# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

VOL. II. No. 16.

# CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1899.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

# SOCIALISM AND HERO WORSHIP

Funston's Amazing Insolence-The Haverhill Election-S. L. P. Split in Massachusetts - Chicago Capitalists Steal the Streets by Tunneling

Social Democrat Goes to Jall

It is reported that Gov. Steunenberg, who had a hand in the Idaho "bull pen" outrage, is a union man and carries a mion card as a printer. But he isn't the first "rat" to disgrace a governor's of-

The only time when a modern, crookthe-knee-to-a-capitalist preacher refers to the works of Thomas Carlyle is when he seeks to justify hero worship, as many of his class did last Sunday. One of them, a bishop, made the discovery that Carlyle put hero worship-not God worship-at the basis of all religion.

Standard oil trust has just swallowed the Manhattan Oil Co., one of the few large independent competitors left, and the match trust has absorbed the big Indiana concern. The salt trust gobbled a large competitor in Pomeroy, O., and closed it. The printing press manufac-turers are forming a trust, and another cigar trust, with \$15,000,000 capital, has been incorporated in New Jersey.

Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce of France, has succeeded in persuading his colleagues of the cabinet to allow him to carry his Socialism into practical effect. An eight hours day has been adopted in the government post-age stamp works. Should it prove satis-factory, the system may be extended to other government concerns, the match factories, for instance, and so on.

A peace meeting to protest against British aggressions in the Transvaal, held in Trafalgar Square, London, was broken up by the bullies and patriots of The war spirit is well-nigh London. universal, however, and the fool mob everywhere is looking for the cockaded But Dewey, smothered by a multitude of idiots, says the people certainly exaggerate his heroism. Dewey seems to be a very sensible man.

For not understanding "where he was at" and "working at a caucus for the republicans," a member of the branch at Chelsea, Mass., named McSorley, has been suspended. The action of the branch is in perfect accord with the spirit and purpose of the organization and the action of the executive board at the meeting held October 1, when the action of the New York branches to-ward the I. L. P. abortion was entirely and unreservedly disapproved.

It will be gratifying news to many to know that Eugene V. Debs is coming to Butte and that he will deliver a reguar lecture. The Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly has taken the matter up and will most likely have Mr. Debs ecture under its supervision. The matter has been left in the hands of a committee consisting of Messrs. P. J. Keane, F. J. Pelletier, P. J. Keaney, E. F. Dob-son and M. J. Geiger.—The Reveille, Butte, Mont.

Although Herr Schmidt, the Socialist member of the Reichstag who has been sentenced by the Magdeburg court to three years' imprisonment, could have escaped by pleading immunity from arrest as a member of the Reichstag, he voluntarily relinquished his claim and stood his trial because Editor Mueller of the Socialist Volkstinnue, innocently connected with the same offense, is now undergoing a four years' sentence. The offense was lese majesty, in publishing a tale reflecting on the emperor and the princess.

The election in Haverhill this fall promises to be a bitter one. The opponents of the Social Democratic party are going to make a desperate attempt to wrench from us the ground we have gained, while the Social Democrats are determined not only to repeat former successes but also to make a new record which will establish our permanency as a political power in this country, with-out the shadow of a doubt. With the proper aid and work two more representatives and a senator can be sent from this district to keep comrades Carey and Scates company in the state house. A full ticket has been nominated and the campaign has already begun.

The Colmans of Norwich, England, well-known mustard manufacturers, have given notice of an old-age pension scheme for their working people. The proposal, says the London Clarion, is to give a pension of eight shillings per week at the age of 65 to all their employes, who will be called upon to contribute two pence per week. On this two pence the company will allow 3 per cent interest, and thus the pension fund will be raised.

They are a noble band of humanita-rians in "Merrie England," aren't they? They will take two pennies a week from the people's wages and then pay them a pension after 65 years old!

The unveiling of a statue to the hero King Victor Emmanuel at Turin, September 23, attracted many people from every part of Italy to the old capital of Piedmont. The refusal to attend of the municipalities of Pavia and Alessandria gave rise to much comment, as Pavia is the most important city of Lombardy, after Milan, and Alessandria holds the same position in Piedmont aiter Turin. Both municipalities gave motives for their abstention, motives absolutely antidynastic. Milan would have assuredly joined in this protest if its socialistic corporation had not been suspended from its functions and a royal commissioner appointed to administer municipal affairs, and even in Turin a strong socialistic minority of the council disapproved of the monarchial display. It would thus apppear as if Socialists in Italy, as well as in Spain, were not allowed to take their seats after being elected.

Poultney Bigelow, one of the delegates to the international geographical congress, now in session at Berlin, re-cently visited Kiao-Chou, Than-Tung, China, on behalf of the American Geographical Society, and there discovered an economic fact which the German press has hitherto ignored. Mr. Bige-low stated that the German government had put into practice at Kiao-Chou the land theory of Henry George, having ousted before the seizure all the Chinese land owners. The Germans now sell the use of the land to European settlers and business men with revaluation ev three years. Prices are cheap, but the government will doubtless use the money thus obtained wisely. In order to put the George theory into operation the government "ousted" those in possession and this would always be the result of putting the the-ory into practice; the fellows with the "long green" would seize the landwith the help of government.

# **MERLIN'S MIXTURE OF BRIGHT SAYINGS**

What the Doctor and the Preacher Said About Its Death-A Society of Felons-The Buzzards Survive While the **Doves** Perish

THE MARKET VALUE OF A CHILD

## If Lincoln Had Died in His Cradle

A little child near by died a few days ago. The event excited small comment. The parents were poor people, just barely able to keep out of the poorhouse. Hence there was no market value for sympathy, and the thrifty New Englanders saved their breath and kept on picking cranberries. It was only a child, anyway, and one child more or less would not greatly disturb the equilibrium of a world.

The doctor said the child died a "natural death," as the result of long-named infantile disorder; the preacher said it was "a baby bud plucked for the celestial bouquet, to adorn the palace of the King;" the neighbors said it was a "good thing that the little one was out of all its pain and peril;" I said, with more energy than grace, that it was "a darn shame!"

knew that the child died because of industrial conditions, and not because of any divine will. It was a victim of a social system of greed and selfishness, and not a hand-picked bud for an ethe-real nosegay. It died because its parents were not able to supply it with the necessary quantity and quality of food. It perished, like a crushed flower, be-cause its want-worried mother had given it a frail and imperfect body to start life with, and its exploited father had not been able to supply it with the things needed for the continuance of life.

There was wrong somewhere. There was murder at somebody's door and the blood of the innocent on somebody's hands. We cannot always shift the blame for human wrongdoing upon divine shoulders, and make out the evil act of a human being to be the will of a God. The death of that child, resulting as it did from industrial injustice and social selfishness, brands as felon every man who actively advocates the continuance of our present system of indus-try, whereby mothers are incapacitated for bearing strong children, and fathers are prevented from properly supporting their families.

The death rate among children is the saddest feature of our social life. Every new born babe has but half a chance for the attainment of boyhood. We stick up signs in our private grounds or public parks to "Keep off the grass," but we permit every devil of business to tramp roughshod over our children. We support fire departments for the protection of our ash barrels and woodsheds, but we let the slow fire of poverty burn in the homes of our fellows, until only the bare wal's remain, and the soul of happiness has fled.

In this cursed struggle for wealth it is the weakest that suffer. The buzzards survive, while the doves perish. Strong men vote to contract debts, and their innocent chil Iren have to p he o 102tion. They stand passively in the face of the industrial wrong that causes the death of their children and the disruption of their homes.

the manhood oak, perished with its breath.

No true-hearted man can see a baby face peering out of a window without being an unconscious Socialist. We see conditions getting worse with every suc-ceeding month. We know the chances of work and wealth are daily getting fewer, and the condition of the unemployed and the poor is constantly grow-ing worse. We know that poverty for the mass is inevitable as the result of industrial affairs. And yet, knowing this, and knowing that every baby face looks into a future of peril and poverty we make no attempt to change conditions, so that life and liberty and love shall be assured to all!

Not all are passive. Some of us have realized the peril, and have determined to do our utmost to give every man and every woman and every child not only the chance, but the certainty of life. We have united in a political body, with definite aims and strong determinations, and we have called it the Social Dem-Merlin. ocratic party.

#### **A Mixture Remixed**

In last week's Herald Comrade Reches stirs up a recent "Mixture" cf mine, and finds several lumps in it that he cannot masticate. I assert in reply that the ingredients of truth are there, though perhaps a little extra grinding is required.

The definition given of Socialism as being "From every man according to his desire, and to every man according to his effort." is a comparative one, rather than technical. In either case, how-ever, it is scientifically correct.

Socialism will not make labor compulsory, except as a condition to the possession of the fruits of labor. It is a choice between death and laziness on one hand, and life and labor on the oth-

er. The compulsion is a natural one, and not a legal one. Then under Socialism the worker will be rewarded according to his effort, his energy, his industry, except in cases of natural disability. For these special arrangement must be made, an arrangement founded more on justice than love, insofar as weakness and disability are social products and not in-dividual faults.

Socialism is distinct from communism. Justice is distinct from love. Socialism is neither an "improved edition of the present system," nor a social condition of altruistic idealism. Socialism simply gives an equality of opportunity to all.

In the verv words that the comrade so superficially criticises, "the rich would have to pay the price of individual labor. and the poor would be enabled to do so.' That is, the idle rich of today would have to labor in order to deserve life, and the idle poor of today would be enabled to labor in order to retain life. And as "labor would be imperative and possible to all," equality would be a fact.

So. Let us cease to, quibble over words. Let us not judge a writer's conception of economic truth by the clumsy interpretation of a cumbrous phrase. Merlin.

