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MERLIN'S MIXTURE OF BRIGHT SAYINGS

Medicine and Murder.

A few days ago I bought a bottle of Scott's Emulsion. Feeling somewhat run down, as the result of an eccentric winter on the east coast, I got it with the idea of building up my system. But when I examined the bottle, I

But when I examined the bottle, I found that I had unconsciously helped to build up another system as well. A revenue stamp showed that I had contributed $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to the support of a system of buildozing, barbarism and blood-shed.

I am regaining my health at the cost of sending a dozen bullets to be used in destroying the liberty, land and life of a people whose only fault is that they have the courage to assert their claim to their own.

This passes patience, and as a civilized civilian I protest! If Bill Mc-Kinley wants to stick a feather in his cap by sticking a bullet in a Filipino, let him borrow or beg his funds from the millionaires whom he serves. If the capitalists are bound to be the commercial pirates of the east, let them hire at their own expense the unjailed convicts of the country to do their dirty work!

How long shall servile labor allow itself to be taxed in order to pay for the dastard schemes of capital?

Who Sins?

We have credited this war of conquest, and rightly, to those capitalists whose commercial interests it advances. With perfect justice, we have termed it a war of oppression, of exploitation, of commercial greed, of brigandage. We have laid the blame upon the shoulders of the moneyed class.

But are we fair in doing so? Have you ever considered, my laboring friend, that the proportion of capitalists, as compared to workingmen, is comparatively small? And don't you know that in a republic like this number is power.

If a giant permits a dwarf to keep him in subjection, it is the giant's fault. If a dog allows one measley little flea to keep him in torment, thinking, as other curs with fewer legs have thought, that scratching would be anarchistic, nobody could blame the flea.

And so, if we are compelled to pay a revenue tax to help fill the Filipino patriot with Christian love and Yankee lead, it is the fault of that larger class whose votes have placed the reins of government in the hands of the scheming few.

Let labor advance its interests by the ballot, and capital will cease advancing its interests by the bullet!

A Jingo Jingle.

The last year has developed some remarkable specimens of the genus "jingo." Among these may be mentioned the poet laureate of England, whose initials show how far he has progressed in learning the alphabet of poetic language.

This poetical saw-filer has just given us a rhythmical rasp or two that are calculated to set our teeth on edge. He ends one of the stanzas with this patriotic line: "Who fights for England

hand the insanely selfish schemes of Rhodes, Chamberlain & Co. are leading the flower of the British army into reach of the Boer scythe; and on the other hand the greed of commercial traders at home is betraying them to their death when they get there. England, like Haman, has been build-

ing her own gallows.

The Socialist Cure.

Any man who investigates war with intelligence and sincerity, will in almost every case, find it based on commercial and competitive causes. Strip the warrior of his glory, and you find either the robber or his victim.

Underneath the blatant lingo Of the patriotic jingo, There's the hypocritic purpose of the

knave; So, amid the blaze of glory Of the battle, red and gory,

You may know they're forging fetters for the slave.

And just as the principle of competitive capitalism lies at the bottom of war, so the principle of co-operative Socialism will lie at the base of international peace. When national resources are properly utilized, and when public need is esteemed of more importance than private ambition, we shall hear nothing of war.

When the Socialistic voter

Makes use of his franchise motor To revolve the wheels of labor's commonwealth

monwealth, War will vanish like a vision, With its vampirish ambition,

And the soldier can dig post holes for his health!

Then let the peace advocates come out of their Aladdin ovens and see, in the fullness of the light of truth, that only Socialism can effectually accomplish their desires.

Honest Politics.

A certain prominent paper in the east has made comment on the remarkable character of the Haverhill campaign, as shown in the branch's published statement of receipts and expenditures. It blunders out its surprise that only nominal sums were paid to the speakers in the campaign, and especially over the fact that no money was "spent in canvassing!"

The old parties have so long hired oratorical prostitutes at large sums to coin and pass off specious arguments in their favor that the idea of men talking for nothing seems remarkable. And in the "canvassing" it used to take many a wad to fill up the rotting holes before the party ship could be successfully floated on the political sea.

This surprise is a compliment to our cause. It simply shows that the great principle of Socialism for which we strive is the new force that is lifting men out of their sordid selfishness into the higher plane of equality, altruism and morality. MERLIN.

For some weeks-past a mistake has occurred in the price of Gronlund's "Co-operative Commonweath," in our book list. It has been advertised at 25 cents, which is wrong; the correct price is 30 cents. This is a low figure for the handsome edition now printed, and we shall be glad to fill all the orders friends can send us.

A Chicago detective, Tyrrell by

WE DISCUSS THINGS IN THE LODGE ROOM

For the past two weeks our lodge has been mixed. The carpenter calls us "confusionists." And a few of the boys are not even that much; they are "fusionists." Now, I will mention a few samples of both kinds. You see, our lodge has gone into this reform business pretty extensively since the first of the year, and we run up against all kinds of remedies.

When one of the boys gets track of a new reform, he springs it on us as the "only way out." Now, as a new party is "organized" about every week, we are getting all kinds of ideas. It is like hunting for a cure for corns at the drug stores. In fact, you don't have to hunt for them. They come.

Will, the painter, wants to get out of the world—out on an island or in the woods—and start in as "brothers" to building huts—he calls them palaces and growing grains, vegetables, hogs and fruits. He says we can give the world an "object lesson" and then "nearly everybody will do as we do.

But even the gardener, Joe, doesn't. like that idea. He says we are all one big family, and we can't split off from civilization that way. And then, Joe has been reading lately about several "experimental stations" of that kind and he is willing to learn from the sufferings of the other fellows. He says he doesn't want any of it in his potato patch. And Joe is wise.

John wanted us to join a party of Christians. "If all the Christians would organize a party," he said, "they would have a central figure to rally around, and they could capture the government. Then we would have the government of His people."

"But I ain't one of His people," called out the doctor, "and I have to be figured on in this business. All the Christians in the country couldn't bring about what we want. Even among all those who want reform at all there is no general desire for a party. I attended a meeting of Christian reformers last week, where nearly every one of them was against party action, except such as they could get through the "good men" in the two old parties. I think the doctors, organized as a party, would have just as good a chance, and no better, than the printers, or farmers, or Christians, or liberals, or scientists, or any other one small section of humanity in regulating a new system of government."

I thought the doctors' party would have a little the best of us, for they could kill us all off with drugs—all except a few—and those few could then start over again on Will's plan. However, I said nothing. They might have called out 'anarchist" at me. The next to speak was Henry, the coal dealer. He thinks the land is the whole thing.

"Why, I'm just as radical as any of you," he said, "but if you tax the land out of the capitalist's hands, you then give every man an equal chance. I want to see us get down to the bottom of this thing. Get right down to the earth."

Yes," said John, "that may be all right; but land deeds are handed down, or sold down, from that first fellow, the warrior. In England it was William I.; in America, the pilgrims, who drove out the Indians. Every land deed is sealed with blood. Is that a good foundation for a humane and just system of government? Why, Henry, your deeds only certify that certain men of past ages were murderers, thieves and criminals. Then you would turn the land over to the government. Next thing you will want houses and tools." "That's about it," said John. "Land, air, water, coal, timber and minerals are all the same to me when it comes to private ownership. And I can't distinguish between land and tools of transportation-land and tools of manufacture. A man may use land and tools, but he can't take them with him; and, as he made neither, they belong equally to his successors and to every generation. The only 'pay' that humanity, as a whole, requires for this land and these tools, books, etc., is that each man use them, and leave them in a little better condition than he found them." "Yes," said I, "Jack, here, has a dandy steam valve, but fifty thousand men have worked on steam valves and Jack has studied the best of them. Thousands more men have studied steam and made the demand for such a valve. Millions of men have made steam engines and millions more have fed and clothed these mechanics. Every one of us has an interest in that valve." "Let's get down to a plan and work this thing out," said the shoemaker. "The right kind of laws to control monopolies and then a law to remove bank-ers from the senate, and stop bribery, and

what we want and vote on it ourselves," called out the dairyman. "That's what we want."

"Controlling monopolies by laws is a grand undertaking," said Jack; "but while I admire your ambition, I don't quite see how you are coming out, except as a traitor to your country—or at least to your masters."

"'That is only a 'step at a time,' and a step contrary to evolution at that," said the carpenter. "Monopolies and combinations of every kind made by the capitalists have been the most natural thing in the world. Trusts do away with competition in proportion as they have the whole trade in a particular article. Not many years hence, at the present rate, the trusts will stop advertising altogether, and the millions spent on newspapers and drummers will go somewhere else. Witness the baking powder trust. Full-page ads. of great department stores will disappear. One store will have all the goods. Then how easy the final step to Socialism! Every industry will have developed to so nearly a perfect system that no man, either workingman or capitalist, will fail to see the natural evolution of industry. To stay at that point will be impossible. To go back will only make it necessary for other generations to repeat the evolution up to and beyond that point.

Our members, who had started out with much confusion and fusion, then settled down to listen to a speech by the carpenter. He first cleared the ground by telling us that the greatest confusion of all was made in trying to fuse religion and politics. "John's Christian party," he said, "puts us all in confusion, because the doctor won't have religion mixed in his economics; and another group of men won't have politics dragged into their religion. These things won't fuse! Of course you can look wise and say religion has to do with all relations of men, but the unequal distribution of wealth and industry is a straight problem in economics. Fus on only results in confusion." Then followed his speech.

Horseshoe Joe.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY

The following is the resolution passed by the Socialist congress in Paris: "The Socialist party is composed

"1. Of the five national organizations. "2. Of regional and departmental

federations.

"3. Of groups which shall request to be affiliated to the party. But these groups must have at least fifty subscribing members, have been in existence for one year, and there must be no federation in their department. These groups will be struck off the list if they do not form a departmental federation during the following year. They cannot be readmitted except by the unanimous consent of the general committee.

"4. Of trade unions who adhere to the declaration of Socialist principles enumerated by the first general congress of the party.

