# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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#### CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900.

Whole No. 98.

# ILINOIS STATE CONVENTION A FULL TICKET NOMINATED

Seventy-five delegates representing the branches of the Social Democratic arty of Illinois met in convention at 10 o'clock last Sunday morning, M. 7 13, at Arena hall, 594 E. 63d street, Chicaand nominated the following state icket:

For Governor - James Beattie, Spring Valley, Ill.

For Lieutenant Governor-Al Pierson, Jacksonville, Ill.

For Secretary of State-Thomas G. Kerwin, Chicago.

For State Treasurer-Jacob Winnen, Chicago.

For Auditor of Public Accounts-James Wright, Chicago.

For Attorney General-Charles II. Soelke, Chicago.

For Trustees of State University-Mrs. Irene Stedman, Miss Ellen Edwards, F. J. Hlavacek.

The convention was called to order by Comrade Svoboda who read the call and made remarks appropriate to the occasion.

Comrade Philip Brown was elected temporary chairman and Comrade R. H. Johnson temporary secretary. The following committees were

then elected: Rules-Edwards, Winnen, Bruell.

Credentials—Hlavacek, Ambroz, Mc-Sweeney, Miss Corinne Brown and Frelich.

Permanent Organization - Pierson, Bruell, Beattie, Ambroz, Hlavacek, Benson, Roderus, Winnen, Horgan.

After a brief recess the committee on les reported. The committee on credentials reported 157 comrades entitled to representation.

The temporary chairman was made permanent and owing to the unavoid-able absence of Temporary Secretary Johnson, Comrade James Wright was elected permanent secretary.

The following committee on platform was then elected: Mrs. Corinne Brown, Edwards, Winnen, Cox, McSweeney.

A recess was then taken for lunch. When the business of the convention was resumed, Comrade Corinne Brown, for the committee on platform, reported as follows:

#### The Platform

The Social Democratic party of the state of Illinois, in convention assembled, reaffirms the national platform adopted at Indianapolis, and declares its uncompromising adherence to the prin-ciples of International Socialism.

We demand that a law be passed enabling all municipal corporations to own and operate all such municipal industries as the supplying of light, heat, street railways and the transmission of information to the people at cost, and that if necessary the constitution be amended to enable such municipalities to raise money for the purpose.

We advocate public control and ownership of the liquor traffic.

We demand the abolition of the contract system in public works and the direct employment of labor by the state and municipality. We demand that convicts in the va

rious penal institutions be employed cooperatively in diversified industries for their own benefit and support and that none of their products be put upon the state factory department of all accidents within twenty-four hours.

We demand the enforcement of that provision of the State Constitution which declares that adequate school facilities should be furnished all children between the ages of 6 and 21. School facilities include sufficient school room, normal trained teachers, free schoool books, food, clothing and shelter whenever necessary.

The nomination of candidates for the state ticket being in order, Comrade Jesse Cox presented the name of Comrade James Beattie, of Spring Valley, for governor. The nomination was received by the convention with rounds of applause and approved by acclamation.

Comrade Beattie is one of the most devoted members of the party in the state. Wherever known his reputation is that of a tireless worker in the interest of his class, honest, trustworthy and level-headed. Comrade Beattie holds the position of organizer for the United Mine Workers of Illinois, is a practical miner and has been identified with all the struggles of the miners in this state for years.

Comrade Al Pierson was nominated by acclamation for lieutenant governor. Comrade Thos. G. Kirwin was the unanimous choice of the convention for

secretary of state. Fer auditor of public accounts Com-rade James Wright received a unanimous vote.

The convention's choice for attorneygeneral was Comrade Chas, H. Soelke, who was nominated by acclamation.

Comrade Jacob Winnen received the unanimous vote of the delegates for state treasurer.

For trustees of the State University the following were chosen: Mrs. Irene Stedman, Miss Ellen Edwards and F. J. Hlavacek.

The following committee was then elected to select twenty-four presidential electors: Cox, Edwards, Svoboda.

Comrade Stedman then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, Mutual overtures have been made by the Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor party looking toward the organic union of the two organizations; and whereas, the work and methods to perfect said organic union have not met with the approval of a large number of the different parties; and whereas, it is desirable to secure united and consolidated action in the impending campaign. Therefore, be

Resolved, by the Social Democratic party assembled in their state convention, that they believe in political union in the state of Illinois, and therefore, and to this end, appoint a committee of seven, who shall have power to retire candidates from the state ticket of the Social Democratic party and substitute candidates of the Socialist Labor party therefore, provided there is a political union on national candidates."

Comrade R. H. Johnson was appointed as a committee of one representing the convention to convey the resolution to the state committee of the Socialist Labor party.

• The chair appointed the following committee to carry out the instructions of the foregoing resolution: orinne Brown, W. C. Horgan, R. H. Johnson, F. Svoboda, Seymour Stedman, Jas. Wright and Frank Roderus. The following comrades to constitute the state campaign committee were then elected: Jos. Finn, F. Svoboda, Jacob Winnen, E. Anderson, S. Stedman, Phil-ip Brown, Ellen Edwards, W. C. Hor-gan, H. H. Babka.

The mason thinks of his trowel, The shoemaker thinks of his awl, The carpenter thinks of his level, The woodman thinks of his maul; But truth, which is more important, Gets hardly a thought at all.

WHAT THEY THINK OF

The merchant thinks of his ledger, The lawyer thinks of his plea, The doctor thinks of his patient,

The admiral thinks of the sea: Do you think of truth and justice, Of the right which makes men free?

-M. B. Diehl.

#### DEBS INTERVIEWED ON

THE SOCIAL EVOLUTION Eugene V. Debs, Social Democratic party candidate for president, in a recent interview sald:

"The nomination came unexpectedly and unsought. I have all my life had my face set resolutely against officeholding and I attended the convention of the party, the first national convention it has ever had, as I have attended the conventions of other parties, strongly opposed to the use of my name for any office.

"The convention of the Social Democratic party was the only political convention that has ever met in which there was not a candidate and not a lobbyist in the interest of any candidate. This was in accord with the principles of the party, however, because when it succeeds to power there will be no \$50,000 office.

"The platform of the Social Demo-cratic party in a nutshell is the collective ownership by the people of all the means of wealth production and distribution. It aims at industrial democracy just as we now have political democracy. That is, as we have political democracy theoretically; practically one man becomes the master of 10,000 because one man owns the means upon which 10,000 depend for employment.

"To inaugurate genuine democracy we must democratize industry as our fathers democratized politics a century and a half ago. This will result in the co-operative commonwealth, in which organized society will operate all industry in the interest of all the people. The declaration of independence will then have become a realized fact.

"The new socia order is not Utopian, but scientific. It is not an ideal social system to which people are expected to adapt themselves, but it is a system evolving from the present one, which it will succeed in obedience to the laws of social evolution. Co-operation of society is the next stage in the economic development, and although not yet in existence a scientific analysis of present conditions proves that it is bound to come in the natural course of events. The trust is the forerunner of the social revolution. It represents the social principles of co-operative production, to which will be added the social principle of co-operative distribution. This means industrial co-operation as the basis of human brotherhood. The gigantic scale upon which all production and distribu-tion is carried forward marks all these agencies for collective ownership in the interests of all the people. Rent, interest and profit will disappear. Wealth is not for the enrichment of one and the poverty and degradation of many.

'I believe the time is ripe for a party of this character. New issues, more vital than any that have ever been before the people, are crystallizing. As the lines between the laboring class and the capitalists become more sharply drawn and the great middle class is eliminated, our party will become larger and more powerful, and it must eventually succeed to power. When the time comes the wealth producing power of the country will be transferred to collective hands naturally and easily. The change will come by evolution

# **RECALL OF REPRESENTATIVES** THE BROCKTON INCIDENT

Recent occurrences in Massachusetts have led many of our members to ask What is the use of having candidates for office sign a resignation? It has proved to be only an empty form. Why keep it up?"

