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THE INCLUSIVENESS OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE

By Outis

Words have a continual tendency to e our masters. The convenient ase is first used to condense lane, but in the end it narrows thought. term becomes a shiboleth, a test of oxy, a cant word of the narrowded, the tool of a dogma. The only dy for this is to occasionally let in e air on our phrases, to turn them over, and find out what they do really

What is meant by the class struggle? is this a phrase that is degenerating nto a cant term? Are the orthodox usng it to narrow the Socialist move-This is a question which cannot e considered too seriously, and a danger that cannot be too carefully avoided f it really does exist.

As this expression was first used, it broadly expressed the great economic struggle of the age, less a struggle of men than of the irrepressible forces that stand behind them. But who constitute the class, and who are to carry on the struggle, are the two points which we make clear to ourselves before we can rightly understand the term and use it intelligently.

First then if we take the working class as the class for the struggle, must we narrow this down to mean exclusively the shop and factory workers? If so we are resting on a slender support for the formation of our co-operative commonwealth, and a support which is growing relatively smaller. The use of chinery, the rapid growth of the trusts, are constantly throwing the factory hands out of employment, and this will continue for years to come at a geometrical ratio. The remarkable development of manufactures in the United States has hidden this displacement of labor from our eyes; but this development cannot always continue. We ve already too many rivals in the world-market, and new ones are spring ing up in the most unexpected quarters. As the markets of Asia are being thrown open, India with her cotton factories on one hand, and Japan with her great variety of excellent manufactures on the other, stand ready to flood the East with wares just as good as those manufactured in America or Europe. The great industrial nations of the world will soon find their supremacy disputed on every hand; and the Socialist who expects our manufacturing population

to continue growing at the same rate as in the past, will probably be seriously disappointed. If it is on this class we are to rest our class struggle, then the struggle is decided against us at the start.

But let us open our ranks a little wider. Let us invite to our standard all the dispossessed. They at least are a growing class. Find your recruits with them, and we shall have an irresistible army, composed of the mass of the people. Only let us pitch our camp broadly enough, and never fear but it will be full of eager fighters. No narrow field is large enough for this great battle of the ages.

Who, then, are the dispossessed? Are not all men who do not own the tools with which they work either manually or mentally? Is not the writer who cannot give expression to his best ideas because the power of the press is in the hands of the capitalist-is he not one of the most cruelly dispossessed of men? The minister who eats the bitter bread of dependence on his wealthy parishion-ers-is not he a wage slave? The college professor finds that the capitalist supplies the tools with which he works, that is, the college buildings and equipments, and not to him if he offends his employer. Shall we exclude these men from our ranks, or shall we not rather expect a hearty support from all of these who have thought far enough to realize their own position?

Nor shall we stop here. There are other forces in the world besides selfinterest and indignation at our own wrongs. "The august powers behind the veil" are also in league with sym-"The august powers behind pathy, love and remorse. In the struggle before us many generous natures will stand with the class to which they do not belong; the stings of conscience and the sense of the world's suffering will drive many a man to act directly contrary to his own interests and the interests of his own class. The negroes were emancipated by the whites. Some of the Russian nobles suffered imprisonment and exile for their efforts to free the serfs. Perhaps no oppressed class was ever yet uplifted without the assistance of individuals of other classes.

Yes, it is a class struggle, but men will be found in all classes to fight for justice. Open the gates wide.

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

By Charles Trench

(A discourse on the Boston Common.) It was recently announced by Judge Canty, who has just returned from the Philippines, that it will require a force of at least 300,000 soldiers to subdue the natives of those islands. He further stated that after a period of ten years, which would be required for the subjugation of the Filipinos, a standing army of a hundred thousand men would be necessary to maintain law and order in our recently acquired possessions.

And who is to benefit from the vast expenditure of life and treasure daily wasted in this diabolical scheme? The

success. Remember, oh workingmen! that these patriots are fighting for you as well as for themselves. Is there a workingman, let me ask, who has given this question any critical reflection, who can doubt that the triumph of Hannaism in the Philippines will be attended with disastrous results to our working classes? It must be clear to any one with a grain of common sense that the Philippine Islands, in the event of con-

quest, would be used as a sort of half-

way house for capitalists to inundate

this country with Chinese labor.

ranny and to maintain equal rights for all, but enemies have entered a door which we have neglected to guard. The policy of Jefferson and Jackson has degenerated into an infamous bureaucracy which holds the working classes by the throat while capitalists and tariff robbers plunder them.

Since government has become the de-fender of the monied classes, the masses justly and wisely hold it in contempt, but the worst of it is that any corrupt and mercenary judge has the power of consigning a labor leader to imprisonment for contempt of a contemptible court. Judges, too, are chosen that they may pervert justice in the interest of trusts, combines and plutocrats.

In view of these glaring abuses, is not our boasted freedom a thinly veiled form of insanity. We all know, or ought to know, that amidst our gigantic productiveness and superfluity millions of unemployed are existing within sight of starvation. The devil's doctrine of every man for himself, is now our industrial and business motto. Monopolists and corporations purchase legislation as they purchase land, lumber or any other commodity, and make rulers, judges and cabinet ministers to order.

This kind of language may, no doubt, appear very obnoxious and un-American to pensioners, office-holders and millionaries; but hard words, my friends, are softer than hard steel and bullets, and now is the time to speak out boldly if we desire to avert revolutionary violence and bloodshed.

A peaceful revolution is what the Socialist movement is intended to accomplish; but the inexorable law of evolution moves on kindly, yet cruelly, toward its vast ends. It seems to be a law of nature that war and the destruction of life and property is the heavy price we must pay for all that is greatly good. No Socialist, therefore, whose judgment is worthy of acceptance, can predict a peaceful solution to the tremendous problem that must be solved in the near future. The overthrow of capitalism and its long-established injustice, is no light work. The universal cry among laborers now is nothing earned, nothing saved, and countless millions stolen and squandered. The system that has caused this deplorable condition is capitalism, the parent of imperialism. A democracy, therefore, with a suitable industrial system, is our only remedy. Such an industrial or-ganization is Socialism. Understand this, friends, and labor's battle is won.

Machine Gas-Blowers

The success of the machine glassblowers at the glass works at Elmer, N. J., would seem to indicate that the invention is destined to ultimately supersede human lungs and hands. A prominent blower from Bridgeton remarked that it is only a question of a very few years when all glassware will be made in this way. The two factories are now completely equipped with the machines and are working satisfactorily. A year ago one of these machines was installed there as an experiment, and improvement after improvement has been made, until they are now perfect.

Unskilled labor can be used. A glassman went to Bridgeton recently and exhibited a patent mold "shutter," which is intended to take the place of a boy. If there is any one thing the average glass manufacturer would jump at it is a machine to replace the boy In some plants a dozen "shops" have ben idle almost daily on account of the scarcity of boys. This new contrivance 'does the work completely. But what will the capitalist system do with the boys? Does it propose any way to provide for the boys who are not Not at all; Socialism alone can scarce? look after them and the human glassblowers who will no longer blow their brains into glass bottles.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT ON THE ISSUES **OF IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM**

W. Liebknecht in the Clarion

militarism-that is the enemy. Clerical-ism, according to Gambetta, is the enemy, and is not dangerous any more. Mind, I say clericalism, not popedom or papacy, which will be a world power still long after the downfall of the last emperor, and which will be the last enemy of Socialism. But that fight is not a political fight. The last political form which grasping, accumulating, robbing capitalism takes is imperialism organically united with militarism. And as there is but one capitalism, there is but one imperialism and militarism, too. It may have a different shape in different countries; in substance it is the same everywhere.

In any case-and now I begin to refute the objections that have been made to me-in any case, imperialism has nothing to do with keeping together and defending the British empire. There is no need to plead the British empire against me. I dare say there are not many who have pleaded more and in deeper earnest for it than I have. The breaking up and downfall of the British empire would be the greatest disaster for humanity. It would be the triumph of Russia, and, consequently, of despotism and barbarity over liberty and civilization. This I have said and tried to make understood hundreds of times. And just because I have such a high opinon of England, and put so many hopes on England, I regret this South African war so much, and feel bound, in the common interest of liberty and civilization, to do what is in my power to avert the evil effects of this unfortunate war, and to prevent the catastrophe which growing imperialism and militarism are sure to bring upon you if the English people do not put them down before it is too late.

