VOL. II. No. 42

CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

Whole No. 92.

Comrades: Certain facts having come to the knowledge of your national com-**MANIFESTO** mittee concerning the New York con-ference through the reports to the board on the part of three of their members representing our party, and through a perusal of the press of the Socialist La-bor party, we deem it our duty at this time in behalf of the cause of Socialism

The National Executive Board to the Members of the Social Democratic Party

Before taking up such a review, however, it should be stated that the official paper of the party, The Herald, was for my months prior to the convention to discussion of the subject of un-During that time not less than twenty-three communications were pub-lished, thirteen being in favor of union, three qualifiedly favorable and seven op-It should also be stated here, ce attempts have been made to create the impression that the national officers of the organization were opposed to union, that said officers went to Indian-

with perhaps a single exception. The committee of eighteen in New York failed of performing its true work in two salient and vital points, viz.:

apolis favorable to an honorable union,

to issue to you a statement regarding

the actions of the New York conference and to give to you a review of the facts

relating to the union of the two Social-

First-As regards name, involving the violation of pledges given to you. com-rades at Indianapolis by members of the committee of the Socialist Labor party, Messrs. Harriman, Hilquit, Hayes and

Second-As regards the referendum vote, involving the question of whether there should be a majority vote of each party voting separately or of both par-ties voting as one.

Now, we desire to discuss with you, first, the question of the name. It has been recognized all through this discussion of unity that our stand for the name Social Democratic party has not been pased upon a blind allegiance to a sym-We have stood by the name Social Democratic because of the history which it symbolizes, the spirit of our movement and the methods which have been used in building up the party, which have given it a standing among the political movements of our time; and further, because of its international sigificance and the splendid achievements complished under it during the twenty months of our existence as a party.

The Compact Made

It cannot be denied that the overbelming majority of the members of the Social Democratic party was and is in favor of retaining the present name. This was clearly manifest in the Indianapolis convention. The convention, it must be remembered, was essentially a mass convention, over 2,100 individual credentials having been handed in. The only thing which apparently stood in the way of the definite perfecting of union at Indianapolis was this very question of name. The difficulties in the way in this respect were apparently removed by solemn compact entered into by ssrs. Harriman, Hilquit and Hayes, and members of our party at a conferce held in the Occidental hotel, Inapolis, on the evening of Thursday,

As regards Mr. G. B. Benham's atti-tude concerning name, comrades present at the conference of March 9 will agree that he pledged himself to unepurocally and aggressively support the pame Social Democratic on the condition that Harriman and Hayes were accepted by our party as candidates. Mr. Benham distinguished himself at New York by presenting a labored argument

Mr. Job Harriman also stated plainly to Comrade Stedman that he would support the name. Stedman announced on the floor of the convention that he nged his vote from the majority to inority report because Harriman and Hayes had given him their promise

We incorporate herein two statements G. R. Gordon and A. S. Edwards:

Edwards' Statement and Affidavit On the evening of March 8 at the ow Occidental hotel, Indianapolis, a setting was held for the purpose, if sible, of arriving at an agreement. were present as representatives the Socialist Labor party Morris Hill-nut, Job Harriman and G. B. Benham, Martin, A. S. Edwards, J. C. Chase, F. Carey, V. L. Berger. Gordon ated that since E. V. Debs declined to t the nomination, it had been ed advisable to hold a meeting of members of the S. D. P. and the L.P. delegates to see if an agreement able to both parties could not be He said the delegates to the and Hayes as the candidates, and t was done he thought the deleof the S. L. P. should be asked to Some assurance that the name So-Democratic would be accepted.

"Morris Hillquit was the first to respond. He said, in substance, that if the convention on the following day nominated Harriman and Hayes there would be no difficulty about the name; that he would give his personal pledge (which he then and there did) that so far as he was concerned the name Social Democratic would be the only one submitted by the joint conference committee; further, he said, that he would give those present the moral assurance that the name Social Democratic would be

accepted by the committee of nine representing the S. L. P.

"The next to speak was G. B. Benham. He said that he agreed fully with Mr. Hillquit, that the name was an acceptable one and that such an arrangement as was proposed would be satisfactory and settle the question of name.

He gave his personal pledge.

"Job Harriman followed with the explicit and unqualified statement that he was in full accord with Hillquit, gave his personal pledge and added that he would write to the sections of the S. L. P. urg-ing acceptance of the name Social

Democratic party.
"Then Victor L. Berger said, in substance: 'If Debs can be induced to accept and the ticket nominated is Debs and Harrim n, will you then stand by the name and will your pledges be good? have some personal influence with Debs and am willing to make another effort. I do not know that I can succeed, but I will try, and if he does accept will you recommend only the name Social Democratic party?'

To this Hillquit was first to reply. This he did in precise terms, declaring, as on the first proposition, that he would stand for the one name, Social Democratic party.

"Benham declined to commit himself as he had done on the Harriman-Hayes

proposition. Harriman expressly declared that he accepted the proposition and would stand by the agreement on the name if the ticket were Debs and Harriman.

"Hayes being absent, the question was asked whether he would approve and accept the action of the meeting. Both Hillquit and Harriman stated that Hayes' indorsement and pledge could be relied upon and any agreement made there would be sanctioned by him.

To the foregoing I wish to add that no other conditions or provisions whatever were suggested or agreed upon; that the members of the S. D. P. on their part accepted the conclusion arrived at in good faith, and that it was the distinct understanding when the meeting adjourned that if the convention nominated Debs and Harriman no other name than that of Social Democratic party would be submitted by the joint conference.
"A. S. Edwards."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this third day of April, A. D. 1900. Chas. H. Soelke

Notary Public. Gordon's Statement and Affidavit

"I believe it to be in the interest of truth and justice that a statement be made in reference to the peace con-ference held on Thursday, March 8, at the Occidental Hotel. The convention had adjourned in confusion and considerable bad feeling. Comrade Mailly requested me to talk to certain comrades who were "pretty hot under the collar." On the way to the hotel I suggested to Comrades Hillquit and Mailly that we get a half-dozen of the waring comrades into a room and see if we could not effect some kind of peace that would be honorable to all. This was agreed to, and I lost no time in bringing it about. I sought Victor L. Berger who had been especially anxious to retain the name and spirit of the Social Democratic Party and asked him to attend. He at first flatly refused, stating he was afraid of trickery, but, finally consented after much urging upon the part of Comrade Mailly and myself and also upon an invitation of Comrade Carey. Comrade Berger had been invited to attend a conference of the oldest friends of Comrade E. V. Debs for the purpose of prevailing upon Debs to accept the nomination, but upon the urgent demands and appeals of Comrades Mailly, Carey and Gordon he consented to attend the peace conference instead. I made the proposition at the peace conference that in case Debs would not accept the nomination the S. D. P. nominate Harriman and Hays for the standard bearers of the united party and that the S. L. P. on their part pledge themselves to accept and work

for the name Social Democratic Party as the official name of the united party. Comrades Hillquit and Harriman both agreed to this, Comrade Harriman pledging himself to write to all S. L. P. sections, appealing to them to vote for the name Social Democratic Party.

"Comrade Berger then put this question: "How would it be about the name then in case Debs will run, do you still agree in that case to the name Social Democratic Party?" After some discussion, the point was made by Comrade Mailly, that Debs was the choice of all, that we, the S. D. P. were to accept Harriman and the S. L. P., on their part accept the name of the S. D. their part accept the name of the S. D. P. This was agreed to by both Harriman and Hillquit. Comrade Benham-did not agree to this.

"The peace conference adjourned to meet at 11:30 p.m. In the meantime the other conference had succeeded in gaining Debs' consent to accept the nomination; he (Debs) giving his con-sent at almost the very minute that the peace conference adjourned. Things having been settled to the satisfaction of all, the 11:30 conference was not

called simply because Debs' acceptance had settled everything.

F. G. R. Gordon.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 2, 1900.

STATE OF WISCONSIN SS. Milwaukee County Subscribed and sworn to before me

Milwaukee Councy
Subscribed and sworn
this 3d day of April, 1900.

