

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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SUBJUGATED AND DISARMED!

By Victor L. Berger.

At the last convention of the A. F. of L. in Norfolk, Va., I introduced a resolution asking for the abolition of the present militia system in the United States and for the introduction of the Swiss military system, or for some other method of arming in a well organized and orderly fashion every sober and reputable citizen in the United States.

I asked the A. F. of L. to advise union men to stay away from the militia as it is now constituted.

Now the purpose of this measure was very much misrepresented. On one hand it was claimed that I would leave this country defenseless—that I was not a patriot—because I would boycott the militia.

On the other hand it was said that we want to "militarize" everybody. James Duncan, the most unscrupulous of all our opponents, even characterized it as a "pistol resolution."

But, in the first place, why are we against the militia? Simply because the militia is not a national guard as it was originally intended to be—but has simply become a body guard of the capitalist class and their property.

The militia is not now intended for the defense of this country against the foreign enemy.

The spokesmen of the militia say plainly that they are here for the "internal war"—that is for the purpose of holding down the masses.

They are here to shoot down union men when upon strike and when the employers are afraid of losing the strike—when they import strike-breakers.

The militia is the power behind "Boss" Farley, the king of strike-breakers.

The militia is armed for that purpose. It is armed with so-called riot rifles and with Gatling guns.

Our militia has never done any work against a foreign enemy since the Revolutionary War, when it was rebel militia—except once in 1814. And then it ran away in the most shameful or shameless manner before the English troops, and Lord Ross sacked Washington and burned the Capitol. And, mind you, that happened after Andrew Jackson's great battle of New Orleans.

On the other hand, the militia has always shown a tremendous amount of heroism whenever arrayed against unarmed workmen.

Now why are they such great heroes? Because the workmen can't shoot back. It is easy to shoot at a crowd which at the worst has only brick-bats or clubs.

Every time the militia meets a mob of workmen the Battle on the Boyne is fought over again—and in many cases the battle is even fought against the Irish.

Now I say that shooting down union men is not union work and ought not to be done by union men. Union men in the militia have sworn to obey orders. And when they are ordered to shoot they must shoot. Therefore union men ought to stay away from the militia.

We know that the most peaceful strike is turned into a riot—and the most peaceful strikers are turned into rioters—the moment the militia appears in the field.

The agents and spies of the manufacturers, the temper of the workmen on strike—and the behavior of the militia—will always bring about that result.

Almost invariably the appearance of the militia is also the signal for committing violence.

If the strikers don't do it, then the Pinkerton detectives look out to see that it is done. And then the militia gets into action and shows that it is made up of true patriotic and heroic stuff and it will shoot down men, women and children and break the strike.

We know how the railroad strike was broken in 1894.

We know of the "heroic" deeds of General Sherman Bell in Colorado. We know of the great maxim of the militia: "To hell with the Constitution." And how Bulkeley Wells regards judicial decrees: "Habeas corpus? We will give them 'post mortem' instead!"

There is not a country in the world where the capitalist class is as ready and as willing to shoot down workingmen as in this country, excepting Russia.

In Germany, Billy the Kaiser would think twice before he would give an order to shoot down workingmen. He told the Westphalian manufacturers and mine owners so, when they asked him for help in a coal strike.

In France such an occurrence is very rare. We never hear of it in England. But in this country not only the militia shoots at workmen on the slightest provocation, but the deputy sheriffs and even the policemen do likewise.

In Switzerland there was also a very big railroad strike in 1897. Every railroad in the country was tied up.

Did the government use the militia and the regular troops as they did in this country?

Oh no. In Switzerland every citizen is a soldier from his twentieth year until he gets to be forty-eight years of age. And he keeps his government rifle at home.

This fact makes it impossible for the employing class to use the militia against the workingmen on strike, unless there is an overwhelming sentiment among the other workingmen to do so. The employers cannot do it.

In the first place the working class far outnumber the employers. And in the second place, even if the militia of other cantons should be transported to the scene of the strike, the strikers themselves are just as well armed, and just as proficient in the use of them as any possible assailants. And that, of course, settles the question.

The militia of Switzerland is in reality the Swiss people in arms. It can only be used where public opinion is entirely in favor of its being used.

So when the railroad strike of 1897 occurred in Switzerland, all the government could do to settle the strike was to buy the railroads and operate them. And the government has been successfully operating them ever since.

In connection with the arming of the people it might also interest our readers to learn that there are more murders committed in Chicago or in New York in a week than in all Switzerland in a whole year.

And, bear in mind, the Swiss are the best armed people in the world, and the Americans are the most disarmed, the Hindoos, Chinese and Russians excepted.

The big capitalists do not want the people armed. Why? The British would not allow the Hindoos to be armed. Nor can the czar of Russia afford to arm the great masses of his subjects.

And our plutocrats can least of all afford the arming of the people. The capitalist class might have to consider the people occasionally. And the capitalists do not want to do that.

And that is right. We are a subjugated nation. We have been conquered by the capitalist class. And conquered nations are always disarmed. And they deserve no consideration.

On the other hand, only an armed nation is always a free nation. Ever since the times of the Romans and the Greeks a nation in arms could never be held in subjugation.

The American colonists of 1776 were probably the best armed peo-

Capitalists are so given to using every possible resource in the line of business affairs that when it comes to dealing with organized labor it seems only natural to make use of the militia in a business way.

A good many people this year will celebrate Christmas for the same reason that the down and out man takes to drink, i. e., for a few blessed moments of forgetfulness of the misery of their economic condition. The pity of it!

"The West looks tough," is the burden of the stories told by some of the human driftwood in the now overcrowded Chicago cheap lodging houses. And yet workmen out of work in the East are being lured to the West every day in the vain hope of getting work.

The capitalists who grow red in the face in defense of the employers' right to hire, tire or fire his employees individually would probably become purple if it were proposed that a square deal rule be made that individual employers have the right to deal with employees individually but that where there was organization on the employing side, either by partnership, corporation or trust, the law should protect the right of organization on the labor side as well.

A large manufacturing concern, the Racine-Sattler Co., of Racine, Wis., has gone the financiers one better. It has obliged its workmen to accept pay checks "payable in sixty days!" It may be worth noting that the Racine-Sattler Company belongs to the "open shop" brigade, having had its labor troubles some time ago, and if the men do not take kindly to the sixty-day deferred payment plan it will use its associated strength to deal with them individually.

For the period of ten months, ending with October, this country imported to England goods to the

Capitalism's Inferno!

Afraid of Job, Sacrifices Man.

Meacham, Ill., Dec. 13.—Rather than delay a train and bring upon himself a possible censure from headquarters, the train dispatcher at this point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway permitted a man to lose his life.

An engineer reported to the dispatcher that he had passed a man lying very close to the track, the train clearing him by about two inches. He made the report in order that the next train, which was a fast passenger, might be stopped and the man removed from his precarious place.

Instead of complying with this, the dispatcher permitted the fast train to come on its way unmolested. As a result, the man was sucked under the train and killed.

Merrie Christmas!

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 16.—Advices tonight from Yolande indicate that about sixty men met death by an explosion in the mines at that place today.

The work of recovery is slow, and while hundreds of miners from adjacent camps are present to assist, it is thought that all of the dead cannot be taken out before tomorrow. Only twelve bodies had been recovered up to dark.

Yolande mine is a few miles from Virginia City, where a similar explosion occurred about two years ago, killing twelve men. Yolande is thirty-five miles south of Birmingham, and its mines were among the model collieries of the Birmingham region. Non-union men were employed exclusively.

The Monagah Horror.

That the catastrophe at Monagah, Pa., where 500 miners were entombed and smothered, was the result of criminal negligence on the part of the mine owners is the verdict of every mining expert who has visited the scene. The shafts and tunnels were not provided with proper ventilating machinery and because of this gas accumulated in the holes and caused an explosion.

value of one hundred and fifty-seven millions of dollars, and sent to that country goods to the value of four hundred and three millions. This is the way of the world under capitalism. For the exports to

England comprised principally foodstuffs, clothing, boots and shoes and so on, things that there are people all over the country badly in need of. Uncle Sam, as represented by the capitalist interests, is starving his own family in order to make money selling an alleged surplus to foreign markets.

Chauncey Depew was in evidence again the other day. This polished and now discredited loafer was on his way to the theater in his automobile and so exceeded the speed limit that pedestrians were in danger and a policeman ran him in. At the station the senator treated the matter as a joke, for he did not suppose the laws made for common folks could apply to him. So he told the officers a lot of funny stories and thought to slip out of the charge. In this he was mistaken, and after putting up bail for his chauffeur, he turned to the officer who made the arrest and said: "Your a good man, and you did your duty, but you have no sense of humor. If I didn't have, I might try to get you thrown off the force." And the capitalistic spirit of Chauncey was in that remark all right.

The New York Worker prints a letter from a correspondent in Manila in which it was stated that the welcome accorded Secretary Taft was the biggest frost ever accorded any American. The parade in Taft's honor was a military affair and included only twelve carriages of officeholders. A thousand invitations were sent out for the "great" massing in the Opera House and 850 persons mostly military men and officeholders were present. The correspondent states that Dominador Gomez would get a bigger reception if he were to absent himself for one day and return. Gomez is the most popular man in the islands having been the candidate of the laborers for the

IT IS A "HOPELESS CAUSE"

By Victor L. Berger.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, it is now said, has definitely stated that he will accept the Democratic nomination. He hesitated for a time because he was not yet clear whether the prospects were good for a Democratic victory next year. In his judgment the outlook for the Democrats is now favorable, therefore he has decided to run. If he had concluded that there was little or no probability of Democratic success, he would have stepped aside and let some one else represent the "hopeless cause."

Yet the expression "hopeless cause" still fits the situation. The Bryan-Democrats have lost all their thunder. Roosevelt has completely stolen it.

Teddy has actually taken everything which Bryan demanded in both his presidential campaigns. On some points he has even gone farther, for instance in regard to the forcible reduction of "swollen fortunes," by confiscatory taxation.

Thus Bryan would have had to take a long step forward to outbid Roosevelt. This, in fact, he did with his proposal to nationalize the railroads. But he soon found that the middle class, on which he was speculating, had no sympathy for such a "Socialistic" measure.

This class will wait to see how Roosevelt's "regulation" turns out. If this proves a failure, then perhaps the middle class will go a step further and demand nationalization.

Moreover, people of the middle class are not particularly pinched at present. They are tolerably well off. The business men, the trades people and the small manufacturers profited by "prosperity."

Besides, in the large cities of the North, the Democratic party is simply the political organization of the thieves, grafters and the "red light district."

The farmers also got their share from the high prices of agricultural products. Therefore they are not radical, and Populism has almost died out.

And as to depending on the working class for support, the Nebraska statesman leaves that to Hearst.

Of course, the real old Democrats, or as many as there are left of them, want a convention of conservatives and would rather put up a candidate of Cleveland's color. Particularly the Democrats down in the South.

But against this is: First, that Bryan and his wing have strength enough to cause the defeat of any such candidate.

And second, that neither Taft, Hughes, Cannon nor Knox, nor any of Roosevelt's crown princes, scare the capitalists. They know very well that these men will let the Roosevelt policy gradually die away. And since the nomination of one of these men is most likely, the capitalists do not worry much.

Thus it appears that the next presidential campaign is already as good as decided today. A really earnest fight between the two old parties is not to be expected—a situation which is as favorable for the Socialists as they could wish.

This will make it easy for us to preach Socialist doctrine to willing ears. And the situation will be especially favorable for the Socialist Democratic party in Wisconsin.

Victor L. Berger

A Merrie Christmas to All!

—But Capitalism Has Put the Time Out of Joint.

ple of the world in their day. It was a population of hunters, armed farmers and armed traders. They were always ready, and knew how to use their guns, because of danger at all times from Indian attacks.

The American colonists of that day were practically all frontiersmen. And when the British did not like the American boycott of English tea and tried to send troops to break down that big strike in Boston, then they showed them at Lexington and at Bunker Hill and at Saratoga and finally at Yorktown, what it means to try to break down a strike with the help of soldiers when all the people are armed.

A similar example in history we witnessed a few years ago in the case of the Boers. The Boers were only a handful of armed farmers, but it took ten trained English soldiers to every one of those farmers to subjugate them and disarm them.

Now the Boers make no more trouble. They would now even stand for Coolie immigration, if they were compelled to do so—because they can not resist any longer.

But I will say this:

If the American people would accept the Swiss military system or some similar method of arming, in an organized and orderly fashion, every sober and reputable citizen, then this country at once would become the greatest and strongest Democracy this world has ever seen.

As it is now we only have the biggest plutocracy and may soon have a monarchy, based upon some "big stick," and the necessity of keeping the great "unwashed" in his place.

I predict that if a capitalist congress and capitalist legislature would tomorrow decide that no man is fit to vote who does not pay at least fifty dollars taxes per year—or if they would tomorrow decide that the working class is not fit for the ballot, because the workingmen didn't know how to use it when they had it—then the working class would have to submit to the inevitable. It would have to accept the new condition without resistance as a new decree of God Almighty or of his junior partner George F. Baer.

On the other hand it is clear that a scientific and systematic arming of all citizens—a real national guard—and the general introduction of the Initiative, Referendum, Imperative Mandate and Proportional Representation—would make it possible to introduce a Socialist Republic gradually, peaceably and without any convulsions and revolutions. It might possibly take a little longer—and yet it would prove to be the shortest route in the end.

And it would probably be accomplished without the spilling of a drop of blood—by methods of Democracy and by having the power to assert the will of Democracy.

I say, if we want to save Democracy we must make it possible for Democracy to defend itself.

That was the purpose of my resolution.

Victor L. Berger

"PROSPERITY" as It is Viewed by Herald Readers.

A good many answers have been received to the request for definitions to "Prosperity" as it strikes the Socialist. Here is a first instalment:

Prosperity. A Delusion.—H.

Prosperity. A capitalist house of cards.—M. E., Ky.

Prosperity. The other fellow's game.—A. Vogt, Ills.

Prosperity. A condition so fine it is "out of sight."—J., St. Paul.

Prosperity. A mocking at our calamity.—C. C. E., Mo.

Prosperity. Mr. Fake hunting for Miss Sham Confidence.—H. L. Maritowar, Wis.

Prosperity. Plus-perity for the few, minus-perity for the many.—A. D., Milwaukee.

Prosperity. A condition not possible for all the people until we have the co-operative commonwealth.—M., Walhs, Ia.

Prosperity. A condition enjoyed by a few persons in New York City who have pulled enough to cause the United States treasury to be emptied into their pockets whenever they get short of funds.—J. E. Harris, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Prosperity. A term used by capitalist editors, but always in a Pickwickian sense.—F. W. Colton, N. H.

