

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

THIRD YEAR. No. 1.

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Whole No. 103.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN WISCONSIN FOR SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

Score one more for Socialism! The annual convention of the State Federation of Labor of Wisconsin, held in the city of Sheboygan last week came out square for Social Democracy, passing strong resolutions and electing well-known Social Democrats to the leading offices. The pledge went through with a whoop, the vote being 45 to 9.

Each succeeding convention of the federation, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has shown an increased socialist sentiment and it was only a question of time when the organization would take its stand in the international advance of labor. Members who have "scabbed" each election day have become less yearly, just as in other labor organizations, and the day is not so far distant as people suppose, when the workers of the Badger state will march solidly to the polls to take possession of government and to not only run it in the interests of labor but also in the interests of the demand for changed fundamental conditions.

The socialistic plank which the convention endorsed reads as follows:
"For the collective ownership by the

people of all the means of production and distribution. By this is meant that when an industry becomes centralized as to assume the form of a trust or monopoly, and hence, a menace to the best interests of the people, such industry should be assumed by the government. This is true protection to the weak, those least represented in legislation." The resolution was introduced by comrade Howard Tuttle, chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Resolutions were passed condemning child labor in factories and the legislative committee was instructed to draft a bill for presentation at the next state legislature.

The officers elected were:

Executive Board—S. McCarthy, Paul Huebner, Charles Nicholas of Milwaukee, and Edward Mahnke of Sheboygan.

Secretary-Treasurer—Fred Brockheisen, Milwaukee.

General Organizer—Frank J. Weber, Milwaukee.

The next regular convention will be held at West Superior.

SOCIALISM IS LARGER THAN ANY ONE CLASS

By Arthur Aliya

I am bound to confess that I am one of those Socialists "who have nothing to gain but everything to lose" by the advocacy of the ownership by society of the means and sources of production. Although a member of a profession, I am one who through the sacrifices of my father (a workingman) and others was enabled to obtain what passes for education. I have always felt that those sacrifices were made for the purpose of fitting me more completely for the service of my fellows. I cannot understand why either my profession or training should in any way interfere with my being a loyal Socialist. As far as work is concerned, I presume but few men have toiled harder or longer hours than I did from the time I was 12 years of age until I was 24. These statements have been called forth by certain things that have been said recently by certain persons who bear the name Socialist but whose sympathies are as contracted as those of the most bigoted individualist. I do not understand what a Socialist means when he proclaims that the coming conflict is between the academic Socialist and the proletariat—meaning by the former the editors, the lawyers, the ministers and the physicians in our ranks. Neither do I understand the spirit which prompts some few Socialists to speak contemptuously of the farmers of the country. Let me ask those who dream that among the so-called wage-earners are to be found the materials exclusively of founding the co-operative commonwealth, if they have faced the fact that if they converted every wage-worker, that still they would not possess a majority of the voters of this country? The number of small tradesmen and professional men is rapidly increasing in proportion to our population. The greatest appeal that can be made to these is the appeal to their moral sense. Are we going to say to the men who risk their all to identify themselves with the movement, which is not for one class, after all, but for the larger interests of humanity, that they are not worthy to be Socialists? Where have the great leaders of Socialism in the past come from. What are you going to say about Cabot, the lawyer and former attorney-general of Corsica; of Count Henry de Saint-Simon, the first advocate of pure Socialism—that is, the ownership of the means and sources of production by the people. St. Simon spent his fortune in the advocacy of this principle. He was forced to become a copyist at \$200 a year in order to live. He then robbed himself of sleep and proper food in order that he might advocate his ideas. Is this a man who is not worthy to be a Socialist? Not one of the great founders of Socialism among the French came from the proletariat. It was the condition of the working people that aroused them to do something to ameliorate their conditions. Robertus was a judge, and yet he was in a large measure the founder of German Socialism. La Salle, the son of a wealthy Jewish merchant, fitted himself for a university professorship. Yet we are told that he went up and down Germany arousing the workingmen to a realization of their condition. He found them like oxen and left them as men. Marx was the son of a converted Jew whose social position was high and who held a civil service position. Marx himself fitted himself first for the law. He afterward studied philosophy and intended himself for a professorship. He finally entered politics and became the editor of the Rheinisch Gazette. After his expulsion from Germany he supported himself as newspaper correspondent. In England the Socialist movement has had the inspiration of such men as Morris and Hyndman and many others who according to the theories of some should be looked upon as dangerous to the Socialist movement. If no one can be a true Socialist who is not a so-called wage-worker, what are we to do with the great leaders of the past? I do not mean to contend for one moment that some of the most far-seeing and noblest leaders of our movement are not to be found among the wage-workers of the world. What I do stand for is the recognition of a spirit of brotherhood that will recognize every honest Socialist, no matter what his previous or present condition of servitude may be. It is not bigotry or intolerance that will win the day, but fairness and tolerance.

Bull-headed bosses are responsible for more labor troubles than unreasonable workmen. If employers were as willing to be as fair as the workers are, nine-tenths of the strikes might be avoided.

The Western Union Telegraph company is about to install a modern telephone plant in the city of New York and to enter into active competition with the Bell telephone monopoly.

ORGANIZATION WANTED IN EVERY STATE OF THE UNION

In this column will be found calls upon the unattached Socialists in many states to communicate with comrades of the Social Democratic party. To these imitations special attention is called. The Social Democratic party stands (and moves) in this country for the principles of International Socialism. It seeks to organize the movement in every state and territory of the Union and solicits correspondence from Socialists wherever branches have not yet been started. Letters should be addressed to the National Secretary, The Social Democratic party is controlled by no individual, nor by any set of individuals short of its entire membership through the referendum. From its inception in June, 1898, to the present time it has stood for the principles of genuine democracy, notwithstanding all representations of designing and unscrupulous men to the contrary. Communicate with the organizer in your state. Full instructions and all necessary supplies for organizing local branches may be obtained by addressing the national secretary, Theodore Debs, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

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.