James A. Sheridan,
Notary Public,
Wisconsin.

Mr. Morris Hillquit in his first address to the convention on Wednesday, March 7, declared that the Rochester convention had purposely refrained from adopting a name in order that they might be free to a topt any name that might be agreed upon.

Friday afternoon, at a meeting of the joint committee, in support of the plan to hold the conference at New York, and in support of his wish to have the conference put off two weeks in order that he might win over his people to the acceptance of the name, Mr. Hillquit again indirectly but nevertheless clearly reavowed his allegiance to the name.

Mr. Max Hayes, on the floor of the convention Thursday afternoon, an-nounced his personal choice of the name Social Democratic and in strong terms pledged himself and his paper, the Cleveland Citizen, to the name:

The Compact Broken

We now come to the painful part of our statement-a record of broken promises. However hard or repugnant it may be, we hereby make the charge that in the New York conference the compact described above was ruthlessly violated by Hillquit, Harriman and Hayes, all of whom opposed the name Social Democratic party. For one whole day the name was dis-

cussed and they stated when charged with a violation of their pledges that they did not feel bound to keep their word because Eugene V. Debs had accepted the nomination before the pledges were given. The personal pledge of Harriman to Stedman the former evaded by stating that he did make the promise but "with concessions." statement Stedman positively denied. No other conditions were asked for or agreed upon save those contained in the sworn statements of Comrades Gordon and Edwards given above. Harriman in committee never mentioned that qualification until charged with a breach of faith. We call your special attention to the fact, as stated in Comrade Edwards' affidavit, that while the agree-ment at Indianapolis was that only one name would be submitted to the referendum of the parties, the entire committee representing the S. L. P. (excepting Hayes who did not vote) went direct and solidly against the name and voted for the submission of two names.

It must be noted also that while Mr. Max Hayes, as heretofore described, had pledged himself to work for the name, nevertheless he evaded the responsibility by absenting himself from the conference while the question of name was under discussion. He promised Comrade Leonard D. Abbott in New York that he would attend a session and speak in favor of the name. This he failed to do.

A most significant fact connected with this New York conference is that on motion of Sieverman (S. L. P.), seconded by Stone (S. L. P.) the joint committee prohibited any minority report

except by permission of a majority of either committee. Sieverman said in this connection that they (the minority) can get their report to the members in the best way they know how, but any action by a minority should be no part of these proceedings.

It was said by the members of the committee of the S. L. P. in the New York conference that inasmuch as Comrade Berger was not instrumental in gaining Comrade Debs' acceptance of the nomination they were absolved from their pledges. It is also charged that Comrade Berger knew of Debs' acceptance at the time he was treating with them in the "peace conference." Comrade Debs has affirmed to us that when Comrade Berger left him to attend what Gordon calls the "peace confer-ence" he could not have known at that time of his acceptance, for the good and sufficient reason that he (Debs) had not decided to accept.

Convention Instructions Disregarded

We come now to our second point regarding the referendum vote. One of the most important considerations in deciding on the name by the two parties was the character of the referendum. Your convention decided that the ref-

erendum vote should be taken by each party voting separately.

Notwithstanding these definite in-

structions, the joint committee by a majority vote deliberately violated the specific directions of your convention, which it must be remembered was the sovereign power creating the commit-tee which swept aside the wishes of the convention. They did this by deciding to submit a contrary proposition to the parties, as follows: "In case the party name voted for by you fails to obtain the concurrent majority of both parties; shall the name receiving the majority of the total vote of both parties be

It must not be overlooked that our party has an enrolled and paid-up membership in charge of a national secretary. On the contrary, the R. L. P. does not know its membership and has studiously evaded giving any definite in-formation concerning it. With these formation concerning it. With these facts confronting us, it will be seen that their vote would depend upon the returns made by the secretaries of local sections. Under such conditions, while we do not claim that the returns would be fictitious, yet we contend that said returns might be so in the case of the S. L. P. Hence a majority of both parties, voting as one, might be a fictitious majority so far as the S. L. P. is con-

It will be noticed that Comrade E. V. Debs' name is not affixed to this statement, although he is a member of the national executive board. His attitude, however, upon the information herein contained, is in entire accord with the rest of the board. He was present at our conference and heard this read. The purpose of the board to preserve the Social Democratic party has his unqualified approval. From the fact that he is a candidate and has received a telegram in behalf of the majority of the committee asking him to suspend judgment until he sees the majority report, his name is withheld.

We submit to you, comrades, that union with a knowledge of the foregoing facts can not be honorably consummated.

Is Union Possible?

It may be asked why has the national executive taken immediate action and before reading the official majority report? In reply we say that promptness on our part will alone save disintegration and disastrous disaffection. Prompt action is demanded by the exigencies of the case and because the spirit of revolt is already thundering at our doors.
Comrades, the Social Democratic

movement has been built upon the altar of sacrifice. Toil and hardship, poverty and privation, have been the lot of its pioneers. Shall months and years of arduous service to establish a revolutionary working class party in this country come to naught? United in spirit, agreed as to methods, harmoniously we have gone forth to the achievement of victories. Shall these results, this nor-mal growth, be turned to defeat and dissolution? Political unity formed upon diplomacy, tainted with bad faith and double-dealing, can never stand. The enduring Socialist movement must be founded upon unsullied honor and integrity. It must be a movement, not a

sect. Union in which all the essential elements of unity are lacking is impossible. A united Socialist party can not be built upon a basis of broken pledges.

You, comrades, are the arbiters. This momentous question must be by you decided. Loyalty to the cause of Social-ism in this crisis calls for fidelity and unflinching support of the Social Demo-

Referendum

In view of the facts above stated the national executive board submits the following to the members for a referen-

"Is union between the Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor party faction desirable?"

VOTE YES OR NO. Jesse Cox, Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath, Seymour Stedman. Chicago, Ill, April 2, 1900.

COMRADES, TAKE NOTICE

Members are requested to at once take up the Referendum submitted by the Executive Board, canvass the whole question and return their votes through Branch Secretaries to the National Secretary not later than May 7.

ELECTION NEWS

Hurrah for International Socialism and the Social Democratic Party

Socialism Goes with the Name and Both are Acceptable to the American People

The first Social Democratic ticket at Battle Creek, Mich., at the election last Monday, proved an eye-opener, the candidate for mayor receiving 600 votes. For a beginning this is a noteworthy result. It means a big vote in the fall for the Social Democratic party. Let the cheer go round: Hurrah for Inter national Socialism!

The vote cast for Mayor, Recorder Treasurer and Justice shows a remarkable solidarity and indicates the beginning of a powerful movement in Battle Creek. It was a vote for a principle and the party:

Higgins (Mayor)	598
Rogers (Recorder)	583
Cronk (Treasurer)	524
Krebs (Justice)	554

Milwaukee polled 2,600 votes for the Social Democratic party-a good gain over that of a year ago.

Sheboygan comrades elected an alderman to the city council.

THE TRUTH PENETRATING

Deseret Evening News: The nomination at Indianapolis by the Social for the presidency of the United States has called attention to that party and its principles.

It is generally understood that Socialism aims at the complete reconstruction of society, by a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public ownership of land and capital, and the collective management of industries. But it is not commonly understood that the supposition that Socialism would do away with private property is an error. Recent writers on this subject seem to be anxious to correct the impression. They say that under the new system all property for the pro-duction of more wealth would be common, while all non-productive property would remain private. True, it would be impossible for any one to accumulate vast sums at the rate now existing. There would be no millionaires, but there would be no poverty either, the Socialists say. Each worker would retain the right of keeping and enjoying the full value of his labor. That would be his private property, and he would

have plenty of it to enjoy.

It need hardly be said that Eugene V.

Debs has not the slightest chance of general recognition at the polls. it is true that many of the ideas advocated by Socialists are penetrating modern society.

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APR. 7, 1900.