How much damage has this war already done to England. You, as freeborn Englishmen, must know the value and power of public opinion and public feeling. And the public opinion and public feeling of the whole world have been turned against England by this war. And were it true what our jingoes and all other enemies of England say, that the war fever and lust to conquer, such as it shows itself at present, is in-herent to the British nation, and not only a passing moral disease, then the friends and admirers of England would indeed have to confess that they were in error.

It is true the chief of your ministry, Lord Salisbury, does not see that public opinion and public feeling all over the world are against England on account of this war. "It is the press of the gutter that attacks and calumniates us, savs my lord, haughtily and contemptuously. "Press of the gutter"! Lord Salis-

bury is wrong, as he has been so often already. He does not know the press of the continent, as there are many other things which he does not know.

Certainly, we have a "press of the gutter"-the press of our anti-Semites, our jingoists, our junkers and other reactionists of all sorts and kinds; and this press of the gutter is certainly hostile to England, and villifies it on every occasion and in every manner. But it has been so and has done so since it existed, England being to it the detested land of the free; the country which broke the holy alliance under Canning-a crimenever forgiven and never to be forgiven. by our would-be resurrectionists of the holy alliance; the hated country which for the last eighty years resisted all attempts of the continental politicians and policemen-with us synonymous as to our statesmen, policy, politics and police mean the same thing-to force or entice it to surrender the right of asylum, and to participate in the common international police-chase for hunting down democracy and Socialism. This "press of the gutter," of course, did not miss the opportunity, and makes use of the South African war to attack and calumniate England with redoubled violence: but it is only a small fraction of our press. There is another press in Germany, the press that always defends England against the "press of the gut-There is the Liberal (not National Liberal, which is identical with 'reactionary)-the Liberal press that looks upon England as the mother country of constitutionalism and parliamentary government. There is the democratic press that regards England as the great bulwark of liberty and sovereignty of the people. And there is the Socialist press-almost 300 newspapers in Germany-that always stood foremost in the defense of England against the "gut-ter press," and that believed in England as the only power able to cope with the Russian despotism; which drags behind it the Borusso-German junker and po-

Again and again I repeat the cry. It | lice empire and the French republic as cannot be altered. Imperialism and far as it is under the influence of capitalism. "Press of the gutter"? No, the press of the German people.

There is not one newspaper in all Germany that advocates the cause of England in this universally condemned war -not one, except a couple of low stock exchange papers, written by the accomplices and agents of Rhodes and Chamberlain.

The same unanimity of condemnation in France, the same unanimity in Italy. Everywhere!

And how could it be otherwise? An empire of 400 millions against two dwarf commonwealths of, together, 300,000 men, women and children. That alone is sufficient to arouse the indignation of any human being with a sense of fair play. I know Lord Salisbury thinks there was a conspiracy between German adventurers and the Boers for the purpose of founding a Dutch-German counter empire; and I know, too, that some of these German adventurers have been in foolish relations with the German government, whose foreign policy is as silly and zig-zaggy as its home policy. But how could a man in his senses take such foolish plans seriously? Or has the world become a madhouse?

"Press of the gutter"! I return to the word. It is significant. There is a program in it-the program of hostility to the people. That your prime minister can use such a word is in itself a grave and a most alarming fact. It shows the progress of imperialism in England, of continental imperialism, the characteristic trait of which has always been and is :

Cult of power and contempt of public opinion. And public opinion is the peoples opinion, the feeling and thought of the people.

Not yet of your people. But that is only a question of time, of short time; and Lord Salisbury's "press of the gut-ter" betrays what is in store for you.

I have not yet done with imperialism. I am told imperialism in the mouth of Englishmen means national unity; and I am taught what blessings unity has brought to France and to Germanyhow necessary it was to get rid of the division in many provinces and small states. Maybe. Much might be said about the blessings of national unity. There is a unity of the jail, as Heinrich Heine, the poet, called it, and of which we Germans and our fellow-victims of 'national unity," the poor Italians, could tell a long tale. However that may be, the comparison with German, French and Italian unity is more than limping. The different parts of the British em-pire cannot be compared with the dif-ferent provinces and small states (kleinstaaten) of Germany, France and Italy, which had to be united in the interest of national unity. This national unity Great Britain had before any of the modern great states. She has had it for three centuries and a half-since the reformation, which to you gave national unity and to us national division. Whether it will be possible or not to weld together Great Britain and her colonies into one organic empire, or whether the colonies will grow into new independent states,

answer is: No one but gangs of politicians and capitalists, who are using the resources of this country for purely selfish and mercenary motives.

According to the averment of the functionary above mentioned-who, by the way, is a Republican expansionistthe ultimate aim of the conspirators is to drive the Filipinos to the mountains, nd then appropriate all the level and fertile lands of Luzon, and all other islands, which they intend to cultivate by Asiatic cheap labor. They will thus hold an absolute monopoly over the entire products of vast tracts of territory at the expense of the American tax-pay ers. The whole project, from beginning to end, is a gigantic and infamous fraud. and well worthy of the administration which is doing the dirty work of Hanna and his confederates.

According to the testimony of reliable eye witnesses, the devastation and slaughter in Luzon is appalling. It is described as war, merciless beyond any known degree of human fervity. "Yet, army can do to hold even the ground under the soldier's feet." It is said, under the soldier's feet." with truth, that the horror and hatred with which the Filipinos regard Americans and this government almost Stung to madness amounts to insanity. at the treachery and duplicity of the McKinley government, they have resolved, one and all, to drive out the odious robbers and usurpers from their country, or perish in the attempt. Let us hope and pray that their heroic ef-forts may continue to be crowned with

Let us turn now, for a few minutes, to Cuba-another profitable field of exploitation for bastard imperialism. Rathbone, McKinley's postmaster-general, nicknamed "the Great," raised his own salary from \$5,000 to \$45,000 a "The more the benevolent adyear! ministration of affairs in Cuba," says the Boston Herald, "is probed, the worse it appears. Neely-another patriotic American appointee-has been pilfering appears. the postal department out of millions. Official peculators and forgers have been so busy confusing accounts, and making false entries, that the whole ad-ministration of public affairs in Cuba is a chaotic muddle which no accountant can unravel.

I can tell you, my working friends, that something of a very radical nature must be done to save our country from unspeakable disaster. No greater calamity can happen a people than when criminals take an active part in its government. Oppression, spoilation and bloodshed are crying out as if no ear heard their voice; but mind you, the time is approaching when we shall experience a rude awakening to the blunder we are committing in passively submitting to the iniquity of an imperialistic oligarchy.

The moral sense of great masses of our people has been so perverted by martial tomfoolery that the most atrocious massacres, rapine and plunder carry with them no blame, and their perpetrators and abettors are sedulously sheltered from justice.

The government of our forefathers was established in 1776 to prevent ty-

Ministerial Musings MINISTERIAL MUSINGS.

Legislation is powerless when met by concentrated billions.

The only cure for private monopoly is public monopoly.

The popular religion aims at nothing and hits what it aims at.

The worst criminals on our scaffolds were spouting angels when six months old.

"Liberty before property; the man before the dollar" is an old maxim grown obsolete. The modern Christian has not learned

that Standard Oil does not mix with the waters of life.

Mammon, the god of our civilization, compels the many to die undeveloped that the few may live misdeveloped.

No world in the universe has so much hell in it as this one, where Christians talk about serving God while doing their best to swindle the Almighty in serving them .- Rev. E. M. Wheelock, Texas.

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like the United States of America, that is a question which I shall not treat here, as it has nothing to do with the matter before us. But I am sure all Englishmen will agree that there cannot be a national union or unity of Great Britain and the Indian empire.

A Course of Reading

Editor Herald: Recently a friend wrote me for a list of books for a special course of popular reading in Socialism. Here is the list of ten that I made out. Perhaps some comrade can suggest improvements in it:

1. "Traveler from Altruria," Howells.

"Equality," Bellamy. "The Co-Operative Common-2.

3. The Co-Operative
wealth," Gronlund.
4. "News from Nowhere," Morris.
5. "Women in Past and Present,"

"From Utopia to Science," En-6. gels.

"Fabian Essays." 7. 8.

"Signs of Change," Morris. 9.

"Communist Manifesto," Marx. "Working Class in 1844," En-10.

gels.

To this should be added the recom-mendation to read the history of the movement in this country, given in the Red Book. Wayfarer.