Oregon Socialists, Attention

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

Iowa Socialists

All reformers living in Iowa who are interested in the Social Democracy are requested to communicate with the undersigned. 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 Socialist in Iowa. A. W. Ricker, Lone Tree, Iowa.

Arizona Socialists

In every community should correspond with M. J. Casper, Box 178, Globe, Tucson, Ariz. We have plans for keeping organizers in the field to organize branches in every town in Arizona before November; 500 Socialists

EUGENE V. DEBS TO ORGANIZED LABOR OF ST. LOUIS

In answer to an invitation to visit St. Louis Eugene V. Debs sent the following letter to the Central Trades and Labor union:

Terre Haute, Ind., June 6, 1900.
Central Trades and Labor Union, St. Louis, Mo.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: Your communication in behalf of the executive committee of the C. T. and L. U., under date of the 2d inst., is with me and has been carefully noted. Unfortunately the appeal of the striking street-railway employes finds me confined to my bed, under the care of a physician. I am suffering from rheumatism, the result of exposure and overexertion.

"From the very beginning of the strike in your city I have been profoundly interested in its progress and final outcome, and had not imperative engagements, previously made, prevented, I should have voluntarily tendered my services to President Mahon and the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees' Association in their struggle to defend their members against the Transit company.

"In this struggle it is not necessary for me to say that my sympathies are entirely with the striking employes, and I only regret that my physical condition is such that I cannot put myself squarely on record in their interest by giving them my active support.

"The turbulence incident to the St. Louis strike has excited the usual flow of capitalistic comment. Of course it is claimed that the strikers are responsible for all the trouble. It is so easy for people who live out of the labor of others to talk about law and order. If only they were compelled to run a street car through crowded streets for nine or ten hours for a paltry wage, they would not wonder why honest and peaceable men are driven to extremities, in which fine points of law as to their conduct are simply mockery. As a matter of fact, they are not striking for their rights, but against tyranny and exploitation; and, as the struggle involves not only their means of living, but their very lives, as well as the lives of their wives and babes, it would be strange indeed, and far more to their discredit than acts of violence incident to the strike, if they did not exert all the means at their command to prevent defeat and degradation.

"The St. Louis strike is an important battle in the great warfare for the liberation of the working class from the oppression and robbery of capitalism. Whatever may be the outcome it will be a victory for labor, for no strike is ever lost.

"I do not doubt this strike has opened the eyes of many of the working class

pledging 25 cents per month each will do it. Don't miss it—write at once.

North Dakota Socialists

Socialists residing in North Dakota and desiring to organize for effective propaganda work in that state are requested to correspond with Math. Eldness, Tower, N. D.

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.

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.

Socialists of Tennessee

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 unattached Socialists. Wm. L. Hamilton, Organizer Branch No. 1, 323 Russell street, Nashville, Tenn.

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. Van Rensselaer, 1618 Toberman street, Los Angeles, Cal.

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

COL. BRYAN AND JEFFERSON, OR A MODERN DON QUIXOTE

It is peculiar how ignorance will place the halo of the dead upon the heads of the false prophets of to-day. In mass meetings, conventions and at the banquet board the pyrotechnic speaker and the after-dinner talker is telling us what Jefferson would do, and that Bryan is receiving direct inspiration from the pure source of Democracy.

Therefore we should understand the part which each of these men played in their respective spheres. Truly there is nothing similar between them. The first was revolutionary, a progressive, far-seeing individual who lent his aid, power and assistance to furthering the historical growth and development of society, the latter is reactionary, ever looking with tearful eyes longingly upon the past systems of industry and social organization. The feudal system confined the peasant to the manor or estate. He was sold and disposed of with it, he produced for the use of his lord and seignior and his own immediate consumption. The little and petty development of the arts was narrowed and confined by the Guilds and the entire medieval system made it impossible for commercialism bound by its restrictions to develop into a great and far-reaching industrial commonwealth. It was necessary for the manufacturers, artisans and dealers to break down this barrier to create the labor market and to give the utmost freedom and liberty to industry. The primitive manufacturers and artisans controlled absolutely their product and owned the tools wherewith they created. They desired a government to insure this liberty and individualism in industry, a government which gave the greatest opportunities to the embryonic manufacturers and their system. This liberty was essential to the evolution and development of society, and it was against these restrictions of medievalism that Jefferson revolted. The new era of liberty and inalienable rights was a pre-requisite to that great manufacturing system that was to supplant the lord and peasant, the castle, knights, and the industrialism which was peculiar to the feudal system.

Nothing can be found which would indicate that Jefferson believed in going back to the government of feudalism, by feudalism and for feudalism. He did not advocate peasantry or serfdom, he believed in all the arts and the sciences which would advance and assist manufacture and international commerce and was in every sense a ceaseless and tireless worker for the new system that was then being born. That system of his day has changed considerably. The government that was to give liberty to individuals changed, and it changed just in proportion as the economic life of the people metamorphosed.

With the change and evolution of the tool wherein the user of it lost its ownership and the control of his products, the implement becoming large and complicated, necessitating the employment of a great number of persons to operate it, we find social production in place of the former individual production. The state changed in response thereto, granting tariffs, bounties and franchises and becoming a part of the capital of the Bourgeoisie class. Instead of assuming an inactive attitude it becomes the strongest and most active means for developing the capitalist system and assisting the capitalist class. This development of social production with con-

sistent acceleration is becoming more marked in its methods day by day, but the contradiction in it is, that while production is social, the ownership of the product is private. The corporations, syndicates and trusts make it clear to all that the saving and the economy of their methods can lead to but one conclusion and that is the social ownership of the product as well as the social means of production.

