

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

VOL. II. No. 20.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1899.

Whole No. 70.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

DEMOCRATIC PARTY AT HAVERHILL

Combines With the Republicans to Beat the Socialists and Proves Itself Worthy the Support of Pseudo-Socialists Who Want "Reform"

McKinley and Universal Prosperity

Social Democrats and Socialists generally throughout Massachusetts: Vote for Winfield P. Porter for governor.

The section of the S. L. P. at Pasadena, Cal., last week voted to apply for a charter in the Social Democratic Party. The morning light is breaking, the darkness disappears.

The premier of France arbitrated a recent strike. He decided that the wages should be increased, but turned down the appeal of the men that the union should be recognized. Decision satisfied both sides.

A man has been found in Chicago who confesses to having married forty women. But then the flag floats over the Sultan of Sulu and his polygamous tribe and McKinley paid \$50,000 for the privilege of putting it there.

Six colored non-unionists, who were wounded in the affrays growing out of the strike at the Sunnyside coal mines, near Evansville, Ind., are each suing for \$2,000 damages, alleging that it was represented to them that there was no strike.

How much satisfaction can the pseudo-Socialists who want to work for Socialism through the capitalistic democratic party get out of the fact that that party has combined with the republicans at Haverhill, Mass., to beat the Socialists?

The successful strike in New York has cost the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners about \$16,000, of which \$5,000 was expended on the shops. An assessment of \$1 per capita was levied by the district council to defray the expenses.

The Duke of Sutherland, husband of the English woman who has just written an insipid anti-socialist book, is the owner of 1,400,000 acres of English land, keeps a "show" house in London and is one of the richest noblemen in England. An anti-socialist book from such a source is no surprise to a Socialist.

The democratic party is "purified" to the extent that it forms a coalition at Haverhill with its "ancient enemy," the republican party, to beat the Social Democrats. And this is the dishonest gang which certain so-called Socialists tell us we should work with to get Socialism!

Workingmen in Massachusetts who have heretofore supported the democratic party, will, if they have any self-respect, rebuke at the polls the action of their party leaders at Haverhill who are playing into the hands of the republicans to defeat the only ticket in Massachusetts worthy of workingmen's support—the Social Democratic ticket.

An officer of the Cuban army being offered a position under the government with a salary of \$200 per month, declined it because, although poor and needing the money, he could not take the oath of fidelity. This was not exactly patriotic, but it shows a finer sense of honor than commonly prevails among the office-seeking class in the United States.

It is a mistake to array labor against capital, says the sophisticated apologist for capitalism. But capital under private control is everywhere arrayed against labor. Private ownership of capital makes inevitable the opposition of laborers to capitalists. Capital in private hands is necessarily arrayed against labor and only when capital becomes social property can the conflict cease.

None of our foreign exchanges give us the slightest intimation that a proper regard anywhere exists for that great and good man, William McKinley. The English are prosperous and there is work for every man who wants it; yet we see no credit given to McKinley for the great and manifold blessings he has bestowed upon a distressed world. The mills and factories of Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, and even far-off Japan, are humming with industry, and yet from none of them comes any acknowledgment of the debt they owe the universal benefactor, McKinley. The whole world is having "good times," prosperity is universal, but only in the United States do the people seem to understand that they are indebted for work and "good times" to William McKinley, who, by

the grace of Mark Hanna and the "con" game of the employing class, became president of the United States in 1897. It is too bad that the importance of this person in the economy of nature should be given such scant recognition.

The most ambitious proposal yet brought forward to provide municipal workmen's dwellings in London was recently adopted with very little opposition by the West Ham town council. They propose to obtain parliamentary powers to acquire 100 acres of land, on which it is estimated 3,000 houses can be built at a cost of £1,000,000. The council has already erected a large number of workmen's dwellings.

A "real" Socialist is one who follows illusions and thinks the democratic platform of 1896 the "most revolutionary" ever written! His "Socialism" is so "real" that he will applaud the action of the democratic party at Haverhill in combining with republicans to beat Socialism! He's a great "con" worker, is your "real" Socialist! Socialism has no more insidious foes in America than the political guerrillas babbling of their "real Socialism."

The conditions of labor in England have not been improved by the war. About 2,000 Welsh miners are likely to be thrown out of work November 1st by a threatened strike of the surface engineers and other mechanics, who are claiming shorter hours. The negotiations on the subject have failed, and the surface men announce that the strike will begin on the date mentioned. It will then be practically impossible for the miners to continue under ground.

The sentimentalists who have been hypnotized by Bryan, the phrase-monger, and are urging Socialists to work through the democratic party, have something to reflect over in the action of Mr. Bryan's party at Haverhill, Mass., where the "regenerated" have gone over back and baggage to the republican camp for the express purpose of whipping the Socialists. But then the sentimentalists are not Socialists; they are wearers of a false livery for a shameless purpose.

In spite of the fact that the democratic party, "purified" and "regenerated" by the statesman from the Platte, has combined with the republicans at Haverhill, Mass., to beat the Socialists, there are some persons left in the United States who will continue to call themselves Socialists and urge that the only way to get Socialism is through the democratic party. On the contrary, that way means the destruction of the movement in this country. Comrades everywhere are called upon to stand shoulder to shoulder for Socialism without compromise, without sentiment, without trade, and to ignore the political tricksters claiming to be Socialists who want to work through the capitalistic party of Bryan, Altgeld, Stone, Jones, Croker and Steunenberg.

Young John Swinton

Many inquiries have been made about John Swinton's health and circumstances. The labor editor spent a delightful hour with him the other day at the sage's home in Brooklyn.

Vigorous in mind and body, with the jaunty air and ready wit of fifteen years ago, full of fun and young at sixty-nine—there he was, enjoying domestic comforts and pleasures resembling those in his own description of Victor Hugo's home life. The picture he penned of the French philosopher's happy old days was almost reproduced in Brooklyn, all but the grandchildren to play with in the garden. If they had been there, Swinton would have been the romping grandpa Hugo was.

In his ancient black skullcap, with "specs" across his brow, an unlit cigar in his mouth, with the wrong end out, as we used to see him in his Park row sanctum, Swinton showed the visitor through the parlors full of rare books and bric-a-brac and hung with rarer pictures. Standing before a collection of perhaps 300 volumes in a case by themselves and each of whose authors he had known personally, Swinton lightly remarked: "I am helping to bury these old friends one after another."