It is true that the experience of Socialists in this country with the impera-tive mandate has been very unsatisfactory, yet it is a principle which it would not be well to abandon. Instead of dropping it, would it not be better to seek some way of making it effective? Surely it is possible to devise some new plan, or to so improve upon the present one, that a Socialist organization shall have control of those of its members whom it elects to office. The principle involved is that an elected candidate represents not himself, but his constituency, and is bound to obey the instructions of that constituency. The claim is made by op-ponents of Socialism that our application of this principle. is unjust, as the branch does not by any means comprise the people whose votes have elected the candidate. True, but the branch or the organization within the particular district nominates the candidate and works for his election, arranges meetings, puts out literature, canvasses the district, and raises the money for all these ex-penses; but above all, the organization is responsible for and is the cause of his election because it represents the principles of Socialism, which principles, and not the individual candidate, triumph in the election. Social Democrats do not work for their candidates because they happen to be popular men, but because they embody the principles of their party. Accordingly, the candidate, before he is elected, pledges himself, in a written resignation, to resign from office if the party which elected him finds that he has not proved true to the trust it reposes in him.

In agitation meetings the question is often asked by well-meaning people seeking information: "What guaranty have we that Socialists, 'if elected, will not be just as bad as the other party politicians?" and we have always triumphantly answered them, "Our candidates are elected subject to recall. They sign their resignation before they are elected, and we can recall them at any time if they don't do what is right." But the wind has been taken out of our sails. On the first experiment, the imperative mandate has proved a failure. The right of recall remains with us; but, like many other of our rights, it cannot be exer-cised. We may call and recall all we like, but our representatives do not and need not respond. It is time for us to find out where we are at in regard to this important principle. If our candidates can do whatever they please as soon as they are elected, just the same as the capitalist politicians, we ought to so understand.

The Brockton case, which occurred within the past month, fully demonstrated the futility of the imperative mandate as a working principle at the pres-ent time. In the case of Alderman Per-ry, our Brockton comrades had a difficult and delicate problem to deal with, but they dealt with it like true Social Democrats, They met the issue square-

**RISE OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY** 

ly, and did their duty nobly. Perry, one of their elected aldermen, had been explicitly instructed by his branch to vote against the giving away of a certain public franchise, and had deliberately voted for it. The branch promptly tried his case, found him guilty, and demanded that he should resign. They pre-sented his signed resignation to the board of aldermen of Brockton for their acceptance; but the board, while for the most part sympathizing with the action of the Social Democrats, did not feel called upon to accept the resignation. Nothing was left for the branch to do but to expel Mr. Perry, which they promptly did. Mr. Perry continues to serve as alderman for the remainder of his term, but he in no way represents the S. D. P. nor any other party. He is disowned by his former comrades; and this, together with the ever-present consciousness of a trust betrayed, must be his punishment. It is probable, too, that he will find it rather difficult to get elected to office again upon any kind of a ticket. People will fight shy of him. A man who is a traitor to one party will be a traitor to another.

The papers, in commenting upon the event, said it was the only instance of the kind that had ever occurred in this country, but that is a mistake. The case which occcurrred in Haverhill in 1898, however, was not satisfactory as a test of the value of the imperative mandate, because the resignation was not presented to the governing body for acceptance. When James F. Carey, who had been elected to the common council by the Socialist Labor Party, left that party before the expiration of his term of office, the remainder of the S. L. P. section of which he had been a member, demanded his resigatnion; but they were powerless, inasmuch as the resignation which he had signed and filed with the section had mysteriously disappeared. The section had nothing to present to the city government of Haverhill in the shape of a written res-ignation. This case was therefore not a test of the effectiveness of this safe-guard of the rights of the democracy. The Haverhill instance proved its inefficiency to control the individual elected, or even to hold him in the party which elects him; but no more. The Brockton instance demonstrates its uselessness when presented to a governing body for acceptance.

What, then, is the best course for us to pursue? Shall we drop as useless the custom of requiring candidates to sign resignations, until we can get the measure adopted as a law of the land? Or shall we seek to raise the standard of character and honor in our organization, so that we may thus have some hold upon the candidates elected? Shall we seek to inculcate in our members the principles of honor and justice and a sense of moral obligation, at the same time that we are trying to teach the principles of scientific socialism? The two are certainly not incompatible. On the contrary, one is necessary to sup-plement the other. It is a question worth considering,

Robert White.

comrades.

market.

We demand the extension of the state factory law to include the following provisions:

(a) The enactment of an educational section which shall prohibit the employment of children under 16 who can not read and write simple sentences in Eng-

(b) The establishment of the eighthour day for all minors.

(c) Adequate safe-guarding of all dangerous machinery. (d) A report by employers to the the work done.

#### **Grist for Capitalism's Mill**

Not alone does the economic sysem which we permit to exist rob the home of its divinity, but practically raids the cradle for flesh and blood to feed the remorseless maw of the dragon of Profit. In 1800 there were, in round numbers, 5,000,000 children of school age prevented from attending school by the necessity for their labor as bread necessity for their labor as breadnners or by poverty of parents unable to buy books or clothing for the little Of the 14,371,893 reported as atending school many attended only part of the term and spent the rest of the year in toil. Mr. W. S. McClure has ointed out that in many sections, parcularly the great manufacturing dis-ficts of the east, the school enrollment s not increasing in proportion to the population. New York state, for intance, with an increase of 18 per cent. a population, shows a gain of but 1.38 ber cent. in school enrollment. In by Charles Dobbs, Louisville.

After a short address by Comrade McSweeney the convention adjourned, all the delegates being well satisfied with

Pennsylvania population increased 22.77 per cent., but school enrollment only

in this country. The adult male labor properly organized could alone produce

all the necessaries and luxuries needed

by working five hours a day. If Justice

ruled this would be the case, but Profit,

not Justice, rules, and we go on stunting

the moral and physical development of

children and forcing women into toil amid surroundings that must inevitably

produce a race of physical and moral degenerates. The economic system is

responsible, but an economic system is

only the creature of men, who have the

power to create another if they will, and the burden of responsibility must

be shared by every man who, by his vote, indorses men and policies that make such crimes against society and

There is enough and to spare for all

1.59 per cent.

#### Social Democracy and War

Emile Zola, in a striking article in the North American Review, expresses the belief that sooner or later war will have become a thing of the past. The chief reason for its disappearance, in his opinion, is that it will have become use-less. "When speaking thus," he says, 'I have in mind the democratic movement, the great Socialist movement, which, within the last hundred years, has made such advancement. In my way of thinking the real human struggle is no longer on the field of battle, but on that of labor; in industry, in agriculture, in fact in every human effort for pro-duction and prosperity." In the future state of society he is convinced that war will be unheard of, because "the reorganization of labor will everywhere be get greater solidarity and bind the different nations together either by arbi-tration or some other means of which we have as yet no conception. War cannot be a factor in this future state which the struggles of a closing century will link to the century about to dawn. It will be doomed to disappear, for it will be incompatible with the new condition of things."

#### **ALARMS BOTH OLD PARTIES**

The Indianapolis News has been taking a survey of the political field and sounds the following note of alarm:

"The unexpected growth of the Social Democracy in Indiana is giving the leaders of the two old parties considerable worry. They had not counted on the Social Democrats being a factor this time, but the results of a number of city elections last Tuesday has opened their eyes to what might happen if the new party continues to grow as it has grown since its national convention was held here a few weeks ago. It is said now that the Social Democracy leaders, a majority of whom live in the east, did not bring their convention here simply because the city is well located, but rather because they understood the conditions and felt that Indiana would be an excellent garden in which to plant their creed, on account of the state's thousands of organized laborers. The party has made a surprising showing in the gas belt in a short time, as is evident in the election of councilmen at Marion and Muncie and a large vote elsewhere.

"A politician who has just made a tour of a number of the gas belt cities, declares that they are becoming hotbeds of Social Democrats, and that new believers are added to the creed every day. Social Democracy workers are going quietly among the union men in some of the gas belt cities. It is understood that the new party is gaining more strength among the iron workers than with any other branch of labor, although there are many desertions from the two old parties among all of the unions. There this year as the victories have been in local fights, but the leaders of each of the two old parties fear that it will deprive them of votes that will be necessarv to their success.

Some Democrats say they have less to fear than the Republicans, as a majority of men now voting with the Social Democrats were against Bryan in '96, and that if they were against him this time, but not with the Republicans, that their chances have really improved. The Republican leaders are not saying much on the question, but their anxiety not to have Eugene Debs indorsed by the middle-of-the-road Populists at Cincinnati, next week, is sufficient indication that they are ready to take any means to check the growth of the Social Democracy. The loss of a few thousand votes might seriously cripple the. Republicans in a fight like the one they expect this year, and it is said that they are getting ready to put their best speakers and workers in the places where the new party is gaining strength at their expense.'

