

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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## ARE THERE NO CLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES?

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAWS

Indubitable Proof and Plenty of It that the Economically Powerful Class is Dealt With Leniently in this Country

### THE POOR WILL NOT ALWAYS TAMELY SUBMIT

It is constantly assumed by those forming what are denominated the most successful portions of our social life, that there are no classes in this country; that, however great may be the chasm between the strata in old world countries, here there is none. So strenuously is this position insisted on, that it might appear that some strong reason exists for such insistence, and a fairly comprehensive investigation, in fact, will show that the vigor manifested in maintaining this hypothesis is in just about inverse proportion to the truth involved in it.

It is now proposed to develop a fact by no means among the most prominent of those tending to demonstrate the existence of classes, but which is alone sufficient to give a quietus to the orthodox claim in the other direction. That fact is, the treatment accorded violators of the law; those possessing position and wealth being subject to much greater leniency than their brethren lower down. The poet has said:

"The law condemns the lesser felon  
Who steals the goose from off the common,  
But lets the greater felon loose  
Who steals the common from the goose."

And, or another poet has remarked:

"Plate sin with gold  
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks,  
Clothe it in rags, a pigmy's straw can  
pierce it."

Or, as Goldsmith has it: "Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law."

It would seem to be almost imminent in human nature to deal more and more kindly with persons as they ascend the scale of power. One man revolting against an oppressive master and slaying him is termed a murderer, and is executed. A handful of men resisting an unjust law by force are overpowered, their leader hanged, and they are cast into prison for life; it is referred to as riot. A few thousand men, in resisting oppression, become classified as fomenters of an insurrection; while after it is subdued, the leaders are hanged, and the remainder eventually go free. When a large part of a country sets itself up in opposition to the rest, that is known as rebellion, if unsuccessful; and, upon its conclusion the leaders are magnanimously pardoned, and the rank and file are unmolested. But, if successful, and the same revolution becomes applicable, and the hitherto existing state is thereafter put down in histories as having instituted an oppressive tyranny.

So a gambler in a small way is harried by the police, fails of a respectable place among his townsmen, and is regarded with frowns and contumely; but a wealthy speculator is continually receiving the plaudits of everyone. A city legislator feathering his own nest is only a common boodle alderman; a United States senator dabbling in sugar certificates is an able business man and a pillar of society. He who fails in opposing his de jure country is a traitor, or, as Jefferson Davis; he who heals a victorious legion is a patriot whose memory is to be forever cherished, as Washington. A lawyer guilty of defending a person of poor reputation is called a shyster, whereas one who receives a magnificent stipend to look after the interests of a criminal trust is called "one of the leaders of the American bar." A sweat-shop proprietor is designated as an abhorrent crusher of the laboring masses; but the owner of a large mine who keeps his help on starvation wages can influence a legislature, and is looked up to as a substantial citizen, the exemplar of all that is high and noble.

Two years ago four men were arrested in Santa Clara county, California, for sleeping in a haystack; but, upon proof that they had enough money to pay for their board if driven to it, they were discharged. Those who sleep in this way because of necessity are punished. Others doing the identical thing are patted on the back if, upon investigation, a little money is found about their persons.

One year ago the sons of a couple of prominent eastern college professors took a tramp across the country for the fun of the thing. Arriving in Kansas City weary and dust-begrimed, they were arrested for vagrancy, but they soon demonstrated that they had money,

that they were well connected, and were released with apologies. A crime ought to be a crime whether one has money and connections or not.

Two criminals who had served time in California and Colorado fell heir to fortunes while in jail; that of one amounting to about \$40,000. Steps were at once taken to secure their release, and this was effected with little difficulty. Not the crime, but the lack of money, seemed to be the chief offense.

The inter-state commerce act was supposedly designed to restrict railroad corporations; but, of the seventy-five cases instituted under it up to 1895, seventy were against employes, largely for the purpose of disrupting their union, and only five were against the railroads.

The Meadowcroft brothers mulcted a bank in Chicago of \$400,000. They were tried and were finally sentenced to spend one year in prison, but were shortly after pardoned by the governor of Illinois. In March, 1897, William Jeffrey was imprisoned for a term of twenty years because of an assault on a man in Peekskill, N. Y., resulting in the theft of only forty cents.

When the next to the last bond issue negotiated by the administration of President Cleveland was made the subject of an investigation, to discover what frauds there might be connected with it, certain of the witnesses summoned absolutely refused to testify. The same condition obtained during the attempt to elicit information on the sugar schedule of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law of 1894. These eminent recalcitrants have never been dealt with for that plain violation of law. Are ordinary witnesses allowed to testify or not, as suits them? Are they not jailed if they refuse to testify, and oftentimes even if they consent?

A hack-driver charges more than the common rates, and his license is revoked. A powerful street railway corporation is found violating its charter, and either nothing is done or steps are taken to alter the charter favorably to the railway. Occasionally, in the case of the latter, the people protest feebly for a week or two.

Some large grocers were arrested in Milwaukee for selling adulterated vinegar, but the case was dismissed on payment of costs. In Berlin, a short distance north, five small grocers were compelled to pay fines of from \$10 to \$20 each for the same offense.

Those of the poorer classes, upon allowing themselves to be found drunk on the street, are put in jail and arraigned. The upper classes are rarely or never molested in similar situations. A drunken club-man was arrested one night in St. Paul by a policeman new to the force, but the former was released with excuses, and the policeman was reprimanded for his action.

President McKinley has established a record for pardoning embezzlers and criminals of the patrician coteries. To such an extent has he gone in this line, that attention has been forcibly directed to it. Why are law-breakers of the lower orders so markedly exempt from the presidential favor? Why was Governor Altgeld of Illinois denounced with such violence for pardoning impecunious anarchists whom every close student of their trial knows were innocent of the crime charged?

During President Cleveland's administration the so-called Pattison report regarding the Pacific railroads said: "On the face of the books the barren fact appeared that Leland Stanford and C. P. Huntington have taken from the assets of their company, over which they have absolute control, the sum aforesaid, \$4,818,355." The gentlemen named have stood at the head of this country's social, political and business life, while "it-is-a-sin-to-steal-a-pin" statesmanship has been busy incarcerating unfortunate men whose ill luck it was to be forced to steal for their daily bread.

In the spring of 1894 inoffensive Carl Browne was mobbed by eleven hundred students of Princeton University, and, as a result, not a single student of the university was touched, but Mr. Browne was arrested and sentenced to spend thirty days in prison at Trenton. Carl Browne took his Commonwealth Army for a march down Wall street, and they were jailed promptly, while in 1896 many a noisy parade passed unmolested through this thoroughfare upholding the banners of "honest money."

Taylor, the defaulting treasurer of South Dakota, stole one-quarter of a million dollars and was sent to the penitentiary for two years. One Mark Batten, of Fulda, Minn., took a pair of shoes valued at \$1.75; his sentence was for a like term.

The judge of the city of Washington who imposed an imprisonment of three hours on the daughter of General Flagler for slaying a negro boy gave a man in that city five years for taking a goose that did not belong to him.