Before he became a journalist John Swinton was a medical student and took lessons in surgery at the old college in Thirteenth street, now turned into Clarendon Hall, where the labor organizations meet. The operating room was away up stairs. It is the one in which the sessions of the Building Trades are held. Swinton says any old timer can go up into that room on a dark night with the lights out, and with half an imagination see dissecting slabs full of ghastly cadavers, surrounded by savage students and bloody ghosts.—New York Journal.

The Herald Leaflets are good for propaganda at 35 cents per hundred copies.

MERLIN'S MIXTURE OF BRIGHT SAYINGS

SURVIVAL OF AN OLD DOCTRINE

That Men Are Fit for Nothing Better Than an Industrial Hell—The Hogs that Were "Given a Chance"—Men Don't Like to Scramble, but They Must

Be Sure You Vote to Insure a Chance to All

Said a man to me one day, when we had been discussing the respective merits of competition and co-operation as applied to industrial life: "It can't be done. There is too much human selfishness in the world for men to successfully and peacefully co-operate. It is human nature to strive and to compete with one another. Competition is not only the life of trade, but the trade of life, as well. There is no use, so long as the average man is a hog, in expecting anything but hoggishness in industrial life."

It was the same old excuse that has been dinned into our ears so often. Whenever we have advocated some higher condition of life there have always been those who have tried to keep humanity back by the imputation of depravity. An old neighbor of mine blames all social injustice on the "old human," as he expresses it, and declares that matters can never be bettered until human nature is changed. Perhaps it is because they judge all men by themselves, and imagine that men are fit for nothing better than an industrial hell.

It is blasphemy against all mankind. It is a survival of the totally depraved doctrine of total depravity, that has been inculcated by the church and fostered by the politician. It is practical atheism in denying to mankind the existence of the divine qualities that make man higher than the brute. It is an attempt to erase the trade-mark of God from his human products, and to—but no, I'll not preach a sermon.

In brief, the man's statement was a libel on the hog as well as on mankind. Several weeks ago I spent three weeks of the summer on a Canadian farm. One evening after supper I chanced to be in the barnyard, when one of the farm hands came out to feed the hogs. In the hog pen there were two troughs, "one about six feet long and the other twice as large. In the pen there were fully a dozen hogs. I waited to see the hogs vindicate their right to their name.

They did it. The farm hand emptied his pail into the small trough. Immediately pandemonium ensued. The air was full of squeals as the brutes fought their way to the trough. There was room for only about half of them to feed at the same time. For a few minutes I felt as if I were in Chicago, the place seemed so full of hog. "Pretty greedy," I said to the man. "Yes," said he, "they're hogs."

Next evening I chanced to be in the same place at the same time, and had a chance to see the operation repeated. This time, however, the farm hand emptied his pail into the larger trough. Again I leaned over the fence to watch the row. I was disappointed. There was room for all the hogs, and they stood peacefully side by side and ate. "Quite a change," said I. "Yes," he replied, "I gave them a chance."

And just as hogs are not hoggish when they are given a chance, so men would not be selfish if they, too, were given an opportunity to be otherwise. At present the system of capitalistic competition makes selfishness absolutely necessary to the possession of life. The trough of employment is constantly being shortened, giving room for fewer and fewer workers. So long as there are four men to one job, there must be exhibited the selfish side of human nature.

But when labor and life and luxury are equally attainable by all, this same human nature will seem marvelously changed. Men don't scramble for a living because they like to. No sane man would struggle selfishly to secure what he could easily and unselfishly obtain. When there is a man for every job and a job for every man there will be no gain in selfishness. But as things are today it is a marvel that selfishness does not predominate more than it does, and that "human nature" does not reveal even more brutal and anarchistic traits.

Another illustration. Two seeds from the same fern were dropped in separate places. One fell in the valley, by the side of a stream. It grew up into a fully developed and perfect plant. The other was blown up the hillside, and taking root sprung up too. But in the dry and hot ground on the hill it became stunted, small and brown. What made

the difference? There was the same fern nature in both seeds—the same possibility of fernhood. It was simply the environment that gave the one every chance and the other none.

And so men's actions are largely governed by the social environment. Often our true human nature is suppressed and restrained by outer conditions. The most patient man can be placed in a position where his patience ceases to be possible or virtuous. And the best-natured workman is often so situated that to give free course to his better self is to commit suicide. The man who by luck of circumstances is able to display good-natured traits has no right to despise or deplore the life of the man who by evil chance has been forced to develop his baser self.

Socialism will supply the conditions of social equality and industrial justice that will allow human nature to be its true self. It will give every man a chance to develop that which is best and noblest in him. By ensuring a living to all, and by removing all worries that today harass and distract the average worker's mind, it will give a condition of society in which man shall reach the true goal of human attainment. Your vote is needed to thus give human nature a chance. As a true man you cannot refuse to give it. MERLIN.

A MEMORY OF LAURENCE GRONLUND

It was my pleasure to meet our late comrade, Laurence Gronlund, for the first and only time, about five months ago. I called on him at the editorial rooms of the New York Journal one fine summer evening, and we strolled out together on the Brooklyn bridge. There, above the river, with the vessels flitting below us like fireflies, flanked on one side by the lights of New York City, and of Brooklyn on the other, we sat and chatted together.

Clad in shabbiest clothes, with his hat crushed over his eyes, and a worn, strained look in his face that even then gave warning of the end, Gronlund puffed away at his pipe, and spoke to me of his dreams and ideals, and of his past life. Gronlund was a Dane by birth, and even after his long stay in America, retained unmistakable signs in speech and manner of his foreign birth.

He told me of the years of propaganda in England and France and Germany, and of his acquaintance with William Morris and the other English Socialist leaders. He at one time was on the executive committee of the Socialist Labor Party in New York City. "I left the S. L. P.," he said, "when they started their saloon in Fourth street in order to supply the party coffers with funds. But I had other objections," he continued. "I have never accepted the doctrine of the class struggle, and I was gradually coming to see the futility of third-party action."

I discussed both of these points with him at some length, but found that Gronlund, like Herbert Casson, whose intellectual makeup is very similar, could not realize, with all its overwhelming logic, the principle of the class struggle, and seemed unable to distinguish it from mere envy of the rich and class hatred. Asked his opinion of the S. D. P., he replied: "The Social Democratic Party is certainly a great improvement on the S. L. P., and I regard Debs as the most unselfish of labor leaders, but you can't build up a third party in this country. You've got to work through the democratic party."

He talked to me of his loved books, into which he had put his very life and being. Curiously enough, he said he thought that "Ca Ira" was his greatest book. Laurence Gronlund obtained very small financial returns from all his books put together, and almost the whole of his life was spent in bitterest poverty. "Many is the time," he said to me, "that I have slept out of doors in your New York parks."

