# ENDS IN TRIUMPH!

The Social Democratic Candidate for President Closes his Remarkable Campaign

A Crush at Boston, New York, and Other Points, a Remarkable Windup-An Ovation at Terre Haute

tour last Monday evening by a monster meeting in his home city of Terre Haute. During his tour he visited eighteen states and made eighty The closing week of trip witnessed great meetings in Mass-achusetts, Connecticut, New York, Ohio and Indiana.

There was a packed house at Whitman; Mass., Comrade Debs speaking until nearly 10 o'clock, and then leaving for Brockton, Harriman filling out the balance of the evening. About a third of the audience insisted on accompanying Debs to Brockton, and the short trip across country was "noisy and enthu-

city, a monster audience was assem-bled. Comrade Deb At Brockton, the Social Democratic Comrade Debs spoke for an hour and the greatest of enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were also made by Comrade F. O. McCartney and Job Harriman.

At Boston, Paine Memorial hall fairly swarmed with humanity. Meetings were held in both halls which were simultaneously packed and people crowded in the aisles, the staircases and on the street, the crowd being utterly regardless of the fire laws. Comrade Squire Putney introduced the speaker, and Comrade F. O. McCartwhile the presidential candidate was speaking in the other. Speeches were also made by Comrade Gibbs, White, Chase and others spoke. It is estimated that nearly 5,000 people heard Comrade Debs.

At Rockland the opera house was packed, gallery, hall and stairways. Comrade McCartney presided and made a neat introductory speech. It was an intelligent, hard-headed Plymouth county audience, and while Debs was speaking the attention was

Debs was in town on the evening of October 30, at New York, and Cooper Union was packed with an audience of 10,000, eager to see and hear the apostle of Socialism. The daily papers of Gotham which had any notice of the great demonstration were forced to admit that it was unparalleled in the history of the Socialist movement there.

Great crowds of people were on the streets unable to get in and at the close of the indoor meeting Comrade Debs spoke at two street meetings. He was carried from the hall amid the wild cheers of thousands of admirers and the pressure became so great that the in-terference of police became necessary to prevent the crowd from doing him or themselves bodily harm. It was with the utmost difficulty that the policemen rescued and escorted him to an elevated railway station when the speaking was

The meeting at Rockville, Conn., was of the usual sort, with people turned away.

The audience at Hartford, Conn., was a repetition of those at other places in the east, both in numbers and enthusiasm. It filled the biggest hall in the city to overflowing. When Comrade city to overflowing. When Comrade Debs arose to begin his speech he was greeted with continued applause. He spoke for two hours and at the close received the congratulations of many who had heard him for the first time

Long before Comrade Debs made his appearance on the stage of Fitzhugh hall at Rochester, the auditorium was packed to suffocation. Before the meeting there was a parade of the Social Democratic clubs in which the lypographical union, the glassblowers, united shoe workers, the garment makers, the iron molders and other labor bodies took part. The meeting

was a big success. The meeting at Toledo, Ohio, was one of the most satisfactory of the candidate's trip. For several hours before Comrade Debs appeared at the Memorial Hall he received at the hotel delegation tions from various organizations, inding one of forty men from the Jones scorted him to the hall. On the stage ere seated the ladies of the Social Dem cratic Club and the Golden Rule Club. ron A. Case, Social Democratic cane for congress, presided and in an mirable speech introduced Comrade to an audience that packed the teat hall. Then the people rose and the him a reception exceeding in its accrity and enthusiasm that accorded

Comrade Eugene V. Debs closed his any presidential candidate by a Toledo

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 5.-With a record of popular triumphs unprecedented in the Socialist movement, Comrade Debs arrived on Sunday, Nov. 4, at Evansville, where the comrades had made complete preparations for a great meeting and were not disappointed. The Evansville demonstration was a repetition of the popular interest in the nominee and the principles he stood for at every place he had visited. Germania Hall was "packed with humanity," says the Evansville Journal, "when the labor leader appeared, and as he walked along the aisle from the entrance to the stage the audience cheered and applauded in the most demonstrative manner, many mounting seats and waving hats, handkerchiefs and wraps. Even after the speaker was seated the demonstration continued and he was compelled to bow his acknowledgments.

"The stage was beautifully decorated in the national colors and plants and flowers, and as the speaker entered at the stage door he was showered with flowers by a number of girls, who afterwards sang a chorus "Of Course We Are Socialists."

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 5.—Comrade Debs closed the first great Socialist campaign in this his home city, Monday evening, November 5th, in an address delivered at the Casino, to a crowd estimated at 1,700 or 2,000. Comrade Debs arrived from Linton at 4:10 p.m., and a delegation of over a hundred miners from the latter place with a brass band accompanied him. The local branch members and many sympathizers greeted the presidential candidate at the depot with a band and Well, who "threw his vote away," escorted him to his home, after which Mr. Bryanite? We didn't!

the parade proceeded down the main thoroughfare and disbanded. The Linton delegation presented a neat appearance and excited much comment, A banner carried by one of them had in-scribed on its folds the words: "We vote for Debs and the overthrow of the capitalist system." The parade was as large as any made by the Democrats and the Republicans. A feature of the meeting was the presentation of a silver smoking set to Comrade Debs by the German Lutheran church, who had German Lutheran church, who had voted it to the most popular presidential candidate. The vote was Debs 94, McKinley 62, and Bryan 60. Comrade Debs spoke over two hours and held the attention of the audience throughout the meeting which was frequently interrupted with applause. Comrade Debs' witty sallies at the "regenerated" democracy and logical thrusts at the party of centralized capitalism was easily grasped by those present who applauded long and frequent. The meeting was an epoch in the Socialist movement in this city and proved that the old adage: "A man is not a prophet," etc., has at least one excep-JAMES O'NEAL.

#### The Returns at Headquarters

There was a jolly crowd of the faithful at the Herald office and in the rooms of the national campaign committee on election night, discussing the returns as they came in, sharing in each other's hopes and fears, and singing and joking to enliven the moments. Comrades Jesse Cox, Seymour Stedman, A. S. Edwards, Elizabeth Thomas, Theodore Debs, Frederic Heath and others were present during the greater part of the evening. The Chicago returns were not as large as had been hoped for, and it looked as if an official standing would not be secured, but there were other advices of a more cheering nature, the chiefest of which was had from a telegram from Massachusetts announcing McCartney's re-election by an increased vote. This was greeted with an outburst of joy that shook the dingy old building. It was after midnight when the party broke up.

# VICTORY AGAIN!!

McCartney and Cary Re-elected in Massachusetts With an Increased Vote

Wisconsin's Increase, 200 per cent.—Early Returns Indicate Gigantic Gains Everywhere-Official Standing in Many States

Frederic O. MacCartney was reelected to the state legislature from the Plymouth district by an increased vote, receiving 826 and beating both the Republican and Democratic candidates. Comrade MacCartney's vote in 1899 was

Debs' vote in Rockland was 261; at Haverhill 1,200.

"McCartney's vote in Plymouth district is 826; Debs' 261. BILLINGS.'

"MacCartney and Carey re-elected. We estimate Debs' vote at 10,000 in MARGARET HAILE."

#### Wisconsin

At 10 o'clock Tuesday night I estimate the vote for Debs in Milwaukee county at 6,000.

VICTOR L. BERGER.

The Milwaukee Sentinel last Sunday, in a forecast from Republican headquarters, gave the Social Democrats 12,000 votes in the state. The official returns for the state in 1898 gave us

Racine county, 400 (estimated). Rheinlander, 15; New Glarus, 6; Brodhead, 12; Monticello, 3.

Calumet county, 75. First time. Pacific, 18; Democrats, 18; Woodruff, 20. "Social Democratic vote in Two Riv-

ers, Wis., is 63. Two years ago we had 17. The S. L. P. get 2. "Arnold Zander."

#### Illinois

The official count will probably give Debs 7,500 votes in Cook county. vote for governor in Chicago will likely go to 5,000. First returns give Debs 5,022, not taking into account the vote in the Twelfth, Thirtieth and

fused most emphatically to withdraw on the ground that Mr. Bryan did not

in any measure represent the principles

of the Social Democratic Party, and that

he could not conscientiously set aside the

honor of himself and his party at a moment when socialism was becoming a

A Snow-Storm of Stickers

factor in the politics of the nation.