ECONOMIC CHANGES AND SOME OF THE CAUSES

The title of David A. Wells' ablest contribution to economic literature is 'Recent Economic Changes." work of great value as a record of some of the causes which have produced the economic changes of the past thirty years. Read by a Socialist, it serves to confirm his convictions. Put into the hands of a non-Socialist investigator, it will undermine his confidence in a continuance of the capitalistic system. From this work are compiled the following:

1. The most noteworthy peculiarity of the great commercial and industrial depression which first manifested itself in 1873 has been its universality. War or peace, free trade or protection, stable currency or unstable, old countries or new—whatever local conditions have been, none of the nations have escaped the calamity.

The maximum of economic disturbance has been experienced in those countries in which the employment of machinery, the efficiency of labor, the cost and the standard of living, and the extent of popular education are the

3. The depression and disturbance of industry, which commenced in 1873, is regarded by many writers on the subject as having terminated in 1878-79; but a full consideration of the larger evidence leads to the conclusion that there has been no termination, but only an occa-sional "interruption," due to extraordinary causes, varying locally, and by no means universal.

4. State commissions for the purpose of determining the cause for the phenomena under consideration, instituted by Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and the Dominion of Canada, have reported voluminously on the subject. Opinions and conclusions have been widely and curiously different. The potential causes assigned were "over-production," "scarcity and appreciation of gold," "demonetization of silver," "restrictions of the free course "excessive war expenditures," "failure of crops," "strikes and interruption of production," "concentration of capital of commerce," "excessive competition," production," "concentration of capital in few hands," "excessive expenditure in few hands," "excessive expenditures for alcoholic beverages," "general improvidence of the working classes," and finally a Dutch committee, in 1886, found an important cause in "the low price of German vinegar."

5. After consideration of the causes assigned, the author is forced to the conclusion that all the reports greatly magnify the influence of purely local causes, and that all must be regarded as secondary and not primary agencies.

6. As to "over-production" the author says: "No term has been used more loosely in the discussion of this subject of trade depression than that of 'overproduction. The idea that there can be such a thing as a general production of useful or desirable commodities in excess of what is wanted is an absurdi-

7. Seeking for primary and universal cause, the author finds it in new conditions of production and distribution. The average saving in time and labor in the world's work of production and distribution has, in some departments, amounted to 70 or 80 per cent; in not a few to more than 50 per cent.

8. The gain in the power of produc-tion in some of the leading industries of the United States, during the fitteen or twenty years preceding 1886, as measured by the muscular labor formerly employed to effect a given result has been as follows: In the manufac-ture of agricultural implements, from 50 to 70 per cent; in the manufacture of shoes, 80 per cent; in the manufacture of carriages, 65 per cent; in the manufacture of machines and machinery, 40 per cent; in silk manufacture, 50 per cent, and so on.

9. In the year 1869 an event occurred which was probably productive of serious economic changes—industrial, commercial and financial. That was the opening of the Suez Canal. The immediate results were stupendous. The old transportation was done away with. An amount of tonnage, estimated as high as two million tons, was virtually destroyed. The voyage from London to Calcutta was reduced from six and eight

months to less than thirty days by steam. Within a decade thereafter improved steamers came into use fitted with tripleexpansion engines, which effected a saving of nearly 50 per cent in the con-sumption of fuel.

10. During the ten years from 1870 to 1880, inclusive, the British mercantile marine increased its movement, in the matter of foreign entries and clearances alone, to the extent of 22,000,000 tons; and yet the number of men who were employed in doing so much more work had decreased in 1880, as compared with 1870, to the extent of about 3,000. This was done by the introduction of steam hoisting machines and grain elevators upon the wharves and docks and the employment of steam-power upon the vessels for steering, raising the sails and anchors, pumping and discharging the cargo; or, in other words, the ability, through the increased use of steam and improved machinery, to carry larger cargoes in a shorter time, with no increase—or, rather, an actual decrease—of the number of men employed in sailing or managing the vessels.

11. In 1870, the number of hands (ex-

clusive of captains) employed to every one thousand tons' capacity, entered or cleared of the British steam mercantile marine, is reported to have been 47, but in 1885 it was only 27.7, or seventy per cent more manual labor was required in 1870 than in 1885 to do the same work.

12. The power capable of being exerted by the steam engines of the world in existence and working in the year 1887 has been estimated by the Bureau of Statistics at Berlin as equivalent to that of 200,000,000 horses, representing approximately 1,000,000,000 men; or at least three times the working population of the earth, whose total number of inhabitants is probably about 1,460,-000,000. And yet it is certain that fourfifths of the steam engines working in the world have been constructed since

13. Noting the revolution in the carrying trade on land; the author says the power to excavate earth, or to excavate and blast rock, is from five to ten times as great as it was when operations for the construction of the Suez Canal were commenced in 1859-60. The machinery sent to the Isthmus of Panama, for the excavation of the canal at that point, was completed by engineers as capable of performing the labor of half a million

14. The displacement of hand labor in some of the cotton mills of the Unit-ed States, from 1880 to 1890, by improved machinery, was from 33 to 50 per cent, and the average work of one operative, working one year, would, in 1890, supply the annual wants of 1,600 fully clothed Chinese, or 3,000 partially clothed East Indians.

15. In 1840 an operative in the cotton mills of Rhode Island, working 13 to 14 hours a day, turned off 9,600 yards of standard sheeting in a year; in 1886 the operative in the same mill (with machinery) made about 30,000 yards, working ten hours a day. In 1840 the wages were \$176 a year; nearly half a century later, in 1886, the wages were \$285 a year.

16. In one large and long established shoe factory the proprietors testify that it would require 500 persons, working by hand processes, to make as many women's boots and shoes as a hundred persons now (1886) make with the aid of machinery-a displacement of 80 per cent.

17. In 1845 the boot and shoe makers of Massachusetts made an average production, under the then existing conditions of manufacturing, of 1.52 pairs of boots for each working day. In 1885 each employe in the state made on an average 4.2 pairs daily, while at the present time (1888) in Lynn and Haverhill the daily average of each person is seven pairs per day, "showing an in-crease in the power of production in forty years of 400 per cent," said Mr. F. W. Norcross, November, 1888, before the Boston Boot and Shoe Club.

18. Among what may be termed the minor industries, in the manufacture of jewelry, one skilled workman, paid at the rate of \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, and working according to ante-machine methods in use a few years ago, could make up three dozen pairs of sleeve buttons per day. Now, one boy, paid \$5 per week, and working with modern machinery, can make up 9,000 pairs in

19. In Adam Smith's day it was considered a wonderful achievement for ten men to make 48,000 pins in a day, but now three men can make 7,500,-000 pins of a vastly superior character in the same time.

The author concludes that in the increased control which mankind has acquired over the forces of nature, and in the increased utilization of such control—"mainly through machinery"—for the work of production and distribution, is to be found "a cause sufficient to account for most if not all the economic disturbance which, since 1873, has been certainly universal in its influence over the domain of civilization; abnormal to the extent of justifying the claim of having been unprecedented in character, and which BIDS FAIR IN A GREATER OR LESS DEGREE TO INDEFINITELY CONTINUE."

With the writer's conclusion all Social Democrats will agree.

NOTICE

The columns of this paper will be open for a full discussion of the matters submitted by the Executive Board during the period ending with the issue for May 5. It is hoped that every Branch of the Social Democratic Party will give this important matter prompt and earnest attention, so that the vote may be announced in The Herald May 12. To Messrs. Hillquit, Harriman, Hayes and Benham is extended the privilege of making any reply they may choose during the same

NOTES AND COMMENT

A small merchant on West Madison street, Chicago, displays a large sign across the front of his store, reading as

"Do you know who pays for all the

big advertisements?"
Well, we ought to know. We have been paying for them long enough. But is that any argument for dealing with the small merchant who displays this A dozen more signs should be placed on the same building. Here are

a few suggestions:
Do you know who pays for all the delivery wagons owned by small merchants on this street?

Do you know who pays for all the store buildings, bookkeepers, and duplicate stocks of goods?

Do you know who pays for all the small advertisements and hand bills?

Do you know whether this butcher is a store-owner, or only a wage-agent for Armour, Swift, Libby and company?