#### **Organized Labor Vote**

"Mr. Debs and his friends who are helping him to organize the Social Democratic party are the only sensible lead-ers that organized labor has. Organized labor has been pawing the air against both old parties from time immemorial and has catered to first one and then the other, only to be betrayed, and politically it is not to-day as distinctively a floating vote as the negro vote,"-Economist, Evansville, Ind.

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#### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900.

# Social Democratic Perald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAT BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

Executive Board Chairman EUGENE V. DEBS VICTOR L. BERGER FREDERIC HEATH

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900.

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#### FUSION CONTROVERSY AND THE HERALD

The Herald printed a total of 33 communications during the recent contro-versy precipitated by the failure of the S. L. P. delegates to make good their pledges when the conference committee met at New York. Of this total 14 were for union and 19 against.

The number of unpublished or "suppressed" communications received was 27; of these 16 were opposed and 11 favorable to union. favoring

Of 25 communications union, 14 were printed. Of .35 communications opposing

union, only 19 were printed. The Herald printed more letters fav-oring union than it "suppressed"; it "suppressed" more letters opposed to union than it printed.

This statement is made because of the reckless perversion of facts over the signature of Morris Hillquit in the People of May 6, wherein he makes it appear that the Herald has "suppressed" all communications favorable to union with one exception. This is so manifestly unfair and reckless as a "summing up of the issues," which the communication purports to be, as to justify the strongest condemnation. However, let us have peace.

#### ONE "SPIRIT" MADE MANIFEST

Max Hayes, "proletarian" editor of the Cleveland Citizen, says in the last issue of that paper:

The vote on amalgamation taken by the Social Democratic party is reported to have resulted in the defeat of unity by 1,213 to 939, and rumors not at all complimentary to the national officials are already beginning to fly about. We imagine that the degenerated scab-procuring boss, Dan DeLeon, dances with delight as he views the mess his imita-tors have made of it. It should be stated that the proletarian part of the S. D. P. is in no way responsible for this unfor-tunate outcome—at least not directly. The anti-unionists were marshaled by Berger, a school teacher and editor; Stedman, a lawyer; MacCartney, a preacher; Edwards, another editor; Cox, another lawyer; Miller, another editor; London, still another lawyer; Margaret Heille a hakemane Margaret Haile, a lachrymose woman, and one or two others-all so-called "academic Socialists," theorists who lack a proper understanding of the working class spirit, its historical signif-

icance or its mission. They controlled the machinery of the party and used their power as DeLeon did. Debs can leap into the breach and save union, and if he does not the proletarians of both parties will probably unite in a party of their own and leave the fake professors, conceited school teachers and lawyers

Jones movement last fall was a political party, and that the only difference between it and any other new party was in the name, and in the fact that the platform was adopted by one man in-stead of several."

# **NOTES AND COMMENT**

The "Fair," which claims to be Chicago's oldest department store, employs 3,000 people and 250 horses. The horses are fine looking animals, well taken care of and are a credit to the establishment. The other employes, not being owned in the same way, must shift for themselves, and most of them shift to the poorest parts of the city. Eighty-six wagons deliver 3,500,000 packages during 1899, or nearly 1,200 packages per employe, not counting the horses. Many more millions of packages were carried off by customers. This business, now incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital, was started 25 years ago with \$1,000 and has been built up by the citizens of Chicago. The manager would probably be a first-class director of the same store owned by the citizens of Chicago.

The state convention of the Social Democratic party held last Sunday was a harmonious gathering of Socialists interested in doing what is practical and best for the cause in this great state. The ticket nominated is worthy of the support of Socialists, but not one will be found on it to obstruct negotiations with the Socialist Labor party for a perfect co-operation in the political cam-paign with any personal claims. The resolution adopted by the convention is an expression of Illinois Social Democrats, intended by them to be carried out in a spirit of fairness, and we hope will be so regarded by the S. L. P. state committee. Let the campaign begin at once.

While in New York last week Comrade Debs was invited to meet informally with some of the members of the two parties and they informed him that they had decided upon calling a meeting of the members and the national candidates. Upon returning Chicago Comrade Debs reported the matter to our Chicago and Milwaukee members and they agreed in the interest of the cause to attend said proposed meeting, asking only that the date be postponed a few days to allow sufficient time to enable them to arrange their affairs so as to make the trip.

Roosevelt will consent to run for vice-president provided McKinley will support him in 1904 for president. This is what the high-minded and strenuous

patriot says to McKinley: "If I consent to go on the ticket with you will you use your influence and get for me the influence of the Republican leaders to make me your successor?"

And this sort of thing is called government by the people!

The San Francisco Call says if it should prove true, as political experts estimate, that Debs receives a million votes for the presidency, "the Bryan vote will be about as small a force as ever made a movement in national politics, for if the cranks desert him his fol-lowing will be weak indeed."

We have begun to initiate the Cubans into the glorious art of self-government, according to the ideas of "free" America, with a postoffice scandal and steal of half a million dollars! Great is selfgovernment! Great is hypocrisy! Hur-rah for McKinley and Hannaism!

Comrade Eugene Dietzgen comes to the support of the campaign fund with a draft for \$100, received this week from Germany, where our comrade is sojourning. Comrade Dietzgen will re-present the S. D. P. at the international congress in September.

**REPUDIATION OF THE REFERENDUM** The Russian peasants live together in a sort of village communities called "mirs," which have certain legislative and judicial powers. The Russians have The mir is the great man, a proverb. meaning that the united wisdom of the community is above the wisdom of any individual, and that its voice must be obeyed.

This is the true Socialistic spirit, for the will of the majority is the only basis on which the, co-operative commonwealth can rest. Let us imagine it once fairly established and in good running order. Nevertheless differences of opinion will continually arise, as they always must where men are associated together. There will be a variety of theories on the best manner of conducting the affairs of society and on a thousand economical questions of greater or lesser importance. Unless this variance of opinion is united with a deep respect for the opinion of the majority, the co-operative commonwealth will be in danger of dissolution at every step. The Socialists of all countries have

therefore acted wisely when they incorporated the referendum as one of the demands of their platforms, and in most cases adopted it in their own party government. It is only by years of such self-government that men are educated into that habit of willing acquiescence to the wishes of the many which is absolutely necessary to the establishment of the Socialist system.

To-day we have an opportunity to take one step forward in the acquirement of this habit. The majority of our party has decided by vote that union with the S. L. P. is not desirable at the present time on the \_terms\_ proposed\_ Perhaps there are some places where such a union might have had a beneficial effect on the local movement. But our people in many towns have taken this question into consideration and it is decided that the interests of the party, taken as a whole throughout the country, would be hindered rather than helped by the proposed union. Clearly then it is the duty of single towns to forego their local interests and consider only the good of the party as a national movement-a movement which is designed to free the entire country and not any separate part of it.

There are wise and good men who have advocated union at this time; but is any one of us so overcharged with self esteem that he can imagine his own judgment to be superior to the united judgment of his party? Can any true Socialist acknowledge the legality of a referendum by voting upon it and afterwards repudiate it when it does not turn out to suit his own wishes? Can any Social Democrat claim that this is an honorable course? Surely not. Surely we do not need to go to the peasants of despotic Russia for lessons in Democracy.

For those who sincerely believe that the majority has erred by rejecting the proposed union, here is an excellent opportunuity to set us all an example in self control. By their cheerful acquiescence in the will of the majority they will prove that they are not Individualists, but Socialists, and they will take our party a long step forward on the road that leads to the co-operative commonwealth. E. H. T.

# FREEDOM THROUGH SOCIALISM

(By Imogene C. Fales.)

The Socialist movement makes a new issue in the public arena and a new departure in the theory of government. It is an effort for the betterment of the people, the nation and the race. Its aim is the abolition of industrial slavery, to tear down the fabric of a soul destroying wage system and to erect in its place a social structure based upon co-operative effort and mutual helpfulness.

have reached a social crisis: that we are on the eve of momentous changeseither for weal or woe; that there is a war of conflicting ideas and principles going on, a conflict between good and evil being waged. That the old condition of things is broken up never to return, and that out of this war of ideas there will develop one of two thingseither a system of slavery, founded on the aristocracy of money, that will ring the death knell of civilization, or else the overthrow of monopoly and the system that breeds it and the elevation of the race onto a higher plane of being. We believe it to be the latter. Under the banner of Socialism the battle for freedom is to be fought. Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### WHAT IS LABOR'S SHARE IN PRODUCTION

The question of "What is labor's share in production?" is one that is of greatest importance to the working class, the analysis of which will reveal the fact that the working class is forced into a recognition of that bare fact, that labor's share is becoming less and less each year.

