THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA STANDS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF SOCIALISTS

CALL ADOPTED FOR JOINT NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD SEPT. 1901

ACTION OF CONVENTION GOES TO REFERENDUM

Delegates from Nineteen States Assemble in Chicago ten and twenty dollars, pledged to the work of organization for the year, was to Deal With Matters of Vital Interest to the Party and the Cause of Socialism

NEW PLATFORM AND CONSTITUTION

The Plan Advocated by Eugene V. Debs for Consolidation of all Socialists is Adopted With Only a Few Changes

The special national convention of the Social Democratic party of America, which opened at Aldine Hall, Chicago, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, January 15, was attended by a larger number of individual delegates than the convention at Indianapolis last March. The principal object of the former gathering was the nomination of presidential candidates; that of the present one to dispose of the question of a consolidation of the Socialists of the United States. For nearly a year, during which the party prosecuted a national campaign and found its resources taxed to the utmost in discharging its duty to the cause of Socialism, it has found itself harassed by persistent misrepresentations of the attitude of its members toward the question of union with the Rochester faction of the Socialist Labor party and a few bolters from its own ranks. The offi-cers and members of the party have never been opposed to union of Socialists; they have stood almost solidly against the surrender of the Social Democratic party organization to the control of those who, by methods now familiar to and condemned by the So-cialists of the country generally, sought its destruction. The convention just held was a complete and splendid vindication of the course pursued by those in temporary control of the party's in-terests, in local branch and national board, and the inspiring outcome of the four days' deliberations, marked by the truest devotion, tolerance and comradeship, is that the Social Democratic paris on record not merely for union with a faction which has attempted to destroy it, but for a consolidation of all the organized Socialists of the country, whether constituted as national parties or in isolated state and territorial orga-

The rank and fire of the Social Democratic party in convention assembledevery delegate therein being divested of office and level with every other on common ground and equal terms to do the best thing their united wisdom could devise for Socialism-has spoken. What the party could not by fraud and force be coerced into doing, it has, after free and exhaustive discussion, elected to do, and much more. It stands before the day, not for a union of two factions, but for a consolidation of all. It is the first proclamation for harmony and a real union, which can be achieved only by the inclusion of all the separate and independent bodies now existing.

Nineteen states were represented by eighty-nine duly accredited delegates, many of whom had to leave for their homes before the vote was reached on the resolutions introduced by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, which constitute the call for a general convention of the Socialist Labor party, with headquarters at New York; the Social Democratic party (Rochester faction of the Socialist Labor party), with headquarters at Springfield, Mass.; the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Chicago, and all regular state and territorial parties.

When the convention was called to order Seymour Stedman was elected temporary chairman and Margaret Haile temporary secretary. The dele-Haile temporary secretary. gates immediately settled down to business and the following committees were

Rules-R. J. Robinson, H. Larson,

M. Gillis. Credentials-C. T. H. Westphal, Doerfler, Sylvester Keliher, F. E. Mil-

ler, W. Benessi.
Platform—V. L. Berger, C. G. Clemens, F. O. MacCartney, E. V. Debs, G. H. Strobell.

Constitution-Margaret Haile, M.

Hallenberg, Alfred Hicks, Seymour Stedman, R. Elsner.

Press—V. L. Berger, A. S. Edwards, . Ladoff, F. H. Thomas, J. Winnen.

Finance—Edward Zeigler, Theodore Debs, C. F. Meier, J. Doerfler, C. A.

Organization—Seymour Stedman, W. J. McSweeney, E. V. Debs, G. H. Strobell, F. O. MacCartney, Margaret Haile, V. L. Berger, M. Gillis, H. Larsen, C. S. Brown, C. G. Clemens, W. Rehfeld, F. A. Lymburner, Croke, C. F. Meier, Alfred Hicks.

Auditing Reports—Philip S. Brown, E. H. Thomas, W. Kerwin, H. Kleist, Edward Zeigler, Charles Tyl.

Resolutions—F. Roderus, M. Gillis, S. Keliher, A. Dennison, F. Mudra, M. Hallenberg, Mrs. Finsterbach.

The temporary chairman was elected for the day and temporary secretary elected permanent secretary for the convention. Sylvester Keliher was elected assistant secretary. Reports of officers

were then read. From the adjournment of the convention Tuesday evening until the after-noon of Thursday the work of committees absorbed the attention of delegates. The results of their work, with the action thereon, are embodied in the several reports, resolutions and recommendations herewith submitted to the branch organizations for a referendary vote. Chief among these is the final report of the committee on organization. The resolutions finally adopted by the convention are set forth in the call for a general convention, to be held on the sec-ond Tuesday in September at Indianap-There were four propositions before the convention; one, advocated by Comrade Clemens of Kansas, favoring a convention of all Socialists who voted a Socialist ticket in the last national election; one, presented from New Jersey by G. H. Strobell, calling for the creation of a national committee, under which the various organizations now existing would merge; another, presented by Philip S. Brown, embodying the idea of a national committee within our present organization, and the fourth a plan proposed by Eugene V. Debs. In the a. m. each morning. Their votes count Eugene V. Debs, C. G. Clemens, L. E. Miller, Victor L. Berger, Margaret Haile, Corinne S. Brown, M. Gillis, M. Hallenberg, William Croke, Dr. Carr, W. J. McSweeney, G. H. Strobell, F. O. MacCartney, Edward Zeigler, Seymour Stedman, P. S. Brown, Alfred Hicks, Sylvester Keliher, C. T. H. Westof a national committee within our pres-Hicks, Sylvester Keliher, C. T. H. Westphal, H. Larsen, E. H. Thomas, A. S. Edwards and others, the good points contained in each were presented to the convention and for a time there were great differences of opinion among the

being: For convention, 1,440; against, 1. Thus did the rank and file of the Social Democratic party, in the interest of a united movement for Socialism, declare for consolidation of all militant Socialists in the country.

delegates. The general sentiment, how-

ever, favored a convention, and by

blending the two plans for the conven-

tion a final result was reached, the vote

A communication was read from the Springfield committee and a motion offered to refer the same to the committee on resolutions. To this a substitute was made that it be returned without reply. The motion to refer carried.

National Organization Fund

At the afternoon session on Wednesday, while the majority of delegates were awaiting the reports of committees, some of their number, anticipating the report of the finance committee, started a voluntary subscription plan for the purpose of sustaining the work of national organization. Comrade Corinne S. Brown was in the chair and all the delegates being in good humor, Comrade A. S. Edwards was called upon to begin the work of raising a fund then and there. The enthusiasm ran high and the manner in which the comrades responded with contributions of five,

an eye-opener for those who have been deluded into the belief that the Social Democratic party was ready for funeral obsequies. The pledges started with contributions by Comrades William Benessi of Kalamazoo, Mich., and M. H. Wefel of Ft. Wayne, Ind., for \$20 each. These were quickly followed by others for equal amounts. Then several pledges for \$10 were given. Comrade Corinne S. Brown put down her name for \$60 and Dr. A. D. Hill of Chicago for the same—\$5 per month. Comrade Roecker of Wisconsin pledged the Roecker orchestra and branches at Chilton and Hayton, Wis., for \$20, and Comrade Strobell gave in his name for \$100. In about an hour the grand total was raised to nearly \$800. Elsewhere in this issue of The Herald will be found the full list of contributors. It was understood that this money is to be used for the work of organization, under direction of the executive board. The delegates chose as custodians of the fund Corinne S. Brown and Elizabeth H. Thomas, and agreed that the members should be appealed to throughout the country to aid with individual contributions the laudable work thus begun.

Election of Officers

After the resolutions for a national joint convention were adopted Friday afternoon, the convention went into executive session for the election of the new executive board of eleven, as provided for in the revised constitution herewith submitted and pursuant to the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention elect, subject to referendum, eleven members of a national executive board; the members of this board shall serve until the election of their successors under the provisions of Article 3 of Section 2 of

the constitution. F. O. MacCartney of Massachusetts was elected chairman of the executive session. The delegates proceeded to nominate candidates for the executive board, all the comrades who were named by the branches through The Herald being placed on the list, as well as some additional ones. A ballot having been taken, first on five resident members of the board, the following were declared elected: Seymour Stedman, Victor L. Berger, Corinne S. Brown, Isador Ladoff and Frederic Heath. A ballot was then taken for six non-resident members and the following comrades were elected: Louis E. Miller, New York; Margaret Haile, Massachusetts; G. H. Goebel, New Jersey; C. G. Clemens, Kan-

Hicks Colorado. On motion a committee of three was appointed to draft a resolution expressing the sentiments of the delegates towards Eugene V. Debs and their appre-Socialism.

sas; F. A. Lymburner, Iowa, and Alfred

Theodore Debs was then nominated for national secretary-treasurer and elected by acclamation.

A. S. Edwards was nominated for editor of The Social Democratic Herald. He expressed his desire to be relieved and allowed to step down, but was elected by acclamation.