He thought nothing of self, everything of the great cause to which he had devoted his life. "The supreme task of the twentieth century," he said, "will be the upbuilding of the collectivist state. Progress may be slow, but the final triumph of Socialism is inevitable."

His was a great soul, and we cannot soon reckon up the debt our movement owes him. He has fallen by the way. It is for us who are left to strive unceasingly for the realization of the "Co-operative Commonwealth" of which he dreamed.

Leonard D. Abbott.

New York City.

Subscribers will find their expiration number on wrapper. Prompt renewal is requested.

Have your card inserted in the BRANCH DIRECTORY, 25 Cents per Month. It will help you in the work in your locality.

EUGENE DEBS' VISIT TO THE NORTHWEST

SOCIALISM IN THE DOMINION

The Social Democratic Party in Montana—A Day of Reckoning for the Democratic Governor of Idaho—His Barbarous Treatment of the Miners

Western States at Indianapolis Convention

Beginning this trip on the 10th of October, lectures have been given on Socialism at Winnipeg, Man.; Rat Portage, Ont.; Fargo, N. D.; Butte, Mont.; Missoula, Mont., and Rossland, B. C. Except at Fargo, where we ran into President McKinley and his justly celebrated comedy company, every house was packed, including standing room, and in most places, unfortunately, many had to be turned away for the want of room.

The miners and wage-workers generally of Montana are taking hold of our party and we shall have a thorough state organization for the campaign of 1900.

It is not generally known that at the last Montana state convention of the Trades and Labor Council a resolution was adopted which provides for the circulation and distribution of literature of the Social Democratic party. A committee has been appointed for that purpose and this committee is assiduously performing its duty. For this resolution we are under obligation to President Ed. Boyce of the Western Federation of Miners and other leading trades unionists.

At Butte our branch is composed of the best of comrades and they are at work with a good will. At Missoula we held a preliminary meeting and within ten days we will have a branch there composed of the most progressive trades union men. Granite will soon follow suit.

Our Canadian comrades are wide-awake and Socialism will make rapid strides in the Dominion in the next year. They are class-conscious on this side and they will have none other than the clear-cut, revolutionary brand of socialist doctrine and propaganda.

The Coeur d'Alene outrages are stirring this whole country to its depths. The barbarous treatment of the miners, the suffering of the families, the dastardly sentence of Paul Corcoran, all serve to arouse the working class to serious reflection, and the result will be that thousands who have heretofore voted for capitalism via the republican, democratic and populist parties will in the campaign of 1900 support the Social Democratic party.

While this mustering of the working class is going forward let me say that there is a day of reckoning for such a scoundrel as Steunenberg, the renegade governor, who violated every promise he made the miners and basely betrayed them for the dirty dollars of the Standard Oil Company, and when his term expires he should follow the example of Judas, or, lacking the courage to do that, he would better pack his grip for some other clime. This conscienceless creature and the epauletted Merriam, a fit pal of the executive footpad, will be remembered in the final settlement.

When the truth is known it will be found that the blowing up of the concentrator at Wardner was instigated by the mine-owners themselves, and that the attack was planned and led by their own vile hirelings just as was done in the Pullman strike by the railroad companies.

From here we go to Washington and California and then return to Chicago for the 12th, closing up the trip of a little more than 5 weeks at La Porte, Ind., on the 13th.

When our national convention assembles in March next the Western states will be fully represented.

Rossland, B. C. Eugene V. Debs.

The Economist, in an article on the English Trade Unions Congress, says of trade unionism: "Like Mahomet's coffin, trade unionism is just now between heaven and earth; it has no clear, decided policy or definite mind of its own, and the fact cannot be concealed. Hence the indifference. When we say that the newer unionism is Socialistic, we do not mean that it has the rigid, narrow creed of the German Socialist party. If it had, its doings would attract wider notice. It is its very vagueness, its inchoate Socialism which leans on the state without desiring to transform the state as the German Socialists frankly say they do, which is the source of its weakness; and that weakness, we think, has so permeated the whole trade-union movement as to change its essential character."

Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

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

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 Chicago postoffice as second class matter.

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

70 is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 71 your subscription expires with the next week's paper. Please renew promptly.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1899.

NO COMPACT—NO COMPROMISE

The strongest single political party in all Europe today is the Social Democratic party of Germany. It has come up to the position of a commanding force through more than thirty years of struggle and sacrifice, during which there has been arrayed against the organization, its press and its leaders, all the weight of the German government; it has been an object of persecution most bitter and relentless; its great historic enemy, the Iron Chancellor, exhausted himself in fighting this "most insidious foe of the empire;" yet, despite all opposition, the Social Democratic party has shown astonishing vitality and at every succeeding election added immensely to its voting strength. And today, as previously stated, no single political party in all Europe equals it numerically or otherwise.

There is a lesson in this for Social Democrats in the United States. Let us see if it can be found. Just at the present time there are some calling themselves Socialists, between elections, who favor giving support to Mr. Jones of Ohio, who, they tell us, is an honest man and a "real" Socialist. One of our correspondents goes so far as to urge that The Herald should favor Mr. Jones' candidacy because "he is the nearest to any party in the State on real Socialism." Still others, by far more numerous than the Jones sympathizers, think the direct "short-cut" to Socialism is to support Mr. Bryan with his 1896 platform, and his retroactive policy of "smashing" the trusts and inaugurating a new era of competition. They say we should work through the democratic party.

Now, in view of the ignorance and confusion displayed by such people, it is about time to have it said that whoever would compromise the cause of Socialism or the Social Democratic party with the mere personality of any man not a clear-cut and class-conscious Socialist, or confuse that historic cause with an ephemeral, matter-of-a-day illusion, such as we are told is "sweeping" over Ohio, do not themselves understand what is Socialism and can not be Socialists.

The Herald has no disposition to dogmatize, but if a man has a bundle of sentiments and palliatives which represent the Alpha and Omega of his reform program, he should label them "reform" and not Socialism; for Socialism is not a bit of sentimentality; it is not a political nostrum compounded of equal parts of sighs and yearnings, brotherly love, golden rule, city ownership and colonization delusions.

There is one Socialism only; all talk of "real" Socialism and "real" Socialists is the veriest nonsense, serving only to show that those who indulge in this surplussage of words have no sound comprehension of the subject. If one is a Socialist he knows that pity for distress, as Liebknecht suggests in a quoted passage of this article, is not Socialism. He knows that the "brotherly love" that actually relieves with one hand the distress of the needy while it clutches with the other the social opportunities belonging to all, is not Socialism. He knows that a form of words, however ancient, a method of operating street railways, or a scheme of colonization are not Socialism. He looks back upon the heaped-up ruins of "sweeping" movements in the past and comes face to face with the immolated chimeras of reformers and knows that they went down before the operations of the law of economic development which is inexorable to weakness and ignores pity.

