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 Social-

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 ex-

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 So-

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 Massachu-setts worthy of workingmen's supportthe 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 sophistical 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 to the to the people seem to understand that hey 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 opposi-tion by the West Hamtown 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. 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 So-cialism! He's a great "con" worker, is your "real" Socialist! Socialism has no more insidious foes in America than the political guerillas babbling of their "real

The conditions of labor in England have not been improved by the war About 2,000Welsh 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 senti-mentalists 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

Young John Swinton

Many inquiries have been made about John Swinton's health and cirumstances. 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 know 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 organiza-tions 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

The Herald Leaflets are good for propagar 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 Musi

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 de-pravity. 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 humankind. 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 tobut 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 re-plied, "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 selfishnesss 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

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 in your locality.

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 gov-erned 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 bestnatured workingman 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 de-spise 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 harrass 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 entorial rooms of the New York Journa! 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 chat-

ted 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 ac-

tion. 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 demo-

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 de voted his life. "The supreme task of the twentieth century," he said, "will be the uphuilding 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-op-erative Commonwealth" of which he dreamed. Leonard D. Abbott.

New York City.

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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

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 union-

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

Our Canadian comrades are wideawake 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 clearcut, 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 populistic 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 scroundrel as Steunenberg, the renegade governor, who violated every promise he made the miners and basely them for the dirty dollars of the Standard Oil Company, and when his term ex-pires 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 re-membered 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 com-

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 assem-bles 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 cwn, 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 If it had, its doings would attract wider notice. It is its very vague-ness, 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 tradeunion movement as to change its essential character."

Social Democratic Devalo

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

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

is the number of this paper. If the num-ber on your wrapper is 71 your subscrip-tion expires with the next weeks' 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 strug-gle 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 asyet, despite all opposition, the tonishing 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 other-

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 tavor 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 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 surplusage 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 dictated a settlement of \$6,000,000 on Cornelius Vanderbilt—to prevent a fight in the courts—or that the "brotherly love" that actually relieves with one hand the distress of the needy while it clutches with the other the so-cial 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

Socialism is not compromise with the existing system in any form; it is the modern manifestation of a class warwar 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 party is a part of the latter?

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

And, referring again to the demo cratic 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 socalled Socialist, however amiable and honest he may be, who advocates work ing 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

Compromise is weakness and weak-ness 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 soinjustice 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. 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 Baboeuf'is not Socialism.

"In all these the real basis of capitalist society with its class antagonisms is Modern Socialism is the offspring of the capitalist society, and of its lass antagonisms. Failing these it can-Socialism and ethics are two different things. That must be thoroughly understood.

"Whoever regards Socialism in the sentimental sense of philanthropic striv-ing for equality, without having a firm grasp of the essence of capitalist society. s 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 grad-ually obliterated, that man stands on the footing of the capitalist conception of

In the district represented by Com-rade 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 Capi-talist parties—and that the democratic

HEATHEN CHINEE A SOCIALIST

'My luck's sadly changed," said the Heathen Chinee; Unhappy I am as unhappy can be; Misfortune has come to the tribe of Ah

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

They're turning our land into 'Trusts' an' to 'Stocks.' Why, the great flaming dragon to Eu-

rope 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 Debs that Montana will be out in 1900 with a thorough state organization in support of the Social Democratic par-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, un-

der its new management, we announce our unqualified and unhesitating support of the Social Democratic Party 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 princioles 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. competitive system, the system of 'man against man,' is showing indubitable signs of senility. Its staunchest uphold-ers, 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 sys-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 com-petition, 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 na-ture 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 ex-amine these statements. Take for ex-ample 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 pros perity 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 bene-fit 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 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. 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 thought-ful 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. 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. while on the one hand we see increase the accumulations of the great million-aires, on the other we see them confronted with an enormous and growing mass f wage-earners. But worse than all this, these owners of capital have the control of the markets. They own prac-tically 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 monopo-lies. 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 enslavng us all, they are now combiningthey will be as powerful as ever were the feudal barons in the middle ages. 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