Prosperity. A bale of hay hung just out of reach of the donkeys' noses.—"No Name," Soldiers' Home.

Assembly to which he was elected. Several attempts have been made to railroad him to prison for his loyalty to the workers, but all have failed.

A workingman out of work writes us to ask if there is work in a certain locality which he names, and says he has been told there is. Our advice to him and to all workmen during the present capitalist industrial flurry is to stay near home. Home is the safest port in a storm. The workman who goes "somewhere else" looking for work that has failed him at home will soon find himself in the position of the children out picking berries who thought each bush further on had more berries and who thus kept passing on from bush to bush and by night had gotten lost and had picked no berries. The only difference in the work situation as compared with the story of the berryseekers is that the work bushes just now have no berries on them at all and it is better to be berryless at home and amidst friends than berryless away from the shelter of home amidst strangers. We have looked the reports from various parts of the country over pretty well and besides have read the testimony of a good many workmen who have followed work will-o-the-wisps into various states and feel convinced that in most every case the reports of work at distant places have been the most cruel sort of capitalistic lures—of frots to break strikes and the like. Stick to port while the storm rages. That is a good maxim among mariners and workmen will do well to follow it also.

We do not know that we can exactly blame the capitalist editors when they make use of the inevitable failure of colony experiments to give their readers the impression

that "Socialism has been tried and wouldn't work." Capitalism sees its Nemesis in the Socialist movement, and if it cannot find good weapons to use in its own defense, it must take what it can get. So long as people are not informed, or are not able to dissociate Socialism from Communism, the periodically colony failure makes a handy argument. Nor does the value to capitalism of the colony scheme end here. Capitalism would like it if there were enough such schemes to take care of its stripped victims and to thus get them out of the way where they cannot make of their discontent an annoyance and a danger. When Debs launched his Western colony scheme in 1897, at a time when he was still hazy in his Socialism, the capitalist papers did all they could in the way of free advertising to help him. They felt altogether different when he stepped out from the Utopian class and there was no longer a hope that he would relieve the dangerous out-of-work congestion in the big cities. Just now there is a plan to found a colony on some island in the Pacific and the colonists are to leave New York City for San Francisco on Jan. 6. It is amusing to see how the capitalist editors have jumped at the thing. One editorial lying before us, goes so far as to publish the address of the colonists in New York to help them in getting recruits. Elsewhere the editorial says: "Their example is worthy of imitation by some other radical malcontents." In other words: "This country belongs to capitalism to pluck labor out; if you don't like the game get in!" Modern constructive Socialism places no hope on the reforming of society in spots, and especially not by backwoods or island establishments of Communism. It stands for the next phase of society: the collective era as an evolution out of the competitive era of capitalism.

A newspaper writer recently investigated some of the state prisons to see whether rich criminals got better treatment than poor ones and the result of the investigation showed a state of things almost beyond belief. The "reformatory" character of capitalist prisons, for instance, is shown in the penitentiary at Columbus, O., where there is a "bankers' row" of cells; the two standards of treatment is most marked. The bankers' cells are single ones, have carpets and curtains at the doors so that visitors cannot annoy the prisoners by staring at them and the bankers have nice, soft snaps, such as librarians, clerks and the like, and they dress in immaculate linen and well-tail-

ored dark grey chevot and wear jewelry. Their crimes, no matter what untold suffering they have entailed on others, were merely mistakes. The prison officials treat them with deference—in fact you cannot even escape capitalistic injustice even by breaking into prison, where, of all places, all men would be "supposed" to be equal before the law. And while the capitalist rascals are coddled and treated like visitors, how is it with the "common" thief, the man much more the victim of environment than the rich crook? You will find him out breaking stone or at other fatiguing tasks, locked up two in a cell at night, in an old and less sanitary part of the prison, with no running water in the cell and the stenful bucket for the calls of nature, no curtains on the door or carpets on the stone floor, and their fare and garb is of the coarsest. At the government prison at Leavenworth the banker prisoners even have "special diet" as compared with the ordinary grub. In the Joliet prison in Illinois a convict like Stensland, the bank looter of Chicago, for instance, sits and smokes and reads and eats dainties all day, as librarian, while the man made crooked by capitalist exploitation slaves at hard tasks, is poorly fed and wears stripes. Capitalism makes of its prisons what it makes of everything else—institutions of hideous injustice that pile up in the breasts of a good many men a resentment that bodes no good to the social peace.

The new pamphlet "Incentive Under Capitalism," by a business man Socialist, is one of the best little books recently published. It forms a special number of the Vanguard, and should be placed in the library of every Socialist. It is also splendidly adapted for propaganda purposes. Every comrade should get all the numbers he can purchase for distribution.

"The New Emancipation," of which such a great number of copies have been sold all over the country, is another pamphlet which should be distributed broadcast for propaganda purposes. Nothing better in the line of Socialist literature has come out during the year 1907. The two numbers can be obtained for the small price of 10 cents, or each singly for 5 cents. The pamphlet may be had at this office.

Are you making the most of your chance to make converts with Benson's "Socialism Made Plain," we wonder. This office, fifteen cents.

Why not select good Socialist books for Christmas presents?

PRIVATE PROPERTY AND BOURGEOIS EXPROPRIATION LAWS.

Translated from the French of Jean Jaures by Mildred Minturn Scott.

II.

What will be the work of the social revolution that has begun already? What will the communist revolution do when it has come to its time of fruition? It will, of course, create an entirely new system of property-holding: it will substitute common ownership of the means of production for capitalism and bourgeois ownership. But so far as the expropriated individuals are concerned, there may very possibly be only a change in the form of property. I do not mean at this date to discuss, after Marx, Liebknecht and Vandervelde, the question of indemnity, but there is no reason why we should not imagine that the present possessors of property should receive, for instance, during a certain specified time, an assignation on the product of collectivist manufacture. That would be the Socialist indemnity, the revolutionist indemnity.

What legal objection could capitalist society make, considering the legal precedents that it created itself? The idea of public utility, introduced into the bourgeois code to limit the absolute right of private property, is transformed and extended as society itself is transformed. The bourgeois revolutionists of the constituent would have been indignant if they had been told in 1789 that the article they had inscribed in the Declaration of Rights would be pressed into service three years later by the bourgeois revolutionists of the convention to justify the maximum, the universal raiting of food-stuffs, in other words, the universal expropriation of the right to exchange, that essential right of private property. And the members of the convention would have been indignant in their turn if they had heard that fifty years later, under the reign of the rich capitalists, the social right of expropriation would be used for the benefit of the great capitalist companies, who would even be excused from paying the indemnity beforehand. But these results might have been foreseen. The conception of public utility, which is the rule and measure of the law of expropriation, has been transformed, extended and made more elastic by the very nature of things.

But have we not the right to say that public utility requires the general expropriation of the capitalist class in favor of the organized community? Yes, it is of public utility that the proletarian should be called to the full independence and the rich life of social co-operation. It is of public utility that an end should be put to the contradiction between the political sovereignty of the citizen and the economic subjection of the wage-earner. It is of public utility and even of public necessity, that the struggle between the classes, which is at present an essential condition of progress, but from the point of view of humanity, is shame and sadness, should cease; and it can only cease when the classes themselves have been done away with by the transformation of class property into common human property. The measure that public utility demands today is then the general expropriation of the capitalist class for the benefit of the community, and, by the very force of circumstances, the bourgeois code itself is taking on a revolutionary meaning, it is by invoking this article of the bourgeois code that the jurists of the social revolution will smooth the way from bourgeois jurisprudence to communist jurisdiction jurisprudence.

The great English minister, Gladstone, when he was at the head of the government, proposed a vast plan of expropriation that partook at once of the nature of legal and revolutionary expropriation. I think that it was the boldest plan that has been conceived by any government since the French Revolution seized all the church lands and eight hundred million dollars worth of property belonging to the emigres. Mr. Gladstone proposed to expropriate all the landlords, all the great English proprietors that possess the greater part of the lands of Ireland. Having tried in vain to bring back social peace in Ireland by palliatives and by repression, having tried in vain to protect the Irish farmers without annoying the English proprietors, Mr. Gladstone had arrived at the conviction that social order could never be ensured in Ireland until the land of Ireland belonged to the Irish. He did not want to dispossess the landlords purely and simply, and indeed he could hardly have done so. He therefore conceived the plan of buying back all the Irish property of the landlords with money from the English budget, and of handing them over to be the property of Ireland itself. It would have been Ireland, as a relatively autonomous state, that would

have administered this property, and that would either have rented it or sold it in small holdings to the Irish people.

But upon whom would the expenses of this operation fall? To make England bear them was not to be considered for a moment; the English tax-payer would never have consented to buy the land of Ireland from the English landowners for the benefit of the Irish. And if, on the other hand, Ireland had been forced to repay England, it would have continued in a state of poverty. Mr. Gladstone imagined a bold plan, which consisted in paying the indemnity in capital and not in interest. He calculated, or he supposed, that the Irish estates brought in five per cent to the landlords. So he set at the capital value of an estate, the rent of the estate had to be multiplied by twenty. A farm that was leased by the landlord for \$1,000 was then supposed to be worth \$20,000. Mr. Gladstone decided, in expropriating landlords, to give them, not the equivalent of the income they were receiving, but the equivalent of the capital they owned. He therefore would have paid, in the case cited above, not an income of \$1,000, but a capital of \$20,-

(Continued on page 3.)

Whence Come the Christmas Toys

By Corinne Brown.

I never saw so many toys in all my life before. Toys seemed to exude from every village, every hamlet, every house. Men, women and little children gave their whole time to the making of these playthings, as if their very lives depended upon them.

And so they do. Whole villages of people about Munich, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, and



all through Southern Germany, in fact, get their bread and butter and the clothes they wear, and the roof above their heads, by making toys for the children of the human race. They depend upon toy-making for their living.

I was spending some months in Southern Germany, and had the opportunity of visiting several towns where toys are made, with a relative who was a buyer for a great American wholesale house. In this way I had an excellent opportunity for learning at first hand the methods of this phase of industry.

For the most part toy-making is a sweated industry. The dolls, dishes, wooden animals, and other playthings we see so abundantly displayed in the great stores of our cities, are not, as one might suppose, from their great quantities, turned out of immense factories, such as we have in this country. Instead, they are made in the homes of the people. Every private house in the toy-making district, is a little individual factory where mother, father and children work together from early morning till late at night, making toys.

Each family has become expert in the making of one line of toys, and to this line they confine themselves all of their lives. Everything is hand made, they must attain a marvelous dexterity in order to turn out the large quantities that are demanded of them. The pay is so small, too, that they must keep up at a rapid pace in order to get a living wage out of their toil. For instance, one family confines itself to the making of wooden animals for Noah's ark. Each ark will require from twenty to thirty wooden animals, carved out of solid wooden blocks, and colored. The father and sons carve the animals, they are passed along in a tray to a girl who has arranged before her various pots of coloring fluid. Into these she dips the small figures, according to the color needed, and passes them on to another girl who places them on a rack to dry, after which they are taken off and packed away, by still another member of the family. In this way each member works all day long, at his or her especial job, and for twelve dozen of these animals they are paid about eleven cents. Noah's arks will sell in this country at twenty-five cents each, and up.

Several parties, however, must take out their profits between the time the product leaves the hands of the worker and the time that it reaches the customers in the retail store. This for one thing counts for the low wages of the producer, and the high price the shopper must pay for the product.

Glass ornaments for Christmas trees are made by the carolers in the "homes"—mark the word—each member of the family having its specialized line here as elsewhere. The glass is blown into every conceivable shape by one person, passed on to another to be colored red, blue, gilt, silver, or what not. Is placed on a tray to dry by another, and packed carefully in cardboard boxes by still another worker.

Baskets are another popular product of these home factories.

Baskets of all sizes and shapes, and for all purposes. It was hard to think that even the whole world could use so many baskets. Candles were made in immense quantities, for Christmas trees, for religious purposes, for plain everyday use. And dolls—one can only imagine, when one has visited the toy departments of the great city stores with their quantities of dolls of every size and quality, how many dolls must be turned out by these home toy makers in Southern Germany to supply the demand, for in Switzerland, Tyrol and Germany most of the world's dolls are made. Last season it was impossible to supply the demand for dolls with kid bodies, on account of the fashion of wearing long kid gloves by women. There were not enough poor little kids in the world to supply the hide for long gloves and dolls' bodies at the same time. So more rubber, bisque and celluloid dolls were made.

These toy makers work by contract for enterprising business firms. They do not know enough to make their contracts direct with the buyers, or the wholesale merchants of the various countries, or if they know enough, haven't the time to attend to the working out of that end of the matter. All they do is to toil away at producing the goods, and in return they take whatever the "market" allows them, which, of course, is in the best of times barely more than a subsistence wage. For instance, they make artificially carved wooden crucifixes at less than two cents an hour. We know how much these things sell for in our stores, and can judge of the profits that are made on them somewhere, by someone—but never by the man who produces them.

I noticed that it was always the man of the family who made the contract for the season's work, and who went after the materials with which to do the work. But it was the woman who carried the finished product to the contractors. Women were, indeed, the pack horses. The toys were placed in long baskets, narrow at the bottom and wide at the tops that were strapped on the women's backs, and with these burdens they trudged through the snow over the hills to the towns where they disposed of their wares. I tried to lift one of these baskets as a woman took it from her back, and found that I couldn't even lift it to my back and walk under it.

In Germany there are compulsory educational laws. The children in the sweated toy industries are forced to go to school in the winter season. But that does not prevent their working before and after school hours, and in the busy season long into the night. This strain shows plainly upon them. They are usually thin and anemic, and there are many deformities among them. Above all things, they have little or no time for play, or the enjoyment of the toys which they make so skillfully, for the more fortunate children of the world. Millions of dollars are spent upon toys for presents in America alone, and for these little workers there are only a few pennies and dimes.

Robbed of home life, of real childhood, they nevertheless make possible the pleasures that the more

STATE OF WISCONSIN - IN CIRCUIT COURT - Milwaukee County. Summons. Carl Sander, Plaintiff, vs. Friedrich Wiedfeldt, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the Said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

KLEIST, BENDER & LEFEBVRE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. P. O. address - 325-35 West Building, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN - IN CIRCUIT COURT - Milwaukee County. Summons. Carl Sander, Plaintiff, vs. Caroline Sander, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the Said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

KLEIST, BENDER & LEFEBVRE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. P. O. address - 325-35 West Building, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN - IN CIRCUIT COURT - Milwaukee County. Summons. Carl Sander, Plaintiff, vs. Caroline Sander, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin to the Said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

KLEIST, BENDER & LEFEBVRE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. P. O. address - 325-35 West Building, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis.