Mason, the man who wrecked a bank at Lincoln, Neb., and robbed it of one

## MERLIN'S MIXTURE

### The American Slave Trade

Prince Pointawoski has just purchased the land and franchises of the island of Basilan, in the Philippines, from the United States government for \$500,000. The island in question is very valuable, owing to the hemp growing and pearl-fishing industries there.

So this is the outcome of our war for humanity—the war that God inspired, and we, his faithful followers, prosecuted with holy aim, as the jingoes averred. Undertaken under the pretense of religion and charity, it now assumes its true character as a brigand's battle for booty.

We sent our troops to the East to free the slave, but as a result, the free are enslaved. Instead of giving the Philippines their liberty we have sold them to a Russian taskmaster, the grandson of a Polish king. And now this royal despot has been given full power over the poor devils who are living on the land he bought for a paltry sum.

But, after all, they are in no worse plight than are we who patriotically shiver and starve under the stars and stripes. It is the same sort of liberty—the liberty to slave and suffer.

A Russian despot and an American trust magnate belong to the same genus. A Filipino hemp-worker and an American shoe-worker belong to the same class. Morally, the Filipino is the better man, for he has the courage to rebel. The American has not.

### Who is the Murderer?

A few days ago, at an anti-imperialistic meeting in Philadelphia an excited speaker referred to McKinley as "that murderer." The report said the utterance was wildly and enthusiastically applauded.

The statement was fully as wild as the applause. Anyone who has studied the character of McKinley knows that that pious puppet has not the moral courage to commit the act of murder. A murderer must be a man of forceful character, while McKinley has shown himself as possessing only an autographic will. You can't stab a man with a boiled carrot.

This attempt to create a presidential scapegoat is a cowardly and deceptive one. That murder is being done no one can deny. That the president is an accomplice is also a fact. But that he is the one most guilty is not a fact. He may be a criminal chief, but he is not the chief criminal.

McKinley is but the button, the trigger, the handle, the tool of corporate capital. He is but the chief figure in the puppet show, jiggled on a political string before a gaping people, while the managers gather in the profits.

Every supporter of the two political parties whose kindred aim it is to perpetuate an industrial system based on the murder of the mass is the real murderer. Every vote cast for the old parties is a stab at the heart of labor.

And until these anti-imperialists and pro-socialists clean their hands from the stain of American blood let them not curse the figurehead whose forced and frightened consent is the signal for rapine and bloodshed in the far East.

### The Church and Labor

Rev. Dr. Hillis, in an address before the Congregational Club of Boston, this week, deplored the fact that the Sunday meetings of the trade unions were alienating untold thousands" from the church.

This is the outcome of the church's alienation from the working class, and its silence or opposition in regard to the vital issues concerning the interests of labor.

It is not a sign of the irreligiosity of trade unionism, so much as the irreligiosity of the church itself.

It takes an uncompromising stand against sin in the abstract, but is ready to grant any concession to sin in the concrete, personified in the person of a wealthy, poor-grinding pew-holder.

It denounces Pharaoh for his treatment of the Israelites, but condones the act of Rockefeller in exploiting the poor, and sharing his profits with the Lord. It stamps with righteous heel on the carcass of poor old Goliath, but trembles in the presence of the modern monopolistic giants.

It believes in the law and the prophets of the past. It believes, too, in the law and profits of the present.

It points with a holy horror to the hill of Calvary, but points with patriotic pride to Capital Hill, whereon labor is daily crucified.

Let the church take its eyes from Heaven, and fix them on the earth; let it proclaim the fulfillment of an ancient creed in a modern socialism; let it emphasize the difference between the gold-

en rule and the rule of gold. Then it may commend itself to labor as worthy of support. At present it cannot.

### Dewey the Pay-triot

"D! E! W! E! Y! Dewey! Ra! Ra!" Rats!

A few months ago our country went crazy over an American admiral who actually did his duty and gave some return for his salary. The defied Dewey was exalted to the pinnacle of godhead, and the idolatrous jingoes bowed down and worshipped him.

But now Dewey the Doughty is playing the role of Dewey the Doughy. The goldplate of patriotism has worn off our idol, and the mercenary brass is beginning to show.

Not content with the large salary paid him as an officer, or the praise and perquisites lavished on him by press and people, he is seeking now to defraud the government out of \$10,000 additional prize money, on the pretense that he fought and conquered a force stronger than his own.

This palpable deception stamps him as a mercenary. The fact that his fleet was able to annihilate the Spanish without the loss of a man gives him the lie, apart from the statistical facts in the case.

This reveals to us the hollowness of all patriotic pretenses. Many workingmen were blinded by the glare of militarism a few months ago. Dewey became the idol, not only of the rich, but of the poor as well.

Let us not be deceived by militarism. It is but the glare from the flames of labor's hell. The Deweys care nothing for the interest of the labor class. Only by our own strong energy can we be saved.

### Outcasts: Social and Political

In Madeira, Cal., on February 27th, a young waiter employed at the Yosemite hotel committed suicide. By a note she had written before the act, it was found that she had been betrayed by Louis Kutner, a millionaire's son, and preferred death to shame.

A mass meeting was held, attended by several hundred citizens, at which strong resolutions were passed, denouncing Kutner, and proclaiming him a social outcast.

All this is well enough, and a gratifying change to the apathetic indifference with which the public usually views such acts and men. But it has no power to give back life and virtue to the young girl who is being buried the very day I write this.

Neither does it in any wise prevent any other rich rascal taking advantage of other poor girls' poverty, and gratifying their damned and damning lust at the cost of life and virtue.

The social conditions that gave Kutner his power still exist. Still hundreds of girls are lured and hypnotized by the glare of gold. So long as there are millionaires and paupers, the one is at the mercy of the other. And many of these Madeira folk will without doubt vote to perpetuate the system that produces these classes.

Why not make this Kutner and his class political outcasts, instead? Why not legislate against this system of profits that robs one class to pay the other? Why not protest against such things, and prevent them, in a sane, satisfactory, and effective way, by casting your vote for a socialist party, whose aim it is to give equality to all and special privilege and power to none? MERLIN.

### A Great Nation

How can that be a great nation, asks the London Clarion, whose popular ruler is Joseph Chamberlain and whose hero is Cecil Rhodes? How can that be a great nation that allows seventy poor people to sleep in one East End house? A sanitary inspector reports that in one house that he visited this number of persons were living. There were twenty beds in a large workroom at the top of the house, and they were so close together that they made practically one bed. In a back room there were three beds, five in the front room and six in a room over the kitchen. How can that be a great nation that, for the sake of a horde of greedy bloodsuckers, allows the citizens of its chief city to live lives that debase them body and soul, which flatters and fleeces its workingmen, degrades its women and overworks and underfeeds its children? And all for what? That a chosen few may continue to live lives of ease and refinement, and that a host of greedy tyrants may glut their appetites for vulgar ostentation and baleful power.

Do not forget or fail to order 100 or 500 copies of the big double number of The Herald to be printed March 17. Will contain complete report of the convention, special contributed articles, facts and data for the propaganda, illustrations, etc. A splendid number to start the campaign with. One cent per copy. Every branch should order not less than 500 copies.