Thirty-fourth wards, where the total should be increased by 1,000.

The vote in the Thirty-fourth ward is reported later at 606; a similar vote in the other wards and country districts, followed by the official count, promises to give the Social Democratic party a legal standing in Cook county.

It is impossible at this time to give any accurate figures for the state at large, owing to the absorption of election officials in the capitalist parties' struggle for advantage. Debs' vote in the state may reach 15,000 or more.

Hiteman, 154; New Burnside, 20; first vote, Spring Valley, 189; S. L. P., 12; Westville, 54; Coal City, 52; Oglesby, 55; Democrats, 88; Coal City, 52; Remanage 48. 52; Kewaunee, 47.

#### Michigan

Only meagre returns from the state are obtainable. A special dispatch to the Herald from the Social Democrat gives Debs 192 votes in the city at Battle Creek and about 500 in the county. St. Clair, 31; S. L. P., 9.

#### lowa

Hiteman, 161; last year 32. "Debs' vote in Burlington is 204; Avery, 43; Charlton, 17. F. Cox." Des Moines, 200; Eldon, 19; Keystone, 12; Norway, 10; Blairstown, 4; Newhall, 3; Van Horne, 13.

#### Maine

Lewiston.—This city gave 28 votes to Eugene V. Debs.

Bangor.-Debs received 10 votes. These returns represent the begin-ning of the movement for Socialism in Maine, where it has not before been manifested at the polls.

#### New York

Comrade William Leaf telegraphs from New York: "New York state gives Debs 10,000 votes, probably more."

A later despatch says the vote for Debs in the state will reach 12,000.

#### Kentucky

The Social Democratic vote in Campbell county (Newport) is 204.

ADAM L. NAGEL.

Ashton, Neb., 18. First time. Delaware, O., 13; S. L. P., 2. E. Palatine, O., 7.

Where there was organization under the standard of the Social Democratic party there were votes to count. The better the organization the more votes we had. Cleveland and Milwaukee furnish a good illustration. The latter rolled up 5,000 votes, while Cleveland lags behind with less than one thousand. It was organization and the absence of discordant elements that did it.

'That the stickers issued by the na-tional campaign committee did their part in assuring the people that Debs was in the campaign, despite the studied silence of the press, may be seen from

' says the Springfield Republican, "is made somewhat apparent by the strenuous contest the Debs people are putting up against him in Chicago. The Chicago correspondent of the New York Evening Sun telegraphed

Jones and Johnson has developed. During workingmen to vote for Debs. flood of the Debs stickers fell upon Chi-

real article. Debs wants this trust to, grow so that in time the state may absorb them all and thus become the socialist commonwealth in which capital will be practically abolished. Bryan wants the competitive principles of the past. Debs is revolutionary. Bryan is old-fash-

the following capitalistic testimony:
"The drollery of the charge that Bryan is the apostle of socialism or revolu-

this interesting information: 'A new and unexpected trouble for

ing the past 24 hours the city has been flooded with stickers and posters, urg-Social Democrats had not made any active campaign in the city and the Bryan managers had not anticipated a vote for Debs that might affect the general result here. This sudden activity of the Debs followers has surprised and alarmed them. To thousands of workingmen in Chicago the famous labor agitator is a hero and a martyr. Yesterday small posters and smaller stickers, bearing the picture of Debs and urging all labor men to vote for him, were extensively posted throughout the city. No one seems to know where they came from or who posted them. No one supposed that Debs or his party had much money for campaign expenses. But over night a cago from somewhere. Today they are upon every blank wall, lamp post, letter box, bill board and elevated railway pillar. Many thousands of them were posted during the night, and it is evident that the friends of Mr. Debs are actively at work in his interest.

"If you want Socialism Debs is the trusts restrained in conformity with

In Indiana some one of the capitalist parties posted up this notice all over the gas belt:

An Indiana Trick.

## To the Members of the Social Democracy.

Comrades:—We want you to support m. J. Bryan, as our nominee for Presi-Wm. J. Bryan, as our nominee for Pr dent, comrade Debs, is not a candidate. By order of The Social Democratic Party

### George Koop Arrested

On the evening of Thursday before election Comrade George Koop was arrested while making a street speech in Milwaukee, but was immediately bailed out. The cause of arrest was his refusal to move further back from Grand avenue, the police claiming that the big crowd interfered with the pedestrians. His case has been postponed until after election. Since his arrest he has held nightly meetings on the Milwaukee streets without being molested.

#### With Brutal Frankness.

On the day after election the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican Club of Chicago placed a placard on its walls bearing this significant legend:

"McKinly elected President of the United States and Emperor of the Phillipines."

First Individual-Ho! ho! he! he! Well that's rich. Say young feller what you pasting up them there Debs stickers for? Don't you know the campaign is over!

Second Individual (licking a sticker between each word)-Never you mind, old fellow. I'm opening the campaign

# \* \* CAMPAIGN AFTERMATH \* \* \*

A Day at Headquarters One day may serve as a sample of all the days of this rousing campaign which has so stirred us all and given us new

hope and heart. First of all comes the postman with his budget of letters from Maine and Washington and all the states between. How they thrill with the awakening life of a great movement! What promise they give that the giant Labor is stir-

ring at last! Here are letters from miners and ministers, farmers and railroad men, lawyers and shoemakers. Here are contribu-tions collected by our faithful workers, and heaps of orders for leaflets, speeches, stickers, buttons, and por-traits of Eugene V. Debs. This corre-spondent is a little boy who wants a but-ton because "Papa is a Socialist," and this one is a veteran of seventy, who can boast of half a century of Socialist work. He orders a bunch of leaflets, for although he is worn and feeble, he wishes to spend his last days in laboring for the dear old cause. Here is a word of sympathy from a subject of Oueen Victoria, and here a stirring report of Comrade Debs' tremendous meetings. Not a letter but tells of the work that is being done everywhere and

the rapid progress of Socialism. But answering these letters is not so easy with the steady stream of visitors that continually enliven headquarters. First comes a reporter who has heard that Mark Hanna has supplied us with an unlimited quantity of money and wants to know if the report is true. He has ocular proof that it is false in the general aspect of our dingy little office and our simply-dressed workers. Next, welcome sight! come a couple of volunteers to help us address and mail our orders. Then the genial campaign secretary rushes in for a few minutes between a difficult case and a Socialist committee meeting, or on his way to the railway station when he is starting out on a stumping tour. secretaries eagerly seize the few precious minutes to ask his advice on puzzling matters and read him important letters. Then follow a stream of purchasers of literature and other campaign materials. Those who are unattached Socialists are advised to join the party at once, while to the half-way Socialists our principles are explained as scientificas the worker's limited time will permit. A campaign speaker comes in full of hope and enthusiasm, to bring as glorious news from a neighboring state, or one of our organizers reports with justifiable pride that he has organized fifteen branches in five weeks.

Last of all, just before the office closes at night, a jolly party of young folks make it a rendezvous for starting on a sticking party. They set out to the town white with thousands of Debs stickers.

And so the campaign draws to a close, more is the pity! And this is what I want to ask you, comrades, why need it close at all? Why not keep up a campaign of Socialism all the year

Napoleon once said that a victory meant to march ten leagues, to defeat the enemy, and chase him ten leagues more. We have capitalism on the run. Let us give it no breathing space.

No laying down of our arms now that the first fight is won!

E. H. T.

### The Quintessence of Impudence

The closing days of the campaign just ended witnessed one of the most disgusting tricks yet played against the cause of Socialism in any campaign on It consisted of an open letter sent out by the democrats, urging Debs to withdraw and signed by Pomeroy, Prof. Frank Parsons, B. O. Flower and a Dr. Galvin, men who have more or less dabbled in "reform" waters and who had the impudence to write themselves "friends of Debs" while asking him to be a traitor to the Social Democratic party and to his well-

known principles. Now we have them nicely unmasked, these fellows who have been parading as Socialists only to attempt to sidetrack the movement for Bryanism. At the first opportunity for exposure their masks fall off and they stand forth selfconfessed workers for capitalism. They serve a purpose in the economy of capitalistically ruled society, that of ob-structing as far as possible the movement for the abolition of wage slavery., During the closing days of the campaign these gentry gave Comrade Debs no peace, tearfully pleading with him to desert the cause of the workers. The following from the Evansville Journal written the day after Debs' arrival in that city, shows how persistently these importunate fellows were:

During the day he was bombarded by telegrams from all parts of the country asking him if it be true that he had decided to withdraw from the presiden-tial race. While in Philadelphia last week, Mr. Debs was presented by Prof. Parsons of the Public Ownership League of Boston with a lengthy petition asking him on behalf of the league to withdraw from the presidential race in favor of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Debs re-

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1900.



