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MERLIN'S MIXTURE **OF BRIGHT SAYINGS**

Hope for Harvard.

The formation of a Socialist club in Harvard is one of the most promising signs of the time. Recently, it seems, a number of the students who are imbued with Socialistic sympathies decided to form a social reform club. Its purpose is to study social conditions and to find the cause and cure of social evils. Its effect will be to form a nucleus of Socialist sentiment in the college, whose

influences may be very far-reaching. It is encouraging, indeed, to see this fountain of knowledge springing up in the oasis of Harvard's intellectual ignorance. Ordinarily we do not expect to find modern students who know anything-except about a football punt or a rowing skiff. We have learned to consider, and not without good cause, that the average student develops his calves at the expense of his brains.

This social club, therefore, disproves the impression that in these centers of learning the muscle had crowded out the mind, and that dead languages were universally considered to be of greater importance than living issues. There is still hope for Harvard.

Parrotic Propagandists.

While in a barber shop yesterday, I was sounding the barber on his social views, and on the views of the public

concerning Socialism. He said: "There was one of those fellows in here an hour ago, talking about Socialism."

What did you think about it?"

"Oh," he replied, "I think some things he said were all right. He went pretty deep into the subject. Trouble was, he went into it so deep I couldn't follow him at all."

Herein lies the secret of our frequent failure in personal propaganda work. We are so profoundly wise that our au-ditors remain profoundly ignorant. We try to crowd six-inch ideas into two-inch We try to teach the advanced principles of economics to kindergarten

There was once an old Scotchinan who said he only knew two tunes. One was "Old Hundred" and the other wasn't. And so there are many Socialists who only know two words. One is "proletariat" and the other isn't. Let us cease repeating, parrot-like, a few pet phrases, and express, in clear and common English, the plain principles of Socialism.

The New Brotherhood.

On the last Saturday of the old year a number of us were spending the evening at Dr. Konikow's, in Boston. Sev-eral comrades from New York and Newark were present, on their way to attend Mayor Chase's inaugural. During the evening Leonard D. Abbott of New York related the following charm-ing incident, illustrative of Socialist comradeship:

Not long ago he received a communication from a Jewish Socialist. Not be-ing able to interpret it himself, he carried it into a part of the Literary Digest publishing rooms, where a number of lewish compositors were at work. Handing it to one of them, he asked him to plied with the request. He commenced: "Dear comrade," and then, while his face lighted up in a smile, he exclaimed, "Oh, you're a Socialist?" "Yes," replied Abbatt "Are von?". A solid affermation read it. The printer took it and Abbott. "Are you?" A glad affirmation and a hearty handshake changed the strangers into comrades. And yet folks say we Socialists are irreligious! I tell you, comrades, if there is any religion worth having, it is found in that Socialist spirit that makes strangers kin and brothers of us all.

chinery, all toil will be reduced to the pressing of a button. Then, methinks, capital and labor will have a merry game of "Who's got the button?" Don't you think you'd better learn how to play it now?

The Sanity of Socialism.

Sometimes when I think of social conditions as they exist tr day, and of the countless incongruities and absurdities that are everywhere apparent, I cannot but fancy that this world is the lunatic asylum of the universe, and that all the fools in creation have been dumped on this planet.

The system of planless production, of competitive waste, of nightmarish advertising, of misapplied forces, of class conflict, seems one that could only be planned by idiots and perpetuated by fools.

And when I think of the sane and sensible propositions of Socialism, and see how they are ridiculed and rejected by the mass, the impression of prevalent idiocy is confirmed. All that is good and workable in our

social life is based on Socialistic principles. Our schools, parks, fire departments, postoffice, and all the public utilities that are of most service and give best satisfaction are already socialized.

When we become sane, as a people, we shall recognize the fact that the Socialist principle of public ownership is the one, and the only one, on which modern society can exist at all.

A Windstorm.

Last night I attended a big pro-Boer meeting in Faneuil hall, in Boston. The old "cradle of liberty" was jammed full of struggling and uproarious humanity. From the superabundant quantity of my native brogue that was in evidence, in might literally have been called a Pat-

British bully, and of sympathy for the Boer patriot, was cheered to the echo. If every word had been a bullet, then the flow of eloquence would have proven as deadly a stream to the British as the

from its littleness of influence upon the have fought our foes at home, we

Tolstoi on Labor and Property

A man is not brought into the world for some one to work for him, but to work himself for other men.

The principal cause of pauperism is riches. In a society where, under any form, exploitation and violence exist, riches cannot represent labor. In the existing society it rarely happens that riches is the product of the labor of its possessor. It represents almost entirely the past and present labor of other men-the real workers. Riches is but a conventional sign which gives the right and the means to profit by the work of others. The domination of one man over many is simply owing to the fact that the workers do not receive the full product of their labor.

For what reason are some deprived of the use of the land and the instruments of production, which land and instruments are in the possession of others, and for what reason are those who work on the land deprived of the instruments of production? The man who considers labor as the goal, the joy, of his life, should not seek to deprive others of the fruits of their labor. He should not seek to acquire useless things which we call property. Proper-ty signifies something which has been given to, or acquired by, and which belongs exclusively to the individual, with which he can do just as he pleases, and of which he cannot be deprived, and which remains with him to the end of his life, and the value of which he must continually seek to increase.-Tolstoi, translated by P. P. Ayer.



Old Bob Clayton held a monopoly of epairing shoes in the sleepy little town of Santa Juanita, state of California.

Nobody could tell when the old man's store became the Socialist headquarters of the little town. There is a revolutionary inspiration in the pur gent odor of new leather, and the boys," who came to the store to kill time, had talked themselves into Socialism so long ago that the inhabitants of the place evinced little surprise when discussions of the co-operative com-monwealth and other kindred subjects rose above the sound of old Bob's hammer and lapstone. The customers did not complain, either, when they came for their shoes; on the contrary, they rather liked it, and so long as good nature and an easy toleration of each other's peculiarities marked the proceedings the old shoemaker was perfectly happy.

But latterly a new and ugly spirit was creeping into the discussions of the little group. Johnson and Brown, the inseparable "rank and file" (they had earned that soubriguet by being silent on all occasions), were the first to no-tice the change. They did not like it, and were provoked almost to the point of utterance. Bob, the old shoemaker, who had been looked up to with great respect as a high authority on all things Socialistic, was thoroughly miserable. He was regarded with suspicion as a despicable Utopian O'Hara, the grocer, had been the first to observe Bob's treasonable fall from grace, and O'Hara was becoming more aggressively clearcut and class-conscious with each new number of his "official organ." So there could be no doubt about the truth of his charges. A first-class feud was also growing up between Hartley, the bak-er, and Merton, the banker's clerk. Hartley was nothing if not a materialist, and he was quite sure that religion was the great stumbling block to Socialism. He repeated acount often and so offen-it peing a Christian often and so offen-ist, quietly dropped out.

Things gradually went from bad to worse until, from being the rendezvous of the wits of the town, the shoe store became first an armed camp and at last was completely deserted. The Rank and File held the fort to the last, in gloomy silence, but since there was no one to listen to any longer, they tilted their chairs back and indulged in reminiscences of the good old times when any one could call himself a Socialist without being expected to repeat a catechism as long as the fortynine articles.