With this marked and clear indication in the evolution of society we find Mr. Bryan, instead of assisting this growth and attacking the feebleness, contradictions, inadequacy and failures of the capitalist system, and instead of proposing the logical and natural solution, he stands opposing the trusts and syndicates and proposing legislation which he hopes will send us back to primitive conditions. Those who would discard the trip hammer for the simple one of hand use, the thrashing machine for the flail or the spinning machine for the spinning wheel would be regarded as idiots. The change which this evolution in the methods of production has created in society, this candidate proposes to alter by simple legislation. He would stem the natural tide of economic progress and go back to a system through which we have passed never to return. It does not require a scholar nor a professor to see the folly of such a position. Bryan was asked if he believed in Socialism. He answered no. He was asked if he believed in single tax. He answered no. He was asked if he believed in the nationalization of railroads. He answered: "We will settle that when we get through with the money question," and this is the wondrous leader which so many laboring men cheer. He is leading, or trying to lead, a retreat. Nature will prepare the abyss for him. While feudalism was disappearing Don Quixote with Sancho Panza and their little mule run over the hills to find windmills upon which to charge, and this modern chevalier with a mule of no greater intelligence, is trying to find new windmills upon which to demonstrate his valor and his wonderful system of atmospheric propulsion.

Ydets.

The municipality of London, England, acquired one of the street railway systems about a year ago. At that time the service was wretched and the employes were compelled to work seven days in a week and furnish their own uniforms. In a year of public ownership the service has been reorganized, the employes are furnished uniforms and given one day's holiday a week, the fare has been reduced from one penny to a half-penny, and the highways committee reports to the city council a surplus of \$170,000.

The officials of the government are investigating the complaints entered by the trades unions of the Pacific coast that the provisions of the Geary exclusion act are being openly violated and that the Chinese are again pouring into the country, the claim being made that 10,000 have been landed in San Francisco alone in the past two years. It is generally known that the grossest frauds have been practiced in the administration of the law to exclude the Chinese.

to the power of capitalism in such a crisis. All departments of government are subject to the class which owns the means of production and distribution. Only the capitalist class can secure the issuance of injunctions, call into action the posse comitatus, swear in deputy sheriffs, call out the militia and command the federal troops to commit crowning acts of capitalistic despotism. The working class have only to submit—or be jailed or shot down. But surely such object lessons are not in vain. The Transit company, in its blind cupidity, is hastening its own doom. Collective ownership is the lesson taught, and the demand for it will spring spontaneously from such a situation.

"I wish you to tender my profound sympathy to President Mahon in this trying hour. I know him well, and there is not a more honest or courageous leader of the working class. I have seen him tried, and he has proven himself worthy of the confidence and esteem of all men. Under his leadership the men at St. Louis have made and are making a brave fight, and most heartily do I wish that complete victory may crown their struggle. The Central Trades and Labor union and the organized workers of St. Louis generally cannot be too highly commended for their loyal support of the strike. They have given to the country an exhibition of devotion to the cause of labor worthy of universal emulation. Mrs. Debs, who is writing this for me, and all our family, unite in the earnest wish that victory may come to the striking comrades. Yours fraternally,

"Eugene V. Debs."

PROGRESS IN MONTANA

Miners' union day is a great day for parading, but it is also a good day for doing a little thinking. The sooner the workingmen of this country begin to find out where their true interests lie, the better for Socialism. A number of far-seeing leaders among the union workers in Montana have taken up this question in earnest, as the proceedings of the last convention at Denver will show. For instance, the resolution of creating an educational bureau for the purpose of distributing Socialistic literature was introduced by citizens of Montana. Those workers of the Social Democratic party who started the movement in this state feel greatly encouraged by such favorable signs. The dawn of a new era in American politics is upon us. Under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs the Socialists are marching forward, and when next November the votes will be counted, the first battle will have been fought for the emancipation of the wage-workers.—The Reveille, Butte, Mont.

Social Democratic Herald

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Executive Board
JESSE COX, Chairman
SEYMOUR STEDMAN, Secretary
EUGENE V. DEBS, VICTOR L. BERGER
FREDERIC HEATH

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THEODORE DEBS, National Sec'y-Treas.
126 Washington St., Chicago.

103 is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 104 your subscription expires with the next week's paper. Please renew promptly.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900.

SOMETHING ALL CAN DO

There is one way open for every member and every reader of this paper to help the campaign. It is to get out among friends and neighbors and secure new subscribers to the Herald. The circulation of this paper should go up to 50,000 in the next three months, and 5,000 men can put it there, too, if they will just hustle. We are not sending out "gentle notifications" that your services will be greatly appreciated in the coming campaign. We tell you here in the columns of your own paper that if you are a Social Democrat and anxious for ripening sympathizers into active workers and voters this year, you will quit the "patience on a monument" act and get down to business for Socialism—get subscribers to the Herald.

The Herald proposes to co-operate with its readers to the fullest extent possible to increase its list and help the campaign. To this end we have concluded to make a special campaign rate for new subscriptions covering the period from the first week in July to the close of the year—twenty-six weeks. The rate under this campaign offer will be 20 cents for the twenty-six weeks. With two months' canvass and enthusiastic work the members can enable us to start the campaign with 50,000 subscribers on the Herald list. That is worth striving for and means a tremendous vote for Socialism next November.

WHAT WE ARE DOING

While the wind blows and our enemies bellow the Social Democratic party continues without interruption its work of organizing the people for the great campaign and revolutionary Socialism. It is a proof of the splendid esprit du corps of the organization that it has weathered a storm and is giving every week evidences of growing strength and vitality. With charity for all, with malice toward none, it presses forward—a living movement, a potent factor and an unconquerable division of the Socialist army—to the realization of its hopes. Again this party hears from the people who are turning their faces toward it from every section of the country, and again we are enabled to convey cheering news to the readers of this paper. Eleven new branches organized and enrolled since the last issue of the Herald went to press, testifies as no other fact could to the accelerating growth of conscious Socialist sentiment in the country and the high favor in which the Social Democratic party stands with the people who are coming to accept our principles. There is everything to encourage and enthrust Social Democrats in the present prospect. Since the first day of the present month thirty-one new branches have been reported to this office, the last being one of fifty-two charter members (included in this week's list) at Cokeville, Pa.

