are writing for a speaker. The vote in that township increased from three to 28. They want to organize a new local.

Fifty-two new members were received by the City Central Committee of Milwaukee at its last meeting.

The State Organizer will go to Walworth county Jan. 7. It is the plan of the Walworth county comrades to have him visit Delavan, Elkhorn, Sharon, Millard and such other points as may be possibly organized.

We have a number of calls for speakers and organizers, but it is impossible to take up this work on account of the lack of funds. We hope to get our debts paid soon, and then we can attend to these matters.

The Federated Trades Council of Neenah and Menasha has voted three dollars to the campaign fund.

Eau Claire:—One of the daily papers has given the comrades a column and a half space in their Sunday edition for the discussion of Socialism each week.

Sheboygan:—The following members of the Carpenters Union No. 657, of Sheboygan, sent in contributions: Chas. Guelstorff, 25; Ernst Hesse, 25; Gust Rahn, 25; Henry Grube, 15; John Eilers, 10; Chas. Schirmeister, 25. Total, \$125.

Park Falls:—Selbin Flething sends in one dollar on campaign fund.

Receipts on punch cards during the week are as follows: A. R. Dressler, Sheboygan, 40; R. B. Weber, Plymouth, 25; H. H. Glidden, 25; E. Matson, Corlies, 50; W. E. Powell, Cudahy, 50; A. Neumann, Corlies, 75; G. A. Pokrandt, Waukesha, \$1.00; a friend, Milwaukee, \$5.00; Peter Anton, Racine, 70; J. F. Ehle, Plymouth, 50; James O'Rourke, Superior, \$5.00.

South Milwaukee:—\$3.60 for twelve new members sent in. Socialism is booming!

Theo. W. Rogahn 1.00
 Wm. Zimmermann 1.00
 John F.50
 Richard Sexton25
 Paul Schilling10
 A. Wisotzke10
 W. Siebert25
 Geo. Krostadt25
 Chas. Brussock25
 John Klopff25
 Wm. Hawkinson50
 Sig. Hawkinson25
 E. Brust25
 F. Bressel25
 Carl Hawkinson, I25
 Frank Hawkinson10
 H. Koepfer1.00
 A. Anderson50
 John F. Sorweid50
 O. Lorenz50
 John F. Hermann05
 Frank Girtler05
 Edw. Huseby50
 Wm. Huseby50
 E. H. Nieschmidt50
 R. F. Mill50
 R. W. Hartkopf50
 E. Ruhkne50
 Fred Rehbein 1.00
 Wm. Pabbery05
 C. Bressemeister05
 A. D. Horling50
 M. Hupfer50
 A. Starbrecher10
 C. Wichmann10
 Jos. Fortsch 1.00
 L. Giel25
 Felix Bierler50
 R. G. Bernhardt50
 E. Schumann25
 A. J. Hood50
 Jac. Slesch25
 E. Bernhardt25
 C. E. Berg50
 H. Klug1.00
 C. W. Smith50
 O. B. Olson25
 Wm. Wegner25
 A. Winblad25

E. Black, stenographer services. 3.00
 second Monday in the month at 8 p. m.
 Total \$374.08
 Total receipts \$451.20
 Expenditures 374.08
 Dec. 1, cash on hand \$7.12
 J. Reichert,
 Treas. S. D. P. of Wis.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.
FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Monday in the month at 8 p. m. at 662 Market st. Richard L. Schmitt, 836 North Water street, Secretary.
SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, cor. Fourth and Cactus st. Fritz Koli, Secy., 383 Sheridan Lane.
THIRD WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Fridays at 293 Milwaukee st. Frank Herrberg, Secy., 298 Milwaukee st. Greenfield ave.
FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at Rooms 414-416 Germania Bldg. B. H. Helming, Jr., Secy., 196 7th st.
FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday, 8 p. m., at 382 Washington st. Fred Witte, Secy., 469 Greenfield st.
SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month, 8 p. m., at 104 Fourth street. Chas. Grabowski, Secy., 756 Island ave.
SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. at Room 11, third floor, 416 Milwaukee st. W. H. Stutz, 603 Broadway, Secy.
EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., at 514 Madison st. Fred Krueger, Secy., 772 Greenfield ave.
NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 1216 Cherry st. Ed. Berr, Secy., 1316 Kneeland st.
TENTH WARD BRANCH meets 2nd and 4th Friday in Wisconsin Hall, 42th and Lee st. C. P. Dietz, Secy., 748 16th st.
TENTH WARD BOHEMIAN BRANCH meets third Thursday at Rooms 414-416 Fond du Lac Ave. Frank Novak, Secy., 172 North ave.
FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and last Friday of the month at Burglin's Hall, 9th ave. and Orchard st. Oscar Wild, Secy., 601 Orchard st.
TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays at Barts' Hall, 955 Clinton st. Steve Lewandowski, Secy., 858 Garden st.
THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at Glazier's hall, cor. Third and Wright st. Fred Roegner, Secy., 203 Bottom st.
FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every 1st Thursday in the month at Nodolinski's Hall, cor. 4th ave. and Grant st. Ed. Walter Ryback, Secy., 687 Lincoln ave.
FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 604 street. Wm. Mueller, Secy., 2312 State st.
SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second Thursday. Jerome Underhill, Secy., 38 Twenty-ninth st.
SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Thursday at 604 Fellows' hall, Kinnickinick and Potter ave. Christ. Dunn, Secy., 255 Robinson ave.

est movement of all time. One thing, however, the capitalist press wants now to understand, namely, that Socialism can no longer be ignored, that it is no mere "dream," but a hard matter-of-fact proposition that capitalism is "up against." From now on the lines will be clearly drawn and Socialism will grow with astounding rapidity.