## **Trusts and Small Capitalists**

The tools of production being social, they could only be operated by co-operative labor. To destroy the trust would not mean that the laborers could become owners of the tools, but only that the instruments of produc d be tion con owned by smaller combinations of capital. The laboring class would still be dependent upon the owners of the instruments of production. If the trustsmashing programme were carried out it would only result in enlarging the number of those who live at the expense of others.' Surely this would be of no benefit to the laborers. Is anyone so foolish to contend that labor is better off by increasing the number of exploiters? What the class-conscious laborers demand, then, is not the destruction of the trust, and so the preservation of the small capitalists, but the abolition of the entire exploiting system and the turning of all parasites, large and small, into useful producers. We are not interested in the preservation of the absurd principle of industrial competition. That competition is injurious is evident from the fact that it is being supplanted by the principle of combination. The principle of combination is sound and ought to be extended to the whole social order. The only safety in society, however, is in its adoption by the whole people. When the trust, which is the embodi-ment of the principle combination, is socialized, then the evils which arise from private ownership will disappear, leaving only the benefits that result from cooperation. The difference between the capitalist trust and public trust lies in the department of distribution and capacity of the people to consume their product. The capitalist trust is Social-ism for the hencfit of a few. The public trust is Socialism for the benefit of all... From Labor Day Address by Rev. Charles H. Vail.

# ONLY A DREAM, BUT **IT TAUGHT A LESSON**

Whole No. 66.

# THE I. L. P. ABORTION IN GOTHAM

An Attempt to Make Socialists by Wholesale Dismally Fails—Social Democrats Saw in It a Sign of the Times-But It Was a False Sign

#### M. Winchevsky in New York Forward

The Independent Labor Party in this city is a child of the S. L. P., born out of wedlock; and as a result the mother refuses to recognize her offspring.

Ordinary Socialists have atways maintained that union men, as men and workers, ought to take an interest in politics, but unions as such should never become political organizations; that every Socialist should do everything in his power to enlighten all union men and to get them to understand that unionism alone is inadequate as a means to bring about the salvation of the working class, but he should at the same time see to it that no union get wiecked through political quarrels, and through political partisansmp; that while we preach to working-men our ideal and our tactics, we must explain to them that a union to be suong and efficacious must unite within its ranks all or at least the i.

the members of the trade without inquiring whether this one or the other be a Socialist, an anarchist, a republican or a gemocrat.

Holding these views, the "ordinary Socialists" aloresaid have generally adopted the good old British maxim: Politics in unions, but no unions in

politics."

Not so the S. L. P. That party has always contended that unions, not individual union men, mind you, ought to go in for independent political action, ought to become an independent political party, unless they go the whole hog and join the S. L. P. For a long time their teachings re-

mained unheeded.

Gradualy a new spirit came over the organized industrial army of this city. A strong desire for closing the ranks, for presenting a united front to the enemy has manifested itself and at last culminated in the amalgamation of the "Socialist" Central Labor Federation with the long and much abused "Central Labor Union."

After a while a strike broke out, one of those extraordinary strikes that set the toilers a-thinking. It was the trolley strike in Brooklyn.

The men went out on strike to enforce a ten-hour labor day already enacted by the legislature but disregarded and set at naught by the company. The men realized that it is not enough

to obtain a law in the interests of labor. They said: "We must become polit-ically a power, and take our destines into our own hands."

Now had the unions, at their political awakening, found either a strong, united S. L. P. with a policy friendly towards organized labor, or ease the S. D. P. firmly established in every part of the city, then they might possibly have joined either the one or the other.

What they in reality did find was our own party organized in but a few dis-tricts, and the S. L. P. broken up in two warring factions with the police in front of them and the ambulance wagon behind, with fights inside and litigations in the courts. And so it happened that just as the labor organizations looked out for a helping hand from the Socialists, and appealed to Socialism to drag them out of the mire, they seemed to hear the latter say in the language of Sheridan as addressed to the drunkard in the gutter: "My-friend, I would gladly pick you up, but-hiccup-1 am half tipsy myself; all I can do for you is to lie down beside you. It was then that the unions took the old exhortations of the S. L. P. to heart and formed an independent political party. Both wings of the S. L. P. shrank in horror from it, the one loudly, the other meekly repudiating all relationship with the new organization.

On the "Jew Problem" in Harper's Mark Twain says: "It exists, it con-tinues to sparkle, and is well taken care of. It is exhibit A in the church assets, and we pull it out every Sunday and give it an airing. But you are not permitted to try to smugg'e it into this discussion, where it is irrelevant and would not feel at home. It is strictly religious furniture, like an acolyte, or a contribution plate, or any of those things. It has never been intruded into business; and Jewish persecution is not a religious passion, it is a business passion."

Russia is the first country in Europe to use the continuous air brake for its freight and military trains. This order involves the equipment of 300,000 cars, as well as a large number of locomotives, 60.000 of which are to be fitted with Westinghouse air brakes and 240,000 with air pipes and couplings inside of three years. This will place all the cars under control of the air brakes, an improvement over the American system of making up trains of freight cars with and without air brakes.

Marshall Field has appropriated 76,to his private use. This has been done by undermining the streets and side-walks. Other firms and companies doing lusiness in Chicago have tunneled Out for their private use over 1,300,000 square feet, and while this goes on one of the greatest police forces in the world is engaged in seeing that the "street merchants" without capital don't appro-priate one square inch of the curbstone.

Gen. Funston, who acquired a title by swimming rivers which an athletic jumper could jump across, having returned from his exploits to receive the plaudits of the ignorant rabble, comes forth with the colossal arrogance of a military pigmy and is reported by the Chicago Record of September 28 as saying: "I hope that when the Filipinos are conquered they will be made to feel for many years the iron hand of military rule, the only kind for which they are suited." Such insolence is amazing. suited." But, seriously speaking, if this is the only treatment the Filipinos are fit for, why did we not leave to Spain the task of giving it? Why did we object to Spanish methods when our own have proved to be infinitely worse? Why take the burden off Spain and impose it up-on ourselves? Why take upon ourselves the curse and burden of militarism unless we want to make a crop of Caesars, Hannibals and Napoleons and fatten a lot of politicians and contractors with the plunder of taxation?

The fact is patent, however, that liberty and freedom can never flourish where such men as Funston are permitted to live.

We are worse than savages! Oftentimes, we read, a lion prowls around some African village. Every now and again it makes an attack upon some unprotected native, or carries away a child playing in the brush. In such case, all the villagers get together and make a combined attempt to kill or drive off the invader. And at the risk of life and limb they bravely defend their homes and comrades.

But we, with our civilized cowardice, permit the wild beasts of trade to menace and attack and kill those who are dear to us without making even vocal protest. If patience and passivity be the fruits of civilization, then for our babies' sakes lct's get back to respectable and rational barbarism again!

I said a child had died. Better had I said an unspoiled man. A child is but an undeveloped man, with all of manhood's opportunities and none of its faults. Who can say v hat the workt has lost when a child sobs out its life in a slum home? Who can calculate the fu-ture reach of a baby arm? If Abraham Linc.h had died in his cradle in his father's log home, would we have lost the baby, or the man? If there was an echo, it would say "the man." And the little one of whom I spoke as the victim of social greed was more than a child. The germ of future greatness, the possi-bility of genius, the embryotic acorn of

What was our attitude toward it? Well, in the first place, we could not but see in the new party a "sign of the times."

As such it was welcomed by our national organ, The Herald, by our local German Arbeiter-Zeitung, and by The Forward.

Of course we did not conceal from ourselves that we lacked the power to give the newcomer much assistance, but ve decided to do all we could. We also felt, some of us very strongly, that the thing meant "unions in politics," but as we could not possibly undo in a day the work of twenty-five years, we thought we would at least try to direct it into the proper channel.

And then we said to ourselves:

(Continued on Fourth Page)

# Social Democratic Derald

# PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA Executive Board

Chairm BERGER

TERMS 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 Chirago postoffice as second class matter

A. S. EDWARDS, . . . . Editor THEODORE DEBS; National Soc'y-Treas. 126 Washington St., Chicago.

666 is the number of this paper. If the num-ber on your wrapper is 67 your subscrip-tion expires with the next weeks' paper. Please renew promptly.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1899.

-

# TWO KINDS OF SWINDLERS

A few days ago the Chicago newspapers gave us an account of a swind-ling operation which has been carried on for two years by a trusted employe of P. D. Armour & Co. Two and a half years the ago the employe was in serious financial straits. His wife was sick, a mortgage on his furniture was due, and having no money-although he was "an old and trusted employe" of one of . he biggest packing concerns in the worldhis creditor threatened to take his household goods. He went to his immediate superior and asked for an advance, but.

it was refused him. "I told him then," said the man in his confession, "that I had to have the money; that, seeing I could not get it benefit. I would have to get it dickon honestly, I would have to get it dishonestly."

And he kept his word. Taking an outsider doing business with the packers into his confidence, he got money, dishonestly, as we are accustomed to saying, and so relieved himself from the immediate strain that was upon him. This done, swindling became easy. His operations continued until forged orders brought him and his partner in the game between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Then the swindle was discovered by an accident and the confession followed.

The "old and trusted employe" is swindler Number One. His original "crime" consisted in getting money not his own to protect a sick wife and avert the threatened calamity of losing all that an "old and trusted employe" had in the world, a few household goods.

Now contrast this case with an-other, also related to Packingtown. A young man residing on South Sangamon street, Chicago, was employed as a city salesman in the soap department of P. D. Armour & Co. He worked for a commission and was successful in turning in a lot of orders. When his commissions were due they were not paid, but were for some reason withheld, much to his inconvenience and disgust. His employers are engaged in a peculiar business. They load up retail butchers in Chicago with meat supplies for sausage and then sell manufactured sausage at lower prices. They load up retail grocers with soap at \$2.25 a case and then put it into department stores at \$1.95, thus making it impossible for the retail merchant to do business in soap. This is not called "swindling;" it is "trade," and it is the kind of "trade" that many Chicago preachers approve of who eulogize the meat packer, Armour, because he gives liberally to the cause of churchianity. The pork packing millionaire who makes the merchant, the employe and the general public pay the cost of his philanthropy, is not a "swindler" but a Christian gentleman with a prospect of canonization.

that they are free. What more do they want? Does not the stars and stripes float over them, and do they not know that wherever the glorious banner flut-ters in the breeze workingmen are free? What more can the "working mule" expect? The capitalist class and its brute companion-the military class, with the whole retinue of rotten poli-ticians and beneficiaries of that class, has to be fed, clothed and housed, and in this wide world there is none to feed, clothe and shelter them save the working class. The slaves should be submissive to their masters and not compel a needless waste of powder and ball.