Surely and irresistibly the Social Democratic party is generating its old-time power and re-enforcing its ranks for the historic campaign upon which it is about to enter.

Everywhere Socialism is the chief topic of conversation among men. Let Social Democrats everywhere take advantage of the present hour and prevailing sentiment and push forward the work of organization.

PRESENT DAY OPPORTUNITIES

When Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme court was asked if a young man of ability, integrity and industry nowadays could do what he had done, he made this reply. Note in it the support given to the argument of Socialists:

"I do not believe he would get the opportunity, for all the conditions are so changed. I could not have got such a start in any eastern city then. There are no frontier towns like Leavenworth now. I was a raw youth, with a very inadequate legal education, even though I had had a year in my Uncle David Dudley Field's office, and another year at the Albany Law school, and I had been admitted to the bar at Albany without examination and before I was quite 21. I could not have been elected to so important a judgeship as that of probate and criminal jurisdiction anywhere in the east, and I suppose there

is no place in the west where a similar young man could be elected now to a similar position. Opportunities, at least in my profession, are not so numerous now and the conditions of success are much harder. Of course, if a young man with the necessary qualifications has influential friends to get him a place with one of the great law firms in our largest cities and he is pushed along, he may succeed rapidly; but as a rule success even to the most favored comes slowly. No one can succeed without ability, attainments and persistent, concentrated hard work; but opportunity is equally essential."

The International Socialist Review

The first number of the International Socialist Review, appearing the first of July, will contain a number of interesting features. There will be an article by Rev. W. T. Brown on "Plutocracy or Democracy" that is one of the best things this well known Socialist writer has produced. "Socialism in England" is treated in a most thorough way by H. M. Hyndman, who has long been known as one of the pioneers of international Socialism, and as the author of "The Economics of Socialism" and "The Historical Basis of Socialism," both among the classics of the subject. Marcus Hitch of Chicago treats the subject of "Karl Marx and the Money Question" in a new and original manner that is sure to provoke much thought and discussion. Jean Longuet, a grandson of Karl Marx, and member of the editorial staff of both La Petite Republique and Le Mouvement Socialiste, sends a contribution on "French Political Parties and the Recent Elections," that not only gives some interesting news but also tells just what everyone has been wanting to know about the positions and relative strength of the different French political parties. "The Legislative Elections in Belgium" are discussed by Prof. Emile Vinck of the Nouvelle Universite of Brussels, who is also the secretary of the League of Socialist Municipal Councillors. One or two other articles have been promised but cannot be definitely announced as yet. In addition there will be the editorial review of the month, events in the labor world and general foreign news.

Among the delegates to the convention of that great "workingmen's" organization known as the republican party were the following:

John Lambert of Joliet, president American Steel and Wire company of New Jersey.

Isaac L. Ellwood of DeKalb, chairman board of directors American Steel and Wire company of New Jersey.

H. D. Judson of Aurora, superintendent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; travels only in a private car.

Frank O. Lowden of Chicago, Pullman Palace Car company.

Charles H. Deere of Moline, of the Moline Plow company and the so-called "plow trust."

Martin B. Madden of Chicago, president Western Stone company.

Frederick H. Smith of Peoria, banker and capitalist.

F. C. Rice of Galesburg, division superintendent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

Pleasant T. Chapman of Vienna, railroad builder, capitalist and railroad director.

Because the street-car company broke its agreement with the employes and preferred force to arbitration, St. Louis has this object lesson: The strike at the end of thirty-two days has these totals: Persons killed 11; made insane, 2; persons shot, 57; persons injured, 167; children shot, 8; loss to city trade, \$22,500,000; loss in street-car fares, \$600,000; loss in wages, \$500,000; police on duty, 1,000; extra officers, 3,000; cars wrecked, 76.

The Socialists of Marion county, Ore., in order to test the strength of the Socialist sentiment, nominated F. A. Myers for school superintendent. The vote cast, 1,698, was a great surprise to the old parties, and gives the Socialists much encouragement. The republican candidate was elected by a vote of 3,030.

Signor Gallo, the government candidate for the presidency of the Italian chamber was elected by 242 votes against 214 cast for the Socialist candidate. It is thought that the present session will be even more stormy than the last.

The place to work for Socialism is in the organized Socialist movement. The clattered nonsense about promoting the cause by holding aloof from it has no influence with a sane mind. Get into the Social Democratic party and push.

There is a great difference between a trust and a union—a trust is formed to increase the profits of a few men who have already wealth enough, while a union is formed to secure living wages for all underpaid working people.

Van Wyck, the notorious ice-trust man will give Bryan a cordial support on an anti-trust platform.

TO MAKE MEN FREE

To make men free has been the dream
Of every noble soul on earth—
To bring a better time to birth;
To see the future's hills agleam
With the first, holy light
Of a new era bright,
From which the human might
Of ages speeds away,
Its sable folds withdrawn
Before the golden dawn,
Where earth goes rolling on
Into the grander day.

To make men free from court and throne,
Free from the money-changer's greed,
Free from hypocrisy and creed,
Free from the dreaded lash of need,
And free to reap where they have sown;
Free from earth's scourge, the conqueror,
Free from the murderous lust of war,
Free from the robber's cry of more,
And free to have their own;
Free voluntarily to share

Their blessings for the common good;
Free to each other's burdens bear,
In helpfulness and brotherhood;
Free in security to live
And seek the blessing of content;
Free in the freedom love can give,
The freedom of enlightenment!