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 unequali-ty, 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

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 eco-nomic condition by resistance to capital-But this resistance has not materially bettered the condition of the work-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 wrenched from the ruling class many political rights in most European nations, but this political power has been a little benfit 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

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 establish-ment 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 "Paslm of Life," Poe's "Raven" and Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" were mentioned by eleven. Among the women certain books-novelswere 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, Howelle, 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 nov-elist—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 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 minors and having a set for a set of the unions not having a national union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

AMONG THE BRANGHES

CALIFORNIA

reach No. 1, San Francisco, Cal., holds assends meetings every Sunday night at u. at Temple, 117 Turk St.

u. at Temple, 117 Turk St.

ne place. Hall No. 1.

toommunications should be directed to J. C.

controller, Secretary, 115 Turk St., San Francisco,

attached Social Democrats throughout Cal-are invited to correspond. Inch No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal., meets every symmetry at 8 o'clock in the room of the forning Club, 230½ South Broadway, Gill, Fresident. C. C. Ford, 623 W. 37th

pado Branch No. 1 of the Social Demo-Party, meets every Sunday eve at Wood-Hall, 1715 California St., Denver, Colo., Thos. H. Gibbs, Chairman; Mrs. Ida Secretary, 1799 Washington St. CONNECTICUT.

h 3 (Conn.), New Haven, meets 1st and seday in the month, at 19th State Street, at Secretary Cornelius Mahoney, 165 Frank rs of Social Democratic Herald are invited

ILLINOIS. s of Chicago Central Committee held second and fourth Wednesdays of th, at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dear-

moths, and state of Illinois, Chicago, meets every desagay evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, Edd Wentworth Ave.

anch 2 Chicago, Ill., Bohemian, meets 2nd at the Saturday evenings at Nagl's Hall, 535 at Island Ave. Secretary, Vaciav Jelinek, 436

th St., Chicago, Ill., meets 2nd and 4th ay of each month at Jos. Dundras' place, 18th Place. Secretary, Frank Ort, 866 in St. ich 4, Chicago, meets every first and third y evenings of the month, at 209 St. Louis Secretary, Mrs. Mary Horgan, 1495 Fui-

secretary, and have recognized and the area of the are

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

Branch No. 1, Maryland, meets every Sunday at 5 p. m., at Carpenter's Hall, 506 E. Baltimore street. Public invited. Branch No. 2, Baltimore, Md., meets every kinday at 8 p. m., at 311 W. German St., Secre-ary, Frank Mareck, 1408 N. Gay St.

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

Turner Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, evaluates street.

Branch 6, Lynn, Mass., permanent headquarters 22 Summer St., near Market St., business meeting every Monday night at 7:39 p.m. Open house. Public invited. E. W. Timson, 23 Alamy St., Fin. Sec.-Treas.

Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets the 1st and 7d Tuesday of each month for business in Cutter's Hall, Clark's Block, Cor. Main and Center streets. Secretary, Frank S. Walsh, No. 332 W. Elm Street.

streets. Secretary, Frank S. Walsh, No. 332 W.
Em Street.

Branch 15, Massachusetts—East Boston—
meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 99 Chelsea
St. Miss Jenny Segal, 19 Chelsea St., Soc.

Branch 31, Chelsea, Mass., meets every
Thursday at 8 p. m., room 2, postoffice building,
Chelsea Alfred B. Outram, Sec., 72 Ash St.

Branch 18, Newburyport, meets the second
Monday of each month at Laster's Hall, 1 State
St. E. F. McLean, Sec., 39 Winter St.; G. H.
Evans, Treas., Prince Place.
Branch No. 31, Chelsea, Mass., permanent
medquarters Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open
every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public invited.