Socialism is not compromise with the existing system in any form; it is the modern manifestation of a class war—war between the class which through custom and law have come to possess the mastery over the means of wealth production and the class which has created wealth but has no just share in its enjoyment and no interest in the means of production. This condition did not exist prior to the rise of the capitalist system; Socialism grows out of this system and is based on class war. This is unavoidable and they who seek to avoid it with appeals for "real" Socialism and vapid talk about a Socialism that "has

been preached for two thousand years" are beating the air and deceiving all who come under their influence.

And, referring again to the democratic party, what do the pseudo-socialists who want to work through that party have to say about the fusion of democrats and republicans at Haverhill, where the former, instead of nominating and supporting their own candidates, are giving their support to the candidates of the republican party for the purpose of defeating the Socialists? We should work through the democratic party, should we? Rather than that we will have it understood that every so-called Socialist, however amiable and honest he may be, who advocates working through the capitalistic democratic party is our political enemy, and an enemy of Socialism.

We may have an interest in the programs and palliatives of reformers calling themselves democrats, or progressives, or even "real" Socialists, as passing phases of social change merely, but when it comes to a proposition to cast our lot in with any mere person or party that falls short of a recognition of the class war, Socialists will remember that they are up against something that is not Socialism. Even our own palliatives may not, must not, blind us to the one thing that constitutes Socialism, the single great issue by which all programs and palliatives are overshadowed, viz., the transformation of private capitals into social capital—the socialization of the tools of production and the natural bounty of the earth. Without this there is no Socialism; with it there can be no compromise.

The lesson which we learn from the German Socialists, so often represented by the capitalist press of this country as mild in its immediate demands, is that strict adherence to the idea that we must break utterly with the existing system, that there is no hope of deliverance for the laboring class, the proletariat, save in the complete overthrow of capitalism, national and international, and the final supremacy of the producing over the present dominant and exploiting class, is the true and only policy for a Socialist party.

Compromise is weakness and weakness is not feared; fidelity to principle is strength, and only by being true can we become strong. On this subject a passage from one of Liebknecht's pamphlets will be read with satisfaction and approval by every Socialist.

"Pity for poverty, enthusiasm for liberty and equality, the recognition of social injustice and the wish to end it, is not Socialism. The denunciation of riches, the appreciation of poverty, such as we find in Christianity and other religions, is not Socialism. Primitive Communism, as it existed before the institution of private property and as it has loomed up before earnest and enthusiastic men in all periods and among all peoples as their goal, is not Socialism. The forceful equality-making of the followers of Baboef is not Socialism."

"In all these the real basis of capitalist society with its class antagonisms is lacking. Modern Socialism is the offspring of the capitalist society, and of its class antagonisms. Failing these it cannot exist. Socialism and ethics are two different things. That must be thoroughly understood.

"Whoever regards Socialism in the sentimental sense of philanthropic striving for equality, without having a firm grasp of the essence of capitalist society, is no Socialist in the sense of the class war, without which modern Socialism is inconceivable. Whoever has arrived at the full consciousness of the essence of capitalist society and the foundation of modern Socialism knows well that a social movement which quits this ground may be anything it pleases to call itself, but is not Socialist.

"This class war is the main point of attack in the fight which capitalist political economy carries on against Socialism. That political economy denies the existence of the class war, and wishes to make the workers' movement into a section of the movement of the capitalist parties—Social-Democracy thus becoming a shade of middle-class democracy. All the efforts of capitalist political economy and political thought are directed against the class character of the modern working-class movement.

"Our party, grown up as it has out of the class war, bases its existence as a party on that class war. Through and by this class war it is unconquerable; without it we are lost, because we have lost the roots of our strength. The man who loses sight of that and considers that the class war is a lost position, and that class antagonisms are being gradually obliterated, that man stands on the footing of the capitalist conception of society."

In the district represented by Comrade Scates of the Massachusetts legislature, the democrats have endorsed the republican nominee, and in Comrade Carey's district, while the democrats nominated a candidate, they have purposely failed to file his papers. Do you see anything? What do the so-called Socialists who say we should work through the democratic party think of it? Do they not see that there are two parties only—the Socialist and the Capitalist parties—and that the democratic party is a part of the latter?

HEATHEN CHINEE A SOCIALIST

"My luck's sadly changed," said the Heathen Chinese; "Unhappy I am as unhappy can be; Misfortune has come to the tribe of Ah Sin, My name once 'I Yam' is now changed to 'Has Bin.' " "I was a sly gamester, a leader in fame. Till capital and interest came into the game. I tried to hold out a few cards, but alack! Before the play started they'd gone through the pack. " "This thing 'surplus value' soon Asia will own, And I heartily wish we'd let it alone; For I know when I hear distant echoing shocks, They're turning our land into 'Trusts' an' to 'Stocks.' " "Why, the great flaming dragon to Europe has gone, Has changed to a 'Plutocrat,' how quick it was done! So I sadly confess—what a crime? What a sin? That my name once 'I Yam,' has been changed to 'Has Bin.'" James T. Van Rensselaer.

MONTANA IS MOVING

The assurance is conveyed in this issue of The Herald by Comrade Eugene V. Debs that Montana will be out in 1900 with a thorough state organization in support of the Social Democratic party. In this connection we have great pleasure in reprinting the following editorial from the Butte Labor Advocate of October 21, which indicates that the great mining state is moving in the right direction.

"With this issue of the Advocate, under its new management, we announce our unqualified and unhesitating support of the Social Democratic Party of America. The management of the Advocate is satisfied that in taking this step it voices the sentiments of the vast majority of the wealth creators of this state. We have seen reform parties stabbed to death with the silver dagger of fusion. We have seen reform principles abandoned by the same parties in their heedless chase of office. For the last fifteen years the reform element, the Populists, the single-taxers, the 'step at a time' socialists have wasted their efforts in the advocacy of partial reforms, only insignificant steps toward the realization of the ideal in government—socialism. All such efforts have met with failure, as all such compromises with error deserve to meet.