#### The Elections

At the time of going to press it is impossible to give an estimate of the Debs vote cast throughout the country, although such information as has been hurried to us by the comrades would indicate great gains everywhere and an official standing in a majority of the states. Our representatives in Massa-chusetts have been returned with an increased vote with many other strongholds of the party to hear from. The total vote of the country will probably not be known for a week or so, owing to the manner in which the first count is reported. At every point we will gain by the official count, as reports are coming into this office showing that the earlier returns are below the number of votes cast.

While the vote of the country will

prove satisfactory and up to our more conservative predictions, a certain deplorable phase of the campaign will leave with all of us the feeling that the returns might have been greater had the canvas been conducted on frictionless lines. The enforced political alli-ance with a faction which, having failed of its intention to capture the movement in this country, had set itself the task of usurping the party name and of crippling our organization at all possi-ble points, setting up a rival national committee and duplicating our campaign organization in all possible detail; we say, could have but one result, a joint campaign which was not harmonious, and in which, in fact, there seem to be evidences of perhaps only surface earnestness for a large vote on the part of the usurping individuals in certain quarters. At important points, such as Massachusetts, Illinois and New York this miserable condition of things brought confusion and factional feeling into the canvass, and, notably in Illinois, the vote is such as to suggest the possibility of a more than accidental discrepancy between the logical result of a vigorous campaign and the actual That the vote is not correctly reported will probably account for most of this, however. Throughout the entire national campaign there was manifested a spirit on the part of a certain element which perhaps cannot be better characterized than by the term "tactics." The sending of the vice presidential candidate out of the campaign for the purpose of fighting De Leon's representative at the Paris congress, the employment of certain ostensible campaigners for that faction to quietly disrupt our organization at various points, their undisguised eagerness to secure as much as possible of the campaign collections at our largest meetings for the purpose of strengthening the establishment at Springfield, Mass.—none of these things tended to contribute very much to a successful issue of the campaign, so that in spite of it the vote secured is surprising. By reason of this conflict of interests, also, an element of pettiness was injected into the campaign in the matter of arranging meetings. The old, out of date, small sighted lines were in many cases adhered to and campaigning material was woefully wasted and badly played. Notably was this so in Chicago, where both Comrade Debs and Prof. Herron, to hear whom tremendous crowds were gathered, were kept from giving the ad-dresses they had prepared in order that speakers whom the public took no interest in might occupy the time, and this also for "tactical" reasons.

The fine growth in our vote and the play of the larger forces on the political stage of action can have but one The Bryanized Democracy is a thing of shreds and sticks, a remnant too battered and routed to come together again. Bryan is a political "dead duck," killed more than anything else by his frenzied demagogy in the closing days of the campaign. His promise to uproot all monopolies and special privileges, fostered and made inevitable by the capitalistic system, stamped him an insincere hungerer after votes, and he will go down to oblivion. McKinley and the Republicans, the natural monarchs under the competitive

forth the lines will be drawn clearly between socialism and capitalism, with no middle class party shield interposed between them. It is well! On with the battle. The promised land of plenty for the now famishing toilers is already

#### A Socialist's Duty

The Socialist campaign is not over we took a fresh hold on Nov. 7, and pre pared for a four years' campaign against capitalism. Now, before we turn over the page in history of the first great national campaign of our party, let us learn the lesson and gather the inspira-tion it has for us. The vote is quite satisfactory; all that we could expect and more than our enemy was willing before the election to concede.

Every Socialist should convert at least one old party man in three months, and keep up such a record for the next four years. Of course every faithful Socialist should belong to the party which has made such a splendid record during the past two and a half years.

Those who do belong to our party as dues-paying members, should be able to report one new Socialist every quarter besides their own quarterly dues. Make this your duty, comrades, to gain four votes every year for the next presidential campaign. Many of your new converts will do the same, and there are also those who will gain for us dozens of votes every month. But let us be sure that every Socialist voter at the polls Nov. 6, 1900; secures one new vote every quarter, sixteen in four years. Comrades, you can easily figure out for yourselves how long it will take us to elect a Socialist president. Will you do your duty?

Panics will come during the next four years; capitalism forces them. The harvest of Socialist votes will be even greater than during the past. International capitalism can not long withstand the advances of international Socialism. If every present Socialist does his duty it. is a matter of only a very few years. Again, comrades, will you do your duty?

### Class Legislation

Comrade Lipscombe, the candidate for governor of Missouri writes The Herald to deny having uttered the sentence we quoted from the St. Louis were elected governor he would do all in his power to "prevent class legislation." He says that what he did was that he did not join in the "dema-gogic cry of No Class Legislation," but that his party, if elected, would "go about it to enact legislation that would be in the interests of the working class.' In our report of the St. Louis meeting we used the quotation objected to, under the impression that it was a correct quotation. All legislation today is class legislation and therefore unethical. It is legislation in favor of the ruling classes, and passes over the rights of the great mass of workers with con-tempt. That Socialists will abolish this state of things so soon as they have the power goes without saying. In place of it they will legislate for all the people and with a nice discrimination as to their value to society. As the workers are and will still be the only truly worthy members of society, the legislation will be in their interest. will not be legislation in the spirit of retaliation, but in the spirit of the most exact and ethical social justice.

In a presidential election the Social Democratic vote is never fully expressed at the polls, the less resolute Socialists being more or less stampeded by the sharpness of the contest between the two leading candidates. Old habits are strong with the American citizen, and istic parties grows fiercer his feelings are played upon as by a horse race. Which will win? The excitement increases and becomes more seductive, and finally, like the good deacon at a chicken fight, he loses his head. Certainly no one will pretend that the vote cast this election, however large if may be, will accurately measure the great existing interest in socialism.

On with the carnival of commercial-On with the riotous revelry of rapacity! Four years more of tin can prosperity for the toilers and four years more of milk and honey for capital. Business will be stimulated, more private yachts and palaces and castles and liveried coaches will be built, "so that the workers may have work.

Bryan's attitude toward the close of the campaign, when he showed himself to be anything for votes, will deprive him of the sympathy that might be his because of the almost wanton way in which the smaller brood of demagogues traded him off.

The Democratic party has fulfilled its mission, and now leaves the scene of national political conflict. Its place will be occupied, and more worthily, by the true democratic party, the Social Democratic party of America.

McKinley and the Republicans, the natural monarchs under the competitive system, occupied a logical and consistent attitude, and won easily under the law of the survival of the "fittest." Capitalism's own party is now more all-powerful than ever, and from hence-

earth by permission, unhonored by society and denied the peace that should come with declining strength. Throughout the world the Socialists are contending for conditions that will make old age honorable and beautiful, no are they unmindful of the aged for the time that must intervene before the co-operative commonwealth can be established, and as a shield against the rapacity of capitalism propose such measures as old age pensions and workingmen's insurance.

It may sound conceited, but the truth is that the right was all on our side in the campaign just closed.

Teddy's capitalistic grin will now expand. Militarism triumphant and with it all the sordid ideals of commercial-

I am still without a party.-Mayor

### NOTES AND COMMENT

Capitalism has been singing its dinner pail refrain to American working men, as the spider once sang to the bluetailed fly. The fool fly listened, was caught and barbecued for the cunning spider and its hungry companions. Capitalism sings:

'O my dear workingmen, please listen to my tale,

And smell the goodies I've stuffed into your dinner pail.

See, there's 'lasses on your dodger, and gravy for your meat,

'Tis the climax of your ambition to eat

'I'm glad you do my bidding, your loyalty's immense;

Never mind the agitators, who doubt your common sense;

You have sense enough to know your happiness is complete, When your trough is full of slop, and you can eat, eat, eat.