Gabriel d'Annunzio, the Italian poet and novelist, has joined the Socialist movement. His reason for so doing is that, "as an intellectual man he proceeds toward life." Whereupon the Haverhill

Gazette says:
"The fact that so many of the brainy men of the old world have similar inclinations should serve to convince American publicists that Socialism is not wholly composed of glittering generalities and half truths. Beneath it all is a widespread discontent with existing social conditions which must be frankly met and overcome by dealing with the people in a spirit of candor. Political quackery is about played out, as it should be."

A merchant of Chicago refused lately to advertise in a journal which he ac-knowledged was the best thing for his line of goods he had seen because "they've got us; those big stores will have us all in five years, and this street, now lined with store fronts, will be a fine residence boulevard, lined with trees, half hiding the stone front homes on either side. No, sir; it's no use me advertising." Had he a vision of the future state?

With the fusion populists in Kansas and elsewhere wildly declaring that Bryan is a "good enough Socialist for and the democratic followers of Bryan vociferously denying the populist claims and declaring that Bryan is not Socialistic at all, the anything-for-office-reformers are in a real bad way. Genuine Socialists, looking on the unseemly spectacle, will know what course to pursue. Socialists will vote for Debs.

Comrade E. V. Debs received a message of hearty congratulations from H. Harrell, of Bevington, Iowa. Mr. Harrell is the old engineer our comrade used to fire for in the days when he stood before the open door of a blazing furnace. It is twenty-five years agone and more, but the fire of friend-ship kindled then has never gone out, the old love remains.

Comrades, do not think for a moment that any one to whom you have intrusted the welfare of your organization in a trying period desires to perpetuate himself in office. No such desire exists, and at the proper time, when we have weathered this little storm, as we shall, the future of the party and its officers will be wholly in your hands.

"The flopping from Bryan to Debs," says the Washington Post, "is becoming a rather serious matter. It may be necessary to coax Debs off the track." Imagine that old, decrepit, hag of a party led by Bryan coaxing a really progressive movement to halt or its can-didate to leave the track! Let us all laugh!

Socialists will not wait for 1904 or 1908 to vote for Socialism. All over the country they see that their opportunity comes this year, that it is pre-sented by the Social Democratic party and the candidacy of Eugene V. Debs.

Loyalty at the present juncture to the cause of Socialism demands fidelity to the spirit and purpose of the Social Democratic party.

Act well your part in the present, that the progress of Socialism may not be retarded or impaired.

THE UNION CONFERENCE

The Committees of Nine, on union, elected by the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. conventions, respectively, met at the La-bor Lyceum, New York, on Sunday morning, March 25, 1900.

There were present, of the S. L. P. Committee: Harriman and Benham, California; Hilquit, Stone and Sieverman, New York; Hayes, Ohio; White, Connecticut; Fenner, Massachusetts, and Barnes, Pennsylvania.

Of the S. D. P. Committee there were

present: Heath, Wisconsin; Stedman, Illinois; Chase, Carey and Haile, Massachusetts; Lonergan, Connecticut; Hoehn, Missouri, and Butscher, New York. Berger of Wisconsin was ab-

Harriman was elected chairman and Chase vice-chairman of the conference. N. I. Stone was elected secretary of the S. L. P. Committee and Margaret Haile of the S. D. P. Committee, to act jointly as secretary of the conference.

A Press Committee was elected, consisting of Benham and Heath, to be subject to the orders of the conference.

It was voted to take up the following questions in their order: (1) Party name; (2) Constitution; (3) Press; (4) Candidates; (5) Platform.

Voted that unless a party division is called for by one or more members, the committee vote as one body.

It was voted to discuss all of the points in the order already adopted, before a vote is taken-each proposition to come up as a separate vote, after all had been discussed.

A motion, by Hilquit, that all minority reports should be avoided where there is a division on party lines, and in all other cases only one recommendation under each head should be submitted, was lost. The S. D. P. Committee decided that while they hoped for unanimous reports, they recognized the right of every member of their committee to present a minority report if he

Adjourned at 1 o'clock to meet at 2. The afternoon session opened on the question of party name. Discussion continued until 7 p. m., every member of the S. L. P. Committee arguing against the name S. D. P. and favoring the name United Socialist Party, with the exception of Max Hayes, who was not present during this discussion; while the Social Democrats urged the adoption of the name S. D. P. side seemed able to convince the other. and the session adjourned, to take up the question in separate committee during the evening, with the hope of arriving at some basis of action to be sub-

mitted next morning.

The Monday morning session opened with a report by Chase on behalf of the Social Democrats, that the latter had decided to recommend that two names should be submitted to general votethe name S. D. P. as the choice of the S. D. P. Committee, and one other name to be selected by the S. L. P. Committee. The latter thereupon recommended the submission of the name United Socialist Party" as their choice.

The location of the seat of the National Executive Board was next taken up. Several nominations were made, in joint session, viz., New York, Chicago, New Haven, Cleveland, Springfield, Mass., and Boston. After party consultation, the S. D. P. delegates reported that they would recommend the submission of three names: Chicago, New York and Springfield. The S. L. delegates thereupon reported their willingness to submit only Springfield, provided the S. D. P. would agree to do the same. The latter, after again withdrawing for consultation, reported that five of their number were in favor of agreeing to this proposition, but that two would submit a minority report in favor of Chicago. The minority were Seymour Stedman and Margaret Haile. It was moved by Sieverman and seconded by Stone that no minority reports be permitted except by permission of a majority of either committee.

It was therefore resolved that Springfield, Mass., be recommended as the seat of the Natioal Executive Board until the next national convention. this point a minority report will be submitted recommending Chicago.

On the question of the composition and manner of electing the National Executive Board, a motion was made by the S. L. P. to have a provisional N. E. C. consisting of ten members, five from each party, two to be selected from New York, two from Massachusetts and one from Connecticut, respectively, by each party.

Stedman moved a substitute, providing for a National Council to be composed of one member elected by each state, which should meet in council at least once a year and consider the in-terests and the needs of the movement in every part of the coutnry; and should nominate candidates for a National Executive Committee of nine members, who should be elected by referendum. Members of the National Council to be subject to recall by the membership of their respective states, and members of the N. E. C. to be subject to recall by

retarded or impaired.

How long would a "United" party based upon broken promises be united?

the membership at large.

A roll call showed eight S. L. P.'s in favor of the former (the Eastern) plan, and two Social Democrats. Hoehn,

Butscher, Lonergan, Stedman and Haile favored the National Council plan. It was decided to bring in a minority re-

port on this point also. Adjourned to 7:30 p. m. Tuesday morning's session opened

with nomination of candidates for pro-visional National Executive Board. Five candidates are to be elected by each party, and it was decided that each committee should nominate ten names, in order to give the party membership a choice. The S. D. P. nominees were: From New York-Butscher, Phillips,

Gordon and Guier. From Massachusetts-Chase, Cartney, Jones of Springfield and Haile. From Connecticut—W. P. Lonergan

of Rockville and Geo. Sweetland of Bris-The S. L. P. nominees were:

From New York-Sieverman of Rochester, Slobodin, Hilquit and Stone of New York. From Massachusetts - Fenner of

Worcester, Wrenn of Springfield, Oliver and Kaplan of Boston.

From Connecticut-White and Bartels of New Haven.

As to a permanent National Executive Board, it was moved by the S. L. P. that until the 1st of February, 1901, the affairs of the united parties should be conducted by the provisional committee, and that from and after that date the same committee should be continued as the permanent N. E. C.—any state so desiring, to have the right to send an additional member at its own ex-

At this point Seymour Stedman renewed his motion for a N. E. C. to be nominated by a National Council consisting of one member from each state, and elected by referendum. This time his motion carried, and that point was removed from the minority report.

The vote on this question, by roll call, showed S. D. P .- 6 to 1 in favor, and

S. L. P. 5 to 3.

As a method of providing for their successors, it was voted that during the month of January in each year the members in the respective states shall elect their respective members of the National Council.

On motion of Chase, the matter of Presidential Candidates was taken up, and promptly disposed of, Eugene V. Debs for President and Job Harriman for Vice-President being the unanimous

The platform question was settled, without discussion, by the unanimous adoption of the S. L. P. declaration of principles, with the addition of the S. D. P. demands.