In accordance with a provision of the call for a joint convention at Indianapolis, the following were elected as a committee to arrange for said convention: Sylvester Keliher, Indianapolis; J. H. Kelley, Marion, Ind.; Wm. Croke, Marion, Ind.; Thomas Catton, Indianapolis; M. H. Wefel, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The following resolution was then read and adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm:

Debs' Services to Socialism

Resolved, That the Social Democratic party of America, assembled in national convention, hereby expresses to the Socialists of America its high appreciation of the valuable service rendered to the cause of Socialism by the untiring energy, the manly eloquence and the unswerving integrity and high purpose of Eugene V. Debs. During the period since his release from prison as a martyr to the cause of organized labor. he has secured for Socialism a favorable hearing before the American people and has done much to obliterate the ignorant attacks upon it, until then so often heard from even educated people and so often seen in even the highest-class magazines. Especially during the late The Convention Takes the Most Important Step for a Great National Party Movement Ever Proposed in the History of Socialism

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Delegates Start a Fund for National Organization and Nearly Eight Hundred Dollars is Pledged

presidential campaign, through his efforts the propaganda was carried to many parts of the country where it had been practically unknown, and has been popularized where before it had been ignorantly and viciously opposed. All this he has done without compensation and to the detriment of his private interests; and we heartily pledge him not only our continued appreciation and support, but our genuine, warm, personal affection as well.

Comrade Debs responded in a few brief remarks. He congratulated the delegates on the work of the conven-tion, which he believed had been wisely discussion, which was participated in by ization and an unswerving devotion on the part of the members, to the end that there might be union in fact among Socialists, and the Social Democratic party, become a vital and irresistible force in the battle against capitalism.

The members of the new executive board held a meeting when the conven-tion adjourned and elected Seymour Stedman chairman and Isador Ladoff

On motion, the headquarters of the party were located at Chicago.

EXECUTIVE BOARD'S REPORT

Chicago, Jan. 15, 1901. To the Social Democratic Party in National

Convention Assembled:
Conrades: After passing through the most remarkable political campaign ever waged for revolutionary Socialism in the United States, we are again assembled in national convention we are again assembled in national convention to take counsel of each other for the purpose of more effectually planning our battle-line for the future. Militant Socialism knows no breathing spells. There has come to us the task of carrying the Social Democratic movement over into the new century, and of starting it in the most exact integrity on the everwidening path that leads finally to a social condition from class rule and free also from industrial exploitation. In taking a retrospective glance at the movement in the past and compare that past with the present, we are

spective glance at the movement in the past and compare that past with the present, we are almost bewildered at the wealth of opportunity before us. The day of, little things is past; the day of great things is at hand.

We have to congratulate ourselves on the fact that the Social Democratic party, has moved steadily forward, with the utmost fidelity to its mission. In a year beset with problems and perplexities it has acquitted itself well, and so, persistenly pursued its work of well, and so persistenly pursued its work of country has come under its influence. Its work of organization that every nook and corner of the country has come wider its influence. Its work has been dignified and earnest and its influence in the Socialist movement wholesome.

Since the Indianapolis convention an event-ful eleven months have been passed. Of chief interest was the presidential campaign, in interest was the presidential campaign, in which, for the first time in American history, Socialism rose to the dignity of national importance. It is our right to call attention to this fact and to keep in mind that the great success of that canvass is our justification for the hands of a narrow, stagnating sect, under whose rule true progress was impossible. The significance of the fact that our presidential candidate was able to tax the capacity of the largest auditoriums of the country with crowds equally large with those of the candidates of the capitalistic parties, will be plainer and plainer as its educational effects show themselves. The year has also given added testimony to the value of our plan of organization and of the telescope of our methods; of work. and of the tolerance of our methods of work. The best proof of this is that the party has kept itself clean. No scandal has attached to the conduct of its affairs, and this in the face of the claim that only the most rigid discipline could protect a national Socialist organization from the wiles of the American politicing and the oily sett-scales. If provinced organization from the wise of the American politician and the oily seit-seeker. If any such got into our midst, they found an uncongenial atmosphere. Besides this, our plan of organization has been such as not to be over-burdensome to the members. They have not had to give beyond their means, and a great amount of work has thus been done with a minimum of expenditure. The weekly visits of our offi-cial organ have been of the greatest value in keeping alive the spirit of fraternity and com-radeship.

radeship.

In Germany the Social Democratic party only entrusts with leadership those comrades who have been long in the movement, and therefore, is not exposed to the dangers that obtain here. Their leaders are men whose loyalty, and sincerity have been tested by time. Such caution is not possible or advisable in

this country, owing to the constant extension of our organization into new territory. The danger that unseasoned men would thus se-cure the opportunity to either compromise or betray the party has thus far been met by the zeal of the comrades in the various localities, acting in harmony with the implied will of the membership at large. Party influence and party fealty have constituted the regulating When we were last assembled in national

When we were last assembled in national convention, it was supposed that the faction that had split off from the Socialist Labor party would soon become assimilated with us in the Social Democratic party. Their demand that we sacrifice the party name and the organization we had been at such pains to build up, found little favor, in spite of the wish, which all shared, that there might be a unification. And so, with the assurance of the visiting delegation that the name would not be placed in jeopardy, a committee of nine was string delegation that the name would not be placed in jeopardy, a committee of nine was appointed to treat with the full Rochester committee at a meeting which took place some three weeks later at the Labor Lyceum in New York city. It had been felt that if the ex- S. L. P. members were sincere in their wish to become one of us, that they would not insist on the disruption of our organization as the price of that union. When the conference opened, however, it was at once clear that the Rochester delegates not only intended to disregard the understanding as to the name, but that they had a carefully prepared plan, whereby, under the guise of equal concessions from both sides, a new party was to be launched, a party which would be in many ways the counterfeit of the Socialist Labor party, and so party which would be in many ways the coun-terfeit of the Socialist Labor party, and so planned as to allow of undemocratic control from a headquarters located within their ter-ritory. Morover, the distinctive feature in our successful form of organization; the publica-tion of an official paper, furnished free each week to each member, was to be eliminated in the interests of certain papers suplished. in the interests of certain papers published under their auspices. It was further found that a secret compact between one or more of that a secret compact between one or, more of our own committee and the Rochester committee existed, and doubtless had existed prior even to the Indianapolis convention. Under the lead of these members, and in spite of the protest of the other members of the committee, our committee itself was made to exceed its powers and to go beyond its instructions. The situation was so grave that the matter was brought to the attention of the board, which, after due deliberation, decided to lay the facts before the membership. Acboard, which, after due deliberation, decided to lay the facts before the membership. Accordingly the board issued a manifesto and called for a referendum vote, the date of which was fixed far enough in advance to permit of the fullest discussion of the subject. The board ordered the columns of The Herald thrown open to a free consideration of the matter. The widest latitude was allowed those who availed themselves of the opportunity to debate the question in print, and the members of the Rochester faction were given equal privileges with our own members. They also flooded our membership with circulars and other literature. Over a month was consumed in the discussion and when the vote was called for it resulted 1,213 against a union with the Rochester faction, and 030 in favor of it. Shortly after this the Rochester committee with certain disloyal members of our own committee, had repudiated the referendum, held another meeting in New York, to which some of our leyal members went, in an unofficial capacity, in the hope of coming to some agreement by which there could be a political affiliation for the campaign. This proposition was rejected, and our members withdrew. The Springfield people then set up a rival party, taking our name, and establishing a national headquarters. From that time down to the present our party has been harrassed and obstructed, in the hope that it might be driven out of existence. At the beginning of the campaign, the new organization ratified the nomination of Eugene V: Debs for president, a ratification which in the interests of own committee, had repudiated the referen-

dent, a ratification which in the interests of harmony he accepted.

In spite of our unpleasant experience, the fact remains that your officers, as well as the members at large, hope that the division in the movement may cease, and this convention will. it is hoped, be able to devise some plan by which this end may be accomplished, without running the risk of putting the movement back into the old ruts from which the formation of our posts research. of our party rescued it.

The official vote of the United States is now

The official vote of the United States is now at hand, and it is found that our party cast 96,878 of the votes that were counted. Counting the votes of the Socialist Labor party, a total of 131,069 is found to have been cast for the social revolution. During the campaign our headquarters sent out tons of Socialist literature and in other ways met the requirements of the canvass with the greatest credit. The tours of Comrade Debs and other speakers contributed in no small measure to the successful showing. During the hottest weeks of the campaign, Comrade A. S. Edwards, editor of the Herald, made a tour of the Indiana gas belt, the chairman of the board being in editorial charge of the paper in his absence. The presidential campaign did a great deal to pop-

(Continued on Second Page)

Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

Executive Beard Seymour Stedman, Chairman, Illinois Isador Ladoff, Secretary, Illinois Victor L. Berger, Wiscensin Alfred Hicks, Corinne S. Brown, Illinois Frederic Heath, Illinois Frederic Heath, Wisconsin Kansas G. H. Goebel, New Jersey Iowa L. E. Miller, New York C. G. Clemens, F. A. Lymburner, Iowa L. E. Miller, Margaret Haile, Massachusetts

TREMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one on credit, if, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscriptions \$1.00.