It may be well enough to think about the condition of the poor people in China, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Sulu islands, but the vote on November 6 shows that some men thought of the wage workers of the United States. Let the work of emancipation begin at home.

The old parties are intensely concerned about the strength the Social Democratic party is developing. They have had a poor idea, in fact, little conception of the mind force Socialism has arrayed against capitalism. It is phenomenal.

We have read of men without a country, without a home, without a friend, but the man without a spine, a dish-rag creature, is vastly the most unfortu-nate. The chances are that that sort of fishworm voted some sort of a cap-

Do you want to see the dawn of a new era for toilers? Then come on with your broad swords and battle axes. and we will be pathfinders and hew out a way to highlands of vision and hail the coming of its rising sun.

Socialists are fortunate. They are fighting a good fight, and things are coming their way, and the November vote has demonstrated that a new party has been born to work out the emancipation problem of labor.

Life is worth the living only as it affords opportunities to help our fellow-men. Socialism has that great mission in the earth and to support the Social Democratic party helps to fulfill that

It requires no skeleton hand to write on the banqueting hall: Capitalism, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." The votes of working The votes of working men are writing the doom of capitalism

Right wrongs no one. Wrong rights no grievance. In the march of the right there are no muffled drums, no trailing emblem of mourning. Socialism wrongs no man.

John D. Rockefeller, Carnegie says, "is the richest man in the world," which reminds us that once upon a time, long ago, a "rich man lifted up his eyes in

Workingmen, and only workingmen, create capital; but they did not create capitalism. Capitalism is an evolution from a bad egg.

Although Debs' warning against a possible attempt of the old parties to make it appear that he had withdrawn at the last moment before election was extensively printed in the Social Democratic press, the game was attempted at some points, but probably with small

A Sunday raid on milkmen in a west-ern city by the health authorities, de-veloped the fact that many of the wagons carried two grades of milk, one for in-fluential and valued customers, the other for the poor. Oh, the glories of being poor! Will Mr. Kipling please write a few verses on the Poor Man's Burden?

## A Few Observations

Mister workingman, you have a grea chance these days to think. You have always had a chance, but nowadays you are getting lots of concentrated "food for thought." It is being shot into you and starved into you. If you don't "get wise" on the matter of "capital and labor" pretty soon—or, in other words, if you don't become what Socialists call "class-co-scious"—you will have to be "bored for the simples." When you reach this class-conscious stage it means simply that you realize that there are just two classes—owners and non-owners. In which class do you belong? You ought to make it in one guess, but you have two guesses! May be it will help you if we again shake out our old friends, the government statistics, which say that in 1850 the producers of our wealth owned 62½ per cent of that wealth and the non-producers owned 37½ per cent; but in 1890 the non-producers were in possession of 83 per cent and the producers 17 per cent. We have had Republican and Democratic administrations in all those years, but the balance against the producers has steadily grown. It is the system that is wrong. Then how will you help things by voting for a "change"-from one old party to another? Is it necessary that house should fall on you?" Soci Socialists want to change the system! One of our "great dailies"—and when we surround the words "great dailies"

with quotation marks it means that we regard the "great dailies" with a certain sprightly derision-one of these papers had a serio-comic editorial this week in answer to a subscriber who wanted to know what we wanted a standing army of 100,000 men for and who thought such an army would be a menace to liberty. I quote the funniest part of the editorial: "When those 14,000,000 of voters have no further use for the army, or when the army grows obnoxious, they will promptly vote it out of existence." The fun is that there are lots of people who believe that! Why, our 14,000,000 voters don't have anything to do with it. What they DO do is to vote always with the old parties, for fear of "throwing their votes away." Then the old-party legislators, who are mostly controlled by the class who own that 83 per cent, increase the army to suit the traders who "follow the flag." The majority of our voters want postal savings banks; why don't they vote such banks into existence, then? Why, because under the present system their voting don't amount to much, and also because postal savings banks interfere with the "vested rights" of the "graft-ers" who own that 83 per cent. Socialists want the initiative and referendum, so the PEOPLE could vote for or against laws. Switzerland has been doing that for 200 years. But WE can't do it, because we never have done it, nor is it provided for in the constitution. Socialists want to change our constitution so it will be of some use to people now on earth. The Socialist is no "back number."

Mr. Bryan at Nashville, Mich., suggested some queries for Republicans. Here is one: "If some trusts are good Here is one: and some are bad, can you tell the difference between a good one and a bad one?" I ain't a Republican, but I can tell you, Mr. Bryan; a good trust is one that all the people are in. A bad trust is one like the sugar trust or the New York ice trust. Here is another of his queries: "Do you know of any good monopoly in private hands?" One would naturally think Mr. Bryan is against monopolies in private hands, but he is in favor of private ownership, for he has put himself squarely on record as being against the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution and in favor of continuing the competitive industrial system. I voted for Bryan in 1896, but I would just like to have somebody tell me when the Democratic party has been anything but a negation in the last forty years. Address me in care of this office.

And Mr. Churchman, I invite you to carefully and prayerfully consider Rev. Geo. D. Herron's statement that "It is only the densest ethical ignorance that talks about a 'Christian business' life; for business is now intrinsically evil, what ever good may come out of it. The facts and forces which now organize industry and so-called justice violate the best instincts of mankind."
Strong words, Mr. Churchman, but you're going to "fall down" if you try to refute them. Things are "getting no better very fast." Did you vote to make them word? them worse?

Yours for industrial health, Jack Potts.

#### An Editorial Idiot

The Springfield (Mass.). Republican calls attention to the dishonest treat-ment accorded Eugene V. Debs by the capitalist newspapers and takes a shot at one in particular as follows:

One would think from the misrepresentations that are made of the audi ences and the speeches of Eugene V. Debs that the Socialist candidate for president was really an alarming factor in the present campaign. Neither Republican nor Democratic newspapers treat him honestly. When he crowded Cooper union in New York, the other

night, and there was an overflow meeting of some 500, the affair was either spoken of contemptuously or ignored altogether by every paper in the city; he was described in one paper as 'talking to the reds' and misreported besides. But the most foolish thing was reserved for the Hartford Times to say, as fol-

lows:
"Eugene Debs' speech at the Hartford
"Eugene Debs' speech at the Hartford his previous addresses in this town and of other addresses that were made by so-called labor reformers before he was born. He would do away with machinery and have all manufacturing carried on 'by hand.' He is just a hundred years behind the times."

If this was honestly written, it dis-plays an unhappy ignorance. The So-cialist today does not repeat what labor reformers have said before he was born; he has new things to say, forward steps to propose. He does not desire to go back to hand labor and abolish machinery. On the contrary, his proposal is that every advantage in production that has been gained by machinery and every advantage in distribution which has fol-lowed shall be operated for the benefit of all the people. And Mr. Debs actually said this in Hartford; and going back in the history of labor struggles, he expressly declared that the Socialists would not destroy the machines, as British workingmen ignorantly did, 70 and 80 years ago. Nothing is gained in the long run by misunderstanding and misstating an antagonist's position.

"When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock," and the last vote is counted-there's a rise in S. D. stock.

The Herald's contributors must bear with us if some of their articles bearing on the campaign did not appear before election. The editor's desk was almost covered with MSS. of this sort, and as they were of almost uniform excellence the matter of making a choice was exceedingly difficult. In some instances the length of an article or the particular phase of the campaign of which it treated was the determining factor.

William E. Curtis wrote to the Chicago Record just before election that the result in Indiana would "depend on the floating vote—that is, the purchasable element in both parties." He says that for years Indiana has required more money than any other state except New York; that there are between 18,000 and 20,000 in the state who habitually demand pay for their votes, and that they are all personally known to the local leaders. The herculean job of cleaning out the Augean stables built up by capitalism will-fall to the Socialists Only by the crucial fire of social democracy can American manhood be re-deemed from the debauch of capitalism.

#### Answers to Correspondents

X. X .-- The Socialist congress of the German A.A.—The Socialist congress of the German party in 1880, owing to the exemption law, was held by stealth in a ruined castle in Switzerland. It was called the congress of Schloss-Weyden. To elude the vigilance of the authorities the delegates were directed to a certain near-by town, whence they were sent one by one to the castle some miles away. Dormitories were fitted up in it for the delegates to tories were fitted up in it for the delegates to

D. E. E.—We cannot recommend the magazine you refer to, and will not feel able to until it devotes itself to the movement throughout the world without reference to the tactics of a certain rule or ruin faction. Many of its articles are excellent, and under broader minded management it could be made a success.