It was decided to recommend that the two parties unite upon Eugene Dietzgen, the nominee of the S. D. P., for delegate to the International Convention at Paris in 1900.

The constitution was next taken up, and the best points in each constitution adopted as far as practicable. But the time was so limited and the points of difference so numerous that the result could not be expected to be entirely satisfactory. Much more is this true of the important and difficult question of party press.

Benham offered a motion that "each member of the party shall designate which paper of a list to be furnished by the N. E. C. such member desires, and that each paper so ordered shall be paid for at the rate of 10 cents per quarter by the N. E. C.; this plan to take effect upon the consummation of union.

Harriman moved an amendment that on account of the different basis upon which the S. D. Herald was maintained, that paper be sent to the members of the party on the 12-cents-per-quarter arrangement for the first six months, and that the scheme proposed by Comrade Benham be thereafter applied. At this point the conference adjourned for supper, and when it reconvened the latter amendment was withdrawn. There were amendments and substitutes galore and a lot of unintelligible discussion. Carey had a plan for utilizing both the People and the S. D. Herald as official papers, one to be devoted more particularly to party news, discussions, etc., and the other to general propaganda work; but it met with no favor. The plan that was finally agreed to was a modification of a substitute offered by Hilquit, that the S. D. Herald may be sent to all the present members of the S. D. P. and to such new members of the united parties as may select it, for six months after the consummation of the union, the N. E. C. to pay for the same to the amount of \$60 per week. At the expiration of the six months all the papers are to be put on the same basis; each member to select which one he pleases, and to have it paid for by the N. E. C. out of his dues to that body, at the rate of 10 cents per

It was voted that the members of both parties in Chicago should elect a National Campaign Committee to serve during the coming national campaign.

The question of party name, the con-ference decided to submit in the follow-

(1) Are you in favor of the name Social Democratic Party?

(2) Are you in favor of the name United Socialist Party? (Vote for one only.)

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

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

Branch No. 1. Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Liv-

ingston st.

Branch No. 5 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets
first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. at Helystia Hall,
54-56 Yan Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmund St.

NEW YORK.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Branch No. 2, Rrie, meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., at K. of L. Hall, 716 State St. Chairman, Joseph Stain, Secretary, J. E. Perry, 119 Sassafrass St. Stands No. 4, Pittsburg, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. at Funk Hall, 8, 24th and Josephine Sts. W. Bohn, President, 244 Addison St. J. H. Lewis, Secretary, 2318 Jane St. Branch No. 5 (Jewish), Philadelphia, meets severy Friday at 423 S. Third St. at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. I Gerson, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY

The Socialist Club of Springfield, Mo., sixty strong, has decided to affiliate with the Social Democratic Party. We have the movement, comrades, and a name that in no way impedes it. On with the work of organization! Three cheers for Springfield and the Social Democratic Party.

(3) In case the party name voted for by you fails to obtain the concurrent jority of both parties, shall the name both parties be adopted?

(Vote yes or no.)
On the question of referendum it was that a committee of two, consisting of one from each party, be elected to receive the votes of the various secis and branches from the secretaries of both parties, who shall first count and te the number of votes, and to publish a detailed account of the votes cast by each section and branch in the S. D. Herald and The People. The votes of those only who are in good standing on April 1st and present at the meeting to be counted. Butscher and Stone were

elected such committee.

The two secretaries, N. I. Stone and Margaret Haile, together with Wm. Butscher, of Brooklyn, were instructed to put the proceedings of the conference into shape and prepare them for refer-endum vote, to be submitted not later than April 15th; all votes to be in the hands of the respective national secretaries by May 30th.

At 11:20 p. m., Tuesday, I left the hall, in order to catch the midnight train for Boston, leaving Comrades Hoehn, Butscher and Carey, together with the entire S. L. P. Committee, to arrange a few remaining details of the constitution.

Comrade Social Democrats: (My pen lingers over the name as I write it. It has grown to mean more to me, within the past six weeks, than it ever did

In submitting the above report I want to say that in the seven years of my work in the Socialist movement I have served on innumerable committees, of more or less importance, and never in all my experience have I had to make a report of results which were so unsatisfactory to me. A work of such magnitude and complexity as the unification of two distinct and self-conscious organizations should never have been crowded into the short space of three days. It was utterly impossible to do justice to. each important issue. Some trivial matters received more than their just share of time and attention, while other very important matters had to be rushed through without proper consideration. I refer more particularly now to the question of the party press. Though it was one of the most difficult and knottest of all the problems before us, it was left to the last evening, coming up under the head of constitution. During the latter and most decisive part of the discussion only five Social Democrats were present, viz., Stedman, Hoehn, Carey, Butscher and myself. The others had gone home. The full committee of the S. L. P. was present to the last minute. The decision was arrived at at about 11 o'clock, and I had to take my train at 12 for Boston. Comrade edman had also to leave at 12 for Washington. We had been hard at work for three exciting days, under the most intense nervous strain, and were tired out, mentally and physically. Nevertheless, "the remnant that survived" put up the best fight it could, firmly beving that a national organ which goes into the hands of every member of the party is necessary for the solidarity of the party, and as well as to guarantee to the party a mouthpiece under all possible exigencies. We favored the plan proposed by Comrade Carey of retaining both The People and The Herald, the

one to be devoted more particularly to

party matters, and the other making a

specialty of general propaganda, or of scientific Socialism put in popular form. But that plan was not considered for a moment by our S. L. P. conferees. When we finally submitted to the plan adopted I, for one, did so with the strongest kind of a conviction that it

would not be acceptable to our membership, and probably not to the majority of the S. L. P. either. I believe I know

the intelligence and good sense of our Social Democrats sufficiently well to predict that the plan submitted will be voted down, and that another and more generally satisfactory, and more workable, plan will have to be devised. I am trank to express that I think we made an

frank to confess that I think we made an

awful botch of the Party Press ques-

tion, and we deserve to be forced to get to work and formulate a better one. Again, in regard to the location of the national headquarters at Springfield, Mass., I was not at all in accord with other members of our committee. In the first place, I do not believe in submitting only one name, and saying to our members, "You must choose springfield, or nothing." I want that the members shall at least have a chance as any whether they wish to have the cadquarters removed from Chicago. his line of action on other matters breed me to say, at the conference, that believed our constituents had some

rights which even this joint committee was bound to respect, and one of the S. L. P. members took issue with me and scouted the idea, saying that our constituents had not entered into the consideration before, and it was rather late in the day to bring them up now; all of which may have been the case with them, but certainly was not, with some of our committee. I had never heard any Social Democrat express any dissatisfaction with Chicago as the party's headquarters, nor with the way the affairs of the national party have been conducted. On the contrary, I had heard nothing but commendation and satisfaction with the wonderful progress of our party in its short existence of eighteen months, and the energy and ability of our national officers who have succeeded, with precious little help from the East, in getting organized in thirty two different states already; and I could see no reason why any committee, joint or otherwise, should take it upon itself to say, without giving the members any choice in the matter, "The national headquarters of this movement must be removed from Chicago. They must be established in Springfield. You have no other choice."

And this is the reason, Comrades, why I, for one, desired to put in a minority report recommending Chicago, so that you might at least have a voice in the location of our national headquarters:

As to the reasons why the headquarters of a great national movement should be located somewhere near the center of the field which it is to cover, I shall have something to say another time.

Harmony in the report of the conference committee is desirable-but we gave the two parties a choice in the matter of name. Why should you not also have a choice as to the location of the national headquarters?

Margaret Haile. Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO BRANCHES

The quarterly dues for the quarter ending June 30 are due at the headquarters, 126 Washington st., Chicago, Ill., on or before April 5. Prompt remittance is of the highest importance to insure the interests of the organization, and the branches are urged to provide for the collection, which should be begun at once.

NEW BRANCHES

Kansas City, Mo.

Chairman, E. L. Coleman; vice-sec-retary, G. W. Kuntz; treasurer, T. G. Tieman; organizer.