"5. Of co-operative societies who also adhere to these principles and devote part of their funds to Socialistic propaganda.

"The party shall meet once a year in a general congress." Each general congress shall determine the place of the next meeting, but it is understood that the congress shall not meet two years running in the same town (but an exception is made for 1900 on account of the exhibition.) "There shall be formed a general

DEMONSTRATION OF THE THEORIES OF SOCIALISM

The capitalist and captain of industry in these later days has set himself to demonstrate that the theories of the Socialist are sound. After some centuries of adherence to the principle that indi-vidual competition brings the best results and the greatest progress for the individual and for society, suddenly many thousand employers and capitalists rush out of business, give up the positions they occupy and the plants they own in order to avoid competition, and set themselves to prove that society can be best and most cheaply served, and the workers and managers, from highest to lowest, can get better returns, if all productive work in each branch is performed by a single centralized body controlling prices and wages at pleasure, abolishing agents and middle men, restrained by no competition, and responsible only to society as a whole. If this theory is true, does it not follow as a matter of course that society as a whole might better take possession of the plants and control the business, and absorb for itself the profits of production or the gains by cheapening production at its pleasure?

The philosophy of the competitive period in human development has been sustained by the most rapid and healthful progress ever known thus far, but the Socialist answers that better yet is attainable. Grant that this past stage of development was necessary, its best fruitage is a higher stage in which the costs and the losses of individual competition can be avoided, and in each branch of service all can freely do their best for the benefit of all. Abolish the spur of competition, driving each to seek the latest inventions and the best devices, for they have been secured. Take from traders and manufacturers the intense pressure of battle against each other, and give all of them a sure profit for a regular service to society. Let the multitude of employes be also emancipated from the tyranny of competition, which closes some works and drives others to reduce wages, and let them all have their regular pay for service to society, increased by the elimination of the losses through competition. When experience proves, as the Socialist holds it will prove, that the greatest progress and the highest conditions yet attained are not comparable to those to be attained by abolishing competition, then no man but an idiot will question the visdom of society as a whole taking control of all the processes of trade and inuastry, and the harmonious adjustment of all, with power to cheapen products or enlarge profits in each as may best serve the general welfare.

If the modern combination proves that competition is no longer a benefit, but a curse; that individual struggling for success is no longer needed to evolve the best inventions and devices; and bring them into use; that the monster corporation can work more cheaply, and at the same time more wisely and ably, in handling many establishments of different kinds, far apart and under different circumstances, than the individual owners who have created them; that it can prevent the frequent stoppage of the weaker works while the stronger con-tinue to thrive; that society no longer needs any defense against monopoly, because the monopoly must always cheapen in order to enlarge business, and that workers, consumers and employers will all gain by elimination of competition; then, indeed, the Socialist has only to demand the logical completion of the There will be no sense in journey. leaving the big corporations to blunder along, sometimes losing, and sometimes hurting society by unwisdom, when society itself can appropriate their plants, direct their labor, make and bear its own blunders and pocket its own gains. --From the New York Tribune.

fights for God !"

Alfred has evidently soared so high in his official effusions that he has been able to look into the council 'hambers of the Almighty and find out this 'portant cabinet secret. Such a disclosure will, of course, effectually secure the confidence of the pious London stockjobbers.

Perhaps this will explain why those profane English Socialists thought the Boers might not be wholly wrong in fighting for their rights.

At any rate, in view of the course of events occurring in South Africa, Austin certainly paid a strong compliment to the devil!

But perhaps Austin was wrong.

The Prosy Fact.

To get down to practical prose, it would seem much more likely that his satanic majesty is one of England's aids; or else he has efficient emissaries to represent him in the various military departments. Personally, if I had less respect for the devil, I would say he was commander-in-chief of the British bomb-bursters.

I say "had I less respect," because I believe that Satan would be wise enough not to let his commercial satellites conpire against his plans of conquest. It seems that gross jobbery effects have developed in the army and ammunitionof the British; ammunition has been detective; rifles were useless after a dozen thots, and commissary supplies are not up to the standard.

Thus is the British empire doubly menaced by the scrpent of capitalism that it has fed and fostered. On the one name, testifies that "no fugitive of any note can be taken out of the state of Washington if he has money at his command." Tyrrell might have added that any fugitive of note can get out of any state if he has money at his command. When it comes to a contest between boodle and justice, boodle wins, and none knows better why it wins than the so-called detectives.

During the time that that great public benefactor, Russell Sage, dealer in stocks and bonds, was making a million dollars by the manipulation of Standard Gas stock, the poor clothing-makers of the East S'de, New York, were contending for a raise of wages for an eighteen-hour day to \$5 a week. These poor people give every day much more in value to the community than Russell Sage, but they are abused and miserable, while the thrifty millionaire is a "model for the youth of the land!"

Countess Adeline Schimmellman, speaking in New York last month, said: "In Chicago I sheltered, paying the expense out of my own pocket, more than 50,000 homeless and hungry men. In this city not a single request has been made to me for help. In all I did not get \$1,000 toward the work anywhere, and spent many thousands for the work in Chicago. It was there that I found more want and desolation than I did in the slums of London or in any other city in Europe. Eighty out of every hundred tramps who are taken to the hospitals and die are said to succumb from heart failure, when the actual cause is hunger."

"Direct legislation, so we can find out

committee of the party, whose powers shall last for one year. Each orgarization shall be represented on this committee by delegates elected by it, there being one delegate to every fifty socie-ties represented at the congress. There shall be seven federations-Ardennes, Cote d'Or, Doubs, Bretagne, Bouches-du-Rhone, Seine et Oise, Saône et Loire. There shall also be one delegate for the communistic alliance. Each of the other organizations at the congress shall have an additional delegate. The decisions of the committee shall be taken by a simple majority of the members. Each organization shall subscribe in proportion to the number of its members. The congress declares that no Socialist newspaper is the official organ of the party. The largest freedom of opinion should be allowed, but if action has to be taken, then the newspapers should act as directed by the committee. It is advisable that newspapers should not attack other sections of the party. All official communications from the committee should be inserted in the newspapers."

TO PROUD CAPITAL

Tell me, capital, isn't it true That labor's hand created you? Pray, would you not starve but for labor? Yet you are its calumniator.

None of the world's wealth didst thou create, Yet all belongs to thy vast estate. Oh, what magic delusion hast thou plan'd, That steals the products of the toller's hand? —Eugene V. Brewster. Jan. 7, 1900. The Social Democratic party stands for the interests of all useful members of society and urges the manual and mental workers to organize to secure their emancipation from the thraldom and tyranny of capitalist industry.

The American Fabian has the following: "There are now two Socialist mayors in the United States, Haverhill having re-elected—in the face of combined Republican, Democratic and Prohibition opposition—Mayor Chase, a young workingman, who seems to have gained the confidence of many voters besides those of the Social Democratic party, which has just elected him. Brockton, another Massachusetts town, has followed Haverhill's lead and elected a mayor on the Social Democratic platform. His success is said to have been largely due to the general dissatisfaction with both Democratic and Republican parties.

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A SIGNIFICANT OMISSION

In an editorial on the formation of another ideal community, the Chicago Tribune a few days ago gave an account of a new venture to be made in New Jersey, where the proper way of living and enjoying life will be exempli-The Tribune points out some of fied. the causes which will militate against the success of the ideal community, all of them known to be true, especially so to those persons who have had experience in communities, either dead living. But the strange feature of the Tribune's article is its failure to state that the new ideal community is to be "another test of Socialism." This omission on the part of our capitalistic contemporary is quite significant in view of the fact that it has heretofore strongly insisted that colony experiments were "attempts at Socialism," and their uniform failure a proof that the theory of Socialism was impracticable and valueless. The truth is, of course, that there never existed a Socialist community anywhere; such a community has always been impossible, and has at no time been favored by Socialists. May we hope that the Tribune's omission to connect Socialism with the latest ideal community is an indication that the capitalistic newspapers are tiring of their misrepresentations?

SPREAD THE LIGHT

Comrades, the greatest need of the hour is the dissemination among the people of correct information on the social problem. Of good intentions there is no dearth; of real desire to do something to help inaugurate a better state of things there is evidence in every small group, go where one will. There is probably more unorganized Socialist sentiment groping its way to the light in the United States today than in any other country in the world. The journalists of capitalism have utterly failed with all their cunningly devised abuse and misrepresentations to satisfy the people that Socialism is an undesirable and impossible thing. The conviction is growing everywhere that Socialism, despite all opposition, is the one thing desirable and practicable. True, there is much confusion as to what it means, and so we find all sorts of people with all sorts of ideas-ideas direct legislation, taxation of franchises, municipal ownership, colonization, brotherly love, non-partisanism, and so forth-calling themselves Socialists. We recently attended a meeting of some excellent people, where the speaker-who, by the way, would refuse to be classified anywhere than with the Socialists-began his address by taking a census of his audience. "I

production be dislodged or any other system than one of plundering labor be possible. To establish economic justice, workingmen must first take away the power to govern from those whose interests are served by retaining economic injustice.

The contribution of John D. Rockefeller to the trust symposium is in the main singularly corroborative of the contentions of Socialists; but the Socialists are impractical visionaries, while Rockefeller is an eminently successful and hard-headed business man. Socialists have always affirmed that the ttrust was necessary for economy and efficiency, and declared the trust inevitable long before Mr. Rockefeller began his operations. '

If every man who calls himself a Socialist will this year vote for the candidates of the Social Democratic party, to be nominated at Indianapolis, March 6. we will get the social revolution well under way in the United States, and in 1904 ring in the new order of things and put an extinguisher on the trusts and every other form of exploitation for keeping the people subject to things, instead of being, as Socialism would make them, supreme over all things.