## SPRING CAMPAIGN OPENED AT NEWARK

### CHASE AND COULTER SPEAKERS

The Graduate of a Shoe Factory and the Plumber Expound the Principles of Social Democracy With Good Effect

### GROWING SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKING CLASS

The following account of a mass meeting at Newark, N. J., is from a local daily newspaper of that city:

Politicians of the two great parties have a fashion of waiting until the early birds appear on the trees before they buckle down to the hard work of the spring campaign, but the Socialists believe in taking time by the forelock. They opened their campaign last night with a mass meeting in Lyric hall, where the principal speakers were the only Socialist mayors in the United States—John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass., and Charles H. Coulter of Brockton, Mass.

About 300 persons fought their way against the bitter blasts to the hall. They were evidently pleased with what they heard, for they applauded frequently and heartily, and when the hat was passed around they chipped in liberally to pay the rent of the meeting place.

Mayor Chase is a graduate from a Haverhill shoe factory—a tall, thin young man with considerable nervous activity, and a fluent tongue. When he was elected two years ago, there were five tickets in the field in Haverhill, and his victory was classed as a political accident. But at the last election he was chosen again, though all the other parties united on a ticket against him. Mayor Coulter, who is a journeyman plumber by trade, is the first Socialist to be Brockton's chief executive. He was chosen at the last election. Both are young men, and they made enthusiastic addresses along Socialistic lines, expounding the well-known theories of the party to their sympathetic hearers.

They were introduced by E. C. Wind, the chairman of the rally, who said that it marked the opening of the spring campaign of the party in this city.

Before either of the Massachusetts orators had spoken, James Allman, a local Socialist orator, made a brief address. He said that the Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor party in this country had buried the hatchet, and this year would unite on one ticket, which would bear the name of the former organization. He also said that while the great principles of Socialism would be preached as usual, the particular feature of the party's campaign this spring would be agitation for a municipal gas plant.

"I am a practical politician," announced Mr. Coulter, when he took the platform. "We won success in Brockton by using practical political methods among working men, by teaching them to unite and to present solid fronts to their political enemies. A constant agitation has been kept up in and out of season. Even as I speak to you tonight a Socialist meeting is being held in Brockton. If you want to attain the results we have in our city, you can do so by pursuing the same methods."

The City of Brockton, Mr. Coulter declared, was equivalent to a corporation doing a yearly business of \$28,000,000. That a working man could successfully manage such a corporation had been a surprise not only to the capitalists, but to the working men themselves.

The trust, Mr. Coulter continued, had demonstrated that co-operative effort was the only way to do business. The Socialist insisted that the management of productive enterprises should be for the whole people.

"The Socialist," he said, "must become imbued with the ideal. It is the greatest ideal of all time, the brotherhood of man, the co-operative commonwealth."

Mr. Coulter said that the movement which had its first fruits in Haverhill and Brockton was sweeping over Massachusetts. Should any one of the men elected by Socialists go back on their pledges, they would, he declared, not be allowed in office ten minutes.

"If I should consummate a deal against the citizens of Brockton," said the speaker, "I would not like to be around when the boys should find it out."

After Leonard Abbott of New York had spoken briefly on the general principles of Socialism, Mayor Chase was introduced. He spoke of the change which had come over the shoe manufacturing business in this country in recent years, which he said was paralleled in other lines of industry. Twenty years ago, he said, New England was dotted with little shoe shops over which a man could truthfully put a sign describing

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88 is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 89 your subscription expires with the next week's paper. Please renew promptly.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAR. 10, 1900.

When branches do not have good speakers, members should read instructive features of Socialism and debate on same, with the view of creating a good impression for Socialism.

It looks as if the people who profess to be Socialists and yet have no interest in Socialism as an investment have lost faith in their principles, for were it otherwise they would be known by the earnestness with which they worked for these principles.

A report comes from Paris that political circles are discussing changing Millerand from minister of commerce to another portfolio. The premier, it is said, feels that during the exposition the Socialist will enjoy too prominent a role. It is said that Waldeck-Rousseau wants the place of minister of commerce himself.

On the eve of the recent local election at Erie, Pa., the result of which was reported in this paper last week, one of the old-party newspapers of that city urged the "party workers to get out their vote without regard to political affiliation, as the Social Democrats are depending on a light turn-out of republicans and democrats." All Socialists agree fully with Mayor Jones when he says "the difference in the Bryan and McKinley programs is a difference in degree; it is the same kind."

Two hundred and fifty typesetters in the parliament printing office at Rome, Italy, are on a strike because they object to the introduction of typesetting machines. Working men have struck work before for the same reason, but their striking nowhere put a stop to the introduction of machinery. The place for our class to strike is at the ballot, John Smith. Strike to abolish private ownership of the machines in Rome and Chicago. That way lies deliverance. You will look in vain for it elsewhere.

The Boston Herald says: "Mayor Chase's refusal to sign a petition for another militia company up in Haverhill, on the ground that it is a relic of barbarism, is the latest promulgation of the principles of Socialism. It is queer, but that is one of the inherent characteristics of the Socialistic cult."

It is also one of the peculiar characteristics of the Christian-capitalist cult that it favors keeping the people in subjection by force of arms and taxing their labor to support an aristocratic military incubus.

Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo has repudiated that portion of a recently published interview in which he was made to say he would support Bryan for the presidency. In doing so he said: "The difference between the Bryan and McKinley programs is a difference in degree; it is the same kind. I have no faith in either; both are evil. I am a Socialist. I believe in brotherhood and can only find peace in advocating those principles that will lead me to live brotherly. Bryan is advocating an entirely different set of principles. I do not know whom I shall vote for for president."

That was a splendid reply of the electors of Magdeburg, Germany, to the tyranny of the German government. Herr Schmidt, the Social Democratic editor of Magdeburg, was some time ago condemned to three years' imprisonment and deprived of his seat in the reichstag for criticising the emperor. The working-class electors of the town stood by Comrade Schmidt and at an election held February 26 he received 18,000 votes, his defeat being accomplished only by a union of all other parties against the Socialists. Working men, remember Haverhill and Magdeburg! Every political party in existence is opposed to your interests except the Socialist party.

In bidding good-bye to the populists and joining a branch of the Social Democratic party at Topeka, G. C. Clemens, formerly clerk of the Supreme court of Kansas, punctuated the occasion as follows:

"In the language of Scripture, I go to prepare a place for you. The very men who have urged me to stay in the popu-

list party have given as a reason that this year will end the people's party organization and fusion, too, and then there will be another party made up of deserters from all three parties. The only new party worth considering is already born, and is a healthy youth—the Socialist party. As according to its nurses, the people's party is deceased, but the announcement is delayed to avoid complications, let the dead bury the dead; I go in search of a living cause."

