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REGULAR LANDSLIDE AT ROCKLAND

MacCartney Elected to the House and the **Republicans Snowed Under**

(Special Dispatch to Brockton, Mass. Enterprise) Rockland, Mass .- There was a veritable landslide at the election here yesterday and the Republicans were buried by the Social Democratic party, which succeeded in electing Frederic O. Mac-Cartney as representative to the next

general court from the Fourth Plymouth district by the plurality of 102 votes. The result of the vote throughout the district was received with astonishment by the more conservative voters, for this has been for the past twenty years con-sidered one of the strongest Republican districts in the state, and the supposition that any other than a Republican could carry it has been laughed upon with scorn. But the Social Democrats claimed that they could carry the district and that they have succeeded in carrying out their claims shows that there is certainly a new element at work which may revo-lutionize politics in this region.

Not for years has there been so much excitement over election in this town as there was last evening. The Republican party leaders are dumfounded at the result, and are at a loss to account for the great landslide here. The Social Democrats are, on the other hand, jubilant, and everywhere last evening they were gathered in crowds discussing their great victory. Even the boys have taken on the enthusiasm and a crowd of them carrying a banner inscribed, "What's the matter with MacCartney? He's all right," were parading through the principal streets.

The Social Democrats have conducted a very careful canvass, and their estimate of the vote in the three towns in the district has been very close. They have been holding rallies in the three towns for weeks and theirs was a typical "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" sort of a campaign; one to stir up enthusiasm, and they succeeded in doing all that they claimed they would. Figures given out by their leaders before election show how close they came to the vote. In Rockland they claimed that MacCartney would get to use the source of the source of the would get 450 votes. He received 585. In Hanover they claimed 80 votes. They MacCartney would get 25 votes, and that is the exact number that he received there. These figures were looked upon with derision by many and wagers were laid on the result. One of the Republican leaders was so sure that Harvell would carry the district that he offered to wager \$50 against \$5. His offer was not taken, but there were plenty of bets and lots of money changed hands.

But what has become of the Democrats? They seem to have been lost in the shuffle, for their vote was the small-est that has ever been recorded in the district. Their candidate for represen-tative, Otis L. Bonney of Hanson, re-ceived only 80 votes in the whole disceived only so votes in the whole dis-trict. The Democrats are wondering where they are at, and well they might, for they were swept completely off their feet by the landslide. Paine received only 199 votes in Rockland. Mr. MacCartney, the newly elected

representative, was a happy man last night, and he was kept busy all the evening receiving the congratulations of his many friends. He was found early in the evening at Dr. J. A. Billings' office on Union street by the Enterprise reporter, who congratulated him upon his election. He was of course much elated, but admitted that he was surprised at the result of the vote. When questioned as to the cause of the landslide he said: "It was a vote of the people. It was different streams of influence con-verged." He said that his election "was due partially as a rebuke to class legis-lation," and he believes that the election yesterday "indicates the beginning of a political revolution in the state."

Porter's vote in Haverhill alone last year was 816; this year he received 1,744. an increase of 928.

At Newburyport Porter received over 100 more votes than the democratic can-didate for governor. Our candidate for governor was given 25 votes in the little village of Avon. So-

cialism is permeating. About 1,400 more votes were cast in Haverhill than at last year's election, and Porter's increase over his vote a year ago was 928.

Frederick O. MacCartney, Social Democrat, will represent the fourth representative district in the next General Court of Massachusetts.

With Carey and MacCartney in the house, the old party politicians on Bea-con Hill will again hear from the Socialists in no uncertain terms.

The newly elected Socialist representative in the Massachusetts legislature from the Plymouth district, Frederic O. MacCartney, was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., Nov. 2, 1864.

A comparison of our vote for representatives with the republicans at Haverhill shows the latter to be only 349 ahead. Haverhill friends will find a way to dispose of that next month.

In the ninth Brockton district the Social Democrats scored a vote which was nearly equal to that of the democrats and the republicans elected their man by the close margin of 31 plurality.

For a little while Gerry Brown will not be looking for opportunities to ex-plain to Brockton people how the "new" democracy is superior to Social Democracy. He learned a thing or two last Tuesday week.

Workmen who look to the democratic party for any amelioration of their con-dition, saw that party in Haverhill combine with the republicans to beat a working class movement. The democracy is a capitalistic party.

One of the "great surprises," says the Boston Herald, was the big vote polled by the Social Democrats at Quincy. Comrades Halvosa and Lamb, candi-dates for the legislature, received 697 and 407 respectively.

The returns from Quincy show interesting results. Cramb, our candidate for senator, polled 178 votes; Efford (S. L. P.), 129. Zechs, S. D. candidate for representative, received 191 votes; Hy-ams (S. L. P.), 84. Zechs, S. D. candidate for

Brockton's vote for governor is an interesting study for old party politicians:

Paine, D.1,222

723. **Mayor Chase's Comment**

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR SOCIALISTS

How Social Democrats Made Themselves Felt at Brockton

(From Brockton, (Mass.) Enterprise.)

The state election is over, the votes have been counted and the announcements made, and the day of Brockton finds herself facing some new political conditions.

The day was a pleasant one in Brockton, the vote cast was a large one for an "off year," and everything went merry as a marriage bell until the returns commenced to come in and the Republicans realized that the unexpected had happened and that the new Social Democratic party had got its greatest strength from their ranks, while the Democrats could not laugh at them, for there was hardly enough of that party left to laugh. The Democrats in fact were beaten by the new party on about everything on the state ticket outside of the head, and they had not much to spare there. It was a night of surprises.

The features of the day locally were the voice of the Social Democrats, the havoc that party made in Ward 3, the election of Hancock in the Tenth district and the strength of the vote polled for Beal in the Ninth. The details below will tell all about these matters, which are the talk of the town today.

A comparison of the figures of the state election of last year with those of this shows that the surprisingly large vote of the Social Democrats came in a great degree from the Republican party. The Democrats lost some, to be sure, but the figures show that the Republican vote suffered the most. This was unexpected, as it had been claimed that the new party would get its strength from the Democrats.

The rumor that had been in circulation for some time that the Swedish vot-ers in Ward 3 would desert the Republican party and vote with the new party of large promises proved correct. In Precinct B, Ward 3; they seem to have gone over almost in a body, and the re-sult was that the Social Democrats carried that precinct for every office on the

The Social Democrats made gains in every section, but Wards 3, 6 and 7 proved their best fields. Their candidates for representatives, especially Beals, Beal and Perry, got votes that were more than flattering. The rise of this party in a day may be said to have been the dominant feature of the election locally.

Porter, the Social Democrat for governor, got 1,187 votes, only a little behind the Democratic candidate, and if the vote of the Social Labor party is added to this the Socialists beat the Democrats out in Brockton.

Bates, for lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket, got a vote over Grane, and beat the head of his ticket over a hundred votes. That speaks well for his popularity. Skinner, the candidate for this office on the Social Democratic ticket, is a resident of Brockton, and this is shown by the fact that he got 1,339 votes against 1,027 for Mack, the Democratic candidate, and he also beat the head of the ticket.

The Brockton Enterprise said the day after election: "Social Democrats around these diggin's are treading high to-day. They cut a wide swath in the democratic hay field, and changed the lines of some republican fences.

The Social Democratic vote for governor in Brockton last year was 197; compare that with Comrade Porter's vote this year for the same office, 1187, and the astonishing growth of Socialism is seen at a glance. They're hustlers in Brockton, and no mistake.

Comrade Spear, S. D. candidate for state senator at Brockton (city vote), received 1,499, or 300 more than the democratic candidate. If this clip can be maintained, boys, there'll be nothing left of that outfit called the "new" democracy, and there shouldn't be.

Candidate Porter carried one Brockton precinct-precinct A, third wardwith a vote of 214 against a republican vote of 173; he also had more votes than his republican opponent in two other precincts and beat the democrats out in the sixth and seventh wards.