C. T.—In the campaign jast passed the single taxers threw off all pretense and came out in their true light as reactionaries and upholders of the capitalistic regime. In Chicago, for instance, they formed single tax Bryan clubs with funds supplied by millionaire and multimillonaire Democrats, helping to obstruct the advance of the workers' demand for humane and just conditions. Give up the idea that they are revolutionists.

Editor Answers to Correspondents Column: Please give me a list of books dealing with the biological side of Socialism. I have Ritchie's "Darwinism and Politics," and think it answers most of the objections to Socialism on the ground of biology, but would like to read up more on the subject.

more on the subject.
Yours fraternally, I. X. L. Yours fraternally, I. X. L.

Answer.—There is a close connection between socialism and sociology. In fact every student of socialism ought to study sociology. The biological side of socialism is, strictly speaking, enthropology, the science of markind. We would recommend the study of the following books, reminding I. X. L., however, of the fact that they are not seeked in written. of the fact that they are not necessarily written by socialistically inclined authors: Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the

Systems of Consanguinty and Alliney of Human Family. Washington, 1877.
Fifty Years of American Science. North American Review, September, 1898.
Lester Ward. Dynamic Sociology. New

Walter Bagehot. Physics and Politics; an Application of Natural Selection and Heredity to Political Society.

Espinas. The Social Life of Animals.

Espinas. Les Origines de Technologie.

Paris 1807.

Paris, 1897.
Thos. H. Huxley. Man's Place in Nature.

London, 1894.

Geo. D. Komanes. Mental Evolution in Man.
Lester Ward. Sociology and Cosmology.

Am. Jour. of Sociology, vol. 1. September, 1895.

D. S. Brinton. Races and Peoples. New

York, 1800. P. T. Ladd. Elements of Physiological Phy-

P. T. Ladd. Elements of Physiological Paychology.
Guillaume de Greef. Sociology.
Chas. Leturneau. Sociology Based on Ethnography. London, 1803.
Chas. Leturneau. L'Evolution du Mariage et de ae Famille.
Morgan. Ancient Societies.
E. B. Taylor. Anthropology.
Otis T. Mason. Origin of Inventions.
Giddings. Principles of Sociology.
Benjamin Kidd. Social Evolution.
Lester Ward. Psychic Factors of Civilisation. Boston, 1803.
Dr. D. Folkmar. Lecon d'Anthropologie.
Philosophique les Application a la Morale.

#### Thoughts on the Election

What do we do when we cast a vote, What do we mean by a ballot free? We feed the belly or cut the throat
Of wife and child and babes to be-That's what we do when we cast a vote.

What should we do when we cast a vote What should we do with our ballot

We should found our trust whose one clear note

Should sound of Socialists proud and free

That's what we should do when we cast a vote.

What must we do when we cast a vote, What must we do with our ballot free?

Trust to trust and throat to throat We must fight for our own and ours to be-

That must we do when we cast a vote.

What will we do when we cast a vote, What will we do with our ballot free? We will claim our own, nor cut the throat

Of wife and child-but we will see That they are fed by our free vote.

What will we do when we cast that

What will be done with that ballot free? We will loosen the grip on the toilers

throat And each Debs ballot cast will see A nation grow strong by the toilers vote.

Ralcy Husted Bell.

#### FROM THE WORKERS

#### The Four Beasts - Rent, Interest, Profit and Wages

Social Democratic Herald:-Your short leading editorial entitled, "The Four Beasts," in your No. 13, of September 15th, is the shortest, best and clearest presentation of the quadruple curse of mankind ever penned; and it contains more solid truth as to the most important subjects that concern human weal or woe, than has been contained in all of the big dailies of the twin demo-rep. parties, published in Chicago during the last twenty-five years. It is a heartfelt consolation to every lover of humanity to see the gloever-increasing progress of the Social Democracy's international Socialism. It brings back to one's sweet memory the glorious 30th day of June, 1830, when Charles X. of France, from his upper window of the Tuilleries, gave the terrible command to his army to do what has already been so often done in this country already, which army of France then stood before dense masses of the French "common people," who were enthusiastically panting for justice and liberty; but when the King's brutal word, 'Feu (fire) was thus shouted, the answer of his soldiers, "Les soldats français, ne tirent pas sur le peuple!' (the French soldiers will not aim at the people), paled his murderous visage and froze the blood in his black heart; and down a back staircase he privately stole away, and sought an asylum in Eng-So may it be with all despots and despotic powers!

But I started to say a word about the second one of your named beasts, in its order of criminality, usury, as it was first correctly called and denounced by holy writ, Cicero, etc., but, like all giant iniquities, now more smoothly styled interest, I suppose, because the receivers of it are so deeply interest-ed to get all they can of it.

It is the big second item of cost that enters into everything produced for hu-

man consumption or benefit; and the average, blinded voting bipeds of this country, year after year, tolerate cursed rates of interest vastly greater that my European despot would allow his "subcts," to groan under. Who has heard our "King in a Dress

Coat," McKinley, or Bryan, his would-be royal successor, utter as much as a single word against any one of those "Four Beasts?

Usury, the true name, is but an abnormal and pernicious adjunct to money as originally instituted for a medium of exchange of commodities; and it is all there is of the money question to seriously consider. Strike out usury and we would find the volume of money in circulation (and it would circulate then). vastly larger than all legitimate needs

The free coinage of silver would an-nually add only about eighty cents per capita to the volume of money in or out of circulation—gold being mostly out—and whenever most needed, en-

tirely out! The Republican party got into pow er under the reluctant act of "freeing the negro," and now it has gone into the wholesale business of slaughtering distant dark-skinned peoples, who have been struggling, like our forefathers, to be free! Except for this fortuitous cirmustance, Bryan's "paramount issue" ould again be the diaphanous, skimulk issue of "sixteen to one."

His election at this time, like Cleve-

and's, would be a national calamity, for, usual, when this insane Tory when the mind is enslaved, the soon-ing, very hard times must soon follow and they would be charged against his

election by the average short-sighted voters, who would flop over and put a succeeding Tory administration in power again, unless they should become sufficiently enlightened to follow the rainbow of promise into the camp of the Social Democracy. Yours, On the Main Track.

#### Notes from Massachusetts

Six new branches have been organized by the organization committee and its organizer, Comrade MacCartney, since the formation of that body some six weeks ago, and several others are in progress; and this while the campaign work is going on.

For the loyal branches are carrying on their own campaign, independently of the others. They have endorsed the state ticket nominated by the state convention, and put up local candidates of their own. They have their own crops of loyal speakers, and the majority of them will have no others. Splendid work is being done in three representative districts in particular, viz: the fourth Plymouth, where Comrade Mac-Cartney is running for re-election; the fifth Plymouth, where we expect to elect Comrade Norman Gillespie, who last year came within 130 votes of landing, without any specially hard work being put in, and the tenth Worcester district, which in the near future will be one of our strongholds. The seventh Norfolk and two or three others are working nobly, but special attention has been given to the three in which there is a chance of election. The results in these places will be due to local work and the assistance of the organizing committee of the loyal branches, and to Comrade Debs' visits to Rockland and Whitman.

Comrade Debs was here only three days and spoke in five places, in every place to packed houses. Saturday even ing he spoke in Whitman until 9:45 when he was put into a carriage and whirled off to Brockton where he began to speak at 10 p. m. and held the crowd for another hour, Harriman and Mac-Cartney having taken up the earlier part of the evening. Sunday afternoon Taunton turned out and filled the largest hall in the place. Sunday evening some 4,000 people literally packed the two halls at Paine Memorial Hall in Boston, aisles, halls and stairways, and on Monday evening a typical Plymouth county audience, undemonstrative but intensely attentive and appreciative, occupied every inch of standing room in the Opera House, Rockland. The imthe Opera House, Rockland. pression created was marvelous. The comrades here all declare that they have not seen Comrade Debs in better health and spirits since he was here with Secretary Keliher in the spring of '98.