Mary Ellen Hartley, the baker's daughter, was home again. She made a pretty picture as sie came down the main street of the quiet little town, dispensing smiles and greetings, right and left, with a reckless prodigality, to her numerous friends aid admirers. Bustling into the old ma's shoe store like a whirlwind, with a 'Iello, Bob! Merry Christmas! Don't gt up!' she drew a chair up to the sideof his bench, seized his hand in both he own and inquired about his health wh almost maternal solicitude. Havingsatisfied herself on this point-for Bo did not take as good care of himse as he should, and needed watching-ie then narrated her achievements ad experiences in the big city whith she had gone to "be" something (ashe called it), and the shoemaker listed with a glow of mingled pleasure al pride on his old face. And why should e not be proud of Mary Ellen? Did e not always come to him with her hildish joys and troubles? Was it at his knee that she had learned the lessons that are not to be found in bks, and when she had grown up and one away to the city, and the neigors shook their heads doubtfully, d not Bob ex-pressed confidence Mary Ellen to everybody? Now, ow quickly the time had flown! S had come back, triumphant, famous,nd a real doctor to boot. Why shou't Bob be proud of Mary Ellen? After having satisf the old man's curiosity, she begaro ply him with questions about San Juanita and the "boys." She soon oticed, however, that he was holdingomething back from her, evidently r wishing to spoil her home-coming wibad news, but a few well-directed quons brought out the whole story of thissolution of the club.

the cause of hostilities. The "Rank and File" looked blankly at each other for inspiration, till Johnson finally, in sheer desperation, mustered up courage enough to remark, gallantly, albeit somewhat disjointedly, that it was be-cause Mary Ellen had deserted them. Brown indorsed this immediately, but they were both brought up short with "Rubbish!" and another volley of questions. Mary Ellen, however, could get nothing out of the "Rank and File," except that probably the papers were the cause of the trouble. They stuck to this point so persistently that finally she gathered up a pile of back numbers of official and unofficial organs and took them home to read.

No one knew how she managed it, but when New Year's eve came around every member of the club was in his place around the table at the Hartley cottage, and Mary Ellen resplendent in a new gown, was such a perfect hostess that she soon dissipated the frost with which the "boys" had come together for the first time after their recent estrangement. O'Hara, who had been purposely seated next to old. Bob, was perceptibly cool for some time, but he melted at the second helping of turkey, and completely forgot his "official organ" while he discussed the local gossip with the old shoemaker.

The baker, on the other side of the table, was tempted to air his materialistic views at Merton's expense, but a warning "Dad!" from Mary Ellen, "Don't forget-to pass Mr. Merton the cranberry sauce!" made him look quite ashamed for some reason. However, he quickly rallied and told his best story, just as he used to do "before the as Bob called the "late unpleaswar. anthess." The "Rank and File" were so enrap-

tured at the trend of affairs that they forgot to be bashful, and applauded the baker's story with an enthusiasm born. probably, of experience. They had certainly heard it often enough to know its good points. Their mirth was infectious and pretty soon every one was laughing and talking at once.

The table having been cleared, Mary Ellen rose to her feet and called the assemblage to order. It was conceded that she could rattle off a speech with good a Socialist as any of "rades," she plause from the "Rank and File."] She looked fixedly at O'Hara, and he bowed a ready acquiescence. He was willing to repudiate his "official organ" on the spot. "You don't know how it pains me to come back to Santa Juanita to find my old comrades divided. [The baker and clerk looked decidedly, uncomfortable.] I am not going to blame any one. Your zeal for our noble cause has outrun your discretion-that is all. You can't make all Socialists think alike on all subjects. You have tried it and you have failed. Now try the other method and tolerate each other's differences of opinion.

"Mr. Merton, your insistence on a high ethical standard to our movement does you credit. [Her father's materialistic brows contracted.] It was cer-tainly needed here when I came home. [The brows smoothed out again.] Mr. O'Hara, your clear insight, into the class struggle is certainly commenda-ble; but remember you will find So-cialists of other schools of thought shoulder to shoulder with you in the hour of victory; and, comrades all, if you would escape a repetition of recent torge of toleration is the grandest product of the century now drawing to its close.' [Enthusiastic applause.] The "Rank and File" were evidently in a state of volcanic eruption. Old Bob said afterward that it was Mary Ellen's work, but that will never be known. Johnson told Brown confiden-tially afterward that it was a mystery how he ever managed to do it, but at any rate he rose in great trepidation and moved that they celebrate the new year by sending for a charter from the Social Democratic party-the party that stood for the sentiments so ably expressed by our worthy comrade Miss Mary Ellen Hartley, and of which member. "The longest speech of my life," he breathlessly whispered to Brown, as the latter hastily seconded the motion. There was not a dissenting vote when the motion was put, and after Mary Ellen had been gallantly escorted to the door by old Bob, and the wine was brought out, "The New Woman," "The New Branch," and so many other things were toasted that when the meet-ing adjuvered has in the Mark ing adjourned rumor has it that Merton and O'Hara went home arm in arm, mutually agreed that the new branch must maintain a high moral standard and be strictly class-conscious.



Here, young folks, is something which Capt. Cuttle would have advised you to "overhaul and make a note on." Speaking at the Hanover conference of the German Social Democracy, on the questions raised by Bernstein, Aug. Bebel, on Oct. 10, 1899, said :

"Holding judgment over heretics would presuppose that we have dog-mas. But if ever a party was free from them, it is the Social Democratic party, and if anybody ever resolutely opposed dogmatic teachings, then Marx and Engels did. Having no dogmas, we, as a consequence, cannot have any trials for heresy. A party, moreover, among whose foremost demands on the present state is the removal of all limitations to the free expression of opinion, would belie its own principles if it would deny to its own members that which it claims at the hands of existing society. The right of free criticism is something beyond questioning. Criticism is, of course, always unpleasant, because neither individuals nor parties ever change opinions over night. The freedom of criticism is our life principle; it is the very air which we live on."

The crowned swashbuckler who answers to the title, name and number of Emperor William II. is of the opinion that the Social Democracy aforesaid is on the wane. Some fifty years ago Jo-hann Jacoby, who subsequently became a Socialist at the age of 70, told one of William's ancestors to his face that it was always the misfortune of kings that they would not hear the truth. It would seem that they cannot see it either.

By the way, those words of the great Jacoby are engraved on his tombstone. He is buried in Koenigsberg Prussia, and in the hearts of thousands of Socialists.

* * *

On my way home from Philadelphia, where I inflicted a lecture on a patient Gained-Five membérs for the local branch. Lost-One Sunday's rest, an umbrella and a front tooth. Considering that the new recruits were of the right stuff, while the tooth was a decayed one, the umbrella a wreck of its former self, and the day's rest of a some-what doubtful quality. I should have very little to grumble at. The trouble is that the new members were acquired not by my eloquence, but by a promise, duly fulfilled, to give them a reading. Such is life in the recruiting business.

John Swinton writes for the New York World. Here is the old fable of the gem in the dust bin adequately il-lustrated. We can all admire the gem all the same, even those of us who may not find its glittering exactly to their taste. And how young the old man is!

Of course unity obtained at the expense of tolerance and freedom would be an undesirable bargain, but the thing can be discussed without assuming that we are facing or proposing an unconditional surrender. What we ought to be able to bring about is that much of harmony which would suffice to obviate the disgraceful spectacle of a three-cornered fight among Socialists next fall. Our working together would be sure to have amalgamation follow in its wake, if it could not be preceded by it.

riot-ic meeting. Every expression of hatred for the Tugela river. It was a sad waste of wind. Apart

conflict in South Africa, the energy exerted could have been used to bette as oppressed as the Boers. The latter are defending their gold mines; the former is defending his very life from the greed of capitalists at home. When we may perhaps have time to indulge in a little denunciation of foreign tyrants.

Who's Got the Button?

At St. Helen's a mechanical device has been introduced into the glass factories that displaces all the blowers. What hitherto has been done by the human mouth will be done hereafter by a mechanical process. As a result, the workers will be given ample time to "blow" about the beauties of a social system that makes a mechanical blessing into a human curse.

This is but one of a myriad cases where machines are replacing men, and where steel fingers are taking the places of human hands. There is not a depart-ment of industry in which this tendency is not seen and felt.

Only a fool would claim that human invention in itself is wrong or injurious. The real source of the trouble, as any sane person can see, lies in the misap-plication of these new powers and processes. Instead of being used to lighten labor and benefit all, they are used instead to increase profits and ben-fit a few chit a few.

Pretty soon, in the evolution of ma-

The Boston Herald noted the inauguration of two Social Democratic may ors in Massachusetts as follows: "The inaugural addresses of the two Socialist mayors appear to have attracted more attention in the newspapers throughout the country than the ut-terances of all the other mayors put together. The former get several col-umns of space, with their pictures thrown in, while the latter are all boiled down together into a stickful or two. Such is the fate of conservatism, as compared with the other extremity."

Workingmen should give their sup-port to the Social Democratic party, because it stands uncompromisingly the interests of the working class. ingly

Johnson and Brow the "Rank and File," now, alas! coletely demoralized, came aimlessly untering in an hour later to find W Ellen in deep consultation with thold shoemaker. They tried to escapent were discovered and promptly progated as to

Arthur R. Andre.