"Around us today we see the handwriting on the wall, the signs and portents that only the blind heed not. The competitive system, the system of 'man against man,' is showing indubitable signs of senility. Its staunchest upholders, the men of wealth, the commercial magnates are showing the good people of the United States how business should be done, and are bringing about unwittingly the downfall of the present system. Combination after combination. Trust after trust, feature after feature of competition removed, until the inevitable result will follow, the trustification of all the industries of the United States. To attempt to prevent this logical trend of events, this only possible result of competition, by anti-trust laws, is pernicious, absurd and idiotic. As well attempt to dam Niagara or divert the earth from its orbit. Political action on the part of the workers to be intelligent action must recognize these great facts of economic evolution—must recognize that any bolstering up of a system so fraught with evil to the human race, as competition is reactionary. Realizing all these things, realizing that the evil of trust lies entirely in their ownership and not in the nature of the trust, we give our support to the S. D. P. To change that ownership from private to public, to have the consolidation of capital and the elimination of wealth benefit the many and not the few—that and that alone is socialism, and for that the Social Democratic Party stands. To create among the workers of this state a class consciousness, a full comprehension of the inevitable result of trusts and combines. From henceforth this will be the mission of the Advocate. No more faltering, no more hesitancy. The only hope of the common people lies in socialism, and all that word stands for. I quote the words of our great labor leader, then and henceforth only two kinds of politics, socialist politics and capitalistic politics, workingmen of Butte—take your choice."

Is this Prosperity

A great cry is now being raised that times are most prosperous. Let us examine these statements. Take for example the wages of a section man on any railroad. About \$1.25 a day is the pay for one of the most important jobs in the service. The railroad could get along without a general manager but could not go without a section man. Yet hunger and want sit at his door. His home is cheerless and his children and wife ragged and careworn. How does the prosperity of the country benefit him? In the coal mines there are hundreds of thousands working for an average of 75 cents a day. How does good times benefit them? We are all debtors to the coal miners; how do we use them? The dollar is elevated in value above human flesh. It rules in society, church and state. It counts for more than manhood.—Eugene V. Debs.

WHAT WORKMEN MUST REALIZE

The following is an extract from a speech delivered in Los Angeles by Comrade James T. Van Rensselaer:

Under the present system "the rich are growing richer and fewer, and the poor poorer and more numerous." Each year the extreme rich are willing to earn smaller dividends, and the poor are asked to take less and less in the form of wages.

To illustrate the workings of competition imagine a shrewd and careful business man coming to Los Angeles with \$100,000,000. Imagine him seeking investment for that vast sum. In the first place he would monopolize the loaning of money on first-class mortgages. Where some loaner of small means was receiving from 5 to 8 per cent, he would be willing to accept 3 and 4 per cent. As a result the small loaner would be forced to use his money in some other way. Let us assume that he opens a retail store. In the meantime our millionaire would soon find that he could not employ all of his money in making loans. In looking over the field he discovers that a department store is earning large dividends from quick sales and small profits. Let us assume that he opens one, and as a consequence the small loaner is driven to the wall. Now where will the latter go? He falls to the condition of the unskilled workingman, and has to compete with him in seeking a mere subsistence.

This is what great fortunes, monopolies, trusts and the competitive system are doing all over the United States today. This is why the extreme rich are constantly increasing their hoardings and labor is forced to accept lower and lower rates of pay. This is why so much attention is being given by the thoughtful men to the study of socialism. This is why it is said that 10,000,000 of our people believe that the combination of the many is shortly to supplant the combination of the few.

The story is told of a prisoner who was asked, "And if you had only employed your great ability in some honest line of life, don't you think you could have had just as much success?" "More," admitted the confidence man; "there isn't half the competition in an honest life." And so collectively men will be enabled to lead honest, manly and industrious lives, for under socialism there will be no competition.

But let us face the alternative. Under the competitive system the progress which surrounds us is tending more and more to separate society into two classes. More and more has its tendency been to exclude the producing classes from the possession of land and capital. More and more have we seen established a new subjection, the subjection of the workers. More and more has the laborer been forced to depend upon nothing but precarious wage-labor. Hence, while on the one hand we see increase the accumulations of the great millionaires, on the other we see them confronted with an enormous and growing mass of wage-earners. But worse than all this, these owners of capital have the control of the markets. They own practically all the tools and requisites of production. Here in this free republic "Where bastard Freedom waves Her fustian flag in mockery over slaves."

They have possession of the railways, the telegraph, the newspapers, and in nearly every case of all natural monopolies. All this vast power rests in their hands, and if they learn to combine—and driven by the same relentless law which under the competition system is enslaving us all, they are now combining—they will be as powerful as ever were the feudal barons in the middle ages. In fact they will be more powerful, because, after all, barons had individual souls, barons were always liable to be beheaded, and hence barons were more tangible opponents.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

The international socialist movement is the one great movement in the world's history that has no compromise to make with the enemies of the enslaved people of all nations. The movement has set forth its platform for the abolishment of the capitalist system throughout the world and demands that there shall be no class privileges. But, that economic equality shall be established throughout the world.

The movement holds that the monopolization of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class is the foundation of poverty, misery and crime, and that the condition of the mass of mankind can never be permanently bettered except through the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The international socialists hold that no mere reform movement can accomplish anything for the great majority of mankind, but that the social revolution is the only solution of the problems which confront mankind.

The socialist conceives that class privileges are based upon economic inequality, and that under the present system that inequality will continue to grow as wealth is concentrated in fewer hands. This condition naturally introduces the class struggle; that is the struggle of the disinherited against the privileged class, that has assumed control of the means of existence.

There has been indications of the coming struggle for many years. It has been

manifested in labor strikes and the contentions which have existed between the capitalist class and the wage-slaves; the wage-slaves seeking to better their economic condition by resistance to capitalism. But this resistance has not materially bettered the condition of the workers. The battles they have fought have not settled nor can such a procedure settle anything as the condition that produces the discontent and labor troubles are still left in existence and the same battle must sooner or later be fought over again. The socialist movement proposes to settle all these controversies once for all time by removing the cause which produces the disordered conditions of society.

For fifty years labor has been fighting more or less in all parts of the world to obtain more power, and has wrested from the ruling class many political rights in most European nations, but this political power has been a little benefit to the workers as the voters have never made any united effort to overthrow the capitalist system through which one class alone rules. This fight is to be made by the international socialist movement; and it has already started on its mission.

The socialist movement draws the lines and says to the people, there is but one great issue that confronts mankind, and that is whether the means of existence shall be owned by all the people collectively or whether a class shall own the means of production and through such ownership fix the economic condition of the people.