Entered at Chicago postoffice as second class matter.

4. S. EDWARDS, Editor CHEODORE DEES, . National Sec'y-Treas 126 Washington St., Chicago.

134 is the number of this paper. If the num-ber on your wrapper is 135 your subscrip-tion expires with the next weeks' paper. Please renew promptly.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1901.



Social Democratic Party Vote

1900 (PRESIDENTIAL) 96,878 1900 (S. L. P.) 131,069 TOTAL

Labor as a Commodity

There is, at least apparently, a marked incongruity in defining labor as a "commodity," and yet conditions, as they now commodity" may be bought and sold. Besides, the dictionaries define "com-modity" as that "which affords convenience, advantage or profit," with the qualification, "especially in commerce, including everything movable (except animals), goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land, manufactures, etc." Manifestly labor "affords convenience, advantage and profit," hence labor may

be defined as a "commodity."

Karl Marx, in discussing "Wage Labor and Capital," after a brief reference to buying and selling work, says:

Labor is, therefore, a commodity, which its owner, the wage worker, sells to capital."

But, says Mr. Marx, "Labor was not always a commodity. Labor was not always wage-work-that is, a marketable commodity. The slave does not sell his labor to the slave owner. The slave along with his labor is sold once for all to his owner. He is a commodity which can pass from the hand of one owner to that of another."

Just here, as writers say, "the plot thickens." Complications multiply, and definitions are involved in numberless complexities. But the difference between the chattel slave and the wage slave, in so far as labor is concerned, disappears. The chattel slave works to He gets subsistence of some sort, and the profits of his labor go to enrich his owner. The wage slave also works to live. He sells, in common parlance, his labor for what he can get for it in the "labor market." The purchaser is the capitalist, and the wage slave contributes quite as much to the wealth of his master as he himself receives, and on the half of his earnings which he gets, lives somehow and is forever subject to the vacillations of the "labor market," to the law of supply and demand, and, more than all, to the heartlessness of the men to whom he sells his "commodity." or upon whom he must depend for a purchaser. As a result, he is often forced into idleness, when, having neither work nor wages, he is permitted to beg, or starve, or commit suicide.

The chattel slave knows no such vicissitudes. He is certain of subsistence, clothing and shelter, and in such regards may boast, as he did in old slave times, as being better situated than the "white trash" of the slave states.

It does not matter in the least whether the term "commodity" as applied to labor is in strict consonance with the proprieties of speech or not; the world is coming to understand, in the boldness of the expression, that in the evolution of capitalism, the wage worker has receded from the time when, as Marx puts it, "labor was not a commodity," when there was no labor market, when the laborer did not stand in the labor mar-ket offering to sell his labor—his eyes, his ears, his brain, his intelligence, his skill, his hands, his heart and soul, his hopes, his ambitions, his aspirationseverything that makes life worth the living, for a bare subsistence; sell-ing his labor to creatures in the shape of men, who, when his day's toil is over, rob him of his earnings and absolutely make his condition worse than that when the auction-block, the pens, the whip and the manacle proclaimed the

reign of chattel slavery.

Truly it may be said that, while conditons force the wage worker to "sell" his labor in the market to the highest bidder and submit to the robberies of capitalism, there is nevertheless a dis-

tinction between the wage slave and the chattel slave as sharply defined as that between black and white, as between life and death, as between heaven and hell. The wage slave has the ballot, a weapon which, if properly wielded, may achieve his independence, break his fetters and permit him to become in the highest and most ennobling sense a freeman, and regain the condition of which Marx speaks, when labor was not a commodity.

It is here that Socialism throws down the gauntlet and challenges capitalism to combat. Thrice armed, because its cause is just, Socialism does not waste its time in discussing the chances or the probabilities of ultimate victory. Courageous, serene, self-poised and alert, and in alliance with all the righteous forces in operation to better conditions and bless the world, it moves forward with self-impelling power to the goal of its destiny.

NOTES AND COMMENT

It is understood that immediately after the coronation of Emperor Billy I. March 4, 1901, steps will be taken at the mints to improve the appearance of the coins of the realm. The old fly-up-the-creek called the "American eagle," with storm-daring pinion and sun-gazing eye," is to have a crown for a topnot. All sorts of war implements will be grouped about his neck; his beak will be enlarged and will hold aloft a dead Filipino. In one claw will be held a scepter fashioned like a lightningrod, in the other a forty-pounder, the whole encircled with the motto, "See him soar and hear him scream.

A New York paper announces that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who married Miss Elsie French, has two hundred suits of clothes, making, if coats, vests and trousers were piled up, one upon the other, a column twenty feet high. This young snob begins life with a hundred millions of dollars and 20,000 or more wage slaves, toiling night and day, to increase his wealth. His great-grandfather, old Commodore Vanderbilt, began life pushing a scow along the lagoons of the coast of New Jersey and his great-grandmother kept a common boarding-house. Such is the evolution of capitalism.

Emperor Billy I., being asked by old Senator Hoar if he did not think the country, with its civilization and constitution, was going pell mell to the devil, replied, "In one of my visits down South I met an old negro and politely asked him where he was going this beautiful morning. The old darkey indignantly replied, 'Ise gwine whar Ise gwine, dat's whar Ise gwine.' Do you eatch on, Mr. Senator?" "Yes, the old darkey seemed to know what he was darkey seemed to know whar he was gwine, but d-d if that is not more than you know as to whar this country is

Frank G. Carpenter, the renowned traveler and writer, writes from Macao, a Portuguese colony on the southern coast of China, where for about 350 years the Portuguese have been teaching the natives Christian civilization and have succeeded to the extent of making women beasts of burden because they are cheaper than mules, and are paid from 3 to 5 cents a day. As Tom Hood would

"What d'ye think of that, my cat? What d'ye think of that, my dog?"

It is officially announced that farm hands in Indiana receive an average of 43 cents a day and that women employed in families receive 21 cents a day, in-cluding board in both cases. If these wage slaves could have lived a thousand years and laid by the total of their wages, they would have had an aggregate of \$250,000. But P. D. Armour, when living, could have touched a button and made ten times more money in

The son of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court has been named by McKinley as attorney-general of Porto Rico. The point is that Emperor Billy I. wants decisions by the court favorable to his imperial sway in our insular possessions. The move-crows objected to any of their species ment is properly characterized in the Senate as "indecent" and well calculated to debauch the great tribunal of justice.

Evolution is a process of unfolding from germ to perfect organism—silent peaceful and continuous. The evolution of Socialism, however, is an exception. It is not a silent unfolding; its growth depends upon agitation. Nor is it always peaceful. It strikes for better conditions often, and sometimes with tremendous force.

A great many industrial establishments are now shutting their doors and forcing employes into idleness who, in looking into their dinner pails, discover that the promised prosperity which se-cured their votes for McKinley is non est insuampi bus.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire who, though a Republican, disdained to use the white cockade and peacock feathers of imperialism, has been rail-roaded out of the Senate by the master-ful force of Mark Hanna's influence.

CONVENTION REPORT

ularize Socialism with the masses, and the starting of Social Democratic newspapers in

starting of Social Democratic newspapers in various parts of the country, shows to what an extent this was true.

The result of the national election, as seeming to doom the Democratic party to disintegration, gave rise to the hope that our ranks would not only gain accessions from the wreck, but that it was possible that Capitalism would hereafter be left but the Republican party, and that the Socialists might form the one great opposing party, making the political fight hereafter a clearly cut one between the exploiters and the exploited. In December, Prof. Geo. D. Herron met with your board and urged the calling of a convention, open to the mid-road Populists, the radicals of the Democratic party and to all others socialistically inclined, in the and to all others socialistically inclined, in the hope that by this procedure there might be headed off the probable formation of a radical headed off the probable formation of a radical pseudo-Socialistic middle class party, that would occupy the reform field, give the discentent of the people a vent, and blocking the pathway of the Social Democracy. After carefully discussing the mitter, your board deemed this venture too dangerous to be undertaken. The bringing together into a supposedly Socialistic party of the motley-minded radical elements of the old parties could not but dull the edge of our battle-line against capitalism, even were it possible for us to orcapitalism, even were it possible for us to or-ganize those elements. The impracticability of such an undertaking was shown shortly after, when Professor Herron appeared on his own account before the Populists' committee at St. Louis and made an unsuccessful attempt

At the Indianapolis convention the national executive board was continued until referendum nominations could be made for such a board as was called for under the new consti-tution. The controversy over the proposition of unification so absorbed the attention of the of unfication so absorbed the attention of the party that there was delay in following out this instruction. Nominations for a new board were finally called for, however, and were published week by week in The Herald. By this time the campaign was on in its excitement, and at numerous requests, the election of a new board was out over until after election. and at numerous requests, the election of a new board was put over until after election. In the meantime the chairman of the board, Comrade Jesse Cox, resigned, and as his retirement from office was irrevocably made, the vacancy on the board was filled by the selection of Mrs. Corinne Brown, Comrade Heath being made chairman. After the election, the members nominated for the new board were again named in The Herald and the board was about to call for an election by referendum, when the formal requests for a national convention were received and the call thereupon prepared and published. It was, therefore, prepared and published. It was, therefore, deemed wise to leave the matter of the selection of a new board to the convention, particularly are there was the possibility of ticularly as there was the possibility of changes being made in the constitution that might even alter the form of the executive

board.