To make men free! It is with me
The dearest purpose of my heart,
That I may know and do my part,
To help the cause of liberty;
My energy and life to be
Made consecrate to the one theme,
The single purpose and the dream,
In every land, to make men free—
To make men free.

A SUPREME FARGE

By Chas. Trench

When Lord Russell, Chancellor of England, visited this country a few years ago, he was asked by a reporter what he thought of "our glorious Constitution." To his questioner's blank surprise his lordship frankly avowed that the document referred to was quite beyond his comprehension. "How can I understand it," added the chancellor, "when it appears to be beyond the legal acumen of the justices of your supreme court? You, no doubt, are aware, as well as I am, that in 1862, under Mr. Lincoln's administration, the supreme court decided that an income tax was constitutional; but, later on, under the Cleveland administration, it declared that the income tax, which had become law by act of Congress, was not constitutional."

Any well informed and outspoken citizen could have informed the British chancellor that the obscurity lay not in the constitution, but in the pettifogging judges who had distorted its meaning at the dictation of their masters—the money kings and monopolists.

It may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that the whole administration of justice in this trust-ridden country has become a by-word of contempt in the mouth of every well meaning and intelligent American. It is not only the foe of honest labor, but the worst enemy of honest government.

It is too notorious to need repetition that our plutocrats and railroad wreckers purchase law as they purchase land or other property. Indeed, American administration of justice may be likened to a spider's web, which catches the small insects, but allows the big gold bugs to break through its slender meshes with impunity. It cannot be denied that a defaulting bank president or cashier is occasionally confined in "durance vile"; but he rarely remains there after he places a part of his booty where, in popular phrase, it will do him the most good.

On the other hand, it may be interesting to observe that our laws are usually administered with tyrannical rigor on delinquents who lack the arguments so effectively employed by rich offenders. A few years ago, for example, a poor inhabitant of a town in New Jersey was imprisoned for his inability to pay a tax of fifty cents upon a dog. After several days of incarceration the prisoner was released by proving, beyond doubt, that the dog did not belong to him! Again, a pauper in Staunton, Va., was imprisoned for life for stealing 37 cents worth of bacon. Another offender, in the person of a poor Russian widow, was fined \$5 and sent to jail for selling a pair of shoestrings in New York on the "Lord's Day."

I tell you, my working friends, it is simply absurd to expect our judges to be honest under this regime of competitive terrorism. Falsehood, corruption and trickery spring out of the capitalistic system as stench rises from carrion. Under its pestilential influence the majority of us are more or less dishonest than we wish to be. One of the most audacious falsehoods ever put in circulation is the ancient adage that "Cheating never prospers." In this rough-and-tumble scramble for unearned wealth the honest competitor will always be beaten hollow by the artful dodger and plausible rogue.

But Socialism is at length illuminating the long and dreary nightmare of capitalism, and telling the masses, in trumpet tones, that the present economic and social system is driving them down into the ways of brutes by giving them a bare subsistence, in good times, and starving them in dull times. There is no denying that large masses of the wage slaves of New England have by a long course of depressing treatment, been made slavish in their spirit, and debased to the belief that there is no higher motive of existence than enriching their already wealthy masters.

It may be plausibly affirmed that such people may be unfit for a Socialistic form of government; but it cannot, on

the other hand, be too often insisted that Socialism is the only system that can help them up into developed manhood, and qualify them for a higher form of government. Under present conditions you may vote and "resolute till the cows come home," but any legislation in favor of labor which you may secure by suffrage will be declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. It is about as futile for you to fence with this powerful antagonist as it would be for a simple rustic to play with an accomplished card-sharpener. Your old enemy, the capitalist, will always have a trump card up his sleeve in the form of a supreme court decision, and annul your statutes every time.

In view of these considerations it must be as apparent as any evidence can make it that if we desire to emancipate ourselves from the bondage of capitalism we must accept Socialism as only another name for a series of struggles, the aim of which is to accomplish the economic and social deliverance of the working classes.

THE ECONOMIC JUGGERNAUT

Hoarse, horrible and strong
Rises to heaven that agonizing cry,
Filling the arches of the hollow sky,
"How long, O God, how long?"
—Whittier.

The trail of the Commercial Serpent is over us all!

Any keen observer who meets many people cannot help noting how our economic Juggernaut is smashing morality, out of humanity. The whole world is writhing in the throes of commercialism. No matter how good your life or how great your nobility of soul, my friend, your acquaintances will rate you high or low—a "failure" or a "success"—according to whether you have accumulated much or little temporal goods. Great questions of state are delayed or expedited just as they decrease or increase dividends. The question is not "Is it true and noble?" but "Is there anything (financial) in it?" The usefulness of statesmen is gauged by this same commercial instinct, and they rise or fall as they cater to or oppose it.

Dozens of men have confessed to the writer that they are tired of the terrible grind. They feel that "something is wrong," but just what it is they don't know. When pressed they say they would like to "read up" on Socialism, but they are so intensely engaged in earning a mere living that they have no time. A bright, strong woman who travels out of Chicago for a certain firm, on being asked how the situation appeared among her customers, replied: "It seems that they have to work much harder and longer to get the same results as formerly." She said she would be glad to learn something about Socialism, but "At the end of each day," she remarked, "I am so dead tired that I just tumble into bed, sleep till morning, and then arise and renew the treadmill." But she gladly agreed to read a small book which was furnished her by one who is helping to hold up the hands of those great souls who are fighting the battle of right against organized greed—nay, against even the oppressed themselves; for the latter are too often amazingly dull and obstructive.