Milan, Mo.

Chairman, Ples Baker; vice-chairman, Geo. A. Smith; secretary, R. D. Morrison; treasurer, A. A. Healy; organizer. J. W. Mooney.

Burns, Ore.

Chairman, Harry C. Smith; vicechairman, John Dennis; secretary, W. O. White; treasurer, Geo. W. Waters; organizer, C. P. Rutherford.

Chairman, F. Weyrich; vice-chairman, A. S. Schmidt; secretary, J. R. Lester; treasurer, J. A. Kennedy;; organizer, R. B. Dow.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Chairman, H. Rintelmann; secretary, A. A. Foreman; treasurer, W. Wetzel; organizer, A. Lang.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DANCE

"First annual reception, ball and card party, Branch 4 of the Thirteenth ward, Social Democratic Party of America, Central Park hall, Thursday, March 29, 1900. Music by Stewart's orchestra." These are the words that appeared on

the program, and they convey the main points of the affair, except that Comrade James Wright of said Branch 4, was the originator and manager of the entertainment throughout, and to him all credit is due.

Notwithstanding the announcement that this was a Socialist's party, sixtytwo business men placed their advertisements in the program, which latter also contained the party platform, dictionary definitions of Socialism, and mention of some Socialistic literature. One of the best darice halls in Chicago was engaged, and one gentleman present said he never saw a better gathering of people in the city. Many had procured tickets who could not attend, on account of the snowstorm that visited us that day and evening, while the financial side of the affair was not what it would have been had the great union strikes been settled.

However, when the grand march started up with seventy-five couples on the floor, among them republicans and democrats, the Socialists of the Thirteenth ward knew that they were present at a "function" long to be remembered. Nearly every gentleman bought his lady some roses at the door before tackling his neighbor on some point in economics, and all voted the party a great success.

Eighteen card tables were in use in an adjoining room for prizes in euchre. Gorgeous gold-laced badges for committeemen were provided—Comrade Wright never does things half way. Long after midnight an intermission was allowed, during which the young folks had cream and refreshments at the restaurant below, and the older folks went home. The writer does not know just when the home waltz was danced, but by the time he reached home he was undecided whether to turn in or sit up for breakfast.

Great surprise was expressed by all at the large number of persons present, the good management, the number of inquiries about Socialism, and the demand for programs. In fact, those programs are now old, but still find a ready market among those who were prevented from attending this first annual party of Branch 4, Illinois.

TREMENDOUS DEMONSTRATION BY MINERS OF KANSAS

The meetings addressed by our candidate for president, Eugene V. Debs, in the mining districts of Kansas were unprecedented in numbers and enthusiasm. Everywhere there was a great outpouring of the people; at Pittsburg, Weir City and Scammon the occasion amounted to a tremendous popular demonstration. The capitalists were sweating and the old party politicians terror-stricken. The big papers instructed their correspondents to send in "no report of the Debs meetings," thus showing that so far as the capitalist press is concerned there is to be a conspiracy of silence. As a result, although the demonstrations are unprecedented and the greatest ever known in that section of the country, the purveyors of news are not chirping a syllable. There were parades, torchlight processions and brass bands at each point. Nowhere could half the people get into the big-gest halls provided. They surged in the streets by hundreds trying to get near enough to catch even the applause.

At Weir City Comrade Clemens of Topeka, who has joined the party and is being roundly abused for it by the fusion press, joined Debs and delivered

a stirring address.

At Pittsburg Comrade Debs was met
by Comrade Wayland and the staff of
the Appeal to Reason. The occasion had called together a number of active Social Democrats and a small convention was held with Wayland, Clemens, Lipscomb, Holcomb and others present All agreed that Kansas would this fall give the old parties a red-hot chase for second if not first place,

Two meetings were held at Weir, afternoon and evening, and the workers were wild with enthusiasm. This is the district in which 2,000 miners are on strike and where Judge Williams imprisoned Reese for contempt. Williams was denounced and defied and the listening thousands cheered to the echo.

These demonstrations, it is universally admitted, will not only win the strike, but will bring the whole mass of the miners into the union and the Social Democratic party.

The old party managers are cracking their whips, but the miners of Kansas can't be stopped; they are rushing in our direction. The Cornflower state is being shaken from center to circumferis spreading everywhere.

TO KING MCKINLEY, THANKS

There seems to be several stages of economic progression in the minds of men. The child mind first sees real worthiness and hope in only one partythe republican party. It sees in that party the best, the worthiest and the most prosperous. Next, in the natural evolution of the mind it sees that the democratic party is more progressive and is not controlled so much by the money power. It sees a few bright and shining stars like Bryan, Altgeld, Wil-liams and Lentz and it begins to see that there is not in it so much of the capitalistic and plundering class. Then next, it sees the beauties of the single-tax and Henry Georgeism and promptly concludes that it is a panacea. In the next stage of progression it sees the wondrous beauty of co-operation and collectivism and it flies to Socialism as a sure, safe and final harbor of economic Then, however, it begins to read of Proudhon and Steven Pearl Andrews; it reads of Spencer's "Coming Slavery; it begins to see that we never had any real competition and that there could be no monopoly if the ground were freed and if there were no special privileges; so then it concludes that the only proper remedy for all our ills is absolute indi-vidualism or philosophic anarchism. But this too soon proves insufficient and incompetent and the mind again returns to Socialism and there it remains. This

LOCAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for 25 Cents per Month

Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday even-ings, commencing at 3. 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.

street.

Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 125%
Spring St. J. Franc, 700 Dayton Ave., Secretary.

COLORADO
Branch No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. at 1300 Lawrence St. Chairman, Dr. J. H. Marrow.

obe van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmund St.

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets first and third Tuesdays of every month in Wilsig's Hall, 85 E. 4th St. Elisabeth H. Thomas, Secretary, East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 112 clinton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 16 Suffolk St.

Branch No. 3, 24th Assembly District, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 1059 Second Av., at the "Central." Henry Lang, Secretary, 224 E. 60th St.

Branch No. 4 West Side Branch, New York, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at headquarters, 129 W. 26th St. Elisabeth H. Thomas, Secretary, 28th St. Elisabeth H. Thomas, Secretary, 28th St. Elisabeth H. Thomas, Secretary, 28th St. Elisabeth H. Thomas, Secretary, 18th W. 26th St. Elisabeth H. Thomas, Secretary, 18th W. 26th St. Elisabeth H. Thomas, Secretary, 18th W. 26th St. Elisabeth H. Thomas, Secretary, 27th March No. 18th One St. Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to ergonest. Windows St. Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to ergonest. William St. Bernach No. 10, 4th Assembly District, meets every first and third Wednesday of the month at the rooms of The Voice of Labor, 42 Grand St. Jacob Panken, Organiser. 139 Division St. Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, headquarters, 281 Ruttledge St.

Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, headquarters, 281 Ruttledge 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. Butscher, Secretary, 281 Ruttledge St.

Branch No. 2, regular meetings are held first and third Friedway at the month, at Webster Hall, 140th St. All persons interested in Socialism and the St. D. P. are invited to attend.

DHIO.

Branch No. 2, Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's

Socialism and the S. D. P. are invited to attend.
OHIO.

Branch No. 2. Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St., second and fourth Sundays at 3 p. m. Lectures, discussions, business meetings, first and third Fridays at 3 p. m.
Branch No. 3. Cleveland, meets first and third Sundays in each month at 3 p. m. in ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St. Lectures and discussions.

Branch No. 4. Cincinnsti, meets at Richelieu Hall southeast corner 9th and Plum Sts., every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. R. Blederman, Sec., 2151 Vine St.
Branch No. 5. Dayton, meets every Sunday afternoon at 220 in room 14. Dayles block, Fourth and Main streets. Every one interested in practical government is invited to be present. J. C. Schawe, president; N. Dutle, secretary. Branch No. 8. Clincinnati, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Workingmen's Hall, 1318 Walnut St. F. Hamel, Secretary, 1304 Frints St.—

Branch No. 11, German, Columbus. Ed Greiner, Secretary, 806 Mohawk St. Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first aturday evening and third Sunday afternoon each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble Sts. IOWA.