[In addition to the above the editor suggests "Principles of Scientific Social-ism," Vail; "Socialism," Sombart; "Merrie England," Blatchford; "The People's Marx," Deville.] Sombart;

Social Democratic Herald

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102 is the number of this paper. If the num-ber on your wrapper is 103 your subscrip-tion expires with the next weeks' paper. Picase renew promptly.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1900.

NOTES AND COMMENT

Deprive the working class of their natural and social rights, deny them the opportunity to gain a livelihood by trying to galvanize a rotten-ripe system with middle-class reforms, compel them to pay rent for the privilege of occupying land (Does Bryan propose to abolish that "privilege"?), maintain the system which separates them from the means of production, burden them with war debts and the ruinous cost of militarism, invest corporations with power to hound them from the cradle to the coffin, and, if they are not model and contented citizens under such treatment, bring out the gatlings and murder them. That is the holy and sanctified business of capitalism and capitalistic government.

Currency reformers of the Democratic and Populistic stripe want profits; they want to readjust the "skinning business so that in place of a few big "skinners," like Rockefeller and Havemeyer, we will have a whole lot of little profit "skinners." But that stage of affairs has been passed; to it we shall never return. Social Democrats want productive capital socialized and operated by an industrial democracy for the benefit of all the people without profit. Every "skinner" is opposed to Social Democ-

One of the friskiest corpses that ever disappointed and dismayed a funeral is Deleonism. party After twelve months of the lustiest sort of assurance that the thing was dead, behold it bobs up with old-time vigor, stops the cere-monies, enters the lists with a national ticket; and the other fellow, who thought he had been attending the last obsequies, is beginning to say that he was deceived from the start to the finishwhich isn't a finish.

There is no help for the working class, no relief for society, no higher attitude of civilization possible, so long as private individual ownership of the social means of production and distribution exists. All talk of abolishing every "form of privilege" that does not strike at the privilege of property in social capitalthe means of life—is political humbug, which workingmen will do well to 'pass up."

Mr. Bryan proposes the impossible against the class interests of the capitalists when he talks about the abolition of all forms of privilege. How, for in-stance, is he going to abolish that form of privilege known as the wages system without abolishing capitalism. And it that is not in his program, then is not his declaration about the abolition of all forms of privilege merely empty twaddle?

Dr. Charles B. Spahr, author of "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States," says that for 4,650,000,-000 shares of railroad stock now in existence, the original investors paid no more than \$465,000,000, or only 10 per cent of their face value. A railroad that pays 3 per cent is actually paying 30 per cent upon the real invested capital.

The republicans of China, the Boxers, whose distinguishing characteristic is a fervent patriotism much resembling that of Hannaite Republicans in the United States, are still making a rumpus and preparing the way for a possible universal war.

It seems that some one blundered in representing that Deleon was dead and done for. He turns up with a convention composed of eighty-three delegates. puts a national ticket in the field and positively rejects the overtures for a funeral.

Scratch a Bryan Democrat who is a "Socialist too," and you will find a fellow with the profit hunger. He believes in the social necessity of competition and the sanctity of every skin game known to the capitalist system. he's a "Socialist too"! Yes, he is! But

The Bryan Democrats want to make laws to check tendencies; the tendencies they are after make up whatever is important in human history and civilization. Bryanism is nothing more than a lusty protest against the inevitable.

The Nebraska Socialist is the name of a new weekly, just out and supporting the Social Democratic party, which we welcome to our exchange list. It is published at Omaha by Branch 1 of the S. D. P. in Nebraska; 50 cents yearly.

There is a brand of soulful, sublimated sympathy with Socialism that reminds one of a church steeple-the higher it soars the narrower it becomes. Church-steeple Socialism is as bad and useless as church-steeple religion.

Chicago corporations (all composed of patriots and model citizens) owe 3,916 in unpaid taxes. And they will to a man tell you this is the greatest country on earth. So it is-for chumps and looters.

A week ago 1,500 men employed by the McCormick company, Chicago, were laid off indefinitely. Cause: No work. But the advance agent and his satellites are still howling prosperity.

Progressive trades unionists will this year remember that it is better to vote for what they want and not get it than to vote for what they don't want and get it.

Concentration of the productive faciliies and powers of society in fewer hands inevitably reduces opportunities for labor ; yet it is the order and necessity of the times.

They have a rude and uncouth people in St. Louis, with no respect for a millionaire carrying a gun to protect property stolen from the community.

The world is going to be governed by an imperialism of capital or a fraternal-ism of labor joined, to capital. Trades unionists, which shall it be?

Never estimate a working man by what he does not possess. No doubt the fellow he has worked for is well off.

The session of congress cost more than a billion dollars. All for liberty and civilization!

SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES IN UNEXPECTED PLACES

The United States presents many peculiar points of interest to the student of the worlds economic development. In the prevalence of the trust we find a most marked advance toward associated or collective industry, existing side by side with political features of a most ultra individualistic type. Indeed, to the intelligent foreigners few facts surprise so much as the one that so many of the functions elsewhere performed by government are here left to the free play of private enterprise.

The keynote to our political institu-tions is found in the idea "that those governments govern best which govern least." Much of the unrest, uncertainty and disorder so characteristic of American political and industrial life can be finally traced to the constant and increasing antagonism between our associative method of wealth production and our antiquated individualistic political system.

It is my desire to show still another contradiction between our political theories and our social life. Have you ever noticed that while we proudly claim to be the most individualistic and competitive of nations, we have fostered and encouraged organizations-of a socialistic character-to minimize those evils that are direct results of unrestrained competition? To be plain, I allude to the remarkable development of fraternal and beneficiary societies in the United States, a development far surpassing that reached by any other nation. The cardinal principles of these fraternities, as exemplified in the Masons, Odd Fellows, Workmen, Knights of Pythias and kindred other societies; are identical with the ethical teachings of Socialism. Fraternalism teaches us the common brotherhood of man and our obligations to our fellow-members, that we should assist those members in distress, support the widow and educate the orphan, minister to the sick and bury the dead-in short, to do all in our power to make the lives of our associates prosperous and happy. This to be done not under the guise of charity, but as the result of sacred mutual obligations.

If these teachings are elevating and commendable when practiced by fami-lies and lodges, would they not be more worthy and potent if extended to the whole of the civilized world-instead of their benefits being restricted to coteries of selected individuals? This is a question I would ask all to seriously consider.

Socialism is merely the full and logical application of those lofty moral principles, preached so eloquently in our lodge room, to the details of our daily

Say, brother, are you in favor of this

Ernest Burns, Jr.

PROBLEMS OF SOCIOLOGY

From "Some Problems of Life" by Annie Besant The brotherhood which is a fact in nature is daily contradicted and defied in social life.

Society must again be based on a recognition of the fundamental laws of brotherhood; this alone can unite progress with order, assign social functions with justice, and insure abundance of material goods with propriety of distribution.

* * * Conditions in the United States have brought about a complete disillusion as to republicanism in action, whatever arguments may be adduced for it theoretically by those who believe in human equality.

* *

met by the co-operation of all classes in bringing them about

The fundamental unity of mankind is the central truth of the coming race, and the nation which first grasps and practices that great conception will lead the future, humanity falling into line behind it.

ECONOMICS WITHOUT ETHICS

We have all been used to the doctrine of ethics without economics, also economics without ethics. The solution of the problem that confronts us will be solved by bringing the two together.

It is time to ask seriously if the old style of preaching and practice is a success. If we find the world as a whole is not becoming better and mankind as a mass is not becoming happier, then it is a part of common sense and business principle to change our tactics.

Statistics tell us that all manner of crime is on the increase-not alone in numbers but in proportion to the inhabitants. That beggary, destitution, trampism and starvation is on the increase both in numbers and in percentage.

Our prohibition friends will tell you that where fifty years ago there were 1,000,000 kegs of beer manufactured for 32,000,000 inhabitants in this country, now there are 36,000,000 kegs of beer manufactured for 75,000,000 inhabitants.

The total consumption of spirituous and malt liquors and wines in the United States was in 1880, 506,076,400 gallons; in 1896, 1,170,379,448 gallons. (World's Almanac.)

Deaths from alcoholism have increased from 61 per million in 1860 to 68 per million in 1895. Prison population has increased 16

per cent faster than the population outside of prisons.