Christmas Cheer



The Great Feast Day Is Nearing

Don't lose any time—there's only eight more days to prepare your needs. Our beautiful stock of Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Clocks and Silverware is yet complete, but big inroads are made upon it day after day—better hurry or just the thing you want may be taken by an earlier one. The following out-of-the-ordinary special values on sale Monday:

15.00 Watch for

11.00

Women's Watches—gold filled cases—fitted with Elgin movements—a 20 year guarantee with every watch sold, an actual 15.00 value for—

16.00 Watch for

12.75

Men's Watches—handsome gold filled cases—fitted with 15 jewel American movements—a 20 year guarantee—16.00 value for—

7.50

Boys' Watches—beautiful gold filled cases that bear a twenty-year guarantee—fitted with seven jewel American movement—instead of 10.00, our price is 7.50.

7.50

TEASPOONS—Solid silver sorts—tea sizes—odd lots of our regular 75c and 1.00 values—this sale, your choice, 55c each—

SUGAR SPOONS—Cream Ladies, Olive Spoons, Pickle Forks and Bon-Bon Spoons—solid sterling silver—1.00 to 1.50 values—choice each— 69c

Twenty-five-Dollar Diamond Rings

Men's and Women's Rings, set with a diamond of unusual brilliancy, in Tiffany and other good settings—these extraordinary gems are not to be confounded with usual 25.00 values at other stores—come and see them.

Store Open Every Evening Until 9 o'Clock

ARCHIE TEGTMEYER

Goods Stored Free Until You Want Them

392 National Av., Cor. Grove St.

fortunate children of all lands enjoy at Christmas time.—Socialist Woman.

The advertiser will appreciate it you saw his advertisement in the when you buy, if you will tell him HERALD.

Celebrated Pork Pies

(usually called "English Pork Pies") also Mince Pies—can be bought of MRS. L. GREASBY, 172 Northwestern Av. and at Grocery Store of Geo. Hess & Co., 108 Kincaidville Av. All orders—either for parties or for private use—given the most careful and prompt attention.

Globe Hotel

Wisconsin and Cass Sts.—Milwaukee One block from North-Western depot. Entirely remodeled. All modern conveniences. European plan. Rates 75c per day and up. GLOBE HOTEL CO., Props. TRAC SWOBODA, Pres. DAN SCHUBAR, Mgr.

We make the Blackest STOVE POLISH on earth and your dealer sells it. Yours truly, GROW STOVE POLISH CO.

XMAS GIFTS

Nothing will please the girl or boy more than a pair of GOOD SKATES. We have them in large variety. Double Runners, Clubs and Hockey Skates for boys and girls from 45c up.

Sleds from 30c up. Nut Crack and Pick Sets from 15c up. Carving Sets all styles. Prices range from 70c up to \$3.50. Safety Razors, with 12 Blades complete, \$1.00 to \$5.00. Plain Razors, all Leading Makes. Prices from 75c to \$5.00. Pocket Knives, large variety of styles and makes, from 5c to \$3.25. You will also find in our store hundreds of other articles that will make very acceptable gifts for young and old.

P. J. LAVIES & CO.

The Old Hardware Corner Third and National Aves

Special Inducements for Late Holiday Shoppers!

In order to cut down our overstock in some departments, we offer a special Christmas reduction on our regular low prices, which are at all times found to be the lowest offered in Milwaukee. Here we mention a few extraordinary values:

BUFFETS

- \$53.50 Values at \$48.75
- \$47.00 Values at \$41.50
- \$55.00 Values at \$49.50
- \$80.50 Values at \$51.50
- \$60.00 Values at \$54.00
- \$64.00 Values at \$56.00
- \$60.00 Values at \$42.50
- \$44.00 Values at \$39.50
- \$41.00 Values at \$36.00
- \$38.00 Values at \$33.50

and many others as low as \$19.00

China Cabinets

- \$45.00 Values at \$40.00
- \$41.50 Values at \$37.50
- \$40.00 Values at \$36.00
- \$38.75 Values at \$33.00
- \$37.50 Values at \$36.00
- \$33.50 Values at \$29.75
- \$32.75 Values at \$26.50
- \$30.00 Values at \$26.50
- \$26.75 Values at \$23.50
- \$23.50 Values at \$19.75

Other good values as low as \$11.50

Library Tables

- \$26.50 Values at \$22.00
- \$25.00 Values at \$21.50
- \$23.75 Values at \$20.00
- \$22.00 Values at \$18.75
- \$20.50 Values at \$17.50
- \$18.00 Values at \$16.00

LEATHER UPHOLSTERED ROCKERS

- \$58.50 Values at \$50.00
- \$53.75 Values at \$46.00
- \$44.00 values at \$39.00
- \$37.75 values at \$33.50
- \$25.00 values at \$22.00
- \$21.75 values at \$18.50

KUNZELMANN-ESSER CO.

Everything in FURNITURE for the Home

460-62-64-66 MITCHELL ST., Bet. Second and Third Aves.

FREE—A Beautiful Wall Hanger to Every Caller

"We Know Our Friends by Their Deeds"

THE ALLIED LABEL

ON PRINTING IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE WORK WAS DONE UNDER FAIR CONDITIONS

PRINTING WITHOUT THIS LABEL WILL NOT RECEIVE DUE CONSIDERATION FROM WORKMEN. IT CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

DIAMOND RINGS

Drop in and examine our special Xmas offers—\$20.00 value ring next week

\$15.00

We Carry a Full Line of Fine Watches Repair Work a Specialty

EDW. J. JENSEN

Jeweler and Optician 434 Eleventh Avenue

Understand Brother Unionist

that the best made shoes—the shoes made under the best manufacturing conditions—the shoes that best stand wear—bear the Union Stamp, as shown herewith. Ask your dealer for Union Stamp shoes, and if he can not supply you write BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

DEMAND THIS LABEL ON ALL PACKAGES OF BEER ALE OR PORTER

DEMAND THIS LABEL ON ALL PACKAGES OF BEER ALE OR PORTER

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS, SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX

IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

ASK FOR **EDELWEISS** SCHOEN HOFENBRAEU SELECT or AMBROSIA Schoenhofen Brewing Co. TRY OUR TONIC "Edelweiss-Maltine" 446 BARCLAY STREET, Corner of South TELEPHONE SOUTH 106

When Ordering Suits Demand This Label

FREE, SANITARY SHOPS

Christmas!

CHRISTMAS! The day of good cheer! I say it is the day of many heartaches and childish longings never realized. It should be a day of universal good cheer and rejoicing. But it isn't. There are more families in these United States who haven't cause to rejoice at the coming of Christmas than those who have. In the show windows of all



the stores of our cities for weeks before Christmas I always see hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of presents for those to be remembered. I see toys on which the retail price is as high as \$100 and as low as five cents. The \$100-toy is a miniature automobile and is for the children of the rich. The parents of the poor made this expensive toy, but not one of the children of the working poor can secure such a luxury. Then I see dolls with a retail price of \$25 on them. These, too, were the handiwork of the useful working class, but the children of the useless class

The Vanguard

MAGAZINE

Best Socialist Monthly!

Do you want to know the latest thought on Socialism? Do you want to know what the Socialist world is saying and doing?

Send 50 cents to 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., and get The Vanguard for one whole year.

We Slam Capitalism

are the recipients. A five-cent doll is the present for the child of the worker.

One cold December day last year I observed three ragged children of the poor, shivering with the cold, but unmindful of it because of the interest they were taking in the display of toys in Gimbel Bros.' Market Street store in Philadelphia. With hungry eyes two boys and a girl were looking through the plate glass windows at the array of expensive toys there.

"I'd like to have that big wax doll there," remarked the girl.

"Gee, that's marked \$5," remarked one of the boys; "only rich people can buy that."

"I wonder why pa isn't rich," said the girl. "He has had a steady job for a long time. I wonder where the rich get their money?"

There was no answer to these comments, the children confining the rest of their remarks to the beauties of the presents. How sad! Children of the hard working poor denied the pleasures their own class creates. In the windows were also costly silks, laces, suitings, seal-skins, diamonds, watches and all the finest products of labor. Everything in sight was evidence of the industry of the useful class, and yet these finer grades were not for the working class. They were for the exploiters of the working class. Will the stupid workers ever awaken to a realization of this wrong?

The children of the poor cannot understand why this discrimination is made. Neither can the children of the rich. In the early nineties, when I was a reporter on *The New York Tribune*, that plutocratic dispenser of misinformation owned by Whitelaw Reid, one of the most arrogant and stupid supporters of the barbaric system we are forced to live under, I was assigned to write up the Fifth Avenue Easter parade. I was walking along the avenue with the throng directly behind a gentleman who was taking a stroll with his six-year-old daughter. The man wore a silk hat and clothes of expensive material. He was evidently one of the exploiting class.

THE SOAP OF SOAPS MAGNETIC SOAP



G. A. Sorcomb Mfg. Co. 213 Reed St., Milwaukee

OLIPHANT & YOUNG Patents

118 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee

The child also was expensively and tastily gowned. She also had on a most becoming new Easter hat. At the Forty-fourth Street crossing I noticed two ragged children who evidently had escaped from the tenements not far away. They were watching the paraders with wondering eyes. They especially took note of the fine garments the passing children wore. The six-year-old daughter of the rich man in front of me also noticed the two ragged children of the poor. She at once tugged at her father's sleeve and inquired:

"Papa, why don't those children go home and put on their Easter clothes?"

"Hush, my dear," the gentleman replied. "They are children of the poor; they have no new Sunday clothes."

Children of the poor! Even this child of the rich didn't understand why the poor should be in rags!

Henry T. Jones.

Not the Sole Factor.

In every historical epoch the prevailing mode of production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch; that consequently the whole history of mankind (since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership) has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiters and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes. —Communist Manifesto.

"Marx and I (Engels) are partly responsible for the fact that the younger men have sometimes laid more stress on the economic side than it deserves. In meeting the attacks of our opponents it was necessary for us to emphasize the dominant principle denied by them; and we did not always have the time, place or opportunity to let the other factors which were concerned in the mutual action and reaction get their deserts."

"According to the materialistic view of history the factor which is in last instance decisive in history is the production and reproduction of actual life. More than this, neither Marx nor I have ever asserted. But when one distorts this so as to read that the economic factor is the sole element, he converts the statement into a meaningless, abstract, absurd phrase. The economic condition is the basis; but the various elements of the superstructure—the political forms of the class contests and their results, the constitutions—the legal forms, and also all the reflexes of these actual contests in the brain of the participants, the political, legal, philosophical theories, the religious views—all these exert an influence on the development of the historical struggles and in many instances determine their form."—Frederick Engels.

We are always in these days endeavoring to separate intellect and manual labor; we want one man to be always thinking and another to be always working, and operative; whereas the workman ought often to be thinking and the thinker often to be working, and both should be gentlemen in the best sense. As it is, we make both ungentle, the one envying the other despising his brother; and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers!—Ruskin.

There is nothing so powerful as truth—and often nothing so strange. —Daniel Webster.

At about this time these new

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

HOW THE TOBACCO TRUST MADE ITS MILLIONS

Brief of a Startling Chapter from the Current Literature of Exposure, Which Lays Bare the Business Conscience Carried Over into the Realm of Frenzied Financiering.

By Frederic Heath.

"Ability, energy, foresight! Upon this blessed trinity we believe to rest the beautiful palaces, the spacious pleasures, the vast and swelling fortunes of the 10,000; from this origin comes the golden tide on which so gloriously they sail. Ability, energy, foresight! Precious qualities, for the lack whereof the 3,000,000 flat-dwellers and the 2,000,000 below them must be condemned forever and irrevocably to their respective stations. So we are accustomed to think."

Chas. Edward Russell, in his series, "Where Did You Get It, Gentlemen?" contributes an interesting chapter to the Literature of Exposure on the tobacco trust in the December *Everybody's*. This institution "dates back to 1800 and owed its existence to the cigarette habit," which seized upon the American people after the Centennial Exposition of 1876, where the foreigners exhibited cigarette smoking in an alluring manner. In 1885 many firms were supplying the demand. They were in competition with each other, and the competition became so extravagant that few of them made any money. Five of the leading firms, headed by W. Duke Sons & Co. of Durham, N. C., met in New York in January, 1890, to find a way to eliminate competition. Russell says that they were not a very strikingly brainy lot of men. Some of them had been in business a long time with nothing to show but mortgages and debts. And one of them at least was in practical bankruptcy. However, they blundered into forming a trust or combine and thus launched the American Tobacco Co., lightly fixing the capital stock at \$25,000,000, although their combined assets was chiefly a speculative quantity. Not one cent of money was contributed to it. They simply put in their unprofitable businesses, which, combined, were trifling compared with the total tobacco manufacture. And of this capital stock two million was set aside to pay for the assets of the five firms, although there is evidence to show that altogether they were not worth \$400,000. The remaining \$23,000,000 was distributed among the firms. The holdings of the stock was then put on the market and the public bit at 117 so that in a day, without effort or investment or risk, this financial manipulation presented these firms with millions of dollars while they still had their business as before, or even better, because now competition was eliminated. The great advantage which the trust had from the start, was that the smoking public had been educated into demanding certain brands of cigarettes: Sweet Caporal, Old Judge, Richmond Straight Cut, and the like. And these brands were controlled by this trust. Dealers had to have these or cease dealing in cigarettes. The trust was compelled to suppress its competitors, and it could practically ruin any dealer in refusing to sell him the goods the gullible public insisted on.

Keene secured the help in his trust magnates took advantage of the state of the stock market to play a nice little trick in high finance. In December, 1895, after a meeting of the directors of the American Tobacco Co., it was announced publicly that the unsatisfactory condition of the business had forced them to pass by the usual semi-annual dividends. The effect was instantaneous. Down crashed the stock, the price going in a few days from 117 to 63. And the members of the trust helped it on by making gloomy statements. When the stock would go no lower these sleek men on the inside loaded up with all the stock they could get—at bottom prices. Then they met together again, declaring a cash dividend of 20 per cent and a watered stock dividend of another 20 per cent in scrip. This astounding news to the public sent the stock up with a bound. It went up and up, literally among the stars, and when it hovered at 182, these financiers on the inside unloaded the stock they had bought at 63 and reaped enormous profits. Why should any man be poor when it is so easy to get money? Repeated financiering which gave the stock a bad name among conservative brokers and bankers. And yet the operation drew additional strength for the American Tobacco Co. by alluring one competitor and another by its seemingly fabulous profits. One firm held out however, the firm of Liggett & Meyers of St. Louis, and it is said that the war the trust waged on this firm's goods, cost it a loss of a cool \$1,000,000 a year. The scope of the trust's operations had been greatly enlarged by the firms that joined it by adding smoking and chewing tobacco and eventually the snuff and cigar industries. The fight on Liggett & Meyers was a fight over plug tobacco. Early in 1898, James R. Keene, a Wall Street profit bandit, gathered certain facts in regard to the trust and its manipulations and figured that the losses would have been unnecessary under wise management. And if the million a year loss in the plug tobacco war was eliminated, he could put the enterprise on such a business basis that the stock could be watered sufficiently to double its capital, and still make 10 per cent dividends. He found that Liggett & Meyers would consent to a union of plug manufacturers provided the officers of the American Tobacco Co. had nothing to do with it. Keene set about securing a majority of the \$17,900,000 of common stock of the trust, with enough of the preferred stock to give him the control. He would then depose Duke, and Arents, the president and treasurer of the trust, and thus gain the ends peacefully that the trust was trying to secure by war and money. And this is how Standard Oil slipped into the game. Keene secured the help in his

Spoiled by Society.