A government by the class in possession of the productive resources of so-ciety is necessarily maintained by the injunction and the shotgun. Just as an ordinary burglar must go armed in his depredations to protect himself, so the organized burglars of capitalism must have the power and force of the government to protect them. The only relief is a government by the producing class. Political mastery first, then economic mastery through the social ownership of all the means of production and dis tribution.

At the lecture of Comrade E. V Debs, given at the Boyd opera-house, Omaha, under the auspices of the C. L. U., the members of the Protective Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of the Union Pacific system, who were in session at the time, and their ladies, were the guests of honor, and occupied the boxes. The compliment tendered by Comrade Debs to his old brotherhood friends was gracefully returned in an invitation to dine with them, which was accepted and enjoyed all around the circle.

Every week adds to the conviction that the Social Democratic party is an organization in which all Socialists can unite. Public Ownership, of Erie, Pa. says: "The movement on foot for uniting the factions of Socialists under one banner is still progressing toward a final culmination and the most feasible camp seems to be that of Social Democ-The recent victories of this parracy. ty in Massachusetts and the general boom it has received all over the country give it prestige favorable to this conclusion."

In the death of Dr. Edward McGlynn humanity lost a noble friend and the cause of social progress a tireless and courageous worker. His sacrifices and his heroism will linger as a sweet re-membrance. The life and works of the man McGlynn are a common possession, rich in their humanizing influences-a rebuke to sordid lives that are forgotten before they are ended.

One of the old Populist papers of California, the Reasoner, published at San Luis Obispo, says: "The Social San Luis ,Obispo, says: Democracy is the coming party. In a few years it is destined to sweep everything before it, because it is founded upon the logic of the times, is broad in its sweep and hangs its existence upon no narrow and evanescent issue, to pass away and leave it stranded."



It is generally admitted that the church today is not in a very prosperous condition. Many of the leading denominations, with their splendidly equipped machinery, are doing littly more than perpetuating themselves, while many others are actually de-clining, or, at least, making no perceptible headway as a moral and spiritual power in the world. The financial embarrassment of churches, which often results in the anom-aly of closed doors and idle ministers, and the decrease in the large sums heretofore raised for missionary purposes, is becoming a just cause for alarm. That this condition has become a real problem is evident from the space devoted to its consideration .in various church publications. I recently saw it stated that the Concreationalist body has is stated that the Congregationalist body has some 500 unemployed miniters, and the same is true to a greater or less extent of nearly all the denominations. Judging from articles which have appeared in the Univer-salist Leader from time to time, it would seem that our own denomination is not en-

seem that our own denomination is not en-tirely free from this condition. There have been many causes assigned for this condition, but nearly all fail to go to the root of the difficulty. If the condition is anywhere near as bad as indicated, it must be evident that the cause is not superficial but deep seated. Most of the reasons usually advanced are mere commonplace, and those who offer them 'iew the situation either the standpoint of the church alone its policy, organization, doctrine—or from what they choose to call the perversity of human nature, lack of consecration on the part of ministers and people, worldliness, indifference, etc. That these assumed causes are insufficient to account for the present condition is evident from the fact that the condition is so general and exists under dif-ferent systems of organization and doctrines and where indifference and the worldly spirit do not predominate. But even where drawbacks exist, they are merely effects; we must look deeper for the cause.

It is beginning to be recognized that eco-nomic conditions form the real basis of so-ciety, and explain, in the last analysis, the whole superstructiure of social institutions. The economic conditions, at any given peri-od, are the soil out of which grow the whole life and character of mankind; that is, the manner in which the production and distri-bution of goods are carried on determines what kind of laws, customs and social ar-rangements they will have. The laws, cus-toms, education, public opinion and morals are controlled and shaped by economic con-ditions or in other words by the dominant ditions, or, in other words, by the dominant ruling class which the economic system of any given period forces to the front. The ruling ideas of each age have been the ideas of its ruling class, whether that class was the patricians of ancient Rome, the feudal barons of the middle ages, or the capitalists of modern times. The economic structure of society largely controls and shapes all social institutions, and also religious and philosophical ideas. In fact, every social, political and religious question is funda-political and religious question is funda-stitution existing in society constitutes a social question, and, like all other social questions, resolves itself into a question of wealth production and distribution; that is, the avisitance or maintenance of the church the existence or maintenance of the church organization, under present conditions, rests ultimately upon an economic basis.

To solve the problem of pecuniary em-barrassment of the church, which involves the problem of closed churches and idle ministers, we must look to economic conditions It is admitted today that the Protestant church, with possibly the exception of the Episcopal, is supported chiefly by the middle class. The economic status of this class, class. The economic status of this class, then, largely determines the financial status of the church. Now, let us inquire, what is the economic condition of the middle class? The condition of this class is one of in-creasing uncertainty. That the whole class of small producers and distributers are grad-nelly being forced to the wall is beyond ually being forced to the wall is beyond question. The economic development is rap-filly leading to the downfall of the small producer, thus divorcing him from the means of production and transforming him into a propertyless proletarian.

Not only do we read in modern tendencies the downfall of the small industrialist and agriculturist, but also the doom of the small merchant and capitalist. The trust and department store, and even the money king, have come, and come to stay. Of the 14,000 failures annually, 87 per cent

are those whose capital was \$5,000 or less, and 9 per cent those whose capital was over \$5,000 but less than \$20,000. Consequently of the total failures only about 4 per cent in e is not all. We are told that of the 1,168,343 firms doing business in the United States and Canada in 1897, 223,332 either failed or wound up their affairs after losing their last dollar. At this rate it would take but about five years to wipe out the existence of the whole middle class were there not an equa number standing ready to invest their small savings or inheritance in middle-class enter-prise. But the supply is not inexhaustible. The wealth of these aspirants of bankruptcy will soon be absorbed by the plutocracy, and then society will be divided into two classes —a few prodigously wealthy families on the one side and the great mass of proletarians on the other. The middle class reads its own doom in this concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. It is nearing the breakers. The field of production is already nearly closed-90 per cent of the capital invested in pro-ductive enterprises in 1890 is now in the hands of the trust—and the men of means, having nowhere else to invest their wealth, are now beginning to invade the field of distribution, and the small store will soon be as scarce as the small factory is now. The apparent increase of the commercial middle class from 1880 to 1890 was not due to die class from 1880 to 1890 was not due to any enlargement of the field of opportunity. Many were driven into this class by the closing of other avenues, and entered, only to feed the fire of bankrupty. This very phenomena is a sign of approaching collapse. He who reads the signs of the times well knows that monopoly, in every field, will soon rule the day; it is the log-ical outcome of the competitive system, the inevitable consummation of the capitalist evolution. evolution. Thus, while many of the middle class have failed, many others who have not yet met their "Waterloo" have had their incomes greatly decreased—the small producer owtheir "Waterloo" have had their incomes greatly decreased—the small producer ow-ing to the cheaper production of the trust, the small merchant owing to the department store, the small capitalist owing to the de-cline in the rate of interest. The middle class, as a whole, then, are thus not able to contribute to the church as

in former years. There is scarcely a minister who could not point to families in his congregation who have thus suffered and been compelled to reduce their contributions. Many churches have been obliged to close as the result of such financial loss and many others are struggling to make ends meet.

The middle class, constituting 39 per cent of the population, own but 24½ per cent of the national wealth, and it is only a question of little time before their wealth will be mostly absorbed by the plutocracy. Al-ready 9 per cent of the population own 71 per cent of the national wealth, and some 64 per cent of this is owned by only 1.41 per cent of the people. cent of the people. The great proletariat class, representing 52 per cent of the popu-lation, owns nut $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the wealth, but the poverty of this class affects the Protestant church but little, as they are, as a class, outside the organization.

Here note, in passing, that those displaced through concentration and the introduction of new mechanical methods do not find other equally remunerative positions. Some do. but the majority do not, and all are thrown helplessly upon the mercy of others, for those who do not own property in the instruments of production lose their economic freedom and independence. Times of industrial activity give some temporary relief. but the "vicious circle" is sure to run its course and business chaos again results.

The church may thus receive temporary relief through this period of business activi-ty, but the depression that is sure to follow. and which will likely eclipse the crisis of '93, will impair it beyond computation.

It is in the present economic conditions, then, that we find the cause of the financial straits of the church. With the destruction of the middle class, the economic foundation of the Protestant church is being under-mined. Those of this class who have not yet fallen in the competitive combat feel the pressure and realize the uncertainty of their position. This is evident if we con-sider the savings bank deposits, 90 per cent of which has been shown to be supplied by the middle class. The growing deposits of this class in such states as New York and Massachusetts do not evidence its permanent solidity and safety. It rather betrays a sense of insecurity which manifests itself by laying aside something for wife and children in fear of failure, or death under circum-stances that would make a settlement of their affairs somewhat uncertain in its results. Many of the middle class who are yet able are laying aside every cent they can spare or are carrying an insurance to guarantee themselves and those dependent upon them against possible want. Strugthey limit or completely cut off their con-tribution to the church, although they have not yet reached the condition which renders cessation of regular contribution necessary

Not only is the present system subversive to the financial maintenance of the church, but it is also subversive to its ethical and religious ideals. The church, as we have seen, is affected by its environment, by its economic conditions and relations. These economic relations form the very basis of society, giving to it its own quality and character. If this relation is unrighteous, society will be unrighteous, and cons society will be unrighteous, and consequent-ly unfavorable to the development of true morality and religion. If we will measure the practices of men, the institutions of so-ciety, the system of economics, by the life, words and spirit of Christ, we will find that they are incompatible. The demands of our present economic system are incompari present economic system are incompatible with the demands of the religion of Je-We find in this antagonism the real sus. cause of indifference to the claims of the church. This indifference is not due to depraved hearts, but to the struggles and inequalities of our present system of indus-try-a system which is anti-Christian, which prevents the practice of the social teachings of Jesus