In 1885 deaths from suicide numbered 978; in 1895 deaths from suicide numbered 5.750. In 1885 murders committed were

1,808; in 1895 murders committed were 10,500.

Between 1860 and 1890 insanity has increased 50 per cent faster than the population.

What is the cause of this great retrograde movement in these vital particulars?

A few more statistics may show Wealth per capital in 1850 was \$345; wealth per capita in 1890 was \$974 There is no cause for murder or suicide in that.

But wealth of workers per capita in 1850 was \$239.50; wealth of workers per capita in 1890 was \$184; wealth of nonworkers per capita in 1850 was \$1,293; wealth of non-workers per capita in 1890 was \$8,085. The wealth of the worker per capita has decreased \$55.50 in forty years, and the explanation of the whole dark tragedy lives in that statement.

The few have increased, the many decreased. As they go down in economics they decline in ethics .-- From an address before the Social Democratic party at Los Angeles, by Walter L. Young.

Exploitation of Inferior Races

The Fabian society, London, recently listened to a lecture by Mr. Gilbert Murray on the "Exploitation of Inferior Races in Ancient and Modern. Times." Mr. S. G. Hobson presided. After discussing the problem as it presented itself to the ancient world, Mr. Murray went on to speak of what was happening in the world to-day. The most important fact was the way in which the native races were being exploited in their own country. White men were working their factories in countries where black labor was cheap, and this might nave an imortant 111 this country. The whole status of slav-ery had little to do with the question. The essential object seems to be the world-wide division of labor between different breeds of men. The problem was a difficult one; and it yet remained to be seen whether the British were to be a great beneficent power, or whether its disappearance as a conquering race was to be the signal for humanity to raise its head with a sigh of relief.

AMONG THE TOILERS

Montclaire, (N. J.) bricklayers se-cured eight hours and \$3.50 per day without trouble.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has gained over 3,700 members in the past year.

In the first 20 days of the St. Louis street car men's strike seven people were killed and 72 injured.

There are said to be 4,000 idle furniture workers in Grand Rapids. Another evidence of prosperity.

The carpenters at Dallas, Texas, have secured the eight-hour day and several minor concessions.

The St. Louis Brewery Workmen's Union will contribute \$1,000 per week in aid of the street car men's strike.

Five hundred master painters have signed the union scale at Philadelphiathe eight-hour day, at 2:70 per day.

The strike of the Westerly (R. L) granite cutters has been settled, the men securing the eight-hour day at \$3.

In the mines around Nevada City, Cal., Japanese are being introduced, who are paid \$1 a day, boarding themselves.

Factory and mill hands, bench and machine men of Toledo, Ohio, have organized a branch of the International Woodworkers' Union.

The Women's International Trades Union Label League has organized a large branch in Chicago and is spreading to other western cities. Blacksmiths and horseshoers at

South Bend, Ind., have secured an advance of irom 25 to 50 cents a day, and a reduction in the hours of labor.

Carpenters at Newport News, Va., demanded a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay and got it, and now other craftsmen are striking for the same.

Sixteen men at the Burlington shops at Hannibal, Mo., quit because they were getting 92 cents a day and 3 cents of that was taken for relief insurance.

The street , car company at Kansas City has about \$45,000 as deposits from employes, the interest on which is sufficient to pay nearly the entire running expenses for one day.

The strike in the copper district of Michigan has been settled. An increase of 10 per cent has been granted, and the underground employes will receive full time for half shifts on Saturdays.

The dispute between the International Typographical Union and Machinsts as to the jurisdiction of typesetting machine tenders has been referred to an arbitration committee of nine-three from the I. T. U., three of the I. A. of M. and three just appointed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

The trade unionists of England have filed a petition containing 85,000 signatures, declaring that the South African war is purely capitalistic aggression and not favored by working people.

The Austrian government has introduced a bill for limiting the working day in mines to nine hours a day-i. e., fiftyfour hours a week. If the masters wish at any time to work more, this will have to be assented to by a joint committee of masters and men.

A committee of the landtag-the local parliament-of Bavaria has agreed to the Socialist proposition that delegates of the miners be allowed to assist in inspection of the mines.

There is a strike of men employed by the Berlin tramways, and the police have shown great brutality in putting down a manifestation of the strikers.

At Haarlem, Holland, at a recent election for the states-general the Socialist candidate, though unsuccessful, obtained 633 votes. This is a distinct advance. In 1897 only 156 votes were cast

life.

kind of expansion?

Social Democrats declare that the class which has the mastery over the economic power of the country, which controls social capital, also holds the mastery over the government of the The Bryanolators try to make country. you think they think if they could get control of the political offices they would then be able to control the capitalist class, but they dont believe it-not a single man of them.

What reason have you for supposing, since the wealthy class in any country and under any form of government has always been able to make or buy the laws they wanted, that the same class would not do the same thing if Bryan were president? There isn't a single human being living who can tell you, not even the "peerless one" from Nebraska.

The most iniquitous of trusts, as the Chicago Tribune looks at the matter, is the ice trust, in which Democrats are interested. But Tom Platt is represented in that trust by his son, and we are under the impression that Tom is a Republican boss.

The business failures for the month of May were the largest on record. But prosperity goes marching on.

INTERVIEWS AND OPINIONS ON LIVE TOPICS OF THE DAY

President Kruger of the Transvaal: Yes, it is quite true that the British forces have occupied Pretoria. That fact, however, by no means marks the end of the war. The burghers are fully determined to fight to the last, and will never surrender as long as 500 armed men remain in the country. Only now will the real struggle begin. I fear there is still to be much bloodshed, but the fault for that lies with the British government. The time has passed for us to talk. We have done plenty of that, but is has done no good. There is now nothing left for us to do but to keep fighting, keep fighting."

President Henry Wade Rogers of Northwestern University: "The tendency of the past has been to blame existing wrongs on the poor people. But it is a fact that the common people are at least no worse than the rich class. It does not follow because a man is weathy he is a good man. Neither does it follow because a man belongs to the class known as common people he is a bad man. There has been too much of this sort of sentiment in this country.

August Bebel, German Social Demo-cratic Leader: "The torpedo boat demonstration in China is ridiculous, and the Rhenish enthusiasm over it reminds us of cowards viewing a circus parade."

Men who twenty years ago were concerned in questions of government, now declare that whatever may be the form of government, it is a sound economic system which is needed to make a nation prosperous, contented and happy.

Trust and high honor are among the noblest and rarest of human qualities at the present stage of evolution, yet without these democratic Socialism must fail.

That a noble form of society is possible in which all the forces of the community shall be organized to subserve the general good, and in which all the plenty and happiness for which Socialists are rightly yearning, is indeed a

truth.

The free combat that we call "civilization" is not a state that can endure. * *

In the older days those who were employed in supplying objects needed by the community were men who, to a great extent, had joy in their work, the joy of the creator in his finished product.

More and more in our modern life the man who tends a machine is becoming a machine himself, a flesh and blood lever of the thing of steel and iron.

No Man is Good Enough

The only remedy for trusts is trust. Shall we have trusts for the people or shall we trust the people? No man, we long ago discovered, is good enough to be trusted with absolute political authority. Neither is any man, nor any corporation, good enough to hold the control of any of the necessities of life in trust for the people. All vast power has in it the seed of abuse. The whole people alone are worthy of the control of the economic life and death of men. Democracy does not mean competition: it means co-operation. We are not units struggling against each other; we are fractions to combine into one great unit. Let politics, therefore, be enlarged. We must believe in the people. If we be-lieve not we shall be condemned. What condemnation we already have is due to our unfaith .- Dr. Frank Crane, Chicago.

The stunting of the mind in mechan-ical work is the justification of the cry for shorter hours of labor, and should be The fellows who have been holding

The 1st of May in St. Petersburg, as in other large industrial centers, was signalized by an immense amount of proclamations and various other publications, as well as by arrests.

In the opinion of the Labor World (Tokio, Japan), war in the far East will be unavoidable in the very near future, because "Russia is trying to secure a naval station or two on the Korean coasts with utmost force." In its quaint English, the World remarks: "A brutal thirst over poor Korea is so strong as to forget the international morality entirely, and now this old but steady bear is pushing on toward the war with Japan. We are sure of bloody conflict with the northern barbarism soon. We oppose the war because any and all the war will be very burdensome to the working classes. We believe there is one way to escape war between nations, and that is all Socialists of the world should unite in one body and oppose war in the future." Trust fever is beginning to rage in Ja-

pan. The plate-glass, muslin, and watch manufacturers' trusts are already formed. The coal, silk thread, tea, silkweaving, habutai (a kind of silk fabric), corl oil, rice, wine, beer, iron smelting, contractors' and spinning trusts are in process of formation.