We deem it but just to say that the mem bers of the board have worked together with out friction and that they have labored without pecuniary compensation, those of the board who were obliged to travel to and from the who were obliged to travel to and from the meetings, doing so at their own expense. When they consider the work performed by your national secretary-treasurer. Theodore Debs, however, they feel that their sacrifices have been small indeed. His office hours during the day have been supplemented by work at home on each evening of the week, nor has ing the day have been supplemented by work at home on each evening of the week, nor has he rested a single Sunday during the past year. Your editor, A. S. Edwards, has performed his work uncomplainingly in a dingy office and has worked hard and faithfully. The Herald has been issued under numerous drawbacks, chief among which has been the lack of money to meet the cost of such a paper as it ought to be made. This convention will do well to provide means by which the paper can be provide means by which the paper can be improved and strengthened. It should be made more educational in plan, and have sufficient space to give concisely the doings of the Social Democrats in the various sections of the country. In connection with The Herald there is a crying need for a series of standard. educational leaflets, and this convention should arrange for such publication. Frederic Heath, Chairman.

Seymour Stedman, Secretary. Corinne S. Brown, Eugene V. Debs, Victor L. Berger

The National Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party.

The platform as revised is submitted below. It was adopted without opposi-tion and is believed to meet the present requirements of the party and move-

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 industria revolution has taken place. In former years the tools of production were usually owned by the man who worked with them and who the man who worked with them and who thereby became the owner of the product of his labor. Now, the machine which is but the improved tool is not owned by the laborer; it is owned by the capitalist who thus beit is owned by the capitalist who thus be comes the master of the product, and the work er 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 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 tion. 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 is emancipating factor of the working class. The trades union movement and the voluntary cooperative movement are auxiliary measures.

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 the capitalist

class.

Second—The aiding of the trade union movement as the main defensive measure calculated to improve the standard of living of the working class.

Third—The encouragement of voluntary cooperation wherever such will do away with the

profits of the middle men and thereby serve to educate the people and further improve their

The working class and all those in sym-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 mil-lions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the civilized world will lead to in-ternational Socialism, the brotherhood of man. While we believe that the overthrow of the

capitalist system, as a whole, is certain, be-cause this system is rapidly outgrowing its usefulness, we see that the development of economic conditions is gradual. We, therefore, consider it to be of primary importance to elect Socialists to legislative and municipal bodies, in order that they may bring about all the Socialist reforms possible for the immediate amelioration and improvement of the condi-

As steps in this direction, we demand the fol-

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

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

bines.

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

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, 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

Sixth-The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employ-ment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose. Seventh-Labor legislation to be national and

Eighth-State or national insurance of work-

ing people against accidents, lack of employ-ment and want in old age. Ninth-Equal civil and political rights, for

men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

Tenth—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the

Eleventh-Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration

Following is the constitution as revised by committee and adopted by the convention. The most important changes, as will be seen, relate to a national committee and the executive

THE REVISED CONSTITUTION

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Section i. This organization shall be known as the Social Democratic Party of America, and its headquarters shall 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 referendum vote.

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

First—Local branches limited to five hundred members each.

Second—The form of state organizations and the fixing of state dues shall be left to the branches in the respective states.

Third-There shall be a National Committee elected annually by the members of the reclected annually by the members of the respective states, one member from each state. This committee shall have supervision of all the affairs of the party, subject to the referendum system. It shall meet at least once a year. The National Committee shall nominate an Executive Board of five (5) preferably from states near to headquarters. This Executive Board shall be elected by the party.

Four—A National Executive Board of

Four—A National Executive Board of eleven members, five of whom shall be chosen from territory convenient to the national headquarters, and shall be called "resident members," and the remaining six shall be chosen, so far as possible, from other parts of the country. All members of the Executive Board hell beauty and the parts. of the country. All members of the Execu-tive Board shall have equal rights and powers; but the resident members shall have power but the resident members shall have power to act and a majority of said resident members shall constitute a quorum. The nom-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 members of the narty.

members of the party.

Five—The Executive Board shall have shall have power to provide such rules, issue such orders and adopt such measures as may be required to carry out the object of the organization; provided, that no action shall be taken which will conflict with the constitution and declaration of principles.

[Note.—Articles 4 and 5 shall become obsolete on the election of the National Committee as provided in third article of this section.]

as provided in third article of this section.

Six—The functions of the Executive Board shall be purely executive. It shall attend to the routine business connected with headquarters, receive communications and all initiative propositions and submit all propositions involving policies to the National Committee.

policies to the National Committee.

Sec. 3. The National Secretary, Treasurer and editor of the national organ, and such other officers as may be required, shall be elected, and their salaries fixed by the Executive Board, to be approved by the direct vote of the party members through the referendum; and they and each of them may be removed by the Executive Board, subject to such referendum. such referendum.

such reterendum.

Sec. 4. The office of National Secretary and Treasurer may be held by the same person. Such Secretary and Treasurer shall make a report of the finacial standing of the party quarterly, to be given to the branches, and shall make a report to the Executive Board whenever required by it.

Sec. 5. Members of the Executive Board shall receive no compensation for their servations.

Sec. 5. Members of the Executive Board shall receive no compensation for their services. They shall hold annual and stated meetings at times to be fixed by the Board, and such special meetings as may be required; reasonable notice shall be given to each of the members of the Executive Board of all meetings.

ecutive Board may be removed, and his successor elected by a referendum vote, as here-inafter provided. All vacancies in the Ex-ecutive Board, however occurring, shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, subject to a referendum vote.

Sec. 7. At each annual meeting of the board the officers of the board shall render

complete reports of the transactions of their several offices, and transmit a copy thereof to each local branch.

REVENUES AND FUNDS.

REVENUES AND FUNDS:

Sec. 8. The revenue of the organization shall be derived from an admission fee of twenty-five cents for each member, and quarterly dues of twenty-five cents for each member, payable in advance on the first days of January, April, July and October.

Sec. 9. The funds of the organization shall be deposited in such bank or banks as the board may direct; and the National Secretary and Treasurer shall be required to execute a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such an amount as the board may require. require.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Sec. 10. This organization shall continue the publication of the official paper, called the Social Democratic Herald, under the supervision of the Executive Board. Each member of the organization shall be entitled to a copy of the official paper in consideration of the payment of quarterly dues.

Sec. 11. The columns of the national organ shall be open at all times to reasonable crit-

shall be open at all times to reasonable crit-icism and discussion of party matters by members of the party.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Sec. 12. The national conventions of the organization shall be held quadriennially at some date prior to the first of June, and at such place as shall be decided upon by the National Committee, subject to referendum

REFERENDUM.

Sec. 13. The National Executive Board may submit any question to a referendum vote of all the members of the party in good standing. The referendum vote may also be had upon the petition of ten local branches located in one state, or five branches located in three different states, addressed to the National three different states, addressed to the National three different states, addressed to the National Executive Beard, requesting such board to submit any proposition therein specified to such referendum rote; and upon the receipt of such petition said board shall forthwith so submit such processition. such proposition.

Upon the admission of any proposition to a referendum vote not less than three weeks shall be allowed for amendments to such proposi-tion; and not less than six weeks, after the expiration of said three weeks, shall be alexpiration of said three weeks, shall be allowed for the transmission of the votes to the Executive Board; provided, that if the votes transmitted by all the branches in good standing shall have been received by the board before the expiration of such time, the board shall announce the result of such vote forthwith; and provided, further, that if a reasonable proportion of the vote of the party shall not have been received on or before the expiration of such time, the Executive Board shall have power to extend the time for 30 days.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Sec. 14. Any respectable person who subscribes to the principles of the Social Democratic Party and severs all connection with and renounces allegiance to all other political parties, shall be eligible to membership.