I attended another rally at Rockland two days later. It was a Republican

Rockland has hitherto been a Republican stronghold. This time there was a brass band, three speakers, and about one-third of the audience Com-rade Debs had. All three speakers, one of whom was a district attorney, did us the honor of attacking our party and principles, and demonstrated how much they didn't know about Socialism. was as good as a circus to the boys. Another time I will tell you some of the funny things they That's what I was there for. Dr said. Gibbs will answer them on Monday

They are really beginning to recognize our party as an antagonist. The Republican state committee has published a 16-page pamphlet, which is en-titled "Socialism," by A. H. Washburn; but ought properly to be called "What Mr. Washburn doesn't know about Socialism." At any rate, they are flooding the state with this pamphlet, and the boys are having lots of fun with it,. Mr. Washburn was challeneged to debate, and he said at Rockland (he was one of the speakers) that this was no time to debate such a subject, as there are national issues before the people nowbut when the municipal campaign came on, he would be glad to take up the subject of Socialism, in its proper place and debate with any of our speakers It is an encouraging sign that they attack us.

Margaret Haile.

### A New Looking Backward

One of the signs of the times is the recent appearance in book form of G Bernard Shaw's "An Unsocial Social-The history of the story is interesting. It was written some ten years ago and published in serial form in an English Socialist magazine. Its great merit, however, did not permit the dust of time and human forgetfulness to cover it up and so an American publisher. Brentano, recently put it between covers and launched it upon an uncertain sea. It met with instantaneous suc-In the Bookman for October it is shown to have been the second best selling book in Chicago for the month of August. The story is a fascinating one and carries with it its Socialistic lessons so neatly put, that it is bound to be a great Socialist maker. No comrade will regret getting the book, nor will he be able to resist the temptation to lend it to his non-Socialist friends. Get it of your bookseller and help make it popular. It sells at \$1.25,

#### ABOUT OLD AGE \* × \*

Youth is always hopeful. Doubts and | fears, and apprehensions of evil, do not disturb its pleasures or repose. All the highways and byways of youthful contemplation are bordered with flowers. The fields, within the sweep of its delighted vision, are always verdant. and the foliage of the trees under the shade of which it laughs, or plays, or sings, or sleeps, and when the song birds chant their roundelays, is always a picture of emerald and perennial beauty. Youth on the prow and pleasure at the helm, its fairy boat sails in dreamland seas where no storms ever blow and wrecks are never seen.

Presto! By the fiat of time the autocrat and "tomb builder," youth disappears. The castles it built, of the stuff of which dreams are made, have gone glimmering to the realm of nothingness. Early and middle-aged manhood have come and gone. To the millions born to an inheritance of manual labor the intervening years of toil and struggle have hastened on the infirmities of old age. Eyesight has grown dim, arms have lost their strength and hands their cunning. Fears of toil have turned raven locks to gray and have marked their flight with wrinkles on brow and cheek.

King David limited a man's years to 'three-score-and-ten," and beyond that line, added years bring only "sorrow." But toil brings premature old age and in thousands of instances sorrows accumulate long before seventy years are reached.

There are few more pitiful pictures to excite the sympathy of men or angels than that of an old man bending beneath the weight of years and the brow of poverty, stretching forth his withered hands and grasping the air.

'Oh," says a heartless looker-on, "the old man should have husbanded his wages when he was young, to provide against rainy days when old." But, unfortunately, he wrought under capitalistic sway, and the "rainy days" began with his years of toil. Courageous, in his young manhood, he married a wife, rented a home and children came to bless and brighten his abode.

But why recite the experience of the toiler from youth to old age, or attempt to tell how oft, like Burns, he soliloquized:

"If I'm design'd your lordling's slave-By nature's law design'd, Why has an independent wish

E'er planted in my mind? If not why and I subject to His cruelty or scorn? Or why has man the will and power

To make his fellow mourn?

Socialism proposes to make old age peaceful and beautiful. It is a rational proposition, and is as demonstrable as any problem in mathematics. When the time comes that men own themselves and secure for themselves the wealth they create, capitalistic "inhumanity to man" will no more "make countless thousands mourn." Then the woes of poverty will disappear and its moanings no longer voice the fact that the earth designed for a paradise by the Creator, has been transformed by the insatiable greed of capitalism into a hell, in which aggregated wealth makes labor the cause of ceaseless imprecations.

Socialism proposes that the surplus wealth created by labor shall be held in reservation for its Creator, when the premonition of old age appear, marking a period when exemption from toil should begin. Much has been said of the achievements of labor-never too We credit it with building the Seven Wonders of the World, from Cheops, the pyramid in the sands of Egypt to the colossus at Rhodes, and with erecting every landmark of progress in the grand march of civilization. It is true, but too often credited to imagination. But it is an axiom that labor, and only labor, creates wealth. The conservative statement is made that the increase of the wealth of the United States during the past ten years amounts

to twenty-five billions (\$25,000,000,000) and that the wealth of the country now amounts to ninety billions (\$90,000,000,-000). Labor created it all. Socialism simply proposes that labor shall enjoy all the blessings which the wealth it produces can bestow in all the years of manhood's prime, and especially the fruitions of rest when old age, with its infirmities, demands repose.

True, it means a new civilization. If that is an hallucination, it was advocated by Jesus Christ, which raises it above sham and mental aberration, into the realm of the possible and the practicalan era of co-operation and independence.

Reduced to the simplest propositions of the severest logic: It means that Socialism proposes an era when workingmen shall own themselves, and own absolutely every dollar they earn. This accomplished, workingmen shall no longer cringe and crawl and beg for a day's work. When the advent of the co-operative commonwealth is proclaimed, when reason takes the helm, when mental bondage disappears and the chains, forged by capitalism, are broken. when the billions of wealth which labor creates is set to work for labor, the years of old age shall be as replete with happiness as youth was of hope, and no more will the wail be heard.

Pity the sorrows of the poor old man. Whose trembling limbs have born him to your door,

Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span:

O, give relief and heaven shall bless your store.

'These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak;

These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years, many a furrow in my grief-worn

cheeks Have been a channel for a flood of

tears.'

#### Where Wages Come From

I am a teacher or rather student in a training college, and I have just begun the subject of "Political Economy." In our lecture this morning on capital our lecturer made the statement:

"Socialists say that wages are paid out of their own labor. This is false, for they are paid out of capital."

Then he went on to say that men are paid out of capital which has already been saved for this purpose, and that it is impossible for men to be paid out of their own labor, since the results of their labor will not be felt for a considerable period of time. He took as illustration a farm laborer, whose labor through spring and summer does not bring wealth till the following autumn. I was besieged by the rest of the fellows for an answer. J told them I could not give it at present till I had thought the question out. And now, as a last extremity, I thought I would apply to you through the medium of your paper, and ask if the above statement is correct; if not, where its falsity lies?-Extract from a letter received.

The falsity of the statement lies, of course, in its lies.

The lecturer is either wilfully deceiving the students, or he is an ignoramus who ought to be in an institution of another kind.

No Socialist ever made such an idiotic statement as that attribued to them by the lecturer. Socialists do say that all wealth is

produced by those who work. This ought to be clear, even to a lec-

r on political economy Therefore all capital is produced by those who work.

Therefore when a Socialist says that workers are paid out of the results of the labor of workers, he is stating a fact. The lecturer evidently thinks his stu-

dents are a pack of greenhorns. The farm laborer plants wheat. His labor does not show any result for several months. But during that time he

"These wages," says the professor,
"are not the result of his own labors.
The wheat is not grown, and cannot be

sold till it is grown."
What wisdom. Who ever denied it? But what are these wages paid to the

farm laborer? 'Saved-up capital," says the professor. Where did the saved-up capital come from?

It was produced by workers.

Therefore the wages of workers are paid out of the results of the labor of workers, or, out of their own labor, if the professor likes that phrase better. He may like it better because it tends to confuse his hearers.—The Whatnot in London Clarion.

The campaign in Chicago was not without its humor. Contributing to this were various yells and campaign cries, most of them impromptu. Here are a couple of specimens, published with the understanding that the perpetrator's

name should not be divulged:

Billy, Billy, the Nebraska lily.

Oh, your platform is so silly!

'free men' and the latter 'slave,' but Mack, Mack, take your pack, And get right off the Peoples' back!