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

NOTICE TO BRANCHES

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

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES

The attention of Branch Secretaries is called to the ed constitution in this week's paper. It is subetted for a referendum vote. Secretaries will please bring it to the notice of their Branches without delay.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND

P. Borland, Burley	\$ 50
Collins, New Glarus,	1.00
Wilkinson, New Glarus	1.00
Cincinnati	2 00
Incel Union No. 7 of Pacific Coast, Nat'l Un	nion
of United Drewery Workmen	30.00
T. A. Edwards. Omaha	1.00
be loseph Joffe, Woodbine	3 00
Previously reported	786.15
	\$844.65

NEW BRANCHES

Abilene, Kan. Saginaw, Mich. Springfield, Mo. South Milwaukee, Wis. Quincy, Mass. Ft. Lee, N. J.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

A new branch has been organized at South Milwaukee.

The Social Democrats of Texas will hold a state convention July 4 at Dallas. The state convention of the Social Democratic party of Indiana will be held July 4.

Social Democrats of Omaha are holding open-air meetings and organizing new branches.

Branch 9, Milwaukee, will hold a basket picnic Sunday, June 17, in the vicinity of Forest Home.

Kansas Social Democrats are taking a referendum on a state ticket with G. C. Clemens for governor.

Resolutions of censure of the executive board, introduced at the Missouri state convention, were turned down.

Coming Events of Evansville, Ind. nominates Edward H. Meyer for mayor of the city in the local election next year.

German Brewers' Union, No. 114, at Providence, R. I., at its last meeting voted to support the candidacy and principles of Eugene V. Debs.

On June 24 Social Democrats of Milwaukee will have an excursion to Sheboygan. Tickets can be secured at 614 State street or of John Doerfler, 701 Winnebago street, Milwaukee.

The Appeal to Reason, "Plan A," if carried out by Socialists and pushed vigorously, would give that paper a mil-lion subscribers at an exceedingly small expense to each one assisting in the work.

Comrade James T. Van Rensselaer, address 1618 Toberman street, Los Angeles, Cal., is starting out on July 1 for a speaking tour of several months. He would be glad to hear from Socialists in all parts of the country who desire a speaker to visit them, so that his time may be fully occupied during the cam-

Every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, meetings are held in the Hull House lecture hall under the auspices of the Federation of Social Justice, of which F. G. Strickland is field worker. The address next Tuesday will be by A. S. Edwards.

Miss Irene M. Ashby of England, a member of the Workers' Union, and of the Independent Labor Party, gave an interesting lecture on Socialism in Boston, June 10, under the auspices of the City Committee of the Social Democratic Party.

Indiana Socialists

For the purpose of organization of state and local branches and for the propagation of Socialism, all interested are requested to communicate with C. A. Thornton, No. 515 Law Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS HEARD FROM

Whereas, the attempt to unite with the Socialist Labor party faction has proven a failure; therefore, be it resolved, that it is the sentiment of Indiana Branch, No. 8, that the national executive board should submit a referendum vote to the branches for the purpose of selecting candidates for vicepresident from the ranks of the Social Democratic party; also instructing the secretary to forward this resolution to the Social Democratic Herald for pub-Thomas Catton, Sec'y. lication.

BALTIMORE WILL NOT VOTE

At a regular meeting of the branches of the S. D. P., held last week, it was recommended to the branches that-

They do not vote on the majority report submitted by the conference committee on unity; that this organization hold a nominating convention on the first Monday in July and that we invite all Socialists who indorse the candidates of our national convention-E. V. Debs and Job Harriman-to take part with us in this nominating conven-· Levine P. Jones. tion. Sec. Joint Meeting of S. D. P. Branches.

IT IS OUT OF ORDER

Comrade Editor: I am instructed by unanimous vote of Branch No. 3, S. D. P., to report the action of the branch at a meeting on the 6th, in regard to a communication from Wm. Butscher and associates, asking us to vote upon each of the several propositions submitted, in regard to the matter of union. It was the unanimous opinion of the members that the referendum vote of the S. D. P. settled the question of union for the present, so far as the said party is concerned, and that we cannot vote upon any proposition until it is submitted in conformity with the constitution and laws of the S. D. Party. I. Hiatt,

Sec. Branch No. 3, Oregon.

BECAUSE THEY LOVED UNION SO

Branch No. 41, Everett, Mass., in regular meeting assembled, hereby passes

the following resolutions: Whereas, The Haverhill Social Democrat has stated that it would not print aritcles either in favor of or against union and the editor has printed four (4) articles in favor of and none against ;

therefore be it Resolved, That Branch 41, Everett, condemns said undemocratic action of the Haverhill Social Democrat; also be it

Resolved, That Branch 41 condemns action of organic unity committee at meeting of May 20 by ignoring the S. D. P. Ordered that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Haverhill Social Democrat and the Social Democratic Herald for publication. M. M. Pond, Sec'y.

our N. E. B. has conducted itself with perfect fairness and justice to the mem-bers of the S. D. P.; therefore be it, Resolved, That we affirm our entire confidence in the N. E. B. and our unalterable resolution to abide by the decision of the referendum in refusing union with the S. L. P. faction at the present time; and we emphatically protest against the action of those comrades who have repudiated the decision of the referendum by participating in the unity committee meeting on Sunday, May 20, and in taking part in forming a new par-We call upon you, comrades, as Soty. cial Democrats, to rally and support our party in the crisis, and let us work for the coming campaign as we have never worked before. Comrades, rally around the S. D. P. and its standard bearer. E. V. Debs.

S. Pressman, Sec.

NEW YORK SETTLES THE QUESTION

At a meeting held by the local No. 1 S. D. P., on June 4 at 60 Broome street. a circular and a list of various questions were received from the secretaries of so-called conference committee-namely, William Butscher and I. Stone-asking us to vote on the majority report. The following resolution was intro-

duced and unanimously adopted: Whereas, by voting on the proposi-tion of our N. E. B., "Is unity desirable or not?" we have recognized the legality of such a proposition and committed ourselves to the decision of the referendum vote.

Whereas, by this decision all negotiations of the committee on unity were annuled and discharged, and be it further resolved that we, the members of Branch 1, cannot recognize the committee on unity, as a body which represents the party, and the legality of their report, and consequently we refuse to vote on the above named majority report; and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Social Democratic Herald, "the Anti-Saloon People" and Comrade William Butscher. B. Gillman. K. Ramy,

Resolution Committee.

A DENIAL

When Harriman and Hilquit, over their signatures, stated that I had at the New York conference, exonerated the S. L. P. delegates from the charge of bad faith, I did not think it worth while to deny the accusation, beause the falsity of it was characteristically deleonistic. They (or Hilquit's stenographer) simply omitted a little qualifying phrase, which would alter the sense ma-terially. What I said was: "This being so, then I believe you have lived up to your pledges," etc. But now that they come out and,

growing bolder because of my silence, charge me with having signed such a statement, it is time for me to call a halt and absolutely deny their charge. The fact is, that when I got through speaking, Mahlon Barnes, who was taking notes of the proceedings, asked me if I would write down what I had just said. I said I would willingly, and took his pencil and paper, and wrote : "If this is so, then I think there was no bad faith, but much misunderstanding." Remember that I was not present at the socalled "peace conference," and no pledges were made to me personally, though I shared the general impression given to the convention by the four S. L. P. delegates that they were committed to our party name and had heard Hilquit ask for two weeks' time after the convention in which to prepare his constituents for the change of name. When the charge of bad faith was made by Comrade Heath there were but two alternatives before us-either to withdraw from the conference altogether, as Heath did, or to grant for the time being that their excuses were valid, so that we might be in a position to go on with the negotiations, reserving final judgment, however, until we could hear the other side of the story. I chose the lat-ter alternative. I absolutely deny that I ever said or wrote, without justification, that there had been no bad faith or that they had kept their pledges. The allegation that I signed my name to any such statement is absolutely untrue, as Mr. Mahlon Barnes well knows, and I challenge him or any one else to produce such statement signed by me. Margaret Haile.