A comparative study of the statistics of this country will show how great labor's share in the product has been and what it now is. Although the amount of wealth is constantly increasing, as will be seen from the following, taken from the statistics compiled by the government, it will also be seen how rapidly labor's share is decreasing:

In 1850 the wealth of the nation was \$8,000,000,000. The producers' share was 621/2 per cent; non-producers' share 371/2 per cent.

In 1860 the wealth increased to \$16, 000,000,000. The producers' share fell to 4334 per cent; non-producers' in-

creased to 561/4 per cent. In 1870 the wealth was \$30,000,000,-000. Producers' share was 32 2-3 per cent; non-producers' share, 67 1-3 per cent.

In 1880 the wealth increased to \$48,-000,000,000. The producers' share went down to 24 per cent, while the non-producers' share increased to 76 per cent.

In 1800 the wealth was further increased to \$61,000,000,000. The producers' share fell to 17 per cent; the non-producers' share increased to 83 per cent.

The greater the amount of wealth production increased, the greater was also the corresponding decrease of the producers' share in that wealth. In the early days of these statistics production was chiefly carried on by hand labor; the factories and mills that are now so numerous were then but few. With the rapid progress of the introduction of machinery and inventions in the productive industries the power of these increased two-fold, ten-fold, yes, twentyfold, according to the state of perfection of the improved machine. With this increased productiveness came also the army of unemployed; at first but few in number, but constantly increasing as the machine became more perfected, until the army of the unemployed in the year of prosperity, 1890, when the latest census was taken, had reached far over the one million mark. In 1893, and up to 1897, the army of unemployed was estimated anywhere from three to four million.

With the gigantic strides which the concentration of capital is now making, one may ask himself, "What will be la bor's share when the census of 1900 is taken?" At any rate, it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that la-bor's share will have still further de-creased. The trust question is pressing more and more to the front. The power of competition is dwindling fast away; now only remains a small fraction of the entire productive industries that are not trustified. In the carriage and wagon industry the trust has not vet come, although some attempts at it have been made. With the rapid introduction of the automobile, the trust will also make its appearance. While the trust and the trust papers are singing the joys of prosperity, the working class is feeling its condition more keenly than ever. Their share of all this is but a job at pauper wages. It is certain that the workers will come to understand their true position; at least, the organized workers row, to some extent, realize that the struggle on the economic field must be supplemented by political action. The strong hold of capitalism in the present time is its economic power; its weakest and continuing ever weaker, because of the development crushing out the small capitalist and forcing him into the ranks of the working class, is the ballot. Here they are outnumbered and here it is where the workers can gain easy victory, and here a victory gained will but add strength for the economic battle. Effort in this direction, along clearcut, uncompromising, class-conscious lines, will increase labor's share in the product. While it is true that in certain trades, even now, wages have been raised, yet when the increased productivity, through the more perfected machines and through the concentration of capital, is taken into consideration, it will be seen when the next balancing up takes place that labor's share, on the whole, has decreased. Organization is essential; more so than ever. This fact can not be too strongly emphasized, but it also is a fact that every tactical point through which it is possible to increase labor's share would and must be taken advantage of in the onward march for labor's emancipation .- Carriage Workers' Journal.

## IDEALS AND THEIR ACCESSORIES

The recent article of Comrade Ab-bott's on "The Social Ideal" was not only most commendable, but his rhapsody on that masterpiece of William Morris', "News From Nowhere," is especially noteworthy. For those who have not read it, but have read Bellamy's "Equality," a few words of comparison may be welcome. Bellamy portrays the culmination of the maximum culmination of the machine era, the period when society is developed to the utmost in scientific civilization. It is essentially a prophecy, a prophetic picture as profound and masterly as any Isaiah ever conceived.

But Morris' book is not a picture, it is a glimpse of life: life such as we now know nothing about; life which now only the divinely-human can make us feel and see, as he lifts aside the veil of ignorance from our blunted sensibilities, and gives our ravished senses the thrill of real life.

In his presentation of the ideal the poet and artist breathes in every page the delineation of physical life is sensu-ously beautiful, and cannot fail to elicit a warm glow in the breast of any who approaches a normal condition.

Morris goes beyond Bellamy chronologically, and logically, because after the mechanical era culminates, a new epoch will be the inevitable outcome, and Mor-ris denotes this "An epoch of rest." That is to say, before man's resources for saving labor are exhausted, a natural reaction will set in, and in fear of a workfamine, the people will revert to handicraft in the artistic adornment of potterv and similar things where the superior beauty achieved by the touch of man suggests the elimination of the machine. What an answer to those who carp on laziness under Socialism!

The one or two scientific laws of evolution Morris may ignore only seem as a speck in the crystal, and make his book all the more intensely human

Recent observations move me to make a few remarks on the other part of my subject: the methods pursued to attain ideals.

The reformer is very much in evidence these days. Biologists are discussing with grave apprehension the question of race deterioration. Various causes are assigned, all of them only symptomatic, but the agitation has produced a legionof hobbyists. One hears much from the food reformer, the dress reformer, the temperance worker, and the social set-tlement faddist. The scientist teaches us that cereals, fruits and nuts, properly prepared; are the ideal food for humankind, and, while the truth of this appeals to some of us, and while we can see much in our present methods of clothing and failing to exercise the body properly that are unscientific and harmful, is it not a mockery to harp on these themes when we consider that ten million of people in this fair land of ours never have enough of anything to eat and wear?

These would-be reformers mean well, but they are so imbued with the system of individual redemption and individualism in toto, that they fail to perceive that no good reform can be far-reaching and continuous in growth that will not appeal to the masses and is impossible for them to put in practice. For we are in-exorably bound up with the evolution of the social organism, with its increasing tendency to interdependence.

The poet and scientist are indeed the great teachers of life and truth, and the Socialist is stimulated by his ideals tohasten the time when the voice of these teachers will be heard, and their teachings possible to apply, for he is the only one who can be confident he is on the y to bring about such condu ignt As Thoreau says: "There are a thousand hacking at the branches of evil to one who is striking at the root.' The rest of that quotation from "Walden" would be especially instructive to those who believe that the social evils can be cured by alms-giving. It may be because the laboring man's whole life must be continuously in opposition to the very first law of nature (the conservation of energy) that he has no ideal above improving his lot a point or two by electing a Cleveland or a Bryan. Why can we not see that it will be easier to change the whole system and maintain the full rights of man than to be able to secure and maintain the general betterment of those under the yoke in one essential point? Alfred A. Butler. Louisville, Ky.

to themselves." Comment is uncalled for, except that we might direct attention to the fact that Harriman is a lawyer and expreacher, Hillquit is a lawyer, Schluetter an editor, Feigenbaum an editor, Morgan a lawyer, Jonas an editor, Stone an editor, Sissman a lawyer, Benham an editor, Taft a lawyer, Lee an editor, and finally, not to continue such trivialities to too great a length, Max Hayes himself is an editor-and a good one.

Hoping the comrades will pardon the writer of this for being an editor, let us have peace.

#### EDITOR'S TIME SAVERS

M. J. H .-- You can draw your own conclusions from the following facts, included in a dispatch sent out from Cleveland during the last week in March:

"The Jones men of this city have just taken action which fully concedes the claim made by the Union Reformers last fall, that the Jones movement was as much a political party as any other. "They held a city convention and ap-pointed a committee which nominated a municipal ticket

a municipal ticket, certified this ticket to the board of elec-tions, and claimed a place on the official ballot on the basis of the law which gives that right to 'any political party which at the last preceding general elec-tion poled one per cent. of the total vote.' vote

"This claim has been conceded by the board of elections; and so it is both claimed by the Jones men and admitted by the election authorities that the

The Social Democratic party appeals to the humanity and sense of justice in the people. Its program is as broad as the need for social change is great and offers the logical and only solution of the problems of labor and socieij.