San Francisco, Cal.

Subscribers will find their expiration number on wrapper. Prompt renewal is requested.

The Molineux poison case has already taken up over fifty days. The question before the jury is: Has he or has he not intended to kill Harry Cornish? A miscarriage of justice would result in the destruction of one invocent man, and we are laudably cautious. Of course, homicide on a large scale is quite a dif-ferent thing, as Mark Hanna and Joe Chamberlain will conclusively prove to you, should they ever be pleased to vouchsafe an explanation.

When the Reveille of Butte, Mont., says the Socialists do not propose to "assist the labor element," it does not understand the attitude of the Social Democratic party toward the labor element, which has always been friendly. It seeks the support of trades unionists for Socialism, but it does not support trades unionists who are seeking jobs in the Democratic Republican camps. If that is the kind of assistance the Reveille is thinking about, then it is quite true that Social Democrats have none to offer.

What guaranty has the workingman that if Democratic expediency attra_ts his vote, Democratic expediency and not principle will attract the men he votes for?

Bocial Democratic Herald

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA Executive Board JESSE COX. Chairman SEYMOUR STEDMAN. Secretary EUGENE V. DEBS VICTOR L. BERGER FRINDERIC HEATH TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. Six months, 22 cents. No papers sent to any one on credit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscribed sol. Eatered at Chicago postoffice as second class matter. A. S. EDWARDS. Editor THEODORE DEBS, National Sec'y-Tress. 126 Washington St., Chicago. 82 is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 83 your subscripttion expires with the next weeks' paper. Picase renew promptly. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1900.

HERRON NOT A COLONIZER

The Herald referred last week to a new ideal community to be started by colonizers in New Jersey. The fact that the names of Prof. George D. Herron and Mayor Jones were connected with the scheme was not mentioned. We purposely omitted these names until we some positive information that the use of them by the promoters (who, we now understand, are the publishers of a paper called the Assayer) was, as we suspected, unwarranted and without the sanction of the two gentlemen referred We are now able to state positively to. upon the best information obtainable that so far as Prof. Herron is concerned he never consented to the use of his name in any way. On the contrary, being solicited to give his support and influence to the enterprise, he replied with an explicit declination and declared that he "did not approve of colony schemes." He protested twice against being identified with the proposed venture, yet his name was used and has been given out as one interested in its promotion. Prof. Herron is being subjected to much misrepresentation by the public press because of this improper association of his name with a scheme whose promoters deprecate politics and political parties. Selah!

MORE MISINFORMATION

In answer to a correspondent the Workers' Call (S. L. P.) says in its issue for Ian. 20:

sue for Jan. 20: "C. Claus, Walden, Mass.: The national executive committee of the S. D. P. removed the farmers' plank from their platform, and some time afterward submitted their action to a referendum vote."

This is a fair sample of the way misinformation is served out by all the S. L. P. papers, with the exception, which we are happy to note, of the Cleveland Citizen and the Class Struggle. The purpose of it is clear to any man who can tell a hawk from a handsaw. It is to create the impression among members of the S. L. P. and Socialists generally that the Social Democratic party is not free from boss rule, the existence of which within the S. L. P. has played such havoc with that organization.

What are the facts relative to the elimination of the "Demands for Farmers" from the platform?

1. That for several weeks prior to July 6, 1899, the Herald printed a call for a conference to be held on that day at Chicago to consider matters of importance to the welfare of the organization.

2. That such a conference was held with the result that five different propositions were SUBMITTED TO A REFERENDARY VOTE OF THE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP.

That among the recommendations of that conference was one favoring the elimination of the "Demands for Farmers."
 That this, recommendation was immediately thereafter submitted to the members, was voted upon and approved by a large majority.
 That the "Demands for Farmers" were, therefore, "removed," not by the executive board, as the Workers' Call says, but by the members of the party, according to the rule of our organization governing all such matters. In addition to the foregoing, the conference was preceded by a full and free discussion of the "demands" and the final action of the members has been accepted throughout the country.

for "getting business" will be abolished and the incomes of thousands of agents will vanish. Then, too, the scalper is to be eliminated and an army of superfluous clerks and assistants will be made to hit the cinder path in behalf of this practical reform and stroke of economy Again, it has been discovered that too many fast trains, put into service as the result of sharp competition, are run-As competition is something the ning. babblers about it don't want, these trains will have to go, and a lot of trainmen will quit howling prosperity when they thrust their hands into empty pockets.

You probably remember that congress failed to legalize pooling, so that the railroad barons could plunder the people with the sanction of more law But these corporations, the regulators of the commerce of the country, can al-ways find a way to accomplish their purposes. So they will pool anyhow, law or no law. However, it is an excellent reform; its effects will be felt by a quarter of a million people, many of whom indifferent to the fate of millions of their fellows engaged in productive industry, have imagined themselves among the most important people "in the push." A little practical reform will now convince them that they are of very small consequence-a crowd of parasites, mere clothes-wearing folk, for whom the onward sweep of economic evolution has no use. Such master strokes of economy are doing more for real progress and the settlement of the social problem than all the Bryanite reformers between the two oceans have ever dreamed of.

IGNORANCE AND MALICIOUSNESS

The New York People (that of 184 William street) prints a long article from the Coming Nation anent the subject of Socialist unity, in which the lastnamed paper repudiates the class struggle and incidentally indorses the Social Democratic party, in apparent total ignorance of the truth that this party takes its stand squarely upon that fact in the social revolution and declares in language that leaves no room for doubt or quibbling that society is divided into two classes with conflicting interests. These interests never can be harmonized under capitalist production.

Now, the Social Democratic party does recognize the class struggle; there would be no place for it, and it would not be a Socialist party if it did otherwise. Every copy of the Herald ever printed has contained the platform of the party; the platform distinctly proclaims the class struggle. Every Social Democrat believes in the class struggle. There has never concer any question among honest mer e fact of the class struggle. 'But what does the People do? It seizes upon an article written by somebody ignorant of the facts and the truth, "whose utterances," it says, "are in general absolutely un-worthy of notice," and, with its own comments, occupies nearly two columns of editorial space in an endeavor to make it appear that the Coming Nation speaks for the Social Democratic par-So this is the way the matter ty. stands, according to the ingenuous editor of the People: "The utterances of the Coming Nation are unworthy of notice, except when it speaks for the Social Democratic party, and then, if in its speaking it misrepresents that party, it is worthy of two columns of space." We say this because, though the Coming Nation is misinformed as to the attitude of the S. D. P. on the class struggle, the People is not, and if the editor of the People should claim that he is, he has but to refer to the files of his own paper and read communications from comrades in the Socialist Labor party to be-

come enlightened. We have studiously avoided disputa-tion with S. L. P. papers and ignored bitter assaults upon the S. D. P. and its officials, realizing that no good could result to the Socialist movement from engaging in a war of words with an-other Socialist party. When, however, in the face of the fact that the members of both parties have for many weeks been earnestly discussing pro and con the subject of unity, representative S. L. P. papers like the People and Workers' Call (both anti-De Leon) choose to renew their tactics of misrepresentation we feel fully justified in publishing this reference to the People's attitude and that of the Workers' Call on the subject of the "Demands for Farmers." It is well, however, that readers of the Herald should understand that the present departure from the consistent course we have followed does not mean an abandonment of that course nor an invitation to controversy with another Socialist party. Both the People and the is un-ers' Call are clearly wrong and it is unfortunate that at this particular time either of them should have attempted to jeopardize the approachment to fraternal relations between the two parties.

BRYANISM AGAIN

The Herald has received from a subscriber in Massachusetts a letter in which this question is put to the editor: "I want to ask you whether, if Mr. Bryan is placed squarely upon the Socialist platform, we should not vote for him? * * * It is a question whether we will take the essence through the Democratic party, or whether we shall refuse it and wait another four years for success?"