CALIFORNIA

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

etc. s meetings (for members) every Thurs-Business meetings (for members) every Thurs-day evening. Membership, with advantage of Educational Course and Social Democratic Herald free to each member, 25 cents per month. Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk street.

street. Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sun-day afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodman's Hall, 1255 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 Foresters Hall, cor Park St. and Santa Clara Ave. Business and Educational meetings (for members) 1st and 3rd Mon-days, 8 p. m. at 2408 Encinal Ave. Alian A. Crocket, Secretary, 1610 Wainut St. COLORADO

Branch No. 1, Deuver, moda every Sunday at 3:00 p. m. at 1715 California Ave., Chas. M. Davis, Secretary, 1629 17tn Street.

Branch No. 3, Goldfield, meets every Sunday at 7:30 p. m., as Gity Hall. Chas. La Camp. Secretary. 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 eve-ning, at 198 State St., at 8 p. m. Cornelius Mahoney, Secretary, 165 Frank St. Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Vilage street. Secretary, Richard Niederwerfer, Box 760.

ILLINOIS.

HLLINOIS. Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays. of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dear-born St.

Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday vening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Went-

Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Went-worth Ave. Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets sec-ond and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. at Nagi's Hall, 535 Biue Island Ave. Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mohdays at 5 p.m. in Douder's place. 1950 W. Isthe place. Joseph Dunder, Secretary. Branch No. 3, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sun-days of each month at Andr. Muzik's, 40 String St. Paul Chiapecka, Secretary, 305; Huble St. Branch No. 6 (German), Chicago, meets every dirst. Saturday each month at s o'clock at Nagi's Hail, 535 Biue Island Ave, near 18th St. Albin Geisler, Secretary, 766 W. 20th St. Branch No. 5, (Bohemian) Chicago, meets every dirst. Saturday each month at s o'clock at Nagi's Hail, 535 Biue Island Ave, near 18th St. Albin Geisler, Secretary, 766 W. 20th St. Branch No. 5, (Bohemian) Chicago, meets everond and

Gensier, Secretary, 126 W. Juli St. Branch No. 5, (Bohemian) Chicago, meets second and fourth Sunday, at 9 s. m. at 5002 Linc Street, J. A. Ambroz, Secretary, 4940 Wood Street. 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, Indianapolls, meets first Satur-day evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble Sts. IOWA.

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

MARYLAND. Branch No. 1, Baltimore, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, 550 E. Baltimore 3t. Public invited.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

Pichle invited. Levin 1. Jones. Secretary, 202 W. Barrest.
 MASSACHUSETTS.
 The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 724 Washington St., Boston. All dues and moneys intended for the State Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, A. McDonald, 104 W. Springfield St., Boston. All other corresponding Secretary, Margaret Haile, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury, Margaret Haile, St., Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Springdale Tarner Hail. H. Schlichting, Organizer 557, Samer St. Branch No. 5, Lynn, permanent beadquarters for Manres Bt. Baences meets are yet Monday night at 730. Open house. Public invited. Harry Gotimer, Sec. 422 Essex St.
 Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets Friday, nights at 8 p. m. for business at Socialist Hall, Clark's Block, corner Main and Center Sts. Every comrade is senseted to attend one meeting a month. Mrs. Annie Bowroth. Secretary, 81 Prospect 8. Boston, meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 90 Chelsea St.
 Branch No. 18, Newburyport, meets the second Monday of each month, at Laster's Hall, 37 Pleasant St. T. H. Chinsell. Secretary, 16 Collins St. A. L. Biney, 238 Merrimar St.
 Branch No. 31, Chelsea, permanen headquarter sters, Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every

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

To Our Washington Readers

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

1 Arizona Socialists

in every community should correspond with M. J. Casper, Box 178, Globe, Tuc-son, Ariz. We have plans for keeping MICHIGAN

3

Branch No. 1, Battle Creek, Mich., meets 2nd and 4th 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. Secretary. 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 onth at G. W. Wood's home, Chico, Mont. bonth at G. W. Wood's home, Chico, Mont. NEW JERSEY Branch No. 1. Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Liv-

Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 3d Sunday Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 3d Sunday of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding, 1206 Kaighu's Avenue. Branch No. 3, (German) Newark, meets every third Saturday, at Internation 4) Hall, 7 Bedford St. Hans Hartwig, Secretary, 7 Bedford St.

Branch No. 5 (German), Paterson, N. J., meeta first and third Mondays a 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Ed-mund St.

NEW YORK.

mund St. NEW YORK. The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York, meets every second Tuesday at 412 tiraud street, Windsor Hail. James Aliman, Secretary, 22 suffolk st. care of "Forward" East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 112 Clinton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 163 Suffolk St. Branch No. 3, 24th Assembly District, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 1059 Second Av., at the "Central." Henry Lang, Secre-tary, 324 E. 60th St. Branch No. 4, West Side Branch, New York, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at headquarters, 189 W. 99th St. Elfza-beth H. Thomas, Secretary. Branch No. 5 Brooklyn, New York, meets every Satur-rady at sp. nn, at 56 Moore St. Visitors welcome. Com-rades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. Pressman, 190 Boerum St. Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, headquarters, 251

Inc. 50% E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Fublic invited. Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, hendquarters, 251 Rutledge St. Meets every third Thursday at 8:15 sharp. All persons interested are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate in organ-izing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Butscher, Secretary, 251 Rutledge St. Branch No. 20, regular meetings are held first and third Friday of the moth, at Webster Hall, 14th St. Secretary, 317 E. 149 h St. All persons interested in Socialism and the S. D. P. are invited to attend.

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OHIO. Branch No. 2. Cleveland, meets in Ohisen'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

Branch No. 3, Cleveland, meets first and third Sundays in each month at 8 p.m. in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St. Lectures and discussions Branch No. 4, Cincinnali, meets at Richellen 1/all southeast corner 9th and Plum Sts., every Sunday at 2 p.m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Jos. Jasin, Secretary, 1410 Central Avenue. Branch No. 5, Dayton, Ohio, meets every 2d and 4th Friday evening, in Hall 27, Central Trades Council Block. Everyone interseted in Socialism invited. J. C. Schawe, Chairman, W. Barringer, Secretary, P. O, Boyz 24.

C. Schawe, Chairman, W. Barringer, Secretary, P. O, Box 234, Branch No. 8, Cincinnati, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Workingmen's Hall, 133 Walant St. F. Hamel, Secretary, 1804 Frintz St. Branch No. 11, German, Columbus, Ed Grein-er, Secretary, 866 Mohawk St.

PENNSYLVANIA. .

PENNSYLVANIA. Branch No. 2, Erie, meets every Sunday, 3, p. m., at K. of L. Hall, 716 State St. Chairman, Joseph Stain, Secretary, J. E. Perry, 119 Saasafrass St. Branch No. 4, Pittsburg, meets every Thurs-day evening at 7:30 p. m. at Funk Hall, S. 24th and Josephine Sts. W. Bohn, President, 244 Ad-dison St. J. H. Lewis, Scoretary, 2118 Jane St. Branch No. 5, Jowish), Philadelphia, meets every Friday at 423 S. Third St. at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. I Gerson, Secretary. WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON Branch No. 5, Tacoma. Meets every Monday evening t 8 p. m., 419 11th Street.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN. Milwankee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets first Monday of the mouth as Brewers' Headquarters, south-east corner Fourth and Cheetnut sts. Branch No. 1, Milwankee, meets at Kailer's Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Prairie, every second and fourth Thursdays evening. Branch No. 2, Milwankee, 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, Milwankee, meets every furst and third Friday each-month at Meiler's Hall, corner 23d and Brown Sts. George Moerschel, Secretary, 891 25th St. Branch No. 9, Milwankee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Bigel's Hall 'south-east corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. 0. Wild Secre-tary. Branch No. 12, Milwankee, meets every first

east corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. O. Wild. Secre-tary. Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Krass Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p.m. Secretary, Rudolph Lossch-man, 1126 25:d St. Branch No. 23, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 524 Clark street. Henry Harbicht, Sec., 1074 7th Street.

You will encourage the sale

OF UNION LABEL GOODS

If you want Union Label Shoes demand the above Union Stamp. No shoe is Union made unless it bears the Union Stamp. No charge or royaity for the Union Stamp. Visit your shoe dealer and take no excuses. Send for latest list of factories. Subscribe for "The Union Boot and Shoe Worker," 50 cus per year.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

IF YOU SYMPATHIZE

WITH.