In this system everything is insecure, in doubt, uncertain; you may be worth forty or fifty thousand dollars today and a bankrupt next week or next month. and in the very sunset of your life the poorhouse looms in your vision.-Debs.

That Chairman Jones and Chairman Hanna, representing the Democratic and Republican national committees, are two of a kind, was demonstrated when at the close of the campaign Jones called on Hanna and exchanged mutual

congratulations on the triumph of capitalism. But the triumph is only tem-Social Democracy is still in porary.

In its essence Socialism is a religion: it stands for the harmonious relating of the whole life of man; it stands for a vast and collective fulfilling of the law of love. As the Socialist movement grows, its religious forces will come forth from the furnace of consuming experience.—Herron.

## LOCAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for 35 Cents per Menth

CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8. Admission free.

Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening.

Membership, Social Dem orra: I erald free to each member, 25 cents per month.

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

Branch No. 1 CALIFORNIA

Branch No. 1. Los Angeles, mests every Sus day afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 125%, Spring St. J. Franc. 700 Dayton Ave., Secretary, and the state of the state of

COLORADO

Branch No. 1, Denver, meste every Sunday at 3:00 p. m. at 1715 California Ave., Chas. M. Davis, Secretary, 1629
17th Street.

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

CONNECTICUT. The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m., at P. Schaffer's, 7639 Main St., Hartford. Louis Schlaf, Sec., 26 Spring St., Rockville, Conn.

Branch No. 3, New Havan, meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 p. m., at Aurora Hall. C. Volmer, Sec.

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

Secretary, Richard Niederwerfer, Box 760.

ILLINOIS.

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee het egularly second and fourth Wednesdays on each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, \$2 Description

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee heid regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, \$2 Dear born St.

Branch No. I, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 West worth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets first and third Saturday at 8 p. m. at Nagi's Hall, 525 Hiuseland Ave. Ferdinand Svoboda, Secretary, 694 West 18th Street.

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

Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Pisarik's Hall, cor. Centre av. and 19th st. Jos. Cerny, Sec'y. 550 W. 18th St.

Branch No. 5, Chicago, Meets at Adolph Jankowski's place, 984 West Ilst street, every other Saturday in the month. A. Geislor. Sec., 726 W. 20th street.

Branch No. 5, Bohemian) Chicago, meets second and

Branch No. 3, (Bohemian) Chicago, meeta-second and fourth Sunday, at 9 a.m., at 5002 Line Street. J. A. Ambroz, Secretary, 4940 Wood Street.

Branch No. 9, Chicago, meeta at 1148 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 3 p. m. Gus. Larson, Secretary, 6243 Center avenue.

INDIANA.

Branch No. 6. Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble sts: Address all communications to the Sec. of State Executive Board, Thomas Catton, 617 Arbor ave. IOWA. Branch No. 2, Hiteman, meets every fourth Friday in the month at opers bouse. James Baxter, chairman, Wm. Truman, secretary. Box 151.

KENTUCKY Branch No. 4, Bellevue, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday, at 2p. m.; and 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 91 Fairfield ave. We will aim to make it interesting for all. Henry Listerman, Sec., 132 Foote ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Branc's No. 2. Holyoke, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Springdale Turser. Hall. Carl Schwabe, Organiser, 2t Jackson St.

Firsneb No. 5. Lyan, permanent headquarters.

Il Musroe St. Business meeting every Monday night at 150. Open house. Public invited. Harry Gotimer, Sec., 423 Essat St.

Branch No. 9. Brockton, meets Friday nights at 3 p. m. for business at Socialist Hall. Clark's Ricek, corner Main and Center Sts. Every comrade is expected to attend one meeting a month. Mrs. Annie Bosworth, Secretary, 81 Prospect st.

Branch No. 2. Rozbury, Mass., meets at 24 Warner. Branch No. 29, Roxbury, Mass., meets at 24 Warren st., 2d and 4th Fridays of every menth. Public invited

MICHIGAN Branch No. 1, Battle Creek, Mich., meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of each month, at 3 p. m. at 19 W. Main Street, in the International Congress Hall. (All are cordially invited. L. C. Rogers, Secretary.

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

Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1300 Union Avs. G. J. Stors, Secretary, 1230 W. 9th St. MONTANA.

Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday, at 8:30 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Owsley Block. G. Frankel, Sec. 71 E. Park Street. Branch No. 2 meets first and third Sundays of each month at G. W. Wood's home, Chice, Mont.

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

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

Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 3d Sunday
of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding.
1206 Kaighn's Avenue.

Branch No. 3, (tierman) Newark, meets every third
Saturday, at International Hail, 7 Bedford St. Hans
Hartwig, Secretary, 7 Bedford St.

Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J.

first and third Mondays as 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall.
4-55 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Ed.

mund St.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York, meets every second Tuesday at 412 Grand street, Windsor Hall. James Allman, Secretary, 32 Suffolk st. care of "Forward."

East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meetevery first and third Thursday at 112 Cliston St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 163 Suffolk St.

Branch No. 5 Brooklyn, New York, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 56 Moore St. Visitors welcome. (omrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. Pressman, 190 Boerum St. Secretary Sol. Fressman, 180 Bostum St.

Branch No. 8, Buffalo, N. Y.—Persons desiring to join
this branch will call or communicate with Tom Fitton,
119 Congress street.

Branch No. 12, New York, meets every Friday, at 8 p.
m., 209 E. Broadway, Lectures and discussions. Poblic invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 56 Henry st.;

OHIO.

Branch No. 4. Cincinnati, meets at Richeliev Hall southeast corner 9th and Plum Sta., every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Jos. Jasin, Secretary, 1410 Central Twonus. OREGON.

Branch No. 1, Portland, meets every Monday night at Washington Hotel, Cor. 3d and Flanders Sts. Every-body invited. T. C. Wendland, chairman; Mrs. N. E. Fortisch, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Monday, at p. m., at 423 S. 3rd Street, until further notice.

8 p. m., at 423 S. 3rd Strest, until further notice.

Branch No. 4, Coudersport. Meets every second and
last Wednesday of each month is K. of L. hail. Chas.

Knispel, Chairman; L. H. Morse, Secretar, Ben. Codington, Treasurer.

Branch No. 5, Philadelphia, meets first Friday of
each month—Executive meets every Sunday morning—
at S. D. P. Club Rooms, at 423 S. Third St. Organizer.

M. Gillis, 1907 S. Third St.

Branch No. 10, Williss.

Branch No. 10, Williamsport, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., in Social Labor hall, No. 26 East 31 St. G. B. Smith, chairman; Jno. Lyon, secretary, 743 Second St. Public invited.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

Milwankee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Monday of the mouth at Brewers' Hall, southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut sta.

Branch No. 1, Milwankee, meets at Kailer's Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Prairis, every second and fourth Thursday evening.

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

Brahch No. 3, Sheboygan, Meets every second Thursday of the mouth at Emil Hendschel's place, 1011 Michigan ave.

Brahch No. 3, Sheboygan, Meets every second Thursday of the mouth at Emil Hendschel's place, 1011 Michigan eve.

Bernenh No. 4, Milwankee, meets every first and third Friday each mouth at Meller's Hall, corner 2d and Brown Sts. George Moorsehel.

Becretary, Sil Sth St.

Branch No. 5, Milwankee, meets every fourth Friday of the mouth at R. Sige's Hall, coutherst coner Orchard St and Sth Ave. O. Wild Secretary.

tary.

Branch No. 12. Milwaukes, meets every first and third Thursday of each mooth at Volkmanns' Hall 21 and Center st., 5 p. m. Secretary, Endolph Losech man, 1125 24rd St.

Branch No. 22, Milwaukes, meets second and fourti Wednesday of each month, at 544 Clark street. Heart Harbicht, Sec., 1074 7th Street.

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

ATTITUDE TOWARD TRADES UNIONS

In accordance with our declaration of principles we declare that the trades union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. We recommend to the members of the Social Democratic party the following control subset

First-Join the union of your respective

Second-Assist in building up and strengthening the trade union movemen

Third-Support the union labels of all

Fourth—Educate your fellow-unionists on the question of Socialism and the labor movement, on economic and political lines.