The difference between Socialism and old party politics is something many persons do not yet understand, but it is the difference between a great cause—a world movement—an uprising of humanity in assertion of its rights and the shuffling and scheming of office-holders and office-seekers for place and power at the expense of the common weal. This is illustrated in the fact that the day after election the campaign committees of the Republicans and Democrats were deserted and the managers hurriedly closed up their respective headquarters, while the Socialist headquarters were the scene of renewed activity and preparation for carrying on the work of education on which Socialist success depends. The Socialist campaign of 1906 is already well under way and its success is as certain as is the growth of intelligence and independent political thinking among the masses of the people.

Louise Fiske Bryson, the woman specialist who has just completed an investigation into the child labor question in New York, says: "In this city 20,000 children, too tender to even know what work means, are at work, and stunted and diseased bodies are to be their heritage. They are old at seventeen; their lives are over at forty. And the pity of it is that no necessity, but greed—pitiless, grasping, selfish greed—is the source of this lamentable condition."

"Poor little things. They are rather 'damned' than born into the world. Under the conditions in which they are brought up it is producing a nation of dwarfs. To thousands of little children the country is free in only one sense: free to die."

"My investigation has been as to the physical effect that work has upon the little toilers. It would make one's heart bleed to see what I have seen. The photographs which I have had taken of the little victims of this brutal system form a terrible indictment. I wish that I might make them public so that the whole world could be astonished at the evil that is going on right under its very eyes, and to which good men and good women are indifferent."

This is what "prosperity" under capitalism means. And we look in vain for either of the old parties to put an end to this infernal system, simply because "business is business."

MAY IT BE
A Merry Christmas
TO YOU IS WHAT
Wishes You.

Bruett & Son
 Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Neckwear, Etc.

MEYER
 \$2.50 Shoes
 GUARANTEED Equal to Many \$3 Shoes and BETTER than All Advertised \$3.50 shoes.
 ALWAYS \$2.50
 Challenge the world on values. Buy your next pair here.

THE UNIVERSITY DENTIST
 137 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Previously reported \$2923.36
 L. Schachamier 25
 L. Buchegger 25
 M. Weber 50
 F. Wollege 10
 P. Asch 10
 A. Rascher 10
 E. Reuss 15
 H. Ehlerst 10
 H. Solzin 10
 Richard Hintz (Punch card) 3.00
 Wm. Krohn (Punch card) 2.00
 Iron Molders Union No. 125 5.00
 Coopers' Union No. 84 (W. E. Pawell) 7.00
 Herm. Obermeyer (Punch card) 1.00
 Cudahy Branch (for leaflets) 1.00
 Machinists' Union No. 234 10.00
 Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union No. 33 5.00
 Aug. Strehlow 5.00
 J. Christiansen 1.00
 E. Lambrecht 1.00
 Wm. Ueke 1.00
 F. Schultz 1.00
 Schuck & Schiminsky 1.00
 Aug. Erdman 1.00
 Wm. Prey 1.00
 Wm. Schoeneck 1.00
 G. Lounitzky 1.00
 Spl. Oswald 50
 Ole Olson (Cam. Globe Bank) 50
 Ferdinand Diehl 1.00
 J. Miller 2.00
 Paul Brockhausen (Punch card) 1.00
 Henry Ahrh (Punch card) 1.00
 Henry Teetzen (Punch card) 1.00
 Edw. Joegh (Punch card) 1.00
 W. C. Lang (Punch card) 1.00
 L. 1.00
 Aug. Schmidt 25
 H. Hirschfelder 25
 G. Treichler 25
 H. C. Werner 25
 V. S. 10
 J. P. C. P. 25
 G. Pfeil 25
 Fred. Hanson 25
 Friend 25
 G. S. 25
 Wm. L. Y. 1.00
 A. R. 25
 Hagealer 15
 Aug. Schmidt 25
 Friend 25
 Friend 25
 Thos. W. Daily (Punch card) 3.05
 Ernst Schenck (Punch card) 2.00
 Wm. Flamm (Punch card) 2.00
 Commercial Telegraphers' Union Local No. 2 5.00
 Mrs. F. Heath 50
 International Assoc. of Machinists E. C. L. 173 5.00
 Jake Olson (Punch card) 75
 J. Roehlus (Punch card) 1.25
 E. L. Brunk (Punch card) 1.00
 Sub. Ward for Herald 6.00
 William Zastrow (Punch card) 75
 Chas. Cerny (Punch card) 1.50
 Alb. Daly (Punch card) 2.00
 Wm. Flamm (Punch card) 2.00
 H. W. Schmidt (Punch card) 2.00
 John Matzen (Punch card) 2.00
 Frank Bartossek (Punch card) 50
 Aug. Koneger (Punch card) 2.00
 Jacob Metzger (Punch card) 2.00
 Intern. Assoc. of Marble Workers No. 45 1.00
 United Brotherhood Car & Joiners No. 1053 5.00
 W. E. Yunker (Punch card) 1.50