The total vote cast for the various candidates for governor at Haverhill was as follows: 2월 21 202 전 22

Porter,	S.	D	•															4			1	744
Pear, S	. L	• •		•	•			•				•	•	•	•		•	•	•			357
Crane,	R.			•	•	•	•				•						•				2	822
Paine,																						
Coates,	P.	1.		1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•		•		133

The result of the election at Whitman was another big surprise to the old-line party leaders. As soon as the polls were open at 6 o'clock Social Democrats were there. Comrade Gillespie, our candidate for representative, polled 478, only 121 behind the republican and 204 ahead of the democratic candidate.

The Social Democrats in the Ninth representative district at Brockton came very near upsetting things and gave the republicans a genuine scare. Keith, republican candidate, won out against Comrade Beal with only 37 votes, the latter receiving 553, while the democrats hardly know whether they were in the race or not.

Win or lose, big vote or little, the comrades arranged for a jollification following the election and carried it out according to program, Comrades Coulter, Skinner, Beals, Perry and Malpas giving interesting speeches on the occasion. By the way, Comrade Skinner polled 1,339 votes for lieutenant-governor. His vote last year was 299.

Comrade Frederic O. MacCartney, who put the republicans to rout in Plymouth county, was elected to the house of representatives, or general court, and not to the senate, as reported last week. He takes Comrade Scates' place. If the capitalistic combines can get any com-fort out of this, they are welcome to it. We still have a team in the house— Carey and MacCartney.

The vote received by our candidates for various state offices at Brockton McDonald (auditor)1,139 White (treasurer)1,169

IT IS A VICTORY FOR SOCIALISM

Although They Drew on the Democratic Party and Hospitals to Beat Us

(From the Haverhill Social Democrat)

A casual glance at the result of the election on Tuesday, November 7, would seem to indicate that the Social Democrats had been defeated and overwhelmed by a combined opposition. The loss of Representative Louis M. Scates in the third district, and the failure to elect Charles S. Woodcock and Albert L. Gillen in the fourth and ninth districts and Joe M. Bean in the fourth senatorial district would strike the casual observer as results hardly commensurate with the claims made before election. An analysis of the returns will, on the contrary, show that the Social Democrats not only did not lose anything, but won a victory instead.

This article is written, not to explain away what some consider a defeat, but only to present the facts in their true light, as they cannot be seen by accepting, without question, the claims of the opposition, that "the Social Democrats were snowed under."

It is acknowledged by everybody that the Republicans and Democrats succeeded in getting out a considerable number of what they call the "stay-at-home" voters on election day, resorting to divers ways and methods to do so. Through this the total number of votes cast increased from 4,855 last year to 6,207 this year, an increase of 1,352 votes. The vote for govseries of 1898 was 4,615 and this year 5,892, an increase of 1,277. The Repub-lican candidate for governor received 531 more votes this year than last, the Social Democrats increased by 928 votes, the Democrats lost 147, the Socialist Labor party lost 120 votes and the Prohi-bition gained 55. This is not a bad showing, for the Republicans admit the increased vote was due to their (the Re-publicans') efforts. To more than double their vote for governor in one year is a record that the Social Democrats of Haverhill have good reason to be proudof.

The great fight was made, of course, in the representative and senatorial dis-tricts. The total vote cast in the four representative districts on Tuesday was 6,737. Of this the Republicans polled 3,votes and the Social Democrats 2,-768, making a plurality of Republicans over the Social Democrats of 590. This is the highest vote the Republicans ever polled in any state election and this is their limit. Higher than this they can

never go. In the senatorial contest Joe Bean polled every vote, and more than the Social Democrats expected him to. The Republican elected last year polled 3,248 votes, while Bean polled 3,526, an increase in the Social Democratic vote alone of 278 over the Republican vote of a year ago. The work done by the Republicans in getting out the "stay at homes" can be understood when it is noted that their vote increased 819 over last year.

In the Fifth district the total vote increased 192 over a year ago, the contest being solely between James F. Carey, the Social Democrat, and W. L. Hart, the Republican. The Republican last year polled 412 votes and this year 548 votes, an increase of 136 votes. Carey last year polled 751, or a majority over the three other candidates of 237. This year he polled 909 votes, an increase in votes of 158 and increase in majority over the combined opposition of 124. While Louis M. Scates was defeated in the Third district, yet his increased vote of 140 over last year can be taken as an indorsement of his official actions as a legislator. It was expected and claimed by the Republican-Democratic opposition that his vote would be decreased, but such was not the case, and the 814 votes received by Scates can be counted upon in the future.

Notes From the Field MacCartney beat a bank president.

Winfield Porter's vote at Whitman for governor was 201.

Carey received 100 more votes in his district than a year ago.

Lynn gave the Social Democratic party a gain over last year of 133 votes.

The "coalition" democrats of Massachusetts are the latest political freaks.

Scarcely anybody in Brockton is feel-ing good except the Social Democrats.

The tenth Brockton district gave Comrade Beals for representative 492 votes.

In the Brockton district Comrade Colins, who ran for state senator, received 1,190 votes.

"I consider this a great victory. We have doubled our vote for governor, and ought to be satisfied with that. We failed to elect some of our candidates because the republican got out the stay-at-homes in better shape than we anticipated and in better shape than we anticipated and because the workingmen did not stand together as we expected. We are al-ready entered upon the city campaign and shall win. They can't possibly beat me. Last year we polled a little over 800 votes for governor and in the city election we increased that to over 2,300 This year we poll 1,744 votes for governor, and what we can do at the city election nobody knows. I figure the Socialist strength in the city as 1,744. The rest we shall get from the independent vote, which will not be bound by party lines in the city election. I am very well pleased with to-day's work."

Maryland

The vote cast for Comrade Levin T. Iones, our candidate for governor of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore was 306. The S. L. P. candidate received 2бо votes.

The S. D. P. candidates on the ticket for Maryland and Baltimore received votes as follows in the city of Baltimore votes as follows in the city of Baltimore alone: Jones (governor), 306; Fowler (comptroller), 322; Bachman (attorney-general), 365; Wenzel (judge county appeals), 550; Angel (clerk city court), 344; Carter (sheriff), 294. The S. L. P. vote for governor in the city was 260. There never was so much talk about Socializing on car alexitor day as was

Socialism on an election day as was heard on the 7th of November. Look out for 1900!

HAVERHILL' FUSIONISTS

In This Case the Fusionists are Democrats and Republicans—They are Getting Where We Want 'Em.

Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 9 .- The Republican and Democratic city committees tonight ratified the ticket informally selected last night by the fusion committee, in opposition to the Social Democracy. The Republicans and Democrats have decided to not hold party caucuses this year for the nomination of mayor and aldermen, but will present a solid front against the Social Democrats. The Fusion ticket is headed by Mellen A. Pin-gree, a local lawyer. The board of alder-men consists of five Republicans and two Democrats.

SAN FRANCISCO

With only a few weeks' work, the branches at San Francisco being quite recently organized, our growing party polled votes for municipal candidates as follows:

Coburn (mayor)162	
Liess (auditor)	
Warnecke (assessor)202	
Flammer (sheriff)204	
Britton (tax collector)	
Koenig (treasurer)	
Nugent (recorder)104	
Bartlett (county clerk)195	
Shepard (attorney)116	
Bihn (coroner) 93	
Andre (pub. admin.)	

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Comrade Eugene V. Debs spoke at Oakland, Cal., under the auspices of the local section of the Socialist Labor party. The meeting was a great surprise to those who have for years been identified with the Socialist movement at that place, as well as to many more who have been lookers-on from a distance.

Haverhill Social Democrat says Th editorially: "The Social Democrats have made a remarkable showing, of which they are justly proud, in the face of the great odds against them. It is true that the bare-faced combination of the republicans and democrats in the third and fifth districts and the placing in the field of a decoy democratic candidate in the fourth district in order to divide the working class vote against the republican should have been sufficient to line up the working class in a practically unanimous protest against them. But this, it appears, was not sufficient incentive to cause some of the workers at least to support the Social Democratic party as the party of their class. For these we have neither words of scorn or terms of reproach; on the contrary, we feel more deeply the stern necessity of advocating their cause and more strongly defending them from the depra-dations of their enemies."