#### A PRACTICAL DREAMER

That the man who is written about as an impracticable visionary and dreamer is. after all has been said, really the practical man, who sees and describes things long before the so-called hard headed man of affairs, is once more acknowledged in a reference to Edward Bellamy by the Western Mining World. The editor, writing on "Electric Power in Mining," says:

'Edward Bellamy in his 'Looking Backward' saw many exhibitions of electrical power, which are now so common that they fail to excite even more than passing glance, or command more than a moment's thought. It is now in the power of those who have the means at command to gratify their desires, and add to their comfort, to touch a "button" at their bedside in the morning, light their kitchen fire. heat their dress ing room, dispel the darkness from their apartments, awaken servants and attendants and, within a few minutes, enjoy an artistically cooked breakfast, and ride to his place of business upon an automobile, without the scent of coal smoke upon his raiment or the suspicion of dust upon his electrically brushed shoes, hat and coat.

"What electricity has done and is doing in man's domestic economy it is doing, or may do, in simplifying and facilitating operations in mine, mui, sampling and reduction works. What is being done in that direction, is thus spoken of by Thomas Tonge in his contribution to the Mining and Engineering Journal. He said: 'Cripple Creek is, perhaps, the only gold mining district in the world, where a miner can go to his work in an electric street car, descend the mine in an electric hoist, keep his mine dry by an electric pump, do his work by an electric light, run drills operated by electric air compressors (possibly, in time to be superseded by direct electric drills), and fire his shots by electricity from a switching board remote from the point of explosion."

### **IS SOCIALISM MATERIALISTIC** By Isador Ladoff

It is true, that Socialism demands before all economic justice, social rights actually equal for all human beings, without any distinction of race, sex or material wealth; it wants a true democracy. But I defy anybody to prove to us that Socialism considers the inauguration of this minimum of material justice and equality as its final goal and highest aim and purpose. Quite the re-verse of it is true. Socialism recognizes that only after economic and social justice is inaugurated the higher development of the race will, in fact can, only really begin. And is it not a recognized fact that only those nations and classes reach the highest point in science, philosophy, fine arts, which enjoy a certain degree of economic security and independence? Is it not true that material want and the feeling of insecurity of daily bread for oneself and family tend to produce a stifling effect on human ambition, lead inevitably to the atrophy of mental and spiritual interests? Is not material need brutalizing, degrading? We leave it to the kind reader to decide who deserves more the imputations of gross materialism. On one side we have the individualists, who preach the zoological bellium omnium contra omnes, the war of all against all, and non-interference of society, who advocate the chaotic play of social or rather anti-social forces, who put might before right and even affirm that might is right, who consider selfishness as the best guide of social conduct and sole basis of economic activity, who put a premium on low cunning, reckless speculation and unscrupulous exploitation of men bv men, who wash their hands in human blood and indirectly feed on human flesh and marrow. On the other hand we see the raceists, or Socialists, who consider the interests (all the interests-the spiritual as well as the material)-of humanity as a whole, the interests of the masses as paramount, who look upon every man as a unit of society (in the broadest and deepest sense of the word), who advo-cate harmony and brotherhood between those units of society, who proclaim the solidarity of the interests of all men, who substitute co-operation for competi-tion, who preach altruism as the wisest and safest basis of social conduct, who maintain that right is superior to might, who by a rational reconstruction of society want to do away with every incentive of selfishness, who despise low cunning, who consider speculation with the products of human labor as criminal, who are always to be found in the tents in your locality.

of those perishing for the great cause of human love and reason.

Is it necessary to argue now as to what may or has to be the bearing of the Socialistic doctrine on the philosophy of life and consequently on hu-man conduct? Who is more likely to devote his activity and energy to mate-rialistic pursuits-the gain of wealth, for its own sake and by any means, the ego-tistic enjoyment of this ill-gained wealth in gluttony, drunkenness and other dissipations-the individualist or the Socialist? Who of these two types of our present age is more likely to devote his life to the disinterested service in the cause of the human race, to acquirement of knowledge, to lead a life of high thinking and pure esthetical enjoyment? Who of these two types is more likely to develop into a high type of humanity?

Far from being exclusively an economic theory of society Socialism is preeminently an ethical movement. Mr. L. Duncan, the lecturer of the Milwaukee Ethical Society, said in his address delivered on May 7th of this year concerning Socialism:

"But probably the most characteristic expression of the social movement, and the one which is exercising the deepest and widest influence in its methods and institutions, is Socialism, Socialism, whatever else one may think or say about it, is aflame with the humanitarian passion. It is painfully aware of the economic injustice and social destitution and their concomitant miseries, which have obtained under the prevailing system of industry and forms of government, and aims at the reconstruction of society upon lines which it believes will insure to every man equal rights and equal opportunities with every other, to a happy and harmonious development of all his powers that will make life worth living. It conditions the development of such a life upon the equality of political and economic rights, charges the prevailing inequalities and social miseries to the private ownership of the means of production and distribution and looks for the remedy in the abolition of such private ownership and substitution of collective ownership and control. The motive which animates that movement and the aims and purposes to which it addresses itself, are humanitarian, the desire to increase human happiness and well being to make better men and women, and among the aims and purposes which Socialism hopes to realize through its methods, and chief among them, is the development of a higher type of manhood and womanhood, not simply a better fed and better dressed animal. but an intellectually enlightened and morally strong human being, able and willing to live a good life and to contribute his full share towards making the good life possible to others. The fact that the methods of Socialism are so exclusively political and economic arises from the theory which pervades its philosophy, namely. that the good life is practically impossible under wrong social conditions and that to make possible the most desirable type of moral manhood, the social conditions and institutions most favorable to the right development of the human mind and character must first be created. This, So-cialism, by its methods, promises to do."

Such is the opinion of a thoughtful outsider on our movement. There is so far no written philosophy of the Socialistic movement and every new thought and new point of view advanced by candid observers and students of society is highly welcome. Let us therefore ourselves endeavor to deepen and broaden the scope of Socialistic thought and sentiment and build up our system of philosophy with care and deliberation as good architects.

"We are builders of that city; All our joys and all our groans Help to rear its shining ramparts, All our lives are building stones: But the work that we have builded, Oft with bleeding hands and tears, And in error and in anguish, Will not perish with the years; It will be at last made perfect In the universal plan, It will help to insure the labors Of the toining hosts of men, It will last and shine transfigured In the final reign of right, It will merge into the splendors Of the city of the light."

## **MONEY AND AUTHORITIES** By William Bohr

## "Money!" what is it?

Is it simply the piece of metal or paper circulating from hand to hand, or is there back of this tangible object a something not so evident to the senses? As authorities, "recognized" and oth-

T

erwise, differ, and are even "not at one" upon the subject with themselves at all times, let us investigate independently.

Politico-economic authorities from Adam Smith to Prof. Jevons have laid down the dogma that money is a commodity, and as such is subject to all the vicissitudes and fluctuations of value of any other commodity under the unquestioned law of supply and demand. The acceptance of this dogma has not been confined to the intrinsic value school, but has thoroughly permeated that of the fiatists in its conclusions, as will be pointed out later. "But, what is a commodity? Marx, the great Socialist pioneer, defines a commodity as a thing containing human labor and which circu-lates: that is, a ware-an object produced for consumption, not by the producer, but by some one who had no hand in its production. Does money, from any standpoint of view, fill this bill? In so far as the Marxian definition goes in words, yes; but as in this definition there is included by implication the final stoppage of the circulation at the point of consumption, no. Money, as such, at no period of its career is arrested and consumed. When gold or silver coins are melted down into bullion and put to use in the manufactures and arts they cease to be money and become the commodities gold and silver. It is true that this holds good of any commodity in a sense. Every commodity ceases to be such when it has reached the point of consumption. That ends its career; it has fulfilled its mission. Not so with money. As money its mission is continually renewed, and has practically no limit; to consume it it must be converted from money into the commodity metal.

But again, the very fact that every commodity finds a final resting place proves that it is an object of desire (for the purpose of consumption) on the part of some one. This is never the case with money. However much it may appear so superficially money is never (except to the abnormal hoarding-in-kind miser) the object of his efforts to anyone, but is simply the means to an end-commodities.

Thus far our investigation militates against the commodity money dogma. But let us see further.

Money, an instrument of commerce, trade, or exchange, performs certain functions; and it is for the performance of these functions only that money, as such, is valued or valuable. What are they?

Economists agree in placing first on the list the functions of a measure of value, but as the term is more or less ambiguous and has often been misinterpreted, we will use the expression denominator of value. This function of money is exercised not merely in the exchange of commodities, but in the preliminary "dickering" or "higgling."

To perform this primary function money need not have, and indeed has not, a tangible, sensible existence. It is merely an abstraction-a concept-a conventional money. The necessity for the exercise of this function of money takes historical precedence over every other, authorities to the contrary notstanding. The necessity for a denominator or comparer of values (relative) must have made itself felt between every two individuals who entered into the transaction of a barter, and must have come into existence as soon as the hu-

brightest of the expositors of the subject with the function of a denomi of value. This apocryphal, or at least bastard, function is the issue of the con-fusion of thought arising from the identification of money and the material form it assumes in its function of a medium of exchange.

If the foregoing is at all logical it follows that money is nothing more than a conventional concept-an abstractionan ideal unit of value, in the final analysis, and that its material form in the dress sis, and that its materiar form in the dress of a piece of metal or fragment of paper is made necessary only by its function of an exchange medium. Not only this, but it also follows that intrinsic (that is, real) value in this medium is essential only under certain conditions.