TRADE UNIONS

paign.

. The new branch at Ware, Mass., which has been organized by Comrade MacCartney, is evidently very much alive. It held a large and enthusiastic meeting last Friday, addressed by Com-rade Howard O. Gibbs, who reports that the young branch is a very promising and hopeful one.

The Herald again reminds its Chicago readers that the second annual picnic of the party will be on the 4th of July at Bergmann's Grove, Desplaines avenue and Twenty-sixth street. And in this connection we ask every Social Democrat to help the sale of tickets among his friends and make no other engagement for that day. We are going to have a great turnout.

The following is the ticket nominated

in Missouri: Governor-Caleb Lipscomb, Liberal. Lieutenant-Governor-Leon Greenbaum, St. Louis.

Secretary of State-William H.

Stripe, Kansas City. Treasurer-W. M. Brandt, St. Louis. Auditor-L. M. Richeson, Kansas City

Attorney-General-John F. Delaney,

Kansas City. Railroad Commissioner — Thomas Hessler, Harviell.

Supreme Court Judge-Albert E. Sanderson, St. Louis.

BETTER BIDE A WEE

To the Members of the Social Democratic Party of America:

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 9 of Brockton, Mass., held June 5, 1900, we adopted the following resolutions: Whereas, The S. D. P. of America

is at present involved in a discussion as to the question of unity with the S. L. P., which is wholly unnecessary and unwarranted, and the wisdom and loyalty of the E. B. has been questioned and the recent referendum vote disputed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Branch No. 9 of Brockton, Mass., abide by the majority vote of the S. D. P. and stand by the national organization; and be it further

Resolved, That we use every effort to prevent a division of the party or forming organic union with the S. L. P. until such time as the sentiment of the members indicates that union would be in fact as well as in name.

Signed on behalf of Branch 9 of Mas-achusetts. A. B. Bosworth, Sec. sachusetts.

ABIDE BY THE REFERENDUM

At a meeting of Branch 5, Brooklyn, held on June 7, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A referendum vote is the highest authority to decide any question

in a Socialistic party. Whereas, An attempt to overthrow Sanderson, St. Louis. Judge Court of Appeals, Eastern Dis-trict—M. Ballard Dunn, St. Louis. Judge Circuit Court, Western District —N. B. Vaughan, Kansas City. Presidential Electors—G. N. Kuntz, Kansas City, and R. D, Morrison, Milan.

Call For Convention

All members of the S. D. P. of the Twelfth congressional district of Massachusetts are notified to meet in mass convention at Brockton, Socialist hall, 86 Main street, on Sunday, July 1, 1900, at 2:30 p. m., to nominate a candidate for congress and transact such other business as may come before the con-vention. Charles E. Lowell, Secretary District Committee.

Iowa Socialists

All reformers living in Iowa who are interested in the Social Democracy are requested to communicate with the un-dersigned. By unanimous vote of the S. D. P. branches of the state I have been made the party organizer for the state. I desire the name of every So-cialist in Iowa. A. W. Ricker. cialist in Iowa. Lone Tree, Iowa.

organizers in the field to organize branches in every town in Arizona before November; 500 Socialists pledging 25 cents per month each will do it. Don't miss it-write at once.

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.

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 who reads this notice, who pressigned, name and address to the undersigned. this at once. W. E. Please attend to this at once. Farmer, Bonham, Texas.

All Socialist papers please publish.



620 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Now Ready !--135 Pagest THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY RED BOOK EDITED BY FREDERIC HEATH Printed on Plate Paper Handsomely Illustrated

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ELECTION STATISTICS





MILWAUKEE CITY COMMITTEE

The central committee of the S. D. P. of the city of Milwaukee assembled at a regular meeting on the 4th of June, 1900, and discussed fully the proceedings and results of the informal convention of the seven members of the S. L. P. (anti-Deleon faction) and eight of the former S. D. P. committee on union at New York on May 20 and arrived at the following conclusion:

1. The modus operandi of the dele-gates of the S. L. P. once more proved to every unbiased mind the undesira-

bility of organic union. 2: The action of Comrades E. V. Debs, V. L. Berger, S. Stedman and M. Haile at this informal convention was perfectly consistent with the principles of the S. D. P. and Social Democracy in general.

The conduct of Comrades Carey, Chase, Hoehn, Butscher and Lonerson was opposed to the Social Democratic party and the principles of democracy in general.

4. While regretting deeply the con-fusion instilled by the fusion agitation in the minds of some unripe members of the S. D. P., the central committee is, however, confident that the spirit of loyalty to the party and the good sense of the members will in a short time eradicate every trace of the "storm in a glass of water" created by a few unscrupulous persons in both parties.

The committee respectfully urges 5. The committee respectfully urge-all the comrades of the Social Democratic party, in the name of all that is most dear and sacred to them as advance agents of Social Democracy, in the name of the great historical mission of Social Democracy, to take a decided, unequivocal stand on the subject before us, and dismiss from their memory the ugly attempt of a forced union with a party whose spirit and tactics are entirely foreign and repulsive to the American proletariate. With fraternal greetings, for the committee.

Eugene Rooney,

Secretary. Fred Brockheisen.

Organizer. I. Ladoff.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION

At a joint meeting of branches 1 and 5 of Louisville, held Thursday, June 7, the secretary was directed to have call inserted in the national organ, the Social Democratic Herald, for a state conven-tion of the Social Democratic party of Kentucky, to be held in the city of Louisville on July 4. The convention will assemble at

Reeb's hall, 516 Fifth street, at 11 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, July 4, 1900.

The convention is to name thirteen presidential electors, form a state organization of the party and transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

First-Each branch shall be entitled to as many representatives as there are members in good standing; any representative, if selected, shall be entitled to one vote for each member whose name is attached to his credential, and provided 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 credential with the signature attached, as herein provided.

.Third-All signatures of members attached to credentials, as herein provided, shall be certified to by the secretaries of their respective branches.

James H. Arnold, Secretary of Joint Meeting.

producer the full value of his product can the existing wrong be righted.

Statistics showing that the average laborer produces \$2,204 of wealth each year; he receives but \$445 in wages.

'How can the change from individual ownership be brought about? There must be a new social superstructure. It can be done by the wage workers unit-ing. It must be done by education to united political action.

"Under capitalism war is necessary. It should not be. The right basis of the social structure is that the man receives what he produces, not what he possesses. Socialism will bring forth peace and love in the educational, political and religious world. If the question is settled by war, it will be a war forced by the capitalistic class.

'Can the big parties bring about the change from individual to collective ownership? The Republicans will not, and Mr. Bryan's scheme to regulate trusts is defeated by the fact that the trusts own the government."

A MODEL DEMOCRATIC MAYOR

The New York Journal gives Mayor Van Wyck's record in ice as follows:

The cat is out of the bag at last. The Journal has given to the people of New York the name of every person who holds stock in the criminal ice trust. The names were transcribed from the official record of the ice trust's stockholders. The list is absolutely accurate. The transcript was made by an expert accountant. It cannot be questioned. It will not be.

The record is fatal to Mayor Van Wyck. It proves that he acquired (just how will be shown later) on June 1, 1899, 750 shares in the trust. These were never cancelled and he still holds them. On the same day-portentous coincidence-John F. Carroll acquired 1.750 shares.

Richard Croker's name is put opposite 500 uncancelled shares, acquired the same day, and Augustus Van Wyck is credited with still another 500. The ice trust was feathering its nest in a lively fashion upon that day.

April 20, 1900, was another busy day for the trust in placing its shares where they "would do the most good." On that day Mayor Van Wyck vetoed the Ahearn bill, passed by the legislature, which would have taken from the plundering trust the city piers, the possession of which was the basis of its monopoly.

Early in April the mayor blusteringly declared his opposition to the ice trust Before April 20 he "saw the light' and changed his opinion of the iniquity of the trust. On April 20 he had come to the conclusion that an ice trust was a good thing for the people of New York, and on that day he vetoed the Ahearn bill, which would have destroyed the monopoly.

On April 20 (mark the coincidence) he possessed himself of 2,000 shares of ice trust stock, par value \$200,000!

On the very same day (veto day) his brother, Augustus Van Wyck, got 1,000 shares of trust stock.

The mayor's veto of a bill that would have destroyed the ice trust was coincident with his getting hold of his first batch of ice trust stock.