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Chas. Guenther 25
 A. Beck 50
 Bernhard Weber 25
 Wm. Ernst 25
 George Seitz 25
 Chas. Guenther 70
 Chas. Seitz 35
 Chas. W. Wodzinski 25
 Emil J. Glass 25
 Wm. Hause 25
 H. Hayne 25
 Fred. Buenger 1.00
 August Hartwig (Punch card) 2.00
 Otto Schostager (Punch card) 50
 J. E. Cordes (Punch card) 1.00
 A. Steingraeber (Punch card) 55
 Peter (Eng. Wd.) 1.00
 From J. Hunder on account camp. contributions 100.00
 11th ward branch for paper and envelopes 1.50
 H. L. Biedrich (Punch card) 1.50
 Theo. Kolwitz (Punch card) 2.50
 F. Viertaler (Punch card) 1.75
 A. Wiedenheff (Punch card) 2.70
 F. M. Bernahn (Punch card) 1.25
 Ed. J. Breen (Punch card) 1.00
 Th. P. 50
 P. E. Keller 50
 Chas. Voeltz 25
 L. F. R. 25
 Stearoste 25
 A. D. 25
 Chas. Skoelk 25
 Henry Zens (Punch card) 2.00
 Rud. Angelstein (Punch card) 1.00
 Standard Paper Co. 9.05
 Andrew Filmann (Punch card) 3.10
 Carl Giller (Punch card) 1.15
 Henry Teetzen (Punch card) 1.40
 Henry Teetzen (Punch card) 2.50
 S. V. 10
 F. Erit 25
 J. Patks 10
 M. Grass 25
 F. Hyack 10
 B. Glomenne 25
 F. Nodolinski 25
 Chas. S. 25
 R. Hinz, punch card 2.00
 Meat Cuters Union No. 96 1.30
 Joe Rutz, punch card 2.00
 Fred Salverson, punch card 2.00
 James Cawley, punch card 2.00
 Austin V. Tasse, punch card 2.00
 J. Koerner 1.00
 Dan'l Weishaupt 25
 Herman Eilschner 1.00
 Carl Benkmeier, punch card 1.10
 Henry Weiskopf 1.50
 Jacob Rummel 1.50
 Ernst Hoehler 1.65
 Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 68 1.00
 J. Hunger, contribution to campaign fund 15.00
 Adam Hiltz, punch card 1.00
 E. K., punch card 5.00
 Christ. Bechold, punch card 1.75
 Wm. Nimmer, punch card 1.75
 C. and W. Y. L. Union of N. A. No. 68, Racine 5.00
 Wauwatosa Branch on account 4.00
 Jack Luegers, punch card 1.00
 H. Wartchow, punch card 1.50
 P. Schaefer 25
 C. Ruediger 25
 G. Froeming 1.00
 Wm. Reinkmann 50
 W. O. 25
 F. Meister 25
 Friend 25
 J. Weach 25
 A. Kl. 25
 J. H. Ernst 50
 Aug. Ott 50
 F. Friend 25
 A. Socialist 15
 U. B. of C. and J., Madison Union No. 314 2.00
 Reinhold Schwalbe, punch card 95
 Wm. Fischer, punch card 95
 Jas. Chatburn, punch card 1.30
 Otto Kranz, punch card 1.00
 Geo. Kirchner, punch card 1.00
 Jos. Schmid, punch card 1.00
 Otto Jeske, punch card 1.50
 Henry Ries 1.85
 I. L. M. and T. W. A. Union No. 568, Manitowoc 1.00
 Federated Trades Council, Madison 8th Ward Branch, for Herald 12.00
 W. E. Acker, punch card 1.00
 Machinists Union No. 470, Madison 50
 H. Buech 25
 K. Passt 25
 G. Menbert 25
 12th Ward Branch 18.00
 W. Nielsen, punch card 1.80
 Local Union, No. 297, N. E. W., Manitowoc 5.00
 Wm. Gruewald, Punch card 1.25
 Manitowoc Labor Council 5.00
 P. L. Devine, punch card 2.50
 G. Lausten 2.50
 Henry Teetzen, punch card 95
 Geo. H. Johnson 95
 Henry Miller 95
 Wm. Lushring 10
 E. Hunt, J. 10
 R. Roloff 50
 R. Bressemeister 25
 P. Chrastansson 25
 H. Herrmann 25
 Otto Wadewitz 25
 P. Fitzker 25
 O. K. 25
 H. Kloehn 25
 H. Ankait 25
 Henry A. Lieber 25
 Wm. F. McGrath 25
 Jos. Swicklopaki 50

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Williams & Brenckle \$5.00

Report of State Secretary S. D. P.