The Social Democrats did not have candidates in the Fourth and Ninth districts last year, so the votes polled by Woodcock and Gillen can be claimed as gains over the previous state elections.

Comrade Scates polled 150 votes more than he received last year, and his de-feat was brought about by the contemptible trading and coalition of democrats ("new" and "regenerated") with their ancient enemy, the republicans.

The Democrats of Haverhill, by combining with the imperialistic-monopoly-ridden-protection Republicans, succeeded in defeating Louis Scates; but he received 150 more votes than last year and his district is thus seen to be rapidly changing into a Socialist stronghold. Well done, Comrade Scates! Your in-dividual defeat is a party triumph!

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899.

Social Democratic Herald

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

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"TURNED DOWN"

Just why no report of the election of Frederic O. MacCartney, candidate of the Social Democratic party to the house of representatives from Plymouth county, Massachusetts, was permitted to get into the press dispatches, is well understood by Socialists. The defeat of Louis Scates at Haverhill was heralded by the Associated Press throughout the land and the assertion that the republicans had "turned down the Social Democrats" given out with tiresome iteration. As a matter of fact, the republicans did not bring about the defeat of Scates; that was accomplished by the scandalous coalition of the democrats with the republicans; the latter were unable to do it alone and the "new" and "purified" and "regenerated," or Bryanized democracy, went to their assistance. But the notable fact that Scates, "turned down" with the help of the democratic party, was given 150 votes more than elected him a year ago received no mention. Of course not; the corrupt political traders were anxious to have the country believe that the Social Democrats had suffered a decided set-back. · As a matter of fact, it was no set-back at all, but on the con-trary, as to Haverhill and for the cause of Socialism, an emphatic and unques-tionable advance. Our candidate for governor in Haverhill received 900 more votes than a year ago, and Scates, over whose defeat the republicans (with a lot of cheap-grinning-coalition democrats

looking on) burned colored fire, had 150 more votes in his district, in spite of the trade! The election of MacCartney in Ply-

mouth county was ignored, because to have reported that would have offset the impression sought to be made upon the public. It was a confidence game practiced upon the people who pay for news MacCartney defeated the strongest available republican in one of the so-called rock-ribbed republican districts of the state of Massachusetts, and to have that fact circulated among the people was not in accordance with the plans of the political bosses.

The Social Democratic party, after a remarkable campaign, scored a signal advance in Massachusetts, and the single reverse it met with was brought about through the accommodating spirit of the coalition democrats, whom workingmen everywhere in that state will henceforth suspect and watch. They will do to watch in every other state.

Comrade James Allman, formerly of New York, and a valued contributor to these columns, has located at Newark. N. J., where he has been chosen organizer for the S. D. P. Some of the rereturns from Essex county, New Jersey. where from a vote of 151 a year ago our party has made the extraordinary gain of 661 votes, polling a total this year of 812. The S. L. P. this year has 806 against 1,134 a year ago.

towards all, with the light given to him, has done what he could and all that he could for human rights. In the name of liberty, equality and fraternity, I introduce to you your friend and mine, Eu-gene V. Debs."

Stick a pin here and note the marvel-ous growth of Socialism: At Middleboro, Mass., our party last year polled just 4 votes, this year Porter, for governor, received 102. Our branch there has given notice that the campaign of 1900 began Wednesday morning, Nov. 8 1899.

The coalitionists of Massachusetts who would bring about the salvation of the working class by keeping the worker chained to the juggernaut of the party of capitalism, under democratic and republican whippers-in, do not contemplate the result in Massachusetts with that perfect serenity they felt on election night when they had the Socialists "snowed under." There are plenty of green spots in the state.

An audience of 1,500 men and women greeted Eugene V. Debs last Sunday afternoon at Twelfth Street Turner hall, Chicago, when he appeared to deliver his lecture on "Labor and Liberty." The welcome was an unmistakable proof of the "disturber's" great popularity. For more than two hours he held the eager and undivided attention of the people. who from start to finish applauded every point, and the lecture was the most eloquent and powerful presentation of the doctrines of Socialism ever heard in Chicago. Thomas I. Kidd, of the Woodworkers' Council, presided, the lecture being given under the auspices of that The occasion was ausorganization. picious and the address will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to hear it. It easily placed the speaker among the foremost platform orators of our time.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs' visit to Los Angeles, Cal., where he spoke to immense audiences and made a wonderful impression, all classes of people being interested in the man and his mission. will be remembered by the people of that city for one remarkable fact. The Los Angeles Times never mentioned his presence in the city nor allowed his name to get into its columns. The "broad-minded" editor of that paper had recollections of a meeting with an honest man a few years ago, when he heard himself characterized as he ought to be. The magnificent reception accorded the "dis-turber of the peace" on his recent visit to Los Angeles by all classes of people must have been a sore trial for the Times man. All the other papers gave column after column of reports of what Debs said and what Debs was like. The Herald said editorially:

"The Debs meeting at Hazard's pavilion last evening packed that immense auditorium with an earnest and sympa-thetic audience. The address was a mas-terly effort and placed before the auditors a picture of our cruel and destructive industrial system in such a' way that they could not fail to recognize its iniquities. Mr. Debs is a forcible speaker; he makes every point clear as he goes along and his argument is unanswerable. His portrayal of the condition which awaits the middle classes of this country under the centralizing tendencies of the day rang out like the warning of doom.'

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

At a full meeting of the National Ex-ecutive Board, held at headquarters, November 12, the subjoined resolutions were read and acted upon as indicated in report following: To the National Executive of the So-

cial Democratic party. Gentlemen and Comrades: On the 13th of October, 1899, at a fully attended meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District the following two resolutions were adopted unanimously: We, the members of the Twelfth Assembly District (Branch No. 7), emphatically protest against the action of the National Executive in passing the resolution published in the Social Democratic Herald of the 14th of October,

to us on minor and local matters is highly unreasonable.

2d. Be it resolved, that we protest against the action of the editor of the Social Democratic Herald in rejecting a timely and logical criticism by Comrade I. A. Hourwich of the attitude of the editor on a very important topic.

We request that these resolutions be published in all our party papers.

With Socialistic greeting, committee on resolutions, Meyer London,

Joseph Barondess, Nathan Sovrin.

Referring to the above resolutions, the National Executive Board has to state the following:

Although the board was not obliged to print the above resolutions for the simple reason that two of the three members of the committee that signed the same are not and were not members of the branch and not even members of the party and the third not a member in good standing, we nevertheless print the same in The Herald in order to more clearly state the position of the National Executive Board in this matter.

Any action of a branch or a district that involves fusion with any capitalist party or any party in any part of the country commits the entire Social Democratic party in the country as such. It compromises the cardinal principles of our party. We cannot under any conditions and at any place endorse a capitalist ticket or even a ticket that is not clear-cut socialistic and which does not stand upon the principles of class-conscious socialism. Any branch or district that goes counter to this fundamental idea of our party thereby cuts itself loose from the national organization.

The platform of the Social Democratic party is broad and liberal, but this is so much more reason that we must squarely stand upon it.

As to the second resolution criticising the attitude of the editor of The Herald for not publishing a full report of the Buffalo reform conference, the National Executive Board is of the opinion that it must be left entirely to the editor of the paper as to what reform conventions or reform conferences he wishes to notice or ignore. This is and must be the prerogative of an editor.