Let us see if we can unearth these conditions.

We have seen that in a state of barter the most primitive state of civilization. -there is no need for a medium of exchange (to say nothing at all of an in-trinsic value commodity medium), but that a conventional unit of value amply suffices. But we have also seen that as soon as the operation of traffic assumes a triangular form this necessity puts forth its claim; and it becomes the more clamorous as the operation becomes more extended and complicated; until finally its sweep in both time and space makes it essential that an equivalent be used as an exchange medium, the parties to the complicated transaction being no longer known to each other. This was the necessary form of money, in whatever shape, it appeared, until the tribe-the gente-the state, with its accompanying laws and customs, made its advent and put the necessity for such equivalent to flight, yet leaving us, under the patronage of authorities, its semblance.

If we follow mentally the probable future evolution of economics through Socialism, semi-communism (see "Looking Backward") into communism absolute, we will find money dropping its function of an exchange medium at a certain stage, and with it the sensible form we are accustomed to; thus resolving to that abstraction in which it retains only the function of a denominator of value, the necessity for which will cease only when all goods are held in common. Money, then, will have passed off the

economic stage. Thus at its genesis and at its dissolu-tion we have but an abstraction. Can this abstraction be a commodity? Do

we not confuse the thing with its incidental form?

# (To be continued.)

#### WHAT THEN?

When statesmen grow wiser and cool, When rumor goes off with a pop, And the bleat of each bellicose fool, And the wail of the gory shall stop.

Oh, what will the Jingo do then?

Poor thing! O, what will the Jingo do then? Ending his days

By Arcadian ways,

A different tune he must sing! Poor thing!

When the cable shall startle no more, With its stories of rifles and men; When the press cease to wallow in gore, Oh, what will the Jingo do then?

Oh, what will the Jingo do then? Poor thing!

O, what will the Jingo do then? At the ebb of the flood

Of newspaper blood, A different song he must sing! Poor thing!

**Big Profits in Glass** It is stated by a stockholder in the

# MILITARY RULE IN HAVANA

The working class of Cuba is beginning to find out what it means to be governed by military arrogance calling itself a mission to the interest of civilization. Gen. Ludlow, the military up-start in command of the American troops at Havana, by sheer force of the ets and bayonets at his command, a la Weyler, has succeeded in putting a quietus on a general labor strike and restored peace to the city-a peace of more ominous import to the city than any strike which the work people could organize.

The Cubans have to learn that civilization under capitalism means submission to the most degrading conditions which capitalists can impose, backed by soldiers and gatling guns. They should also understand that "order" will have to be maintained in behalf of the contractors and parasites infesting the island, though tens of thousands of common workingmen fall in the streets of Havana drenched in their own blood. This is the kind of thing that American workmen, carried away by spurious pa-triotism, have voted for; it is also the kind of work that armies led by epauletted ruffians are paid to do. A suspension of the work performed by a wage slave class which makes parasites and contractors wealthy and keeps the slaves in a condition of life-long anxiety and want, is something that calls for the intervention of the considered by the local intervention of the capitalists' backerthe government.

Havana workingmen will subside at the point of the bayonet and remember

## Here's Proof

Horace M. Eaton, genetal secretary and treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of America, was a witness before the Industrial Commission the other day. Speaking of the conditions among the boot and shoe laborers, he said work was plentiful, but wages were poor. Eleven years ago he would be able to earn from \$18 to \$35 a week at lasting shoes; now he could not earn more than \$15. In explanation he said that the reduction in earning capacity in this branch of the trade was due to the change in conditions. Competition in the shoe trade was fierce and the manufacturers were confronted with the alternative of raising prices or lowering the quality.

Have your card inserted in the **BRANCH DIRECTORY**, 25 Cents per Month. It will help you in the work man animal was capable of an abstraction.

Indeed Montesquieu asserts that certain African tribes of his day, or shortly before, who had not yet gotten beyond the barter stage, made use of just such a conventional money, of which they had no tangible or material representative, and which they termed "macutes." A strictly ideal money.

But as the above tribes emerged from the barter stage, as we may suppose them to have done, and commerce became more complicated; as soon, indeed, as the transaction assumed a triangular form--when A had a commodity that B wanted, but the commodity B had was not wanted by A, and C, who wanted B's commodity and had the commodity wanted by A, was essential to a satisfactory deal; then the necessity for something more than a conventional or abstract money made itself apparent, and the tangible money made its appearance, carrying with it the second function of money-that of a medium of exchange. In the exercise of this function money has assumed many forms from shells and beads to silver and gold, and-public or national credit in the form of paper. To the above two functions of money there have been added a number of others by political economists from Adam Smith down to the latest, all of which have the characteristics of barnacles in so far as they are real at all-the capacities for clinging, and retarding the progress of scientific elucidation.

Chief among this number is the assumed function of a standard of value, so often confused in the minds of the

glass trust that the profits of the year 1899 will be 100 per cent on its capitalization. This fact will not appear in the declaration of regular dividends, which are modestly announced at 7 per cent, with special dividends amounting to three or four times that amount. But the total gain of 100 per cent is realized in some way. The profits equal the to-tal amount of the inflated capital. The fact that the profits of 100 per

cent will not appear in the reports is accounted for, as such an announcement relating to the production of one of the absolute necessaries of life would incite sinister public sentiment. The glass trust is composed of about fifty plants, a large number of which are now shut down to reduce expenses. The total valuation of these plants, as sche-duled for the trust, was \$6,190,000. No doubt this amount was far in excess of the original cost of the plants and still more in excess of the sum for which they could be duplicated.

These fifty plants, with a valuation of \$6,000.000, and costing originally half or two-thirds of that sum, were at first capitalized in the trust at \$30.000.000. But the promoters, more modest than others, concluded that the enormous disproportion of one-fifth value to four-fifths air would be too great for appearances. The entire capitalization was therefore fixed at \$17,000,000, or at nearly three times the amount of the nominal value of all the plants. The owners of the separate p'ants, in selling out to the trust, took 20 per cent in cash and 80 per cent in trust stock. The trust controls 85 per cent of all the glass factories of the country. —Chicago Chronicle.

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1899.

# AMONG THE BRANGHES

Notices of Branch Meetings inserted for 25c CALIFORNIA

Branch No. 1, San Francisco, Cal., holds monganda meetings every Sunday night at p. m., at Temple, 117 Turk St. Business meeting every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at ame place. Hall No. 1. All communications should be directed to J. C. Wesley, Secretary, 115 Turk St., San Francisco, nch No.

Valley, Secretary, in the concrats throughout Cal-Unattached Social Democrats throughout Cal-Bornia No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal., meets every Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal., meets every Sunday Morning Club, 3304 South Broadway. Friday Morning Club, 3305 South Broadway. F. H. Gill, President. C. C. Ford, 623 W. 37th Barretary. COLORADO.

Colorado Branch No. 1 of the Social Demo-ratic Party, meets every Sunday eve at Wood-man's Hall, 1715 California St., Denver, Colo., 1 p. m. Thos. H. Gibbs, Chairman; Mrs. Ida Mercer, Secretary, 1729 Washington St.

#### CONNECTICUT.

ch 3 (Conn.), New Haven, meets 1st and esday in the month, at 252 Cedar St., at Secretary Cornelius Mahoney, 165 Frank ILLINOIS. etings of Chicago Central Committee held larly, second and fourth Wednesdays of month, at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dear-

ach month, at Dr. s. th Chicago, meets every an St. 1 of Illinois, Chicago, meets every Branch 1 of vening. Thomas Kirwin, Secre-

Wentworth Ave. Branch 2, Chicago, Ill., Bohemian, meets 2nd Branch 2, Chicago, Ill., Bohemian, meets 2nd and 4th Saturday evenings at Nagl's Hail, 535 Sine Island Ave. Secretary, Vaciav Jelinek, 436 Sine Island Ave.

and the bland Ave. Secretary, Vacua, Vena, Vena, V. Sth St. Branch 3. Chicago, Ill., meets 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at Jos. Dundras' place, 1060 W. 18th Place. Secretary, Frank Ort, 586 W. 18th St. Branch 4. Chicago, meets every first and third Monday evenings of the month, at 203 St. Louis Ave. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Horgan, 1456 Ful-

Ave. Secretary, and many hongan, has but-ton St. Branch No. 5 Illinois meets 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month at Frank Lang's, 117 W. Ish street, corner Jefferson street. Sccre-ury, Faul Chlapecka, 47 Ruble St. Branch 6 (German), Chicago, meets every srst and third Saturday evening at 8 o'clock'at Narl's Hall, 55 Blue Island avenue, near 18th street. Albin Gelsier, 725 W. 20th Street. Branch 9, Chicago, meets at Lundquist Hall, sorner 6ist and Morgan streets, every first and hird Thursday. S. L. Westine, Secretary, 6243 Center Ave. er Ave.

#### INDIANA.

Branch No. 6, Indiana, meets first Saturday evening and 3rd Sunday atternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Moble streets, Indianapolis.

#### MARYLAND.

Branch No. 1, Maryland, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m., at Carpenter's Hail, 508 E. Baltimore Branch No. 2, Baltimore, Md., meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at 311 W. German St., Secre-ary, Frank Mareck, 1408 N. Gay St.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

hch 2, Holyoke, Mass., meets second and Monday of each month at Springdale r Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, 30

fourth Monday of the second se

The Hall Clark's Block, Cor. Main and Center treats. Secretary, Frank S. Walsh, No. 332 W.
 Branch II, Massachusetts-East Bostonmets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 99 Chelsea St A. L. Sweeney, 161 Webster St, Sc.
 Branch II, Chelsea, Mass., meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. con 2, postoffice building. Chelsea. Alfred E. Outram, Sec., 72 Ash St.
 Branch IS, Newburyport, meets the second Monday of each month at Laster's Hall, 1 State St. E. F. McLean, Sec., 39 Winter St.; G. H. Byans, Treas, Prince Place.
 Branch No. 31, Chelsea, Mass., permanent needy during the second very evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public Invited.
 The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 73 Washingtor the State Committee should be addressed to the corresponding secretary, Margaret Halle, S Glenwood St., Rox-wury.