Sec. 15. A local branch shall consist of not less than five, and not more than five hundred members. Branches shall fix their own superimental parties of the principles of the second parties of the se

Sec. 16. Any person desiring membership shall make application to the local branch, upon being recommended by a member of said branch. And if accepted by a majority vote, shall be enrolled as a member. Upon objection to his admission being made, the matter shall be referred by the branch to the Contral Committee of the locality (city of state) tral Committee of the locality (city of state) which shall have power to act in the matter. In case the decision of the local committee shall be against the applicant, upon appeal by the said person, or by the branch to which he has applied, the National Committee shall

have power of final action in the matter.

Sec. 17. The state organization shall have power and authority to regulate the transfer of members from one branch to another. Sec. 18. A member in good standing may terminate his or her membership by obtain-

ing from the Secretary of such branch the

ard of withdrawal.

Sec. 19. Each member shall be entitled to a card of membership, to be furnished by the National Executive Board, and issued to the members by the Secretary of the local branch.

DUES AND FEES:

Sec. 20. The admission fee which shall accompany each application for membership shall be twenty-five cents, which shall be forwarded to the National Executive Board.

Sec. 21. The dues of the members shall be tixed by the branch; but such dues shall be sufficient to include twenty five cents per quarter.

sufficient to include twenty-five cents per quarter, to be paid on the first day in January, April, July and October in each year to the National Executive Board.

Sec. 22. At the close of each meeting of a local branch the Treasurer thereof shall transmit to the National Secretary, the names of

local branch the Treasurer thereof shall transmit to the National Secretary the names of all members admitted at said meeting, their postoffice addresses, and a remittance by postal money order of their admission fee.

Sec. 23. A member admitted on or before the middle of a quarter shall pay dues for the full quarter. A member admitted after the middle of a quarter shall be exempt for that quarter.

the findic of a quarter shall be exempt to that quarter.

Sec. 24. On or before the fifth day of each quarter the Treasurer of each local branch shall renait by postal money order the quarterly dues for the current quarter to the National Sec. 24. tional Executive Board, and each local branch shall be responsible for and remit the full amount due for the entire membership of the

Sec. 25. The officers of the branch shall consist of a Secretary, Treasurer and Organizer, and such other officers as may be determined by the branch; said officers shall be elected at each annual meeting and serve until their successors are qualified. They shall perform such duties as appertain to their several offices, and as the local branch may direct. Any officer of the branch may be removed by a majority vote of the members of the branch. Sec. 26. Each local branch shall hold at least one business meeting a mostly and such least one business meeting a month, and such other meetings as they may see fit.

Sec. 27. At the annual meeting the officers shall submit complete reports of the transactions of their several offices for the preced-

ing year.
Sec. 28. Branches shall be numbered with

branch by the National Executive Board, provided that upon demand of the state comm tee the same shall be suspended or revoked.

Sec. 30. Persons intending to organize branch shall apply to the national headquarters for a charter. The National Secretary shall thereupon issue a charter to those applying if the application is countersigned by a regular organizer or by any state officer of the party. If the application is not so countersigned the National Secretary shall satisfy himself of the integrity of the applicants before issuing

said charter.
Sec. 31. The local branch may adopt such by-laws as the majority of its members may determine, provided they do not conflict with

JOINT NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR CONSOLIDATION OF SOCIALISTS

CALL ADOPTED BY THE PARTY IN CONVENTION AT CHICAGO

Whereas, The Socialists of the United States are at present divided into several parties, whose essential principles are identical, and such division is productive of ceaseless friction that tends to weaken and retard the progress of the Socialist movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a more thorough organization of Socialists is demanded, and that for the purpose of effecting the same a general convention be called to

meet as hereinafter provided:

First. The call for the convention herein proposed shall be subject to a referendary vote by our party, the same to be submitted to the several branches and voted upon not later than February 25, and due returns thereof made to the national executive board without delay, and if approved by a majority vote of the members, the same shall be certified by the national secretary to the national secretary of the Socialist Labor party, the national secretary of the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., and to the state secretary of each of the several unattached or unaffiliated state and territorial parties.

Second. The convention herein called shall be held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., beginning on the second Tuesday in September, 1901, and shall include the Socialist Labor party, with headquarters in the city of New York; the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass.; the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., and the several unattached or unaffiliated state and territorial Socialist parties.

Third. The basis of representation shall be as follows:

1—Each branch, local or section, shall be entitled to as many representatives as the individual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose; provided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each member whose signature is attached to his credential; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one cre-

2-Branches not sending their own representatives may select those of other branches of the same state to represent them; provided, that in each such case the representative shall hold the proper credential with the signatures of members attached as herein provided.

3-No member shall be qualified to erve as representative or be entitled to representation who has not been a member of the party at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening day of the convention.

4—All signatures of members attached to credentials shall be certified to by the chairman or secretary of their respective branches. 5—The national secretary shall furnish each branch with a sufficient number

of blank credentials for the purpose herein specified. 6-No branch shall be represented unless organized at least thirty (30) days

prior to the opening of the convention.

Fourth. If the convention herein proposed is not approved by at least one other national party herein named or by at least three (3) unattached or unaffili-

ated state or territorial parties on or before June 1, then these resolutions shall be null and void and this call shall stand revoked. Fifth. That a committee of five (5) be chosen by this convention to make the necessary arrangements for the proposed convention, if the same be held. Sixth. That the results of said proposed convention, if held, shall be re-

ported to our branches by the committee herein designated and a referendum vote taken upon the same, and if approved by a majority vote of the members of our party, such shall be the verdict of the party, and the books, papers, moneys and all other property in possession of the national party shall be delivered up to such officers or boards as may be chosen at the said convention to receive the same; if less than a majority of the members of our party vote in favor of said report the same shall be rejected and the party shall proceed as

this constitution or the platform and declara-

sec. 32. Any member violating the laws or principles of the organization may be suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members in good standing of the local branch of which he is a member; provided, that any charges against such member shall be preferred in writing, and the accused shall be entitled to a fair tria. The person so accused, if dissatisfied with the decision of the local branch, may appeal to the state comthe local branch, may appeal to the state com-mittee, and the person or persons preferring such charges shall have a like appeal to the

such charges shall have a like appeal to the state committee. The final appeal shall be to a referendum of the state.

Sec. 33. This constitution shall be in force and effective from and after its indorsement by a majority in a referendum vote of the membership of the party in good standing.

Sec. 34. This constitution may be amended by a referendum vote as hereinabove provided.

Sec. 35. Under no circumstances shall the Social Democratic party fuse with or act with any other political party, either in national or local elections, unless such party shall have the same platform and principles of the Social Democratic party. Democratic party.

Resolutions Adopted

We, the representatives of the Social Democratic party, in convention assembled, reaffirm our attitude toward trades unions adopted at the Indianapolis con-

ereas, Comrades Frederick Heath Seymour Stedman, Eugene V. Debs, Victor L. Berger and Corinne S. Brown, who constitute the national executive committee of the Social Democratic party, and Comrade Jesse Cox, former chairman of the board, have done brilliant service in the cause of Socialism and in preserving intact the organiza-tion of the Social Democratic party;

Be it resolved, That the convention indorses the action, records a vote of confidence and thanks the board for its

Whereas, Prof. George D. Herron, who formerly occupied the chair of applied Christianity in Iowa College, has shown true courage in championing the principles of Socialism and by means of his profound learning, convincing arguments and rare eloquence is converting thousands to the socialistic idea of eco-

nomic liberty, and Whereas, The co-operative common-wealth which the followers of Prof. Herron desire, cannot be brought about except through political action; there-

Resolved, That these, together with all other unattached Socialists, are cordially invited to join with the Social Democratic party in the effort to estabish a united Socialist party for political

Under the old Mosaic law the corners of the fields were left unreaped for gleaning by the poor—the only historial record of cornering grain by the

CONVENTION NOTES

There were many faces from different states that were new to a Socialist convention.

Take up the organization fund in your branch without delay and give it your best lift.

Clemens of Kansas is an eloquent speaker and a great fun maker. He made a friend of everybody.

.The lunch parties at all the restaurants near Aldine Hall will be long remembered by many delegates.

Many of the ladies attended every session of the convention, starting at 9 just the same as a legal voter's.

The new constitution provides for the creation of a national committee of one representative from each state.

Comrade Victor Berger kept the delegates in good humor; he also smoked too much-and there were others.

Tuesday evening the Illinois state convention was held and a considerable amount of organization work effected.

The resolutions and call for a joint convention in September will be forwarded to all other Socialist parties in a few days.

A large number of visitors were attendance at each session, mostly Chicago Socialists attached to other organizations.

The result reached by the convention was the triumph of a plan for harmony through consolidation of all parties This is the sort of union for which every honest Socialist can work with enthusiasm.

The four propositions on organization presented to the convention, although varying in many features, were acted upon in a way to give satisfaction to all parties concerned Good points were found in each.

Comrades Wefel of Fort Wayne, Keliher of Indianapolis, Strobel of New Jersey and others were prevented by business from seeing the convention to a finish, which Comrade Carr of Danville, Ill., said was a great treat.