I noted with approval a week or so ago, in "Jack Potts' Observations" in the Social Democratic Herald, his complaint that many men who preach brotherhood do not work and vote for it. Can these men not see the crying necessity for doing something objectively as well as subjectively? Can they not see the lax morality of women as well as men which in thousands of cases is directly traceable to our unscientific commercial system? True, all reform, like charity, should begin "at home"—in the individual; but to be collectively symmetrical it should proceed along economic lines as well. There is much apathy on this subject among my brotherhood friends. More than that—sometimes actual hostility! But in many cases this has changed to strong sympathy on gaining a more intelligent viewpoint. To all men who believe in the brotherhood of humanity, without regard to "race, creed, sex, caste or color," comes the question: Are you willing to do even so little as to vote for it? You vote, don't you? A Catholic priest said to the writer recently that the reform contemplated by Socialists would minimize crime. Of course it would. The principle of Socialism is not an ephemeral thing of barter and trade. It aims to objectify the brotherhood of man, which exists esoterically; and in that esoteric brotherhood at least, we are all on the same "dead level"! The cold, "clammy lie of negation" will not keep it down forever. You can help it by your vote! And you will be in good company. Note how the men and women of broad, deep religious minds are lining up on our side; and some of them are losing good jobs by so doing. After all, it is a religious as much as a political matter. No living man can refute the Socialist argument, for it is founded on a rock.

Forrest S. Green, F. T. S.

Do not forget the picnic nor how to reach the grounds. Arriving at the terminal of the Metropolitan Elevated at Forty-eighth street, take the La Grange electric car direct to grounds.

AMONG THE TOILERS

J. J. Eager, another populist leader of Texas, has left his party and is stumping the state for Socialism.

The tin plate trust has closed down some of its plants indefinitely. Several hundred men are out of jobs.

The theatrical trust of New York city has entered into a new contract extending the life of the trust to 1904.

Ten seats were won in the municipal election of Chaux de Fonds and eleven at Locle, Switzerland, by the Socialists.

In Wasungen, Germany, Socialist candidate for legislature was elected. Capitalist parties combined against him.

In the election for members of the legislature of Meiningen, Germany, the Socialists won six out of twenty-four seats.

When a man can think of no good argument against unions, he abuses those who are active in the labor movement.

The greatest hotel in the world is being built at Mecca by orders of the sultan. It will accommodate 5,000 guests.

Prof. C. W. Gibbs, a negro educator of note, has become a convert to Socialism and is making speeches in the southwest.

Waiter girls in Munich restaurants seldom receive any pay from their employers. Their fees amount to from 50 cents to \$5 a day.

While the Standard Oil company has raised the wages of 2,000 employes 10 per cent, it is said ten of its owners are making 2,000 per cent.

A contract has been secured by an American firm to furnish 60,000 tons of coal per month to a large German manufacturing syndicate in Germany.

The tube trust has closed down some of its branch establishments and about a thousand more workers have time to think of the beauties of capitalism.

The works of the Pressed Steel Car company at McKees Rocks, Pa., will be enlarged at once so as to make the output 180 railroad freight cars per day.

At the State Federation of Labor convention in Colorado it was shown that the only labor law to stand the test of courts was that legalizing union labels.

The world's cotton crop for the year 1899 is stated to have been 13,932,000 bales of 500 pounds each, of which the United States produced 11,235,000 bales.

The biggest pontoon bridge in the world is being built on the Tyne, England, for the Spanish government. It will be in six sections and capable of bearing up 12,000 tons.

The Prussian diet has reported favorably a bill taxing department stores. The tax proposed is 20 per cent on the stores that annually sell goods to the value of 300,000 marks or over.

The civic guard of Antwerp, Belgium, rebelled against obnoxious rules, sang the "Marseillaise" and nearly mobbed superior officers. Government fears the spirit of revolt will spread to other cities.

The steel railroad freight car weighs 35,000 pounds, or about the same as the wooden car, but will easily and safely carry 100,000 pounds of freight, whereas the wooden car carries only 70,000 pounds.

Secretary Gage of the United States treasury department has consented to the admission of some 50,000 foreign contract laborers to work on railroads over the protest of the immigration commissioner.

The Longshoremen's union has sixteen branches in New York city and vicinity and will demand 60 cents per hour for work on Sundays and Christmas day and whenever work is continued during meal hours.

London, England, will install a municipal telephone system at a cost of \$10,000,000. It will thus defeat a telephone trust and revolutionize telephone charges. The charge of the private company is \$75 for installation, and this will be reduced to \$15, with other charges proportionate.

Sheriff Pohlman at St. Louis, Mo., attempted to draft judges, bankers, brokers, attorneys and other prominent citizens as deputies to protect property during the carmen's strike, but they all had some excuse, the majority pleading sickness as an excuse for serving, and the sheriff says an epidemic must have broken out in the city, as all the prominent citizens seem to be disabled.

Ernst Windhovel, formerly of Solinger, Germany, who has not sent news of his whereabouts to his parents for eight years, is requested to send his present address to the undersigned. If any readers of this paper have information about him they will confer a favor by writing to the undersigned. Ernst Von der Stinen, 454 South Orange avenue, Newark, N. J.

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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

SITUATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

Congratulations to you, comrades of Indianapolis, Oregon, Baltimore, New York, Brooklyn and Milwaukee, upon the noble stand you have taken, as announced in this week's Herald. I regret that Massachusetts lags behind; but we are still in the thick of the fight here, as is natural, this state having been the headquarters of the rebellion. But we're coming, boys, we're coming!

Alas for our one-time harmonious organization in this state! And alas for the attempt to force upon us an untimely union, the fruits whereof are contention and disruption!