The Massachusetts State Committee meets the
first Saturday of each month at 724 Washington St., Boston. All dues and moneys intended
for the State Committee should be sent to the
financial secretary, A. McDonald, 104 West
Springfield, St., Boston. All other correspondmee should be addressed to the corresponding
secretary, Margaret Halle, 5 Glenwood St., Roxhunnessora MINNESOTA

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

MISSOURI.

Louis headquarters—Room 7, 22 No. th St. Address all communications to E. Putnam, Secretary. For information congregal ward branches inquire at the above

errying ward branches inquire maddess.

St. Louis Central Branch, composed of all members in the city, meets every 3rd Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., at Aschenbroedel Hall, 59 Market St. Lecture and general discussion at every meeting. Public invited.

Branch 7, Missouri, meets every Tuesday at 1 p. m. at 1300 Union Ave., Kansas City. G. J. Storz, 1330 W. 5th St., Sec.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Branch 19 (4th Assembly Dist, N. Y.), meets every alst and 3rd Wednesday of the month, at the rooms of The Voice of Labor, 107 Henry St. Jacob Panken, 139 Division St., Org.

East Side Branch, No. 1. New York, meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 112 Clinton St. Secretary, A. Guyer, 163 Suffolk St.

Branch 2, New York (24th Assembly District), meets every 3nd and 4th Monday of the month at 234 E. 54th St. L. Funcke, 239 E. 58th St., Sec.

ranch No. 4 (West Side Branch) meets sec-

their headquarters, 189 West 19th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, secretary.
Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters Social Democratic Party, 251 Rutledge Street, meets every 3rd Thursday at 8:15 sharp, All persons interested in Socialism and the Social Democratic Party are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate with us in organising local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Butscher, 251 Rutledge St., Secretary, Wm. Butscher, 251 Rutledge St., Secretary, Branch No. 20, New York (28 Assembly District), meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Faulnaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, New York City. Secretary, R. Hoppe, 28 E. Soth St.

The City Sentral Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets first and hird Tuesdays of every month in Wilzig's Hall, 5 E. Fourth street. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.

Branch No. 2, Ohio. Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York Street, second and fourth Sundays, at 3 p. m. Lectures, discussions, business meeting, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m. Branch No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio. meets first and third Sundays in each month at 8 p. m., in Ohlsen's Hall, No. 5 York Street. Lectures and discussions. Golden Rule Branch, No. 4, Cincinnati, Ohio, meets at Richelleu Hall, southeast corner Ninth and Plum Streets, first and third Mondays in each month, at 8 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Secretary, Chas. D. Linsley, \$28 W. Ninth St. Branch 8, Cincinnati, meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday, in Workingmen's Hall, 1318 Walnut St. Secretary, J. L. Franc, 1314 Walnut St.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Granch 2, Erie, Pa., meets every Saturday ternoon at K. of L. Hall, 715 State Street. airman, Chas. Heydrick: Secretary, Geo. B. ird, 25 W. 5th St. Tranch No. 4, Pittsburg, Pa., meets every wraday evening at 7:30 p. m., Funk Hall, with 2th and Josephine Sts. President, W. au, 2th Addison St. Secretary, J. H. Lewis, Jane St. tranch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania, meets try Friday at 614 South Third Street, Philaphia, at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. arson, Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

anch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every second fourth Thursday evening of the month at attical Society Building, 553 Jeferson St. for always welcome. Howard Tuttle, chairselven the Conselven of St. for always welcome. Howard Tuttle, chairselven of the Conselven of St. for always welcome. Howard Tuttle, chairselven of St. Milwaukee, meets every second fourth Saturday in Geatke's Hall, corner is Bay and Concordia Ave.

Bet a Sheboygan, Wis., meets every fourth on Pennsylvania Avenue. R. Schoen, S. Street, secretary-treasurer.

Street, secretary-treasurer.

anch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first third Priday each month at Mueller's Hall,

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF corner Twenty-third and Brown Streets. George Moerschel, Secretary, 778 Twenty-fifth Street. Branch 9, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, S. E. corner Orchard Street and 9th Avenue. Secretary, Fred Brockhausen, 781 Windlake Avenue. Bearetary, 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 Koepfer, Secretary. Secretary.