Branch No. 1, Baltimore, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, 560 E. Baltimore St. Public invited.
Branch No. 2, Baltimore, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at Wensel's Hotel, 228 W. Camden st. Good speeches. Public invited. Levin T. Jones, Secretary, 202' W. Barre st. MASSACHUSETTS.

is the last stage of progression. Whatever may be the final state of society, whether it be communism or anarchism or communistic anarchism, or what not, it is certain that the next inevitable stage is Socialism. But the mind does not stop here after all. It again goes back to Republicanism and McKinley-ism with all its ignorance and horror and discovers in it a natural stepping stone to Socialism. It realizes that with the remedial influences of Bryan the progress of evolution would be retarded. It would be an unnatural step. McKinleyism is now necessary to bring the horrid boil of capitalism to a natural head. This boil must break soon, surely within the lext four years, and when it breaks the blood of the nation will have been purified and the young republic will start out on a career of real prosperity. Therefore, to King McKinley let us give thanks.

Union Label League

The women of Bridgeton, N. J., have organized what they call the Blue Labelleague, which they expect will spread rapidly all over the country. The mem-bers of the league are pledged to buy only union-made goods and to patronize only stores which employ union clerks exclusively. The officers of the parent chapter of the league at Bridgeton are all prominent women, the president being Mrs. Mary Sutton. Their first effort will be to secure the signature of every woman who is a resident of Cumberland county to the constitution of the league, or at least of such a large percentage of them that none but unionmade goods will be sold within the limits of the county. That accomplished, the promoters of the league expect to organize branches all over the country. In addition to pledging themselves to buy only union goods from union clerks, the women of the league are determined to make every effort to influence their husbands to the same course of action.

Members are requested to at once take up the Referendum submitted by the Executive Board, canvass the whole question and return their votes through Branch Secretaries to the National Secretary not later

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. Stork, Secretary, 1330 W. 9th St.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at Turn Hall, Rockville. L. Schlaf, Secretary, Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Tuesday evening, at 195 State St., at 35 p. m. Cornelius Mahoney, Secretary, 185 Frank St., Eranch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwerfer, Rox 750.

LLINOIS.

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. 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 Nagi's Hall, 535 Blus Island Ave. Vaclav Jelinek, Secretary, 606 Blue Island Ave.

Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 3 p.m. in Dunder's place, 1980 W., 13th place. Joseph Dunder, Secretary, 80 Kmile St., Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of sech month at Andr. Munik's, 40 String St. Paul Chiapecka, Secretary, 254 Ruble St.

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

Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at 1148 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 3 p.m. S. L. Westine, Secretary, 6243 Center ave.

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

James Fisher, organizer; Joseph Schollacut, secretary.

KENTUCKY

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

MARYLAND.

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., Boston. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Margaret Haile, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

retary, Margaret Haile, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Springdale Turner Hail. H. Schlichting, Organizer 557, Sumer St. Branch No. 5, Lynn, permanent headquarters, 71 Murros St. Business meeting every Monday night at 733. Upon house. Public invited. Harry Gotimer, Sec., 423 Essex 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. Waish, Secretary, 62 Crescent St.

Branch No. 15, East Boston, meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 39 Chelsea St. Miss Jenny Segal, Secretary, 92 Chelsea St.

Branch No. 18, Newburyport, meets the second Monday of each month at Laster's Hail, 1 State St. E. F. McLean, Secretary, 39 Winter St. G. H. Evans, Treasurer, Prince Place.

Branch No. 31, Chelsea, permanent headquarters, Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public invited.

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, 588 Jefferson St. Visitors always welcome. Howard Tuttle, Chairman. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary.

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

Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania Ave. R. Schoen, Secretary-Treasurer, S. 12th St.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at Meller's Hall, corner 2d and Brown Sts. George Moerschel, Secretary, 581 25th St.

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OUR LETTER BOX

About the Party Name

Editor of The Herald: As the members of the S. D. P. and S. L. P. will have to pass a final and decisive vote upon all proceedings of the unity committee, it will be well for all our party papers to open their columns freely and widely for a thorough discussion of the principal points involved.

I would like the comrades of both parties to carefully consider two points, which in my mind are the most important ones-namely, the name and the

As to the name, the unity committee offers you a selection between the Social Democratic party and United Socialist Which shall it be?

Dropping aside all the petty jealousies and prejudices and having in view the good and welfare of the Socialist movement, let us consider coolly and calmly which of those two names shall have the "United Socialist party preference. indicates the unification of forces, and for this very reason I am opposed to this name. A name that bears in itself a historical fact is entirely unsuitable for a name of a party that expects to live long.

Suppose in a year or two there should be a split in the United Socialist party. Who can assure me that this is impossi-Where, then, will this name come Or will you allow it to stand unchanged as a laughing stock for our enemies? And besides, United Socialist party indicates not only the union of forces, but also reminds one of the previous disunion, disharmony among cialists. To approach strangers with the view to convert them to our cause, with a name that indicates our previous hatred, disunion, disharmony would be, if not suicidal, at least a very bad policy.

Now, let us see what are the objections to the name "Social Democratic As far as seen from Benham's report, they are as follows:

(1) The name is meaningless from the Socialist standpoint.

(2) The name is misleading and loses s significance when translated into

English. (3) The Socialist conventions in the United States in 1877 and 1884, although

composed almost entirely of Germans, had discarded the name. (4) The prospect of its being contested by the democratic party in any or

all states. (5) Does not indicate the unification

of forces.

(6) A new name would gather new material and dissolve all prejudice that

Let us take up the objections one by

(1) To say the name "Social Democratic" is meaningless from the Socialist standpoint is the least that could be expected from a Socialist editor, as Comrade Benham is. Why, this name is used nearly all over Europe by millions of Socialist voters. This name has a history of nearly thirty years' of unceasing struggle for our ideals by our brave German comrades, many of whom have lost their lives in this struggle. Hundreds of years of prison life of our best comrades have made the name "Social Democrat" sufficiently meaningful to be dreaded and feared by the capitalist and ruling class, and to be respected by the exploited working man's class. This is the very reason why this name became an international name. It is a name any Socialist may be proud of.

(2) When I want to translate some-ning into English, I consult in doubtful cases an authority. Webster, in his dictionary, tells me that "social" means pertaining to society; relating to men living in society; or to the public as an aggregate body, as social interests, social pleasures, social benefits, social hap-piness, social duties. Can Benham's second objection stand in view of this definition?

(3) Because the German Socialists in 1877 and 1884, in their despair of not seeing any progress of the movement among the English-speaking element, thought it best to drop the name "So-cial Democratic" and adopt instead "Socialist Labor," is absolutely no reason why we should do the same. And more, that history has proven the fallacy of it. The dropping of the name did not help much the growth of the party, while the enormous success of the young Social Democratic party has proven beyond doubt that its name does proven beyond doubt that its name does not stand in its way. By the way, I will correct Mr. Benham, that in 1877 the convention dropped the name of the "Workingmen's party," not of the "Social Democratic," and under this last name the Socialists in Chicago proceeded to elect in 1879 four candidates to the city council and three men to the Illinois city council and three men to the Illinois

legislature.

(4) This objection can be applied to the name "United Socialist party," where, instead of the democrats, the con-

(5) This objection was discussed by me already in my argument against the name "United Socialist party,"

(6) The name "Social Democratic

party," thanks to its wonderful achieve-ments, has been freely advertised all over the country, and is, therefore, more than any other name capable of gathering new material.

Then again, a new name would dis-

solve all prejudices that might exist (Stone.) It looks to me as if this is the only real—not imaginary—objection which is behind the rest of the objec-But in the name of common sense, if there are still some prejudices against the Social Democratic party, then a union of forces must be out of place. But I hope there are none, and if a union of forces shall be, it shall be under the time-honored, international name, the "Social Democratic party."

As to the press, I will consider it at another time. M. J. Konikow, M. D. Boston.