Our hitherto united branches are divided into two factions by the action of those who, in defiance of the will of the majority, are still determined to carry their point. One faction believes in the rule of the majority, and stands by the referendum of May 7, the S. D. P. and Debs, and is willing to co-operate politically with the S. L. P. in the coming campaign; the other does not want political co-operation, but insists upon organic union forthwith. Of the latter faction Haverhill takes the unworthy lead, while Brockton heads the faction which is loyal to principle and to party. One mayor and one representative took part in the illegal conference of May 20 and the attempted organization of a new party. The other mayor and representative, Coulter and MacCartney, stand solid as a rock for democracy, for Debs and for the S. D. P. Up to date twenty-five branches have lined up with Brockton; probably fourteen are with Haverhill; three are about evenly divided and eight are uncertain.

Hitherto the principal scene of contest between the two factions has been the state committee, but it will undoubtedly be transferred to the state convention on July 8, if the minority still insist upon organic union. Our state committee had to have three different meetings over the calling of the state convention. The first was held immediately after the result of the referendum was known, and resulted in a deadlock, eight members out of twelve being present, four of whom voted for a united convention with the S. L. P., and four for a separate convention and political co-operation. At the next meeting, all twelve members being present, a motion for a united convention was carried, by 7 to 5, at which "the S. D. P. delegates should be admitted with the same powers and privileges possessed by the representatives of the S. D. P." Some voted for this, on the misunderstanding that it meant only political union; and as there immediately arose among the branches much discussion as to what it really did mean, and also a vigorous agitation for a separate convention, a third meeting was called, at which it was finally decided to call a state convention of the S. D. P., to which "the S. L. P. shall be entitled to send delegates on the same basis of representation as the delegates of the S. D. P.—viz., one to every ten members—said S. L. P. delegates to be admitted to all rights and privileges of the convention after the election of a state committee by the S. D. P." This also was voted for by some on the understanding that it signified political union only, and not organic union.

But the comrades may as well understand before they get to the convention that the door has been left open for organic union. If it is political co-operation we are after, the only clean and proper method would be to have separate conventions and nominate separate tickets, leaving it to the two state committees or campaign committees to retire an equal number of candidates from each ticket and make up a joint ticket satisfactory to both. This plan, however, they (the disruptionists) rejected at our first meeting, making it evident that they want more than political union, and will try to get it.

If you doubt it, just try and answer this conundrum: The report of "the highest constituted authority of the two parties" is to be voted upon by June 26, at which "90 per cent" of our party will declare for union (?). Now, if union is to be consummated on June 26, why do we need a convention on July 8 to arrange for political co-operation? Isn't that really laughable?

Of course it is just possible that 90 per cent of our party will not declare for union, and it may be necessary to try the alternative plan of "uniting by states."

A joint convention would be safe enough, if all our members were loyal to our own party and desirous of keeping it separate; but where an active minority is doing its best to drag us into the S. L. P., whether we will or no, it is a step to be taken with great caution, and with eyes wide open and alert.

Under the specious argument of "state rights" the disruptionists claim that what we do in the state has nothing to do with the national organization. I wonder what they think the national organization is made up of! This, comrades, is the doctrine of disruption and of anarchy! Had the national party taken no action in this matter, with which our local action would conflict, the question would be open; but where the party as a whole has decided upon a certain course, we, as a state, cannot act contrary to that decision without severing ourselves from the national organization. Get this point clear in your

minds, comrades of Massachusetts (and New Hampshire, too): We are a national, not a state organization, and we cannot unite organically with the S. L. P. in this state, in defiance of the decision of the national party, without seceding from it.

The referendum of May 7 does not "settle the question of union for all time"; certainly not. But it does settle it until such time as that decision shall be reversed by the party, by a new referendum, after further agitation by legitimate means and a full discussion upon "newly discovered evidence."

It is settled for the time being, and the movement for "union by states" is simply an attempt to bring about by other means the very union which the party has declared against. It is illegitimate and should be nipped in the bud.

Delegates should be instructed by their branches how to vote upon this question, which is sure to come up in some form or other. If you believe in upholding the principles of democracy, if you believe in the S. D. P. and its mission, if you believe in maintaining our separate organization until the majority of our party shall see fit to reverse its decision in a legitimate way, then instruct your delegates to vote for political co-operation but against a union of the two organizations in the state, however disguised in form. The decision rests with you. Consider the question carefully.

So long as there had to be a division in our ranks, it is well that the lines should be drawn upon a clear question of principle, which allows no room for personal feeling or mere sentiment, and affords a sheet anchor which will prevent our being carried away by any torrent of oratory or whirlwind of sophistry, or any appeal to prejudice or passion. It is a time for the exercise of calm, cool, clear-headed judgment.

We understand, all of us, that an organization is only a means to an end, and not the end itself; but we also understand that it is a means without which the end cannot be accomplished; and that the more compact and harmonious the organization is and the more loyal and reliable every member of it, the more effective will be its work. It is a very easy thing to break up an organization; but is it wise? It is not by any means so easy to build one up. I know, and you know, fellow-comrades of the rank and file, and brave comrades of the national executive board, struggling, working and sacrificing in silence, without applause and without recognition—we know, I say, the cost in energy and self-denial of getting this Social Democratic Party started, and keeping it alive through its most crucial years. And now, just at the moment when it has become able to stand alone, and to require less toil and sacrifice on the part of a few, are we to allow disruptionists, under the fair-seeming mask of "socialist unity," to destroy and scatter to the winds the socialist unity we already have within our own ranks, and in the sacred name of Socialism, to set back the cause of Socialism in this country for years, by breaking up the first Socialist political party that has ever taken root in American soil?

Not if we can help it. The S. D. P. in its brief existence has proved that it is on the right track; and that its distinctive ideals, spirit, tactics and methods are such as to appeal to the American people and to build up within a few years a party that will be able to bring about the transition from capitalism to the co-operative commonwealth. To throw this party off the track now or to go back on all it stands for, would be treason to the Socialist movement and to the suffering millions of our fellow-slaves, whose only hope is in Socialism.