Secretary.

Milwaukee Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of America meets on the first Monday of each month at \$ p. m. sharp at No. 518 East Water Street. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary; John Doerfler, Treasurer.

> The Quincy (Mass.) comrades are publishing from the typewriter and mimeograph a small weekly paper called the Social Democrat Advocate. It is for campaign purposes and serves well the object in view.

> 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. Two new branches are in process of organization and the old ones are taking in new mem-

> Comrade Emil Liess, of San Francisco, is announced to lecture November 12 at Indianapolis, under the auspices of the local branches of that city. Comrade Liess has just delivered a course of lectures at St. Louis, where he was given a most hearty reception.

> 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. . Comrade Arnold and a few others have been faithful and diligent, and the improved outlook for the movement at Louisville is a well-deserved reward for their work and sacrifice.

New York

An invitation is extended to all readers of The Herald in New York to atunder the auspices of the Social Democratic Party of America, at their headquarters, 173 West Ninety-ninth street, between Amsterdam and Columbus avenues, on Sunday evenings, 8 p. m.: No-vember 5th, "Socialism in England," vember 5th, "Socialism in England," Leonard D. Abbott; November 12th, "Trusts," Elisabeth H. Thomas. Questions and discussions after each lecture. Admission free.

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. We expect to send a representative to the state house this fall, or at least come very close to it.

Saturday, Oct. 21, Comrade Carey of Haverhill addressed the friends of Socialism in one of our halls. It was the largest meeting of the kind yet held here and all were very much interested in his talk. After he had concluded his speech Comrade Dennett, our candidate for representative followed with a few remarks, containing many facts calculated to set the people thinking.

Helen M. Brayton.

New Branches

The vitality of the movement in Mas sachusetts is shown by the organization at Springfield of a new branch with twenty-four members. The officers are L. E. Whitehouse, chairman; Patrick Fitzpatrick, vice-chairman; N. J. West, secretary; B. F. Thompson, treasurer; S. M. lones, organizer. The next meeting will be held November 8.

A new branch is reported from Holbrook, Mass., with a fine list of members and officers as follows: J. J. Tierney, chairman; W. A. Darling, vice-chairman; Wm. A. Cote, secretary; E. A.

Dovle, treasurer. Comrade C. H. Backus, of Houston. Texas, writes that another branch organized during the week at that place. ficers will be chosen at a meeting to be held in a few days.

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, Branch No. 8 has publicly pledged its support to Robert Bandlow. The com-rades in their public declaration arraign the capitalistic and reform parties as well as the Golden Rule "non-partisan" Iones movement in strong terms.

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. As there is no question-ing Comrade Bandlow's clear-headed uncompromising socialism, the action of Branch No. 8 seems to me to be not only consistent and honorable, but a step in the right direction.

The Cincinnati comrades give empha sis to the futility and fallacy of Jonesism' now sweeping over the state, and I believe justly so, since I heard him (Jones)

speak lately. His address was a nice talk on ethics, interspersed with Bible and poetic quotations. No reference was made to economics. He claimed that political party organizations were responsible for the unjust conditions exsting in society, and that their abolition would bring about the practical application of the golden rule to everyday life. The "non-partisan" idea is absorbing him, and it is plain that he is honestly impressed that he has discovered the plan for the deliverance of the people. His manner is so frank that it just captivates the average person who is sore on "bosses," and he will get a vote that will surprise people, though not what some of his enthusiasts claim. His whole talk was sentimental and in striking contrast to the logical tracing of economic development delivered here by Comrade Debs last spring. Chas. R. Martin. Tiffin, Ohio.

Borough of Brooklyn

In order to carry on a more effective propaganda and to build up a stronger organization in the Borough of Brooklyn it has been decided by several of the branches to call a joint meeting for Friday evening, November 3d, at 8 o'clock sharp, to be held at Columbia hall, 43 Manhattan avenue, when a borough central committee will be formed and plans laid for furthering the interests of So-cialism and the Social Democratic Party.