Jesus teaches that we ought to love our neighbor as ourselves. Is this possible un-der the present system? To thus love one's neighbor, we must be as anxious to have him secure a good position as we are to get a good position for ourselves. We would not compete with him for trade or employnent, and would be as desirous for his wel-fare as for our own. Is this the spirit of modern society? Is it possible to exercise such a spirit while engaged in the brute struggle of competition? Are we not com-pelled to compete, to strive, to take advantage of others, to make self the center of thought and action? It is evident we cannot love our neighbor as ourselves when we

for anxiety and thought for the morrow, or worry as to "what we shall eat or drink, or wherewithal shall we be clothed," for the curse of insecurity and uncertainty of en-ployment would be relegated into oblivion. This insecurity and uncertainty of employ-ment is inherent in capitalism, and renders reaction to address abortive. Such ideals are lesus' teachings abortive. Such ideals are truly Utopian as long as our present sys exists

exists. Again, Christianity says: "Bear ye one an-other's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." "Let no man seek his own, but his neighbor's, good." "Let nothing be done through strife." But the law of our present system is the law of competition, the law of strife. and warfare. Its motto is. "Each system is the law of competition, the law of strife and warfare. Its motto is, "Each man for himself, and the devil take the hind-most." Instead of "bearing one another's burdens," it says, "Look out for number one." Our present competitive system is one of antagonisms, in which the interests of every man are set against the interests of every other man. Under such a system true altruism is impossible. There is scarcely a altruism is impossible. There is scarcely a altruism is impossible. There is scarcely a field today where selfish interests, begotten by a selfish system, do not dominate. Pri-vate gain is the cause of selfshness, and so long as men can advance their own inter-ests at the expense of others, just so long the root of the evil will remain untouched. Sermons will not extirpate the evil; it is too deep-seated; it inheres in the system itself. fact that Christians lament the per-The fact that Christians famelit the per-fidy, dishonor, and selfishness of men, while holding to a false organization of society, The shows the need of enlightenment along this line. We surely ought not to be so foolish as to expect the "law of love" to be practiced under the environment of the "law of strife." Selfishness is only possible when one man can gain at the expense of another. Under a system of co-operation no one could thus gain, for the interests of one would be identical with the interests of all. No one could serve his own interests of all. No one ing the interests of others, and, conversely, no one could injure others without injuring himself. The unity and solidarity of man-kind can only be realized by this unity and When solidarity of human interests. ety is thus organized, that which is advan-tageous to one would be advantageous to all. Under such a system the evil of selfishness Under such a system the even of semanless would be plucked up by the roots; both mo-tive and opportunity would be eliminated. Such a system would realize the brotherhood of man in all the relations of life. Again, Christ says: "As ye would that men

Again, Christ says: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them like-wise." But competition says: "Do others or they will do you"; or, as David Harum ex-pressed it: "Do to the other feller as he would like to do to you-only do it fust." If men are to succeed, they must resort to the necessary means. Our present system compels a man to seek his own interest by overreaching others. It says to him that he must ride on the backs of others or others must ride on the backs of others or others will ride on his back. Herbert Spencer in-forms us that "as the law of the animal world is eat or be eaten, so of the trading community it may be said the motto is, 'Cheat or be cheated.'" The ability to drive a bargain is the ability to make things ap-pear different from what they really are. Men adulterate goods, manufacture shoddy cloth, and practice deception simply because to their advantage to do so. This is carried to such an extent today that every man is suspected and his word taken at a discount. We need not expect that these discount. We need not expect that these evils will disappear so long as the struggle for life continues. Our present competitive system makes it to man's interest to do these things, and so long as this condition continues we need expect no improvement Competition is the root of the evil. Socialism will make it for the interest of all to be honest-to do unto others as ye would that they do unto you. This very same self-interest which is now pulling down morals will then build them up. Besides, when a few hours' agreeable labor will secure to all the needs of life, why should any rational being want to cheat or rob? Surely, no will be tempted to live by crime when can live easier by honest work. W no one can live easier by honest work. When wealth is no longer a power over men, it will not be dishonestly sought. The motive for excessive accumulation will be gone when society guarantees all against eco-nomic want and renders it impossible for men to use their wealth to lord it over others. This end can be accomplished only by decided social changes—nothing less than the collective ownership of the means of production will suffice. When production will suffice.

The great mass of men are not bad. If they deviate from the path of rectitude, it is because they are tempted to do so by our false economic system. The little tricks of trade harden the conscience and make them oblivious to all moral duties. The good re-scives are frustrated by the temptation to private gain. Here and there are men who rise above their environment, but we cannot expect general improvement so long as men can advance their interests at the expense of others. The root of the evil is economic, and can only be removed by the substitution of co-operation for competition as the principle of industrial society. "But," says the objector, "you cannot make men honest by legislation." Very true; we do not expect to directly. What we do expect is to surround men with a suitable environment, congenial to honesty and rightdoing. Society should be so reconstructed that if a man is inclined to practice the golden rule, he will not have to practice rule of gold in order to succeed. If a man were placed in an infectious district and compelled to remain there, he would become sick. What we might expect to do by legislation is not to prohibit his sickness, but to provide for his removal, or the removal of the infectious environment. we have removed by legislation the cause of the disease, the effect will disappear. So when we remove the infectious environment of competition, its evil results will disap-pear. We need to establish an environment favorable to the development of moral qualities—one wherein right conduct would be possible. Socialism would remove both incentive and opportunity for the practice of these evils. I am a believer in personal regeneration, but I want an environment favorable to that end. The truth is, under our present vironment, men are unregenerated fa ent enthat we can regenerate them. Christianity has been trying for eighteen hundred years to regenerate society by first regenerating men, and today scarcely a principle taught by Jesus is practiced in our industrial realm. This failure ought to teach the church that something has been neglected. This part something has been neglected. This n lect has been a failure to see that firs cial problem can only have a social se tion. There is no individual redemption tion. There is no individual redemption for a social system. Society is an organism and individuals are members of the social body and can only be healthy in a healthy state of the whole body. The individual is governed by the collectity, its laws and cus-toms, whether he will or no. No greater mistake could be made than to treat the so-cial problem as a mere matter of individual

wonder," he said, "how many of you are Socialists. All of you who are Socialists OF ANY KIND hold up your And nearly every one present hands." raised a hand.

The opportunity for the Social Democratic party is here. The spread of correct economic knowledge among the people is of the highest importance. The members of the party are not doing all they can in this regard. Every branch should become an active educational center and every member a bearer of the principles of Socialism to his fellows. Sacrifice for the cause there is, but not enough. The circulation of the Herald is important, not alone to the party, but to the cause it represents, which is greater than the party. One of our comrades in Chicago secured, last Sunday, within an hour, thirteen subscribers to the Herald. Why can't you do that? Wherever a branch exsome member, and if all felt the re-sponsibility and need of the hour, it would be done.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The Social Democratic party says to the working class: The chief interest of society is its economic interest; this is controlled by the class which is in possession of the productive powers of society—that is, the class which owns land and capital. 'This class is also in control of the government, and government is used to protect its economic interests. Never until the useful and producing class organizes to take control of the government will the masters of

The custom of leaving the appointment of committees in the city council of Haverhill to the mayor has been broken by the Republican and Democratic combine, and Mayor Chase is relieved of that part of his official duties This is the way the capitalist party politicians show their respect for the principle of majority rule.

It was Comrade Eugene V. Brewster of Brooklyn who, in a public ad-dress, said: "I don't pretend to be honest; no man is, and a lawyer can-And Brewster is competent not be. to prove his assertion, since he is himself a lawyer and knows what he is talking about.

If wages have been advanced 5 per cent, and commodities, which the wage earner must have, have been advanced 25 per cent, how much better off is the wage-earner than he was before the advance? O prosperity, what a howling farce art thou!

The Chicago Pet Dog club was or ganized last week. The leader of that "set" should have been invited to speak at the Woman's club to tell what that particular "set" exists for.

News from Copenhagen reports an unexpectedly large increase in the So-cialist vote in Denmark, and many victories in the local elections just held.

are compelled to fight with him for our daily bread.

Again, Jesus says: "Take no thought for the morrow." "Lay not un treasures more "Jesus here is endeavoring to elim-the cause of unrest and anxiety reearth." garding the needed temporal necessities. Is his teaching practicable under the present system? Both those within and without the church are not only obliged to be anxious but to "hustle" if they procure the needful requisites to maintain life. But were we living in a rightly ordered social and indus-trial system, there would be no need of fear and worry, anxiety and thought, about the means of livelihood, and no one would care to "lay up treasures upon earth," for soci-ety would guarantee that no one willing to work, or incapable of work, would come to want. Surely, any system that produces such unrest and anxiety as the present is not of God. We must either say that Je sus' teachings are false and impracticable, or else that the present system that produces such results is wrong. With the re-moval of this fear of poverty, time and thought could be devoted to higher things. But today the struggle for meat allows lit the time for the development of life. Is i But today the struggle for meat allows lit-tle time for the development of life. Is it any wonder, under such conditions, that men are losing sight of God, the church, and spiritual things? It is a law of nature that we become like that to which we give our-selves; if to God, godlike; if to things, sensual. Men today are compelled to sac-rifice themselyes to Mammon, and as they cannot worship God and Mammon, it is no wonder that the true worship of God is be-coming obsolete. Men who must devote the larger portion of their time to securing the needs of life have no time to develop their higher natures. Right here is the cause of the worldliness and indifference of which we complain. Under a right direction of labor the needs of all could be supplied in two or three hours of pleasant work, thus leav-ing time for rest, recreation, and the devel-opment of one's powers and faculties. Un-der such an organization and systematiza-tion of industry, there would be little need

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.



NO UNION FOR WAR

Editor of the Herald: We do not want a union of forces to make war, but to promulgate Socialism. If the latter can be accomplished, there is none to question its desirability. But a union of the S. D. P. with the "kangaroos" to make war against the "skunks"--never.

Let the S. L. P. folk who find no fault with the platform or tactics of the De Leonites go where they belong. Let the Socialists who find no fault with the D. P. platform, tactics and democratic spirit come where they belong. The S. D. P. should move on in its good work, holding to its platform and its methods, and thus avoid strife and confusion within its own ranks.