The trust, the combine, the corporation are only the forerunner of the cooperative commonwealth, and the difference between the average reformer and the socialist is, the socialists want to go forward to collectivism, while the reformer wants to throttle the corporations by legislation (which can never be done) and return to the old system of competition—the atheistic theory of the survival of the fittest.

It will be well for those who are interested in the welfare of the people to study this question and decide which side they are on. Decide which is best for the race—the brotherhood of man or the antagonisms which have been produced by the competitive system, in which every man's hand is against his neighbor and his neighbor's hand against him. These are the issues and should be studied by all men.—W. E. Farmer.

Mill hands and Books

A better picture of existing conditions cannot be painted than that in the little story where two men recently investigated the literary taste of 200 men and women employed in a mill, in order that they might get ideas for the establishment of a public library. According to the Philadelphia Record they found not a single one of these 200 had ever read a line of Dickens, Thackeray or Scott, to say nothing of the equally great but less known novelists. No poet was thoroughly known, though Longfellow's "Pasm of Life," Poe's "Raven" and Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" were mentioned by eleven. Among the women certain books—novels—were cited as being very good, but the names of these books had never been heard of by the investigators before, and none of the readers themselves knew the names of the authors. Some of the men professed to be fond of reading history, but if they were asked whose history they would say, "Oh, the history of this country or England, or ancient history," so it was evident that their historical taste was not very strong, after all. Kipling had been heard of as a sick man. Stephen Crane was unknown, as were Thomas Hardy, Meredith, Howell, James and the rest of the principal novelists. Rider Haggard's "She" and Stevenson's "Treasure Island" had been read by a small fraction of the people in the mill. The investigators decided that a library was very badly needed in that locality. The mill hands wondered if, with the books, they would also be given the time to read them.

Grant Allen

The newspapers announced a few days ago the death of Grant Allen, the "noted English author and scientist," they said, but forgot to say that he was also a noted Socialist. Grant Allen was one of the most trenchant writers on Socialism among the notable Englishmen who, in recent years, contributed to its literature. He is best known to the world as a novelist—just as William Morris was best known as artist and poet—but, like Morris, his acceptance of the principles of Socialism and his public avowal of our cause was one of his distinguishing characteristics.

Representation in the convention of the Federation of Labor at Detroit December 12th will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000, five delegates, and so on, and from central bodies and state federations, and from local unions not having a national union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

Are you a Socialist? What are you doing for Socialism? Every Socialist should be up and doing night and day, doing something to advance the cause. What are you doing? Are you bearing your share of the burden? Your share is to get at least one new subscriber to THE HERALD every week.

AMONG THE BRANCHES

Notions of Branch Meetings inserted for 25c per month. CALIFORNIA Branch No. 1, San Francisco, Cal., holds propaganda meetings every Sunday night at 8 p. m. at Temple, Turk St.

corner Twenty-third and Brown Streets. George Moser, Secretary, 778 Twenty-fifth Street. Branch 2, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, S. E. corner Orchard Street and 9th Avenue.

COLORADO Colorado Branch No. 1 of the Social Democratic Party, meets every Sunday evening at Woodman's Hall, 1715 California St., Denver, Colo.

The Quincy (Mass.) comrades are publishing from the typewriter and mimeograph a small weekly paper called the Social Democrat Advocate.

ILLINOIS Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly, second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dearborn St.

At Evansville, Ind., the comrades have nominated James Mahaffey as a candidate of the party to fill a vacancy in the city council from the Fourth ward, and expect to poll a good vote.

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

Comrade Emil Liess, of San Francisco, is announced to lecture November 12 at Indianapolis, under the auspices of the local branches of that city.

MARYLAND Branch No. 1, Maryland, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, 506 E. Baltimore street. Public invited.

Comrade James H. Arnold reports a revival of interest in the work of the branch at Louisville, Ky. The comrades are taking hold with a good will and additions are being made to the membership.

MASSACHUSETTS Branch 2, Holyoke, Mass., meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Springdale Turner Hall, Organizer, H. Schlichting, 30 James street.

New York An invitation is extended to all readers of The Herald in New York to attend the following lectures to be held under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party of America, at their headquarters, 173 West Ninety-ninth street.

MINNESOTA Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, Minn., meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Geswein, on Main St. Wm. H. Randall, Sec.

Plymouth, Mass. Perhaps you would like to hear from one of the Plymouth County branches here in Massachusetts. We have a branch which if not one of the largest is surely growing, and is as enthusiastic as can be found.

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

What better can any socialist ask? Here is a party that has within it all the elements essential to success, advocating pure and unadulterated socialism, a party that cannot be sidetracked by either well-meaning or designing fusionists.

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 Paden, 1st Division St. Organizer.

Organized June 11, 1898, within six months it elected two representatives to the legislature of Massachusetts, and the Mayor and eight members of the city government of Haverhill, Mass.

OHIO Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York Street, second and fourth Sundays, at 8 p. m. Lectures and discussions every Friday at 8 p. m.

Of Interest to Buckeyes Branch No. 8 of Cincinnati, the largest in the state, has taken action on the pending election in this state. In view of the fact that the S. D. P. will not have a state ticket on the ballot, owing to the restrictive amendments to the ballot law.

PENNSYLVANIA Branch 2, Erie, Pa., meets every Saturday afternoon at 8 p. m. at 715 State Street. Chairman, Chas. Haydick; Secretary, Geo. B. Laird, 225 W. 5th St.

Robert Bandlow is a printer by trade and occupation, and is the manager of the Cleveland Citizen, which is owned and published by the Central Labor Union of that city.

WISCONSIN Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening of the month at the Ethical Society Building, 555 Jefferson St. Visitors always welcome.

The campaign of 1900 is close at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

Branch No. 1, San Francisco, Cal., holds propaganda meetings every Sunday night at 8 p. m. at Temple, Turk St. Business meetings every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at same place. Hall No. 1.

Comrade E. Val Putnam, secretary of the Social Democratic party of St. Louis, has issued the following circular letter to the Socialists of Missouri.

Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal., meets every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the room of the Friday Morning Club, 330 1/2 South Broadway. Secretary, Gill, President, C. C. Ford, 623 W. 37th St. Secretary.

What the Social Democrats of Haverhill have been holding rallies in different parts of the district for several weeks, but the first rally in the City Hall was held on Friday night, October 27th.

Branch No. 1, San Francisco, Cal., holds propaganda meetings every Sunday night at 8 p. m. at Temple, Turk St. Business meetings every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at same place. Hall No. 1.

At Evansville, Ind., the comrades have nominated James Mahaffey as a candidate of the party to fill a vacancy in the city council from the Fourth ward, and expect to poll a good vote.

Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal., meets every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the room of the Friday Morning Club, 330 1/2 South Broadway. Secretary, Gill, President, C. C. Ford, 623 W. 37th St. Secretary.

At Evansville, Ind., the comrades have nominated James Mahaffey as a candidate of the party to fill a vacancy in the city council from the Fourth ward, and expect to poll a good vote.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

at hand and the state must be well organized. Trusting that you will at least favor me with an answer in regard to the situation in your locality, I am yours in the cause, E. Val Putnam.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE TICKET OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

- For Governor, WINFIELD P. PORTER, Newburyport. Lieutenant Governor, ISAAC W. SKINNER, Brockton. Secretary of State, CHARLES H. BRADLEY, Haverhill. Treasurer, CHARLES W. WHITE, Winchester. Attorney General, A. W. BARR, Worcester. Auditor, A. McDONALD, Boston. Senator, Fourth Essex District, JOE W. BEAN. Representative, Third Essex District, LOUIS M. SCATES. Representative, Fourth Essex District, CHARLES S. WOODCOCK. Representative, Fifth Essex District, JAMES F. CAREY. Representative, Ninth Essex District, ALBERT L. GILLEN.

San Francisco Ticket

- For Mayor.....A. H. Coburn. For Auditor.....Emil Liess. For Assessor.....H. Warnecke, Jr. For Treasurer.....Ernest Koenig. For Sheriff.....George Flammer. For Tax Collector.....Valentine Britton. For Recorder.....John Nugent. For County Clerk.....Mark Bartlett. For Coroner.....Emil Bihm. For Public Administrator..... Arthur R. Andre. For District Attorney.....W. C. Shepard. Supervisors.....Max Bloch, August Muegge.

Evansville, Ind.

"The gods help those who help themselves." We have been agitating here in the fourth ward all summer in a quiet way, and now, unexpectedly there comes the opportunity to test our strength. The election is to be for councilman. We may not elect our candidate but we will prove by the ballot to the citizens of Evansville that Socialism is growing, and that it is already a power in their city. Following is our platform:

- We endorse the national platform of the Social Democratic Party of America. We are in favor of union labor, and pledge ourselves, whether elected or not, to do all in our power to further its interests and that of all labor generally. We demand— First—Better and more commodious accommodations in the public schools; compulsory education, and that school books, meals and clothing be furnished free where necessary. Second—Free public baths and reading rooms. Third—The city ownership and operation of the electric light, gas and street railway systems. Fourth—The establishment of a city insurance department to be operated at cost. Fifth—All contract work to be abolished. The city to do all work by the direct employment of labor. Eight hours to constitute a day's work and \$2.00 a minimum day's wage. Sixth—Improvement and extension of the public park system. Seventh—Improvement of the sanitary system of the city and strict enforcement of the health laws. Eighth—Local self government through direct legislation. Ninth—Enforcement of the laws against child labor. Tenth—The city to patronize none but union labor.

Inventor of the Linotype

Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of the Linotype or typesetting machine, which has revolutionized the printing business, died at his home in Baltimore, October 28, of consumption. A widow and four children survive. Mr. Mergenthaler was 45 years old. For several years he had been making a brave struggle against disease, and did not give up until three weeks ago. His last years were embittered by what he called the unjust treatment he received from the company making his machines, by the attempt of some members of the company to strike his name from the official title of the machine and call them simply "linotypes," thus robbing the inventor not only of the money he is entitled to, but the honor of the invention as well. Mr. Mergenthaler wrote a vigorous letter protesting against it. In this letter he said: "To deprive a man who has given to the world one of the most important inventions of the age of the credit therefor by discontinuing his name seems to me to be an act unworthy of the stockholders, who have been so greatly benefited by my labors, and doubly so, if that act comes coincident to the doubling of the capital stock of the company. "From an original investment of no more than \$1,500,000 the company has prospered until now it is proposed to pay interest on \$10,000,000, and on the eve of this event, and as a fitting reward for my labors, you propose to strike my name from the title of the company." The inventor has received \$50 on each machine manufactured. The Mergenthaler was perfected in 1884.

PROPAGANDA FUND

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes 'Appeal to Reason' (Kansas) \$1.00, 'Eugene V. Debs' (Indiana) .50, 'John Conway' (New York) .25, 'City Central Committee, Chicago' (Illinois) 2.30, 'Aaron N. Sadowski' (Newfoundland) 1.00, 'R. Schoen' (Wisconsin) .20, 'Branch No. 4, Milwaukee' (Wisconsin) 3.00. Total \$6.25.

MY EXILE TO SIBERIA

By Isador Ladoff

"The time is up!" called out the prison warden. My wife, whose mind was deeply absorbed in her thoughts and feelings, was as rudely aroused by these words as if he had struck her a sudden blow in the face.

Yes wonder! "Is it then really possible, is it really necessary that we shall part?" her eyes seemed to say. "Is it possible, necessary? Shall I alone—"

"The time is up!" repeated the heartless warden with more emphasis than before. She tore herself from me, simply saying: "Au revoir!"

Ich habe nicht geweint. Ich seufzte nicht "weh" und "ach." Die Thraenen und die Seufzen, Die kamen spaeter nach."

The captain of the "Etappe" soldiers gave his command, and the party of prisoners, to which I belonged, was surrounded. We were counted and marched to the railroad station. There were counted once more and placed in special cars. The thick iron bars in the windows, the armed sentinels in the car, the seemingly homogeneous gray mass of my fellow prisoners, everything reminded me that I was a prisoner.

The prisoners did not provide any food and from the start had to buy bread and herrings from the soldiers that guarded them, which they ate with the appetite of wolves. In spite of the strict prohibition, brandy was smuggled into the wagons by some of the guards, and in consequence there was a very lively time in the moving prison.

Before passing Witbesk I asked the captain of the guard to allow me to send a telegram to my parents, residing there, in order that I might see them once more before going into exile. It was refused me. I had to stop on my way to Moscow, a few days in Smolensk. Here I was placed in a large barnlike, cold and exceedingly filthy cell.

My father visited me here once. My fate made him appear much older than he really was. My heart sank within me when I noticed his broken figure. I asked him at parting to come and see me again. "You cannot imagine," was his reply, "how much trouble I had to undergo in order to get permission to see you once, before your departure for Siberia."

"Between the Twerskaye and Butyske, There are four towers, In the middle is the church of God. Behind the walls nobody can see The manner of life we live."

This fragment of a prison song refers to the Central Prison for Deportation in Moscow. In this prison all who are sentenced to deportation to Siberia are forwarded and kept till the opening of navigation on the Volga in the spring.