The Haverhill Socialists

The Socialist Democrats of Haverhill have elected but one member of the House of Representatives this year, in place of the two chosen by them a year ago. This is a Republican triumph, one which was celebrated with rejoicings in the city last evening. The gain made upon the Socialists is not so great, however, as this result on its face might indicate. The Socialist member now defeated was chosen last year on personal, rather than political, grounds. The So-cialists have not achieved all that their triumph in the municipal election last year led them to hope for and expect, but they have cast a large vote, increasing their numbers at the polls, when the two state elections of 1898 and 1899 are compared, from 800 to 1,744. They are encouraged by this to make a strenuous effort to succeed again in the contest for city officers, but it is the intention of all the other parties to unite upon a ticket against them.—Boston Herald.

Civilization at the Bar

Civilization stood at the bar last night while a tall, gaunt man with ever-lifted indicating forefinger strode up and down the platform chronicling her crimes, her assassination of souls. He was a bril-liant special pleader, and drove home his charges with the vigor that comes from what he believed to be long-endured wrongs. It is for those who heard him to say whether he was right in all his asservations, whether the world is as black as he painted it, whether what he called the vassals of Capital were worse conditioned than were the serfs of feudalism, but none can say that he did not utter some fearsome truths and bring to attention some unusually unrealized curses of existence. The man was Eugene V. Debs, who from being a clerk in a grocery store and a fireman on a locomotive, has risen to the position of a reform leader. President Garfield once uttered the epigram that there is no dynamic force in the world comparable to the power of an idea. Mr. Debs has the idea and knows how to bring out its dynamism, for last evening he had and held an audience, which was far from being made up' of long-haired men and short-haired wo-men. The gathering which filled Hazard's pavilion from stage to roof was composed distinctively of the middle classes. There were, of course, some notables in finance and the professions, and there was also a sprinkling of the men and women whose stubby and grimy finger tips showed that they were toilers with the shovel, the washboard or the hod or the hoe, but the greater portion were people of evidently moderate means, of fairly comfortable place in the world, and they cheered and applauded every point made by the speaker, though the cheers and cries of applause never for an instant showed a tendency to swell into the strains of the Carmagnole or Marseillaise.—Los Angeles Herald.

LETTER FROM BERLIN

Comrade Eugene Dietzgen Addresses Convention of the Social Democracy of Germany

To the Executive Board of the S. D. P. of A., Chicago-Comrades: Undoubtedly you have been informed before this of the proceedings of the recent conventions of our brother parties in Austria and Germany, both of which my wife and myself attended. That we have been deeply impressed by them and inspired with increased assurance in the approaching victory of our cause, is the least we can say. While I sat there listening I could not help feeling sometimes an emotion akin to envy, when I compared the achievements and the whole-souled efforts of our Austrian and German allies with party conditions at home. And I said to myself, "You do well to keep modestly in the background; as yet you have to learn, to emulate, to wait until our time has come to tell the European comrades that the united Socialists of America are marching along with them in the front ranks of the international movement."

At Brunn I kept that becoming reserve, contenting myself with exchanging greetings with many an Austrian comrade individually, but at Hanover it so happened that I was obliged to address the convention of the German Social Democratic party. Though I had come to listen and not to talk, though I had asked to remain a "silent partner," I was greeted by the chairman as the American guest and comrade, and consequently had duly to return the compliment. Need I say that I felt at a loss how to address the delegates of the greatest party in Germany? Should I waste their valuable time by entertaining them with our justified hopes of soon becoming more than an incipient polit-ical factor in the United States? I did not care to do that, but rather preferred to have my successor at a future German party convention tell the established fact, that we have in the United States a united Socialist party with an influence adequate to the progress of our country. Knowing, however, that the capitalist parties had heralded beforehand a split as the dutcome of the Hanover convention, and knowing of the sorry strife among the comrades at home, I decided to tell them what I thought of neglecting combined efforts against the common adversary by internal strife about minor tactical points and theoretical opinions. The allusion to my personal stand and that of my wife on this point proved to be a lucky hit in unanimous accord with the sentiment of the convention. My address was in substance as follows:

"I have come here to listen silently to your speeches. This is not the place and not the time to speak about our movement in the United States. But I am happy to present to you the greetings from both of our Socialist parties. I may do this for both parties, because I am a member of the one, and my wife, who is also present, is a member of the other party (great merriment). I imagined that this statement would strike you as rather queer, and we would have been divorced long ago (great merriment) if there were any essential differences. But we have only tactical differences, such as there ought to be in every rational union (applause and merriment) as long as they do not prevent joint action on all main points (applause). United both parties are in the admiration for your successful work, and united they are in the desire that this convention may provide additional safeguards for a continued pros-perous development of the Social Dem-ocratic party of Germany." (Loud ap-plause.)

Finding on my travels in Europe that the comrades here are poorly informed about the Socialist movement in the United States, I recently wrote a sketch

our campaign is by the following schedule:

Number of meetings, 56.

Number of leaflets distributed, 10,-

Net result, total number of votes for Social Democratic party, 812.

The vote last election stood: For S. L. P., 1,134; for S. D. P., 151.

This year the Social Democratic party, 812; S. L. P., 806.

New Jersey is the home of the trusts and syndicates, but we Social Democrats mean to make this state in the near future a storm center of revolutionary Socialism.

Comrades of New Jersey, arise! Join the Social Democratic army of men whose purpose it is by reason without malice, logic without abuse and bitterness to spread the light of our glorious example of economic liberty in this country and state. Organize at once in preparation for the municipal campaign next spring. All residents of Essex county willing to co-operate with our party and join our ranks should communicate with our organizer, James Allman, 403 Plaine street, Newark, N. J.

LATEST FROM MASSACHUSETTS

Just as we go to press with this number of The Herald, news is received from Comrade Haile that Porter's vote, so far, is 8,138, with seventy small towns to hear from.

It is impossible to give exact figures, but enough is known to make it certain that Comrade W. P. Porter received over twice as many votes as a year ago. The following table, including thirty-five cities and towns, gives Porter 6,747 and shows his vote in the same places to have been 2,945. The unreported dis-tricts will probably raise his total to 8,500. The Boston Globe says his total vote is 7,740:

	1898.	1899.
Amesbury	218	291
Boston	520	659
Brockton	180	1187
Beverly	7	38
Cambridge	54	. 85
Chelsea	34	71
Everett	ĨI	34
Fall River	100	142
Fitchburg	50	127
Gloucester	23	26
Georgetown	8	44
Groveland	15	75
Haverhill	816	1744
Lynn	91	224
Lowell	50	76
Lawrence	43	126
Medford	5	16
Malden	21	40
Marlboro	16	42
Merrimac	15	50
Newburyport	246	373
Newton	22	17
New Bedford	39	110
Quincy	12	225
Rockland		290
Salem	32	41
Somerville	. 12	38
Springfield		93
Salisbury	12	21
Waltham		15
Woburn	19	16
Winchester	15	20
Worcester	118	138
West Newbury		52
Whitman		201
T		

That Sunday afternoon meeting at Los Angeles when Eugene V. Debs spoke to the largest concourse of people ever addressed on the subject of Socialism in that city was an extraordinary and significant manifestation of a growing interest in our cause. Over half the ministers of the city were present, besides lawyers, judges, doctors, merchants, all mixed in an audience of 5,000 people. And everybody was pleased, except the editor of the Los Angeles Times.

The class interests of Republicans and Democrats at Haverhill are seen to be the same. When the working class of the city had organized a strong political movement and threatened the inter-ests of capitalism, Democratic exploiter joined with Republican exploiter to fight the wealth producers. And this is what workmen may expect everywhere when they become a menace to robbers who are in politics for plunder, no matter what they call themselves, Democrats or Republicans.

Rev. R. W. Webster, who presided at one of Comrade Debs' Los Angeles meetings, introduced the speaker in these felicitous words:

I am glad to have the honor to introduce to you one who has suffered in the interests of humanity; one who, with malice towards none and with charity

1899. We deny the National Executive Committee the right to pass such draconic resolutions without hearing both sides and without making public the sources of their "information." We think that the National Executive

Committee, not being familiar with the state of affairs in New York, had no right to title the Independent Labor par-ty the "so-called." Nor do we think that your definition of our attitude towards trade unions in consonance with the policy of the S. D. P. as laid down in its

declaration of principles. We reject with indignation the insin-uation that we, the New York Social Democrats, are less devoted to the principles of socialism than any other Social Democrats in the country, and we look upon the resolution of the National Executive as a sort of injunction.