The writer is not a member of a branch of the Social Democratic party, or he would certainly not propound such a question. A Social Democrat knows that the chances of Mr. Bryan's 'placed squarely upon the Socialbeing ist platform"-that is, the platform of the Social Democratic party-are about equal to the chance that Mr. McKinley will next week convert his imperialistic cabinet into a branch of our party and start a Socialist propaganda in the white house. It is worth while remembering, and no restatement of the fact ought to be necessary, that Mr. Bryan is not a Socialist. He has taken some pains to have this understood by declaring against Socialism. In 1896 he would have none of the tenets of Populism, except free silver, in his platform. He was quite willing, with the aid of the Demo-"board of strategy," to corral cratic Populist votes, but he was opposed to being placed squarely or otherwise upon the Populist platform. The sole pur-pose of any attempt by the "board of strategy" in 1900 to place him upon the Socialist platform would be to get votes. If they succeeded in that to the extent of electing him, the Socialist platform would be relegated to the limbo of the forgotten. Socialism would not be advanced by anything the Democratic party might be likely to do.

Mr. Bryan is a middle-class reformer, an advocate of free-silver coinage and the folly of smashing the trusts by legislation. Like Mr. McKinley, he has a way to rid society of the trust problem. The former wants a commission, with powers similar to those of the interstate commerce commission, which has been a failure, while Bryan wants a licensing board to authorize good trusts to do business and prevent the bad trusts from doing anything. There is no choice between the two, since both are supremiely ridiculous.

It, is not a question whether we will take the essence of Socialism through the Democratic party, because that par-ty does not understand what that essence is; neither does Mr. Bryan, although he is opposed to it. His unintelligent and illogical method, so far as he may be said to have the of dealing with trusts, shows clear enough that he does not understand the modern indus-trial movement and has no real conception of the revolution now going on in society. If his diminishing following insists that he has, then we in turn insist that no American politician ever so thoroughly covered up his true convictions in a torrent of mere words and an overworked advocacy of fatuous and inadequate reforms. Democrats may take which horn of the dilemma they choose. We take the former. Mr. Bryan, like the Democratic party, is not up to date. In this year-1900-with a presidential campaign on hand-those who are not for Socialism are against it; those who are not with u are against us, and they who support the Democratic party will be against us aid against Socialism equally with suppoters of Republican-ism. The essence of Socialism can be

had only through a Socialist party. We repeat again that Social Democrats are not supporing Bryanism.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The city officials of Milwaukee who were found guilty (contempt for violating a court injurtion are not yet in jail. One of the awyers, James C. this corporation thought if it could stop that it would raise the funds from its own members with which to pay this militia company, so that this militia company would feel obliged to shoot the people whenever this company wanted it to do so."

The working class has the capitalist class on its back; through rent, interest and profit, the capitalist class is appropriating the fruits of the labor power of the working class; the capitalist class enjoys all the privileges and luxuries that unearned wealth can bestow, while the working class, living close to the subsistence line, is eking out a hand-tomouth existence. And yet there are people who deny the class struggle! A bit of an oasis in Toledo doesn't alter the fact, either.

Mark Hanna unwittingly revealed the motive underlying all the Republican professions of virtue and patriotism, when, having been down to Philadelphia to collect the \$100,000 promised for the national convention and failing to do so, he said: "We only went to Philadelphia on account of money. There wasn't anything else to take us there." Your pure and unselfish patriotism is the patriotism of the dollar—the Mark Hanna and Republican brand.

We welcome to our table No. 1 of the Miners' Magazine, published by the Western Federation of Miners, at 1613 Court place, Denver, Colo. Alike in reading matter and typographical make-up, it is a credit to the organization, and, under the editorship of the president, Edward Boyce, it will have the good wishes and should receive the practical support of all friends of the western miners everywhere. The subscription price is \$1.

Every political party that has ever been in power, in America or elsewhere, has upheld the economic system it found prevailing. No political party can establish justice for the people except one that proposes to control the economic powers of society in the interest of a free life based on economic security for the whole people. Such a party is the Social Democracy.

We have advocates of dress reform and millions scantily dressed.

We have advocates of food reform and millions without enough to eat. We have advocates of educational reform and millions with no chance for

education. We have advocates of more boulevards and millions rotting in social cesspools.

The trust managers are supposed to be trembling with fear since some of the reformers have suggested the publicity cure. What a terrible thing it would be to put their names in the papers if they don't behave themselves!

The capitalist employer of labor refuse to recognize workingmen in their organized capacity, but they are quick to recognize the value of workingmen's services at as low a rate of wages as will buy them.

END OF THE BEGINNING IN THE UNITED STATES

[M. Winchevsky in London Justice]

The history of the young and vigorous Social Democratic party will some day be written for the benefit of our "kin beyond the sea," which, in this case, of course, means the Socialists of the United Kingdom, respective of race or creed. Should it fall to the lot of the present writer to undertake that task, he will endeavor to make it clear to British Socialists in general, and his comra es in the S . in particular, why, in view of the fact that another organization had been in existence here for upward of a quarter of a century, the new party was established. For our present purpose, however, a brief outline of the party's past will suffice. After the great railroad strike in Chicago some five years ago, the American Railway union virtually collapsed. Eugene V. Debs, its president, and some of his associates, got into prison for six months, and the railroad magnates breathed more freely. The most honest and most big-hearted of this country's 'labor leaders"-friends and foes are a unit on this score-seems to have done a good deal of thinking while in jail, and the result was that on Jan. 1, 1897, he wrote his famous letter in the organ of his union declaring fully and unequivocally for Socialism. Five months later he, at the head of a number of people, mostly members of the A. R. U., went to work and brought into existence what was then known as the Social Democracy of America. The somewhat utopian appendage the somewnat utopian appendage praised and derided respectively under the name of the colonization plan was, under the then prevailing circum-stances, and more particularly on ac-count of the deplorable state of the railway union, with thousands of men out of employment, not quite unnatural. It did not take Debs, however, very long to find out that the "plan" was not only useless owing to its illusory character, but actually harmful, inasmuch as it served to incumber the young Socialist

organization with all sorts of undesirable elements.

At the convention held in Chicago in July, 1898, the Social Democracy was captured by the colonists (what they have done with it has never transpired), and the "seceders" right there formed the present Social Democratic party.

When the fall elections of last year came around the party was still in process of formation. Even in the "commonwealth" of Massachusetts it had only thirteen branches. It should be borne in mind that in that state, the cradle of American liberty, the native country of Whittier and Emerson, as well as William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and—what is, perhaps, from the standpoint of modern Socialism, still more important—industrially one of the most advanced portions of the Union, the new party, even in its original shape, was a class-conscious political Socialist organization with no nonsense about it. We were, however, in the autumn of 1808, pretty weak even there.

How great and gratifying was, there-fore, our surprise when the election resulted in a most substantial victory for our cause, two of our men-James F. Carey and Louis M. Scates-being elected to the state legislature of Massachusetts. This was followed one month later by the election of John C. This was followed one Chase to the office of mayor, accompanied by six men (aldermen and councilmen), besides a few minor officers in the city government. All this took place in Haverhill, a city in the county of Essex, with a population of about 40,000, an important industrial center, it being one of the greatest shoe manufacturing places-a kind of Northampton in New England.

Two representatives and a Socialist mayor! The capitalist press, with an acumen born of a class-consciousness much more clear-sighted than is unfortunately, that of the prol-tarians, sized the whole thing up very correctly, and made up its mind that at least in one city in America Socialism had got firmly intrenched. They hoped, however, that the movement would remain localized in Haverhill, and they furthermore consoled themselves with the expectation that the thing would not happen again, seeing that Chase got elected by a plurality, he receiving 2,300 out of a total of 7,000 votes, so that if they united their forces, they would easily defeat us.

As time went on the fond hopes of our friend the enemy grew smaller and paler—that is, with regard to our movement remaining confined to Haverhill. One day the S. D. P. elected a man to office in Amesbury; a little later "alarming" reports began to come in from Newburyport, Whitman, Quincy, Rockland and Docktors, "The red craze," as one of the papers called it, was clear ly spreading throughout the state.

And so, when the last full campaign was reached, they made up their minds and a purse of \$40,000 to prevent the re-election of our representatives on Nov, 7 and that of the first Socialist mayor in America at the municipal election four weeks later.