Queer coincidence, that? Deadly, too.

The official stock records show that the mayor got stock in the ice trust with regularity. Between April 20, 1899, and July 9, 1899-seventy-eight days-he bought and sold 6,200 shares of preferred stock, par value \$620,000; the actual cost of which (if he paid it) at the then market price was \$434,000.

During these same seventy-eight days, the mayor acquired a liking for

on the map of the world, and hope for all peoples was inspired.

Enemies, however, in our great development, said he, sprang up, and then began the great modern warfare for wealth that now has culminated in the tyranny of greed as it never was witnessed before. Now are we in the transition stage-the great change is at hand, and the world is to witness the transformation of hell to heaven right now and right here on earth.

"Mr. Debs is an optimist and has an abiding faith in the dream of social and political reformers. He has for his cure Social Democracy, of which he is now the leader, and his only weapon is an educated ballot. He believes that Socialism is the great and only panacea, and hence builds his arguments along the line of such theorists and doctrinaires.

"Mr. Debs had all the well-worn terms and phrases at his tongue's end and used them with telling effect, evoking applause and laughter at his humorous illustrations and apt and happy hits at capital, private ownership and the great captain of colossal fortunes. Mr. Debs is intensely in earnest and he imparts his enthusiasm to his hearers.

"The man is a study-once the living flame that caused the 'great railway strike-now the calm but interesting lecturer. His figure is bent, his limbs unsteady, his features showing the mental battles of his restive mind in its struggle to solve the problem, the answer to which no man can foretell.

"Mr. Debs pictured the better future so as to make one hate the present in spite of all its progress and advantages. The lecture abounded in witty sallies, sprightly aphorisms and good humor. He has many graces of oratory and gesture, is brimming with illustrations and anecdotes, is a master of elocution and diction.

"Speaking of the scope and influence of trusts, Mr. Debs said if there were no new markets in the Philippines, there would not be war there, and if there were no gold in South Africa the British soldiery would never have invaded that country.'

ETHICS OF THE FUTURE A CONJECTURE AND A HOPE (Conclusion)

petition and all its kindred brood of unreals and falsities. Over against those such other thoughts as these, the public, communication, fellowship, co-opera-tion, justice, duty are among the organics which to crystallize into words, deeds and hand products will be the business of the future generations. To the social man of coming times it will be more gratifying to be permitted to build one foot into the walls of the city sewer than to build a hundred feet into the walls of a palace which he would be constrained to call his own.

Of course such a time will have a mental philosophy peculiar to its conditions as we have to ours. One of the characteristics of our mental make-up now is seen in the habit we have of individualizing each thought. Public speakers of our times are constantly bringing us this little thought and that little thought, considering each as a thought standing of itself apart. Such an isolation of thoughts is natural under individualism. Socialism, on the contrary, will only know thoughts as trends or tendencies towards an ultimate moving from an isolate uttermost to the collective central or master thought of that series. I not only deny that there is any proper individual thought but that there is any individual thinker; conceiving the whole faculty of thought to be a social function to which the individual rightly adjusted tends by the got hold of and sold 6,100 shares; par things socially; that is assisting in the making of things for collective use, and making them collectively. This assisting in the making of things for collective use lies at the root of true society. All work of the future will be social, for that which is not social is not work, but bondage. There will be, there can be no individual positive builders. At the best the individual can only do the negative work of the world, his chief duty will be the removing of that which intervenes between the natural and true foundations of social life and the social corps of builders. Much of this excavation and removal will consist of the obstructions to social life found in the makeup of the individuals themselves: thus to take one's self out of the way of the builders will constitute much of the work of the future. And in this sense is to be taken what I say that the work of ego in future reconstruction will be negative for a long time. What, under those conditions will regulate our personal intercourse with each other? shall feel every man, woman and child. that we have no other position in life but that of society's representatives to one another. With this great master thought dominating each life we will speedily grow human beings of such a spirit, mould and feature as the world has not yet known. Our material cities then will be great masses of crystallized thought, firmly built, human environments having these two qualities to-wards man, defensive and expressive. As turned to the individual they shall express the largeness and unity of social life and the defense of its integrity,



Machinery. Popular Economic Errors: That Value is Deter-mined by Capitalist Gost of Production; that the Inte-ests of Laborers and Capitalists are identical; that Labor is Better Off Today Than Ever Before; that Cheap Prices are Beneficial to Labor; that Foreign Markets are Beneficial to Labor; that Kurry is Bene-ficial to Labor; that Land Nationalization Would Boive the Social Question: that Extravance is the Chief Cause of Economic Want; that Socialism Would Destroy Individuality. Conclusion and Index. 12mo. 236 Pages: Paper 35c Cloth 51.00.

ment has been a vast increase in accumulated wealth. In France and England the wealth accumulated during this century is more than five times the total accumulation of all preceding ages in those countries. In America the wealth of the Union in 1800 was about \$1,000,000,000, while now it is well toward \$90,000,000,000, or, taking fractions into account, an increase of eightyfive fold, which is over six times the growth of population in the same period, the per capita wealth having risen from \$200 in the year 1800, to \$1,200 or thereabouts in the year 1900. While, however, the creation and accumulation of wealth have progressed in this unexampled way, the diffusion of wealth has met with no corresponding improvement. On the contrary, there has been a progressive concentration of wealth into relatively fewer hands, until now, according to the data collected by Dr. Spahr of the Outlook, "one-half of the people own practically nothing ; oneeighth of the people own seven-eighths of the wealth, or forty-nine times their share; I per cent of the people own 54 per cent of the wealth-one family in every 100 being able to buy out the other ninety-nine families and have something left besides; and finally, about onetwo-hundredths of 1 per cent of the people, or 4,000 millionaires and multi-millionaires, have 20 per cent of the total wealth, or over 4,000 times their fair share on the principles of partnership and brotherhood."-Prof. Frank Parsons.

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more liberal than landlords, who get all the pigeons, and give only the tail for 'bare subsistence" to their tenants, and this because death would put an end to further service and also entail the cost of burial .- Nineteenth Century.

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AGITATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

At a meeting under Social Democratic auspices held at Ware, Mass., Comrade H. A. Gibbs being the speaker, a large audience listened to an admirable address on Socialism. Dr. Gibbs said in

part: "What do Socialists want? Why, we want it? How are we to get it?" said that the great stumbling block was ignorance and indifference. Fear of change also keeps men from studying the question. Yet there is change in the physical world always going on; there must be in the social world also. It can-not be prevented. Capitalism was ne-cessary to pave the way for Socialism. It must now give way. Capitalism now penetrates and dominates the social and intellectual life. President Andrews of Brown University lost his position because he was a man, and the trustees went where for his successor? To a To a wealthy New York church and selected Faunce, and presently Rockefeller's check came for half a million dollars, showing how capital dominates over educational institutions.

The whole superstructure of capital

is founded on a monstrous wrong. "First, all wealth is the product of useful labor. Capital is the accumula-tion of the plundered labor product of the workers. Capital is thus the result of the exploitation of labor.

Society has thus been divided into two classes, producers and non-produc-

Capitalists or hobos are both social parasites. Only by giving back to every

value \$610,000, the actual cost of which (if he paid it) at the then market price was \$244,000. He is in ice up to his neck.

"LOOKING FORWARD"

The Rock Island Argus gave the following sketch of Debs' recent lecture at that place:

"At Harper's theater last night a thoughtful audience was held for one hour by Eugene V. Debs, the great labor leader and orator, who was introduced by E. C. Berry, president of the Tri-City Labor congress. His subject was 'Looking Forward.'

"Mr. Debs painted with artful stroke the wrongs and inhumanities of man to man-the accumulated curse of centuries, all centralized-a ghastly and horrible picture misnamed Fate and Destiny; slavery-slavery, as he sees it, all through the centuries from feudalism to the modern form of greed as expressed in the present and last slavery-the industrial

'Then he pictured deftly, but with master strokes, wealth and society for the privileged classes, and the inevitable conflict that marked it all with the stain of blood.

'The history of civilization was outlined, and the evolution of governments from the barbarian days through monarchy, the church and kings, to free inquiry when out of it all the light dawned, the emancipation of the human intellect was pre-empted. From free cities to free institutions was but a step. The American republic wrought the change

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

THEODORE DEBS, 126 Washington St. CHICAGO

NATIONAL FUND

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

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