We declare that we withdrew from the S. L. P. as soon as we noticed that it was going the wrong way, and we are still of the opinion that had all our comrades done their duty as socialists the S L. P. might have been saved for social-ism. We declare that the attempt of the ism. We declare that the attempt of the at 35 cents per hundred copies.

The Herald Leaflets are good for propagands

on this subject, giving the plain facts as to the S. D. P., S. L. P. and the De Leon clique. This article was published today in the "Neue Zeit" (New Times), a weekly that is circulating among the foremost minds of international Socialism throughout the world.

Yours fraternally,

E. Dietzgen. Berlin, Oct. 28, 1899.

NEW JERSEY

Splendid Results of a Vigorous Campaign in the City of Newark

During the recent campaign the com-rades here in Newark have carried on a vigorous agitation with very encour-aging results. The comrades started on the first of September and at the end of that month, having secured sufficient signatures to place a full ticket in the field, began their agitation about the first of October. On the 21st of October Comrade Allman was invited to come over from New York City to Essex county, New Jersey, and act as organ-izer. With his arrival the most vigorous izer. With his arrival the most vigorous agitation we have hitherto carried on commenced. Two, and sometimes as many as four, meetings were held every night, and on the Saturday preceding election day, when Comrades Butscher, Phillips, Panken and Sanger from New York volunteered their services, five very enthusiastic meetings were held. In our own city we had ten active workers and speakers, viz., Comrades Strobell, Neben, Wind, Allman, Sam Rubin, Noah Rubin, Macow, Levine, Harrison, Berghstein and Fine. The shortest way to describe 6747

Coulter for Mayor

The Social Democrats of Brockton met in convention Thursday evening, Nov. 9, and nominated Comrade Charles H. Coulter for mayor.

The nomination was made unanimous, and the best of feeling prevailed in the convention. The members of the party broke into enthusiastic cheers and applause for their candidate, and believe. that they stand a good chance of winning in what will probably be the hottest municipal campaign that there has ever been in the city.

The party also nominated three candidates for places on the school committee. They are John J. Guerin, Herbert L. Wood and Mrs. M. Louise French.

Astonishing Gains

The Social Democratic party achieved an extraordinary result in Essex county (Newark), N. J., at the recent election. A year ago our vote was 151, while the S. L. P. polled at the same election 1,134. This year our total vote at Newark is 812 and that of the S. L. P. 806, a gain for Socialism in one year of 333 and for the Social Democratic party of 661.

The Vote at Haverhill

Porter (governor)	
Skinner (lieutenant-governor)	
Bradley (secretary)	
White (treasurer)	1.676
McDonald (auditor)	1.779
Total vote in city, 5,892.	

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1899.

AMONG THE BRANGHES

of Branch Meetings inserted for 25c

CALIFORNIA

(San Francisco) of the Social Demo-ds public meetings every Sunday and ings, commencing ut 8 p.m. Admission

onal meetings (for ruembers) every Tuesday Sociology, Economics, Public Specking, etc. meetings (for members) every Thursday in this Branch. with advantages of Edu-e and Social Democratic Herald free to

ual Course and Social Democratic Herald free to member, 25 cents per month. 19 to the Secretary, John Wesley, 117 Turk street,

actico. nch No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal., meets every nch No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal., meets every y evening at 8 o'clock in the room of the y Morning Club, 330'5 South Broadway. GII, President, C. C. Ford, 623 W. 37th cretary. COLOBADO. COLORADO.

orado Branch No. 1 of the Social Demo-e Party, meets every Sunday eve at Wood-s Hall, 1715 California St., Jenver, Colo., m. Thos. H. Gibbs, Chairman; Mrs. Ida sr, Secretary, 1739 Washington St.

CONNECTICUT.

an 3 (Conn.), New Haven, meets 1st and aesday in the month, at 198 State Street, at Secretary Cornelius Mahoney, 165 Frank dars of Social Democratic Herald are invited

ILLINOIS.

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

an St. Branch 1 of Illinois, Chicago, mests every reduced av evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secre-sty, 2004 20 Chicago, III., Bohemian, meets 2nd and 4th Saturday evenings at Nugl's Hall, 535 June Island Ave. Secretary, Vaclav Jelinek, 435

We fight St. Chicago, Ill., meets 2nd and 4th Branch 3, Chicago, Ill., meets 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at Jos. Dundras' place, We W. 18th Place. Secretary, Frank Ort, 800 W. 18th St. Chicago and third

18th St. Branch 4. Chicago, meets every first and third many evenings of the month, at 209 St. Louis re. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Horgan, 1495 Ful-

Are, Decretary, Aris, Anay Hoigan, Hao Yuk, Branch No. 5 Illinois meets 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month at Frank Lang's, 117 W. 18th street, corner Jefferson street. Secre-ary, Paul Chlapecka, 47 Ruble St. Branch 6 (Garman), Chlcago, meets every fest and third Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at Negris Hall, 535 Blue Island avenue, near 18th Meret. Albin Geisler, 725 W. 20th street. Branch 9, Chicago, meets at Lundquist Hall, Branch 9, Chicago, meets at Lundquist Hall, Branch 9, Chicago, streets, every first and Meret Thursday. S. L. Westine, Secretary, 6243 Gener Ave.

INDIANA.

anch No. 6, Indiana, meets first Saturday ing and 3rd Sunday afternoon of each th at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and is streets, Indianapolis.

MARYLAND.

Branch Ne. 1, Maryland, meets every Sunday at § p. m., at Carpenter's Hall, 506 E. Baltimore street. Fublic Invited. Branch No. 2, Baltimore, Md., meets every Wonday at § p. m., at 311 W. German St., Secre-ary, Frank Marsock, 1405 N. Gay St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

h 2. Holyoke, Mass., meets second and Monday of each month at Springdale Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, 20

urner Hall, Organizer, H. Schuchung, a mes street. Branch 5, Lynn, Mass., permanent headquar-rs 2 Summer St., near Market St., business

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MINNESOTA

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

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

adress. St. Louis Central Branch, composed of all members in the city, meets every 3rd Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., at Aschenbroedel Hall, 6% Market St. Lecture and general discussion at every meeting. Public invited. Branch 7, Missouri, meets every Tuesday at p. m. at 1800 Union Ave., Kansas City. G. J. Storr, 1330 W. 5th St., Sec.

NEW YORK.

Branch 10 (4th Assembly Dist., N. Y.), meets every lat and Brd 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 wery lat and 2rd Thursday at 112 Clinton St. Best and and Thursday at 112 Clinton St.

Branch 3, Sheboygan, Wis., meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burgard's Hall on Pennaylvania Avenue. R. Schoen, S. 12th Street, secretary-treasurer.

Hall on Pennsylvanis Avenue. R. Schoen, S. 12th Street, secretary-treasurer. Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Mueller's Hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown Streets. George Moerschel, Secretary, 778 Twenty-fifth Street. Branch 9, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Fri-day of the month at R. Sige's Hall, S. E. cor-per Orchard Street and 9th Avenue. Secretary, Fred Brockhausen, 781 Windlake Avenue. Branch No. 11, Milwaukee, Wis., meets the second Wednesday of each month at the office of the Wisconsin "Vorwarts" 614 State St. Branch 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third 'Thursday of each month at Peterleus Secretary. Hall, 77 Center Street, at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary. Milwaukee Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of America meets on the first Monday of each month at 8 p. m. sharp at No. 618 East Water Street. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary: John Doerfler, Treasurer.

Branch 5 of Brooklyn at its last meeting elected Comrade Solomon Pressman as organizer in place of Comrade Samuel Weinstock, resigned. A fund was also started for the National Propaganda and active work will be undertaken in behalf of the branch.