The principal reason for forming a separate borough committee is that too much time is given by our most active comrades in the Borough of Manhattan. to the neglect of the movement in Brooklyn, and it is believed if those comrades will do more work in their own section the comrades in general will be enthused and become more active and much can be accomplishel.

All comrades in Brooklyn will please take notice and attend without fail, as this meeting should be of great interest to every Social Democrat.

Secretaries of all branches will also please notify all comrades by postal card in order to bring the meeting more prominently before them.

'The Grosser New York Arbeiter Zeitung" and the "Forward" are requested to also publish this notice.

Fraternally yours, Wm. Butscher, Wm. Sanger, Thos. F. Meade, Committee.

To Missouri Socialists

Comrade E. Val. Putnam, secretary of the Social Democratic party of St. Louis, has, issued the following circular letter to the Socialists of Missouri. For the information of any who may not receive the circular, we will say that Comrade Putnam's address is Room 7, 24 No. Fourth st., St. Louis:

Now is the time for starting an energetic and enthusiastic socialist movement throughout Missouri. The growth of the Social Democratic Party during the last year is remarkable. From all appearances it is the party that is destined to usher in the glorious socialist commonwealth. At least it cannot be gainsaid that around its banner nearly all the socialists of the country are beginning to gather in a spirit of enthusiasm and brotherly love. Its chief characteristics are love and toleration, freedom of discussion in regard to party tactics, the most perfect harmony, ab-sence of all senseless abuse and personalities, steadfastness of purpose, a strong determination not to fuse with any other party, and an intelligent, aggressive and enthusiastic membership.

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, the very party that every socialist has pictured in his imagination time and again. entering the political arena to fight the battles of the poor and oppressed, arousing the masses to action and advocating their cause with irresistible eloquence and logic.

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., a town of about 30,000 population, and, in the six states in which it had a ticket, polled a total of 10,000 votes. At the same election, with branches established only in St. Louis and Kansas City, it polled 1,-645 votes in Missouri, votes being cast for its ticket in every county except four. In November, 1898, the ticket received 480 votes in the city of St. Louis, and six months later, at the municipal election of April, 1899, the highest Social Democratic candidate received a vote of 1,309. a gain of 829 votes.

To many persons these facts may seem insignificant, but to a socialist who knows the difficulties confronting the new organization, they will mean much. They show that in almost every county there are a few men who are willing to help change the wage-system into a cooperative commonwealth. With these few men organized, the result will be as-

tonishing.

The party is growing. Will you help it? Will you not find four other socialit? Will you not find at once? Orists and form a branch at once? ganize a branch if you have to travel ten miles and meet only once in three months. 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.

The Fight at Haverhill

We are in the midst of the fiercest campaign that has taken place here for many years. The capitalist parties have come to a realizing sense of what this election means to them and to us and are leaving no stone unturned to accomplish our defeat. The issue has been defined by them as between Socialists and republicans or as between Capitalism and Socialism. It is easily seen that we have the combined strength of the two capitalist parties against us in this campaign. In the third district, represented by Comrade Scates, the democrats have endorsed the republican nominee, while in Comrade Carey's district the democrats named a candidate but wilfully failed to file his papers, so that in both districts it is a clear-cut fight between the forces of Capitalism and Socialism. In the other two districts the democrats have nominated candidates, but it is common talk amongst the well informed that the two old party machines are working in complete harmony.

The contest in the senatorial district is nominally between Comrade Bean and the republican candidate; the democrats have a candidate, but no effort is being made by the party in his behalf.

All the powers that the capitalist par-

ties have at their command are being turned against us; the local paper which has hitherto given us fair reports now finds no space in their columns for re-ports of our rallies. As an instance of this, last night two rallies were held at which at least 500 people were present; not a word in tonight's paper about these events. A few days ago the republicans held a rally in an old vacant factory at which not more than 125 people were present, at least 100 of whom were Social Democrats. Three columns appeared in the capitalist press with double column heading. Well, we have ble column heading. them; they talk to the papers, we to the

The fight that is being put up by our boys is really remarkable. For the last two weeks of the campaign rallies are being held in some part of the city every night and many evenings two will take place at the same time.