Goldbugs, silverbugs and humbugs (of the water-cure persuasion) united against our lads in many cities and towns, notably in Haverhill. Probably for the first time within a generation Republicans and Democrats buried the hatchet, forgot the past, and fought shoulder to shoulder against the theories of Social Democracy. And the result?

Well, they wrested from us one district in the state election, defeating Comrade Scates in Haverhill, notwithstanding the fact that his vote increased by 150 since last autumn.

On the other hand, we re-elected Carey by an increased majority over the combined Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists (temperance men), De

More than this it is unnecessary to say.

A PRACTICAL REFORM

A new stroke of economy is soon to be made as a result of recent agreements and combinations among the railroads. And it is to be a practical reform that will meet with our unreserved approval. The private owners of the great trunk lines east of Chicago—that is, the entire transportation system between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic seaboard —have concluded to reorganize upon a basis that will oust from their easy jobs about fifty thousand men employed as local, general, traveling and district freight and passenger agents and solictiors. Separate city ticket offices in all the cities are to be abandoned and joint offices take their place. Besides this, all forms of commissions heretofore paid

This number contains the announcement of a work compiled by Comrade Frederic Heath and now ready for delivery. If you look over the contents as they are barely outlined in the advertisement on page 4, you will see that "The Social Democracy Red Book" is going to supply a need. Send for a copy—price, 15 cents—to Debs Publishing company, Terre Haute, Ind.

jail. One of the awyers, James C. Flanders, who argud in court that the judge could not enjin the council from passing an ordinance said:

"I say, if there vas any man who was opposed to this rdinance—whether he was a member f the bar or not that the company of the opposition had the right to procut his influence with money if this coulde done. What is there illegitimate alut the sale of power or influence to a the passage or defeat of a measure? here is the wrong? Or where the wrg if the person of power or influenc with the common council is by a noney retainer restrained from using power or influence to aid either t passage of a measure or to prevent, but is prevailed upon to remain in ive?"

What do you we slaves who have to "submit" think this?

Make a note of is: The chamber of commerce of Clevind, Ohio, promised to pay each of the o militia companies of that city \$1,250 year if they would promise not to sol subscriptions from the public. The b failed to "cough up" and the mil for the amount, the plaintiffs' briefs the following stling exposure is made:

"The truth of matter is that this defendant (the cuber of commerce) did not want this itia company to solicit subscription om the public because it (the ma company) might feel under obligas not to shoot the public when it ned to be shot; and Leon's "Socialists" bringing up the rear.

We elected in Rockland Frederick O. MacCartney as representative to the state legislature by a clear majority over both old parties.

We more than doubled our vote in the state for governor.

We re-elected Chase as mayor of Haverhill against four parties, of which three were in coalition, Chase carrying nearly every ward in the city. We elected Charles H. Coulter as

We elected Charles H. Coulter as mayor of Brockton, our man being on top of the poll in every one of the seven districts.

We elected two aldermen and one councilman in the last-named city and three of each in Haverhill.

We made a fine showing in every other place where we had candidates in the field.

As to the platform on which all this was done, the readers of Justice may be enlightened if the editor can find room later.

This is the end of the beginning. America is falling in line, with the beginning of the end in sight. New York, Dec. 12, 1899.

Comrade Edlin, delegate from San Francisco to the S. L. P. convention, called upon us last week and passed a pleasant half hour in "the den." Edlin is for union—if not organic, then at least a political union on one candidate for the presidency. With Edlin we can all say "that is a consummation devoutly to be wished."

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.



IMPORTANT QUESTION RAISED

Editor of the Herald : Through the mns of the Herald I want to conat the comrades about the way our local nominations should be made have a law in New Jersey which gives to any voter, who has at the preding election voted for the candidates of any party, the right to vote at the party's primaries-the right to assist in the nation of the party's next set of candidates, the law presuming that he intends supporting them.

This law is in effect as well in very many of the states. Considering that membership in a party is acquired by voting the ticket, the law seems just and reasonable. But when I proposed that ward convention be called for the purpose of placing in nomination candi-dates for ward officers and all invited who had voted the party's ticket at the last election, some of our comrades obiected and a discussion arose in which I was in a "large" minority. My opponents claimed that only the members of the organization, which, by the way, did not number one-eighth of the number of votes cast at the preceding election, were qualified to take part in such a convention.

Now, as I think our national convention ought to regulate this matter, I have put it before your readers that the question may be discussed and thrashed out. I have many and cogent arguments to offer, but content myself at this time with a fair and impartial statement of the problem.

A New Jersey Comrade.

UNION WITH HARMONY OR NO UNION

Editor of the Herald: Since the pub lication of my letter on unity with the S. L. P., events have taken place here in Massachusetts which, in view of statements I then made, make it seem necessary for me to again express myself.

One of the reasons for the organization of the S. D. P. and its support by many old-time Socialists was because of the attitude of the S. L. P. toward trades unionism. We desired a propaganda with more argument and less personal abuse. To test the wisdom of those who builded our party, which we so far are abundantly satisfied with, our methods of agitation must be maintained, even if we have to go it alone.

There are a number of people, some in Massachusetts, whose personality is conspicuous at home and abroad in everything that has made a Socialist party contemptible in the eyes of tradesunion men who ought and might long ago, with a decent propaganda, have been in the Socialist political movement. The break in the S. L. P. last summer resulted in many good Socialists' withdrawing from the support of that wing, who still support the old national executive committee. If the make-up of what is termed the "kangaroos" had stopped with what was organized in Boston and Massachusetts, or elsewhere, for all that I know, of those who separated on the question of principle, I would continue to say, as I have said, let us by all means Invite the S. L. P. to join us in unite. a body.

But when "kangaroos" in Massachusetts unite to place in power and prominent position those who are known all over the state as the most offensive advocates of the most offensive kind of De Leon tactics, whose personality is con-spicuous for all that caused the organization of our party and man, of our prominent workers to leave the old S. L. P., I say it is best to go slow.

Our friends of the anti-De Leon S. into ng and assist ing by seek

Comrade James F. Carey, invited by the students, recently spoke on Socialism at Harvard. Comrade Charles B. Malpas was

elected chairman of the famous Branch No. 9 at Brockton recently.

Mayor Coulter is filling appointments as speaker at all sorts of public gather-ings with credit to himself and the party. Comrade William Horgan has been made organizer for the city of Chicago. He has the best wishes of all in his work.

The Socialist women of Brockton are holding meetings to arrange for a grand fair soon to be held under Social Democratic auspices.

Comrade F. G. R. Gordon may trans fer the scene of his active labors from Girard, Kan., to Wisconsin, where he is wanted for state organizer.

Comrade A. S. Edwards spoke at a well-attended meeting under the auspices of Branch No. 4, at Brotherhood house,' Chicago, last Friday night.

Comrade John C. Wesley of San Francisco is one of the faithful, reliable workers on the coast, whose efforts are appreciated b- "I who know him.

Adelbert M. Dewey is now a member of the Social Democratic party, having been elected to Liberty branch, San Francisco, at a meeting held Jan. 14.

The first batch of delegate credentials were sent out from headquarters to branches in good standing last Saturday, and more followed during the week.

Comrade G. H. Strobell of Newark, N. J., raises a question of practical importance at this time. Let us have an expression of opinion about it, as he suggests.

The official call for the national convention should be read at a meeting of every branch and the requirements for representation clearly understood by all members.

Make a note of Forman's prize offer for the biggest lists of new subscribers But don't stop there. Start in now and work for that first prize, and don't forget to say that you are in the race for a Forman prize.

Comrade Victor L. Berger of the executive board and editor of Der Wahr heit, is visiting his parents in Connecticut, after many years' separation, and incidentally getting acquainted and helping the cause down east.

Look out in next week's Herald for a special announcement relative to our first national campaign. We want to "fire a shot" that will be heard throughout the land, don't we? All right; that is just what we are loading for.

The following concludes the contributions to the Haverhill campaign fund :

Boston (through M. Jolles).....\$3.85 Everett (through T. P. Finnigan). 1.70 Lynn (through E. Timson)..... 2.00

Comrade Albert F. Forman of Milwaukee saw that no one responded to the call for an organizer and went at it himself with a will. As a result of his efforts several new branches will be instituted. That's the way to do it-just do it!