The Verdict of Girard, Kan., has the following complimentary reference to Comrade F. G. R. Gordon in its issue of February 16:

"F. G. R. Gordon, who for several weeks has been the associate editor on the Appeal to Reason here, left Sunday for Chicago. He will probably be sent out as an organizer for the Social Democracy. While few people here take any stock in the doctrine advocated by Mr. Gordon, yet in the few weeks he was here he made numerous friends, and commanded the respect of those he met. In advocating his cause he is always genteel, and is respectful in his language when addressing his political opponent, and is never abusive. If any one can effectually organize Social Democratic clubs Mr. Gordon is probably the man. We hope he will confine his work to republican strongholds."

Comrade Gordon, as we have before stated, is now editor of the Milwaukee Social Democrat.

**THE NEW SOCIALIST PARTY**

The explanation of G. C. Clemens as to why he has left the populist party emphasizes the wisdom of the Capital's remark of Sunday that it will be time enough to accept the populist challenge to a joint debate this campaign after the populist state convention meets and finds out what principles the party believes in this year.

Clemens' principal reason for dropping out of the party with which he has affiliated for the last ten years is its apparent lack of any platform of definite beliefs. The populist party ever since 1890 has ever declared its "unalterable" principles, and every year they have been different. Natural curiosity is felt by the rank and file of the party in this presidential year to know where they stand, what their political beliefs are this season, what great platforms they are fighting for, and what grievances they have to complain of in their state platform. It stands to reason that the republican party cannot afford to accept a challenge to a joint debate when both sides are completely in the dark as to what the debaters may be called upon to defend. The republican party would be placed in a ridiculous position if it should turn out that the populist party should indorse a protective tariff, for instance, or the gold standard and the expansion policy, as there is some reason to think they may do.

Mr. Clemens' formal departure into the Socialist party camp is not surprising, in view of the fact that he became a populist at the time that the populist party stood for Socialism. It is of interest, however, as calling attention to the fact that we have in Kansas a strict Socialist party, a party that has taken that name, that will have a state convention under that title this year and that will get its ticket to the official ballot and make a state campaign.

Mr. Clemens states that there is no longer a populist or people's party, but that statesmen in that party now refer to the organization as the fusion party. The new Socialist party will naturally draw from the fusion party many of the old-fashioned populists who became populists in the first place largely because they believed in Socialistic doctrine. Thus there will be at least three parties in the field: The republican, the fusion and the Socialist. It is barely possible, also, that there may be a democratic party. It is not at all impossible that the Socialist party will beat the fusion party when the votes are counted in November. Political revolutions are very sudden in Kansas, and men who were through the cyclone of 1890 will not be over-hasty in predicting that the Socialist party will come to nothing.—Topeka Capital.

**TALKS WITH MAYORS  
CHASE AND COULTER**

Splendid Reception Accorded the Massachusetts Representatives of Social Democracy.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of February 26 published the following very interesting sketch and interview by Abraham Cahan with Comrades Chase and Coultter:

Trade union people and Socialists in this city are busy entertaining their two distinguished guests, the pride and glory of the American labor movement, the two Socialist mayors of Massachusetts. John C. Chase, the municipal head of Haverhill, has been here before. During his last visit he expressed the hope that the next time he came to New York he would not be the only Socialist mayor in the country. Charles H. Coultter has since been elected mayor of Brockton on a ticket of the same party, and as the two mayors made their appearance before a crowd of jubilant So-

cialists and trade unionists at the meeting of the Central Federated unions yesterday afternoon the realization of Chase's prophecy was cheered again and again, and the mayors, in great glee, promised to come next year accompanied by scores of other Socialist mayors.

Mayor Chase is a tall, spare New Englander of twenty-nine, with a pale, oval, thoughtful face, and a simple, earnest manner of speech. He looks like a scholarly young man with the polish worn off by years of physical exertion, but his diction, humor and oratorical habits suggest the self-educated, intelligent American working man, who spends his leisure moments thinking, reading and discussing things rather than drinking, betting or quarreling. Mr. Coultter, the mayor of Brockton, is as tall as Mr. Chase, but he measures a good deal more across the shoulders and around the waist. He is a robust-looking man with dark hair and a bushy mustache of the same hue—a black-eyed, kindly-faced giant, somewhat more phlegmatic and more formal than his "Comrade Chase," as he refers to the mayor of Haverhill.

They were seen on a train on their way to Newark, where they were to address another crowd of admirers yesterday evening. They were accompanied by a number of Socialists, which included several professional men and a pretty young woman, Miss Weir, who was described as "one of the privileged classes—an American college girl as deep in Socialism as she is in literature and the other fine arts."

"We are all Americans," said one of the party. "And the two mayors trace their descendants to the old colonists. Their forefathers fought in the American revolution. Not that there are no foreigners in our movement, for there are many, and we are proud of them. But Socialism has been characterized as a foreign growth, as an exotic plant, and I wish to say that the Social Democracy which Coultter and Chase represent is a purely American movement. We are Socialists, but we are American Socialists. In Massachusetts the Yankee element prevails, and if in a city like New York our party includes many Germans and Russians, these are, or intend to be, American citizens like ourselves."

Mayor Coultter said he had no objection to being interviewed, particularly when it gave him an opportunity to talk Socialism to millionaires.

"The readers of your paper are fond of dwelling upon the unity of capital and labor," he said, with a smile. "Well, that's precisely what we Socialists want. We expect to bring about an arrangement of things under which every man and woman will be at once a laborer and a capitalist. The trouble with the rich men is that they will not understand the meaning, the real meaning, of our movement. I think they had better try to understand it before it is too late. By making light of it, calling us a lot of dynamiters and unkempt anarchists, and cracking threadbare jokes on us, one only shuts his eyes to a tremendous power that is gathering head in this country as well as in every other part of the civilized world. We are not fools enough to talk of dynamite. We are Americans, and we have something far more powerful. Our ammunition is the ballot, and our cannon is the glass box which stands in the polling place on election day. This is the kind of gun that has made the American people what it is; and this is the kind of gun that will unite capital and labor into a co-operative commonwealth."

"We believe in the organization of working people in the form of trade unions. If it is legitimate for capitalists to band themselves together in the shape of trusts, why should it not be proper for us to do the same? But what can poor unions do against those gigantic trusts? We are so powerless, so helpless against them. It was this thought—the result of bitter experience—which made us introduce the mighty weapon of the ballot box as a mode of warfare. The capitalist congress and the capitalist legislature undo all we are trying to do for ourselves. Capital fights us politically, and now we are going to hit back."

Major Chase complained of the stock questions, which non-Socialists will persist in asking of Socialists, in spite of the conclusive answers that have been given by the leaders of the movement all over the world.

"People tell me that Socialism is an unfeasible, impracticable scheme, a dream, because they cannot imagine a nation without rich and poor," he said impatiently. "Well, when our ancestors were told that Americans ought to be able to get along without George III., some of them pooh-poohed it all as a vision without substance. They could not imagine the colonists as members of an independent republic. When Fulton first offered to build a boat which would sail without sails, he was called a rainbow chaser and a lunatic; when wise economists predicted that competition in trade would give way to consolidation, to trusts, business men smiled. Now we have a republic, steamboats and trusts, trusts, trusts, and almost nothing but trusts. Well, what is a trust, anyhow? It is Socialism, with a handful of capitalists reaping the benefit of it. We'll purge it of this excrescence. Perfect and extend the trust and you get the co-operative commonwealth. Dr. Heber Newton and Dr. Lyman Abbott

are representatives of what is usually described as the better element. Yet both these reverend gentlemen view the trusts and the economical situation generally exactly in the same light as we do. And there are dozens of other well-known thinkers who take the same position.

