MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED

Grand and Harmonious Gathering Under the Banner of Social Democracy—Union of Working Class

TRADES UNIONISTS IN THE FOREFRONT

The S. L. P. with Three Delegates Joins Forces with the Social Democratic Party of America

Frederic Heath Nominated for Mayor

Social Democrats began the spring campaign last Monday evening (Feb. 12) by a nominating convention that was remarkable in many ways. The big hall of the Deutscher Maennerverein, at State and Eighth streets, was crowded to the doors. It was an assemblage highly creditable to the political labor movement, and some of the old stagers in labor circles declared that its like had never been seen, and that the People's next, even in its pulmy down in Miles party even in its palmy days in Milwau-kee had never had such an imposing convention.

When the hour for opening the meet-ing arrived, Victor L. Berger, as state organizer for the party, appeared upon the stage and declared the convention in session. He made an address of welcome and then announced a song by the Socialistic Maennerchor. The boys sang with enthusiasm and were loudly applauded. Robert Mister was chosen temporary chairman and Eugene Roon-ey temporary secretary. Mr. Meister then named the following committees: On credentials—Comrades George

Moerschel, Jacob Hunger, Emil Seidel, Edward Ziegler and Dr. H. C. Berger On order of business—Comrades Louis Wieman, C. A. Blodgett and J. C.

Underhill.

While the committees were at work Comrade Frederic G. Strickland, of Chicago, was introduced to the convention

and made a stirring address.

The committees then reported. The report on credentials showed a total of 147 delegates, of which 37 were from the branches of the party, 43 from the wards, and 67 from the various trade unions. The delegates were then seated according to the localities and organizations, and there was appliause when the union the process that the pr delegates took their seats, the representatives of the Socialist Labor party also

receiving like courtesy.

While the committees we, out Dr.

Titus Voelkel made an address in Ger-

The committee on resolutions report-

ed the following:
. "Whereas: The trade union movement of the working class is an inevitable manifestation of the struggle between capital and labor and is absolutely necessary to resist the superior economic power of capital and to maintain their standard of

"Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm the expression of our national conven-tion in this respect and recommend to. all members of our party to join the or-ganization to which they respectively belong, and we also pledge ourselves to patronize every union label in the market; furthermore, be it

"Resolved, That we fully recognize that the exploitation of the working people will cease only when society gets a hold of the production and distribution, and that we therefore brand as traitors and Judases such trade union leaders who for their personal gain try to hide the class struggle and hold the union men to the capitalist party."

Then a communication was presented by Section Milwaukee, Socialist Labor party, which was as follows:

"Whereas: Our national convention has declared in favor of union of all So-

cialist forces; "Resolved, That Section Milwaukee make no nominations in the spring campaign, for the reason that the Social Democracy party represents the class conscious labor party in Milwaukee and as our national convention, held in Rochester, N. Y., January 27, 1900, has declared that the Social Democratic party is a class conscious labor party, therefore Section Milwaukee deems it advisable to join forces with the Social Demo-

Nominations were now declared in order. For mayor, Howard Tuttle, C. A. Blodgett and Frederic Heath were nominated. Comrade Blodgett withdrew his The balloting resulted as fol-

Heath-95 Tuttle-50

On motion of Comrade Berger the nomination of Comrade Heath was made unanimous, and Mr. Heath thanked the convention for the honor it did him.

For comptroller the nomination came thick and fast, Comrades Max Hinz, Edw. Ziegler, Nicholas Schwinn, Gustave Richter and Louis Arnold being named. All save Comrade Hinz declined and he was nominated by acclarate the companion of the companion clined and he was nominated by accla-mation. Mr. Hinz thanked the conven-

tion and promised to stand by the fight

Comrades Jacob Hunger, Eugene Rooney, John Doerfler, Thomas C. P. Myers, Howard Tuttle and Albert Forman were nominated for treasurer, but all declined out Myers and Tuttle, and the following vote was taken:

Tuttle-100.

Myers—43. Mr. Tuttle was declared the nominee, and as he was absent from the city, a delegate announced that he had agreed to serve in any capacity the party saw fit to demand his services.

The convention then gave to the central committee the right to fill vacancies and to conduct the campaign.

Before the convention adjourned speeches were made by John Moser and Eugene Rooney.

The platform adopted declares against public franchises to corporations, in favor of attorneys for the poor, free medicines and baths, coal, wood and ice at cost, abolition of the slums and one daily meal to all school children, and

says:
"The Social Democratic party of America is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage workers for better food, better houses, more sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture. who toil with hands and brain are the producers of all wealth, but as laws are now made in the interest of property rather than men, the rights of the workers, although they are in the great ma-jority, are ignored."