All members at Rockville, Conn., are urgently requested to attend the next joint meeting of Branches Nos. 4 and 6, which will be held Sunday, Jan. 28, at Turner hall. There is important business, in which every one will be interested, to transact.

How much effort is required to get five new subscribers to the Herald for one year? Come, now, honor bright, what are you doing to extend the thought of Socialism? For five subscribers we will send free the "Pocket Library of Socialism.'

Comrade George Howie, Manchester, N. H., sustains his record as one of the truly unselfish and devoted workers for the cause. If there is something to be done for the organization, though a hundred miles of travel is necessary, Howie is there and the task is accomplished. The branches should at once take up the question of representation at the national convention, March 6; it will be too late too soon, if you don't watch out. One of the first things that is absolutely necessary is to have membership dues paid up according to the decision by referendum.

Friday night, and new officers elected as follows: Chairman, A. S. Edwards: vice chairman, C. A. Harrison; secretary, H. G. Conrad; treasurer, H. H. Frelich; organizer, James Wright. The branch meets on the first and third Friday of each month at Brotherhood house, 1541 Central boulevard.

Delegate Credentials

Credentials for delegates to the national convention are now being sent out to the branch secretaries for the use of all members in good standing-that is, with dues paid up to March 30. Branch officers should take pains to explain to members that in pursuance of the terms of the basis of representation no member is entitled to sign a delegate's credential whose dues are not paid for the current quarter. Credentials will be forwarded as fast as the membership dues are received at headquarters.

New Branches

Four states-Ohio, Wisconsin, Colorado and Maryland-add five newly instituted branches to the roll for organized Socialism this week, and the mails bring us intimations of more on the way from all points of the compass. The new ones this time are located and officered as follows:

GOLDFIELD. COLO.

Chairman, W. H. Fechyew; vice chairman, H. F. Gourley; secretary, Charles La Kamp; treasurer, Benjamin Hoch; organizer, Henry King.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS. Chairman, Joseph Sammer; vice chairman, Alb. E. Zwiener; secretary, Fred Greune; treasurer, Peter Erb; organizer, M. Fitz.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chairman, Charles Gregory; vice chairman, Frank Jummens; secretary, F. W. Diederich; treasurer, Max Hoefer; organizer, William Flamm.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chairman, J. J. Carter; vice chair-man, James Fitzpatrick; secretary, Wil-liam A. Toole; treasurer, George Woth; organizer, Fred Behren.

DELAWARE, OHIO.

Chairman, W. F. Tompson; vice chairman, J. S. Taylor; secretary, Jo-seph Matz; treasurer, W. E. Taylor.

Debs at Omaha

Comrade E. V. Debs delivered his lecture, "Looking Forward," at Omaha Jan. 11. The World-Herald the next morning had this to say about him and his audience:

"The lecture was given under the au-spices of the Central Labor union of this city. From pit to gallery the house was packed by one of the most representative audiences that could have been gathered together upon any occasion. Prominent men and women of all professions and businesses; intellectual men and women of no particular profession or business; workingmen with their wives and working girls and working boys were there, all gathered by the twofold impulse of seeing the man who is one of the foremost labor leaders of the day and of hearing a notably earnest and honest speaker, whose more impassioned utterances are bursts of eloquence, as his more moderate words are filled with dry humor and striking truths.'

Missouri Moving

A general meeting of all the branches will be held at Aschenbroedel hall, 604 Market street, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, at 2:30 p. m. Officers for the next six months will be elected. Action will probably be taken in regard to sending delegates to national convention. The city central committee, having been instructed to select a ward upon which to center our efforts. until capture it, will recommend the Ninth ward. Other important matters are likely to be discussed. Comrades, do your duty and be present. You are not doing your share of the work if you stay away from the meetings. The outlook for the party in St. Louis was never better. Fourteen names have been added to our list of membership within the last four weeks. Socialist sentiment is spreading rapidly. All that is necessary is for our members to make a trifling effort to secure new members and we will go into the next campaign with a fine organization. A good at-tendance is expected on the 21st, and that meeting will probably mark the beginning of a lively time in St. Louis. The state of Missouri will be well organized by November. The two new branches-Birmingham and Liberalwere organized on the same day-Jan. 6. The branches at Poplar Bluff and Sheffield are in a flourishing condition and seven other points have promised to organize during the next few weeks. Missouri is the best field for organization in the country, and we are going to prove it. Comrade Gordon, who is now associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, is doing some effective work for us by writing to all Missouri Socialist workers, urging them to organize. We expect to give him some speech-making to add a standard work to your library. When sending in the names be sure and say that you are after Forman's prize. Twelve new members were added to the roll of Branch No. 4, Chicago, last



CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch. San Francisco, holds public meetings every Bunday and Wednesday even-ings, commencing at 8. Admission free. Educational meetings (for members) every Tuesday evening. Sociology, Economics, Public Speaking atc.

Tuesday evening. Sociology, Speaking, etc. Business meetings (for members) every Thurs-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 C. Wesley, 117 Turk

treet. Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sun-ay evening at 8 o'clock in the room of the Fri-lay Morning Club, 3304 South Broadway. F. H. illi, President. C. C. Ford, 623 W. 37th St., Sec-

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.

t. Branch No 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third hursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street, ecretary, Richard Niederwerfer, Box 760.

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. I, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Went-

evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 201 Weit worth Ave. Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets sec-ond and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. at Nagi's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave. Vaclav Jelinek, Sec-retary, 606 Blue Island Ave. Branch No. 3, Chicago, meets second and foufth Mondays of each month at Jos. Dundras' place. 1080 W. Eth. 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, 1495 Fulton St.

 Jours Ave. Mrs. Mary Horgan, Secretary, 1495
 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 Chla-pecka, Secretary, 47 Ruble St.
 Branch No. 6 (German), Chicago, meets every first Saturday each month at 8 o'clock at Nag's Hall, 525 Elue Island Ave, near 18th St. Albin Geisler, Secretary, 726 W. 20th St.
 Branch 9, Chicago, meets at Lundquist Hall, corner 61st and Morgan Sts., every first and third Thursday. S. L. Westine, Secretary, 6243
 Center Ave. INDIANA.

Branch No. 6, Indianapolls, 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 8th streat. MARYLAND.

Era ch 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-field St., Boston. All other corresponding Sec-retary, Margaret Halle, 5 Glenwood St., Rox-bury.

bury. Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Springdale Turner Hall. H. Schlichting, Organizer, * 30

 Turner Hall. H. Schnenkung, Schwarzer, James St.
 Branch No. 5, Lynn, permanent headquarters, 22 Summer St., near Market St. Business meet-ing every Monday night at 7:30 p. m. Open house. Public invited. E. W. Timson, Finan-cial Secretary-Treasurer, 22 Albany St.
 Brockton, meets the second and fourth the second and fourth second and fourth house. Fundation cial Secretary-Branch No. 9, cial Secretary-Treasurer, 23 Albany St. Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. for business at Socialist Hall, Clark's Block, corner Main and Center Sts. Every comrade is expected to attend one meeting a month. Frank S. Walsh, Secretary, 62 Crescent 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

OFFICIAL CALL

Annual Convention of the Social Democratic Party, March 6, 1900

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 nominating candidates for president and vicepresident 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, 1000.

ntation at said convention

St. E. F. McLean, Secretary, 39 Winter St. G. H. Evans, Treasurer, Prince Place. Branch No. 31, Chelsea, permanent headquar-ters, Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 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, Secretary. 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 1300 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 1330 W. 9th St.