"I remember the time when people would laugh at us, saying that we should never elect a single man. Well, I was elected once, and when I ran again the democrats, the republicans and even the prohibitionists joined on a candidate to fight us. They raised an alarm. 'The community must be saved,' they said. Yet I was elected against the whole lot of them by the votes of typical American working men. It used to be predicted that our movement would be a thing of the past before we sent a single Socialist to the legislature. Well, we have two members of our party in the state house of Massachusetts—Carey and McCartney—and we have, besides, six men on the municipal board of Haverhill—a town with 40,000 population—and three in the municipal body of Brockton, which is a center of the shoemaking industry, like my own town, and has a population of about the same size.

"I'm a cool-headed Yankee, but I tell you it's growing like wildfire. Haverhill and Brockton and the surrounding towns are full of Socialism, and other places are catching on rapidly. It's Massachusetts, you know—the cradle of every great movement in America. It was the birthplace of the revolution; it was the home of the first abolitionists, and now it is destined to become the fountain head of the greatest emancipation movement the world ever saw.

"You may not agree with me," he continued, appealingly. "But I tell you the thing is getting hold of the people. There was a time when to be a Socialist in my old Yankee town was sure to place a fellow beyond the pale of social intercourse. He would be ostracised like a plague. Now the house of nearly every working man in Haverhill and Brockton has some Socialist pamphlets alongside the family Bible.

"As mayor, and supported by the Socialist councilmen and aldermen, I have been able to raise the wages of car drivers and conductors in our city from \$1.75 to \$2 a day and reduce their working day to eight hours. This, of course, is only a trifle, but it has shown the working people what they can do through the ballot box. So far as their class is concerned, it requires no self-sacrifice to be in our movement. On the contrary, they have everything to win and nothing to lose from Socialism. It's their movement, for ours is the party of class-conscious wage-earners. Still, every great historical struggle calls for sacrifices, and our opponents wonder where we are going to get the people to hazard the bird in the hand for two in the bush. As I say, working people have nothing to hazard. They have nothing but misery on hand. But I have alluded to men who belong to the privileged set whose hearts are with us. Look at our late war; think of the thousands of fellows, well-to-do and poor, who went to Cuba ready to be eaten up with the yellow fever and to die for their country. So, you see, egoism—gross, self-seeking egoism—has no monopoly of human nature. There is a soul in man. It is this soul which made heroes of our patriots, and this soul it will be which will make it possible for men to live like brothers, to love each other and to work for the good of all. Talk of the dream of having people get along well, without taking the bread out of each other's mouth, without being split up into rich and poor! If you don't deny our last war with Spain, how can you deny that altruistic spirit which is the pledge of human happiness—of Socialism?"

**The Wicked Ash-Man**

Some of our plutocratic contemporaries are considerably wrought up over a report that a number of the ash-cart men working for the New York street cleaning department are receiving occasional "tips" of dimes, quarters and even half-dollars from appreciative householders. It is particularly noticeable that the same papers which are so greatly exercised over this petty tipping evil are at the same time maintaining in sober earnest that Secretary Gage's bestowal of the government money on pet banks is the correct thing to do!

The private citizen, grateful to a hard-working and none too well paid city employe, gives the latter a piece of silver to show his appreciation of duty well done. This is all wrong, according to the view of these high moralists; but for a member of the republican administration at Washington to enrich his friends at the public expense is all right! The poor and humble driver of an ash-cart does a wicked thing when he takes the small gratuity for the benefit of himself and his wife and children, but the millionaire bank official is doing only his duty by "raking in" all the dollars that are pushed his way!

**To Our Connecticut Readers**

All unattached Socialists in the state of Connecticut are requested to write Louis Schlaf, 26 Spring street, Rockville, for information concerning the organization of branches.

**THY BROTHER CAIN.**

I have sung of the soldier's glory  
As I never shall sing again;  
I have gazed on the shambles gory,  
I have smelled of the slaughter pen.

There is blood in the ink-well clotted,  
There are stains on the laurel-leaf,  
And the pages of Fame are blotted  
With the tears of a needless grief.

The bird is slaughtered for fashion,  
And the beast is killed for sport;  
And never the word compassion  
Is whispered at Moloch's court.

For the parent seal in the water  
Is slain, and her child must die,  
That some sister or wife or daughter  
Her beauty may beautify.

And the merciful-thought we smother  
(For such is the way of man)  
As we murder the useless mother  
For the "unborn astrakan."

But a season of rest comes never  
For the rarest sport of all;  
Will His patience endure forever,  
Who noth a sparrow's fall?

When the valleys of hell are sweeping  
The sea and the battle plain,  
Do you think that our God is sleeping,  
And never to wake again?

When hunger and ravenous fever  
Are slaying the wasted frame,  
Shall we worship the red deceiver,  
The devil that men call Fame?

We may swing the censer to cover  
The odor of blood—in vain;  
God asks us, over and over,  
"Where is thy brother, Cain?"

—James Jeffrey Roche.

**Abbott at Catskill**

As mentioned in this paper last week, Leonard D. Abbott of New York City was present and spoke in Gaylord's Opera House on Monday evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was but a small audience, probably 250 persons. The subject, as most people were previously aware, was straight Socialism, which the speaker handled in a very able manner. He showed that economic forces were at work in society that were irresistible, and in spite of all efforts against it were working a change which would be equivalent to a revolution. He severely scored the ruling class in their wars of greed and conquest in South Africa and the Philippines and pointed out the injustice, inhumanity and wickedness of the whole scheme. The trusts, he said, were doing a good work in that they were consciously or unconsciously preparing the way to the Co-operative Commonwealth. To destroy the trusts, he stated, would be to destroy modern improvements, machinery, etc., and go back to the stage-coach and hand tools. He ridiculed the idea of all attempts at effective legislation against trusts and intimated that most promoters of such ideas were simply the vassals of capitalism and knowingly deceiving the people. At the conclusion of the lecture several persons in the audience fired questions at the speaker, who promptly and effectively answered them. The "Brotherhood" which secured the presence of Mr. Abbott, we are informed, will soon try to secure the services of Rev. Chas. H. Vail of Jersey City, who is the author of several standard works on Socialism and a very able speaker.—Catskill (N. Y.) Enterprise.

The double number of The Herald to be printed March 17 will be a good thing. Snap it up and start the national campaign right, by spreading the light among your friends and neighbors. That one issue will make Socialists and votes this year. Order a bundle.

**CALL TO ACTION**

**ORGANIZE FOR 1900**

There are few communities in this country today without from one to a dozen Socialists who are not affiliated with a Socialist organization. At the last election in Missouri votes were cast for the candidates of the Social Democratic Party in nearly every county in the State.