The type in a letter by Comrade Gordon on the unity matter made him say "Mailly made the agreement" as to the name. The sentence should have read "argument" instead of "agreement." name.

Neeley, the Cuban postoffice defaulter, was appointed on the recommendation of Fairbanks. Fairbanks? Seems as if we had heard that name before.

#### Attention, Massachusetts

All persons who are in favor of calling a conference meeting of all Social-ists in the state of Massachusetts, regardless of present party affiliations, are equested to at once communicate with Kaplan, 164 North street, Boston, Mass. The main object is to devise ways and means of uniting the Socialists (organized and unorganized) of this state.

The Union Label on everything you buy is a guarantee that the producers thereof receive a fair rate of wages for its production Insist on having the label

It is an organized effort to apply reason to social problems and to substitute for what is called the "Natural Law of Struggles" the higher law of love.

The movement has its birth in the necessities of the times; it is a determined expression of the people against the inhumanities and barbarities of civilization

The time has come when the industrial system with its terrible inequalities that breed increasing crime in the midst of increasing intelligence must be changed and a new social system born out of a higher conception of life and expressing the higher qualities of humanity must take the place of the present order.

It needs no Paul Revere, with his midnight ride, to sweep the country and awake the sleeping people with the ringing cry that the enemy is upon us. We know it. We know that the insatiable greed for gold, the murderous strife of competition, has at last produced a social monster, a mechanism of destruction, called Monopoly. We know that the deadly power that

has stealthily worked since the Civil War to obtain control of judicial, fed-eral and state legislation has at last openly massed its forces in one supreme effort for the absolute mastery of the

republic. The hour of conflict is upon us and we must struggle for our liberties if we

Already the course of the nation is unmistakably towards imperialism.

The times in which we live are big with fate. Every one can see that we

#### **Michigan Socialists**

All Social Democrats and all unattached Socialists residing in Michigan are requested to write at once to Henry Ramsey, 84 Railroad street, Battle Creek, Mich., and thus aid in placing a Social Democratic state ticket in the field this fall.

To Tennessee Socialists: For the purpose of organizing branches and putting a ticket out this fall, the undersigned urges that you write to him at once. Also send him a list of all unat-tached Socialists. Wm. L. Hamilton, Organizer Branch No. 1, 323 Russell street, Nashville, Tenn.

# NOTES FROM THE FIELD

M. McQuivey is state organizer for

naw wants the Michigan state tion of the Social Democratic

Branch 7, Chicago, will give a musi-and literary entertainment May 25, Hygeia hall.

The Bohemian comrades of Chicago making arrangements for their an-

Comrade G. C. Clemons has been inated by Social Democrats for

An important meeting of Branch 18, expuryport, Mass., will be held May at which it is hoped there will be a attendance.

All Social Democrats and unattached ocialists residing in Charlestown, lass, are requested to communicate h Stephen O'Leary, 11 Harvard et, Charlestown, Mass.

Utah has completed a state organizan of the Social Democratic party. In Salt Lake district 668 votes were ast for the Social Democratic candifor congress. Utah will cast a large ote in November for Debs.

Among the callers at headquarters has week was E. H. Thornberg, traveling correspondent of Swedish newspapers. Mr. Thornberg learned much while in Chicago of the Social Democratic movement, which will be reported to the people of Sweden.

The announcement made last week that Social Democrats had elected two members of the school board at Jacksonville, Ill., was incorrect. The mistake was due to conflicting reports received. None were elected, but the pary candidates received a good vote.

Social Democrats of San Antonio, Texas, have nominated Comrade E. G. Clear for congress from the 12th District. The movement at San Antonio is very promising, new members being aditted and a growing interest shown in the work.

It will be remembered that the Indianapolis convention continued the executive board in office until a new rd is chosen. Since then Comrade esse Cox retired, and at a meeting held Saturday, May 12, Comrade Corinne Brown was elected to fill the vacancy.

## **NEW BRANCHES**

The new branches of the Social Democratic party organized since a week ago, are located at Elma, Wash. Blendsville, Mo. Kansas City, (4th ward) Mo. Kansas City, (9th ward) Mo.

#### MAY DAY CELEBRATION

The Bohemian branches of Chicago celebrated the first of May, the work-ing men's holiday, at the Bohemian hall, ay I, and it was a grand success. re spacious and modern hall was filled on the floor and the galleries. Over 2,-000 people were present, the fair sex bewell represented. Comrade F.-Svoa delivered an address of welcome which, judged by the applause, was not without effect. The Bohemian Workagman's Singing Society delivered a ecially composed song of the workman, and after a storm of applause d to give another. Two young ladies endered a duet on zithers which also had to be repeated after a storm of applause. Comrade Seymour Stedman delivered an eloquent speech on Labor Day and Social-Comrade Hlavacek, the edir of our Bohemian official paper, pravedlnost," with his usual talent delivered a fine address appropriate to the occasion. Between the speeches the Misses Mancel rendered a fine selection on the piano, four-handed, and Miss Marcel sang in Bohemian, accompanied by Prof. Halamicek. She re-ceived well deserved applause which did not cease until she repeated. The Bo-hemian Musical Federation band played selected compositions from Bohemian masters and others that displayed a sical skill hard to be beaten, and the best of it is that it played gratuitously, which should be remembered by our comrades and should be taken in consideration when music is needed for any casion. The admission was free and at 11 p. m. the chairman thanked all bo contributed to the success of the elebration and with the sounds of the Marseillaise the meeting adjourned.

This convention will meet in Reichwein's hall, southwest corner of N. No-ble and E. Market streets, Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, July 4, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. The representation of said convention will be by delegates chosen as follows

First-Each branch shall be entitled to as many representatives as there are individual members in good standing; any representative, if selected, shall be entitled to one vote for each member whose name is signed to his credentials; and provided further, that no member shall sign his or her name to more than one credential.

Second-Branches not sending their own representatives may select those of other branches of this state to represent them; provided that in each case the representative shall hold the proper cre-dential with the signature of members attached as herein proviled.

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

Fourth-All signatures of members attached to credentials, as herein provided, shall be certified to by the secre-

tary of their respective branches. C. A. THORNTON, Chairman.

W. SPREEN, Secretary.

## WASHINGTON STATE ORGANIZED

The meeting held at Seattle, Wash., April 29, was called to order by John Cloak, of Whatcom, who stated the objects of the meeting. John Clock was then elected chairman and J. D. Curtis secretary. It was moved and carried that the chair appoint a committee on credentials. The chair appointed A. G. Seibert, D. G. Wilson and E. E. Martin. A recess of 15 minutes was then taken. Upon reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates present and duly accredited:

John Cloak, Fairhaven; C. E. Martens, Whatcom; G. D. Wilson, Fairhaven; Mrs. Belle Hatt, Geneva; Mrs. Genevra Lake, Olympia; Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Geneva; E. E. Martin, Olympia; Hermon Culver, Pt. Angeles; Wm. Hogan, Equality; A. G. Seibert, Seattle; Walter Griggs, Equality; E. Lux, Seattle; J. H. White, Equality. Later the following delegates ap-

peared: Geo. E. Boomer, Tacoma; H. H. House, Tacoma; and Hermon F. Titus, Seattle.

After the transaction of routine business nominations for state headquarters were made. An informal vote on the nominations resulted as follows: Seattle 7, Pt. Angeles 2, Lynden 1, Equality 3, and Whatcom 0. Moved and carried to make Seattle the unanimous choice.

Comrade Seibert then called attention to the question of union of S. D. P. and S. L. P. and urged that the meeting express an opinion on the subject. A resolution on unity which had been mislaid was then produced and read-as follows:

Whereas, One of the fundamental principles of Socialism is that all true Socialists should unite in a common cause, and

Whereas, The comrades in Missouri, New Yorl: and Ohio and many other places have practically consummated the union of the S. D. P. and the S. L. P., endorsed by our national convention at Indianapolis.

Be it resolved, That we are heartily in favor of such union and we believe that the great majority of the rank and file of both parties are in accord with this, view.