# MINNESOTA

Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, Minn., meets every ther Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gess-rein, on Main St. Wm. H. Randall, Sec.

MISSOURI.

MISSOURI. St. Louis headquarters-Room 7. 22 No. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. Val Putnam, Secretary. For information con-cerning ward branches inquire at the above address.

address. St. Louis Central Branch, composed of all members in the city, meets every 3rd Sunday afternoon, 2:39 p. m., at Aschenbroedel Hall, Market St. Lecture and general discussion at every meeting. Public invited. Branch 7, Missouri, meets every Tuesday at 9 p. m. at 1230 Union Ave., Kansas City. G. J. Storz, 1330 W. 9th St., Sec.

#### NEW YORK

NEW YORK. Branch 10 (4th Assembly Dist., N. Y.), meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, at the rooms of The Voice of Labor. 107 Henry St. Jacob Panken, 141 E. Broadway, Org. East Side Branch. No. 1, New York, meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 112 Clinton St. Stranch & New York (2th Assembly District), mease every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month area.

Branch No. 4 (West Side Branch) meets sec-ond and fourth Thursdays of every month at their headquarters, 2:04 West 1.0th street. Bizabeth H. Thomas, sc. 76, Ary.

Hall on Pennsylvania Avenue. R. Schoen, S. Izth Street, secretary-treasurer. Branch No. 4. Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Mueller's Hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown Streets. Geurge Moerschel, Secretary, 778 Twenty-fith Street. Branch 9, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Fri-day of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, S. E. cor-ner Orchard Street and 9th Avenue. Secretary, Fred Brockhausen. 781 Windlake Avenue. Branch No. 11, Milwaukee, Wis, meets the second wednesday of each month at the office of the Wisconsin "Vorwarts," 614 State St. Branch 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Peterleus Hall, 717 Center Street, at 8 p. m. John Koopfer. Secretary. Milwaukee Committee of the Social

Hall, in Center Street, at s p. m. John Koepter, Secretary.
Milwaukee Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of America meets on the first Monday of each month at S p. m. sharp at No. 618 East Water Street. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary; John Doerfler, Treasurer.

#### **New Branches**

A new branch was organized at Avon, Mass., September 26, by the organizing committee of Brockton with Wm. Harding as chairman and Walter Oliver, sec-

retary. C. O. Libby, Merrimac, Mass., reports a new branch started at that place by Comrade James F. Carey. The offi-cers are: Chairman, James W. Bailey; vice-chairman, Frank E. Hale; secre-tary, Clarence O. Libby; treasurer, Wm. H. Finn.

#### **Special Notice to Branches**

All branches have entered upon the last quarter of the year and not a day should be lost in making prompt remit. tance of quarte ly dues and other funds to National headquarters. Immediate attention to this is of the utmost importance and branch officers are particularly requested to give it their attention.

#### "Jim Crow" Flops

In reply to Mrs. Margaret Haile's "That Giving Question Again" Jam Crow flops, his wangs and drops in a two dollar bill and hopes that there will be more to follow to swell the propaganda fund; if ever so small it will all help to keep the party's head above water until a better organization later on can send a steady stream of pennies to pay for and promote agitation and circulation of literature. Iim Crow. Baltimore.

## Chelsea, Mass.

The Chelsea, Mass., comrades of the Social Democratic Party have found it necessary to take larger headquarters, consequent on increased membership and the business of the campaign. They are now installed in Room 4, Post Office Building, where files of all the Socialist newspapers, pamphlets and standard works on Socialism and general reforms are always kept.

The regular weekly meetings are held every Thursday as usual. On Wednesday, Sept. 20, Squire E. Putney and J. Howard Whipple, the candidate for repaddresses in the hall, 880 Broadway, exconviction to their hearers most unmis hearty

On Wednesday, 27th inst., the well known speaker Chas. W. Casson, de-

#### **New York Notes**

As a good many comrades outside of our state are watching us with some interest, it may not be amiss to give a brief history of the state of affairs here.

the Independent Labor Party was formed and asked us to co-operate with them

The next evening the campaign committee met, and a majority of its members decided that they could not conscientiously act on the committee, after the decision of the joint meeting to continue to co-operate with the I. L. P. which had now become the ally of a capitalistic party. Accordingly most of the campaign committee resigned, and drew up resolutions stating their reasons, to be printed in the Forwards and the Grosser New York Arbeiter Zeitung. Most of our candidates have also resigned. Of course, this kills the campaign, from which we had hoped so much, but there seemed to be nothing else for us to do. Our delegates to the I. L. P. from a majority of the branches have also been withdrawn. We have had a pretty severe lesson

on the folly of co-operating with an other political party. We had a fine opportunity to make a good show in the campaign this off year, as there was no state ticket in the field, and we had been working long and hard to that end. But in withdrawing from the campaign we have acted conscientiously. It is better to lose the campaign than to lose our principles. Elizabeth H. Thomas.

#### LATER

Another joint meeting of all the branches of the S. D. P. in Greater New York met September 28th. A commit-tee from the Independent Labor party, waited upon the meeting to request us not to withdraw our co-operation from the I. L. P. The meeting took a vote on the question and decided to withdraw its delegates to the I. L. P. by a vote of 50 to 32, thus annulling the action taken at the last meeting. A committee was then apppointed to draw up resolutions to be presented to the I. L. P. explaining the reasons of our action. The meeting voted to withdraw from the campaign this fall, and refused to grant permission to individual members to cooperate with the I. L. P. and accept their nominations.

Thus all connection is severed between the S. D. P. and the I. L. P. in Greater New York. E. H. Thomas, Secretary.

#### **Massachusetts**

We have all been so busy doing things lately that we haven't had time to write about them. We are endeavoring, as far as our resources will permit, to make this a real campaign, a series of con-nected operations directed toward the result to be accomplished. In addition to the regular state ticket, we have nominated some twenty-two representatives, three senators and two or three councillors, besides several minor state officials. Each representative district means about half a dozen meetings, besides those in a lot of other places which will be held merely in the interest of the state ticket, and of organization and education in general. We have twelve speakers, all local men, to cover the ground. The little problem which is at present engaging my best attention, as secretary of the campaign committee, is how to distribute twelve speakers among fifty different places that want si xmeetings each, and give each place the speakers it wants, on the dates it wants them, without getting them mixed up, and have everybody satisfied. The neatest and prettiest job of all is to let each of the eager twentytwo representative districts have Carey, Chase, McCartney and Porter on the last night before election. It's worse than the 13-14-15 puzzle. I work over it all day, and dream of it all night; and ofttimes, in the dead of night, when silence and darkness reign supreme, I wake up with an awful sense of guilt and self-condemnation from some dream that I have assigned McPorter and Charey to Amesburyport and Brockland for the

#### PROPAGANDA FUND

same evening, and that neither of them got there till the night after election!

But all the same we are doing pretty good work. Beginning with the oth or September, Comrade Carey is speaking almost every night until the 7th of November. Beginning with the 1st of Uctober, Comrade McCartney is Dookeu for almost every night until that same eventful day. Comrade Chase has two or three engagements each week from now on, just as many as his official duties will allow. Comrades Porter. Gibbs and Putney the same way. And besides these there are Comrades Mailiy, Bean, Gillen, Skinner, "Merlin," Halvosa and Barr, who can give us a couple of evenings a week. And every one of them will have all he wants to do.

We are just beginning to get organized in this state. Dragging a few people/together and dubbing them a branch is not all there is of organizing. We are beginning to get into shape so that we can all work together for our common object. We are getting so that we can count by counties now instead of cities and towns. Essex county led off, of course; and Plymouth county soon grew strong enough to stand alone and organize within its own borders, with little help from the State Committee; and now Worcester county is breaking out all over its surface with calls for organizers. Here is a sample letter, which is cheering in its assurance that we have friends in places that we hadn't dreamed of:

"Dear Comrade:---I am a poor workingman and cannot contribute much to the funds for this fall's work; but I can work, and so I write to you to see if there is anything I can do for you in this little town. If there is any work you wish done here, or near here, please give me a chance at it. I work daytimes for those great philanthropists, the D\_\_\_\_\_s, at H\_\_\_\_\_. I have come D\_\_\_\_\_s, at H\_\_\_\_\_. I have come across some strong Socialists there, and several others whom I am in hopes will become so soon. By the way, I am not idle, either. Since September 9 I have got twenty subscribers for the Appeal to Reason. I would even attempt a branch of the S. D. P. if there were not some reasons of a local character which would seem to make it inadvisable. I think, though, that if an attempt to form a branch should be made in M -, it would be successful. I am too far away to start the ball rolling, but would jump in and push hard if it were started.

And this is from a man of whose existence I didn't know until I received his letter, and even had to look up on the map the location of the place from which his letter was dated! Why, this whole state is seething with Socialism. Worcester county (in which my correspondent lives) will soon rank with Essex and Plymouth, and when we have those three counties organized and working together we can begin to talk about organizing the state.

Since September 10th Comrade Carey has organized four new branches, viz., Marlboro, Merrimac, Lawrence and Plymouth, and will add at least one more next week, which will be in Worcester county.

In case we do make a good showing this fall it will not be the free and generous gift of the gods, but the result of the zealous and unremitting labors of our comrades here for the cause they all love so well. Margaret Haile. Boston.