Thos. M. Carpenter. Worcester, Mass.

A SIMILAR CASE. Editor of the Herald: The farmers have a saying, "Never plant a young tree on the spot where a tree has died. The death of the first tree proves that there is something wrong with the soil, or the drainage, or that the site is too much exposed to the wind and weather, or that there is some other unknown cause why a tree could not flourish in that particular place.

We are planting the young Social Democratic party in the soil of Amer-ica, and we should choose for it the best possible conditions. Our young party had a predecessor, which, although scarcely dead, still shows very little promise of any future growth There must have been some radical mistake in regard to the S. L. P.; otherwise, under the long and earnest labors of its devoted supporters, it would have taken deep root in American soil many years ago, and long ere this it would have produced good and abundant fruit

We are wishing and working for So-cialist unity, but let us be wise in every move we make. Our young party is flourishing "like a green bay tree," and spreading out its branches in every direction. Already it has borne a little fruit in Massachusetts, and gives prom-ise of a thousandfold more. Why should we change its conditions, or name, or spirit? Above all, why should we transplant it to "the spot where a tree .E. H. T. has' died"? New York.

DEBS ON UNITY

Editor of the Herald: For some time I have been asked to declare myself through the Herald in reference to the proposed union between the anti-De Leon element of the S.L.P. and our party. I have delayed doing so until I had opportunity to examine the situation in various parts of the country.

First, let me say that while no one can be more desirous for a united party of Socialists than I, it is my settled conviction that the hour for such a consummation has not yet arrived. There are hundreds of S. L. P. com-

rades of the faction named whom I have met and love and honor, and would be proud to greet as party comrades; but there is also an element in that faction, by no means insignificant in proportion to the whole, with whom we can have no affiliation without inviting disruption. A union with this element will simply not unite, or, if it does, it can result only in dissension, and, sooner or later, a split, and we have had quite enough experience along that line.

papers as the Cleveland such ing

anites," and our officers, especially my-self, with drawing exorbitant salaries for party service. The People knows, or can know if it wishes to, that these statements and their like are bald-faced lies, and yet it continues to inoculate its readers with their poison. I care nothing about these lies, nor their craven authors, but I want no affiliation with such serpents of defamation.

As a matter of fact, I have never As a matter of fact, I have never drawn a dollar of salary in any capac-ity in the Social Democracy or the So-cial Democratic party. During the year I served as chairman of the na-tional executive board of the Social Democracy and gave the party my whole time, I worked without a cent of compensation from the party, and during the past eighteen months that I have served on the executive board and as general organizer for the Social Democratic party I have never been paid a cent, and I have met all my official expenses from my private means, and the same is true of every other member of the executive board. We are not making this statement by way of explana-tion, or to elicit credit, for none is due, but to emphasize the conviction that if the People is sincere in its professions, it will at least stop circulating lies and libels about those with whom it seeks affiliation.

The anti-De Leon party has not yet had its last purging. They hated De Leon, not because of his principles or lack of principles, but because he was their master at their own game. I am confident that our members stand for a united party and also that they will not rush rashly forward to what seems to be such a party, to find themselves the victims of deception. We are not egotistical when we say there will soon be a united party, and that without taking any chances. The Social Democratic party has proved its right to live. It has emerged unscathed from all the assaults that have been made upon it, and is moving majestically to the front. No odium attaches to its name and no stain is upon its honor. The election of 1900 will indicate its stand-

ing and establish its supremacy. Eugene V. Debs. Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 14.

A LESSON FROM PAST ERRORS

Editor of the Herald: As a union of Socialistic forces is at present strongly favored by S. D. P. and S. L. P. (anti-De Leon) parties, it will be well to consider, before either of the two parties gives instructions to its delegates, the following facts: The S. D. P. developed from a vague

and undefined Socialist party into a clear-cut, uncompromising, class-con-scious, scientific, Socialist party, based upon international Socialism and the brotherhood of man. It has developed to this height of thought and feeling because it was based from start to its present standing upon democracy. This young Socialist party has given encouragement to its officers, but in trying times has acted against their will; sections of it have violated the spirit of its constitution, and in turn were held down by the officers who represent them to the letter of the constitution and its spirit.

This party is now on the verge of uniting in some shape and manner with a faction of an older Socialist party-the S. L. P. The S. L. P. was composed in earliest stages, previous to and long after the Henry George campaign, of emigrated German Socialists, who, when finding some sign of the spirit of Socialism in the heart of an Englishspeaking subject, would cheer to the echo and offer homage, and trust to defy the constitution of the party and their own principles. This experience they have gone sad throu gh more than once, and they to this very day not sure of repeating the error. They have lacked the democratic spirit of Socialism, though they be scientific in their criticism of capitalism and its ultimate aim. No one desires to see a union of principled forces more than the writer of this letter, but a warning to the members of both parties is time. The S. D. P. should take a lesson out of past errors in both parties; therefore a union can be desirable only if the members of the S. L. P. (anti-De Leon) want the same, thus demonstrating that the S. D. P. is a full-fledged Socialist party. The name of the S. D. P. throughout the United States is makely aread to a social States is unchallenged, except by capi-talist foes; the S. L. P. is disrupted and disbanded, and even if the members in some localities will be subjected to severe trials, collecting signatures to pe-titions and the like, they should never forget that an experiment, however small, will cost some sacrifice or pen-alty. Spinyback. alty. Jersey City, N. J.

Socialists on Beacon Hill Representative James F. Carey is on the committee on accounts in the Mas-sachusetts legislature, also the committee on libraries.

Representative F. O. MacCartney is a member of the committee on elec-

One of Carey's first acts in the legislature was to introduce a bill providing that persons employed by corporations as agents or lobbyists shall wear a badge. He has a few more "up his sleeve."

Allman at Brooklyn

Comrade James Allman will deliver a lecture entitled "The Philosophy of Socialism" before the Brooklyn Philosophical association on Sunday afternoon. Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock, at Long Island Business college, South Eighth street, between Bedford and Driggs avenues, Brooklyn. All comrades and sympa-thizers within reasonable distance should take advantage of this opportunity of hearing one of the ablest exponents of Socialism in America. Admission is free; contribution accepted at door. Comrades, please extend this no-Little Willie. tice far and wide.

New Branches

Fifteen days more from the date of this paper remain for the organization of new branches that, according to the rule adopted by the members, can be represented at the national convention to be held at Indianapolis, March 6, During that time we hope to see not less than fifteen new branches added to the roster. This can be done easily if our friends who are nearly ready will hurry just a little.

The basis of representation and rules governing the choice of delegates will be found in the "Official Call" in another column.

The past week showed an increased activity, five new branches being reported, as follows: TICONDEROGA. N. Y. Branch has begun work and holds.

regular meetings, but will report officers later.

Chairman, Geo. W. Pogue; vicechairman, H. A. Strand; secretary, Math. Eidsness; treasurer, A. N. Eids-

Math. Eldsness, treasurer, A. M. Elds-ness; organizer, J. Q. Paige; assistant secretary, A. P. Berget. GRANITE FALLS, MINN. Chairman, Jno. Parsons; vice-chair-man, L. H. McFarlane; secretary, C. J. Weaver; treasurer, W. W. Morse; organizer, Albert McFarlane

J. Weaver; treasurer, W. W. Morse; organizer, Albert McFarlane. BIRMINGAAM. Mo. Chairman, Alfred Strawbridge; vice-chairman, Chas., R. Hope; secretary, Rolla B. Holt; treasurer, Ollie Wrig-ley; organizer, J. C. Williams. Libera, Mo. Chairman, Pearl Thompson; vice-chairman, Geo. Millor: secretary C.

chairman, Geo. Mellor; secretary, C. Lipscomb; treasurer, John B. Dietrich; organizer, M. M. Jones.

Bohemian Paper

The comrades of Branches Nos. 2, 3 and 5, Chicago, desire to acknowledge the following contributions to the fund for publishing a Social Democratic Bohemian weekly:

Otto Vierling, St. Louis, Mo., 50 cents; central committee, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5+branch No. 7, New York, \$3; branch No. 31, Boston, Mass., \$1; branch No. 2, New York, \$1; Bohemian Coal Miners' urion, Coal City, Ill., \$5; Bohemian Coal Miners' union, 55; Bonemian Coll Miners' union, Braidwood, Ill., \$3; Woodworkers' union No. 30, Chicigo, Ill., \$5; Lodge Neruda, No. 181, C S. P. S., Chicago, Ill., \$1; Lodge Prenysl, No. 41, C. S. B. P. T., \$2.20; Jan Vodak, Chicago, Ill., \$5; Jakub Bulia, Chicago, Ill., \$2; Frank Kotas, Chicago, Ill., \$2; Ferd Wimmer, Chicago, Ill., \$5; Joseph Po-Wimmer, Chicago, Ill., \$5; Joseph Po-States, States, Stat Wimmer, Chicago, Ill., \$5; Joseph Polacek, Chicago, Ill., \$1; Anton Lokaj, Chicago, Ill., \$1; Anton Turdy, Chicago, Ill., \$5; Alois Raus, Kangley, Ill., 25 cents; Anton Rsavy, Kangley, Ill., 25 cents; Jan Lak, Kangley, Ill., 25 cents; Vaclav Bednarik, Kangley, Ill. 25 cents; Anton Safka, Kangley, Ill. 25 cents; Joseph Tauber, Braidwood, Ill., 25 cents; Frank Psirer, Braidwood, Ill,, 10 cents; Karel Maly, Braidwood, Ill., 25 cents; Ferd Kocka, Braidwood Ill., 50 cents; Peter Bocek, Braidwood, III., 50 cents; Peter Bocek, Brałdwood, III., 50 cents; circulation No. 59, Jan Vodak, Chicago, III., \$2.25; circulation No. 51, Vaclav Liball, Chicago, III., 35 cents; circulation No. 44, Ferd Wimmer, Chicago, III., \$1.25; circula-tion No. 55, Frank Kotas, Chicago, III., 5 carefully, Body States, Chicago, III., 5 carefully, States, Chicago, III., \$1.25; circulation No. 6, Joseph Pola-cek, Chicago, Ill., \$1.15; fund of dance, Branch No. 5, Chicago, Ill., \$5; fund of members, Branch No. 2, \$2.15. Total, \$63.95.



Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday even-ings, commencing at 8. Admission free. Educational meetings (for members) every Thesday evening. Sociology, Economics, Public Speaking, etc. Business meetings (for members) every Thurs-day evening.

Business meetings (for members) every Thurs-day evening. Membership, with advantage of Educational Course and Social Democratic Herald free to each member, 25 cents per month. Apply to the secretary, John Wesley, 117 Turk street. Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sun-day evening Club, 3094 South Broadway, F. H. Gill, President. C. C. Ford, 623 W. 37th St., Sec-retary. CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

Branch No. 3. New Haven, meets first and third Tuesdays in the month, at 198 State St., at 8 p. m. Cornelius Mahoney, Secretary, 165 Frank St.

St. Branch No 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room. Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwerfer, Box 760.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS. Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dear-born St. Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Went-

Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Sccreiary, 2504 Went-worth Ave. Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets sce-ond and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. at Nagr's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave. Vaclav Jelinek, Sec-retary, 606 Blue Island Ave. Branch No. 3, Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Jos. Dundras' place, 1000 W. 18th Place. Frank Ort, Secretary, 866 W. 18th St. Branch No. 4, Chicago, meets every first and third Monday evening of the month at 209 St. Louis Ave. Mrs. Mary Horgan, Secretary, 1455 Fulton St. Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and

Louis Ave. Mrs. Mary Horgan, Secretary, 148 Fulton St. Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Frank Lang's, 117 W. 18th St. corner Jefferson St. Paul Chia-pecka, Secretary, 47 Ruble St. Branch No. 6 (German), Chicago, meets every first Saturday each month at 8 o'clock at Nagl's Hall, 635 Blue Island Ave, near 18th St. Albin Geisler, Secretary, 726 W. 20th St. Branch 9, Chicago, meets at Lundquist Hall. corner filst and Morgan Sts., every first and third Thursday, S. L. Westine, Secretary, 6243 Center Ave.

INDIANA.

Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Satur-day evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble Sts. KENTUCKY

Branch No. 2, Covington, meets first and third Wed-nesday evenings and second and fourth Sunday after noons of each month. All agitation meetings except last one in month. Good speakers. Secretary, F. C. Stumpf, 201 Sth street.

MARYLAND.

Branch No. 1, Baltimore, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, 560 E. Baltimore St. Public invited. Branch No. 2, Baltimore, meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 311 W. German St. Frank Mareck, Secretary, 1408 N. Gay St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 724 Washington St., Boston. All dues and moneys intended for the State Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, A. McDonald, 104 W. Spring-neld St., Boston. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Corresponding Sec-retary, Margaret Haile, 5 Glenwood St., Rox-bury. Branch No. 2. Holyoke meets second and

pury. Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and ourth Mondays of each month at Springdale Furner Hall. H. Schlichting, Organizer, 30 fourth M Turner James St

James SL. Schleinung, Orgenizer, as James SL. Sc. Lynn, permanent headquarters, 22 Summer St., near Market St. Rusiness meet-ing every Monday night at 7:30 p. m. Open house, Fublic Invited, E. W. Timson, Finan-cial Secretary-Treasurer, 22 Albany St. Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month for business in Cutter's Hall, Clark's Block, corner Main and Center Sts. Frank S. Walsh, Secretary, 322 W. Elm St.

Center Elm St

Elm St. Branch No. 15, East Boston, meets every Mon-day at 8 p. m. at 99 Chelsea St. Miss Jenny Segal, Secretary, 99 Chelsea St. Branch No. 18, Newburyport, meets the second Monday of each month at Laster's Hall, 1 State

BOOK NOTICES

"Elementary Principles of Economics," by Charles H. Chase, is the title of a 398-page, cloth-bound book, in which the author hopes that it (the book) will prove "the beginning of the science of political economy." Outside of that portion of the book treating of the money question, the author shows very little familiarity with the subject under consideration. His definitions and conceptions, notably between value and worth, are vague and indefinite. He does not thoroughly understand even the bourgeoise economists, for whom we has "great respect." No man is justified in placing before the public a work on political economy until he has to some extent familiarized himself with St. E. F. McLean, Secretary, 39 Winter St. G. H. Evans, Tressurer, Prince Place. Branch No. 31, Chelsen, permanent headquar-ters, Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Buisness meetings every Thursday at 5 p. m. Public invited.

3

MINNESOTA

Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gesswein, on Main St. Wm. H. Randal, Secretary.

on Main St. Wm, H. Randal, Secretury. MISSOURI. St. Louis headquarters, Room 7, 22 N. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. Val Put-nam, Secretary. For information concerning ward branches, inquire at the above address. Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1200 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 1230 W. 9th St.

NEW JERSEY

Branch No. 1. Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Livingstoa at. Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. in Beck-mann's Hall, 8 Fair St. Karl Lindner, Secre-tary, 246 Edmund St.

NEW YORK.

tary, 26 Edmund St.
 NEW YORK.
 The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets first and third Tuesdays of every month in Wilzig's Hall.
 SE Lath St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.
 East Side Branch, No. 1. New York, meets St. A. Guver, Secretary, 182 Suffolk St.
 Branch No. 3. 24th Assembly District, meets accurated the Advantage of the Month and St. Central Agith Assembly District, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at Central Hall, 166 2d Ave. Henry Lang, Secretary, 324 E. 60th St.
 Branch No. 4. West Side Branch, New York, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at headquarters, 189 W. 36th St.
 Branch No. 10, 4th Assembly District, meets every first and third Wednesday of the month at the rooms of The Voice of Labor, 423 Grand St. Jacob Panken, Organizer, 139 Division St.
 Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, headquarters, 251 Rutledge St. Meets severy district in the city. Wm. Butscher, Secretary, 271 Rutlodge St.
 Branch No. 20, New York, 281 Assembly District, meets, 151 sharp. All perisons interested are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Butscher, Secretary, 251 Rutledge St.
 Branch No. 2. Brooklyn, headquarters, 251 Rutledge St. Meets every district in the city.
 Wm. Butscher, Secretary, 251 Rutledge St.
 Branch No. 2. Onew York, 28th Assembly District, meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Faulhaber's Hall. 150 Second Ave. R. Hoppe, Secretary, 328 E. soth St.
 Branch No. 2. Cleveland meets to Oblewate the St.

OHIO.

OHIO. Branch No. 2. Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's, Hall, 55 York St., second and fourth Sundays at 3 p. m. Lectures, discussions, business meet-ings, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m. Branch No. 3, Cleveland, meets after and third Sundays in each month at 8 p. m. in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St. Lectures and discussions. Branch No. 4, Clichtnati, meets at Richelleu Hall, southeast corner 9th and Plum Sts., sec-ond and fourth Sundays in each month at 239 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public in-vited. Chas. D. Linsley, Secretary, 1913 S. Au-burn St.

vited. Chas. D. Linsley, Secretary, 1913 S. Au-burn St. Franch No. 8, Cincinnati, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Workingmen's Hall, 1318 Walnut St. J. L. Pranz, Secretary, 1314 Wal-nut St. Branch No. 11, German, Columbus, Ed Grein-er, Secretary, 306 Mohawk St.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Branch No. 2, Eric, meets every Saturday aft-ernoon at K. of L. Hall, 716 State St. Chas, Heydrick, Chatrman. Geo. E. Laird, Secretary, 25 W. 5th St.

225 W. 5th St. Branch No. 4. Pittsburg, meets every Thurs-day evening at 7:30 p. m. at Funk Hall, S. 24th and Josephtr Sts. W. Bohn, President, 24t Ad-dison St. J. H. Lewis, Secretary, 23t Jane St. Branch No. 5 (Jewish), Philadelphia, meets every Friday at 614 S. 23 St. at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

from S to 3. J. Gearson, Secretary. WISCONSIN. Milwaukee Central Committee meets on the first Monday of each month at 8 p. m. sharp at eff E. Water St. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary. John Doerfier, Treasurer. Branch No. 1. Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening of the month at the Ethical Society Building, 553 Jefferson St. Visitors always welcome. Howard Tuttle, Chairman, Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary. Branch No. 3. Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Geatke's Hall, corner Green Fay and Concordia Aves. Branch No. 3. Sheboygan, meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania Ave. R. Schoen, Secre-tary-Treasurer, S. 12th St. Branch No. 4. Milwaukee, meets every flourth Secretary, S91 25th St. Branch No. 9. Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, south-east corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. Fred Brockhausen, Secretary, 731 Windlake Ave. Branch No. 11. Milwaukee, meets the second Wednesday of each month at the fice of the Wisconsin Vorwaerts, 614 State St. Branch No. 12. Milwaukee, meets every first and third Triday of che anoth at Melice's Hall, outher and the second st. and 9th Ave. Fred Brockhausen, Secretary, 731 Windlake Ave. Misconsin Vorwaerts, 614 State St. Branch No. 12. Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at the office of the Wisconsin Vorwaerts, 614 State St. Branch No. 12. Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Apelere-ley. Hall, 117 Center St., at 3 p. m. John Koep-ter, Secretary.

stadt. I do not agree with Heinzen on several propositions (perhaps minor), but limited space will not permit their consideration.

"Imperialism and Liberty," by Mor-rison I. Swift. The Ronbroke Press, Los Angeles, Cal. 500 pp. Cloth., This work is filled with vituperation

and the denunciation of imperialists.

The author deplores the departing from

the time-honored principles of inalien-able rights, and pictures glowingly the horrible social effect of expansion.

It is strange that a man with so much

talent should accept the capitalist basis

and theory of society and then rise in

holy wrath against this logical and in-

evitable development of capitalism.