The East Side Branch of New York sent a speaker to Boston for the recent campaign in the person of Comrade M. Winchevsky. The party contains few, if any, more talented and instructive speakers and writers than Comrade Winchevsky, whose contributions have delighted readers of The Herald and the Haverhill Social Democrat.

Branch 3, New Haven, Conn., will give a grand concert at Arion hall, corner Church and George streets, on Sunday evening, November 19. All mem-bers and their friends are urgently requested to attend.

'A few comrades are making sacrifices for our cause that the party generally knows nothing about. One of these is Comrade Geo. Howie, of Manchester, N. H., who expended \$51 and twenty days labor for the party between October, 1898, and July, 1899. Resolutions expressing gratitude and appreciation of these services were unanimously adopted by the city committee of Manchester and these resolutions will receive the united endorsement of the branches all over the country.

The National Party

Comrade James Allman writes from Newark, N. J., an interesting letter on the importance of supporting and building up the national organization preparatory for the campaign of 1900. He

says: "We here in Newark believe that we can only build up a national party by giving full support to our national cential organization and to our national or-gan. We do not think it altogether proper that so much attention should be given and so much expense incurred for purely local purposes. A little too much of that is going on. In the forthcoming presidential campaign we'll need a strong national organization and we must begin by supporting it now. You'll hear from us soon.

Greetings from Australia

Comrade H. S. Bennett, general secretary of the Victorian Socialists' League of Melbourne, Australia, writes National Secretary Debs an interesting letter, from which the following is extracted :

am delighted to hear that your party is making progress, wonderful progress when one takes into account the initial difficulties. * * * My com-rades desire to tender through you to all American comrades their fraternal greetings, and wish to express their hope that the day may not be far distant when the Social Democratic party will be the party in America." Comrade Bennett incloses his subscription to The Herald. The Victorian Socialist League is the organization that a year ago adopted the essential declarations of our preamble as the basis of its organization.

and of appointing an official correspondent to keep all comrades notified of how we are sowing the seed, were settled briefly, and then we made a number of recommendations for the good of the party and its principles, upon which we desire the opinions of the comrades at the next meeting.

After taking up a collection for propaganda work we adjourned. The meet-ing showed a fine enthusiasm and an intelligent body of earnest comrades with an undaunted spirit that will not die. Socialism is inevitable and Brooklyn will do

its part. We meet again in two weeks. Every Brooklyn comrade will be there, because every Brooklyn man is an enthusiast and a worker, and we need every man's help.

To all Brooklyn Socialists we extend cordial invitation to join us in this fight, which is by no means an easy one. We have taken up our cross and it is not of wood. But we carry it for honor and justice and liberty and the brotherhood Hawthorn. of man.

MISTAKES OF OUR ANCESTORS

By E. Val. Putnan

Did it ever occur to you how infinitely blessed is the workingman, how unufterably thankful he should be because of the existence of the capitalist, to whom he can look up with a lasting and abid-ing faith and say, "Thy kingdom's come; thine be the power and the glory and the profits forever, amen"? I often wonder how Adam felt when

he first stepped out into the Garden of Eden and saw there everything that was necessary for the satisfaction of his wants, all the various kinds of fruits, all the beautiful flowers, all the beasts of the earth, fishes of the seas and fowls of the air—but not one single capitalist. What a grand opportunity Adam had! Before him was the whole world, with its immense wealth of precious metals, with all its vast fields and forests-and all his. He had a perfectly good title, you know, by "right of discovery." He was the first man on the earth and he had a right to it. His title could not be disputed in

any court of law today. But Adam was not equal to his opportunities, and he failed. He evidently did not have good business judgment, nor the incentive to wealth which is so necessary to keep the world agoing these days.

Just imagine John D. Rockefeller in Adam's place. What a great success he would have been! . He would not have lost his hold on the earth and we would now be living under a very highly perfected capitalistic system of government. He would not have to be worrying himself to death, as he is now, trying to collect it all into his hands, so that he will be in the same position Adam was at first. Then there is the danger that he may die before he completes his glorious work, or that some fool anarchist who objects to giving up his property may assassinate him, and then where will all us poor devils be without a man of such genius to support the capitalistic system?

I tell you, brothers, it is awful when you contemplate the business mistakes our ancestors made. Now there was Noah. He made two big blunders. In the first place, when the flood came he neglected to charge an admission fee to his ark. Why, most any man would have given a fortune for a ticket on the ark. Then, after going to the trouble of collecting all the different kinds of ani-mals together in the ark, what does he do, when the flood is over, but turn them everyone out to roam around and be hunted and used by everybody! I really believe the old duffer was a Socialist and thought that everybody had an equal right to the advantages to be derived from the existence of those animals. Just think what they would have been worthf he had caged them all up and exhibited them to the people, for a consideration, as "the only complete menagerie ever placed on exhibition"! What a fortune he would have realized! Barnum wouldn't have been in it as a showman. However, the world has learned by experience and you don't see such opportunities going to waste now. I read every once in a while about some wealthy man buying a few 'hundred acres of land and fencing it up to keep a lot of wild animals in, so that he can have the exclusive privilege of hunting them. There is one more little incident of history that I want to speak of and then I will close. About two thousand years ago a pious young man, known by the name of Jesus, is said to have taken a horsewhip and driven a few business men who were engaged in a little dicker out of the temple in which they were assembled. A lot of quacks have made big fuss about this incident, saying that it shows that money-changing is wrong, etc. I want to say right here that it is my honest belief that the only reason the said young man requested the gentlemen to leave the temple was that the janitors desired to sweep the floor and dust the pews for the next prayermeeting. He probably had the whip in his hand to make the janitors work harder and some lying reporter garbled the facts and made a sensation out of it. It is well that we should look at some events in our ancient history in the proper light and not let our reverence for the dead blind us to their faults, or else

we may wake up some morning and find such noble benefactors as Rockefeller, Armour, Gould and others blown to the

sweet by and by.

MERLIN'S MIXTURE OF BRIGHT SAYINGS

Election Echoes.

The noise of the battle of the ballot has ceased, and only the echoes of the strife remain. Yet the echoes have much to tell and teach, and wise are we if we hear and heed them. In the calm after a battle is the best time to meditate on methods pursued, results achieved, and to lay better plans for the successful outcome of the next battle.

Party progress.

The echoes are cheerful ones in so far as they denote advance made and position gained. The sunset of election day was bright-hued with a rosy tinge of socialistic red. Socialism has advanced, as seen by the growth of vote of both parties espousing its principles. The morn-ing reports in the Boston dailies fairly teemed with socialistic figures and facts, a marvelous change from a year ago.

Fusing foes.

The condition of affairs in Haverhill, while seemingly indicative of partial failure, was instead a symptom of real success. So strong had the socialists become in numbers and influence that the only way in which they could be held in check was to make common capitalistic cause against them. Even by doing this and at the expense of party honors, the fusing foes did not gain the day, even if they gained a seat.

A clear-cut conflict.

For the first time in the history of American politics, a battle has been lought on clear-cut, class-conscious lines. The old, superficial causes of contention between capitalistic parties have in this case been swept aside, and the battle been tought on the bed-rock of fact. All the old war-cries and catch-calls have been silent, and the battle fought with grim earnestness on either side.

An auspicious augury.

Even though our ranks are forced back a little by the onrush of capitalism's combined forces, we must welcome as a great augury the intensity of the strain and strife. Once let us get out in-to the open with a clear line of division between the right and wrong, with fraternity, justice and truth on one side. and greed, injustice, and tyranny upon the other, and presto !- the game is won !

A tough task.

Our Haverhill reverse should have the good effect upon us of making us less cock-sure. We have made such rapid progress in certain places that we have got the idea that capitalism is an old stump with rotten roots.' We imagine we can uproot it with a yoke of representatives, or blow it into mid air by a blast of eloquence. We think that the fruit of public opinion is ripe and ready for us to just reach out and pluck it and preserve it in our branch canning factories.