The political exiles also are forwarded to this prison and kept isolated from the other prisoners in one of the towers.

It was a very cold winter day when I arrived in Moscow. I had to walk a considerable distance from the railroad station to prison with the rest of the "arrestants." We were taken through parts of the city least frequented by the general public. Far in the distance I could see the gigantic, strong, bold prison, with its high, white wall and four round towers. At the iron-bound gates I was separated from the crowd and taken into the general office. After a brief examination I was led through three yards, isolated from each other by massive iron gates. The dismal red buildings, with the ever present iron bars on the windows, the sentinels passing up and down with their guns on their shoulders, the pale, ghastly faces of the prisoners, peeping through the window panes, and the pestilential sewer gas hovering over the prison, all made me feel the whole weight of my misfortune.

Especially disheartening was the sight of the political offenders confined in the towers. They were peering with curiosity through the iron gates, and at my approach greeted me warmly and asked many questions. The warden that led me did not interfere for a while and I had a chance to examine my fellow sufferers close enough to see the devastating and degenerating results of long imprisonment.

At last the gates of a small yard opened and I was ushered into the dismal quarters which were to be my home for months to come. I was greeted warmly by my fellow sufferers on entering the lower floor of the prison. My careful dress and general appearance made them at first think that I was some official on duty, but the misunderstanding was explained away by my attendant. The cell was half round and had more light than could be expected, judging from the outside. The peculiar stamp of prison life was evident over all around me, but the bright faces of the young prisoners and their lively conversation during the elaborate process of tea drinking after the Russian custom, had an encouraging effect upon me.

I replied to the shower of questions as well as I could and examined at the same time my new surroundings. The room, where I participated in tea drinking, served, as I soon found out, as a dining-room for the fifty inhabitants of the prison. Besides this, it was inhabited by some of the inmates of the tower, as I concluded from the sight of iron beds placed in rows behind the long table.

There were two other cells forming the second and third stories of the building. The inmates were free to move about within the limits of the tower walls and the adjoining yard during the day. The rough wooden tables and benches were covered with all sorts of inscriptions, cut in with knives, but were not less remarkable in the great variety of kitchen utensils and dishes which covered them. My attention was especially attracted by the huge blue enameled tea cans, surrounded by a host of smaller cans of different shapes and sizes and a heap of wheat bread cut into slices. The inmates drank their tea in limitless quantities, slowly and deliberately, as people who are glad to kill time, that most formidable enemy of the idle prisoner. Tired out by the fatigues of the journey, I retired early and slept soundly in my strange new abode.

(To be continued.)

Men and Rabbits

There never was a time when the condition of the workingman was as precarious as it is today. There formerly was some chance for individual effort. It will be only a question of time until the competitive system will bring thousands face to face with blank starvation.

CALL TO ACTION

ORGANIZE FOR 1900

There are few communities in this country today without from one to a dozen Socialists who are not affiliated with a Socialist organization. At the last State election in Missouri votes were cast for the candidates of the Social Democratic Party in nearly every county in that State.

In almost every community a thoroughly wide-awake and earnest Socialist with little exertion could in one week effect the organization of a Branch of the Social Democratic Party.

The Declaration of Principles and Political Demands of this party will be found in this UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PARTY paper; read it and you will see that the party is a straight, uncompromising Socialist organization, recognized as such in the International movement for Socialism.

The triumph of the Socialist cause, which is the cause of the world democracy, requires organization, and without it nothing can be accomplished; this party is controlled by no individual nor by any set of individuals short of its entire membership through the referendum.

The year 1900 will be one of great and far-reaching importance to the people and especially to the intelligent, wealth-producing people of the United States; the latter have surely by this time begun to see the futility of any longer giving support to capitalistic parties.

Socialists should have as their main object in 1900 the polling of every vote possible for straight and uncompromising Socialism, and to do this the cooperation of every unattached Socialist in the work of organization; where he lives, is necessary.

The Social Democratic Party is now organized in more than half the States; it consists of Local Branches, State Unions and a National Council. A Local Branch may be organized with five members. It will nominate candidates for President and Vice-President next March.

Full instructions and all necessary supplies for organizing Local Branches may be obtained from the National Secretary, Theodore Debs, 126 Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

NOTES OF THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

IN EIGHT SERIES

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LIFE SCIENCE

Pacific Coast Socialists

Books on economic subjects can be ordered to your advantage from the Bureau of Socialist Literature, 38 Turk Street, San Francisco, Cal.

G. B. BENHAM

JOS. BARONDESS

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

Life Insurance effected by mail in any part of the country. Fire Insurance attended to in Greater New York and New Jersey.

THE PLATFORM

The Social Democratic Party of America declares 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 production 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 the socially-due share of their product.

The wage-workers and all those in sympathy with their historical mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America.

- 1. Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.
2. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

Headquarters for Literature.

- 1. Liberty. Debs. 5c.
2. Merrie England. Blatchford. 10c.
3. Municipal Socialism. Gordon. 5c.
4. Prison Labor. Debs. 5c.

DEBS PUBLISHING CO., TERRE HAUTE, IND.

PRINCIPLES OF Scientific Socialism

By Rev. Charles H. Vall

SEND ORDERS TO THEODORE DEBS, 126 Washington St. CHICAGO

BRANCH SUPPLIES

Charters \$2.00
Membership Cards (per 100) 1.00
Membership Applications (100) .25
Constitutions (each) .03

Carey's Speeches

"CHILD LABOR"
Delivered in the Massachusetts Legislature. The popular verdict pronounces it simply "great."

JUST OUT

Municipal Socialism

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

Merrie England

A PLAIN EXPOSITION OF SOCIALISM ... (Postage paid) 10c.
100 COPIES . . \$4.00
85,000 COPIES SOLD IN ENGLAND
Revised from Latest London Edition

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.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LIBRARY

Karl Marx, Capital, Cloth, \$2.00
F. W. Sprague—Socialism, from Genesis to Revelation, Cloth, 1.00
Gronlund—The Co-operative Commonwealth, Paper, .25

THE HERALD LEAFLETS

No. 1 Contains "A WORD WITH YOU, JOHN!" being an admirably prepared paper by "Wayfarer," based on a chapter in "Merrie England."

A FRIENDLY TIP

When a branch of the S. D. P. is organized it should 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 something like this:

25 copies weekly, 3 months to one address \$ 1.25

INTERNATIONAL CAFE AND RESTAURANT

428 Grand St., Near Attorney NEW YORK CITY
Prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed All are welcome