The convention decided to issue a quarterly bulletin containing a report of the national secretary-treasurer of the financial condition of the organization and other matters relating to party affairs, to be sent to branch secretaries.

Comrades Stedman, Philip Brown, Edwards and McSweeney of Chicago, Miller of New York, Benessi of Michigan, Gillis of Pennsylvania, Clemens of Kansas, MacCartney of Massachusetts and nearly all the other delegates not mentioned, kept the lights burning at the Tremont House from 12 to 3 o'clock every "night." Nearly all the commit-tee work was done at night, followed by friendly conversation and "smoke up."

Comrade Hicks of Colorado, assistant secretary, the last day rather sur-prised himself and the delegates, after being elected to the new executive board, by saying, "I forgot; I am on my way to England." He stopped off here on his way East.

The organization committee recommended that a fund of \$2,500 be raised not later than March 1 for the purpose of putting organizers in the field, contributions to this fund to be in the custody of Comrades Elizabeth H. Thomas and Corinne S. Brown.

The report in nearly all the Chicago papers that a fist fight between delegates occurred on the floor was untrue. There was an altercation of little consequence between two vistors over the union question, but at no time did anything approaching a fight take place among delegates to the convention.

Comrades Haile, Miller and Mac-Cartney, the eastern section of the new executive board, and Berger and Stedman of the central section, caused considerable merriment and opposition in their vain efforts to withdraw as candidates. The convention would not allow their voices to be heard.

While the newspapers of Chicago had a row in the convention every day, the truth is that there was nothing resembling a row any day. Every one among the delegates was too earnest and too busy with the work of the convention to engage in rows. There was harmony and united purpose from beginning to

The report and recommendations of the finance committee were ordered sent in a special circular to all branches This will be printed as soon as practicable and mailed to branch secretaries, together with blanks to facilitate the 1ccording and reporting of the vote of members of the call for convention, reports, constitution and platform, sub-mitted in this number of The Herald.

The press committee, owing to pressure of business on the last day, had no opportunity to report. It decided to recommend that a department be estab-lished in The Herald for brief communications from members, affording all an opportunity for free expression of their views on party matters. This is believed to be the desire of the delegates, and such a department—"The Herald Forum"—will be opened. It is hoped comrades will make it bristle with inter-

When a committee report was

brought to the convention Wednesday afternoon showing the necessity of having two or three organizers in the field constantly, and the need of money to carry on the work, Chairman Corinne Brown called upon Comrade A. S. Edwards to "collect the money." Before the men of the convention could get to their feet nearly every woman in the room-Comrades Elizabeth Thomas, Johnson, Brown, Finsterbach of Chicago. Comrades Weeks and Aldrich of Minnesota and Comrade Margaret Haile of Massachusetts — had contributed from five to sixty dollars each. Following these in quick succession came con-tributions from all the states represented, ranging from one to one hundred dollars for each individual, the average amounts being five and ten dollars. As the good work progressed Comrades MacCartney of Massachusetts, Koop of Chicago and others made short speeches, followed by the usual V or X. While it was understood that all money should be paid before March 1, several comrades who wished to contribute larger amounts than were called for offered to pay \$5 each month during the present year. Of course, they were received with applause, as was also a comrade's remark that, "As money talks, I would rather give five dollars than make a speech."

It was a regular hold-up game, but some of the delegates, as their enthusiasm increased, offered to raise and even double their first contributions and to pledge an equal amount from the local branch to which they belonged. Comrades, look out for the returning delegates; they carry with them all the enthusiasm for Socialism and organization that was manifest at our national convention. Many of them are pledged to collect from you five and ten dollars each, to be forwarded to Comrades Elizabeth Thomas and Corinne Brown at national headquarters, who are in charge of the Organization Fund. Visitors at the convention also contributed, so you are expected to continue the work by getting friends of Socialism in every locality to aid in the work of or-ganizing and thus unifying the Socialists of America. Remember that, as Comrade Thomas said, where our money is our hearts are also.

After \$750 had thus been contributed Comrade Clemens of Kansas got into trouble by saying there was not \$10 in the house, and offering another dollar if Chairman Brown could prove the contrary. Comrade Elizabeth Aldrich immediately started the hat with \$1 and was assisted by Comrade Cozette Brown in collecting about \$14.

If this convention (made up as it was of men and women who had railroad and hotel bills to pay, besides losing a week's salary) was such "ready money, the comrades who stayed at home, but still had a voice in the convention, ought to raise the balance of \$2,500, as expected by the delegates.

NATIONAL FUND FOR ORGANIZATIO	
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0	The New York Fidelity and Cast	alty
0	Company, the most reliable authorit	ty in

he country, reports the defalcations for he month of November in the United tates at \$821,750-at the rate of about 10,000,000 a year. This crookedness is he work of what is called the "better lass -men of education, high social position-who, to keep abreast of the rosperity procession, resort to stealing.

The denunciation of autocratic rule is mmensely popular in the United States nd has been popular since the old bell a Independence Hall, Philadelphia, rang ut defiance to British rule in America. But it so happens that now William Mc-Cinley and his satrap governors-general Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine slands are exercising as much authority s any absolute monarch on the face of

The reports which The Herald has een able to give of happenings in the ocialist movement and labor world of urope have generally been taken from uch papers as Justice of London. So ir as the record of progress in Great ritain is concerned, we now receive egular letters from Comrade John Penny, secretary of the I. L. P. Anther of his interesting letters will ap- 112 3

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Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening.
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member, 25 cents per month.

Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk street. Apply to the secretary, 30th C. Wesley, it fark street.

Branch No. 3, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 125-3, Bring St. J. S. Bruner, 427 N. Hill Street.

Branch 12, San Francisco (German). Holds business meeting first Sunday each month, at 1 o'clock p. m., at 117 Turk street. Agitation meeting on third Sunday evening, same place, to which public is invited. August F. Mayer, secretary, 100 Polk street.

COLORADO

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

The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at 2p, m., at P. Schaffer's, /839 Main St. Hartford. Louis Schlaf, See., 25 Spring St., Rockville, Conn.

Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 p. m., at Aurora Hall. C. Volmer, Sec., Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursday at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwerfer, Box 760. ILLINOIS.

Moetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, S. Dear born St. Branch No. I, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 260 West-worth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets first and hird Saturday at 8 p.m. at Nagl's Hall, 535 Blue

Island Ave.

Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p.m. in Dunder's place, 1680 W. 18th place. Joseph Dunder, Secretary.

Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Pisarik's Hall. cor. Centre ave. and Whist. James Rehak, Sec., 515 Throop St. Branch No. 6, Chicago. Meets at Adolph Jankow-ski's place, 984 West 21st street, every other Saturday in the month. M. Klos, secretary, 976 W. 21st Place. Branch No. 5, (Bebemian) Chicago, meeta second and fourth Sunday, as 9 a. m., at 5002 Lincoln Street. J. A. Ambros, Servetary, 490 Wood Street. Branch No. 9, Chicago, meeta at 1148 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 3 p. m. Gus. Larson, Secretary, 628 Center avenue.

and third Sunday at 3 p. m. Gus. Larson, Secretary, 628 Center aveaus.

Branch 43 (Svatopi klech) meets every third Sunday in the month at Pinger's Hall, cor. Michigan and Illth Place. Camil Kabat, Secretary, 137 Stanwood Ave.

Branch No. 6 (German) Chicago, meets every other Saturday, 5 p. m., at A. Jankowski's Place, 934 W. 21st St., bet. Leavitt & Oakley. M. Klos, Sec., 976 W. 21st Pl. INPLANA.

Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reschwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble sta; Address all communications to the Sec. of State Executive Board, Thomas Catton, 506 Warren av IOWA.

Branch No. 2 Hiteman, meets every furth Frides in

Branch No. 2, Hiteman, meets every fourth Friday in the month at opera house. James Baxter, chairman, Wm. Truman, secretary. Bex 151.

KENTUCKY Branch No. 4, Bellevue, meets ist and 3rd Sunday, at 2p, m.; and 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 5 p. m., at 5t Fairfield ave. We will aim to make it interesting for all. Henry Listerman. Sec., 12 Foots ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Branch No. 2, Helyeke, mosts second and fourth Tuesdays of each mouth at Springdals Turner Hall. Carl Schwabe, Organiser, 24 Jackson St.

Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets Friday nights at 3 p.m. for business at Socialist Hall, Clark's Block, coner Main and Center Ste. Every comrade is expected to attend one meeting a menth. Mrs. Annie Scoworth, Secretary, 51 Prospect st.

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.

invited. L. U. Rogers, Sperstary,
MINNESOTA
Branch 1, Red Lake Falia, meets every orders
Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gersama:
on Main St. A. Kingsbury, Secretary,
MONTANA. MONTANA. Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday, at \$ 20 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
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Branch No. 1. Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Livingston at.
Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 2d Sundar, of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding. 1206 Kaighn's Avenue.
Branch No. 3, (German), Newark, maets every thire Saturday, at International Hail, 7 Bedford St. Hane Hartwig, Secretary, 7 Bedford St.
Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J., 12000.