I have somewhere read a story of a famous artist in Italy, who painted a picture of a little boy, radiantly beautiful, and called it "The Angel Child." Many came to see it and marveled at its exquisite loveliness.

Years passed by and the artist wanted a companion picture to his "Angel Child." He sought diligently in the slums and prisons of the great city for a subject fit for his canvas and his thought. At last he found, chained to an ear in a galley, a being almost too loathsome to look upon. He painted this hideous caricature of a man, and lo! it proved to be the same child the artist had painted in the long ago.—Charles Dickens.

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schemes of Oliver H. Payne of the Standard Oil crowd, and brother-in-law of Wm. C. Whitney. Also Herbert O. Terrell, afterward attorney for the Sugar Trust, and the firm of Moore & Schley. Keene worked so quietly that when he and his crowd secured the control the officers of the company had never so much as suspected what was going on. The Keene associates got the bulk of their stock at about 90 and they planned to put it up to 200 and then pour in the water.

When the control had been secured, he and his associates called upon Duke and told him that he was no longer "it." Duke lost his temper, pranced around like a wild Indian and threatened to do such rash things that he frightened some of them. He said that he would not only throw overboard all the stock that he held (which would make it hard to run the price up to 200) but he would start a trust of his own and compete for business. Either through fright or otherwise, for there is not much honor among frenzied financiers, Keene's associates cast in their lot with Duke. Keene then had to alter his plans, but still sought to put the stock up to 200, telling his friends that this was the opportunity of a lifetime to "make" money. However, the stocks did not go up. Keene fumed and fussed and finally, when his patience was exhausted, caused \$3,100,000 of the stock that was in the trust treasury to be issued to Moore & Schley at the then market price of 108 3/4, and the stock then rapidly advanced to 150.

But here another internal row broke out and Keene declared that he was being betrayed by some one in the compact secretly selling his stock at 150 instead of holding it. After a lively rumpus Keene threw up the whole adventure in disgust, and sold all his stock at what he could get, actually clearing about \$1,250,000, but missing the gigantic profits that he had figured on. Keene was out, but the Payne and Standard Oil crowd were in.

The new crowd then joined Duke in a stock watering bee, actually doubling the capitalization. Then they increased it some more. The Continental Tobacco Co. was organized to take in the plug tobacco makers. Various ways were found to increase the enormous capitalization without seeming to increase it. Subsidiary companies and holding companies being the methods most used. There was the American Snuff Co., to monopolize the snuff business, and the American Cigar Co., to monopolize cigarmaking. And then they went at the tobacco grower and forced down prices and restricted the market. Then something happened. The operation of the big trust roused the cupidity of some of the leading cormorants of the company. They organized the Union Tobacco Co. of New Jersey. The in-

(Continued on page 4.)

Drink Pabst Beer With Your Meals

It is rich in the food elements of Pabst exclusive eight-day malt and the tonic properties of choicest hops. It nourishes the whole body. Pabst eight-day malt gets all the good out of the barley into the beer.

Pabst Blue Ribbon

has highest food value because made from Pabst eight-day malt. This, together with many exclusive features of the Pabst brewing process, gives it that rich, mellow flavor found in no other beer. Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is always pure and clean, the most healthful beer and the best to drink. It is the beer for your family to drink—the beer to keep on hand in your home.

DRINK Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

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

THE LEADING WEST SIDE JEWELER

Frank P. Wilde

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SUFFERERS

From VARIOUS ailments! Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common and when neglected, dangerous disease. My treatment, or the cure that unerringly follows it, strikes at the root of the trouble, and cures in 24 hours. If you cannot call, write me about it. Over four thousand cases successfully treated in 23 years. If you are looking for the treatment that has cured in thousands of cases, and will in yours, consult me and receive my personal attention.

J. H. GREER, M. D.,
62 Dearborn Street, - Chicago, Ill.

Ornamental House Furnishings and Bric-a-Brac

A Choice Assortment for Christmas Gifts

C. PREUSSER JEWELRY CO.
MILWAUKEE

ROYAL SCHWARTZBURG miniature Decorated Vases. **BRASS NOVELTIES**—Unique designs in a great number of convenient and tasty furnishings—these are imported, and are remarkably low priced for the skill and workmanship displayed. **APPLIED SILVER**—Vases, Bottles, Flasks and Glasses—Great progress has been made in this special manufacture in 1907. **CHRISTMAS STATIONERY**—Eaton & Hurlbut's newest productions, the best in the market. Paul E. Wirt Fountain Pens. Christmas Packages of Paper and Envelopes. Seals. Wax. Monograms and Dies to order. **OPERA GLASSES**—Our annual import is in stock—finest grades at import prices—Hall Clocks, Chiming (Ship's Bell) Clocks, French Clocks, and a splendid variety of Gilt, Bronze, Iron and Wood Case Clocks for every use.

O. A. ZEDLER
Manager

Miller HIGH LIFE Beer

is made from the very best material—filtered through fine pulp wood—and properly aged in modern underground vaults, which gives it a character and taste all its own. You can't help but like it.

Phone West 10.

MILWAUKEE

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

Phone Main 2728 339 Market Street

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Carriages are all new and heated during the cold weather.

ONLY UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

000. And this capital of \$20,000 he proposed to pay in the form of English consols. Well, a capital of \$20,000 invested in English consols only bears 2 1/2 per cent interest. So that Mr. Gladstone would have paid to a landlord owning land values amounting to \$20,000 a capital equal to \$20,000 indeed, but that would only bring in an income of \$2,500. And Ireland would, therefore, only have to hand over \$2,500 per year to England for that estate. It would be able, consequently, to lower the farmer's rent to \$2,500 or half the amount he was paying before. By this system the Irish farmer was relieved of half his burden. The English tax-payer did not lose one cent. And as for the landlord, who had been expropriated by law, did he not receive the equivalent of his property in capital? Mr. Gladstone made the Irish people profit by the difference between the income from land in Ireland and the income from national bonds in England. He cut down the landlord's income by half by the simple substitution of one form of property for another form of property; of bonds for land.

This is the extreme limit of bourgeois law, an intermediate stage between legal expropriation with indemnity and expropriation without indemnity. And it is a striking example of how a simple change in the form of property can be a real dispossession. There is, therefore, a latent revolutionary force in the bourgeois law of expropriation, a force which will be gradually set at liberty by circumstances and will formulate the new communist and proletarian law.

Many schemes for social reform have been already discussed which presuppose an entirely new interpretation—a Socialist rendering—of bourgeois law of expropriation. For instance, to take an example of prime importance from how on, when one reads the municipal program of the Progressives on the London County Council, or the resolutions on the question of private dwellings passed by the Socialist party and by certain groups of bourgeois social reformers in Germany, one sees a growing tendency to give towns the right to build cheap and sanitary dwellings, and even to insist that they shall build themselves of it. The towns are encouraged to buy as much of the land that may still be free—the vacant lots of the suburbs—as possible, so that speculators may have no chance to put up its price and so to drive the rent of the houses that are to be built upon it. But the municipalities will only be able to play the part of builder, for the further good of the working class, if they are empowered by law to condemn land and buildings for this purpose. So a development of the law in the direction of Socialism will probably take place soon, and a communistic interpretation of the law of expropriation for reasons of public utility embodied in the bourgeois code.

Note: In England, now, municipalities are empowered to buy land compulsorily for a definite object—recreation grounds, schools, public building, or workmen's dwellings. They are not, however, allowed to hold over vacant lots for future use, even if the land has been bought by agreement, not compulsion. German municipalities have no such restriction. They buy land round towns which they develop as the towns grow, and this to a large extent. They also make stringent regulations as to open spaces, schools, etc., which the private owners of land must follow.

M. M. S.

Useful Christmas Presents

Make your friends happy by presenting them with articles that are both pleasing and useful. Below are mentioned many items which will please and perhaps fill a want most needful

House Coats	Pajamas	Cloth or Plush Caps	Underwear	Trousers
Lounging Robes	Fur and Wool Gloves	Fur and Wool Gloves	Overcoats for Men,	
Fancy Vests	Dress Gloves	Dress Shirts	Young Men, Children	
Umbrellas	Neckwear	Suit Cases	Suits for Men, Young	
Mufflers	Reefers	Shoulder Braces	Men and Children	
Hankerchiefs		Suspenders	Flannel Shirts	
Collars and Cuffs		Purses	Sweaters	
Collar Boxes		Night Shirts	Corduroy & Duck Coats	
		Fur Caps	Boys' Blouses	
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In making your holiday purchases, do not forget that this store has the reputation for its high class of merchandise at popular prices

Two S. & H. Green Trading Stamps, or Two Kroeger Brothers Stamps, will be given with every 10-cent purchase made in this store from now until Christmas

Jos. Lauer & Co.

"GIVE THE VALUES"

National Avenue, Cor. First Avenue

Social-Democratic Herald

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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 the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter Aug. 20, 1901. FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

Recent HERALD callers: George E. Roemer, Jr., Boston, Mass.; John Hodge, London, England; H. Moeller, Glencoe, Ill.; E. P. Hinkley, North Prairie, Wis.; Rose Pastor Stokes, J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York City.

Now that an inferior court has enjoined the American Federation of Labor from boycotting the Buck stoves and ranges, "made" by Pres. Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, we suppose Van Cleave expects a rush of workingmen to buy the product of his labor-crushing factory. We wonder.

National Executive Committee-man Ernest Untermyer, who is now located in Idaho, has written the national office declining to accept a re-election on the ground that he is too far away from the national headquarters to give the duties of the position proper attention.

Official figures just issued show that New York Socialists polled 17,505 votes (not including Richmond borough) as against 13,354 last year. The increase amounts to 31 per cent. The Socialists have begun the campaign of 1908.

The national committee is now nominating a city and date for holding the next national convention of the party. Nominations will close Dec. 24.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins closed his work for 1907 on

Nov. 7, in Main, after having been in the state from Nov. 11. This, however, was not his first work in Maine, he having been there Aug. 25 to Sept. 24, 1905, Feb. 2 to March 7, 1906, July 9 to Sept. 8, 1906, Sept. 9 to Oct. 7, 1907.

The executive board of the party at its meeting in December decided that it should acknowledge its appreciation of the services of Comrade Wilkins, whose work in the state has been satisfactory in every phase. A commendable economy in expenses, a splendid success in dispelling prejudice, and creating a favorable sentiment toward Socialist propaganda, and excellent results in the line of organization.

The state movement has been strengthened, his effort assisting greatly. Six locals were organized during the month of November; requests for services of organizers are on file from several towns and cities.

The Pettibone Trial. Boise, Dec. 15.—The state continued with Orchard today, and the closing part of his statement occupied most of the forenoon.

In response to a question from Mr. Hawley he said he had received altogether from the Western Federation from \$3,500 to \$4,000 as the price of his nefarious crimes.

He was asked in regard to an "inner circle," and although previously he had said he never heard of such a thing, this time he said that an "inner circle" existed, that Haywood had explained it to him and

said that no one could get in unless they "went some" themselves. "Went some" he explained as meaning the killing of some one who was in opposition to the Federation. This is a complete reversal of his former testimony and shows that he has been most carefully coached.

He went on to say that Haywood said that the Western Federation was different from the Mollie Maguire in that the "inner circle" seldom met, and those who were performing the underground work seldom knew each other. They usually fixed up alibis for the men that did the work. They wanted the mine owners to know the attacks came from the Federation. If guns were used they might think the attack came from some other source, but if dynamite was used they would come pretty near knowing where it came from. Haywood said it would not do to let the rank and file know what was going on, but they must be made to think that such acts would be detrimental to the union and the acts of violence came from the other side.

The strike committee in the Cripple Creek district carried out this program and instructed the men to commit no acts of violence.

Fixed for Purpose. The evidence is much plainer in this trial that the testimony has been fixed up for a purpose. Hawley is asking questions from prepared notes.

The most sensational statement in all Orchard's dramatic revelations for the day was when he said that Haywood and Pettibone had declared that they were afraid of Moyer, that they believed he was getting weak-kneed at Telluride as he had been conspiring with the officers, and it might be well to get him out of the way where they got around to it. He was trying to get Haywood out of office. Moyer listened to this startling statement without the quiver of an eye-lash.

A Class Traitor. Orchard is marked in the history of class struggles as the deep-dyed traitor of his class. Even if all these things were true whose accusations he has heaped upon the metalliferous miners, a man who would work and conspire with his own class in a class contest however waged—the working class against hideous class oppression, under

whatever guise it may be viewed—and then turn and fight and betray those comrades of a common resisting cause, become a sneaking, blathering tell-tale, the whimpering tool of the other class, of his own oppressors, to sit here in the witness chair and be used by them, and face his old comrades in the labor movement, and plot with their enemies to do them to death for the protection of this "superior" social class—that he may have good food, clothes and keep, be pampered up like a valuable criminal, and cared no more for by the class he so faithfully serves than an animal—such a puffy mass of perverted cowardice finds its infamous immortality in the universal contempt and detestation of those who have tried to resist and protect and climb.

But Orchard, the whimpering and shivering lickspittle, fell at the first stroke of danger, and fled to his enemies for safety at the price of delivering into their hands those with whom he had fought.

And the working class stumbles and is non-plused again at this new staggering blow. But it will rally again, its vast ranks will go forward again with a rush—traitors, poor tactics, ignorance, lack of skill—it makes no difference, the working class is moving forward to the accomplishment of its destiny, the abolition of the proletariat.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

(Continued from page 3.) corporators were Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Weidner, W. L. Elkins, Thomas Dolan and others. And their legal adviser was Roosevelt's present secretary of state, Elihu Root. The capital stock was ten millions, but only a little over one million was paid in. The new company went in on a large scale in the cigarette and tobacco business, and attracted a good deal of talent to their ranks. The Duke trust began to shake in its boots. For the Ryan-Weidner-Elkins-Root syndicate had no equals in manipulating securities and they were all powerful in influencing legislation and manipulating the government.