A lengthy discussion followed and a vote was taken, the result being a tie. The chairman who had not voted cast the deciding vote in favor of the resolution which was thus carried. Moved and carried that the state exe-

do anything for the working class, except to get off their backs. How can men think highly, nobly, clearly, when the chief object in life is to acquire the wealth which others have produced? While the Socialists are demanding public ownership, the milionaires have already put it in practice-they own the public! The men who have created the trusts are swiftly bringing in Socialism, for they are making conditions which will force the people into this new phase of life as the only escape from slavery to the restless financial banditti.-E. M. Wheelock, Austin, Texas.

#### THAT EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION

For once, on the horizon of the world has risen a hope; it is the emancipation of woman. Suddenly there has shot into the political pandemonium one loud and ringing cry; it is: "Irrespective of sex." These words stand forth in the S. D.

platform, like warriors armed to the teeth; they tear at customs, prejudices and privileges. For once there is a party pure enough

to propose, first and foremost, that no

longer shall an embargo be placed upon the brain and hear of woman. Such heresy at the a time, in the midst of such con alsions as bewilder the bravest, appears like the finger-print of God. It is as much as to say "Toiler of God. It is as much as to say, "Toiler, suffer, so long as ye give birth to drag-ons; agonize, so long as ye outrage souls; call for mercy, so long as ye mutilate the moral sense; go down in defeat and darkness, O man, until you recognize year 'running mate.' But when this is done in the vocabulary of the conscience and the custom of the ballot and the law, then may you reasonably expect to rear aloft the sheltering structure of the Social Commonwealth, and to salute the future with a face radiant with the light of a redeemed humanity."

H. S: Genevra Lake. Olympia, Wash.

#### THE REFERENDUM VOTE

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#### CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday even-ings, commercings at & Admission free. Educational meetings (for members) every Tuesday evening. Sociology, Economics, Public Speaking, etc. Business meetings (for members) every Thurs-day evening. Business meetings to a set of Educational day evening. Membership, with advantage of Educational Course and Social Democratic Herald free to

Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk

street. Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every 'au-day afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, activ Spring St. J. Franc, 700 Dayton Ave., Secretary. Branch No. 5, Alameda, California, holds free public meetings every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m. at Forestere Hall, cor Park St. and Santa Clars Ave. Business and Educational meetings (for members) ist and 3rd Mon-

Educational meetings (for members) let and 3rd Mon-days, 8 p. m., at 2406 Encinal Ave. Allan A. Crocket, Secretary, 1610 Walnut St. COLORADO Branch No. 1, Denver, moeta every Sunday at 3:00 p. m. at 1715 Califoguia Ave., Chas. M. Davis, Secretary, 1629 7th Street.

17th Street. Branch No. 3, Goldfield, meets every Sunday at 7:30 p. m., at City Hall. Chas. La Camp, Secretary.

Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at 1148 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 3 p. m. Roswell H. Johnson, Secretary, 652 E. 57th St. INDIANA.

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

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

KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY Branch No. 2, Covington, meets first and third Wed-nesday evenings and second and fourth Sunday after-noons of each month. All agitation meetings except third meeting in month. Good speakers. Secretary, F. C. Stumpf, 201 8th street. MABYLAND. Branch No. 1, Baltimore, meets every Sunday t 8 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, 560 E. Baltimore t. Public invited.

Brauch 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. Barre st.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 724 Washington St., Boston. All dues and moneys intended for the State Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, A. McDonald, 104 W. Spring-field St., Boston. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Corresponding Sec-retary, Margaret Halle, 5 Glenwood St., Rox-bury.

retary, Margaret Halle, 5 Glenwood St., Rox-bury. Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Springdale Turner Hall. H. Schlichting, Organizer St., Sumer St. Branch No. 5, Lynn, permaner : headquarters., I Manroe St. Business meeting every Monday night at 7:30. Open house. Public invited. Harry Gotimer, Sec., 422 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 courrade is expected to attend one meeting a month. Frank S. Walsh, Secretary, 62 Crescent St. Branch No. 15, East Boston, meets every Mon-day at 8 p. m. at 99 Chelsea St. Branch No. 18, Newburyport, meets the second Monday of each month, at Laster's Hall, 37 Pleasant St. T. H. Chisnell, Secretary, 16 Collins St. A. L, Bin-ley, 288 Metrimae St.

#### **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 organ-izing branches of the S. D. P. Corre-spondence addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

#### North Dakota Socialists

Socialists residing in North Dakota and desiring to organize for effective

Branch No. 21. Cheisea, permanent headquar-ters, Room 2, Postoffice Bullding. Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public invited.

3

## MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN Branch No. 1, Battle Ureek, Mich., meets 2nd and ith Sunday of each month, at 3 p. m. at 10 W. Main Street, in the International Congress Hall. All are cordially invited. L. C. Rogers. Scuretary. 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 Put-nam. Secretary. For information concerning ward branches, inquire at the above address. Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1300 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 1330 W. 9th St.

#### MONTANA.

Branch No. 2 meets first and third Sundays of each aonth at G. W. Wood's home, Chico, Mont. NEW JERSEY Branch No. 1. Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Liv-

ingston st. Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 3d Sunday of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding, 1206 Kaighn's Avenue. Branch No. 3, (German) Newark, meets every third Saturday, at International Hall, 7 Bedford St. Hans Hartwig, Secretary, 7 Bedford St.

Branch No. 6 (German), Faterson, N. J., meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. at Holveia Hall, 4466 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Ed-mund St.

#### NEW YORK.

at 1715 California Are., Chas. M. Davis, Secretary, 1629 Ith Street. Branch No. 3, Goldfield, meets every Sunday at 7:30 p.m., at City Hall. Chas. La Camp, Secretary. **CONNECTICUT.** The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at Turn Hall. Rockville. L. Branch No. 3, Ser Haven, meets every Tuesday ere-ning, at 198 State St., at 5 p. m. Cornelius Mahoney. Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meets were Tuesday ere-ning, at 198 State St., at 5 p. m. Cornelius Mahoney. Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meets every Tuesday ere-ning, at 198 State St., at 5 p. m. Cornelius Mahoney. Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meets every Tuesday ere-scenetary, Richard Niederwerfer, Box 760. ILLINOIS. Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wedneedays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dear-born St. Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second days of each month at Sociole, 52 Dear-Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second days of each month at 8 of clock, 52 Dear-Branch No. 5 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second days of each month at 8 of clock, 52 Dear-Branch No. 5 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second days of each month at 8 of clock at Nagri Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave, awaley for the second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. at Nagri Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave, awaley for the second and fourth Sturday each month at 8 of clock at Nagri Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave, near 1818 St. Albin Branch No. 5 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays, at 8 p. m. Browell Bt, St. Alberts, Labore and the second and fourth Studays at 8 p. Chicago in the second and fourth Studays at 8 p. m. Browell B at Mathemeet St. J. A. Branch No. 5 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Stunday each month at 8 of clock in Nagri Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave, near 1818 St. Albin Branch No. 5 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets

OHIO. Branch No. 2. Cleveland, meets in Chisen's Hall, 65 York St., second and fourth Sundays at 3 p. m. Lectures, discussions, business meet-ings, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m. Branch No. 3. Cleveland, meets first and third Sundays in each month at 3 p. m. in Ohisen's Hall, 65 York St. Lectures and discussions. Branch No. 4. Cincinnati, meets at Richelien Hall Southeast corner 9th and Plum Sts., every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Jos. Jasin, Screitary 1410 Central Avenue. Branch No. 5. Dayton, Ohio, meets every 2d and 4th Friday evening, in Hall 27, Central Trackes Conneil Block. Everyone interested in Socialism invited. J. U. Schawe, Chairgan, W. Barringer, Secretary, P. O. Branch No. 5. Cincinnaíl, meats every

Box 294. Branch No. 8, Cincinnaîi, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Workingmen's Hall, 1818 Walnut St. F. Hamel, Secretary, 1804 Frints St. Branch No. 11, German, Columbus. Ed Grein-er, Secretary, 806 Mohawk Bt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA. Branch No. 2. Erie, mests every Sunday, 3 p. m., at K. of L. Hall, 716 State St. Chairman, Joseph Stain, Borneary, J. E. Perry, 719 Sassafrass St. Branch No. 4 Pittsburg, mests, every Thurs-day evening at 720 p. m. at Funk Hall, S. 24th and St. J. H. Lewis, Scoretary, 2318 Jane St. Branch No. 5 (Jewish), Philedelphia, mests avery Friday at 425 S. Third St. at 7:30. Discussion from § to 9. I Gencon, Scoretary,

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIA. Milwankee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets first Monday of the month at Brewers' Headquarters, south-east corner Fourth and Chesting et al. Branch No. 1, Milwankee and Pfairie, every second and fourth Thursday evening.

Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening. Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Friday in Geatke'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, Secre-tary-Treasurer, S. 12th St. Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each moath at Meller's Hall, corner 23d and Brown Sts. George Moerschel, Secretary, Sil 25th St. Branch No. 9, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, south-sat corner Orchard St. and Sth Ave. 0, Wild, Secre-tary.

cant corner Orchard St. and Sth Ave. O. Wild. Secre-tary. Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Kraar Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. Secretary, Ru Jolph Loesch-man, 1126 23rd St. Branch No: 23, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 524 Clark street. Henry Harbicht, Sec., 1074 7th Street.

The Social Democratic

ked Book

Edited by FREDERIC HEATH

PRICE 15 CENTS

Debs Publishing Co.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

#### INDIANA STATE CONVENTION

In accordance with a resolution Passed May 3 by the Indianapolis cen-tral committee of the Social Democratic Ity, you are hereby notified that there ill be held a convention of the Social ocratic party of Indiana, for the ose of nominating the following officers, to be voted for on Tues-Nov. 6, 1900: Governor, lieutenovernor, secretary of state, audi-state, treasurer of state, attorney statistician, superintendent of pubstruction, two judges of the suone from the Fourth district, also a presidential electors, and other

cutive board be elected. The following nominations were then made: Seibert, Morgan, Burgess, Boomer, Lake, Titus, Cloak, Hogan and Curtis.

Subsequently the state board has elected the following officers: A. G. Seibert, chairman and organizer for north half of state; 64 West Cedar street, Seattle, Wash.; Hermon Culver, vice chairman, Port Angeles, Wash.; H. F. Titus, treasurer, 208 Mutual Life building, Seattle, Wash.; Geo. E. Boomer, organizer for south half of state, Tacoma, Wash.

J. D. CURTIS, Sec.

#### The Pious and the Poor

Socialism is treading in the wake of the trusts. Politics, with the moral law squeezed out, is what the government is dealing in. The world owes every man a living—if he can get it. It depends largely on the man. If he is an ordinary voting mule he may find suicide easier than competition, and he will be much happier over there on the evergreen shore, unless he bumps up against a trust in harps and halos! But if he has financial sharpness, gushing Rockefel-ler-piety, and a callous heart, he can keep himself very much alive on this side, driving other men to suicide; and his picture will hang in the chapel of some great university inspiring the youthful students to emulate his shining example! It is the rich who make the poor poorer, and it is the poor who make the rich richer. The millions who have nothing make the money for the millionaire. The benevolent rich will

Branch No. 2, Utah, cast 30 votes against union, but by mistake directed letter-to Com-rade E. V. Debs, which was not opened until Comrade Debs' return to this city on last Saturday, too late to be included in above report.

The following Branches had not paid dues, for current quarter:

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propaganda work in that state are re-Sent postpaid on receipt of price quested to correspond with Math. Eidsness, Towner, N. D.

#### **California Socialists**

Socialists resident in California and not members of the Social Democratic party are requested to communicate with John Carter, 929 Twenty-second street, San Francisco.

#### Attention, Nebraska

Persons living in Nebraska and accepting the principles of Socialism are requested to communicate with T. A. Edwards, 3220 California street, Omaha, with a view to the organization of branches of the Social Democratic party.



Previously reporte	Brockton		\$131.
has. Payson Sugene Dietzgen. Bitterlich	Roxbury,	Mass	
C. Bitterlich	St. Louis, .	Mo	*247.

#### **PROPAGANDA FUND** \$1 00 e. H. Roesch ..... Connecticut.....

## **To Texas Socialists**

For purpose of State organization, the Bonham Social Democratic Branch requests that every Socialist in Texas who reads this notice, will please send name and address to the undersigned. Please attend to this at once. W. E. Farmer, Bonham, Texas.

All Socialist papers please publish.

## **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 So-cialism. Lend a hand and get your state thoroughly organized.

## SOCIALISM AND PUBLIC HEALTH

(By Walter T. Roberts, M. D.) The subject for discussion today appears at first sight to have little bearing upon economics. And yet, when we consider the number of hours of productive and distributive labor lost by reason of sickness, it becomes manifest that health is a very important factor in maximum wealth production. A healthy community will not only create more wealth in a given time, but the con-sumption of utilities will be greater, thus exerting a stimulative reaction upon the process of production.

The effects of widespread epidemics are familiar to all. Decrease in industrial activities, disturbance of commerce. and at times complete business stagnation have been felt by every civilized community in the world.

However, the fact that the good health of a people conduces to increased production concerns us but little, as under the present capitalist system we turn over all the products of our labor to the smooth and brainy exploiter and shout about unparalleled prosperity when he magnanimously returns enough of these products from quitting their earthly tenements in disgust at our monstrous stupidity.

As good health is rather to be chosen than great riches, the argument will deal with that arrangement of man's social relations which will effect the highest degree of bodily welfare and consequent longevity.

There are three determining factors to be considered in a study of this question of health-heredity, environment and education-from a brief review of which we will be the better prepared to examine critically and intelligently the glaring faults of the profit system industry in its relation to public health, and at the same time to grasp the possibilities of the future co-operative commonwealth, toward the establishment of which many progressive, thinking men are zealously striving.

That malformations and physical pe-culiarities are frequently hereditary; that weaknesses or tendencies toward certain diseases are transmitted from parent to offspring are facts too well known to require comment. Breeders of fine horses study the question of heredity closely, knowing that to produce a higher standard of excellence great care must be exercised in the selection and condition of sire and dam. And yet human life is so cheap, such a drug on the market, that, except as a scientific theory, little or no attention is paid to the breeding of a physical body designed to be the abode of an immortal soul. The construction of that marvelous instrument by means of which infinite mind manifests and creates noble works of art is left to chance so far as we are consciously concerned. Why is it that the breeding of horses claims so much more scientific care than that of human beings? The answer is, of course, because of the profit. Now, as profits from all industries grow by squeezing all the labor power out of the working class compatible with continued existence, what sort of children would naturally be born to these overburdened parents, and to the anxious unemployed, and to the criminal class, hopeless and criminal because of the overbardening of those of us necessary to capitalist production? Congenital cripples, degenerates, criminals and idots, certainly in fearful abundance. But, you will say, "Not only from the working class do these degenerates and criminals descend, but from the capital-ist class as well." A philosopher has A philosopher has said, "When you fasten one end of a chain about the neck of a slave, be sure the other end will fasten itself around your own." Another greater philoso-Another greater philosopher has said, "As ye sow, so shall ye ilso reap The idleness, self-indulgence and sensuality of the capitalist class are also debilitating and destructive, and the offspring of these human parasites are subject to the same law of heredity. Again you may ask: "Have the producer of the world's wealth sown such seed that they should reap so much sorrow and injustice?" It must be so. They are paying the penalty of ignorrance and stubborness; they have ears, but hear not; eyes, but see not. They have the power to set everything aright but sell it for a pittance in factories for their undoing; give it away at the polls for their enslavement.

with most wholesome truth, we are led to see the modifying influence of environment upon physical man. We learn that hereditary taints can be eliminated by purifying influences acting from without; in short, that the best results must follow the establishment of the most perfect environment. Environment of the Masses

Every material and every immaterial thing in existence which affects mankind must be included in the term, environment; pure water and happiness both conduce to good health. Let us now examine some of the material surroundings of a large number of our people, the poor who are with us always, and whose ranks we not infrequently help to swell. We have all visited the loathsome tenement , house, either in person or in imagination as we read the harrowing newspaper accounts of these New York and London dens, the infamous products of capitalistic greed; monuments erected by disinherited humanity to commemorate in a fitting manner the exploits of our industrial chiefs! Men, women and children crowded into dirty, cheerless rooms, breathing and rebreathing the stifling, vitiated air, continuing a miserable existence under the most unhu-manizing influences. Full of excusable hatred for so-called Christian society, they curse God and presently find-at least, let us hope-temporary relief in death. If there were no other proofs of the viciousness of the present arrangements of our social relations than the shameful horrors of the tenement house, that alone would stamp our system a wretched failure.