NEW JERSEY

Branch No. 1. Socretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Livingston st. Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets first and third Mondays a 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall, 24-56 Van Houten St., Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Ed-

NEW YORK.

nund St. NEW YORK. The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets first and third Truesdays of every month in Wilzig's Hall, SE E. 4th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary, East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 112 Clinton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 163 Suffolk St. Branch No. 3, 24th Assembly District, meets seconl and fourth Weatesdays of the month at Central Hall, 1069 2d Ave. Henry Lang, Secre-tary, 324 E. 60th St. Branch No. 4, West Side Branch, New York, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at headquarters, 189 W. 39th St. Eliza-beth H. Thomas, Secretary. Branch No. 4, 4th Assembly District, meets every first and third Wednesday of the month at the comms of The Voice of Labor, 423 Grand St. Jacob Panken, Organizer, 139 Division St. Branch No. 2, Brooklyn, headquarters, 251 Ruidedge St. Meets every third Thursday at sits sharp. All persons interested are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate in organ-izing local branchers in every district in the city. Wm. Butscher, Secretary, 251 Ruiledge St. Branch No. 2, New York, 28th Assembly Dis-trict, meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave. R. Hoppe, Secretary, 328 E. solth St. Branch No. 9 Cleardard meet is Objected

OHIO.

OHIO. Branch. No. 2. Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 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 first and third Sundays in each month at 8 p. m. in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St. Lectures and discussions. Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Richelleu Hall, southeast corner 9th and Plum Sts., sec-ond and fourth Sundays in each month at 2:30 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public in-vited. Chas. D. Linsley, Secretary, 1913 S. Au-burn St. M. 5. (Cleaterati burn St. Branch

burn St. Branch No. 8, Cincinnati, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Workingmen's Hall, 1218 Wahut St. F. Hamel, 'e rtary, 1804 Fintz St. Branch No. 11, German, Columbus, Ed Grein-er, Secretary, 806 Mohawk St.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Branch No. 2, Erie, meets every Saturday aft-ernoon at K. of L. Hall, 716 State St. Chas. Heydrick, Chairman. Geo. B, Laird, Secretary, 225 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 Josephine Sts. W. Bohn, President, 244 Ad-dison St. J. H. Lewis, Secretary, 2315 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. from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary. WISCONSIN. Milwaukee Central Comfittee meets on the first Monday of each month at 8 p. m. sharp at Sis E. Water St. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary. John Doerfler, Treasurer. Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening of the month at the Ethical Society Building, 563 Jefferson St. Visitors always welcome. Howard Tuttle, Chairman, Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary. Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every socond and fourth Saturday in Geatke's Hall, corner Green Bay and Coneordia Ave. Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, meets every fourth Thursday of the month-at Gustaw Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania Ave. R. Schoen, Secre-tary-Treasurer, S. 12th St. Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every forsth ridy Secretary, Sil 25th St. Branch No. 9, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, south-enst corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. Fred Brockhausen, Secretary, Ti Windlake Ave& Branch No. 11, Milwaukee, meets the second Wednesday of each month at the office of the Visconsin Vorwaerts, 64 State St. Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first at third Thursday of each month at Meiler's Hall, Source 2000 State St. Branch No. 11, Milwaukee, meets the second Wednesday of each month at the office of the Visconsin Vorwaerts, 64 State St. Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first at third Thursday of each month at Peter-lew, Hall, 11 Center St., at 8 p. m. John Koep-Jer, Secretary. WISCONSIN.

ment of Socialism in the United States,

may redound to the credit of the dele-

gates and the glory of our cause, frat-

Wrath Changed to Laughter

An instance of the quick change of a

crowd from anger and indignation to

the best of good humor was given yes-

terday afternoon, during the lecture of

Lugene V. Debs, says the Kansas City

Star. During the first part of Mr. Debs'

lecture he was much annoyed half a

dozen times by some one in the audi-

ence who seemed to be shouting an objection to his statements. Mr. Debs en-

dured the interruption patiently for a

the gentleman in the audience, who is

while, but finally stopped and said :

Seymour Stedman, Secretary.

Jesse Cox, Chairman.

"If

ternally

prominence and power those who rep-resent all that called for our party organization, who were the rabid support-ers of the De Leon national executive committee against the new, and are now only at the last moment leaving De Leonism because they cannot personally dominate, make union with them dan-gerous for us. We would certainly compromise ourselves and endanger the methods which have satisfied us by our successes of the wisdom of our party in its policy and propaganda.

I do not wish to be uncompromisingly opposed to unity, but if new elements appear as they already are, we must be careful. Unity with harmony means progress. Unity that would certainly re-sult in the contentions which in the past have made the work for Socialism in the S. L. P. tiresome and discouraging, would again make necessary a new de-parture. Squire E. Putney. parture. Somerville, Mass.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

The Milwaukee city convention will be held on Monday, Feb. 12. Today (Jan. 27) Comrade Eugene V. Debs lectures at Beaumont, Texas. There is a strong sentiment in Wis-min in favor of an English weekly. Brotherhood house, Chicago, is fast ming a center of the liveliest activfor Socialism.

The Social Democratic party has a moding offer of a hall for public meet-tra at the Hull house, Chicago.

Branch No. 4, Chicago, will act as a temporary state committee for Illinois. The branch will arrange for special meetings twice a month, and a state organizer and secretary will be chosen with power to push the work of organization. All branches in the state will be called upon to furnish a little 'power."

After Comrade Forman had decided upon his offer of prizes to increase the Herald's circulation, he got to thinking and concluded to add to the first prize a fifteen-volume edition of Charles Dickeus' complete works, worth \$18. What do you think of his offer? Isn't it generous and worth striving for? Send in the biggest list between Feb. 1 and April

30 and you will get the books. Comrade A. F. Forman of Milwaukee offers to contribute three sets of Thomas Carlyle's "French Revolution" (two volumes to the set) to whoever procures the three largest lists of new subscribers to the Herald between Feb. 1 and April 30. Here is a chance for you to add a standard work to your library. When sending in the names be sure and

repi will be by delegates, chosen in accordance 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 individual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose; pro-vided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each memher 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 signaof members attached as herein tures 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-

interrogating me will please put his question now, I will try to answer it. Then I hope he will let me finish without interruption." Instantly a hundred voices shouted: "Put him out! Put him out!" and a score of angry men jumped to their feet, looking around for the interrupter. The cries of "Put him out" grew louder and more angry. But Mr. Debs shouted: "Let the man alone; let him speak if he wishes." The cries were silenced and the hall grew still. Then out of the stillness came a long hiccough and a thick voice-the voice-the voice of the interrupter-re-marked: "This ain't no church meet-It was the remark he had been trying to make for a quarter of an hour.

The audience, angry as they had been before, began to grin. The grin spread wider and wider, chuckles began to break the silence, then everybody burst into one long, uncontrollable volley of laughter.

The interrupter, having delivered him-self, was satisfied and kept silence during the rest of the meeting.

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THE STRUGGLE IN THE RANKS OF SOCIALISM

By Jas. T. Van Rensselae

The Socialist factions, about evenly divided in numbers, three factions, holding separate Socialist meetings every Sunday evening in San Francisco and Los Angeles-this is the pleasant information I have to report from California. Now, comrades, are we wise in allowing these divisions to sap our strength In the election of 1808, with the excep-tion, possibly, of Massachusetts, Cali-fornia polled the largest Socialist vote, in proportion to its population, of any state in the Union. We all know of the great growth in Socialist sentiment since then, and many of us believe that with a strong Socialist party in the field we can command a vote of from 20,000 to 40,000 in 1900.

submit that such a party is now in the field. Further than this, I submit that it is only from an entirely mistaken point of view-an entire misunderstanding of the true struggle in the Socialist Labor party-that two of the factions are not already one and actually drawing in numbers from the third.

To make my point clear, let me ask you to banish from your mind all prejudice, all personal animosity, all theoretical views of taxation, and all individual ideas as to constitutional procedure. Unless you do, it will be impossible to get at the truth, for beneath all the bitterness and vituperation lies a principle over which both factions of the Socialist Labor party are striving, and of the true nature of which, at least so far as I can judge, both seem equally in ignorance.

Any one joining that party is always struck by its correct theory and impossible practice. There we find a nearly perfect economic platform, which is being urged upon the people by the most absurd, discourteous and impracticable tactics. Lord Bacon said: "They be Lord Bacon said: tactics. the best chirurgeons which, being learned, incline to the traditions of experience, or, being empirics, incline to the methods of learning." And, by con-tradistinction, it might be said of the Socialist Labor party that no body of men ever seemed less inclined "to the traditions of experience" or "to the methods of learning."