Balance Forward \$ 11.17
 Nov. 1, from H. W. Bristorius for 500 Wilshire cards 5.00
 Nov. 1, from H. W. Bristorius for literary agency receipts 15.00
 Nov. 1, Archibald, C. F., North Prairie 1.00
 Nov. 1, E. Evans, Brodhead, C. F. 1.00
 Nov. 1, G. Lansing, C. F. 1.00
 Nov. 3, 1 of Watertown, dues 2.00
 Nov. 3, Cloquet, Minn., posters 7.00
 Nov. 3, 2 of Town of Lake, dues 3.30
 Nov. 3, 9 of Milwaukee, dues 16.80
 Nov. 5, Wm. Roecker, C. F. 50
 Nov. 5, Ein zug friend, C. F. 50
 Nov. 5, I. C. F. E. 1.00
 Nov. 5, A. Lehmann, G. F. 1.00
 Nov. 5, Buttons and posters 2.00
 Nov. 7, J. Geis, C. F. 1.00
 Nov. 7, Wm. Paesch, C. F. 1.00
 Nov. 7, R. B. Weber, C. F. 50
 Nov. 7, John P. Wilson, C. F. 1.00
 Nov. 7, 6 of Milwaukee, posters 2.25
 Nov. 10, 1 of Chilton, leaflets 3.00
 Nov. 10, 1 of Madison, dues 1.50
 Nov. 10, 10 of Milwaukee, dues 13.50
 Nov. 11, 1 of N. Prairie, dues 1.50
 Nov. 11, S. M. C. F. 75
 Nov. 13, 2 of Milwaukee, buttons 80
 Nov. 14, Buttons 54
 Nov. 15, 1 of Marinette, leaflets 4.00
 Nov. 15, Loan of E. H. Thomas 208.28
 Nov. 15, 1 of Pacific, dues 4.50
 Nov. 15, 1 of Neenah, leaflets 4.00
 Nov. 15, 11 of Racine, dues 3.20
 Nov. 17, 17 of Sheboygan, C. F. 1.50
 Nov. 17, Monroe, leaflets 4.00
 Nov. 18, Eau Claire, C. F. 6.00
 Nov. 18, Eau Claire, dues 3.00
 Nov. 19, 1 of Superior, leaflets 10.00
 Nov. 19, 20 of Milwaukee, dues 13.20
 Nov. 21, 1 of Kiel, dues 5.40
 Nov. 21, 1 of Wycena, leaflets 1.00
 Nov. 21, 1 of Manitowoc, dues 1.50
 Nov. 21, Wm. Tomely, Berlin, leaflets 3.90
 Nov. 21, 1. Brodhead, leaflets 2.00
 Nov. 21, J. E. Callins, New Glarus, dues 5.10
 Nov. 21, Brodhead, dues 3.00
 Nov. 21, F. S. Collins, dues 7.50
 Nov. 21, 1 of Marshfield, leaflets 3.00
 Nov. 21, Hartford, leaflets 1.00
 Nov. 21, Glidden, punch card 4.00
 Nov. 21, Racine, literature 10.00
 Nov. 24, Milwaukee, 1, dues 4.50
 Nov. 25, Superior, punch card 5.00
 Nov. 28, Wm. Roberts, Ashland, punch card 2.00
 Nov. 28, Algoma, punch card 1.00
 Nov. 28, Beloit, punch card 1.00
 Nov. 29, Chilton, punch card 5.00
 Nov. 29, Racine, punch card 5.00
 Nov. 29, Rhinelander, punch card 75
 Nov. 29, Manitowoc, punch card 2.00
 Nov. 29, Beloit, punch card 3.00
 Nov. 30, O. Nilso, Corlies, P. C. 1.50
 Nov. 30, J. Patrin, Ashland, P. C. 1.00
 Nov. 30, 1, Brodhead, per Evans, punch card 5.00
 Nov. 30, W. Wilkinson, Brodhead, punch card 1.00
 Nov. 30, E. H. Stuart, Brodhead, punch card 2.00
 Nov. 30, F. Erfurth, Green Bay, punch card 3.85
 Nov. 30, N. Nelson, La Crosse, punch card 4.00
 Nov. 30, Superior, punch card 2.00
 Nov. 30, H. Bistorius, Plenic fund 4.75
 Nov. 30, North Prairie, P. C. 4.50
 Nov. 30, Theo. Underhill, P. C. 26

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Williams & Brenckle \$5.00

Report of State Secretary S. D. P.