The Duke trust has been very successful in making something out of nothing. But in a crude and blundering way. The Ryan-Root syndicate hypocritically worked the anti-monopoly sentiment of the

people. The consumers and the dealers thought that relief was really at hand. But it ended when the Duke trust bought the "anti-monopoly" crowd out for ten millions, and gave them the control of the trust. It was a bitter surrender, for the Duke people, but there was no escape. They issued 35 millions of additional stock, paid the ten millions, and also bought the anti-monopolists' subsidiary companies. The whole thing was now in Ryan's hands.

Ligette & Meyers had meanwhile been cornered. The Ryan-Root syndicate of anti-monopolists had gotten possession of that business and they then carried it over into the trust. And the trust had to pay eighteen million dollars for it. This netted the Ryan crowd a profit of nearly seven millions on this one deal alone.

The profits of the Ryan crowd in its deals with the trust were stupendous. It put in less than two millions and in six months cleared nineteen million dollars. "It did this without making anything, selling anything, or developing anything, and also without effort, risk or expenditure, except for options and the issuing of fictitious stock."

Of the thirty-five millions of additional American stock, twenty-one millions went as another scrip dividend. The new interests of the American Tobacco Co. had very good friends in Washington, as was to be expected. It seemed to be on the inside with the finance committee of the Senate, where all revenue duties are arranged. And it was afterwards learned that the "honorable" Senator Nelson W. Aldrich held one billion of Tobacco stock.

Senator Aldrich was chairman of the finance committee. In secret sessions the finance committee decided to reduce the tobacco tax. It also arranged changes in the revenue laws which gave the trust a great advantage over its competitors. Knowledge of these impending changes were kept a profound secret except from the trust. Immediately the trust people went into the market and bought all the continental stock they could find, and secured vast loads of it before the market would rise. They then prepared a new issue of Continental Tobacco Company bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest, bonds that were exchangeable for Continental stock.

When all this was ready, out came the news from Washington that the revenue duties were to be reduced and up bounded the prices of all to-

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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bacco stocks. Then these fine schemes began to exchange the stock they had secured at 12 and thereabouts for bonds at 70; and pocketed a cool fifteen millions. How easy it is to get rich!

Meanwhile the capital stock of the Tobacco trust had risen with the subsidiary companies to two hundred million dollars. And Mr. Russell says, that with every desire to be temperate, he is obliged to say that "so far as he can discover, the creating of this colossal something from nothing had involved no risk, no effort, little or no investment, no development of any industry, no economic equivalent, and no higher type of mentality than controls the simplest operation of the smallest country store."

At the present time the total capitalization of the whole enterprise, including dummy, subsidiary, fraudulent, decoy, alias, stool-pigeon and other companies is about five hundred million. All created out of twenty-five millions of speculative and paper assets put together by Capt. Duke, and his friends in 1890. The like successful exploitation of the people has never been known in any land at any time.

As tending to show who were directly dispoiled by the trust's manipulations, Mr. Russell gives instances of dealers who refused to make way for the trust and whose businesses were deliberately ruined by setting up rival stores and selling below cost. Many of its victims resorted to suicide. On a certain stretch of Broadway, New York, where were formerly thirty-six independent stores there are now but six, and some of the former proprietors are come to be clerks for the trust. The trust has also ruined many farmers. It is able to fix the price it pays for tobacco to suit itself, even going to remarkable lengths to protect its operations. In France, Italy, Austria and Spain tobacco is a government monopoly. The trust arranged with the buyers from these countries that they should only buy in certain restricted districts, so as not to affect its control of prices. All appeals to congress have fallen on deaf ears.

"So here we have at last in the clearest colors the exact meaning and result of the formula for wealth-making," says Mr. Russell. "The bonds are issued, the stock is floated, the syndicate is enriched, the palace arises and every cent thus represented, the people furnish. Those who consume the tobacco, ship the freight, grow the crops, eat the beef, hang to the straps of the street cars, they, upon whose backs is piled the vast mass of watered stock, fictitious bonds, fraudulent scrip, and gambling securities, bear the burden."

And the only profit obtained by society in all these operations is the spectacle of five or six men accumulating vast fortunes, fortunes beyond computation, fortunes for the few, comprising the sum of available wealth that should be for all."

Such are the facts—only that Mr. Russell has strangely enough overlooked the question of labor in his article. The trust has, along with its other sins, used its power to scourge labor. Its product is, in the main,

non-union. It has a natural fondness for cheap labor. Its "United" cigar stores are stocked up with a cheap grade of cigars made by cheap labor—which means, too often, unclean labor. The same is true of its United Cigar Stands Company, operating in most drug stores. Like other trusts it has closed factories with no regard whatever for the workers, thereby ruined or driven into the army of the unemployed. And there is a labor consideration also in its enormous wealth. That wealth has had to be produced in the first place and in the usual ways. Speculative fortunes are built up out of the people, which broadly speaking means the workers. The extravagant cost to the people of the service of providing products to society is well seen in the operation of the Tobacco trust. For that service the people not only pay for what they get, but enough besides to make many individuals wealthy "beyond the dreams of avarice."

A wonderful little pamphlet! "The New Emancipation. Tells how Socialism will come about. 5 cents. This office, 23 for a dollar."

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MILWAUKEE'S Third GRAND MAMMOTH CARNIVAL GIVEN BY THE Social-Democratic Party (For the Benefit of the Press and Campaign Funds) AT THE HIPPODROME SATURDAY EVENING JANUARY 18th

\$300 IN PRIZES CASH AND MERCHANDISE Judging from the reports that are coming in from all quarters, if Barnum's press agent were to be engaged to write up the event he would be obliged to admit that he had treated the toughest proposition in his experience. He would probably start off by declaring Barnum's show to be so insignificant in comparison that it wouldn't pay for the departed soul of the ghost of a shadow of an excuse for a sideshow. Words would fall him—and he would simultaneously throw up both hands and his job. The tickets are going like hot cakes on a frosty morning, and the Hippodrome building will be taxed to its utmost capacity. Call at the office and learn how to get four tickets for \$1.50. Admission 50c EACH PERSON 50c At the Door, \$1.00 Contestants for Prizes Must Be On Floor at 9:30

STUPENDOUS—MAGNIFICENT—SPECTACULAR—UNRIVALED

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

See definitions of "Prosperity" on page 1.

The next word to be defined is CHARITY.

Now put your thinking caps on and burnish up your wit!

Master and Slave.

To the Editor: I desire to call your attention and that of your readers to two brief extracts from the President's message, presented the other day to Congress, and to the following remarks relative thereto.

The President advises Congress "to create machinery for the compulsory investigation of disputes between capital and labor."

He also declares "that corporations and unions have come to stay and must therefore be considered as permanent institutions."

The terms "capital" and "labor" and "corporations and unions" have been adopted by orthodox political economists, legislators, lawyers and public writers and speakers together with the terms "employers" and "employees" for the purpose of concealing the actual relations which these terms refer to.

I regret to say that all trades union officials, writers and speakers, and most of the Socialists have been cleverly led into the adoption and use of these terms.

The terms "master and slave," "master and serf," and "master and servant" describe correctly, and more clearly than any other terms can, the character of the three successive relations which have divided the human family since civilization began, and instead of concealing the meaning of these terms, I deem it the duty of every Socialist to thrust them and all they mean into the minds of every American as an antidote to the poisonous effects of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty."

gether with all the grim reality of the warfare between these superiors and these inferiors. A picture which tends to breed rebellion in the duller mind.

Talk of corporations and unions as permanent institutions and the meaning glances past the mind of the average man and leaves no impression. But call them armies of masters and armies of servants arrayed against each other and engaged in ceaseless conflict and all the horrors of the strike, lockout, the policeman's club and revolver, the strikebreakers and their weapons, the militiaman and his rifle, the injunction, the prison, the killed and the wounded, and the starved dependents.

For Socialists to aid in concealing the degrading character of this relationship of masters and servants by using the terms capital and labor, and covering the fighting organizations of these two classes by the terms corporations and unions, seems to me either deplorable ignorance or treason to the working class—the servant class and to human progress.

Chicago, Ill. Thomas J. Morgan.

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Last Call to Christmas Shoppers

WE HAVE ARRANGED A SPECIAL LOT OF Men's Suits and Overcoats for Monday and Tuesday's Sale Suits or Overcoats \$7.50 to \$20.00 These Are Special Values and Must Be Seen to Be Appreciated. Boys' Overcoats \$2.50 to \$4.50 Things That Make Excellent Xmas Presents House Coats, Fancy Vests, Mufflers, Neckwear, Gloves, Suspenders, Cloth or Fur Caps (Remember, We Sell the BEST PIECED SEAL CAPS at \$3.75) Umbrellas, Suit Cases, Link Cuff Buttons, Cardigan Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Negligee Shirts, etc. Each Customer Monday and Tuesday Will Be Presented With a Beautiful Calendar PLUM CLOTHING CO. 491-493 Eleventh Avenue

A CLOTHING SALE That Means Your One Opportunity for a Seasonable and Sensible CHRISTMAS GIFT!

Sweeping HOLIDAY REDUCTIONS on Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats

Coming at this time, and involving sweeping reductions of clothing prices, this sale is bound to be the shopping event of the current Christmas season. Those who very sensibly believe a suit or overcoat meets every requirement of an ideal Christmas gift will find their opportunity HERE AND NOW. The quantity and quality of our stocks have long since established these stores as Milwaukee's CLOTHING HEADQUARTERS. We furnish the added demonstration of our supremacy in the matter of quoting prices.

Men's Overcoats

Holiday reductions of from 25 to 33 1/2 per cent. on our splendid lines of Men's and Youths' Overcoats should quickly help you out of your Christmas dilemma. Overcoat assortments here cover a wide price and style range. Note offerings:

Men's \$10.00 Overcoats \$6.75

Men's \$18.00 Overcoats \$12.50

Men's \$12.00 and \$15.00 Overcoats \$9.75

Men's \$20.00 and \$22.00 Overcoats \$16.75

Our Splendid PLUSH-LINED OVERCOATS with Fur Collar and Trimmings, the Regular \$25.00 Garments, Now on Special Sale for \$19.50

Our Magnificent MUSKRAT FUR-LINED COATS, with Genuine Broadcloth Shell and Big Persian Lamb Collar, Beautifully Tailored, and Sold Regularly at \$50.00 and \$60.00, Now \$37.50

Men's Suits

Reductions in this Dept. cover our full line of \$10, \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22 men's and youths' suits, a splendid display of reliable, fashionable, ready-to-wear apparel. Good assortment of staple and fancy patterns.

Men's \$10.00 Suits	\$6.75	Men's \$3.00 and \$4.00 Trousers	\$2.45	Men's \$20.00 and \$22 Suits	\$16.75
Men's \$15.00 Suits	\$9.75			Men's \$2.00 Trousers	\$1.39
Men's \$18.00 Suits	\$12.50			Men's \$2.50 Trousers	\$1.95

Boys' and Children's Clothing

Remember that nowhere will you find stocks in juvenile apparel so well assorted as here. This department is a big feature of these stores. Present price reductions add to its attraction for mother.

Boys' \$5 and \$6 Two Pants Suits, one pair bloomer and one pair straight pants, at	\$3.45	Boys' Overcoats, form fitting and box coat styles, 8 to 16 year sizes	\$3.95
Boys' Knee Pants	39c	Children's Russian Overcoats, 3 to 10 year sizes	\$1.95

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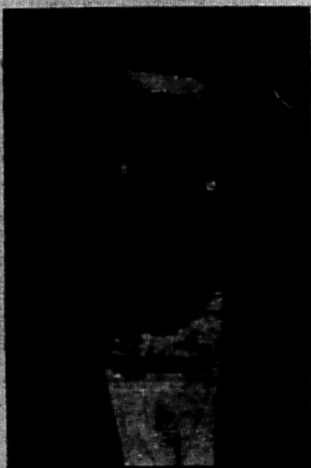
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11th and Winnebago Sts. 369-371 East Water St.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON

Mr. Crane is certain of a warm welcome at the Davidson Theater next week. There is a good deal of curiosity regarding his new play,



"Father and the Boys," which is the work of George Ade. Other cities pronounce it "great." Mr. Crane opens his engagement on Sunday night. There will be a matinee on Christmas day and another on Saturday.

ALHAMBRA

A grand revival of "Superba," Hankon Brothers' famous spectacle,



lar, pantomimic comedy, will be seen at the Alhambra theater commencing tomorrow. The usual matinee will be given and there

will be a special matinee on Christmas day. The piece is produced on a magnificent scale, is replete with new trick scenery, and the company is the largest that has ever appeared under the Hanlon management. There will be no advance in prices.

BIJOU

Laura Jean Libbey's great play of heart throbs and tears, "Parted on Her Bridal Tour," will be the Christmas week attraction at the Bijou, beginning Sunday. It is a



dramatization of the famous novel, "Miss Middleton's Lovers." It is a play on the pure and wholesome order and comes here direct from a record of fourteen weeks at the various popular priced houses in New York City.

STAR THEATER

"Tom, Dick and Harry" in conjunction with the "Avenue Girls Co." will be the attraction at the New Star Theater for one week, beginning tomorrow, with matinee daily. This is the second season of great success of the three leading musical comedy comedians, Hanson, Conroy and Emerson.

GAYETY

The famous Knickerbocker Burlesquers, truly called Robie's Big Show, will be the attraction at the Gayety next week. This company is acknowledged to be one of the most brilliant spokes in the theatrical wheel.

CRYSTAL

At the Crystal next week the Great Florence Troupe of acrobats

will delight the usual big audiences. There will be an extra matinee Christmas Day.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

Before the aldermanic committee on railroads the request of the Chicago, Milwaukee Railroad Company for permission to discontinue the running of cars on Grove Street from Chicago road to First Avenue was advocated by Ald. Raetz (R), who appeared in the interests of the corporation and said that the road was not on a paying basis.

Social-Democratic Ald. Buech said the people wanted an opportunity to get out petitions. The company might temporarily lose on this small line but could afford it because it makes money on other lines. Ald. Seidel (S.-D.) said the company had secured a valuable franchise mighty cheap, and even if it did not pay at present, the people had grown to depend on the service. He moved to lay the matter over for two weeks. Ald. Borst (R) moved to grant the company's request, and his motion carried.

At the meeting of the police and fire committee of the aldermen on Monday Chief Janssen sprang a request for an automobile for himself and he wanted a good machine that has a reputation. Alderman Corcoran (D) moved that the committee recommend this request, and the chairman immediately put it to a vote. Alderman Baemule (S.-D.) voted no and said that if this motion is carried, the chief next would spring upon the committee a request for automobiles instead of patrol wagons and so on, always making the people pay more for such things, which are not needed. And the chief in reply said that the patrol wagons in a year will have to be replaced by gasoline automobiles, which would cost \$600 each, or for the six wagons an additional expense of \$3,600. To which Ald. Baemule replied that he was right in his suspicion. Ald. Wittig (D), seeing that there was opposition, thereupon moved that the motion be laid over, which was carried unanimously.