I have faith to believe that on July 8th Massachusetts will rise to the occasion, and decide to continue upon her accustomed way, but with a little added wisdom gained from the hard experience of the past three months.

Margaret Haile.

Indiana State Convention

Social Democrats will hold a state convention in Indianapolis on the Fourth of July for the purpose of nominating a state ticket and perfecting the state organization. Each member of the party in the state is entitled to a vote in the convention, and if unable to be present may vote by proxy. Thus each member of the convention is entitled to as many votes as he has signatures to his credentials. On the evening of July 9 the branches of the party in this county will hold a county convention in the C. L. U. hall in this city for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. It is likely that no township ticket will be nominated, as it would be impossible to find a member of the party who would consent to make the race for justice of the peace or constable. As one member expressed it, "If we have any members who are not too honorable to hold such offices, we will expell them." The membership of the local branch is growing steadily, and the branch will make a lively campaign. At present the members of the party in this county are devoting their time to circulating Socialist literature where it will do the most good and endeavoring to make Socialists.—The Toiler, Terre Haute.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS

The growth of a class whose sole claim to recognition is the number of dollars its members possess must always be an interesting study. In the first place such a class did not come into being as did the classes of bygone days. The powerful military chieftain who led his hosts to successful battle, and who afterward had allotted him the lands of a conquered people, was the founder of the upper class of one period. Such a man, whatever he may have been deficient in, had at least such virtues as bulldog courage.

In more recent times men were distinguished by their genius and rewarded more or less justly. It was still the recognition of those traits in human nature by which societies and nations have been built up.

Coming to the present day, we find a class growing up whose sole aim is the accumulation of money. Not for the sake of what is beautiful in art or nature does this money-grubbing contest become so feverish. The vulgar upstarts engaged therein are too low in the scale to understand the meaning of things beautiful. And the only taste they possess is in their mouths. This class owes its existence to no virtue, however rude. Avarice, the greatest of the vices, is its guiding star, its sole object in life.

With such a paltry passion for its foundation, what must its other feelings be? We do not need to look very far to see their workings. Their religion is not a matter of faith, it is only a fashionable gathering. Their politics is not a question of conviction, nor of principles; they only ask, Will it be easier for us to accumulate money under such an administration? Can we reduce the wages of the workers, or increase the profits to the consumer if such a one is elected? If so, in he goes.

In the matter of fashion our fat-necked, would-be aristocrat waits until the members of the Parisian half-world have set the season's style for his wife and daughter to ape, and try to wear in an awkward sort of a way what the sinful daughter wears gracefully.

And what kind of literature satisfies this class? Do they yearn for the pearls of thought and expression which the skillful have strung so beautifully? No, indeed. The daily newspaper is good enough for them; some prefer the luminous "yellow journal," which "makes truth hideous in the morning," and with its levity that is paraded as wit; the other prefers the ponderous evening paper which "makes vice attractive in the evening," and which, disdain light things, tries in a ponderous way, to make people believe its owl-like gravity is wisdom.

At every turn there is evidence of a state of society unnatural, unscientific and vicious in everything where it has full sway. Such a society cannot endure. Even its votaries must in time weary of it and conclude on the whole that "it does not pay."—The Miner's Magazine.

Overthrow the Capitalist System

The various personal interest and the many temperaments that go together to build the machine we call man, are so easily construed to mean such vastly different things that we find the workingman unorganized and in the midst of a reign of chaos, and it is only when we are tried in some really vital point that the class lines are closely drawn and we act in true union. Of all the hard things that the workingman has to learn, the hardest of all is that there is upon us an irresistible class struggle and that the only way out of this condition is a class organization, which has for its purpose the complete overthrow of the present system of organized society. Or more explicitly speaking, "capitalism which dominates in our social, legal and moral relations." I might add further that our economic surroundings are so closely allied without every thought and action, that even our religion is made to fit the governmental forms, no odds how inhuman and despotic that government is. I have only to cite you to the case of the late Cuban war, where the Catholic church of Spain supported the despotic Spanish monarchy in Spain, and the same church supported the inhuman and grasping reign of capitalism in the United States.—Caleb Lipscombe.

New Hampshire Shoemakers

The state labor commission of New Hampshire has recently published the statistics relating to the shoe industry in that state.

It is shown that there are employed 12,937 hands. They received \$5,055,521 for one year's labor, or an average of less than \$399 for each worker. The factory value of the product was \$22,902,788. The retail price or the cost to consumer, is increased on the average more than 50 per cent, making the retail value of the product \$34,354,182.

Subtracting the cost of raw material, \$15,027,802, and the wages, \$5,055,521, and the balance is \$14,270,859 that the shoemakers of New Hampshire produced last year and never received a cent. And even measured by the factory price these workers produced \$2,819,465 for which they received not one cent.

But Socialists are people who want to divide, you know. Can you see anything, or are you just a simple, everyday, plain, working imbecile?

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THE PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

Therefore the Social Democratic Party of 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 production 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 sympathy with their historic mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America.

The control of political power by the Social Democratic party will be tantamount to the abolition of all class rule.

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

First—Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people irrespective of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

Third—The public ownership of all railroads, 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, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines and all oil and gas wells.

Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.

Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.

Tenth—Equal civil and political rights, for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.

Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

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Hamilton, W. A., Nashville
Mahoney, Wm., Nashville
TEXAS
Price, R. S., Houston
WISCONSIN
Berger, V. L., Milwaukee
Brooney, E. H., Milwaukee
Zepher, E., Milwaukee
Dreyer, John, Milwaukee
Easemann, G., Milwaukee
Arnold, L., Milwaukee
Meister, E., Milwaukee
Henmann, C., Milwaukee
Tuttle, H., Milwaukee
Heath, F., Milwaukee
Branch 4, Milwaukee
"Somersworth Branch"