Citizen and the Class Struggle, I am not satisfied with the tone or temper of the press of the anti-De Leon S. L. P. and particularly the official organ, the People, which continues to retail malicious libels respecting our party and our comrades. The People knows that in the past

our party, from its very inception, has been foully maligned and our comrades vilely slandered by the promoters of the party of which, since its so-called expurgation, it is now the official organ. Has it ever uttered one word to atome for such shocking indecency or to make restitution for the outrages intended, if not committed? If it has done itself such a manifestly plain duty in its regenerated capacity, it has not come to my notice. Could honorable men have done less? For my own part, I have always ignored these petty detractors, and I do not want any apology now or at any time, but were I in the attitude the People maintains to the Social Democratic party, I know what the plain and unmistakable dictates of conscience must prompt me to say and o in mitigation of wrongs with which I had been at least identified in perpe-

When the People, as the official orcan of the party, honestly and cour-secously clears its skirts, then we can and will accept its professions that it is

favor of a united party. Not only this, but the People con-ues to be the vehicle of libel and detion of our comrades. In a recent re it permits us to be charged with yet having "cut loose from the Bry-

A Woman's Social Democratic club was organized Jan. 1, 1900, at Rock-ville, Conn., with the intention of educating women in Socialistic matters. All those who are willing to listen, learn and help are cordially invited to join and do what they can. The club appointed the following of-ficers: Mrs. Carrie E. Lisk, organizer; Miss Bertha Kellner, treasurer; Miss

Minnie A. Gundermann, secretary.

The Hernid Leaflets are good for prop

PROPAGANDA FUND

"Appeal to Reason" Eugene V. Debs Branch No. 9, Milwaukee	Wisconsin
Miss Ellen Edwards	Illinois
"Class Struggle" P. Schaefer The following amounts co	
G. Friedrich	ef Rookville, Conn.: Emil Otto\$0.40 Henry Helm
Henry Krueger	Chas. Hempel
F. Martin	Alms Otto
Paul Otto	Richard Neiderwerfer 40 Aug. Kellner
Richard Otto	Lydia Menge
Louis Schlaf	Mary Schreiter
Total	\$16.75

the best literature on that subject.

The author neither understands Socialism nor anarchism. For instance, he quotes Proudhon as supporting an idea that "all men should work according to their ability and receive accord-ing to their needs," which is emphatically repudiated and denounced by Proudhon. He does not seem to understand what Proudhon meant by the term "property." It is as though I should write a work on physiology, not knowing the difference between a digit and a kidney. It might be original without even the quality of being amusing.

The Rights of Women and the Sexual Relations" is the title of a 385-page pamphlet published by Charles H. Kerr & Co. Price, 50 cents. Authors, Karl Heinzen and Louise Meyer.

This work reviews the past social inferiority of woman and her present subservient position compared with men, calling little attention, however, to the cause-i. e., her economic dependence. It attacks and shows the base morality manifest in soldier worship, and the impure effect of militarism, and especially garrisons, on women. It analyzes the cause of jealousies, artificial fineries and insincere attachments among women. The obsequious gallantry of pretentious courtiers, those of much profusion and little actual respect, the so-called chiv-alry of old, is laid bare in all its hideousness. The last portions of the work pre-sent the cause of the suffragists, closing with a lengthy account of the conven-tion of the German women in Frauen-

Suppose, in addressing the laborers in the Illinois Steel works, we should tell them that the steel rails which they forge and make are to be transported and used for steel highways across Asia or South America, and that only by de-veloping foreign resources can the demand for these rails continue, and that if imperialism ceases there will be no market for these rails, and employment will therefore cease, what would be the reply of the laborer to your fine-spun moralizing? He would say, "True, some time injure me and my family, but between all the murdering and slaughter of Filipinos and the destruction of my home, those dependent upon me, and myself, I must of necessity decide in favor of my own existence, the theory of self-preservation being the first law of nature." He can see the results and can feel them; he can see the rails and knows that they are shipped to foreign markets; that is a condition that is open and clear, and you cannot reply to it by any capitalistic juggling of adjectives. The Socialist who contends for the

economic system where the purchasing power of the people is as great in (wear and tear excepted) value as the wealth they produce alone logically replies to the exploiting expansionists. Seymour Stedman.

DEBS' LECTURE TOUR 20, 1900 21, " sville, Ky..... January Louisville, Ky. Birmingham, Ala..... Columbus, Ga..... Mentgomery, Ala.... New Orleans, La.... La fayette, La 22, 25, 26.

OFFICIAL GALL

Party, March 6, 190

In accordance with the action of the members, in determining the time and place for the national convention of the Social Democratic party in 1900, the National Executive board of said party directs that said national convention be held at the city of Indianapolis, in the state of Indiana, for the purpose of nomi-nating candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, to be voted for at the presidential election on Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1900, and for the trans-action of such other business as may properly come before it, and that said convention shall assemble at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, 1900.

The representation at said convention will be by delegates, chosen in accord-ance with the referendary vote of the members and reported in this number of The Herald, as follows:

First-Each branch shall be entitled to as many representatives as the indi-vidual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose; provided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each member whose signature is attached to his credential; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one credential.

Second-Branches not sending their own representatives may select those of other branches of the same state to represent them; provided, that in each such case the representative shall hold the proper credential with the signa-tures of members attached as herein provided.

Third-No member shall be qualified to serve as representative or entitled to representation who has not been a member of the party at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening day of the convention

Fourth-All signatures of members attached to credentials shall be certified to by the chairman or secretary of their respective branches.

Fifth-The national secretary shall furnish each branch with a sufficient number of blank credentials for the purpose herein specified. With the hope that the deliberations

and action of this convention, an event of historic importance in the develop-ment of Socialism in the United States, may redound to the credit of the delegates and the glory of our cause, frat-Jesse Cox, Chairman. ternally Seymour Stedman, Secretary.

DUES AND REPRESENTATION

We feel called upon to give notice betimes that only branches in good standing will be entitled to representation at the approaching national convention, and that only members in good standing will be entitled to sign the credentials of delegates.

The convention meets at Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday, March 6, 1900, and to be entitled to representation the dues of a branch must be paid in full to and including the quarter ending March 31; and the same is true of individual members. No member is qualified to sign the credentials of a delegate unless his dues are paid during the same period. This is the rule agreed to by the party, and in the examination of credentials it will be the duty of the committee to see that it is enforced and that the credential of any branch not in good standing be rejected and the name of any member not in good standing be stricken from the credential.

It has also been provided that no branch or member shall be entitled to representation unless admitted at least thirty days prior to the opening of the convention. The opening day being March 6, the last day of grace is the 4th day of February. Branches instituted and members admitted after this date will not be entitled to representation This should be clearly understood that there may be no unnecessary expense incurred in sending delegates not entitled to seats. A large number of points declare that they are "about ready to organize," and a great number of persons say they are about ready to join. If they would be represented in the most historic convention ever held in the United States they should bear the 4th day of February in mind and come in before that date.

Continued from Fage 5 salvation; the social problem can only have a social solution for each individual. Civ-ilization must be born again before the in-dividual can see the kingdom of God. Says Rev. George Herron: "The first step in the spiritual salvation of the present-day indi-vidual is the deliverance of the people of Christendom from economic servitude. This is the supreme evangelistic call, which no plous subterfuge proposing to 'set men's hearts right' can any longer evade. It is the commanding spiritual task, which will not move aside for any theological or com-mercial bluff."

CHURCH FROM ECONOMIC STANDPOINT

mercial bluff."

The fact is the teachings of Christ are inapplicable to our present system, and a man resolving to follow his precepts finds, when he is plunged into the corrupt competitive environment, that he is soon polluted. As well might one expect to live in a malarial swamp and keep healthy as to live in our competitive environment and not be more or less contaminated. A man cannot carry out the Sermon on the Mount without facing the almost certain prospect of ruining his busi-

There are thousands of men today who stand aloof from the church simply because they see the incompatibility between the de-mands of Christianity and the demands of our industrial system. They are too honest to play the hypocrite when they know that in their business they are compelled, if sucin their business they are compelled, if suc-cessful, to live in constant violation of Christ's teachings. That this is the general feeling may be seen from such common statements as "Business and religion don't jibe." Mr. Havemeyer when before the in-dustrial commission said in response to a question on ethics of life: "I don't care two cents for your ethics; I know nothing about them. I am talking about business." Sure-ly, a house divided against itself cannot stand. Those who count themselves Chris-tians must cease to uphold a system which tians must cease to uphold a system which is in antithesis to the teachings of Christ. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.

Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. It is surely time the ministry aroused and faced the industrial problems of the day. Nothing so hinders the work in which they are engaged as this Mammonistic com-petitive system. They have wasted time enough in endeavoring to harmonize the teachings of Christ with this unjust social order. Their efforts at exhorting and com-manding their listeners to practice the pre-cepts which they themselves do not follow. cepts which they themselves do not follow, and which they know their hearers will not follow, are amusing, were they not so serious.

This is a deplorable condition and there is need that something be done, but no mere palliative will suffice. The evil is inherent in the present system. The competitive or-der breeds poverty, begets crime, fosters selfishness, greed and inhumanity. The principles of the present order are utterly un-Christian. The whole system is based principles of the present order are utterly un-Christian. The whole system is based upon exploitation. The talk of Christianizing such an order is futile; it contains in itself a contradiction. Wage slavery can no more be Christianized than could chattel slavery. With each new age comes a new hindrance to the gospel. The great hindrance today is this inducting extern there is the obsta-

this industrial system. Here is the obsta-cle to progress, the menace to the church, the obstruction to the spread of the kingthe obstruction to the spread of the king-dom of heaven here on earth. Says Rev Mr. Herron: "The individual religious de-velopment will necessarily be arrested henceforth until we have a religious social development. Associated men, though they may be individually converted to a faith in Christ, yet now economically act, rnd are socially related to each other, under the do-minion of principles and customs that are anino of principles and customs that are largely a contradiction of all that Jesus taught and practiced. There must be given to men, and society must accept, a wholly new order of human relations before even the individual may see fully the kingdom of God"—social justice. God' -social justice.