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, 50 new subscribers.



Peter J. Cramer.

The above is a likeness of Peter J. Cramer, the molder who died a week ago Tuesday, presumably as a result of a beating up received by strike-breakers in the employ of the Allis-Chalmers Co. last February. The assault took place in front of the main gate at the works, and the conspiracy suit brought by Cramer against the Allis people is still in court and may now take on a more serious aspect. Bro. Cramer was buried at Calvary cemetery and the funeral procession was the largest in the history of West Allis, the fire and police departments taking part and there being 100 men in line representing his fellow workers.

MILWAUKEE.

Now for a good pull next Sunday to the card tournament and social, arranged by the New Era Hunting and Fishing Club, at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue. The Social-Democrats are cordially invited to attend.

The Aurora Singing Society is going to arrange for a grand concert, entertainment and ball some time next spring, for the benefit of the Social-Democratic party. Well, these singing societies are always raising money with the capitalist form of government in so far as furnishing ammunition for the Socialist movement is concerned. Don't forget a donation to the Campaign fund occasionally.

The South Side Women's Branch held a very successful ball at Sieff's Hall last Saturday night.

The Stokes Meetings.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, the so-called "millionaire Socialist," and Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes addressed a large and deeply interested audience in Ethical Hall last Tuesday. Mr.

Stokes conclusively disproved the charge that "Socialism is un-American." He argued that the exploitation of the wage-worker by the capitalist was "taxation without representation," which, according to the American idea, is "tyranny." Mrs. Stokes arraigned the system of capricious "charity." She said: "Mr. and Mrs. Stokes spoke in Racine Monday evening at Guild Hall. On Wednesday morning they addressed the West Side Normal School of Milwaukee and were much pleased with the intelligent audience of young students who listened attentively to their plea for Socialism. They left Milwaukee Wednesday for Cincinnati, where they deliver addresses in the Rev. Herbert Bigelow's church."

Remember winter is here, get your storm sash from F. J. Benning, 701 Muskego Avenue.

The Supervisors

The committee in charge of the building of the new Grand Avenue viaduct recommended at Tuesday's meeting that Gustave Steinhagen be employed as the supervising engineer and that he be paid 5 per cent of the total cost of the construction.

This recommendation brought Supervisor Jeske (S.-D.) immediately to his feet, who said he could not understand why the county should pay 5 per cent to the man recommended and besides this pay his assistants, while qualified supervision could be gotten for 2 1/2 per cent, or a saving of about \$10,000 to the county.

Supervisor Heyden (R) of the Twenty-third Ward, answering Jeske, said: "Our Social-Democratic friends on the other side of the house did not include in the contract eight hours a day for the supervising engineer's work. As they always want employes to work for eight hours, and as he may have to work ten and twelve hours a day, he should receive 5 per cent and not 2 1/2 per cent. We are too honest to pay poor wages, and the man must do his duty and receive a good salary for it."

Supervisor Sheehan (S.-D.) answered: "There is a mighty difference between the worker who receives \$2 or \$3 a day and an engineering architect, who attends to all his private business and is to be paid \$20,000 for supervising our

work besides." He said, "there is also a difference of opinion what an engineer is worth, and therefore estimates from the various architectural firms were received. Instead of accepting the smallest bid which was 2 1/2 per cent, the committee had recommended the highest." Supervisor Heineman (D) Seventh Ward, answered that Steinhagen's offer was not the highest and that some experienced architects have asked as much as 7 and 8 per cent. Supervisor Jeske believed that the 7 and 8 per cent offers included all the supervising expenses, also the assistants, which was not the case in the Steinhagen offer, and he moved that the matter be referred back to the committee on contracts and bonds for consideration and investigation. Motion carried, 28 to 17.

When the question of appropriating \$26,250 to pay the current expenses at the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane came up, objections were raised by Supervisor Sheehan (S.-D.), who demanded to know what these amounts were used for.

"I have seen in the report submitted by the Federal Audit Company," he said, "that affairs at the institution are carried on loosely. I have not as much confidence in the management of the institution as District Attorney McGovern has,

and I feel that if I am to vote upon the allowance of such large amounts of money that this board at least should be informed more fully as to what the amounts are used for."

There was money left over from the last appropriation, which was then used for purposes they had no right to be used for.

For instance, there were \$3,400 allowed for the erection of a building; they used only \$400 for this purpose and used the rest for a purpose which was not explained, claiming that after the money is appropriated they can use it as they see fit. These people should be made to understand that they couldn't use the people's money as they saw fit, and he moved that the matter be laid over and thoroughly investigated. Supervisor Green (R) opposed the motion, as it would be a hardship for the institution to be without funds. The motion was defeated.

Supervisor Jeske then brought a resolution up to pay for the purchase of lots where the new houses of correction are to be erected; claiming that the delay of payment held up by the district attorney would cost the county a tremendous amount of interest for this money. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 28 to 19.

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Organized Labor Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!" Union news. Milwaukee Typographical Union, No. 23. Meets at Schubert Hall, Milwaukee Street, third Sunday of the month. At the regular meeting held Sunday, Dec. 15, the union decided to increase the local 25c assessment to 40c per week for five weeks, the vote being unanimous. This action was taken in line with a recommendation of the L. T. U. executive council, the local thereby assisting in defraying the expenses of the eight-hour campaign.

OUR UNION DIRECTORY In the following list name and number of the union is given first, date and place of meeting follows. The name and address given is that of the union's secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing their duties unless the corresponding secretary of the Federated Trades Council is at all times kept informed of any change in time or place of meeting, or of secretary or his or her address. FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL, of Milwaukee and Vicinity—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Freie Gemeinde Hall, 260 4th St. John Reichert, 218 State St., Chairman, John Kossak, Secretary, H. C. Raasch, 513 Bartlett St., and Fred Heise, 318 State St. BUILDING TRADES SECTION of the Federated Trades Council—3d and 4th Thursdays, 218 State St. Chairman, John Kossak, Secretary, H. C. Raasch, 513 Bartlett St., and Fred Heise, 318 State St. CHAIRMAN, M. H. WITABER, Treasurer, John Reichert, Secretary, F. J. VICTORIS, Care of St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop. ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL Richard Vogt, 745 11th St. TYPGRAPHICAL No. 23 (L. T. U.)—3d Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Schubert (Academy) Hall, C. J. Buehler, 659 39th St. TYPGRAPHICAL No. 16 (L. T. U.)—4th Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Christ Thru, 653 25th St. NEWS-PAPER WRITERS, No. 9 (L. T. U.)—Miss E. H. Thomas, 244 Sixth St. STEREOTYPERS, No. 90 (S. and E. L. U.)—Joseph Reichert, 602 6th St. PRESSMEN, No. 7 (L. P. and A. U.)—4th Geo. J. Wilson, 230 29th St. PRINTERS, HELPERS and JOB PRESSMEN, No. 27 (L. P. and A. U.)—1st Fri-

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69c

75c Suspenders in fancy boxes at

45c

75c Shirts at

39c

PRENTICE. The local was reorganized as a result of Thompson's visit, with a membership of fourteen. The comrades are now busy forming a county organization. There are now five locals in Price County and a number of places where there are many Socialists who are sleeping. In the county are the two Finnish locals at Brantwood and Clifford, having a total of seventy members, the English local at Brantwood with seven members, the Prentice local with fourteen, Park Falls with several, and Phillips has a local that is out of standing, but no doubt can be aroused. The comrades are very anxious to get the whole county canvassed and covered with literature before the fall campaign. Steps will be taken at the next meeting of the Prentice local to send one of the comrades to various points in the county to look up the Socialists and form organizations. Every county in the state should do this.

WOOD COUNTY comrades, with Grand Rapids as a center, are making arrangements to engage a speaker and organizer for a whole month between now and the close of next fall campaign. They are distributing literature every month to every house in Grand Rapids. That's the work that counts.

GLIDDEN. The principal of the high schools introduced comrade Thompson at the meeting here and made very fitting remarks. Dr. Frick, one of the most prominent citizens, has taken a very active interest in the cause, and the work is booming. The doctor says he is ready to do his part towards securing a speaker to work the county (Ashland) and to get the literature distributed.

FENWOOD. A splendid meeting was held here Dec. 13. The local has paid up its back dues and paid in \$10 for comrade Thompson's lecture. This little local in the woods of Marathon County has a splendid record. They always do their duty.

RHINELANDER. A new convert found by accident an open letter sent by the state organizer to the old members urging them to meet him on the date assigned. This new comrade had been bubbling over with enthusiasm, but didn't know that there were any other Socialists in town. He couldn't get track of any. Some of the comrades had got "cold feet," others had gone to sleep, and there was nothing doing. In such cases the new recruits made by our literature are at sea. But this letter, found by chance, brought him into our meeting with the fresh enthusiasm of the new convert. He joined at once and inside of fifteen minutes had another comrade in tow and he joined. And out they both rushed again after still others. The effect upon the older members was electrifying. Comrade Zander complained that none of the "old comrades would help distribute literature. One of these new comrades had already made arrangements to distribute 200 copies of a panic leaflet. And no one knew of his efforts, and he didn't know of the local because it was asleep. Moral: Don't let your local go to sleep. As a result of that, one evening at Rhinelander the local is reorganized with ten or a dozen members, several of them entirely new. And all are encouraged to start up again with renewed energy.

ASHLAND. The city hall was filled with a splendid audience Saturday night. The literature went out like hot cakes on a cold frosty morning. Subs were taken for the HERALD, and then Comrade Frank Gauthier, business agent of the trades unions, intro-

HOLIDAY BARGAINS

The beautiful response given our announcements during the week just passed prompts us to continue another week our special holiday sale of

FURNITURE of MERIT

with opportunities still better than ever heretofore offered. This extraordinary sale, in the midst of the holiday season, tenders the choice of any piece of Furniture in our magnificent stock at radically reduced prices. Here are a few mentions:

BOOKCASES

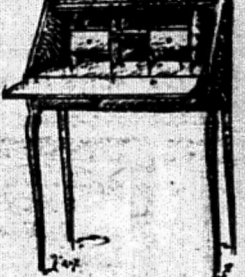
(Something every lover of books should have.) Combination Book Cases and Writing Desks—made of solid quarter-sawed oak—highly polished—beut glass door—French mirror—choose from these unbeatable values:



Reg. 12.00 value for 8.00 Reg. 25.00 value for 20.00 Reg. 16.00 value for 12.00 Reg. 30.00 value for 25.00

WOMEN'S DESKS

Elegant Writing Desks—made of solid oak or mahogany—perfect workmanship throughout—highly polished—fitted with or without glass—a dozen and more handsome effects to choose from:



Reg. 7.00 value for 5.00 Reg. 10.00 value for 8.00 Reg. 9.00 value for 7.00 Reg. 16.00 value for 12.00

TURKISH ROCKERS

Upholstered in genuine leather—handsomely tufted back and arm rests—full spring effects—oak and mahogany frames—the best values for the money in the city:



Reg. 25.00 value for 19.00 Reg. 35.00 value for 30.00 Reg. 40.00 value for 33.00

MORRIS CHAIRS

The Kelly Morris Chairs—upholstered in velour, crushed plush, Chase leather and solid leather—solid oak frames—automatic adjuster—at special prices:



Reg. 8.00 value for 6.00 Reg. 16.00 value for 14.00 Reg. 12.00 value for 10.00 Reg. 18.00 value for 14.50

And then we offer exceptional values in Davenport, Music Cabinets, Sideboards, China Closets, Tables, Parlor Suits, etc., at prices lower than ever.

Goods stored free of charge until you want them sent.

FRANTZ
431-35 Grove St.

We deliver goods free to any part of the city—and promptly.

Carnival Tickets Receipts

Previously reported.....	\$ 18.00
Henry Rieger.....	1.50
P. Devine.....	1.50
Fritz Fritzsche.....	1.50
Charles France.....	1.50
William Milburn.....	1.50
Jacob Grob.....	1.50
J. Eder.....	10.00
Al. Wiese.....	1.50
Ed. Schranz.....	1.50
O. G. Utzman.....	1.50
Wm. Priester.....	1.50
F. Kruse.....	1.50
H. Schirer.....	1.50
Henry Vogt.....	1.50
Jacob Ruhrig.....	1.50
J. Rummel.....	1.50
George Knoch.....	1.50
Carpenters Local Union, No. 1447.....	6.00
Christ. Seifert.....	1.50
Stephen Schweitzer.....	1.00
Total	\$ 58.50

Order your storm sash at once from F. J. Benning, 701 Muskego Avenue.

Campaign Fund.

B. Baumele.....	1.00
Nineteenth Ward Branch.....	25.00
Dammrow Bros.....	2.00
V. Heiland.....	1.00

SKATES CLUBS and HOCKEYS

Sleighs—All styles and sizes. Prices right and in reach of all

Other suitable Christmas Gifts: Plated Knives and Forks and Carving Sets

F. J. BENNING

FURNACE WORK—Dealer in Hardware and Storm Sash—701 MUSKEGO AVE.

Classified Advertising

WANTED—To do addresses for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 34 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.

BRANCHES—We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasury, bound, with wish, only \$2. The Co-operative Printery, 34 Sixth St.

WANTED—Shavers and other societies to purchase their shirt and collar from Co-operative Printery, 34 Sixth St.

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RECEIPT BOOKS, 30 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 150 each, or two for \$25. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 346 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—100 warrants in a book for \$2. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 346 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME—I will build you a house, either on the North, South or West side, for which you own make payments on easy terms. Small payments down, balance monthly. I have plans for inspection at my office. OSCAR ALTFELDER, 188 Wisconsin St., Tel. Main 2182, Res. Tel. West 731.

HATS CLEANED AND REBOTTLED

LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS CLEANED and retinted. Wisconsin Hat W. in 135 2nd St. S. Price list on file.

A THIRD STORY FLAT with two rooms for rent or for sale. Also a cottage for rent or for sale. 346 Sixth St. from the Milwaukee Northern Street Railway. Inquire of HERMAN SUNNER, 126 and County Street.

Rousing Meetings in the State!

The panic makes 'em think. People will read the Socialist literature now as never before. Send for the panic leaflet. These "little brain jiggers" are hot off the bat. And they are cheap. Order right away and distribute them.

The new district organizer, Comrade Charles Sandburg is on the field at Manitowoc, and at work. He speaks at Two Rivers next week and is arranging to swoop down on Nero—a new point in the northern part of the county.

All locals and comrades in the northeastern district who want their local better organized, new places jarred loose, and the field thoroughly worked, should write at once to the district organizer, Charles Sandburg, care of *The Tribune*, Manitowoc. He is ready for business.