Friday, the 27th, we hold our first grand rally in the city hall. A parade will march through the principal streets of the city headed by the Brockton S. D. brass band. A crowded hall is assured Speakers, Comrades Porter and Carey. We believe that the people understand the issue and therefore have hope of suc cess; but whether we win or lose whether we fail to elect any of our candidates or if all are chosen by the people, we will continue our work just the same, the same persistent efforts will be put forth in the future which have been in the past, knowing as we do that the cause for which we fight and the principles for which we stand are ultimately

bound to succeed. C. A. Fraser. October 24th.

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. Up to this meeting the Debs rally held dur-ing the municipal campaign last year held the record for the biggest Socialist meeting ever held in the district. That record was broken on Friday night. Four thousand people packed the hall and overflowed down the corridors, over the city hall steps and into the street, oblivious of a drizzling rain and anxious only to hear the true do

Comrades Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worcester and James F. Carey were the speakers, and while the former was holding the crowd spell-bound in the hall Carey was talking from the steps to the two thousand people gathered outside.

The rally was preceded by a parade, which also broke all records. It started from labor headquarters at 7:15 and marched through the principal streets. Along the route the citizens burned fireworks and red fire. The Brockton Social Democratic brass band headed the parade and received a cordial reception. The enthusiasm of the whole affair was so spontaneous that everybody agrees it was unprecedented in the history of the movement in this locality.

The Debs rally a year ago reflected the strength of the Social Democratic Party at that time. This last rally reflected the strength of the party at this time. No other party could draw a crowd like this one. This meeting shows that the Social Democrats will sweep this district from one end to the other on November 7th and the comrades everywhere an look for the greatest suprise Haverhill has ever given the Socialists of the world.

PROPAGANDA FUND

"Appeal to Reason	College Street
Eugene V. DebsIndiana	.50
"John Conway" New York	.25
City Central Committee, Chicago Illinois	2.30
Aaron N. Sadofa Newfoundland	1.00
R. Schoen Wisconsin	.20
Branch No. 4, Milwaukee Wisconsin	2.00
	AC. 00

MASSACHUSETTS STATE TICKET

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 indorse the national platform of the Social Democratic Party of Amer-

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

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 through direct legislation. self government Ninth-Enforcement of the laws

against child labor.

Tenth—The city to patronize none but

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 are 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 in-ventions 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 Mergen-thaler was perfected in 1884.

"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. She embraced me the last time, resolved to be resigned. Her tearless eyes expressed at that mo-

ment terror and wonder.

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—" Almost fainting she lay in my arms, when- "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 geweinet,
Ich seufzte nicht "weh" und "ach." Die Thraenen und die Seufzen, Die kamen spaeter nach."

The captain of the "Etape" 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 we 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. I said "the seemingly homogeneous." On the contrary, after a short period of careful observation, the prisoners proved to be a rather motley body of people, belonging to different nationalities, different classes and different occupations. Beside a gray veteran of the great army of professional criminals, who had spent nearly all his life in prisons, was sitting a young peas-ant, whose only crime consisted in not having rendered his passport in due time. A little farther I noticed a degraded, Polish nobleman, a picturesque Caucasian, a Tartar in his oriental garb, a Polish Jew, a gypsy and some individ-uals of doubtful extraction. They did not seem to be at all distressed by their The force of habit and the change from the dead monotony of everyday prison life to the comparatively more di versified life of travel, were the causes of their high spirits. They conversed constantly with each other, cracked jokes and behaved themselves very much like ordinary travelers of the lower class of people. Only the ugly prison gar-ments and the chains that fastened their hands and feet reminded me of their real

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. A quarrel of two prominent members of the guard, the clerk and sergeant, was a source of in-terest and amusement for all present. It was a war between rivals for supremacy. Each party tried to excel in highly unconventional words. Afterwards I came to the conclusion that both soldiers could go to school to the real artists in that branch of eloquence, the criminals by profession.