"Horseshoe Joe" Bobs Up

The Boers never could have made a stand against Great Britain if their generals had been at outs with and distrusted each other. At the time of our own revolution the same was true. Yet some narrow-minded politicians in the Socialist parties would have us (force us?) to follow the leadership of men who can not, and ought not, to be trustcd. Would-be statesmen whose promises are carried out in the same way that United States senators usually carry out those they make before election.

To give our members no choice as to the location of headquarters, but simply say they must be moved from the present central location to a small borough on the coast, and further try to clinch the matter by a motion that no member or members of the committeee shall be allowed to make a minority report, is

cowardly as well as tricky.

After making such a good propaganda under the international name of Social Democratic party it would be very unfortunate for Socialism in this country to make another change of name. With the name "United" Socialist party we would waste our lives away explaining to every new recruit that we were once "disunited," which would suggest itself to all who heard the name.

The name Social Democratic party Horseshoe Joe. will stand.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS WILL VOTE FOR DEBS

The New York correspondent of the Columbus (Ohio) Citizen writes interestingly on the political outlook as fol-

'Supremely confident that nothing can defeat him, and with six kinds of serpents coddled in his bosom, the Nebraskan goeth up against trouble.

"The terror-stricken millionaires decided, as I said, in 1896 that they would never again be caught napping. Every dollar now spent effectively in regaining their old place is worth one hundred spent to fight a radical.

'But if by any chance their plans do fail, will Mr. Bryan be as strong as four years ago? Emphatically no. If Mc-Kinley had the practically unanimous support of the millionaires Bryan had as unanimous a support from the so-called revolutionary elements. But this

year it is different. "The populists declare they will not support him. But we won't say anything about them, for they are only a Either they have gone back to name. their old parties or become Socialists, anyway.

'Bryan's real opposition will come from Eugene V. Debs, who enthusiastically supported him in 1896. Mr. Debs is the most loved labor leader in this country. His personal following is in the hundreds of thousands. He has never been a candidate for office since years ago he served as a democratic member of the Indiana legislature. It was Debs who nominated the late Senafor Voorhees, 'The Sycamore of the Wabash,' for the United States senate.

'That there is a growing Socialistic sentiment in this country every student of the situation knows. The movement has captured two Massachusetts cities and found a sort of expression in Jones' candidacy for governor of your state. But until this time Socialism in the United States has been controlled by the foreign element. Debs was nominated by a convention of American Socialists. His vast personal following has almost unanimously supported Bryan as the best man. That they will vote for Debs by the thousand and possibly the hundreds of thousands is certain.

"It means McKinley's re-election. But as Mr. Brewster, who led the 'dol-lar dinner' forces and wno has deserted Bryan for Debs, says, the people no longer are content to choose the 'lesser of two evils' or to take 'a step in advance.' They are now advocating revolution. Bryan wants to 'smash the trusts.' Debs says the trusts are a natural growth and that the remedy lies

in state ownership.
"It would seem that in some quarters some of Mr. Bryan's friends are beginsome of Mr. Bryan's friends are beginning to smell the treason that is in their camp. Governor Stone of Missouri only Saturday sounded the note of warning. But it is too late I fear, Mr. Bryan. Disgusted by your lack of what Dr. Parkhurst calls 'crisis virtue' in your dealing with Croker and his thieves, your friends have begun to leave you. Had you remained defiant

and met defeat they would have fought to the last like the 'Old Guard.' But defeated, as you are almost certain to be, either in the convention or in the campaign that follows, they will remember you as the man whose ambition blocked his progress and caused his fall.

"Bryan is not our Rienzi. Who is that man? There are thousands who think his name is Eugene V. Debs.'

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND BRYAN

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Some of the democratic papers are beginning to intimate that the Socialist ticket is going to take a good many votes away from Bryan this year. The Socialists have just nominated Debs for president in a convention held in Indianapolis. Debs belongs to a so-called doubtful state, as he is attributed to Indiana.

The Bryanite papers' fears of Debs are not quite so ill founded as they may appear superficially to be. Almost every crankery and folly for which Debs stands is advocated by Bryan or by some of the leaders of his sect. Nearly every one of the imbecilities which Debs will urge during the canvass will probably have a place in the platform of the Bryanite party. Thus all the votes which Debs will poll will be taken from the elements which otherwise would rally around the democratic candidate. This is probably what the Bryanite papers had in mind when they intimated that the Socialist ticket would injure their own chances in some degree. In this way the ticket recently put up at Indianapolis will hit the ticket to be nominated a few weeks hence at Kansas City.

. THE SOCIALIST PRESS -

The following is an incomplete list of the weekly newspapers in the United States giving an entire or partial support to the Social

emocratic party: Social Democratic Herald. A. S. Edwards editor, room 56, 126 Washington street, Chi-

cago. Price 50 cents a year.

Appeal to Reason. J. A. Wayland, editor,
Girard, Kan. Price 50 cents per year.

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The People, 184 Williams St., New York.
Weekly, 50 cents. A. N. Lee, editor.
Cleveland Citizen, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, Ohio. Weekly, \$1.00. Max S. Hayes,

iltor. Class Struggle, 117 Turk St., San Francisco, al Weekly, 50 cents. G. B. Benham, editor. Workers' Call, 36 N. Glark St., Chicago, Ill. Weekly, 50 cents. Veekly. 50 cents. J. Waupope, editor. Proletarian, Springfield, Mass. Weekly, 50

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THE PLATFORM

The Social Democratic Party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and economic rights. In our economic development an industrial

In our economic development an industrial revolution has taken place, the individual tool of former years having become the social tool of the present. The individual tool was owned by the worker who employed himself and was master of his product. The social tool, the machine, is owned by the capitalist and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist thus becomes the master of the worker and is able to appropriate to himself a large share of the product of his labor.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the inmeans of production, is responsible for the in-security of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system will necessitate the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare.

and welfare.

The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly converting society into two antagonistic classes—i. e., the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the mill of competition. The issue is now between the two classes first named. Our political liberty is now of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic liberty. conomic liberty.

Independent political action and the trade

union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its political, the other its economic wing, and both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system.

Therefore the Social Democratic Party of

Therefore the Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be;
First—The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.
Second—The abolition of wage-slavery by the establishment of a national system of cooperative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the bers, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of

capitalism.

The working class and all those in sympathy with their historic 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 Socia Democratic party will be tantamount to the abolition of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connecting the mil-lions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international Socialism, the brotherhood of man.
As steps in that direction, we make the following demands:

First-Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people irre-

spective of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and com-

Third—The public ownership of all rail-roads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation, and communication; all water-works, gas and electric plants, and other

Fourth-The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells. Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor

in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.
Sixth—The inauguration of a system of pub-

lic works and improvements for the em ment of the unemployed, the public credit to

be utilized for that purpose.

Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.
Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.
Ninth—National insurance of working peo-

ple against accidents, lack of employment and

want in old age,
Tenth—Equal civil and political rights, for
men and women, and the abolition of all laws
discriminating against women.
Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative

and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by

the voters.

Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduc-tion of international arbitration. Adjourned.

Attitude Toward Trades Unions

In accordance with our declaration of principles we declare that the trades union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. We recommend to the members of ing class. We recommend to the members of the Social Democratic party the following eneral rules:
First—Join the union of your

Second—Assist in building up and strengthening the trade union movement.

Third—Support the union labels of all

Fourth-Educate your fellow-unionists on the question of Socialism and the labor move-

the question of Socialism and the labor move-ment, on economic and political lines.

Fifth—It shall be your duty to work for the unity of the labor movement, thereby recog-nizing the fact that the emancipation of the working class can only be achieved by the united efforts of this class.

Sixth—Educate the members of the unions in the principles of Socialism and induce them, individually, to affiliate with the Social Demo-cratic party.

individually, to affiliate with the Social Democratic pavty.

Seventh—Trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as
political affiliation is concerned. The trades
union is the arena where all wage-workers
may be brought together for joint action to
resist the encroachments of capitalism on the
economic field and to participate in the class
struggle of the proletariat which will finally
develop into the political alignment of the
forces of labor in the struggle for proletarian
emancipation.

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