In almost every community a thoroughly wide-awake and earnest Socialist, with little exertion, could in one week effect the organization of a Branch of the Social Democratic Party.

The Declaration of Principles and Political Demands of this party will be found in this paper; read it and you will see that the party is a straight, uncompromising Socialist organization, recognized as such in the International movement for Socialism. The triumph of the Socialist cause, which is the cause of the world democracy, requires organization, and without it nothing can be accomplished; this party is controlled by no individual nor by any set of individuals short of its entire membership through the referendum.

The year 1900 will be one of great and far-reaching importance to the people and especially to the intelligent, wealth-producing people of the United States; they have surely by this time begun to see the futility of any longer giving support to capitalistic parties.

Socialists should have as their main object in 1900 the polling of every vote possible for straight and uncompromising Socialism, and to do this the co-operation of every unattached 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 consists of Local Branches, State Unions and National Councils. A Local Branch may be organized with five members. It will nominate candidates for President and Vice-President next March.

Full instructions and all necessary supplies for organizing Local Branches may be obtained from the National Secretary, Theodore Debs, 126 Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

SEND FOR INSTRUCTIONS

The Herald Leaflets are good for propaganda at 25 cents per hundred copies.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Comrades at Rockville, Conn., have arranged for an entertainment and dance at Turn hall, Friday evening, March 16.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Milwaukee central committee, February 26:

"Be it resolved, by the Milwaukee Social Democrats, in central committee assembled, that the delegates from our city to the Indianapolis convention be instructed to stand unwaveringly for the present name of the party in case of union with the Socialist Labor party, and for the following important reasons:

1. That our present name is the very best that can be used, as it explains exactly what we stand for—Democratic Socialism—as well as being the name of the international movement of the proletariat.

2. That by a change of name the work of the past months will be nullified and we will lose the prestige of the victories already won under the present party name.

3. That the movement suffers, and has suffered, in the eyes of the country, by constantly appearing under changing and confusion of names."

Father Thomas McGrady, an earnest student and able writer on sociological topics, delivered a stirring lecture at Covington, Ky., under Social Democratic auspices, on "Labor and Capital." The Odd Fellows' hall was well filled with working men and others interested in the subject.

Branch No. 5 of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, gave a ball March 2, the proceeds of which are to be used for agitation.

During the local campaign at Milwaukee Branch No. 9 will meet every second and fourth Friday. Next regular meeting March 16.

NEW YORK

The commune will be celebrated this year by the S. D. P. in New York on March 22, at New Irving Hall, 216 Broom street. Comrades Jonas, Calm, Miller and Winchewsky will speak.

MILWAUKEE

Chairman, J. H. Murphy; vice-chairman, Jas. Burring; secretary, F. H. Gilmer; treasurer, John Wulf; organizer, W. H. Farrington.

CENTROPOLIS, MO.

Chairman, Alfred Cooper; vice-chairman, J. G. Brink; secretary, Matt Knapp; treasurer, Perry Jewell; organizer, J. N. Saunders.

DAIRSVILLE, CAL.

Chairman, J. W. McDonald; vice-chairman, Thos. Brown; secretary, Harry Lytle; treasurer, B. F. Noel; organizer, W. J. Montgomery.

DEBS AS LECTURER AND MAN

Few treats are more thoroughly enjoyed by the working men of the Birmingham district than a lecture by Eugene V. Debs. It enthralls organized labor and stimulates and renews effort. He is a good tonic. His past achievements are inspiration, his efforts in behalf of organized labor evoke heartfelt gratitude, and his theories and truisms for the upbuilding of the condition of man command enthusiastic respect.

Mr. Debs is not a dreamer or theorist. None of the 3,500 persons who heard him Sunday night formed that opinion. He is a reformer with ideas advanced beyond the times. They are founded on facts, gleaned from delving into economic conditions. He understands the conditions of the working man because he has shoveled coal into the bowels of a locomotive for a living and he has spent much of his life in close investigation into the toiler's environments and needs.

His efforts in behalf of working men in 1894 are history. But in that struggle he incurred debts that he has been discharging as fast as his means would allow. These obligations were not made in his own behalf by any means, but in giving assistance to those who were in the struggle with him. This illustrates the uprightness and honesty of the man about whom there has never been a suspicion to the contrary. Debs met a railway superintendent a short time ago who thought to chide him about taking the lecture platform. "Mr. Debs," said he, "I haven't met you since 1894. You are not doing the same thing now that you were then," and an ironical smile flitted across his face.

"No, I am not," replied Mr. Debs. "Then I was only trying to get a small increase in the wages of the men from the railroads; now I am after the roads in their entirety, excepting the officers, and I am going to get them, too."

Those who missed hearing Debs missed a treat of their lives. It may be many a day before the opportunity again presents itself. From Birmingham Mr. Debs went to Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and on into Texas, where his first date is Saturday night. He has been receiving an enthusiastic reception everywhere he goes. Mr. Debs fits the lecture platform as well as if he had been born to it. He is a natural leader, is a deep thinker, polished in manner, a master of the English language, with a fund of wit that lends a charm to the naked facts that he serves to his audience. His train of thought and reasoning is irresistible, and from the moment he begins his remarks until he utters

the last word he chains his audience to earnest and respectful attention, enthusing them at some points, amusing them at others, and withal awakening them to a sense of their duty to themselves and their fellow-man. Long live Debs! —Birmingham (Ala.) Labor Advocate.

THE PRIZE CONTEST

The following prizes, offered by Comrades Forman of Milwaukee, and Goebel of Philadelphia, are for the four largest lists of new subscribers to The Herald sent in between Feb. 1 and April 30:

"History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," by Edward Gibbon, in five volumes; one set.

Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miserables"; two volumes, unabridged; 1,300 pages. Three sets.

The prize list as it now stands is given below:

First Prize—One set Dickens' complete works, 15 volumes; one set Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," 5 volumes; one set Carlyle's "French Revolution," 2 volumes; one set Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miserables," 2 volumes.

Second Prize—One set Carlyle's "French Revolution," 2 volumes; one set Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miserables," 2 volumes.

Third Prize—Same as second prize.

Fourth Prize (offered by Comrade Geo. H. Goebel of Philadelphia)—A first-class fountain pen.

Carey in Debate

"Resolved, That the economic interests of the wage-workers can be benefited by supporting the democratic party," was debated before the Workers' Educational club in Boston February 26. Daniel Lynch presided, introducing Reuben Rush of South Boston for the affirmative and Representative James Carey of this city as the latter's opponent.

Mr. Rush said that 6,500,000 people, most of whom were wage-workers, voted the democratic ticket in 1896, and pledged themselves for equal rights against private privileges. He maintained that the platform's stand was absolutely correct in this, as well as on trusts, income tax, government by injunction and trial by jury, and militarism, and said that today there are too many laws, and that the Chicago platform is good enough for all time. On the latter statement there were loud "Noes!"