What shall be the edition of the big double number of The Herald, March 17, with all its special features designed to interest people in Socialism this year? That depends on how well the comrades and readers co-operate with us. We can make arrangements for printing a million copies, but must have orders in advance. Order a thousand copies for propaganda in your town.

A Stunning Lie

The latest of the philosophers to dis-cuss Truth is Mark Twain, who gives it as his idea that the greatest lie on record is Carlyle's "stunning lie" that "a lie shall not live."

The truest thing known to Mark Twain is "the universal conspiracy of the silent-assertion lie," "the silent colossal national lie that is the support and confederate of all the tyrannies and shams and inequalities and unfairnesses that afflict the peoples," "a most majestic lie that the civilizations made it their sacred and anxious care to guard and watch and propagate."

Mark gives examples: "For instance," he says, "it would not be possible for a humane and intelligent person to invent a rational excuse for slavery; yet you will remember that in the early days of the emancipation agitation in the north the agitators got but small help or count nance from any one. Argue and plead and pray as they might, they could not break the universal stillness that reigned, from pulpit and press all the way down to the bottom of society—the clammy stillness created and maintained by the lie of silent assertion-the silent assertion that there wasn't anything going on in which humane and intelligent people were interested.

"From the beginning of the Dreyfus case to the end of it all France, except a couple of dozen moral paladins, lay under the smother of the silent-assertion lie that no wrong was being done to a persecuted and unoffending man. The like smother was over England lately, a good half of the population silently letting on that they were not aware that Mr. Chamberlain was trying to manufacture a war in South Africa, and was willing to pay fancy prices for the mate-

"Now here we have instances of three prominent ostensible civilizations working the silent-assertion lie. Could one find other instances in the three countries? I think so. Not so very many, perhaps, but say a billion-just so as to keep within bounds. Are those countries working that kind of lie, day in and day out, in thousands and thousands of varieties, without ever resting? Yes, we know that to be true. The universal conspiracy of the silent-assertion lie is hard at work always and everywhere, and always in the interest of a stupidity or a sham, never in the interest of a thing fine or respectable. It is the most timid and shabby of all lies? It is the most to have the look of it. For ages and ages it has mutely labored in the interest of despotisms and aristocracies and chattel slaveries and military slaveries and religious slaveries, and has kept them alive; keeps them alive yet, here and there and yonder, all about the globe; and will go on keeping them alive until the silent-assertion lie retires from business-the silent assertion that nothing is going on which fair and intelligent men are aware of and are engaged by their duty to try to stop."

MERLIN'S MIXTURE

There come times, in the lives of persons and of parties, when a word or an act decides the character of destiny. Fortune and Failure, in self-same apparel, and with features alike, present themselves before us. Future fate is de-pendent on the choice.

To such a time do we, as a party, now approach. The question of union with an organization similar in plan and purpose to our own comes up for settlement. It is the issue, just now, of paramount

importance.
Upon its wise settlement much de-A misstep just at this critical pends. time in the progress of American socialism and of our branch of it, might cause incalculable harm. On the other hand, the wise welding of the kindred socialist forces into a united and harmonious whole would be of vast help to the

Hence it is a question that calls for our most careful consideration and our most conscientious judgment.

An Unbiased View.

It is imperative that we approach the matter with unbiased minds. From the circumstances of the case it is almost impossible for us not to be prejudiced, and to have conceptions of persons and things that hinder an unbiased opinion.

How often an old prejudice blinds one to a new truth! How often a little venom, like a speck of dust in the eye, obscures our vision of the right and best! How often a petty dislike of a person leads to the pettish rejection of the prin-ciple or party for which that person pro-

And so in this matter of union we are in danger of being biased by sentiment on one side or by prejudice on the other. Who of us, on hearing that magic word 'unite," is not moved to fling caution to the winds and exercise only an openhanded hospitality? And on the other hand, how many there are of us whose memories still involuntarily weave the thorns of unharpy association around the letters S. L. P.?

It is needful, therefore, to lay aside the rosy glasses of sentiment and the smoked glasses of prejudice, and to look, with keen, unobscured eyes at the problem

Socialism or Socialistism.

One thing that must be done is to distinguish between socialism and socialistism. The failure to do this has resulted in many misconceptions and mistakes.

What I mean is this: Socialistism is the mental product of an individual mind, arbitrarily applied to the social life of a nation. It is a system of industrial life that has been marked out by scientific rule and compass, without regard to human fault or change.