God"—social justice. Much more might be said, but this is suf-ficient -to indicate the hindrance to the church's progress. As a denomination we have done something, but our efforts have not met with the success we had hoped. Many are filled with disappointment, while others of an optimistic neture are which line Many are filled with disappointment, while others, of an optimistic nature, are whistling to keep up courage and resolving, in "meet-ings assembled," to push onward the work. Still, after all our determination, failure often meets failure, and we return sore at heart and distressed. But in view of the obstacles we encounter we have done fairly well. We cannot expect to make great prog-ress; as a matter of fact, no church will have any real "forward movement" so long as the ress; as a matter of fact, ho church will have any real "forward movement" so long as the present system exists. But of the three forms of social injustice—chattel slavery, feudal slavery, and wage slavery—the last will be of the shortest duration. In fact, there is every indication that capitalism has nearly run its course

there is every indication that capitalism has nearly run its course The duty of the church is to aid in bring-ing in a more righteous economic order. We cannot afford to be alleast before this trag-edy in which God u. humanity is being crushed by Mammon "there is a future for the church if she is wise enough to seize the opportunity. But it are stands in such a relation to the exist: g order, and is so de-pendent upon the money of the ruling class relation to the exist: g order, and is so de-pendent upon the money of the ruling class that she dare not point out the political and economic crimes which inhere in our pres-ent system of industry, then the scepter of redemption will pass from it, and a new re-demptive organ will arise. The idea of Jesus is being given an eco-nomic interpretation. It is becoming clear nomic interpretation. It is becoming clear that if his idea is ever realized, this competitive system must be replaced by a sys-tem of industrial brotherhood—the collect-ive ownership of the means of production and distribution. Not until we have thus laid the economic foundation for the realiza-tion of the kingdom of heaven (social juscan the church ever hope to go fortice) ward to victory.



The Social Democratic Party of America de-clares that life, liberty and happiness for every man, woman and child are conditioned upon equal political and economic rights. That private ownership of the means of pro-duction and distribution of wealth has caused society to split into two distinct classes, with conflicting interests, the small possessing class of capitalists or exploiters of the inbor force of others and the ever-increasing large dispos-sessed class of wage-workers, who are deprived of the socially-due share of their product. That capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the in-security of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the sver-growing majority of ur people. That the same economic forces which have

degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people. That the same economic forces which have produced and now intensity the capitalist sys-tem, will compel the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare, or result in the destruction of civiliasiton. That the trade union movement and inde-pendent political action are the chief emanci-epresenting its economic, the other its political wing, and that both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distri-bution.

representing its economic, the other its political wing, and that both musi co-operate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distri-bution. Therefore, the Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be the establish-ment of a system of co-operative production and distribution through the restoration to the people of all the means of production and dis-tribution, to be administered by organized soci-ety in the interest of the whole people, and the complete emancipation of society from the dom-ination of capitalism. The wage-workers and all those in sympathy with their historical mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America. The control of political power by the Social Democratic Party will be tantamount to the abolition of capitalism, the brotherhood of man. As steps in this direction, we make the fol-lowing demands: I. Revision of our antiquated Federal Con-stituuton, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of soveriment by all the people, irrespective of set. The public ownership of all railroads, tele-straph, telephone, all means of transportation, commincation, water-works, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities. The public ownership of all rold, sliver, copper, lend, iron, coal and all other mines; also of all oil and gas wells. S. Reduction of the hours of labor in propor-tion to be increasing facilities of production. C. The public ownership of all rold, sliver, copper, lend, iron, coal and all other mines; also of all oil and gas wells. S. Reduction of the unemployed, the public works and improvements for the employment of a large number of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for the production. B. Autonal insurance of working people and social can di hor and sites of the employment of large number of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for the prevolation. B. National insurance of working people a

against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age. 10 Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws dis-criminating against women. 11. The adoption of the Initiative and Refer-endum, and the right of recall of representa-tives by the voters. 12. Abolition of war as far as the United States are concerned and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

NATIONAL FUND

The following is a list of comrades who have agreed, in response to the appeal of the National Executive Board, to contribute monthly for one year to the national fund. Other names will be added as they are received.

NEW YORK

NEW JERSEY

Pankopf, Carl. Jersey City Karl Lindner ... Paterson "Comrade"...... Newark

OHIO Becvar, Jos... Cleveland Zorn, Julius... Cincinnati Braun, F..... Cleveland Altenberendt C.Cleveland

CONNECTICUT NEW 10HA Fales, I. C. .. Bensonhurst Abbott, L. D. .. New York Butscher, Wm. Brooklyn Thomas, E. H. .. New York Kahn, Arthur. .. New York Heis, F. W. ... New York Heis, F. W. ... New York Wark Haphael. . New York Philip Gruber. . New York

CONNECTICUT Finesilver, N.H., Hartford Holman, B..... Hartford ILLINOIS Stadman, S.... Chicago P.P. Ayer..... Chicago Dr. J. H. Greer... Chicago Dr. J. H. Greer... Chicago "Friend"...... Chicago

MASSACHUSETTS MASSACHUSETTS Flanders, P. B.. Haverhill Coben, A...... Boston Parker, Levi. W. Newton Monette, G. C.. Brockton Bosworth, W. P. Brockton Tate, Peter..... Everett Hitchcock, D. G., Warren Goldmau, S... Haverhill Hough, E...... W. Newton Chase, Jon. C... Haverhill Brown, J. W.. Templeton Grieves, C. S... Ameebury Allen, Helen N... Lynn Keown, Dr. J. A.... Lynn Keown, Dr. J. A.... Lynn

PENNSYLVANIA Lewis, J. H.....Pittsburg F. W. Hirt TENNESSEE MICHIGAN Kelfher, S. Grand Eapids Enloe, Dr.B.H.. Nashville Hamilton, W. A. Nashville TEXAS

MINNESOTA Price, R. S...... Houston WISCONSIN Gesswein, F. Red LakeF'ls

WISCONSIN Barger, V. L.. Milwaukee Rooney, E. H. Milwaukee Ziegler, E... Milwaukee Doerfler, John. Milwaukee Arnold, L... Milwaukee Meister R... Milwaukee Heamaur, C. Milwaukee Heath, F... Milwaukee Branch 4... Milwaukee MISSOURI Fischer, Wm....St. Louis Fellner, Henry..St. Louis Ruesche, Wm...St. Louis MARYLAND Jacobson, E... Baltimore

NEW HAMPSHIRE Gordon, FG R. Manchester Howie, Geo... Manchester Mellen, C. H. Somersworth "Somersworth Branch"



There are few communities in this country today with-out from one to a dozen Bocialist who are not affilisted UNATTACHED with a Socialist organisation. At bocialists the last State election in Mis-souri votes were cast for the can-oounty in the Bate.

In almost every community a thoroughly wide-awake and earnest Bocialist, with little exertion, could in WHAT THEY CAN DO of a Branch of the Bocial Demo-oratic Party.

The Declaration of Principles and Political Demands of this party will be found in this paper; read it and UNCOMPROMISING you will see that the party is a SOCIALIST PARTY cialist organisation, recognized as such in the International movement for Bocialism.

as such in the international movement for Socialism. The triumph of the Socialist cause, which is the cause of the world democracy, requires organisation, DEMOCRATIC and without it nothing can be accomplished; this party is con-trolled by no individual nor by any set of individuals short of its entire membership through the referendum.

The year 1000 will be one of great and far-reaching im-portance to the people and especially to the intelligent, THIS YEARS wealth-producing people of the CAMPAIGN United States; the latter have the futility of any longer giving support to capitalistic parties.

parties. Socialists should have as their main object in 1900 the polling of every vote possible for straight and uncom-ORGANIZE promising Socialism, and to do WHERE YOU LIVE this the co-operation of every un-attached Socialist, in the work of organization, where he lives, is necessary.

The Social Democratic Party is now organized in more than half the States; it conrists of Local Branches, HOW State Unions and a National ORGANIZED Conncil. A Local Branch may be organized with five members. It will nominate condidates for President and Vice-President next March.

Tresident next March. Full instructions and all necessary supplies for or-ganizing Local Branches may be obtained from SEND FOR INSTRUCTIONS the National Secretary, Theo-dore Debs, 128 Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

Headquarters for Literature. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC.

- BOCIAL AND ECONOMIC. Liberty. Debs. 5c. Merrie England. Blatchford. 10c. Municipal Socialism. Gordon. 5c. Prison Labor. Debs. 5c. Socialism and Slavery. Hyndman. 5c. Govinnit Ownership of Railways. Gordon. 5c. Oration on Voltaire. Victor Hugo. 5c. Evolution of Industry. Watkins. 5c. Hard Times: Cause and Cure. Gordon. 5c. Hard Times: Cause and Cure. Gordon. 5c. The Red Light. Casson. 25c. The New Economy. Groaland. \$1.25. MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING. 2.34,5.6.7.8.9.101.12.13.14.
- MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING.
- MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING.
 15. Progr. saive Examination of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Hill. Soc.
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 17. Simple Lessons in Drawing for the Shop. Reynolds. 50c.
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 19. Ready Reference. Alexander. \$1.50.
 20. Locomotive Running and Management. Sinc. clair. \$200.
 21. Compound Locomotives. Woods. \$2.00.
 22. Twenty Years with the Indicator. Pray. \$2.50.
 23. Hand-Book of the Locomotive. Roper. \$2.50.
 24. New Catechism of the Locomotive. Forney. £5.50.
 25. Note. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in lots of 10 copies. \$250.
 23. Bed Cents; in lot of 100 copies, \$3.50.
 24. Decomotive Internation of the Locomotive. Series of 10 copies. \$2.50.

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