A steady struggle.

If so, we are dead wrong. It's an easy matter to wiggle a fence post, but it's a different matter to pull it out of its hole. So far we have been firing at the enemy. Now we have drawn their fire upon us, and they have picked off a man already. This is no child's play, this struggle for liberty. It will only be by a long and steady strain of effort that the Socialist forces will win at last.

A serious sign.

interest of the private citizen in the elections. It is an ominous sign, indeed, when the creators of new conditions refuse to exercise their creative faculties to bring order out of an increasing chaos. When men have lost faith in the ballot as the method of inaugurating reform, the nation drifts into the bloody sea of civil war.

forces trained for conflict. Great events will happen in this coming year, and culminate on next election day. Hence let us start now, with high hope and optimistic faith, getting ready for the larger successes of 1900. Merlin.

There is no Bright Side

Sometimes those who are opposed to socialism complain that the socialists always present the dark side of the social question. That they never present the sunny side or the good things connected with the present social system. It is true that the socialist agitators do not say anything about the sunny side of society, for no such side exists in the minds of those who understand the present con-dition of society. It is true that now and then some trust magnate may make \$1,000,000 in a day, which may be very good in one sense for the robber, but what about the one thousand who are disinherited by the success of the one man. There are two or three millions of working people out of employment in this country while a few monopolists own all the machinery, which is very good for the capitalist, but these millions on short rations are not so blessed. There is plenty of money in the banks, but the man who has to give gilt-edge security to get it at a high interest is not much in the swim. There are a few much in the swim. There are a few great merchants who are doing a very good business, but the forty-five that fail each day are not boasting much about the system; and the fifteen thousand that are closed up by the sheriffs each year are not floating on flowery beds of ease. There are some who gamble in cotton futures, who sometimes make a big haul, but what about the thousands of lambs who are caught in their net, and the farmers who are producing the cotton for

less than the cost of production. I would by pleased for some one to come forward and point out the bright side of society, while crime, prostitution and bankruptcy are holding high carnival in the country. The fact is it can't be done, and the man who is even in moderate circumstances who is consoling himself with imaginary visions of future commercial and industrial bliss under the present system for the masses will find later that he is chasing a phantom.

In a so-called republic where 30,000 men control the social destiny of 70,000,-000 people and where ten per cent of the people own seventy per cent of the wealth the bright side of society is only apparent to a very small per cent of the people.

As a class there is none who complain less of the bad condition of society than the philosophical socialists. They are too busy pointing society to the way out of the present dilemma to take up much time complaining. They know that a change must come and they ieel it their duty to try to educate as many people as possible that there may be as little friction as possible when it does In fact every socialist knows come. that the pressure will grow more intense until the change will be forced upon society, and they wait with patience for the change.-W. E. Farmer 'in Farmers' Review.

Socialism and the Home

The charge that Socialism will break up the home is untenable, as all such charges usually are. Under the present system of capitalism no home is safe The and secure from destruction. struggle to get a living has driven fathers and sons away from their homes, away from their kith and kin, out into the world where they become separated forever from family and their relations. Women are swept out into the current of competition, which carries them either I noticed that in many places the vote polled was very light. For several years I have noted this steady decline in the position, the disappointment incident upon blighted ambitions and desires, blighted through the constant sapping of the foundations upon which the different stratums of society rest, has caused more of the divorces, than any other cause. Young men and women are deprived of the natural satisfaction and comforts of a home, because of the lack of sufficient remuneration from their labor to guarantee incurring the responsibilities incident to entering upon the marriage relation, and they become the victims of broken hopes and disappointed ambitions, filling early graves and the lunatic asylums through misapplied affections and desires. Capitalism which compels the many to be the slaves of miserable conditions is breaking up every home and destroying every relation, natural and divine. Desolate homes, aching hearts, defeated ambitions; every noble and natural inspiration of the soul of humankind is withering under the deadly blight of capitalism. Socialism will provide opportunities for the child, the woman and the man to make a living with ease and honor, encourage their natural and wholesome development and make the future humanity better, grander and sweeter than any that ever before inhabited the world. Only under Socialism will happy, contented and comfortable homes be possi-ble of achievement.—Haverhill Social Democrat.

Berretary, A. Guyer, 163 Suffolk St. Branch 8, New Yerk (24th Assembly District), meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 284 E. 64th St. L. Funcke, 239 E. 58th St.,

anch No. 4 (West Side Branch) meets sec-and fourth Thursdays of every month at beadquarters, 189 West 99th St. Elizabeth H.

their beadquarters, 199 West 19th St. Elizabeth H. Tamas, secretary.

 Branch No. 12 Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters Social Democratic Party, 251 Ruiledge Street.

 Branch No. 12 Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters Social Democratic Party at \$16 sharp. All promas interested in Socialism and the Social promotion of the second strend these second strength of the second strend the second strend these second strend the city.
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OHIO.

OHIO. Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Ohl-mus Hall, 65 York Street, second and fourth sundays, at 3 p. m. Lectures, Glacussions, bus-manch No. 5, Cleveland, Ohio, meets first and third marker and the second state of the second and second states and third second states and third and second second second second second and second second second second second of fourth Sundays in each month, at 8 p.m. Lectures discussions. Public javied. Secondary, Chas. D. Marker, 1913 S. Auburn avenue. Branch S. Cincingmen's Hall, 1918 Wainut Becretary, J. L. Franz, 1814 Wainut St. Tranch II (German) Columbus, Ohio, Ed. Greiner, creater, 505 Mohawk street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

t. Erie, Pa., meets every Saturday at K. of L. Hall, '16 State Street. Chas. Heydrick; Secretary, Geo. B. W. 5th St. Yo. 4. Pittsburg, Pa., meets every evening at 7:30 p. m., Yunk Hall, and Josephine Sts. President, W. tiddison St. Secretary, J. H. Lewis,

St. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania, mee ay at 614 South Third Street, Phili t 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. Secretary.

Milwaukee, meets every sectors raday evening of the month at lety Building, 555 Jefferson St. welcome. Howard Tuttle, chair-

ay in G

The Party at Brooklyn

The formation of that branch of the Social Democratic party which is to subjugate capitalism in Brooklyn and make Socialism predominant was completed Friday night, Nov. 3, in this bor-ough of a million and a half of people. With greater facilities for pushing the fight for Socialism we shall pull harder and harder at the bandage of falsehood and deceit over the workingmen's eyes until we pull it off altogether, when he may see capitalism in all its disgusting and shameful wickedness.

When the day comes that the Social Democratic party shall rule Brooklyn we will look at a big building at Manhattan and Moore streets as the historic scene of the organization of the Brooklyn branch.

Comrade William Butscher told us why we were there, what we ought to do and what we were going to do. The enthusiasm of the comrades sufficed for a lot of good work. Comrade Weinstock was made permanent chairman, Comrade Behringer vice-chairman and Com-

rade Meade secretary. All the routine of separating from New York, settling the payment forevermore of the per capita tax to Brooklyn in-stead of New York, appointing a com-mittee to look up a headquarters, which is to be the busiest place in Brooklyn,

Fools and fatalists.

The number of these two, of fools and fatalists, seems to increase yearly. There are those whose thought is so superficial" that they imagine that because the ballot has been used by evil men for evil ends that it cannot be used by good men for good ends. And there is that class of fatalists who regard injustice and oppression as inevitable, and who meekly yield up their franchise right by not using it.

Socialist shirkers.

I am personally aware of some half dozen cases in Massachusetts where avowed Socialists did, not cast their votes. I know one member of a branch who was several times past the polls on election day and who never voted at all. What words of condemnation can we coin for such as these? What kind of Socialists are these who lazily espouse the cause of socialism, and lazily stay away from the polls?