Balance Forward \$ 11.17
 Nov. 1, from H. W. Bristorius for 500 Wilshire cards 5.00
 Nov. 1, from H. W. Bristorius for literary agency receipts 15.00
 Nov. 1, Archibald, C. F., North Prairie 1.00
 Nov. 1, E. Evans, Brodhead, C. F. 1.00
 Nov. 1, G. Lansing, C. F. 1.00
 Nov. 3, 1 of Watertown, dues 2.00
 Nov. 3, Cloquet, Minn., posters 7.00
 Nov. 3, 2 of Town of Lake, dues 3.30
 Nov. 3, 9 of Milwaukee, dues 16.80
 Nov. 5, Wm. Roecker, C. F. 50
 Nov. 5, Ein zug friend, C. F. 50
 Nov. 5, I. C. F. E. 1.00
 Nov. 5, A. Lehmann, G. F. 1.00
 Nov. 5, Buttons and posters 2.00
 Nov. 7, J. Geis, C. F. 1.00
 Nov. 7, Wm. Paesch, C. F. 1.00
 Nov. 7, R. B. Weber, C. F. 50
 Nov. 7, John P. Wilson, C. F. 1.00
 Nov. 7, 6 of Milwaukee, posters 2.25
 Nov. 10, 1 of Chilton, leaflets 3.00
 Nov. 10, 1 of Madison, dues 1.50
 Nov. 10, 10 of Milwaukee, dues 13.50
 Nov. 11, 1 of N. Prairie, dues 1.50
 Nov. 11, S. M. C. F. 75
 Nov. 13, 2 of Milwaukee, buttons 80
 Nov. 14, Buttons 54
 Nov. 15, 1 of Marinette, leaflets 4.00
 Nov. 15, Loan of E. H. Thomas 208.28
 Nov. 15, 1 of Pacific, dues 4.50
 Nov. 15, 1 of Neenah, leaflets 4.00
 Nov. 15, 11 of Racine, dues 3.20
 Nov. 17, 17 of Sheboygan, C. F. 1.50
 Nov. 17, Monroe, leaflets 4.00
 Nov. 18, Eau Claire, C. F. 6.00
 Nov. 18, Eau Claire, dues 3.00
 Nov. 19, 1 of Superior, leaflets 10.00
 Nov. 19, 20 of Milwaukee, dues 13.20
 Nov. 21, 1 of Kiel, dues 5.40
 Nov. 21, 1 of Wycena, leaflets 1.00
 Nov. 21, 1 of Manitowoc, dues 1.50
 Nov. 21, Wm. Tomely, Berlin, leaflets 3.90
 Nov. 21, 1. Brodhead, leaflets 2.00
 Nov. 21, J. E. Callins, New Glarus, dues 5.10
 Nov. 21, Brodhead, dues 3.00
 Nov. 21, F. S. Collins, dues 7.50
 Nov. 21, 1 of Marshfield, leaflets 3.00
 Nov. 21, Hartford, leaflets 1.00
 Nov. 21, Glidden, punch card 4.00
 Nov. 21, Racine, literature 10.00
 Nov. 24, Milwaukee, 1, dues 4.50
 Nov. 25, Superior, punch card 5.00
 Nov. 28, Wm. Roberts, Ashland, punch card 2.00
 Nov. 28, Algoma, punch card 1.00
 Nov. 28, Beloit, punch card 1.00
 Nov. 29, Chilton, punch card 5.00
 Nov. 29, Racine, punch card 5.00
 Nov. 29, Rhinelander, punch card 75
 Nov. 29, Manitowoc, punch card 2.00
 Nov. 29, Beloit, punch card 3.00
 Nov. 30, O. Nilso, Corlies, P. C. 1.50
 Nov. 30, J. Patrin, Ashland, P. C. 1.00
 Nov. 30, 1, Brodhead, per Evans, punch card 5.00
 Nov. 30, W. Wilkinson, Brodhead, punch card 1.00
 Nov. 30, E. H. Stuart, Brodhead, punch card 2.00
 Nov. 30, F. Erfurth, Green Bay, punch card 3.85
 Nov. 30, N. Nelson, La Crosse, punch card 4.00
 Nov. 30, Superior, punch card 2.00
 Nov. 30, H. Bistorius, Plenic fund 4.75
 Nov. 30, North Prairie, P. C. 4.50
 Nov. 30, Theo. Underhill, P. C. 26

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Williams & Brenckle \$5.00

Report of State Secretary S. D. P.

Balance Forward \$ 11.17
 Nov. 1, from H. W. Bristorius for 500 Wilshire cards

ALHAMBRA

MATINEE SUNDAY AND ALL WEEK
HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY (XMAS)

FRED E. WRIGHT
Present for the fourth consecutive year
The Great Original Cast
In Arthur Sidman's Delightful Pastoral Comedy
"YORK STATE FOLKS"
THE BEST STAGED RURAL PLAY IN AMERICA
Celebrated Surprised Boy Choir
RAY L. ROYCE, as Mayron Cooper.
JAMES LACKAYE, as Simon P. Harris.
HARRY CROSSY, RANDOLPH CURRIE.
MRS. SIDMAN and 30 others.

Reserved Seats Down Stairs, 25c

New Year's Week - "THE SMART SET"

BIJOU

Jacob Litt's Family Theater.
Commencing Matinee TO-MORROW 2:30.
Special Matinee MONDAY 3 P.M.

Sullivan, Harris & Woods
Present
THEODORE KREMER'S THRILLING MELODRAMA
WEDDED AND PARTED
A Magnificent Scenic Expenditure
Elaborate—Stirring
Unexcelled—Sensational

Mat.—Wednesday and Saturday.

New Year's Week—Sunday Matinee.
Big Scenic Production.
The Great Labor Union Drama
WHEN WOMEN LOVE
Special HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY,
January 2nd, 3 P. M.

Attention, Tenth Ward!
Attention is called to the sympathizers of our movement in the 10th ward to the fact that the 10th ward branch of the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee will hold an open meeting for the purpose of further building up their organization on Thursday evening, Jan. 12th, 1905. All the sympathizers of our movement are kindly requested to keep this date in mind, and attend this meeting. For further notice, watch our party papers.

IMPORTANT!
There will be no meeting at Machinist's Lodge, 301 (German), Dec. 26, owing to the fact that Christmas is being celebrated on that day. The next meeting will take place Jan. 9, at which officers for the ensuing year will be elected. Members please take notice.

LODGE NO. 301 MACHINISTS.
Members of above named lodge will please take notice that there will be no meeting on Dec. 26th.