STURGEON BAY. The local has just ordered ten weeks of the HERALD, sent to twenty different names. They send each one a personal letter stating that it is paid for and urging them to read up on Socialism at the public library. They mention certain Socialist books which are there. At the end of the ten weeks they will write

SKATES CLUBS and HOCKEYS

Sleighs—All styles and sizes. Prices right and in reach of all

Other suitable Christmas Gifts: Plated Knives and Forks and Carving Sets

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them another letter urging them to subscribe. Reinforcements are appearing. New men and women are joining everywhere. If your old members have some of them got "tired" the new ones will bring new zeal. Stick to it.

The greatest opportunity of years is before us in Wisconsin at this moment. The panic is making the people cogitate. Now is the time to distribute literature. Get the "brain jiggers." Berger is preparing a leaflet on the panic. Every local and every comrade in the state should order at once. Address headquarters.

A friend of the cause in Grand Rapids who is well-to-do has contributed some money to buy a set of Socialist books to put into the public library. That's one good way to help.

The comrades in every county should, as far as possible, make arrangements to canvass their county and cover it with literature and get at least one speaker at every point in the county before the close of next fall campaign. Write the state organizer for particulars.

Do you want your city, county or district canvassed and organized? If so write to the state organizer. We will tell you the plan we have to get it done.

If you expect a speaker in your city or district next year any time before election you better make arrangements right away. It is impossible to make arrangements to get a speaker upon short notice. It takes time. If you or your local wants some work done, speak now. Write headquarters.

Branch Meetings Next Week

- SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M. Cudahy, Jennijohn's hall.
- MONDAY, 8 P. M. County Central, 325 Chestnut st.
- TUESDAY, 8 P. M. Twenty-first, 1432 Green Bay av. Danish Section, 264 Fourth street.
- WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M. Nineteenth, 3109 Lisbon avenue.
- THURSDAY, 2:30 P. M. West Side Women, 2714 North ave North Side Women, 1419 Holton.
- East Side Women, 594 Fourth st.
- THURSDAY, 8 P. M. Twelfth, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue.
- Seventeenth, Odd Fellows' hall, corner Potter and Kinnickinnic.
- Sixth, 594 Fourth street.
- FRIDAY, 8 P. M. Eighth, 382 Washington street.
- Eleventh, Muskego and Mitchell.
- Thirteenth, Third and Wright sts.
- Eighteenth, 490 Cramer street.
- Twentieth, Clarke and Tentonia.
- Twenty-third, 15th and Greenfield.
- FRIDAY, 2:30 P. M. South Side Women's Branch, 382 Washington Street.
- SATURDAY, 8 P. M. South Side Polish section, Second avenue and Mitchell street.

duced Comrade H. B. Walmsley. The latter made a very telling address and then introduced comrade Thompson.

Arrangements are being made to have one of the comrades visit the points in this part of the state and build up the organization. Comrades in the northwestern district should write at once to the state organizer if they want work in their section.

Clancy on the "Firing" Line. To the Editor: Every man that was suspected of lending any support to the Kaunenberg Bill last Winter is marked and will be discharged for the slightest breach of the rules, and those rules only apply to the so-called undesirable members that had nerve enough to support the bill that was intended to give men on the fire and police departments fair trials. There were men discharged lately, namely: August Fisher, Alex DeGuire, Albert Duffenhurst, Henry Bender, Frank Lassa and many others that I cannot recall at present; and many others fined from three to fifteen days pay. There was an examination of candidates to fill vacancies in both of the departments lately, and out of 68 applicants for the Clancy department there were only 16 passed the physical examination, and a bunch of 57 for the

police and only 11 passed the physical examination. The discipline is so rotten and there is so much favoritism that good, respectable men don't want to apply for positions on these departments. After a while the public and business interests will be the losers in the game. And when they lose then there will be a howl that will reach the heavens. Backer, the aldermen, and the commissioners will get it. Most of those men don't seem to care what way those departments are handled, whether it may be for the benefit of all the people or of Clancy and Janssen.

This is the time to get the conduct of those two much abused sets of men before the public and let the public know what they are doing. The press of the city, with the exception of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, don't dare to criticize the conduct of Clancy or Janssen, because some reporters of the papers can be handled by the heads of the two departments. If they displease Janssen, some of them would have to leave town. And _____ has been helping to sell hose to the fire department, and after he got his wad some time ago, he gave Clancy, Janssen, Schoen, Schoenecker and several others of the leading lights of the Rose gang a big supper at the Plankinton, and

the taxpayers paid the freight. It is a shame for a city like Milwaukee to have an indicted perjurer at the head of one of the most important departments in the city. It is high time for the Social-Democratic aldermen to test that Impeachment Resolution which was introduced by one of them some time ago.

Milwaukee. A Subscriber.

Our Amusement Bulletin

Fifth Ward Branch, Socialist Home, 382 Washington Street, schafskopf every first Friday, cinch every third Friday.

Sunday, Dec. 22.—New Era Outing Club, Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue—Card party and sociable.

Jan. 18.—Social-Democratic party monster mask carnival, Hippodrome Building, Wells Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Jan. 25.—Twentieth Ward, monster mask ball, Bahn Frei Turner Hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue.

Jan. 31, 1908. Eleventh Ward Branch, card party and sociable, Sielaff's Hall, corner Muskego and Mitchell.

Feb. 1.—Coming Nation Club, monster mask ball, S. S. Armory Hall, Lapham Street and First Avenue.

Grand Final Prize Offer
Twenty-five Beautiful Presents Given to Our Customers Tuesday Evening (Xmas Eve)—Now on Exhibition in Our Show Windows.

Tentonia Ave. and Hadley St.

Store Closed All Day Christmas

Only 2 More Days for Xmas Shopping

The enormous throngs that have crowded the isles of our store the past few weeks is surely evidence of the great popularity of our system of "small profits and quick sales." These few items will give you an idea of the cut in all departments of the store made for these last two days.

Japanese Laquer Ware		Extra Special		Toilet and Manicure Sets	
Glove Boxes, 55c value, at.....	44c	50 doz. Ladies' Fancy Embroid'd and Lace Edge Handkerchiefs at.....	3c	Ebony six-piece Toilet Sets, \$2.25 value, at.....	\$1.48
Handkerchief Boxes, 65c value, at.....	48c	Men's Collar and Cuff Boxes, \$1.95 value, at.....	95c	Ebony Manicure Sets, 7 pieces, \$2.25 value, at.....	\$1.48
Card Cases, 25c value, at.....	19c	Shaving Sets, mug and brush, \$1.75 value, at.....	95c	\$1.00 Sewing Box, silk lined, mirror back, 5 pieces, at.....	59c
Jewel Boxes, 15c value, at.....	10c				
Pin Trays, 10c value, at.....	5c				

Great Clearing Sale of Toys and Dolls in the Toy Section

25c Doll Go-Carts at.....	15c	25c Folding Black Boards at.....	19c
\$1.25 Folding Go-Carts with iron frame, at.....	95c	10c Iron Toys, Engines and Street Cars, at.....	7c
Reed Body Folding Go-Carts, steel springs and frame, rubber tires, umbrella top, splendid \$4.25 value, at.....	\$3.25	10c Enameled Tin Toy Kitchens at.....	7c
48c Round Runner Coaster Sleds at.....	39c	10c Embossed Alphabet Blocks at.....	5c
50c Delivery Express Wagons at.....	45c	Velocipedes with rubber tires, worth \$2.59, special at.....	\$1.89
15c Wood Wheel Barrows, red stained, at.....	8c	Rubber-tired Automobiles with steering wheel, \$5.50 value, at.....	\$4.39
25c Toy Guns at.....	19c	75c Gold Medal Iron Express Wagons at.....	59c
Repeating Air Rifles, \$1.10 value, at.....	98c	Christmas Tree Candles, 36 in a box, per box.....	8c

THE SENSATIONAL FUR SALE OF THE SEASON

\$50,000 Worth of Fine Furs at Slaughter Prices—Prices Reduced One-Half

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

HANSEN'S

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

We have called in all our representatives from the road, and now have on hand \$50,000 worth of their fine samples, consisting of Jackets, Scarfs, Coats, Gloves, etc. WE WISH TO DISPOSE OF THIS IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF FINE FURS BEFORE CHRISTMAS. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, WE HAVE CUT THE PRICES IN HALF. THE ORIGINAL PRICES ON THESE FURS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

YOU BUY THEM FOR ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE

\$10.00 Isabella Fox Scarfs..... \$ 5.00	\$20.00 Beaver Throws and Novelty Scarfs..... \$10.00	\$18.00 South American Beaver Storm Collars..... \$ 9.00	\$100.00 Natural Mink Muffs, fancy heads and tails..... \$50.00	\$12.00 Seal Caps for Men and Women... \$ 6.00
\$15.00 Isabella Fox Scarfs..... \$ 7.50	\$15.00 Beaver Throws and Novelty Scarfs..... \$ 7.50	\$18.00 Gray Squirrel Storm Collars..... \$ 9.00	\$125.00 Natural Mink Muffs, fancy heads and tails..... \$62.50	\$15.00 Seal Caps for Men and Women... \$ 7.50
\$20.00 Isabella Fox Scarfs..... \$10.00	\$ 6.00 Beaver Throws and Novelty Scarfs..... \$ 3.00	\$22.50 Sable Squirrel Storm Collars..... \$11.25	\$15.00 Jap Mink Muffs..... \$ 7.50	\$125.00 Seal Squirrel Novelty Jackets, all sizes, made of best quality selected skins..... \$62.50
\$40.00 Isabella Fox Scarfs..... \$20.00	\$20.00 Black Lynx Throws..... \$10.00	\$15.00 River Mink Storm Collars..... \$ 7.50	\$20.00 Jap Mink Muffs..... \$10.00	\$110.00 Gray Squirrel Jackets..... \$55.00
\$20.00 Marten Scarfs..... \$10.00	\$30.00 Black Lynx Throws..... \$15.00	\$20.00 River Mink Storm Collars..... \$10.00	\$25.00 Jap Mink Muffs..... \$12.50	\$ 75.00 Gray Squirrel Jackets..... \$37.50
\$15.00 Marten Scarfs..... \$ 7.50	\$40.00 Black Lynx Throws..... \$20.00	\$15.00 Isabella or Sable Marten Storm Collars..... \$ 7.50	\$30.00 Jap Mink Muffs..... \$15.00	\$100.00 Blended River Mink Novelty and Staple Jackets..... \$50.00
\$ 5.00 Marten Scarfs..... \$ 2.50	\$75.00 Black Lynx Throws..... \$37.50	\$ 8.50 Sable or Black Cony Storm Collars..... \$ 4.25	\$40.00 Jap Mink Muffs..... \$20.00	\$ 85.00 Blended River Mink Novelty and Staple Jackets..... \$42.50
\$ 7.50 Blue Marten Scarfs..... \$ 3.75	\$25.00 Genuine Mink Novelty Scarfs and Throws, animal effect..... \$12.50	\$75.00 Chinchilla Throws and Scarfs..... \$37.50	\$10.00 Blue Wolf Muffs..... \$ 5.00	\$ 75.00 Blended River Mink Novelty and Staple Jackets..... \$37.50
\$12.00 Blue Fox Scarfs..... \$ 6.00	\$35.00 Genuine Mink Novelty Scarfs and Throws, animal effect..... \$17.50	\$100.00 Chinchilla Throws and Scarfs..... \$50.00	\$15.00 Blue Wolf Muffs..... \$ 7.50	\$ 60.00 Blended River Mink Novelty and Staple Jackets..... \$30.00
\$15.00 Blue Fox Scarfs..... \$ 7.50	\$40.00 Genuine Mink Novelty Scarfs and Throws, animal effect..... \$20.00	\$150.00 Chinchilla Throws and Scarfs..... \$75.00	\$20.00 Blue Wolf Muffs..... \$10.00	\$125.00 Black Pony Novelty Jackets..... \$62.50
\$18.00 Blue Fox Scarfs..... \$ 9.00	\$50.00 Genuine Mink Novelty Scarfs and Throws, animal effect..... \$25.00	\$25.00 Ermine Scarfs and Novelties..... \$12.50	\$ 9.00 Gray Squirrel Muffs..... \$ 4.50	\$100.00 Black Pony Novelty Jackets..... \$50.00
\$15.00 Black Fox Scarfs, heads and tails..... \$ 7.50	\$60.00 Genuine Mink Novelty Scarfs and Throws, animal effect..... \$30.00	\$30.00 Ermine Scarfs and Novelties..... \$15.00	\$12.00 Gray Squirrel Muffs..... \$ 6.00	\$ 85.00 Black Pony Novelty Jackets..... \$42.50
\$ 5.00 Sable Cony, Black Cony and River Mink Scarfs..... \$ 2.50	\$75.00 Genuine Mink Novelty Scarfs and Throws, animal effect..... \$37.50	\$50.00 Ermine Scarfs and Novelties..... \$25.00	\$15.00 Gray Squirrel Muffs..... \$ 7.50	\$ 75.00 Black Pony Novelty Jackets..... \$37.50
\$ 7.50 River Mink Scarfs..... \$ 3.75	\$100.00 Genuine Mink Novelty Scarfs and Throws, animal effect..... \$50.00	\$75.00 Ermine Scarfs and Novelties..... \$37.50	\$20.00 Gray Squirrel Muffs..... \$10.00	\$ 95.00 Coast Seal Jackets, trimmed with the best Lake Superior Beaver, all sizes..... \$47.50
\$10.00 River Mink Scarfs and Novelty Pieces..... \$ 5.00	\$150.00 Genuine Mink Novelty Scarfs and Throws, animal effect..... \$75.00	\$100.00 Ermine Scarfs and Novelties..... \$50.00	\$10.00 Sable Squirrel Muffs..... \$ 5.00	\$ 75.00 Nearseal Jackets..... \$37.50
\$ 8.50 Jap Mink Cravats..... \$ 4.25	\$200.00 Genuine Mink Novelty Scarfs and Throws, animal effect..... \$100.00	\$150.00 Ermine Scarfs and Novelties..... \$75.00	\$15.00 Sable Squirrel Muffs..... \$ 7.50	\$ 60.00 Nearseal Jackets..... \$30.00
\$15.00 Jap Mink Cravats..... \$ 7.50	\$250.00 Genuine Mink Novelty Scarfs and Throws, animal effect..... \$125.00	\$200.00 Ermine Scarfs and Novelties..... \$100.00	\$20.00 Sable Squirrel Muffs..... \$10.00	\$ 50.00 Nearseal Jackets..... \$25.00
\$12.00 Jap Mink Throws..... \$ 6.00	\$35.00 Blended Sable Scarfs..... \$17.50	\$100.00 Chinchilla Muffs..... \$50.00	\$ 8.50 River Mink Muffs..... \$ 4.25	\$ 80.00 Ladies' Fur Lined Coats..... \$40.00
\$18.00 Jap Mink Throws..... \$ 9.00	\$45.00 Blended Sable Scarfs..... \$22.50	\$150.00 Chinchilla Muffs..... \$75.00	\$12.00 River Mink Muffs..... \$ 6.00	\$100.00 Ladies' Fur Lined Coats..... \$50.00
\$30.00 Novelty Scarfs, heads, tails and paws..... \$15.00	\$50.00 Blended Sable Scarfs..... \$25.00	\$200.00 Chinchilla Muffs..... \$100.00	\$15.00 River Mink Muffs..... \$ 7.50	\$125.00 Ladies' Fur Lined Coats..... \$62.50
\$ 5.00 Sable Squirrel Bows..... \$ 2.50	\$65.00 Blended Sable Scarfs..... \$32.50	\$35.00 Natural Mink Muffs..... \$17.50	\$20.00 River Mink Muffs..... \$10.00	\$150.00 Ladies' Fur Lined Coats..... \$75.00
\$ 8.50 Sable Squirrel Cravats..... \$ 4.25	\$75.00 Blended Sable Scarfs..... \$37.50	\$45.00 Natural Mink Muffs..... \$22.50	\$ 5.00 Children's and Misses' Sets..... \$ 2.50	\$200.00 Ladies' Fur Lined Coats..... \$100.00
\$10.00 Sable Squirrel Cravats..... \$ 5.00	\$85.00 Blended Sable Scarfs..... \$42.50	\$50.00 Natural Mink Muffs..... \$25.00	\$ 7.50 Children's and Misses' Sets..... \$ 3.75	\$250.00 Ladies' Fur Lined Coats..... \$125.00
\$12.00 Sable Squirrel Cravats..... \$ 6.00	\$100.00 Blended Sable Scarfs..... \$50.00	\$65.00 Natural Mink Muffs, fancy heads and tails..... \$32.50	\$10.00 Children's and Misses' Sets..... \$ 5.00	\$100.00 Men's Fur Lined Coats, selected dark Rat-Gill lined, dark natural Otter collar..... \$50.00
\$13.50 Sable Squirrel Cravats..... \$ 6.75	\$150.00 Blended Sable Scarfs..... \$75.00	\$85.00 Natural Mink Muffs, fancy heads and tails..... \$42.50	\$15.00 Children's and Misses' Sets..... \$ 7.50	\$ 5.00 White Fur Baby Carriage Robe..... \$ 2.50
\$20.00 Sable Squirrel Throws..... \$10.00	\$200.00 Blended Sable Scarfs..... \$100.00		\$20.00 Children's and Misses' Sets..... \$10.00	\$ 7.50 Men's Adjustable Fur Collars..... \$ 3.75
\$ 4.00 Gray Squirrel Cravats..... \$ 2.00	\$250.00 Blended Sable Scarfs..... \$125.00		\$ 3.00 Nearseal Caps for Men & Women..... \$ 1.50	
\$ 6.00 Gray Squirrel Cravats..... \$ 3.00	\$35.00 Beaver Storm Collars..... \$17.50		\$ 4.00 Nearseal Caps for Men & Women..... \$ 2.00	
\$ 8.50 Gray Squirrel Cravats..... \$ 4.25	\$30.00 Beaver Storm Collars..... \$15.00		\$ 5.00 Nearseal Caps for Men & Women..... \$ 2.50	
\$15.00 Gray Squirrel Novelty Scarfs..... \$ 7.50	\$20.00 South American Beaver Storm Collars..... \$10.00		\$ 6.00 Nearseal Caps for Men & Women..... \$ 3.00	
\$10.00 Gray Squirrel Throws..... \$ 5.00			\$ 7.50 Nearseal Caps for Men & Women..... \$ 3.75	
\$15.00 Gray Squirrel Throws..... \$ 7.50			\$ 6.00 Pieced Seal Caps for Men and Women..... \$ 3.00	
\$20.00 Gray Squirrel Throws..... \$10.00				