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first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall. 54-55 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Kd. mand St. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York, meets every second Tuesday at 418 Grand street. Windsor Hall.

East Side Branch, No. 1, New Yerk, meeter your first and third Thursday at 113 Cilbuid.

St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 188 Surfolk St.

Branch No. 5 Brooklyn, New York, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 56 Moore St. Visitors welcome. Conrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. Preseman, 190 Boerum St.

Branch No. 10, New York, meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., 209 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Panile invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 56 Henry sk. OHIO.

Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Richelieu Hall sontheast corner 9th and Plum Ste., every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Jos. Jasin. Secretary, 1410 Central Avenue. OREGON.

Branch No. 1, Portland, meets every Monday night at Washington Hotel, Cor. 2d and Flanders Siz. Every-body invited. T. C. Wendland, chairman; Mrs. N. E. Fortisch, secretary. PENNSYLVANIA.

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

Branch No. 4, Coudersport. Meets every second said last Wednesday of each month in K. of L. hall. Ches. Knispel, Chairman; L. H. Morse, Secretary, Ben. Cod. Branch No. 5, Philadelphia, meets first Friday et each month—Executive meets every Sunday morning— a: S. D. P. Club Rooms, at 422 S. Third St. Organiser, M. Gillis, 1007 S. Third St.

Branch No. 18, Williamsport, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2p. m., in Social Laber hall, No. 28 Eset 3d St. G. B. Smith, chairman; Juo. Lyon, secretary, 743 Second St. Public invited.

WISCONSIN.

Wiscond St. Public invited.

Wisconsin.

Milwankee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Monday of the month at Brewers' Hell. southeast corner Fourth and Chesturs its.

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

Branch No. 2, Milwankee, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Gaetke's Hall, Concordia and Green Bay Ave. Frank Lieblisch, secretary.

Branch No. 3, Sheboygan. Meets every second Thursday of the month at Emil Hendschel's place, 1011 Minhigan ave. Secretary, Eugene F. Eichenberger, 1701 N. 11th street.

Branch No. 4, Milwankee, meets every fewer and third Friday each month at Meller's Missioner Ed and Brown Sta. Goorge Meerschel Secretary, Ell Eth St.

Eranch No. 9, Milwankee, meets every fewer and third Thaurday of and hour than the Control of the month at H. Siget's Hall, south and third Thaurday of each month at Volkmanns' Hall.

Rranch No. 12, Milwankee, meets every fewer and third Thaurday of each month at Volkmanns' Hall, and Center st. 29, m. Secretary, Radolph Lossehman, 1126 Ed St.

Branch No. 23, Milwankee, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at \$24 Clark street. Henry Harbieth, Sec. 1974 7th Street. nan, 112 Sård St.

Branch No. 23, Milwankes, meets second and fourth
Wednesday of each membh, at 12 Clark street. Heavy
Harbieht, Sec. 1974 7th Street.

Branch No. 29, Milwankes, Wis, meets first and third
Friday's of sach month, at Garthe's Hall, Concordia
and Green Bay Avenu. Jos. Rossch, Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA

Branch No. 1, Wheeling, meets every third Sunday in
the month at Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 1515
Market St. H. A. Leeds, Organizer.

CHICAGO CITY TICKET

SOCIAL DEMOGRATIC PARTY

For Mayor GUS HOYT For City Clerk C. T. H. WESTPHAL CHARLES TYL For City Attorney CHARLES H. SOELKE

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

The Social Democratic party of America is the American expression of the international movement of the modern wage workers to better their condition through the collective ownership and the democratic administration of all the means of production and distribution, the abolition of capitalism and the entire competitive system.

The founders of the republic declared for political freedom, but we call attention to the fact that since the birth of this nation a revolution in industry has taken place. Formerly hand labor and individual effort produced the necessities of mankind. Today machine labor and secial or associated labor are the means of producing these necessities. And while in former times it was the imperative duty of government to protect the individual in the possession of property he had produced, so, today, it is equally the duty of government to protect associated labor, that is to say, the whole body of working people, in the possession of the products of their toil. Thus it develops that the battle for human rights has become a battle to determine which form of government we shall have in the future—plutocracy or democracy. The result of this struggle will decide forever whether the so-called rights of property shall triumph, or whether they shall become subordinate to the rights of of property shall triumph, or whether they shall become subordinate to the rights of

men. We hold that by the natural development of society this nation has outgrown the old system of government and must throw it off. Political liberty alone is inadequate; we Political liberty alone is inadequate; we must have both political rights and economic

must have both political rights and economic freedom. To secure these conditions is the aim of the Social Democratic party.

Municipal elections offer only partial opportunities for the execution of our program and the realization of our ideals.

In the modern democratic state, the conquest of public power by the dispossessed

in the modern democratic state, the con-quest of public power by the dispossessed class cannot be the result of the instantane-ous overturning of the present system. It must be the result of persistent and conmust be the result of persistent and con-scious effort, and the work of proletarian or-ganization, on the economic and political field, of the physical and moral regeneracy of the laboring class, and of the conquest of municipalities and legislative assemblies.

We call attention, however, to the dis-tinction between our method of municipal ownership and that suggested and sought for ownership and that suggested and scight for by capitalist parties, who clamor for city con-trol and ownership for the purpose of cheap-ening gas, reducing street car fares or using the large dividends and profits accruing from

the large dividends and profits accruing from these enterprises to lighten the taxation of wealthy capitalists.

The Social Democratic party contemplates the use by the city of Chicago of profits now accruing to private corporations (for example, the more than Ten Million dollars annually of the street railway companies) in the inauguration and achievement of a magnificent system of municipal improvements. nificent system of municipal improvements, the providing employment for the unem-ployed under conditions impossible to the existing order, insuring shorter hours and larger pay and generally raising the stand-ard of life of all engaged in the public serv-

In the light of the above facts, we pro-claim the following as the program of the Social Democratic party for the city election

Such changes and amendments in the stee laws and city charter as may be necessary to enable the people of the city of Chicago to give practical effect to a municipal program in accordance with the objects and program in the state of the objects and program in accordance with the objects and the objects and the objects and the objects are accordance with the objects are accorda principles of the Social Democratic party.

2. Public construction, ownership and operation of all subways and underground

conduits.
3. Public ownership and operation of all

street railways, gas and electric lighting and power plants, telephones and all other public utilities.

public utilities.

4. Public construction, ownership and maintenance of modern homes for workingmen on land acquired, or, when necessary, to be acquired, by the municipality, to relieve overcrowding and provide healthful environments for the people.

5. Public construction, ownership and maintenance of municipal hospitals, commodious and of modern equipment, free dispensaries and homes for the aged.

6. Public bath houses and natatoriums,

saries and homes for the aged.

6. Public bath houses and natatoriums, playgrounds and gymnasiums in each ward of the city; also public lavatories.

7. The erection, ownership and maintenance in each ward of the city of ward clubhouses and assembly halls.

8. The equipment, ownership and operation of a municipal printing plant.

9. The establishment of municipal schools of music, art and industrial training.

10. School books and educational facilities of every description to be furnished free to all children of the community, and, when necessary, clothing and food; also the popular election of members of the School Board.

Board.

11. The establishment of a department of free legal advice for the prevention of costly and harassing litigation.

12. Abolition of the private contract system on public work; all enterprises affecting the public to be conducted by the city with direct employment of labor on a six-hour day and a minimum daily compensation. hour day and a minimum daily compensa-tion of Three Dollars for ordinary laborers.

NEW BRANCHES

Illinois, one.

One of the very best pamphlets obtainable for Socialist propaganda is The Herald's publication of the Debs-Herron speeches, delivered at Central Music hall, Chicago, last September. These are the speeches that opened the national campaign. They were revised and corrected before publication in pamphlet form and are the contract of the form and are the only authorized reports. The price is 3 cents a single copy, \$2 per hundred. Send your orders to Social Democratic Herald, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

Illinois State Committee

The Illinois state committee of the Social Democratic party was organized at a called meeting held at 52 Dearborn street, Chicago, Jan. 15, 1901, by the election of Arthur Dennison chairman and Seymour Stedman secretary. The following were elected as an executive committee: Comrades Brower, Stedman, Winnen, Dennison, Pusch, John-Finsterbach, Robinson, Mudra, Westphal and Peterson, This committee was authorized to urge all members in the state to contribute not less than 10 cents per month per capita for the purpose of maintaining a state organi-

Sunday Lectures at Milwaukee

Jan. 27-Rob. Meister, "Ethical Econ-

Feb. 3-Victor L. Berger.

Feb. 10-Emil Seidel, " Morality Under Socialism."