O. BOCHERT, Secy.

619 Christmas Bargains 619
3rd St. 3rd St.

Large Assortment of...
WATCHES, SHELF AND CUCKOO CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, NECK CHAINS, RINGS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC. 3333

VAHL & CO., 619 Third St.

EMIL BACHMANN,
631 THIRD STREET
A Complete Line of
Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Silverware, etc.
For the Holiday Trade.
High-Class Goods at Reasonable Prices.

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

227 TWELFTH STREET
"The Friend of the Working Man"
Albert C. Mueller,
GO TO
His Prices That Are Right
SHOES
For Honest-Made

L. G. J. MACK,
PHARMACIST,
960 Kinnickinnic Avenue.
Prescriptions a Specialty.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS
Mufflers, Shirts, Neckties, Umbrellas, Gloves, Hats and Caps, Overcoats, Suit Cases, Smoking Jackets, Duck Coats, Underwear, Fancy Sox, Silk Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Cuff Buttons, etc.
From now until Christmas we shall give 20% off on every suit of clothing purchased from us. We carry a complete line of children's clothing at reasonable prices.

John Schuetz,
957-959 Howell Ave.,
Corner Kinnickinnic.

FOR SALE.
\$2100—Lot 20x120, on King Street, near Third Street, and near line, 1 1/2 story house, will sell on very easy payments.
Fire Insurance written in good reliable companies. Money loaned on real estate at lowest rates.

W. A. DUNN & CO.,
201 Grand Avenue, Room 9,
Phone Main 221.

FOR SALE.
12 COTTAGES under construction, will arrange rooms to suit purchaser, on 24th street, betw. Center and Hadley, \$100 down, balance \$12 per month.
To be seen evenings at 654 33rd Street.
PETER KUNZ, Room 22, Metropolitan Block, Corner Third and State Streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

SWINDLING THE COUNTY!!

THE HYPOCRISY OF OUR CAPITALIST "REFORMERS" NICELY EXPOSED.

LOADING EMPLOYES OF THE COUNTY TO THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, AND THE PEOPLE PAY THE FREIGHT.

A Grand Jury Called for.--Let County Clerk Phelps and Chairman Lorenz Explain!

HALF-BREEDS AND STALWARTS ARE PARTNERS IN DISHONESTY.--WILL THE REFORM DISTRICT ATTORNEY ACT?

That the old parties, Democratic, Stalwart Republican, Half-Breed Republican, and what not, cannot be depended on to give the people an honest administration, is again proved by disclosures that the Social-Democratic Herald is now ready to lay before the citizens of Milwaukee. Our facts will show that the county of Milwaukee was in effect robbed during the months of October and November of money to be used by the Republicans in their campaign for the county offices, that this was done with the cognizance of both Stalwart and Half-Breed politicians, and that the word has now gone out that the Half-Breed county chairman will make restitution to the county government in an effort to stop the scandal and save the neck of the county clerk, Frank O. Phelps, a Stalwart.

Here are the facts in the case: When the campaign was opened by the hybrid Republican county committee, there had been a truce patched up between the two Republican factions by which there was to be a distribution of the county nominations between the two crowds of office-seekers, the followers of Pfister and the followers of La Follette, the county chairmanship was given to Half-Breed Fred. Lorenz and the secretaryship to Stalwart Frank C. Phelps. Campaign headquarters were opened in the St. Charles hotel. We state all this to show how interrelated were the affairs of the two factions so far as the management of the county campaign was concerned.

No sooner had the headquarters been opened than Secy. Y. Phelps brought down one of his clerks from the county clerk's office and loaned him to the Republican headquarters to do clerical work there during the campaign, although the county paid for his services during that time. This clerk's name is David J. Jones.

Jones is an old employe of the county clerk's office and a valuable man for such work as would be required in an intricate campaign. He served the Republicans during the days of the campaign, was then returned to the county clerk's office, and Frank O. Phelps, county clerk, (the man put into office to clean things up after the former Republican incumbent, Otis Hare, had been indicted by the grand jury) kept his (Jones) name on the salary list submitted to the county treasurer for October and November, and the money was so paid out by Treasurer Thuermer!

There is no question that this money was paid out for services that were not rendered. Jones was repeatedly seen at his desk in the Republican headquarters by several people, who are our informants.

The stubs in the county clerk's office show that the orders for the illegal salary were issued by Phelps. And now when it was thought that the story was out, word has been passed round that Chairman Fred. Lorenz intends to pay back the money so illegally drawn as salary by Jones, who, however, has been but an innocent tool of Phelps.

Here you have a very nice unco-

ering of the reform hypocrisy of the Half-Breeds. Here we have the usual capitalistic party sequel to a great graft hunt. Phelps succeeds a man indicted by the grand jury and brings new scandal on the office, by which the public treasury is made to pay for a clerk for the Republican campaign committee. While Dist. Atty. McGovern was making his great anti-graft speeches his own party was grafting on the county treasury, presumably with his own knowledge, for it is hard to believe that this little rascality could have escaped his knowledge.

One Republican official, also a great reformer shouter, when spoken to with regard to the Phelps matter, blurted out, "That's all right, it's been done over and over!" Doubtless!