It is this indifference to the traditions of experience, this self-centered view that they alone possess the truth, that has led the leaders of that party into the ultra-individualism which is rapidly developing the grave errors of bigotry and intolerance. Instead of adapting their policy to new demands made by a growth in numbers, these leaders have actually become more and more intolerant, until now their whole organization is on the verge of dissolution.

But what is the fundamental error which is tearing the party to pieces? I think the Rev. B. Fay Mills brought this out pretty clearly in the Arena. There he said: "The Socialist Labor party has almost an ideal program. It occupies in relation to the social question the position of the more radical of the old Abolitionists in the days before the war. It is possessed of a heroic enthusiasm, and it appears to have en-gendered the power and sacrifice that accompany the birth of a religion. But, in strange contrast, it seems to be practically without soul! It seems to aim exclusively at the establishment of an economic democracy, and lacks the vital conception of rational, unselfish spirit-Here is the whole trouble. Inuality. stead of building on a sure foundation, which is ethical as well as economic, the founders of the Socialist Labor party eliminated the ethical and built solely on the economic. Hence we have a

house built upon the sand.

right to ask them to be shaken in their course. Rather should you strengthen them in their resolve by joining their party at once.

For many weeks I have given this matter the most careful and impartial thought. For no body of men in the United States have I kindlier feelings than for the rank and file of the extreme faction of the Socialist party, for I know them to be unselfish, though misguided. But their position is untenable, and they eventually must fall. And so I can think of no good reason why comrades dissatisfied with that party should not become Social Democrats at once. can find no reason why a new party should be formed. But of one thing I am, and we can all be, certain, and that is that great harm is being done to our common cause by these unhappy divi-sions. Therefore, in concluding, I urge all Socialists to give this matter full and immediate attention.

CENTURY OUTRAGE

A few weeks ago I was riding slowly

and most uncomfortably through the

state of Idaho on a mixed train, learn-

ing for myself how great were the dis-

comforts of travel a score of years ago,

before the dining-car and the sleeping-

car arrived to ameliorate them. In the wretched little caboose in which I rode

there were but few passengers, and most

of them were so affected by their dismal

state that they sat silent and sullen, re-

fusing to respond to any overtures for

and presently we fell into conversation.

He was American born, but of Swedish

parents, and had a slight foreign accent and a certain simplicity of mind which

does not often appear in the thorough American. He was going to the Coeur

d'Alene mining district, he said, to get a

job. I was going there myself to study

the conditions under which men got and

held jobs, and so I questioned him rather

closely. He was not a member of a labor

union, was a stranger in the west, and practically "broke." That is, he con-

fided to me that he had money enough

to pay for one night's lodging at Wal-

lace, the county seat, and for his stage fare to the nearest mining camp. We disembarked together at Wallace

and the next morning I saw him board a ramshackle stage for the camp at Burke. Two days later he turned up

again, mud to his knees, unkempt and

"Hello," I said, "didn't you find that

He swore viciously. "Job—yes!" he said. "There's plenty

of jobs out there, but a fellow has to

come down here and get a permit to

look for work before anybody dares to

hire him. I spent all my money getting

out there, and had to walk back. Now

I have to go up to the state office and get a permit and then walk back again.

What kind of an American place is this,

the new system of state regulation of employment in Idaho, for I had read

before of the intelligent plan of making every man who wanted work in Sho-

shone county get a permit from the gov-

ernor's representative to go and look for

striking illustrations that came to me of

Curiously enough, the plan has been forced upon the county by the very in-

fluences which last week wrecked two

banks in Boston, caused a panic in Wall

street, ruined scores of speculators and

almost stopped the course of business in

owned by the Standard Oil crowd

the hardships that the system entailed.

It was, however, one of the most

That was not my first introduction to

One young fellow, clean shaven, alert and intelligent, attracted my attention,

Los Angeles, Cal. AN END OF THE

acquaintance.

footsore.

anyhow?"

the nation.

job?"

were issued, I discovered that membership in either the Knights of Labor or the Western Federation of Miners was enough to disqualify an applicant.

What all this means is simply this: Mines in the Coeur d'Alene district are so managed that their owners and the state admit that they can only be manned by the aid of federal troops and under the constant supervision of the state. A whole country is kept as far from self-government under our constitution as is Zanzibar. There is no longer a pretense of observing of observing American principles or methods. The employers control the troops and the troops run the district. That seems to be the latest contribu-

tion of the United States to the history of the nineteenth century. Its correc-tion might well be the first duty of the twentieth.—Willis J. Abbot, in Chicago Iournal.



The Social Democratic Party of America de-clares that life, iberty 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 labor 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 ever-growing majority of "Up reple.

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

pating factors of the working class, the one representing its economic, the other its political wing, and that both must 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 and of all class rule. The solidarity of labor connecting us with millions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the civilized world will lead to in-ternational Socialism, the brotherhood of man. As steps in this direction, we make the fol-lowing demands: 1. Revision of our antiquated Federal Con-stitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex. 2. The public ownership of all railroads, tele-straph, telephone, all means of transportation, communication of the swells. 3. The public ownership of all railroads, tele-straph, telephone, all means of ransportation. Communication of the swells. 5. Reduction of the swells of production. 4. The number of the symptome of all sold, silver, and of all of invership of all railroads, tele-straph, telephone, all means of transportation. Communication the swells. 5. Reduction of the swells. 6. The hauguration of all sold silver. 6. The hauguration of the symptome. 7. All useful inventions to be free to all, the inventor tobe remunerated by the polubic. 7. All useful invent

In old age.
Io Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.
II. The adoption of the Initiative and Referendum, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.
I2. 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.

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as such in the International movement for Bocialism. The triumph of the Bocialist cause, which is the cause of the world democracy, requires organization, DEMOCRATIC and without it nothing can be organization accomplished this party is con-trolled by no individual nor by through the referendum. The year 1900 will be one of great and far-reaching im-portance to the people and especially to the intelligent. THIS YEAR'S Weakib producing people of the CAMPAIGN Socialists should have as their main object in 1900 the

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 nn-stratached Socialist in the work of organization, where he lives, is necessary.

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The weakness of such a position can best be made plain by reference to law. Now, government is both founded and sustained by law, which is of two kinds -(1) the law of things and (2) the law of morals. The law of things is based solely on the existence of private property. As Socialists propose to do away with private property, they equally pro-pose to eliminate the law of things. This can only be done by enhancing the law of morals.

But only in its relation to Social Democrats am I interested in the struggle, and the point I wish to make in their regard is this-that the Social Democratic party is founded on both an ethical and economic basis. Com-rades in the Socialist Labor party, you cannot put new wine into old bottles. You are forced by a fight for principle—the principle of Socialas opposed to the principle of anarchism-to leave your party. You want to retain a little of the old bottles. To accomplish this purpose you ask us to form with you a new party. We can-not do it. We aim "at the establish-ment of an economic democracy," but we aim to do so with a "vital concep-tion of rational, unselfish spirituality." You wish that conception dimmed. You have no right to ask it. Social Demohave no right to ask it. Social Deno-crats in no sense can favor anarchy. They advocate pure and unadulterated Socialism. They stand on an absolute-ly firm ethical and economic foundation. They propose to do away with the law of things by substituting for it an en-hanced law of morals, and you have no

years it has been a "non-union" mine, while the other mines in the district were unionized. It paid wages more than \$3 a week less than those of its competitors and naturally became a menace to the welfare of all miners in the district. One day a gang of men went down to the mine and blew up its concentrator. Standard Oil influence at Boise City and Washington was strong enough to cause a speedy declaration of martial law, and since that time-eight months, now-the whole county has been under military domination.

For some time men were arrested arbitrarily and kept in a stockade for months without warrant or trial. That has been stopped now, but the authority still remains to renew the practice if the whim of the commanding officer shall suggest it. Martial law exists in the Coeur d'Alene now, though it is admin-istered mildly. It was under martial law that my traveling companion was compelled to get a permit before the em-ployer he found could give him work.

The purpose of this system is to drive out of the district all men associated with organized labor. Before getting a permit to look for work the man must foreswear allegiance to any union. It is true that the form of the application does not mention by name any union, and apparently does not demand anything except a promise to avoid association with criminal and disorderly organizations, but the man who issues the permits is not so cautious as the verbiage of his printed forms, and, after listening to the conversation when several permits