Representative Carey said the democratic promises were all right, the only trouble was that they are not kept, and he cited many instances. As for militarism, Bryan talks about the Philippines and the down-trodden continental nations, while a worse state of affairs exists today in Idaho, upon which he is mute. As a matter of fact, there is no difference between the democrats and the republicans. As for trusts, the democrats say that they are robbery, in the first place, and then they advise licensing them. If it was not for the trusts, they wouldn't have anything to howl about.

"There are 158 republicans and eighty democrats in the Massachusetts house of representatives," said Mr. Carey, "but with the finest microscope that God ever permitted man to make, you couldn't tell the difference between them."

"If the democratic party is the friend of the wage-worker, where were the democrats when my bill to give working men on trial for contempt a jury trial came up?" continued Mr. Carey. "Not a democrat appeared in support of it. If the democratic party is the friend of the wage-earner, then Mr. Davenport of Greenfield, a member of the house and of the democratic state committee, and his followers should be ruled out of his party."

"I have no hope for the working class if they don't get onto the democratic party. It has been their ancient custom to give us long-distance sympathy."

"The democrats must come to the working people with something besides promises. There is merit in their platform, but when put to the test they fail."

To Our Washington Readers

Comrade D. Burgess of New Whatcom, Wash., has been selected as organizer for the state and is prepared to assist the Socialists of Washington in organizing branches of the S. D. P. Correspondence addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

To Correspondents

Owing to National Secretary Debs' absence from headquarters during the greater part of next week, when he will be at Indianapolis, there will necessarily be some delay in answering correspondence. All letters requiring his personal attention will be taken up immediately after his return.

Oregon Socialists, Attention

You are requested to communicate with J. D. Stevens, Box 204, Portland, organizer for the S. D. P., with a view to instituting branches of the party in your community. The future belongs to Socialism. Lend a hand and get your state thoroughly organized.

Have your card inserted in the BRANCH DIRECTORY, 25 Cents per Month. It will help you in the work in your locality.

PERTINENT CRITICISM OF AN UNNECESSARY PROGRAM.

By Chas. F. Schneider

A few questions regarding the proposed move to capture through a competing plant the management and control of industry in the interest of all the people.

Question No. 1. Is it advantageous, is it necessary to duplicate capital in order to convert privately owned capital into publicly owned capital? If it can be shown (and nothing can be easier than to show that) that a higher and better organization of labor and capital upon socialistic lines will result in crushing opposing or competing organizations out of existence, should not the unnecessary struggle be avoided?

Question No. 2. Would not an organization of from one to five million men be still opposed by one of from five to fifteen millions of men? And hence, would not the question of success or failure, even upon this gigantic scale, remain an open one?

Question No. 3. Should not more financial sacrifices from those who illy can afford it be avoided if it can be shown that the same thing can be accomplished without them and in the same time? The trusts are showing us daily that competing plants are already here in superfluity, and the establishment of more, therefore, not only unnecessary, but fallacious and extravagant. I have in view purely political action as compared with the expropriation proposed through competing plants conducted upon higher and more scientific principles.

Question No. 4. Would we not in drawing one to five million of the better situated men from the present industry, in order to establish our competing plant, or plants, also intensify that very competition which we profess to abhor and seek to abolish? Thus becoming particeps criminis in intensifying, enhancing and increasing the very misery, crime and poverty which is cutting every man who has a heart to feel and eyes to see to the quick? The success of our competing industry once established, will we not certainly be the cause of another financial and industrial circle, compared to which all those of the past will be child's play? And the results of which one should rightly shudder to consider?

Question No. 5. Competition is competition by whomsoever practiced; the results remain the same, the crushing of the weaker to the wall, with all that this implies. Are we, as socialists, so rude and inconsiderate of the rights of the weaker combatant as our friends, the enemy, the present capitalists? Are we practicing what we preach? By what right, other than that of the stronger, in this case the better organized and more scientific, dare we inflict greater suffering upon those innocents and ignorants yet in the opposite camp? Are we, as socialists, becoming educators through the stomach rather than the head?

Question No. 6. I hear some say that in withdrawing from the present capitalistic industry one to five million of men we make room for such a contingent which will be drawn from the reserve army of the unemployed, thus conferring a real benefit. But are we? In making our one to five million of men more productive and still adding to capitalism another one to five million men, what are we doing but hastening on another commercial crisis from so called overproduction? It is plain that no fraction of the people, however large, can successfully deal with the question of the unemployed. Nothing short of the entire people through its governmental, or rather administrative machinery, can do this subject justice, and thus settle the matter rightly and permanently. Only socialism can make room for the industrial reserve army of the unemployed and spread a table for them without at the same time robbing the table of another contingent as large.

Question No. 7. Rather than spend time, labor and money in the direction of educating the mass of the people as to their true and best interests through the stomach, would it not be better to spend a tithe of that time, energy and money in educating them through the head? The crying need of the day is a great socialistic daily like the Berlin "Vorwartz" in New York, in St. Louis and in San Francisco first, and as fast as possible in every city of over 75,000 inhabitants of the United States. Money, time and labor thus spent will shortly yield a bounteous harvest, and do incalculable good in hastening the process of education, as well as abbreviating that period of inevitable misery, suffering and poverty yet in store for the great mass of human kind. Instead of a dozen, we should constantly have an army of 10,000 able lecturers in the field; we should be distributing thousands of tons of literature in every village and hamlet. One year of such work in connection with four or five great dailies and hundreds of weeklies and the co-operative commonwealth can be established in the next. If the writer should suddenly become possessed of one or more millions of money he would spend every dollar of it in this way.

Ocala, Fla., February, 1900.

PROPAGANDA FUND

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries for Appeal to Reason, Kansas, Indiana, City Central Com. Haverhill, Mass., Branch No. 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Joseph Roesch, Conn.

LOCAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for 25 Cents per Month

CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Educational meetings (for members) every Tuesday evening. Sociology, Economics, Public Speaking, etc. Business meetings (for members) every Thursday 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 street.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at Turn Hall, Rockville, L. Schief, Secretary.

Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Tuesday evening, at 188 State St., at 8 p. m. Cornelius Mahoney, Secretary, 165 Frank St.

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

Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Wentworth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. at Nagl's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave. Vaclav Jelinek, Secretary, 606 Blue Island Ave.

Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m. in Dunder's place, 1080 W. 18th place. Joseph Dunder, Secretary.

Branch No. 4, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Andr. Muzik's, 40 String St. Paul Chlapajka, Secretary, 305 1/2 Noble St.

Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets every first Saturday each month at 8 o'clock at Nagl's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave. near 18th St. Albin Gelsler, Secretary, 726 W. 20th St.

Branch No. 6, Chicago, meets at 1115 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 3 p. m. S. L. Westine, Secretary, 6243 Center ave.

INDIANA

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

IOWA

Branch No. 2, Hiteam, meets every fourth Friday in the month at opera house, S. B. Jamieson, chairman; James Fisher, organizer; Joseph Schollacut, secretary.

KENTUCKY

Branch No. 2, Covington, meets first and third Wednesday evenings and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month. All agitation meetings except third meeting in month. Good speakers. Secretary, F. C. Stumpf, 201 8th street.