The point we make is this, that the advent of "Reform" Republicans in the court house will not change the atmosphere there at all. An earnest of this was had last week when Register of Deeds Seidl announced his appointment of a Fourth Ward political heeler and stall saloon proprietor as custodian of the valuable papers and documents entrusted to his keeping in the register's office. Great is reform--when it is mouthed for the sake of getting a public job!

And so the question remains: Will the new "reform" district attorney hunt down graft in his own party, or will he follow the established rule in his office of prosecuting those who lack a pull, while shielding the "eminently respectables!"

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Gen. Manager McLeod of the Wisconsin Telephone company, has been acquitted of all wrong doing in the case of Ald. A. L. Gray of Green Bay, who was indicted on a charge of receiving a bribe of \$200. Gray was alleged to have taken money from the telephone people who were getting a franchise from the city of Green Bay. Mr. McLeod admitted that the money was paid Gray, but said it was not to influence his vote but to pay him for some work he was doing for the company in his private capacity. Its a pretty slim knothole, but the company crawled through it all right, all right, and Gray has been acquitted. All that is necessary now-a-days for a company to get votes in a city council when there is a franchise to be secured is to employ adulterers in an individual capacity, and no court can have a word to say.

The fact that the effort to license the theaters bobbed up at just the time when certain local newspapers were in a fight with the theaters over advertising, has a sort of blackmally look, so to say. There is no very particular reason why the theaters should not pay a nominal license so as to have them under municipal control in emergencies, but the fact remains that the stage is an educational factor in the community, and helps to legitimately produce a live town. If the papers that are now hysterically calling out for a high license for the theaters with which they are in a war over advertising rates, really want to do something for the city's moral welfare let them help close up the gambling houses that are ruining so many young clerks and taking the bread out of the mouths of too many workingmen's families. If the theaters are to be licensed let a more opportune time be chosen, a time when there is no ulterior purpose back of the move.

Labor has voted its enemies into power so often that it doesn't get over the habit very quickly. In the Thirteenth ward, Milwaukee, the Republican candidate Holle got enough labor votes to have a plurality of 203 over the Social-Democratic candidate, yet he is hardly elected before he announces that he will present a bill at Madison to cut down the exemption of the working people! He wouldn't have dared to say that before election! But it serves the working people right.

A member of our party residing in the interior of Wisconsin, being impressed as Socialists generally are with the justice of the requirements of unionism and feeling that the union label guaranteed fair labor conditions and higher paid workmanship, visited a tailoring establishment in Milwaukee last week to get a suit of clothes made, and demanded that the goods, bear the union label. One of the proprietors, whose name was either Hirsch or Silverstone, explained that while some of his tailors belonged to the union others did not and so he

would be unable to put the label on the suit although the man working on it might be a union man. This did not satisfy the customer and he started out. He had hardly reached the sidewalk, however, when he was called back by the radiant proprietor, whose countenance indicated that he had struck upon a new idea. "I'll tell you," he said, "I have a way out of the difficulty. We'll make up the suit for you, and then when they are ready we can cut the label out of your old suit and sew it in the new ones, and there you will have a union label suit after all!" This was too tearfully a case of trickery, however, and the man from the state told the proprietor what he thought of him and left the store.

NOTICE EVERYBODY.
The North Side Turn Hall has been secured by the Beer Bottlers Local Union No. 213, for a Grand Prize Mask Ball on January 7th, '05. Judging by the pains the committee has taken in making arrangements, it will be indeed a grand event. Two hundred dollars worth of prizes will be given away, besides the arrangements have been made for illustrated songs during dances, which is something that will entertain everybody, young and old, as well, and all this for 25 cents. Don't miss it.

An open meeting will be held by the Second Ward Branch, Milwaukee, at Fourth and Chestnut streets, on the third Friday in January, for the purpose of agitating for an increase in membership.

Socialism is revolutionary. Let there be no mistake about that. It is as revolutionary as light in the midst of darkness, as truth in the midst of error, as peace in the midst of war, as love in the midst of hate. It is an uncompromising demand for honesty and justice and brotherhood in the midst of fraud, oppression and cut-throat competition. It is a revolt against all that is cruel and tyrannical and inhuman. But its method is frictionless and constitutional. Its motto is that of Lincoln, "Revolutionize through the ballot box."

—The Vanguard.

FORM OF WILL.
I DO HEREBY GIVE, DEVISE, AND BEQUEATH TO "THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY," INCORPORATED, THE SUM OF \$1000.00 (OR IF OTHER PROPERTY, DESCRIBE THE PROPERTY.)
IF THERE ARE INHERITANCE OR LEGACY TAXES AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING YOUR WILL, PLEASE KINDLY STATE (IF YOU SO WISH) THAT THEY ARE TO BE PAID FROM THE ESTATE.

Read The Vanguard.

Special Sale
Beginning Tuesday, Dec. 27, and will continue all week.

\$2.00 Petticoats at.....\$1.19
\$1.25 " " ".....98c
88c " " ".....79c
88c " " ".....69c
Men's \$1.25 black Pants at.....85c
Men's \$2.25 Corduroy Pants at.....\$1.59
Boys' \$1.00 long Pants at.....79c
Boys' 50c Knee Pants at.....59c
Reduced prices on almost everything in our Store.

G. C. BIRD,
199 Howell Ave., Milwaukee.

The Greatest Show on Earth.