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

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

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

## THE NATIONAL PLATFORM

Adopted at the Indianapolis Convention, March, 1900

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 of the worker and is able to appropriate to nimself a large share of the product of his

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

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 control of government by the people irrenion 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 cap-

Therefore the Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be;
First—The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.

Second—The abolition of wage-slavery by the establishment of a national system of cooperative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its memsociety in the common interest of all its mem-bers, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of

ocially 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

lions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the civilized world will lead to in-ternational Socialism, the brotherhood of man. As steps in that direction, we make the fol-

-Revision of our federal constitution,

italist system.

Therefore the Social Democratic Party of

spective of sex.

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

bines.

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.

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.

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, in-tead of local, and international when possible. Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and

in old age. hth—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

Twelfth-Abolition of war and the introduc in order to remove the obstacles to complete tion of international arbitration

#### National Organization

Section I. This organization shall be known as the Social Democratic Party of America, and its headquarters shall be located America, and its meadquarters small be located at such place as the national conventions of the party may appoint, or as may be fixed by the National Executive Board subject to a

the National Executive Boats subject to a referendum vote.

Sec. 2. The Social Democratic Party of America shall be organized as follows:

First—Local branches limited to five hun-

America shall be organized as follows:

First—Local branches limited to five hundred members each.

Second—A National Executive Board of nine members, five of whom shall be chosen from territory convenient to the national headquarters, and shall be called "resident members," and the remaining four shall be chosen, so far as possible, from other parts of the country. All members of the Executive Board shall have equal rights and powers; but the resident members shall have power to act and a majority of said resident members hall constitute a quorum. The non-resident members shall not be required to be present at all meetings of the board, but shall be kept advised of all proceedings of the board. The Executive Board shall be elected by the national convention.

Third—The form of state organizations shall be left to the branches in the respective states.

NATIONAL PAPER OF THE PARTY:

The Social Democratic Herald

126 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

# HEADQUARTERS: 126 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO

#### From a Bohemian Miner

Comrade F. Svoboda of Chicago furnishes The Herald with the following translation of portions of a letter written to the Spravedlnost by a miner of Vanderbilt, Pa.:

Like some others, the organ of the United Mine Workers remains politically independent because in their opinion the only salvation of the working people lies in unionism. I agree with unionism because it is the bulwark of the working class. But our working class has had for over 100 years its political liberty, and in spite of it the conditions are from year to year worse. The So-cial Democracy of Europe at first fought for political rights alone, but now the unions are also waging war against capitalism. They are more class conscious because they had to fight hard for the little they have. In America the working class was spared the struggle for political rights and could devote itself more to the industrial matters and sought to better conditions for the workers and families. To this end it organizer trade unions. In Europe the best workers were imprisoned for doing no more than this, and decayed in their cells, prosecuted by laws, or driven from place to place like savage animals. The workingmen in America became endowed with all these rights of progress and civilization 100 years ago, and therefore some think that their salvation does not lie in political parties, but in unionism. So long as our unions had to deal and confer with individual capitalists the mission of the unions was not so difficult. The conditions are now changing rapidly, and it will not be long before the unions will have to bow to the heads of trusts. The strike is a good weapon, but it often cuts both We are only now in the beginning of the formation of trusts, but their field is constantly and rapidly spreading. Capital with its added power, its greed and intrigues will in all possible ways cut off the right of the workers to revolt, until nothing remains BUT THE RIGHT TO VOTE. And this must be used before it is too late. The capitalists even now are trying to diminish the power of the ballot in the worker's hands, they are trying to do so in the The forcible overthrow of present

conditions is not our purpose. We do not desire that a man should simply work for a piece of metal called money, and work for some one who by any means at all accumulated the same. want that every man should work be-cause upon it depend prosperity, prog-ress and the civilization of the people. That is our goal, to which we urge all workingmen. It is the road of the in-dustrial and political field, with union-ism and independent working class political organization. Therefore it is indispensable to organize in every branch of industry, and also politically, so we shall be prepared to repel an attack on us or to advance in a body to brush aside our capitalistic adversaries from office and to place in their seats men of our own class, who know our needs and will serve our interests. For the same reason that the Social Democratic party acknowledges the necessity of trade unions, so the trade organizations will sooner or later have to support independent political action. The man who does not want to stand on the side of capitalism, corporations, combina-tions, trusts and the militarism of Democratic-Republican swindlers, is morally compelled to enlist in the ranks of the party of the workingman and vote the Social Democratic ticket at all times. Voj Mūlac.

"Man is something more than a mere machine for cutting cloth and digging potatoes."—J. F. M.

#### Notes of the Movement

Germany-Recently the Socialists have scored a number of successes, a fact that is beginning to cause the government grave dismay. Herr Lede-bour the Socialist who was elected by an enormous majority in Herr, Liebknecht's old Berlin district, is an extremist, and a very forcible speaker. Herr Pens, another Socialist, was victorious in the very heart of the rural Branden-burg district. In the Thuringian states and Wurtemberg a number of Socialists have been elected to the local legislatures. At Coburg the Socialists have won a seat in the liet. This is the first time they have been represented in that body.

Indiana.-Comrades O'Neal and Evinger of Terre Haute have been among the hardest workers in the campaign; always at it, day and night, they have done an incalculable amount of work in that district. The Federation of Labor has adopted the following resolution a clear-cut declaration for Socialism: "The emancipation of the working class can only be accomplished by the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution." Fifty Ft. Wayne boys organized a Social Democratic march ing club and turned out one night with a drum corps shouting for Debs and Socialism.

Chicago-The local campaign practically closed with a notable flood of oratory on Friday night. Permission was had of the authorities to use State street for as many street meetings as that there was a speaker at work about every quarter of a block. The crowds about them were large and enthusiastic. Our comrades in other cities who read dispatches about there being a police interference are assured that no comrade was jailed or rendered hors de combat with a broken head. The facts are as follows: About a week before the Democrats were given State street, and some Socialists injudiciously atsented and remembered and the result was Friday night that an attempt was made to break up some of our speakers. as a retaliatory measure. The police showed their usual willingness to act as "peacemakers" and this gave the cor-respondents a foundation on which to build some lurid dispatches.

The story about insulting the flag was all gammon. The fact was that a party flag was torn down by the mob and destroyed. One comrade, James Maloney, received a knife wound, in the melee, and had to go to a hospital. Two tardy arrests were made by the police.

Missouri-Comrade Caleb Lipscomb closed a vigorous canvass of the state at Lamar with a fine audience and lots of enthusiasm. A big vote is predicted in this state.

Milwai kee-A local firm of photographers, Klein & Guttestein, give up their show window to three large framed photographs of the presidential candidates respectfully. McKinley was in the center with Bryan on his right and Debs on his left. The Debs photo was a fine one, and the entire exhibit, being on a prominent street attracted great attention. So that the voter might make no mistake in marking their ballots, small posters were issued by our party, giving the needed instructions in bold face type, and posted up all over the city. Photographic copies were also made of the secretary of state's instruction that a cross at the head of the Debs column would vote the whole column, and given to our challengers to

present to the election judges if occasion warranted. A vote of 4,500 is looked for in Milwaukee county.

#### **NEW BRANCHES**

Vermont, one. Alabama, one. Colorado, one. Wisconsin, one. Illinois, two.

The portrait of comrade Debs in the last issue of The Herald was from his most recent picture, which was taken by Klein & Guttenstein of Milwaukee. It is an excellent likeness.

Several branches which have become hopelessly delinquent have been taken from The Herald's mailing list

The middle class radical of the Bryan stripe fights the results of a bad system. The Social Democrat fights the system that produces the results. See the dif-

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Being a man of simple tastes, Mr. Debs is not disturbed by the report that the White House is not in good repair. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

This is intended as a joke. If the Globe-Democrat knew how soon a Socialist president will enter the White House it would be seized with vertigo and the G. O. P. would have an attack of St. Vitus dance.

Socialists willing to assist in forming new branches of the Social D party are requested to communicate with the secretary, Theodore Debs, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

What a campaign we made consider-ing our drawbacks! Think of the money the old parties had to lavish, think of the literature and the speakers they fur-nished the people free of expense! Our speakers had to be given bread while they were in service, and our literature had to be paid for. But then, being paid for, it was used, without waste which is more than can be said of old party leaflets.

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