#### The Cause Must Be Cured

Is it possible to apply hygienic laws to the surroundings of these oppressed and demoralized people?

Your legislative bodies may enact all sorts of sanitary laws, but these diseasebreeding tenements furnish ideal soil for the multiplication of deadly germs, and until you remove the conditions which permit, or rather produce, such places, your laws and their attempted execution are farcial.

Now look into some of the illy-ventilated, crowded factories where many of your commodities are produced and let us ask ourselves : "Why are these factories not arranged with a view of increasing the comfort and health of the operatives?" The answer is that factories are arranged with a view of increasing the profits of the men who own but do not operate the machinery, little or no attention being paid to the dull wage slave, especially when considerable expense is attached to sanitary improvements. That a few modern factories are well equipped with health-promoting conditions is true, but as the strength of a chain is deter-mined by its weakest link, so our industrial system must be measured by its most imperfect features. When Edwin Markham visited the sweat shops in New York recently, his artistic soul was so horrified at the inhuman spectacle that he began a descriptive letter with the words, "I have been in hell!" I have sometimes wondered what forceful language he would have used to express his emotions had he been compelled to exercise his "inalienable right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" at one of the machines in such a corner of our industrial chaos.

#### The Fruits of Capitalism

The tenement house and the sweat shop represent the extreme points of degradation to which the capitalist scheme of exploitation and plunder has brought our homes and factories. Both are directly and indirectly productive of disease, but under the private ownership of mills, mines and machines, public control by legislative enactments of the sanitary or other conditions of these means of production amounts to prac tically nothing, at least in this country. Factory laws have shared the same fate with all other laws interfering with the profits of capitalists; all are gently but firmly consigned to "innocuous desuetude.

#### AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY Charles Trench.

It is a remarkable and well attested fact that a large majority of our working classes are laboring under the impression that we have no aristocracy. It also seems to be a general opinion among them that there are no privileged classes among us. I remember, while addressing a crowd on Boston Common last summer, that my allusion to American aristocracy was received with shouts of derision; but I observed that it was only the elderly portion of my audience who objected to this un-American expression. These men were not only well advanced in years, but were in a conspicuous state of poverty. On inquiry, I discovered that these ancient Republicans were, at one time, thriving storekeepers, and well-to-do artisans, and that trusts and machinery had caused their utter ruin.

When I inveighed against the infernal system which had reduced them to their deplorable condition they eyed me with the expression of men who thought me Like the Chinese, they were insane. proud of their country and its institutions. Any of my comments which might tend to lower Hannaism in the estimation of the public they felt as a Their devotion to personal outrage. party appeared to be a superstition as stupid and degrading as the ancient Egyptian worship of cats and crocodiles! It is surprising with what tenacious zeal men of all classes and creeds do cling to absurdities in which they have been educated. It often happens that those past the meridian of life can see nothing, learn nothing and believe nothing that is contrary to their preconceived notions. 'All new ideas, relating to social or economic science, are execrated as impious novelties.

There were, however, many young men in the crowd who listened with profound interest while I expounded the principles of Socialism. They understood at once the impudent fictions which had been palmed upon them in relation to the liberty and equality enjoved by American citizens.

I venture to affirm, my good working friends, that you would not tolerate half the crushing burdens which are imposed upon you were this country governed by a monarchy instead of a sham republic. There is no fact more certain than that many of you are deceived into submission by empty names. Shrewd despots, in all ages, have been aware that mankind is mainly governed by names. They accordingly disguised their most tyrannical acts under high sounding phrases which appealed to the vanity of their intended victims.

In spite of assertions to the contrary there is probably no part of the civilized world where profitable humbug and patriotic buncombe is so successfully employed as in this country. I am no advocate of monarchy, nor do I wish to underrate the evils attending monarchical rule, but I can assure you that far more oppressive tyranny and degradation are possible under a capitalistic republic than under a European despotism.

In Europe, where royalty and aristocracy are recognized, persons belonging to ancient and wealthy families are endowed with considerable educational advantages. They are rich by inheritance, and value money as a means to ends, and not as an idol to be worshiped. But in this country a most pernicious influence is exerted by an acknowledgment of the aristocracy of wealth. We must all be aware of the fabulous wealth gathered into the coffers of sharking gold barons, more or less unscrupulous, and ignorant. They cannot conceive of anything else so desirable and attractive

as money. That ruining hundreds of families by a rascally financial scheme is wicked and disgraceful never enters their heads. This ought to excite no surprise. According to the moral code of our speculating aristocracy morality has no marked value; intellectual achievements pay no dividends, and honesty is an infirmity. Yet these are the men who own and control our whole system of government. In view of these considerations, who can deny, with any show of reason, that we are ruled by the most powerful, arrogant and ignorant aristocracies in the world? To such a pitch have they brought their importance that they not only control the people, but to a great extent shape public opinion. When they enact tariff laws to fleece the masses they are considered by millions of misguided people as benefactors and promoters of commercial prosperity. When one or more of them grant a small part of their ill-gotten wealth to endow a public library or university they are always lauded as philanthropists. My working friends, whoever looks must see that this terrible flood of iniquity and its resulting misery is gaining ground every day. What is the meaning of American aristocracy and its associate capitalism? I can tell you broadly it means unlimited power and opportunity for rogues to become enormously rich by wrecking honest men. It means gangs of knaves associated together for the purpose of public rob-bery. It further means millions of human beings living the life of slaves and dying the death of paupers. But it is not too much to affirm that a remedy for this atrocious injustice is in your own hands. Though it has been

stated a thousand times, it cannot be repeated too often, that Socialism is the only door of hope which is open to the working classes. By voting for either of the two old parties you are only assisting the few to rule and plunder the many. You are only helping to render lives, that might be a blessing, a calamity and a curse. By the success of Bryanism you will have the same old gang at the same old game. But the triumph of the Social Democratic Party will make land, machinery and all monopolies common property; that is the only means of destroying the cankerworm of capitalism which is eating the very heart out of the nation. Lay hold of the great truths of Socialism, and if the Almightv has endowed you with a gleam of understanding you will see that it is the only means of driving off the financial cormorants who are robbing labor of its gains.

#### Southern California, Attention

All Socialists in the seven southern counties of Southern California should now get to work and so far as possible form branches in every voting precinct. To further this end communicate at once with James T. VanRensselaer, 1618 Toberman street, Los Angeles, Cal.



The Social Democratic Party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness depend apon equal political and economic rights.

In our economic development an industrial In our economic development an individual tool 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 employ-ment. 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 Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the in-security of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system will necessitate the ador son 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 capital-ist class and the propertyless class. The mid-dle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the mill of competi-tion. The issue is now between the two class-es first named. Our political liberty is now of little value to the masses unless used to accuire little value to the masses unless used to acquire

economic liberty. Independent political action and the trade union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one represent-ing its political, the other its economic wing and both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system. 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 co-operative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of produc-tion and distribution to be administered by tion and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of capitalism. The working class and all those in sym-

pathy 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 Social 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 in-ternational Socialism, the brotherhood of man. 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 irrespective of sex.

Second-The public ownership of all indus-tries controlled by monopolies, trusts and com-

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The late Henry Drummond, that indefatigable seeker after truth, says:

'Heredity and environment are the master forces of the organic world. They have made all of us what we are. These forces are ceaselessly playing upon all our lives, and he who truly understands these influences; he who has decided how much to allow each; he who can regulate new forces as they arise, or adjust there to the old, recting them as at one moment operate, at another to counteract another, understands the rational of personal development. To seize continuously the opportunity of more and more perfect adjustment to better and higher conditions, to balance some inward evil with some purer influence acting from without, in a word, to make our environment at the same time it is making us-these are the secrets of a well ordered and successful life.

#### Socialism the Only Solution

Socialism offers the only rational solution to all the questions of public well-being. Just think of the brain power wasted in the past by our legal lights and college professors trying to explain to us that the brute features of the competitive system of industry are essential to progress! Is it nov per-fectly plain that if public health is to be preserved and man's material environment improved, perhaps perfected, public ownership and consequent control of all the mechanism of production and distribution of the necessities which conduce to health and happiness is absolutely imperative, so that not one individual in society can be shut out from an opportunity to enjoy all its blessingsi

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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

public utilities. Fourth-The public ownership of all gold, silver, cooper, 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 employ-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, in-stead 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.

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



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