#### EOUALITY By Leonard D. Abbott, New York

In the propaganda of Socialism, there is probably nothing which provokes greater prejudice and more furious hostility than the idea of Equality. To the average man Equality represents a principle utterly unjust and whimsical. Even among Socialists themselves, there is a tendency to repudiate the doctrine of material Equality, and to water it down to a rather vague "equality of opportun-We cannot shake ourselves free ity.' from the prejudices of our age. We have been so long accustomed to see around us gross inequality, and to accept without question artificial conditions and standards, that we are almost incapable of independent thought on this question. It is interesting and instructive to note the standpoint which has been taken on the subject of Equality by recognized Socialist thinkers. Karl Marx, with his cloctrine of multiple labor, has made his influence felt in favor of inequality of remuneration, and we find that most of the Marxites take the same attitude. On the other hand, many Socialists of this school, while advocating inequality as a temporary expedient, incident to the transition stage between Capitalism and Socialism, look upon Equality as the ultimate ideal. The Socialist leaders of Germany and France have laid but little emphasis on the idea of Equality. England, howev r, most of the Socialists (with the exception of the Fabians) have declared unequivocally for material Equality. William Morris in an article on "Why I am a Communist" defined communism as a state of society based upon Equality of condition, and in the light of this definition it is possible to draw quite a distinct line of demarcation between Socialism or collectivism, and communism. Among the Communists nust certainly be included such men as Robert Blatchford, Keir Hardie, Ed-ward Carpenter, Walter Crane, Alfred Russel Wallace, etc. Here in America, the philosophy of Equality has been developed at greatest length by Edward

# **NOTICE TO BRANCHES**

3

The quarterly dues for the quarter ending December 31 are due at the headquarters, 126 Washington st., Chicago, Ill., on or before Oct. 5. Prompt remittance is of the highest importance to insure the interests of the organization, and the branches are urged to provide for the collection, which should be begun at once.

Bellamy. His last book and masterpiece, bearing the title of the very word we are discussing, is probably the ablest vindication of Equality in the English language. Be'lamy's followers, the nationalists, have always laid great stress on Equality, and the idea is also accepted and propagated by a great many Socialists in this country.

It is hardly necessary in a Socialist paper to emphasize the iniquity and falsity of the class caste which prevails in society today. We all recognize that it is a sham, as detestable as it is vicious and unjust. "By Nature we nearly resemble one another," said Confucius, "but condition separates us very far." Thus it happened that our present plutocracy, based upon class rule and the degradation of the worker, has gradually broken down the healthier instincts of more primitive community life, and established petty artificial grades, each with its own narrow and exclusive code of ethics. We see society in miniature in the wealthy household of today, with the loungers above and the servants drudging below; or in the Ocean Liner with its contrast of passengers and stokers, of table d'hotes and sailors' mess. We are surrounded on every hand by evidences of the brutality which condemns whole classes to a life of wretched toil and drudgery, in order that others may live in luxury.

"The answer to tyranny," said Morris in one of his brilliant lectures, "must be Equality." The idea of Equality is no capricious whim; on the contrary, it has both an economic and moral justification. The more equal division of goods under present conditions would of course mean nothing, but under So-cialism Equality would be the only solution of the problem of industrial remuneration.

Its necessity arises from the recognition that in the complexity of modern society the powers of the individual count for nothing. Consider for a moment the modern city, with its vast buildings, its teeming streets, its myriad industries, its bewildering complexity. Try to reckon how many generations, how many hands, how many brains, have gone to make the simplest object around us, the newspaper in our hands, the cars we ride in, the thousand and one inventions and contrivances that have become a part of our lives. When we reflect on these things, we can only say: "Our lives are based entirely upon the toil and effort of those who have gone before us." No one in the world "I alone have done this;" can boast: for all alike share in this dependence upon past and present society. We owe all that we are to society, and all we have a right to claim is a comfortable living in return for honest and conscientious labor.

The Socialist society of the future will scatter its bounties to all alike. It will recognize that the lowest has its function as well as the highest; that the foundation of a building is no less useful and important than its glittering spires and pinnacles. The talented man will learn that the genius with which fortune and heredity have endowed him is a means of service, not of self-aggrandizement. The few hours of work which will be demanded of every man will be made so pleasant that none will willingly shirk them. Equality will finally cleanse so-ciety of that worst of vices-the habit of forcing our dirty and unpleasant work on to other people. We will face life shoulder to shoulder, as men should. Let us ever hold up Equality as the beacon light of human aspirations. It alone can make democracy a reality instead of a sham. It alone is the ultimate embodiment of the Socialist spirit of justice and fraternity between man and

resentative for the 26th district, delivered plaining in such a clear and lucid manner the principles of the party, carrying takably, judged by the frequent and applause their remarks were greeted with.

livered an address to a delighted au-A. B. Outrain, Sec. dience.

When at the close of the trolley strike,

their headquarters, 2:04 West Loth street. Bizabeth H. Thomas, scre.A.y. Branch No. 10 (sth Assemoly District), New York, meets every second and fourth Friday of each month at the Club Rooms of the "Volce of Labor," at 107 Henry St. Nicholas Rosen-auer, Sccretary, 231 Madison St. Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters Social Democraite Parity, 251 Ruitedge Street, meetings and co-operate with us in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Branch No. 20, New York (23 Assembly Dis-trict), meets last and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Faulhaber's Hall, 157 Second Ave-nue, New York City, Secretary, R. Hoppe, 225 L. Stut St. The City Sentral Artistion, Committee of

Booth at Fadmable Screetary, R. Hoppe, 328 E. Solh St. The Club St. Sentral Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets lirst and third Tuesdays of every month in Wilzig's Hail, S E. Fourth street. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Sec-retary.

#### OHIO.

OHIO. Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Ohis Bundays, at 3 p. m. Lectures, discussions, bus-mess meeting, first and third Fridays at 3 p. m. Branch No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio, meets 2nd and the Thursdays, at 2 p. m., in Ohisen's Hail, No. Stork Street. Lectures and discussions. To the street of the street of the street of the Bolden Rhibelten Hail, southeast corner Ninth meets and Flum Streets, first and third Mondays in streets are the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the streets of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the street of the street of the streets of the street of the s

St. Secretary, J. L. Franz, 1314 Walnut St. PENNSYLVANIA. Branch 2, Erie, Pa., meets every Saturday afternoon at K. of L. Hail, 716 State Street. Chairman, Chas. Heydrick: Secretary, Geo. B. Laird, 225 W. 5th St. Branch No. 4, Pittsburg. Pa., meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m., Funk Hail. Bouth 2ith and Josephine Sts. President. W. Bouth 2ith and Josephine Sts. President. W. Bouth 2ith and Josephine Sts. Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania, meets wery Friday at 618 South Third Street, Phila-lephia, at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Bearson, Secretary. WISCONSIN.

## WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN. Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening of the month at the Ethical Society Building, 558 Jefferson St. Visitors always welcome. Howard Tuttie, chair-man: Eugene H. Rooney, secretary. Branch No. 2. Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Gentke's Hall, corner Green Ray and Concordiz Ave. Branch 3 Sheboygan, Wis., meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burgard's

it seemed to most of us a great opportunity. The new party stood on a good Socialist platform, drawn up, by the way, by one of our comrades. A Socialist workingmen's party! What more could be asked? We sent delegates to the I. L. P., and agreed to co-operate.

But as time went on, it began to grow more and more clear that the new party was Socialistic only in platform. Some of us began to grow uneasy in our consciences; others continued to have all confidence in the I. L. P. At last, on Sept. 21st, the conference of the I. L. P. voted to seat delegates from the Chicago Platform Democrats; spite of the protests of our delegates, most of whom withdrew from the hall in a body after the vote.

A joint meeting of all the branches of Greater New York was called for Sent. 23rd to decide whether we should withdraw our delegates. At this meeting a communication was read from the Massachusetts state committee, expressing their solicitude that we should not endorse the candidates of any but a sound Socialist party. Branch No. 4 of New York, known as the West Side or American branch, also sent word that they withdrawn their delegates to the had conference, and requested the joint meeting to sever all connection with the I. After a thorough discussion of L.P the subject from all sides, the meeting refused. by a vote of 28 aves to 20 nors. to withdraw our delegates to the I. L. P. Most of the comrades present still honestly believed that they could exert such an influence on the I. L. P. as to make it a Socialist party in fact.

i l	I NOT AGAINE	· · ·	0110
1	"Appeal to Reason"K Gust FriedrichK	ansas	
	Gust Friedrich	onnecti	cut
81	H Otto 1		*********
	Henry Krieger Oscar Menge Carl Rauschenbach		
	Oscar Menge		
	Carl Rauschenbach		
8	F. Martin		*********
	Rob't Schultz		
	A. Gunderman	. 44	
8	H. Otto, 2 Paul Otto	44	
	H. Friedrich		
	J. Friedrich		
	Rich. Otto. 1		
	Aug. Spielman	- 44	
	H. Brneske	- 44	
	H. Brueske Louis Schlaf		
	R. Otto. 2	- 44	
	E. Otto		
	Hanry Hellen		·
	Chas, Hempel		*********
	Chas Schmidt	:	
	Henry Pabl		
	A. Dietirich		*********
	Miss Alma Otto	deser a	
	Miss Freda Otto		*********
	Paul Fleisher Miss Minnie Gonderman		
	Miss Minnie Gunderman		
	Franz N-iderwerfer		
	Aug. Kellner		
	Linda Menge Miss Lydia Menge		
	Adolph Friedrich	1000	
	Adolph Friedrich		
	Frank Lange Emil Spielman		
	Miss Mary Schreitter		
	Miss Mary Schreitter	lew Yor	k
	Friedland	44	
	J. Peimann		***********
	G. W	*	
21	D. S		
	A. Schonberg		
	P. Honrwitch	1	
	J Shallin		
	T. P. A. Haimowitch	Section Sectio	
	A. Haimowitch		******
	Bernstein		**********
	B. K		
	Siliman	45	
	B Manes		
	M Manes		**********
	S. R.	**	
	M. London	A	
	J. W 119011	11 <b>44</b> 12 %	
iii	Cash Winfield P. Porter		
	Winfield P. Porter	<b>inseach</b>	usetts10
	S. Kelliber I	llinois.	
	S. Kelliher P. P. Avers	linois.	
	"Jim Crow"	Inrylan	d 2
	Julius Robinson	onnect	cut
	P. P. Avers	Pinsyl	AUI
	Andy Laves Jac, Simmon Jac, Dienesh Anna Ferry Smith E. Ziegler	Cannes la	anio
	Anna Farry Smith	aliforn	1
	E Ziegler	Viscons	in
	The program and	Construction of the second	TO STATE OF STATE OF STATE

1

833 20

All correspondents are requested to put their branch number and street address on their letters.