Feb. 17—Leon L. Hein, "Socialism and Its Weakness."

Feb. 24-S. Richardson.

March 3- Edw. Ziegler, "Socialism and Individuality."
March 10—J. H. Walrath, "Single

March 17-J. H. Walrath, "Single Tax.

March 24-Frederic Heath. March 31-Dr. Henry Berger.

April 7-Howard Tuttle, "Municipal Ownership."

April 14-J. Underhill, "Emancipation of the Masses."

Chas. Vail in the Field

Comrade Vail began his lecturing tour through New Jersey with a rousing meeting at Arlington. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and those assembled enjoyed the finest lecture yet given in the town. This is saying a good deal, perhaps, when the speeches delivered in Arlington during the recent campaign are remembered, but certainly, judging from the literature sold and new members obtained, none has been more effective. Comrade Vail's stock of books and pamphlets was exhausted, and several hitherto strangers were en-

"The Abolition of Poverty" was the topic of the lecture, and with characteristic thoroughness and eloquence the fallacy of the "industry, temperance and theory was laid bare, and the logical explanation for the condition of the proletariate class-the private ownership of the means whereby labor must live-presented, together with the remedy-the public ownership of such utilities. He showed, too, the savings which would be effected by the organization of industry, and closed with a strong plea for Socialism from moral grounds. Frequent overbubblings of enthusiasm marked the telling points in the address, and at the finish it was several moments before the applause subsided. When questions were asked for, the audience showed their deep interest in what had been said by the alacrity with which they responded, and the non-combative manner in which their queries were put. The meeting was finally adjourned by Comrade Vail having to catch his train, but even after he had left the people remained, talking it over with the comrades and among themselves, and it was at once interesting and a matter of keen pleasure to every Socialist to hear those outside of the movement defending the speaker's arguments against such few as could be found to oppose them.

Judging from Arlington's experience, the branches Comrade Vail is yet to visit have a rare treat in store, and if each will get to work with a determination to give him a crowded hall Comrade Vail will do the rest, and Socialism will take a jump in New Jersey that will place our party many pegs higher on the spring and fall election records.

Crows and Men

It is reported that attempts have been made in Massachusetts to use tame crows instead of homing pigeons as bearers of messages.

The results were said to be satisfactory in every way but one: The wild done. He urged the necessity of organserving bipeds as messengers.

A careful watch made known the remarkable fact that when a messenger crow was discovered by a flock of wild crows, the latter would pursue him and either by persuasion or force, compel him to remain with them. Success in-

variably attended their efforts. No doubt the leaders among the wild crows felt that the enslavement of several of their kind might lead to the involuntary servitude of many others, and hence decided upon nipping the crow-taming industry in the bud of its in-

Some alleged authorities assert that there are unions among the crows established to protect their interests and perpetuate their freedom, and that these organizations are exceedingly effective as those who experimented with crows as bearers of messages have found out. Of course, allegations of this kind are to be taken for what they are worth, but it would not surprise us to learn that crows appreciate the need of organization for self-protection better than some men we know.—International Wood-

I'M A SOCIALIST

In or out of season, I must sing my song: Have I not a reason In this world of wrong? Among men benighted, Toiling and oppressed? Till their wrongs are righted I must do my best.

Preach me not of error, Point me not the way; Night can have no terror Where my eyes see day. Scorn me or deride me, In my inmost soul There's a faith to guide me Steadfast as the pole.

While I hear the wailing Of the wronged and weak, Sadly unavailing

Are the words you speak. Where there is oppression Manhood must resist; Therefore this confession-I'm a Socialist!

-Lorenzo Sosso.

Socialist Successes in Austria

We regret to learn of the defeat of our comrade, Dr. Victor Adler, in the election in Vienna. Dr. Adler has been the life and soul of the Austrian Social Democratic party, and by his ability and statesmanship has steered it safely through many a difficult strait. The chief feature of the Austrian elections, apart from the racial conflicts so characteristic of that curious conglomeration of races, the Austrian empire, has been the success of the Socialists. In Vienna, while the Anti-Semites polled 30 per cent less votes than in 1897, the Socialist poll was increased by 25 per cent. All the force and influence of the clerical party were used on behalf of the Anti-Semites and against the Socialists. Both spiritual and temporal intimidation were brought to bear, the elector who showed any signs of favoring the Socialist candidate being warned that to vote for the Socialist was to sell his soul to the devil. Many of the electors, apparently, seem to have thought that they could not sell themselves to a worse devil than the clerical party. In spite of their remarkable success, however, our comrades go back to the reichsrath slightly weaker than before, owing to the loss of seats which were won in the last election through divisions in the ranks of the enemy, and where national feeling was strong. The worst defeat they have suffered is that of Dr. Adler, but it may be that, as at the last election, some other member of the party will resign in his favor .- London Jus-

Just Like Some Workingmen

The following story is told to illustrate the way some workingmen won in the recent election:

A Hebrew peddler was watching a skillful woodman as he chopped a tree, and marked the precision with which each stroke of the axe was delivered.

"Lofely work! lofely work!" ex-claimed the peddler. "Every dime you sdrike you hit der spod."

"Yes," said the woodman, "you might lay your finger on the log, and I can cut the end of the nail off without touching the flesh."

"I bet you ten dollars you nefer could

do dot," said the man with the pack, and the chopper took the bet.

The Hebrew laid his finger on the log; the woodman took careful aim, swung the axe-and chopped the finger off.

"I von I von!" screamed the peddler, as he held his bleeding hand in agony. -Binghamton Independent.

A Struggle of Classes

Now that Socialism has shown-even before Marx, but never before with so much scientific precision-that individual ownership, private property in land and the means of production is the vital point of the question-the problem is formulated in exact terms in the consciousness of contemporaneous hu-

What method will it be necessary to employ in order to abolish this monopoly of economic power, and the mass of suffering and ills, of hate and injustice which flow from it?

The method of the class struggle, based on the scientifically proven fact that every class tends to preserve and increase its acquired advantages and privileges, teaches the class deprived of economic power that in order to succeed in conquering it, the struggle must be a struggle of class against class, and not of individual against individual.

Hatred toward such or such an individual-even if it result in his deathdoes not advance us a single step toward the solution of the problem.-Enrico Ferri in "Socialism and Modern Science.'

Would Be Let Down Easy

Mr. Alvord, the note teller of the First National Bank of New York, a Napoleon of finance and a modest, unassuming, Christian gentleman, who stole \$700,000, asks the mercy of the court on the ground of "previous good character," and because, in fact, his stealings aggregated only \$620,000. Be-sides, he affirms his family required an exceptionally large dinner pail and that in addition the demands upon him for missionary money to educate the heath-

en who worship idols were large and continuous. In addition Mr. Alvord intimates to the court that if permitted he could show that J. Pierpont Morgan in one transaction robbed the government of \$20,000,000; that John D. Rockefeller, after his morning prayer, has touched the button and robbed the poor of millions; that the Vanderbilts, by the system of wage slavery, realize any day more than the total of his stealings, and that Andy Carnegie, in one blowhole armor-plate contract, pocketed more boodle than he (Alvord) secured from the bank. He therefore asks the court to let him down easy as possible and promises to Sing Sing honest music in the future.

Dr. Jacques Loeb of the University of Chicago, in a new and original work entitled "Comparative Physiology of the Brain," not only runs counter to the theories of orthodox physiologists, but of the social side of his discoveries, says: 'The greatest happiness in life can be obtained only if all the instinctsthat of workmanship included-can be maintained at a certain optimal intensity. But while it is certain that the individual can ruin or diminish the value of its life by a one-sided development of its instincts-i. e., dissipation-it is at the same time true that the economic and social conditions can ruin or diminish the value of life for a great number of individuals." He estimates that under present conditions "90 per cent of human beings lead an existence whose value is far below what it should be. They are compelled by want to sacrifice a number of instincts, especially the most valuable among them, that of workmanship, in order to save the lowest and most imperative, that of eat-

BROTHERHOOD

The crest and crowning of all good Life's final star is Brotherhood. For it will bring again to earth Her long-lost Poesy and Mirth. Will send new light on every face, A kingly power upon the race. . Come, clear the way, then, clear the way: Blind kings and creeds have had their day.

Break the dead branches from the path, Our hope is in the aftermath. Our hope is in heroic men, Star led, to build the world again.

-Edwin Markham. The second annual entertainment and ball will be given by Branch No. 6 of Chicago (German), for the benefit of a

proposed weekly paper, at Hoeber's Lower Hall, 710-714 Blue Island avenue, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1901. Tickets, 10 cents each, may be obtained at The Herald office. The author of "Principles of Scientific Socialism," Rev. Charles H. Vail, is the

clergyman who has left the pulpit to devote himself to the propaganda work of Socialism. He is the candidate of the Social Democratic party for governor of New Jersey. His book will be sent to any address, postpaid, for 35

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