Never in the history of Milwaukee have its citizens been treated to such a stupendous and magnificent show as will be given at the Exposition on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 28.

Judging from the reports that are coming in from all quarters, if Barnum's press agent were engaged to write up the event, he would be obliged to admit that he had tackled the toughest proposition in his experience. He would probably start off by declaring that Barnum's would be so insignificant in comparison that it would not even pass for the departed soul of the ghost of a shadow of an excuse for a sideshow. Words would fail him and he would throw up both hands and his job simultaneously.

We're not going to attempt to describe it. We'll give you a few facts and let you guess the rest for yourself.

To begin with, we are going to give away a cool five hundred dollars in cash and merchandise prizes. There will be ten group prizes, six individual ladies' prizes and six gentlemen's prizes amounting to two hundred dollars in cash. In addition to these, there will be thirty or more individual prizes for ladies and gentlemen (in merchandise) aggregating three hundred dollars in value.

The tickets are going like hot cakes on a frosty morning, and the Exposition building will be taxed to its full capacity.

We'll tell you more about it next week.

Camden, N. J., and Vicinity.
Subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald taken by L. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS
To all our Customers and Friends
John B. Lake
SHOE STORE,
332 Grove St.

A. BRINGE'S,
Santa Claus Headquarters
For DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY.....
547 TWELFTH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DEBS & HANFORD
Pocket Knives 50 Cts.
FOR SALE ONLY AT
WM. GROSJEAN'S
HARDWARE STORE,
3125 Lisbon Avenue.
Profits will be donated to the Social-Democratic Campaign Fund.
Sold also at 80-Mil-Democratic Party Headquarters.

DAVIDSON Milwaukee's Leading Theatre
SHERMAN BROWN, Mgr.
CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION.
4 NIGHTS. Begins SUNDAY MATINEE, December 25th. Special Matinee Monday, Dec. 26th.
The Beautiful and Talented
JEANNE TOWLER In Pinero's "IRIS" Masterpiece
The famous play that has set two continents talking.
PRICES 25c to \$1.50. MATINEES 25c to \$1.00.

ILLUSTRATED SONGS
A NEW FEATURE DURING INTERMISSION
\$200 WORTH OF PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY

... GRAND ... PRIZE MASK BALL
Arranged by
BEER BOTTLERS
Local Union No 213
... AT ...
NORTH SIDE TURN HALL
Saturday Eve, Jan. 7th, 1905

ADMISSION 25c

Order Butter From Any Gridley Milkman

Whether or not you get your daily supply of milk from us, you will find it a matter of great convenience to order

DIAMOND BRAND CREAMER'S BUTTER

from a driver of any one of our thirty-six wagons. This butter is made under the same careful conditions of sanitation which prevail throughout the production of our pasteurized milk and cream. It is absolutely pure and uniformly toothsome and appetizing. Order a trial pound brick tomorrow. Deliveries made on morning following date of order.

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.
"THIRTY-SIX WAGONS"
112 Grand Avenue. Telephone M. 1674.

\$150

BUYS A BRAND NEW AND THOROUGHLY RELIABLE (EASTERN-MADE) **PIANO** FULLY GUARANTEED.
\$10. down and \$5.00 per month
At **STEGER'S PIANO STORE,**
191 Third Street, Between Grand Ave. & Wells.
TUNING AND REPAIRING. All Work Guaranteed.
Open Evenings Till 9 o'clock. TELEPHONE MAIN 7257.

Marschalek & Weiss
1117 VLIET STREET.
Hardware, Stoves, Ranges,
Tools, Carpet Sweepers, Cutlery, Skates, Carvers, Sleds, Wringers, Express Wagons, Etc.
Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

A SOCIALIST BOOK STORE
Has been opened at 344 SIXTH STREET, Milwaukee, Wis. at the Headquarters of the Social Democratic Party.
A large line of works on Social and Economic subjects is in stock, over 100 varieties of Socialist literature at all prices, from 1c to \$2.00. Capital at \$2.00 to the 2c Madden Library.
Any book on the market can be secured at this store, at regular and sometimes for less. It will pay to just stop and look over the or to send to us for any book you may need.

TWICE DAILY STAR 2:30 8:15
Week Commencing Sunday Matinee
THE
Parisian Widows Extravaganza Company.
Includes Res'ty's Seats.
Next Attr.—THE IMPERIAL EXTRAVAGANZA CO.

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

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

WEBER'S "LUCKY DAY" SALE
The month of December will contain a "Lucky Day" for the customers of this store—the entire amount of the purchase will be refunded to all who buy here on that day. A sealed envelope containing the date has been deposited at the Journal office and will be opened Jan. 2nd, 1905. The date will be published in these columns and every customer holding a sale this year, that date can call at the store and RECEIVE THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE on presenting the date.
If you are looking for GOOD SHOES—right in style, fit and wear—get these here this month—they may cost 75c nothing.

WEBER'S
76: Teutonia Ave.
Corner Garfield Avenue
"Weber's Shoes Are Always Good"

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.

German Job Department
Weat Water and Wells Streets

LIGHTNING MESSENGER AND EXPRESS CO.
Storage and Moving.
Telephone Main 407.
MILWAUKEE, WIS. 412 West Water St.