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS
Established 1862

HANSEN'S EMPIRE FUR FACTORY

373-375-377 EAST WATER STREET

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS
Raw Furs Bought

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Those *Journal* interviews on politics with average citizens have a rather fishy appearance.

The worst thieves and grafters are against paying the aldermen for their time. They believe a thrifty alderman can get rich by taking advantage of his chances.

That's an expensive petition the city calf is getting up to ask himself to run for re-election, figuring each signature at two beers and a cigar. But a "toy mayor" with plenty of dough doesn't have to count the cost of his rainbow.

"Business" men—especially "business" men whose business it is to deal faro—are quite unanimous in the opinion that no salary raise is needed and that with proper talent an alderman can manage to get rich on thirty-three dollars a month. Workingmen, of course, cannot afford to accept the office at that price.

And now it is claimed that Dr. Gilbert Seaman has reached the usual wind-up of the Half-breed

reformer. When a Half-breed reformer gets the mayoralty bee in his bonnet the Stalwarts suddenly begin to look nice to him.

Grachner has shown how efficient an official he is and that he has the "interest" of the people at heart—and also in his pocket book. He would be a sort of a cheap three per cent candidate for the dear people.

The corporations want the two capitalist parties to fuse in the coming election. Driven into a corner, eh!

The superintendent of the Milwaukee agency of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is circulating a petition in favor of Rose.

Corcoran says he is opposed to paying the aldermen a fair salary. This is not surprising from a man who is able to save up a \$75,000 fortune while serving the city year after year for four hundred dollars. There are other aldermen who feel the same as he does. They are serving as aldermen for the "love" of the thing!

Echo: What thing?

The *Sentinel's* city hall reporter has been "hitting the pipe" again, to use a reporter's phrase. This time it is Ald. Melms who is the object of his "solicitude."

Is Gen. Winkler beginning to dodder? One would almost believe it from the fact that he actually signed the Becker petition, which declares that the little blunderer's administration has been "business like and progressive."

Clancy's lack of honesty when before the grand jury shows his moral nature. No wonder there is a disorganized fire department with such a man at its head.

The Associated Charities has asked for more assistance, owing to the increase of destitution among the working people. From the information coming to this office it looks as if the Associated Charities was a good deal of a joke these days, albeit a sorry one. Its work and its equipment as compared with like service in other large cities is so insignificant and inadequate as to be ridiculous. The work of looking after the unfortunate and ren-

dering assistance to the dispossessed, ought to be a municipal concern, but until it is there should be no dog-in-the-manger society occupying the field.

That we were correct last week in calling the county audit a burlesque was amply borne out at the meeting at which the report of the "investigators" was turned over to the county board committee. The present operation of the county officers teems with the misappropriation of the people's money, the offices are thick with abuses, but the public would never be any the wiser from such a report as an ordinary and perfunctory audit would present. And it remained for an ex-clerk of course, who was partially put on the defensive by the wording of the report, to get up in a meeting and point out a state of things from which some sort of remedy may really flow. The law under which the clerk of courts office operates is such that it has brought tragedy into the life of nearly every clerk that has held the office. The law requires the clerk to give heavy bonds for funds that come into his possession, but the funds are absolutely under his control, with no checks upon him. The temptation to use this money to speculate with has caused the downfall of one after another of them. In most cases the shortages have been made good and the thing hushed up so the public would not know of it, but the shortage of James Hickcox who held the office years ago produced a court decision on a contested point that is still cited from the law books, and one clerk, Millington, skipped town and had to be brought back from Denver, while the fate of Honest Frank Woller is so recent that everyone knows about it. Years ago a clerk named Caspar got his accounts mixed and his bondsmen came in in the night and took possession of the cash in order to straighten matters out. Another clerk, Connelly, had some difficulties, another, Chris. Paulus, a well known Republican politician is said to have been practically impoverished by his experiences in the office. A. W. Hill was another who had to settle up to preserve his good name, although the public never heard of it. And Ringoldus, the predecessor of Wierber, also had to do a little making good during his term of office as a result of speculation, it is said in wild cat stocks. Not all these difficulties referred to were criminal in their nature. In fact, so long

We are literally flooded with advertising this week and some had to be refused for lack of space. Several articles are also held over and will appear next week.

as the clerk made good the funds while in office he was safe from criticism, for the law does not specify what he shall do with the money he holds in trust, and some investments are as safe as some banks. In fact, one clerk, Lorenz, had to make good ten thousand dollars, as a result of the failure of the old Commercial bank. So it will be seen that the law is mighty lame and even dangerous, so far as that particular office is concerned, and the solemn assurance of the present clerk, Cords, that he keeps his books strictly according to law, sounds almost like a joke, for the law is no good, and Cords is known to be not much better as a bookkeeper.

Don't neglect to protect your windows with storm sash. Get them at Benning's, 701 Muskego Avenue.

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

DAVIDSON
Commencing Sunday—All Week
Xmas and Saturday Mats.
Chas. Frohman Presents
W. H. Crane
in the Comedy by George Ade
Father and the Boys
Prices—\$1.50, \$1.75c, 50c, 25c

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

Will local *HERALD* readers drop us a postal and tell us what they are individually doing to spread the gospel of Socialism looking toward the coming city election? What are you doing with literature? What do you do with your *HERALD* after reading them each week? What example can other workers get from your individual methods of working for the cause? What do you do to get the *HERALD* and its "straight goods" into the hands of more people? Drop us a postal. Make it short and worth reading. Address: Editor *HERALD*, 344 Sixth Street, City, and sign your name to what you write, or a pen name if you prefer to keep your identity back. Do it today.

A REPLY.
Mr. Editor: Replying to your request would say, I read all that's in the *HERALD* carefully and mark each striking article with a colored pencil; then fold it so that when opened some of the marked articles must at once strike the eyes of the receiver. I then mail it to a person who reads and may be interested in one or more of the articles. This may get him interested in the whole *HERALD* matter. Manitowoc. A Subscriber.

The Milwaukee Carnival.
The Social-Democratic Carnival, to be held at the Hippodrome Saturday evening, Jan. 18, will surely prove a most wonderful affair. Judging from the way tickets are selling, there will be a record-breaking attendance. And it will not only be big in attendance, but also big in financial success. It will help to carry on the spring campaign and materially assist the press.

Columns would be required to tell of the beautiful spectacle this event will present—and even then it could not be done justice. The magnificence will be bewildering. There will be many original masks never before seen anywhere. In all candor, we say it will be worth coming a hundred miles to see, even if the admission price were \$2 per man. All we say is: Spread the news, and come with your friends.

Branches and unions are making great preparations for the various groups. Some startling surprises will be sprung on the judges and spectators. The large number of individual prizes offered is attracting a good deal of attention.

There will be some excellent masks and a lot of rivalry.

Comrades, send in your cash for tickets, if you have not already done so. We must have \$500 before entering the hall. Make the Carnival a financial success before the real fun begins, and then make it a howling success, the echoes of which will vibrate down the corridors of the future, to be finally embodied in the historic archives of the coming co-operative commonwealth.

Here is the schedule of prizes for the big carnival:
Group prizes—1st, \$20; 2d, \$15; 3d, \$12.50; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$8; 6th, \$6; 7th, \$5; 8th, \$3.50.
Individual prizes (Ladies)—A, \$8; B, \$7; C, \$5.
Individual prizes (Gents)—A, \$8; B, \$7; C, \$5.
\$200 in merchandise prizes for ten or more individual masks in addition to cash.
First and second groups to consist of no less than ten persons.
Third and fourth groups to consist of no less than eight persons.
Fifth and sixth groups to consist of no less than six persons.
Seventh and eighth groups to consist of no less than three persons.
Contestants for prizes must be on floor at 9:30.

- ROLL OF HONOR.**
- Arthur Kahn.....29
 - F. I. Kieser.....16
 - F. Clausen.....12
 - R. M. Williams.....11
 - L. R. Zimmerman.....8
 - C. W. Perry.....6
 - Carl D. Thompson.....5
 - Arnold Zander.....5
 - Chas. Emerich.....4
 - Henry Ruchr.....4
 - Emil Ruhnke.....3
 - Otto Horseman.....3
 - Chas. A. Christman.....3
 - J. Bookjahn.....3
 - George Gollwitzer.....3
- As space does not permit, we can not print the names of those who sent in less than three new subscribers. We hope, however, that the comrades will begin to understand the great importance for the cause of getting people to subscribe for the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* and fire a larger amount of new subscribers at us for the coming week! Do it now!!!
- Banks and Pledges Collected by J. Galbraith.
- G. E. T. M. D. \$1; B. Lakoski, 25c; Chas. Page, 50c; Richard Steinart, 35c; Emil Krause, 35c; Frank Hallada, \$1; W. J. Kershan, 50c; H. J. W. \$2.00; W. W. Rogozinski, 25c; G. A. Hipke, M. D. \$1.00; Gust. Tremmel, \$1.00; Chas. Muller, 25c; H. C. B. \$2.00; George Frank, 25c; Fred Rehbin, \$1.00; J. E. Cordes, \$1.00;

A. Huelschmann, \$1.00; Bank 13, 96c; Previously reported, \$725.00. Total \$739.55.

Mother Jones is coming! She will visit Milwaukee in the interest of the Western Miners.

ALHAMBRA
Commencing Tomorrow (Sunday) Matinee
EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY
Other Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Hanlon's NEW Superba
A Bewildering Fantomimic Spectacle, Invented and Arranged by the HANLON BROS. and Presented Under Their Personal Supervision
50—PEOPLE—50
PRICES—Matinees, 15, 25, 35, 50, Boxes, 75. Evenings, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75, Boxes, 1.00

NEW STAR
Commencing SUNDAY MATINEE, Dec. 22
Twice Daily—2:30 & 8:15
The Avenue Girls
LADIES' DAYS Wed. & Friday Mat. & Ni.

GAYETY
(FORMERLY THE STAR)
Completely Remodeled into the Safest Burlesque Theater in Milwaukee (20 EXITS—Count 'Em.)
Week Beginning Sunday Mat., Dec. 22 (Ladies' Mat. see Every Thurs.)
Knickerbocker Burlesquers

CRYSTAL Only at 2:30
WEEK OF DECEMBER 22
THE GREAT
Flournois Troupe of Acrobats
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

BIJOU
Christmas Week Beginning Matinee Sunday
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY 3 P. M.
Special Engagement of Chas. E. Blaney's Massive Attraction
Parted on Her Bridal Tour
By LAURA JEAN LIBBY
From "Miss Middleton's Lovers"
Extra Matinee THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 25c
Stage Reception by Miss Kasperlyn Roth
New Year's Week—Sunday, Dec. 29
A. E. Wood's Tremendous Production
FALLEN BY THE WAYSIDE
Mat. New Year's Day—Mat. Jan. 2