Before passing Witebsk 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. The walls teemed with vermin of the most abominable kind and the boards of the floor were shaking under my feet, but the worst of all was the miasmi-laden air. I could hardly stand after the fatigue of travel and asked to be placed somewhere This request was granted and I was placed in a room with a priest of the Russian church. This good shepherd was here because of his undue zeal in

shearing his sheep.

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 Si-beria." He was allowed to stay with me in the office of the prison only a very short time. "Take courage, my boy," said he to me at parting. "I will pray said he to me at parting. "I will pray before the throne of the Czar; your mother will do the same before the Czarina. I am sure that the words of your old parents will have some weight.'

Though I knew too well that there is no mercy in the stony heart of the tyrant on the throne of the Czars, I did not want to discourage the poor old man by my words, embraced my father silently and left for my cell.

"Betweeen 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 navi-

gation 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 pris-on, 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 windows, the sentinels passing up and down with their guns on their shoulders, the pale, gh stly faces of the pris-oners, 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 suf ferers close enough to see the devastating and degenerating results of long im-

prisonment.

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 attend-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 al around me, but the bright faces of the young prisoners and their lively conver-sation during the elaborate process of tea drinking after the Russian custom, had an encouraging effect upon me. All the attention was naturally concentrated on me as the new comer from the glori-ous "Free World," and I was overburdened with questions of the most varied kind by my poor comrades, who had lost almost all touch with the life and strife of the outside world during their long confinement. Papers and new periodi-cals are a forbidden luxury. In Russian prisons all private letters are opened and often mutilated by the authorities.

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 inhabi-tated by some of the inmates of the tower, as I concluded from the sight of iron beds placed in rows behind the long ta-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 tow-er 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 cov ered 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 for-midable 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 thou-sands face to face with blank starvation. If you have your son's interests at heart look to the enormity of the situation. There are today thousands of doctors, lawyers and educated men who cannot make a living. A man in Chicago tried an experiment. He advertised for men at \$1.50 a day and got thousands of offers, many from college graduates. Educated men by thousands are crowding into the labor market, and are satisfied if they get into a sweatshop to work out a living. We are worse off than the ania living. We are worse off than the animals. Go on to the prairie and catch a rabbit. If you find him sleek and fat you can conclude that all are so: They have no millionaire rabbits and no tramps. Man is the only animal that does not use sense enough to feed him-self.—Eugene V. Debs.

Buffalo Conference and the **Democratic Party**

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CALL TO ACTION

ORGANIZE FOR 1900

There are few communities in this country today without from one to a dozen Socialists UNATTACHED who are not affili-SOCIALISTS 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 exer-WHAT THEY CAN DO tion could in one week effect the organization of a Branch of the Social Democratic

The Declaration of Principles and Political Demands of this party will UNCOMPROMISING be found in this 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, re-DEMOCRATIC quires organiza-tion, and without ORGANIZATION 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 NEXT YEAR'S

especially to the intelligent, CAMPAIGN 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 ORGANIZE vote possible for straight and uncompromising Socialism, and to do this the cooperation of every unattached Socialist in the work of organiza? tion; where he lives, is necessary:

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

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

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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 others and the ever-increasing large dispossessed 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 insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people.

That the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system, will compel the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare, or result in the destruction of civilization.

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

Therefore, the Social Democratic Party of

representing its economic the other its political wing, and that both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distribution.

Therefore, the Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be the establishment of a system of co-operative production and distribution through the representation to the people of all the means of production and distribution, to be administered by organized society in the interest of the whole people, and the complete emancipation of society from the domination of capitalism.

The wage-workers and all those in sympathy with their historical mission to realize a higher civilisation should sever connection with all capitalism.

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