The Socialist Labor party of Massachusetts met in convention at Worcester, split in two, nominated two state tickets, and leaving all international and revolutionary Socialists in that state in a position where they ought to see their duty clearly enough and support the Social Democratic party candidates.

The Haverhill branch has gotten up a handsome picture containing portraits of the Social Democrats elected at Haverhill in 1898, with views of the Haverhill City Hall and Massachusetts State House. It will be sent to any part of the United States and Canada for 25 cents, or in lots at 15 cents. Address commu-nications and remittances to William Mailly, 8 Beacon St., Haverhill, Mass.

# WILHELM LIEBKNECHT

The Chicago Tribune of October 1 contained the following interesting sketch of Liebknecht, leader of the German Social Democrats:

We were in the room of the art exhibition at Berlin, and standing before the latest portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm in a scarlet uniform. His mustache pointed toward heaven with even more inpertinence than usual, and I exclaimed:

Doesn't he look like a blonde Mephistopheles?"

The little woman at my side grasped my arm convulsively, and, looking around in fear, said:

You must not say things like that! If any one had heard you!"

be sure. I had spoken in English and there was no one near us, but it was some moments before my companion ceased to be apprehensive, for the little, old lady with the startled eyes was the wife of Wilhelm Liebknecht, the Socialist, and her terror was not an empty one. She told me of an American girl who had been arrested and fined \$10 because she had relieved her pent-up feelings, after seeing the emperor's likeness in every conceivable place, by saying: "The kaiser seems to be terribly stuck

on himself, having so many pictures." Both the English and the slang were understood by a bystander; who imme-

diately called a policeman. When one remembers that there are at present nearly 2,000 persons imprisoned for lese majesty, it is not hard to understand the careful utterances before the ever-present portraits of William, and it leaves room for many conjectures as to the real opinions of those who are

looking. But Mrs. Liebknecht did not need to recall the experiences of American girls to sustain her exhortation. She could relate the adventures of her own hus-band, and add a little of the history of her own privations if she wished to emphasize the medieval constraint on free speech in the great German empire.

#### Meeting With Liebknecht

When I went to the office of the Vor-waerts, the leading Socialist paper in Germany, I expected to see an antagonistic individual with penetrating eyes and a careless necktie, for I knew that Liebknecht always had stood at the head of his party, and the popular Amer-ican idea of a German Socialistic party is expressed by a red flag, scraggly whiskers, and the words "Down with law and order!"

But the old man, with a conventional-ly cut gray beard, had most benevolent eyes and a most courteous manner, as he left his editorial work to meet an unknown visitor. A determined mouth was nearly hidden, but the broad, high forehead, surmounted by rather unruly gray hair, and the large Roman nose made the face a strong one.

He passed through an outer office, where a long line of men and women awaited their turn to see the Vorwaerts attornev-his counsel is free to those who seck it-and it was as if some saint of the Catholic church had appeared among his devotees. They bowed instinctively and watched him go the length of the room with looks of real regard-and yet he knew none of them personally.

He is 73 years old, and rather bent with his years of writing and study, but he is sturdy and well, and one of the most reposeful persons. Every morning, unless it rains, he and his wife, not much his junior, go to Grunewald, a great pine forest just outside of Berlin, and spend three or fours walking. Then it is that it seems impossible to believe that the kaiser is more afraid of him than the whole British government. He seems like a man grown old in commu-nion with nature, for he notices each flower and bird song, is full of wood lore, and gives himself unreservedly to the spirit of forest life until he reaches a garden at the end of his walk, where he orders milk or buttermilk, and draws out a huge bundle of newspapers in German, English, French and Italian. He reads these more or less carefully, and the next morning there is a leading article, serious and learned or scintillating with sarcastic comments, on home or foreign policies. Whether walking with his wife and daughter or making a rousing speech in the Reichstag, his manner is simple and unassum-The power of concentration is eviing. dent in all his work, and explains the grasp which he has of economic and so-cial questions; and his healthful mode of living, his temperance-for he uses neither liquor nor tobacco-explain his vigor and energy. At home with his five sons he is componion as well as father, and when, after a day's absence, a tall, fine looking fellow with frank eyes and refined ex-pression comes in and throwing an arm around his father's shoulders, leans over and gives him a hearty kiss, it proves the man of affairs a man of affections. And with it all there is the atmosphere which is present when a friend is making a visit, which may be brought to a close at any time. For there is no knowing when an officer of the law may appear with documents showing that the government, alias William the Blonde, has not been pleased with some written or spoken discussion of German militarism or German justice.

truth," as he expressed it, and as he is often of a forgetful turn of mind he may spend more months in the same cheerless place.

His biography would be a history of Socialism in Germany, and that history cannot longer be overlooked by the students of politics, for the party now numbers a membership of 2,125,000 and has fifty-six deputies in the Reichstag.

Long Struggle for Liberties

As a student he reads the writings of St. Simon and was so aroused that he decided to come to the Western continent, where there were Democracy and progress, but on his way to a seaport he met a man who persuaded him to go to the Swiss republic. There he studied law-his family included government officia's and was of good position-and then left to go to Paris in 1848.

The sympathetic'outbreak in his own country called him back, and after its failute he was forced to fly to Geneva and then to London, where he remained in exile thirteen years. It was there that he read the works of Karl Marx and undertook the task of awakening German workingmen to a right use o the ballot and to a desire for civic rights.

After his return he devoted himself to newspaper work on a Liberal sheet. He was compelled to abandon this work because he would not retract some republican utterances, and he has said openly that an agent of Bismarck tried to buy his support by offering him a high position in the state. Then when Socialism gained ground and the election of deputies took place in 1867 he was sent as one of the three Socialist deputies. The Reichstag was used as a means for spreading the principles of the party, for whatever was said there -and freedom is allowed in the speeches-had to be printed; and these records were distributed over Germany.

A charge of treason was brought within a few years, and though Liebknecht pleaded most eloquently he was incarcerated for two vears. Still, his constituents re-elected him while he was yet a prisoner.

#### **Example of His Boldness**

The trial was a most remarkable one, showing the fearlessness of the man who said: "I deny nothing. I conceal noth-ing. And to show that I am an opponent of monarchy and the present society and, if duty demands it, do not stand in fear before the struggle-I say here freely and openly: Since I have been capable of thinking I have been a republican and I shall die a republican.

Since that time he has been in the struggle for civil and political rights and he has been imprisoned and threatened time and again. He says that England in 1648 had rights which are still denied to the German people, and he will use his pen and his power to reiterate demands for them. He is surprised that America does not understand better the political strife of Germany. He says: "Your newspaper correspondents do not get hold of the question. They are always most courteously met and attended by so-called German newspaper men. who are in reality German officials in disguise. Your correspondent thinks he has his finger on the pulse of the German people; he has it only on the handcuff.

There is no blood and thunder, no empty talk about revolution-the German Socialists stand for peace and progress, and at their head stands an old man, grand in his simplicity, his larger patriotism, and his love for humanity.

#### Printing in the Future

This is the name bestowed by M. T. L. Motquin on the method of rapid printing, by means of Roentgen rays, invented by M. Izambard. In the Revue Scientifique (Paris, August 26) he gives us the latest word regarding this meth-od. Mr. Motquin first hastens to assure us that the method is one of the few things that we Americans did not originate. He says: "The earliest idea of the application of the X-rays to printing was that of M. Izambard, first in his French patent of October 19, 1897, and then in his American patent of March 18 following. "As early as 1895 M. Izambard had thought of applying electricity to the impression of a pile of sheets of specially prepared paper. In his apparatus each letter was represented by a key acting on two hammers corresponding to each other, one above and one below the pile, one posi-tive and the other negative. The current passed between the two hammers and marked the letter on each one of the intervening sheets by decomposing the film on the paper. "About this time Roentgen's discovery made this double system of hammers with its complicated mechanism unnec-essary. We know that the X-rays need no opposite pole to traverse the pile of paper, and this fact does away with all the difficulties of the previous plan. The X-rays traverse opaque bodies, but they are stopped by metallic sub-stances. If, then, we use, to mark the characters on the paper, a special ink of metallic composition, these characters will be impermeable to the X-ravs. A pile of gelatinobromid sheets will be instantly impressed, and the text can thus he reproduced on thousands of leaves at once. "The text can be written with a pen or set up in type, but the simplest method is to use a typewriter.... We can see that this does away with the longest and

most complicated operations of typography, namely, the composition and the distribution of the type. ...

"If we wish to print on two sides of a sheet at once, we can do so by sensi-tizing the two sides in parallel bands, the bands on one side coresponding exactly to the spaces between the lines on the other."

M. Motquin notes that the pagination of a printed book is very easy by this method, since the pages of the copy are simply to be distributed in order over the various piles of sensitized leaves, and several piles can be impressed at once by a suitable arrangement of sources of rays. He goes on to say:

"One of the most curious applications of the X-rays to printing is the impression, in sealed envelopes, of state papers, diplomatic correspondence, military plans, confidential circulars, and in general of all secret documents, which can not be kept strictly secret if printed by the present methods.'

To keep a secret from the printer, it would be necessary only to enclose the copy flat in an envelope and to enclose likewise each of the sensitized sheets. M. Motquin also considers this method of printing excellently adapted for artistic designs, and for many other pur-poses. To quote further:

"X-ray printing is certainly the print-ing of the future, but even at present, without awaiting the improvements that must be made in it, the use of this very rapid process can be of service in numerous and varied cases.

"Newspapers can now have done in one hour at vastly less expense the same work that has previously required six or seven hours. A supplement containing the very latest news can be added to each edition in fifteen or twenty minutes' work."