The bigger battle. Another battle is ahead, and we must fix our eyes upon it, instead of on the past. Now is the time when the seeds of success must be planted. Now the plan of action must be drawn, and our

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

MY EXILE TO SIBERIA

By Isador Ladoff

Our real pilgrimage, our weary march of two thousand miles, began at one of the ancient cities, Tomsk. Happily it was spring. Reviving spring in the vir-gin Siberian forest or "Taiga," the green meadows and blooming bushes, the transparent, quietly flowing waters of the mighty rivers; the balsam-like air and the clear skies—all had the effect of making clear skies-all had the effect of making the plodding journey bearable, nay, sometimes even pleasant. One thing was undeniably tiresome—the little "mosh-ka" or gray marshfly, which filled the air in myriads and attacked both man and beast in a most bloodthirsty way. The pest of higher latitudes, the mosquito, is by far preferable.

The train of prisoners formed a dreary contrast to surrounding nature. On the one hand the azure of the sky, the emerald green of the vegetable world, the harmoniously variegated mosaic of the flowers, the silvery springs and brooks; on the other, the ugly, shapeless, gray capouches and clanking chains of miser-able men, cruelly treated by fate, often dceply degraded, physically and morally crippled by unjust and unnatural condi-tions of life. The men marched in front of the train in an irregular crowd, rais-ing clouds of dust with their rude slippers and long capouches. Behind them followed rude wagons, crowded with the children and women of the party. The children and the women! More miserable beings than these poor creatures the vivid fancy of a Dante' Allegieri could hardly create. The wagons loaded with the baggage of the prisoners closed the train. An armed body of soldiers surrounded all. . The dismal clanking of the iron chains, the creaking of the ungreased wheels, the rough voices of the men and the cries of the women and children filled the paradise-like air of the "Taiga" with the chaotic sounds of hell.

The train reminded me sometimes of a funeral procession. It moved on exceedingly slow and very often stopped altogether, because of the irregular motion of the different parts of the train. Sometimes the cause was of a more serious nature, as the death of a sick child. The unhappy mothers expressed their rite unitapy mouths expressed inclu-grief by loud crying, while the men bore their affliction in morbid silence. The rest of the company showed no sym-pathy whatever. They were too much used to such scenes, or valued life too little. We had to average eighteen miles

a day, walking two days in succession and resting the third. I might describe a typical scene, which repeated itself nearly every second day with trifling variations. At the end of each day's travel we stopped at the im-provised barracks, called "Etape." These barracks are built all along the great Siberian road, usually at the further end of a village and surrounded by a wooden well forming a used. The contain in wall, forming a yard. The captain in charge of the Etape and his soldiers had their quarters in one of the buildings. As the party approached the Etape it was divided into rows, containing an equal number of prisoners, and counted. When the last row was finished and nobody found missing, the gates of the yard were opened and the prisoners rushed forward, pushing each other violently, each trying to get ahead of the rest, some trampling their fellow sufferers un-der their feet, all acting as if the salva-tion of their souls depended upon their bready entrance into the prison. The speedy entrance into the prison. The real cause of this haste was the lack of room in the Etape and buildings. Every one is bent on securing for himself the "jus primae occupanci" to one of the benches of the barracks. Woe to him who came too late or had the misfortune to fall under the feet of the surging crowd! The captain of the Etape guard, a tall man with the sallow complexion of an habitual drunkard, met the party, and abused the sergeant in charge with the most vile expressions on account of his allowing the political exiles to march at some considerable distance from the party of common criminals. He ordered that the body of soldiers escorting us be confined with us in one small cell as a punishment. Taking into consideration the fact that we had ladies in our midst, we sent a delegate to explain to the captain the inconvenience of his order in a tain the inconvenience of his order in a polite, but firm language. "Please to not give me lessons," re-plied the officer bluntly. The cell given to us was very dark, fithy and teeming with vermin of the most abominable kind. The benches were covered with thick layers of dust and grime. The air was impregnated with pestilential gases, escaping from the nuisances located close to our cell. We used plaid and other clothing to serve as a partition for the ladies. Meanwhile water and wood were brought in and fires blazed in the yard, around which the prisoners placed their around which the prisoners placed their kettles of potatoes, brick, tea or other herbs. We prepared our food in the same way. At 8 o'clock the prisoners were counted and locked up in the cells. We usually enjoyed the privilege of stay-ing in the yard later than the common criminals and insisted on it this time. The captain tried to impress us by the recitation of some regulations, approved by his Majesty, the Czar of all the Rusby his Majesty, the Czar of all the Rus-sias, but he was dealing with the wrong party. We had very little respect for the regulations of the Czar in general, and for this in particular, and conse-quently were not moved by it to change our mind. The officer surrounded us by a body of soldiers, but did not dare to

use force. We left the yard at 9 and tried to place ourselves on the benches as comfortable as was possible under the circumstances. 1 could not sleep at all the thick miasmatic air threatened to choke me. From the dwelling of the captain came sounds of cheap, but merry music, loud laughing and women's voices all the night. The officers were

celebrating an orgy. The next morning we asked permis-sion to send one of our party to the village to buy provisions—of course, in charge of a soldier of the guard. "It is against the instructions," was the reply of the officer. Aroused by the stubborn-ness of the captain, we declared our firm decision not to leave the Etape before the permission should be granted. The officer threatened to put us in chains, but did not dare to do so, and was com-pelled to comply with our demands. Our firmness made a salutary impression on the coarse man. All our way through Siberia was an endless struggle with the brutal, self-willed Etape captains, a struggle which strained our nervous systems almost to the extent of prostration. but gave us a certain moral satisfaction. The days of rest were worse than the days of travel. Five long weeks were thus passed ere we reached our destination on the Arctic confines of farthest Siberia.

(To be Continued Next Week)

WHO?

By Rev. Genevra Lake Bowed by another's lust for power, Bent with another's greed for gold,

Upon his brow the storm clouds lower, His hand is stiff, his limbs are cold. Who made him thus-the thing of clay, The wild-eyed man with weary frame?

Who blotted out the light of day A man in nothing save a name?

Who quenched the light and stilled the hope

- Which leads to God and noble life? Who gave to him the broken rope
- To pull himself from wrong and strife? Yea, who of all the motley throng

Who dance and sing in earth today, Who preach and pray 'gainst lust and

wrong, Who felled this man-this lump of clay?

- Give answer back, ye hollow hearts, Whose heads are filled with ancient lore;
- Give answer 'till the great God starts And stamps His wisdom taught of yore.
- Tis ye who revel at the feast,
- Tis ye who swing in careless ease; Tis ye who live from earth's increase-Ye mould the souls with forms like these.
- Tis ye who maim, and cleave, and tear The muscle and the brittle bone;
- Tis ye who fill the world with care, And mock the waves with wilder
- moan Oh, cease your query, false as base, Nor ask who turned his forehead
- slant: Perform his toil and your fine face
- Will be as rough, your form as gaunt.
- Get ye in line, and dig and faint, Or stand by tasks when hours move slow,

Then know, false world, your gruesome plaint

Is naught to him who wields the hoe. Get ye, yourself, the things ye need; Your dwelling, raiment, bed and food ;

If ye are honest, take the lead, And change your light for his dark mood.

The artist paints, the poet writes,

The preacher posts his sermons wise, Each eats and sleeps while this man

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-tion could in one WHAT THEY CAN DO week effect the organization of a Branch of the Social Democratic Party.

The Declaration of Principles and Political Demands of this party will UNCOMPROMISING be found in this SOCIALIST PARTY and you will see that the party is a straight, uncom-promising 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-ORGANIZATION tion, 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

NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN

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 ORGANIZE WHERE YOU LIVE 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 nominate candidates for President and Vice-President next March.

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





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

degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people. That the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist sys-tem, 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 inde-pendent political action are the chief emanci-pating 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 distri-bution. Therefore, the Social Democratic Party of

representing its economic, the other its political trap, 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 production and distribution through the restoration in the interest of the whole people, and 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 interest of the int

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APPEAL TO REASON

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