MARYLAND

Branch No. 1, Baltimore, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, 500 E. Baltimore St. Public invited.

Branch No. 2, Baltimore, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at Wenzel's Hotel, 328 W. Camden st. Good speeches. Public invited. Levin T. Jones, Secretary, 202 W. Harre st.

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. Springfield St. Every comrade is expected to attend one meeting a month. Frank S. Walsh, Secretary, 62 Crescent St.

Branch No. 15, East Boston, meets every Monday 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 St. E. F. McLean, Secretary, 39 Winter St. G. H. Evans, Treasurer, Prince Place.

Branch No. 31, Chelsea, permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 32, Chelsea, permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 33, Chelsea, permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 34, Chelsea, permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 35, Chelsea, permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 36, Chelsea, permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 37, Chelsea, permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 38, Chelsea, permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 39, Chelsea, permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 40, Chelsea, permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 41, Chelsea, permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 42, Chelsea, permanent headquarters.

ters, Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public invited.

MINNESOTA

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

MISSOURI

St. Louis headquarters, Room 7, 22 N. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. Val Putnam, 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.

MONTANA

Branch No. 2 meets first and third Sundays of each month at G. W. Wood's home, Chico, Mont.

NEW JERSEY

Branch No. 1, Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Livingston St.

Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmond 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, 85 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. Guay, Secretary, 132 Suffolk St.

Branch No. 3, 24th Assembly District, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 1059 Second Ave., at the "Central." Henry Lang, Secretary, 22 E. 90th St.

Branch No. 4, West Side Branch, New York, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at headquarters, 189 W. 99th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.

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 every third Thursday at 8:15 sharp. All persons interested are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Batscher, Secretary, 221 Rutledge St.

Branch No. 20, New York, 25th Assembly District, meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave. R. Hoppe, Secretary, 528 E. 80th St.

OHIO

Branch No. 2, Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St., second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. Lectures, discussions, business meetings, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m.

Branch No. 3, Cleveland, meets first and third Sundays in each month at Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St. Lectures and discussions.

Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in room 34, Davies block, Fourth and Main streets. Every one interested in practical government is invited to meet every J. C. Schawe, president; N. Dutle, secretary.

Branch No. 8, Cincinnati, meets every second and fourth Saturdays in Workingmen's Hall, 1318 W. 1st St. F. Hamel, Secretary, 180 E. 9th St.

Branch No. 11, German, Columbus, Ed Greiner, Secretary, 806 Mohawk St.

PENNSYLVANIA

Branch No. 2, Erie, meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., at K. of L. Hall, 716 State St. Chairman, Joseph Stain, Secretary, J. E. Perry, 10 Sassafras St.

Branch No. 4, Pittsburg, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. at Funk Hall, S. 24th and Josephine Sts. W. Bohn, President, 244 Addison St. J. H. Lewis, Secretary, 218 Jane St.

Branch No. 5, Jewell, meets every second and fourth Friday at 4:30 P. M. at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. I. Gerson, Secretary.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Central Committee meets on the first Monday of each month at 8 p. m. sharp at 618 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, 558 Jefferson St. Visitors always welcome. Howard Tuttle, Chairman. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary.

Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Friday in Geatse's Hall, corner Green Bay and Concordia Ave.

Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burard's Hall on Pennsylvania Ave. R. Schoen, Secretary-Treasurer, S. 1213 St.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Meller's Hall, 315 E. Washington St. Meets every Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, southeast corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. Fred Brockhausen, Secretary, 781 Windlake Ave.

Branch No. 11, Milwaukee, meets the second Wednesday 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 Kraus' Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Branch No. 13, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Kraus' Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Branch No. 14, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Kraus' Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Branch No. 15, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Kraus' Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Branch No. 16, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Kraus' Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Branch No. 17, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Kraus' Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Branch No. 18, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Kraus' Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Branch No. 19, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Kraus' Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Branch No. 20, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Kraus' Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

SPRING CAMPAIGN OPENED AT NEWARK

(Concluded from First Page)

himself as "shoemaker," for he made a whole shoe himself.

"Now these little shops," said Mr. Chase, "are used for hen roosts and the shoes are all made in great brick factories, where such have been the improvements in machinery that each man makes only one-sixtyfourth of a shoe. He is only one-sixtyfourth of a shoemaker; in other words, he is a slave to the economic system under which we live."

Mr. Chase went on to describe how, under present conditions, workmen bid against each other for jobs. A man might get a job one week and the next be superseded by a man who had offered to do the work for less.

"Then you go out and take your turn hunting for a job," he continued. "And when you don't get it you say Bryan is a great man and that free silver is a cure for all ill. Suppose we had free silver; do you suppose it would be so free that you would get any of it?"

"We Socialists don't want any bloody revolution, as many people seem to think. But I say frankly to you that a bloody revolution is bound to come unless you go to the ballot box and vote the Socialist ticket. There is no need to rail at employers; no need to criticize Gould and Vanderbilt. The employers of today are obliged to do as they do because the system compels it."

Mr. Chase said there were thousands of able-bodied men in Lawrence, Lowell, Nashua, Manchester and other New England cities who had nothing to do but look after housework and carry luncheons to their wives and children, by whom they had been superseded in the mills. The Philippine war, he declared, was a capitalistic affair waged for the sole purpose of finding a market for the surplus production of American working men.

Since he had been in office, Mr. Chase added, he had succeeded in effecting a reduction of the price of gas in Haverhill of 50 cents on 1,000 feet. He had discovered soon after his first election that the gas company, then charging \$1.30 per 1,000 feet, had made a dividend of 15 per cent in the previous year, and had piled up a surplus of \$326,000

in fifteen years, in addition to the capital stock of \$75,000.

The gas company had, on his demand, he continued, reduced the price to \$1.10, but, not satisfied with this, he had called in the state gas commissioners. As a result the price had been still further reduced to 80 cents per 1,000 feet, and the 36,000 residents of Haverhill saved \$34,000 a year.

Lynn Scores Odlin

The following resolutions were adopted at last week's meeting of the Social Democratic branch at Lynn, Mass.:

"Whereas, In a debate occurring in the state house on Thursday, February 15, between Representatives Carey of Haverhill and Odlin of Lynn, in regard to the bill on trial by jury, Mr. Odlin referred to Mr. Carey as an anarchist and as a man who represented not the honest laboring classes, but the dangerous and anarchistic element; Mr. Odlin says he "does not represent Socialists, but anarchists"; and

"Whereas, We realize that the same class—viz., the laboring class—which supported and elected Mr. Carey made it possible for Mr. Odlin to take his seat in the house of representatives, but they have been greatly disappointed in his attitude toward Mr. Carey and certain measures, including the bill for trial by jury, which Mr. Carey has introduced as a protection to the rights of the working class.

"Resolved, That the Social Democrats of Lynn, in meeting assembled, and as representatives of the thinking element of the laboring class, indorse Mr. Carey and the measures which that gentleman has introduced; that we suggest to Mr. Odlin that from an educational standpoint or from a standpoint of insuring the future safety