# ONLY A DREAM, BUT **IT TAUGHT A LESSON**

#### (Concluded from First Page)

Even supposing that the whole affair would be found to have been a mere dream, it would surely not be one engendered by an overstuffed stomach, but rather indicative of a new train of thought that now occupies the mind in a waking state. That is how we looked on it.

I regret to say I have by degrees come to feel that there is very little to be expected from the I. L. P.

My faith in it was undermined not by the way, for instance, the platform was adopted. Not a single cheer greeted it when it was read to the conference. It was not even discussed. It was just accepted as if there were "a fate in it" and could not be helped. Still I took the very absence of anything in the nature of a "boom" as an augury of good.

Nor did I lose faith in it because I saw the attendance diminishing with every session almost in the same proportion as the number of atfiliated bodies in-1 consoled myself with the creased. thought that the absentees may be the very men who do the useful work.

1 was not even disconcerted by the fact that out of Mr. Parsons' \$100,0-0 not enough came in to obviate a discussion about hall rent on the third night.

What uid lead me to the conclusion that the I. L. P. is not much more than a noble dream is the following:

The I. L. P. lacks, in the hrst place, a unifying, consolidating idea. Its plat-form is unable to do away with the heterogeneous character of the various elements composing it.

In the absence of a leading idea an issue will in this country sometimes do. Now the "practical" part of the platform contains no plank capable of arousing and enthusing the people.

To do without either an idea or an is-



The Social Democratic Party of America de-clares that life, liberty and happiness for every man, woman and child are conditioned upon equal political and economic rights. That private ownership of the means of pro-duction and distribution of wealth has caused society to split into two distinct classes, with conflicting interests, the small possessing class of capitalists or exploiters of the labor force of others and the ever-increasing large dispos-sessed class of wage-workers, who are deprived of the socially-due share of their product. That capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the in-security of subsistence. The poverty, miseay and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC

501 PIN BUTTONS, 5c each, 50c per doz. Lapel Buttonhole But-tons (% size) 10c each, 50c per doz. Rolled Gold Clasp Pins (Enamel in Colors) 60c each. The entire profit from the sale 

of these buttons goes to the National Propaganda Fund. Designed and for sale by Comrade J. H. GRADY, 90 Winthrop St., Brockton

# Headquarters for Literature.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC.

00

- 1.2.34.5.6.7.8.9.0.11
- SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC. Liberty. Dabs. 5c. Merrie England. Blatchford. 10c. Municipal Socialism. Gordon. 5c. Prison Labor. D-5s. 5c. Socialism and Slayery. Hyndman. 5c. Govinni't Ownership of Railways. Gordon. 5c. Oration on Voltaire. Victor Hugo. 5c. Oration of Industry. Markins. 5c. Hard Times: Cause and Cure. Gordon 5c. Women: Past, Present and Future. Bebel. 25c The Red Light. Cason. 25c. The Pullman Strike. Carwardine. 25c. Co-Operative Commonwealth. Gronlund. 50c. The Net Economy. Gronland. \$1.25. MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING.
  - MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING.

- ABUHANICAL AND ENGINEERING.
  Progressive Examination of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Hill Soc.
  Locomotive Kunning Repairs. Hitchrock. Soc 17. Simple Lessons in Drawing for the Shop.
  Remulae Practice. Phelan. \$1.00.
  Ready Reference. Alexander. \$1.50
  Locomotive Running and Management. Sinclair \$2.00.
  Compound Locomotives. Woods. \$2.00.
  Twenty Venra with the Indicator. Pray. \$750.
  Head-Book of the Locomotive. Forney. \$450.
- Note. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in lots of 10 copies, 25 cents; in lots of 10 copies, \$1.50 No. 2 in lots of 10 copies, 60 cents; in lot of 100 copies, \$3.50. Send orders to

DEBS PUBLISHING CO., TERRE HAUTE, IND.

No.1 Contains "A WORD WITH YOU, JOHN!" be-ing an admirably prepared paper by "Wayfare," based on a chapter in "Merrie England," "THE REAL MASTERS" - pertinent questions ad-dressed to workingmen. The "DECLARATION and POLITICAL DEMANDS" of the Social Democratic Parts of America. No.2 Contains "AROUSE, YE SLAVES!" a ringing address hy E.V. Debe on Socialism and the Social Demo-cratic Party, with a birture of the auther. "HOT SHOTS!" a bunch of pithy, pointed, "apto-date" paragraphs, calculated to make people think for themselves. 1000 copies.....

# **Carey's Speeches**

#### "CHILD LABOR"

Delivered in the Massachusette Legislature The popular verdict pronounces it simple -

"SOCIETY S RIGHT to LAND and CAPITAL" An argument that is irresistible, couched a language clear, graceful and poetic. Don't an to order this.

PRICE FIVE CENTS A COPY OR \$3.00 A HUNDRED

Send orders to MRS. A. KONIKOW 1043 Washington St., Hosion

#### JUST OUT

# Municipal Socialism By F. G. R. GORDON

A thirty-two page pamphlet packed with facts and figures. An unanswerable argument in favor of musi-cipal ownership. The first work of its kind for popular use. Every socialist should help to spread it

Sing	le copies	1		1	10
T					<i>9</i> 0,
1604	copies		****.** **	** ** *****	민준은
One	hundred	copies			1.5

Debs Publishing Co. Terre Haute, Ind

	ŝ
Merrie England By ROBERT BLATCHFORD	いいたいないないないないないないない
A PLAIN EXPOSITION OF 10c.	
100 COPIES \$4.00	
85,000 COPIES SOLD IN ENGLAND Revised from Latest Loudon Edition	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
THEODORE DEBS	
126 WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO, ILL	

The **People's Christian Church** 

AN AGITATION FOR THE KINGDOM OF GOD ON EARTH.

FRED'K G. STRICKLAND, PASTOR.

SUNDAY MEETINGS

GARFIELD HALL, Cor. Hamlin & Chicago Aves 11 a.m.-Preaching 8 p.m.-Social Gospel.

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LIBRARY

PAMPHLETS

THE HERALD LEAFLETS

Last year Liebknecht spent four months in a prison in the outskirts of Berlin for "forgetting to conceal the

le the party would need a man. A Henry George, a Bryan, a Debs-each in his way-might after a strike such as that in Brooklyn create a good vote. The new party has no such man. Had it not been for our Barondess (who represented there the garment-workers) the whole thing would have died yawning almost on the very first night.

Then there is no money. If all the unions had paid in the \$5 they were taxed alike, there would have been now some \$700 or \$800. As it is, there is an empty treasury. Besides all this the party lacks a na-

tional character. A local political party is an absurdity, seeing that the enemy's headquarters is at Washington.

Under these circumstances I should have said: "Hands off!" But as my view of the case may, after all, be too pessimistic, and as we-the S. D. P .will in this city anyway not do any won-ders in this fall's campaigns, the "other organization' having taken good care of that, we may as well try and see whether we could not utilize thet"awakening" for disseminating our views among people hitherto accessible to anybody but ocialists.

Whatever happens, let us look the facts in the face like men.-M. Win-chersky in Forward (the Jewish S. D. P. New York Daily).



The Book You Need PRINCIPLES OF Scientific Socialism By Rev. Charles H. Vail Author "Modern Socialism" and "National Ownership of kallways."

#### CONTENTS:

The Industrial Evolution. The Analysis of Value. Origin of Surplus Value. The

The Origin of Surplus Value. The Advantages of Socialism: Production, Dis-tribution, Klimination of Useless Vocations, Prevention of Waste, Elevation of Woman, Proper Carre and Train-ing of Children, Efficient Directors, Solution of the Monetary Question, Abolition of Taxation, Simplifica-tion of Government, Benefits to Capitalists, Benefits to Laborers. Labo

Laborers. The Evidences of the Moral Strength of Social-ism: It Rydrit and Aim; Abolition of Business Dis-hon-sty: Restriction of Divorer; Prevention of Prosti-tution; Elimination of Crime; Prevention of Intemp-erance, Insanity, etc. Poverty-fits Cause and Cure. Wages Slavery vs. Chattel Slavery. Rent and Interest. The Law of Wages. The Law of Progress. Industrial Depressions and Commercial Crises. The Problem of Labor-Saving Machiners.

And Commercial Orness. The Frommer Value is Determined by Capitalist Cost of Production; that the Interests of Laborers and Capitalists are identical; that Labor is Better Of Today Than Ever Bedre; that Cheap Prices are Beneficial to Labor; that Forreign Maykets are Reneficial to Labor; that Ever is that for a state of the Social to Social the Cheap Prices are Beneficial to Labor; that Cheap Beneficial to Labor; that Laron Nationalization Would Solve the Social Cheap Prices and Informerster in the Socialism Would Destroy Individuality. Conclusion and Indez. 12mo, 236 Pages; Paper. 35c; Cloth, \$1.00.

SEND ORDERS TO "HEODORE DEBS, 126 Washington St. CHICAGO

# BRANCH SUPPLIES

Charters ...... \$2.00 Membership Cards (per 100)..... 1.00 Membership Applications (100). .25 Send orders with cash to Theodore Debs, 126 Washington St., Chicago. Prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed No supplies sent on credit.

THE		DEBS, Sec		
		126 Wash		
		1		
A 1	CDI		IV	TIC
A		END		

not sit down on its hind legs and wait for the clouds to roll by. Presumably it was organized to work and work it should. Now, you want a large attendance at your meetings and you want new members. This plan insures both. Secure a rubber stamp with your time and place of meeting on it and order a bundle of the

# APPEAL TO REASON

to come each week. Put the stamp on each copy and distribute them the day before your meeting. The cost will be low and the people will come. The cost will be some blue blue and the people will come.

50	192943			••			••	2.5
100	44	64	4		44	***		5.0
125		••						6.2
250								12.5
500		++						25.0

When visiting Greater New York you desire to meet comrades, go to the

INTERNATIONAL CAFE AND RESTAURANT

> 428 Grand St., Near Attorney NEW YORK CITY

All are welcome