Socialism is the result of the gradual evolution of industry, fitting itself to the changes and the needs of man. It is the great principle of social justice slowly asserting itself in spite of capital's opposition and labor's apathy.

The one plans to banish winter by means of stoves, while the other simply s the warm breath of s

The one marks out a path, and curses all who do not walk therein, while the other sees that myriad paths may lead toward the same goal.

The one is a magic formula for social health, locked in a party chest, while the other is a gradual outworking of a natural law.

Our Cussed Conceit.

There was once an old Scotch lady whose mind was somewhat perturbed concerning the orthodoxy of her fellow members in the kirk. One day, while speaking of them, she exclaimed, emphatically, "There's nane o' them sound save the meenister and mesel', and I ha'e ma doots aboat him, ye ken!"

And there are Socialists, and Social-

ist parties, who constitute themselves the keepers of orthodoxy. In the words of Scripture, they say "I am the door. By me, if any man enter in, he shall be saved. Whoever climbeth in some other way, the same is a thief and a robber."

If they are to be believed, they are the

divinely-appointed guardians of the only gate leading into the co-operative com-monwealth, and every candidate for entrance must first pass under their rod.

Now it may be that we are not altogether free from that spirit. As a matter of fact, we are not. There are not a few of us who, considering the power and promise of our particular party, consider that we, and we alone, are the particular seed from which shall sprout the tree of national socialism.

filement of those whose ragged dress proclaim a rougher road and a longer journey, some call it caution. Others call it conceit.

Movements and Men.

Again we must remember that movements are infinitely larger than men. We are so apt to pin our faith to a leader, and regard him as the soul, head, and heart of the movement, and we degrade the movement and ourselves into subservient helplessness. I stand upon the beach. The foremost

wave rolls proudly in, and as it breaks, it groans, "There, the tide is defeated, for I am broken." Is it? Does not the tide roll irresistibly in, in spite of the broken waves in front?

And so the movement of socialism is not thwarted or retarded by the fall of a leader, or the change of a party. The form may alter but the fact and the force remain the same.

I have seen small bodies of Socialists mapping out, in their half-wisdom, a certain plan of action and prophesying universal doom if their dictum be not adopted. But the movement sweeps on, overturning their petty plans, and the predicted disaster does not appear.

And more, no single individual can stay a live movement. Some of us here in the east are afraid, in these unionist days, of a certain Eve getting into our political Eden and raising Cain.

But, by the gods, if we can be bested by a woman, then the sooner we dig our graves the better.

A Plea for Peace.

Hence, in this matter of union, let us avoid being biased, let us not be overly self-righteous, let us recognize the unity of socialistic force, and face the problem with a dominant desire to adopt the course which seems to us best adapted to the present needs of the Socialist

If it be possible to effect a satisfactory union with the non-conformist branch of the S. L. P., let every Social Democrat rejoice, and be ready to give the hand of welcome to our new allies. A union has advantages of marvelous merit, and it will be a matter for sincere thankfulness if it can wisely be effected.

Get rid of that damnable distrust of those who wear a badge different from your own. Sometimes I think that Socialists, in their revulsion of sentiment against the trusts, have adopted the prin-

ciple of constant distrust.

And if, on the other hand, union be not deemed advisable at this present juncture, let us see that our chance for work is not impaired. Union or no union, we must forge ahead, agitate, educate, organize, elect, gathering the ever increasing converts of socialism into orderly ranks, preparatory to the future

I do not here advise as to the matter of settlement of prejudice, and a willingness to fit oneself into new conditions for the continuance of the old fight.

A NEW CONVERT

Dr. Blumhardt, a famous Protestant clergyman of Wurtemberg, Germany, has astounded the church and state by an open declaration in favor of Social Democracy. From his address, which has been published throughout Germany, we take the following:
"When I look at the present condition

of the workingman, I much despair that civilization and Christianity have not yet oduced better results nrough legis lative enactments practically no substantial improvement of the condition of the poor has been or can be accomplished. I can see no way for permanent betterment except by an absolute reorganization of the social status of modern society. For many years it has been my conviction that no religion is worth anything that can not transform society and raise it to a higher and better level and make men happy here on earth. In this sense I understand the Scriptures, and in that sense I understand my Christ. And therefore I feel myself inwardly related to those people who are charged with aiming at a Utopia; I am their associate and one with them in spirit. May the time come when money shall not be the measure of all things and of all values, but the life and happiness of man shall become the chief thing. "Let it not be regarded as astonishing

that a man who confesses the Lord Jssus Christ acknowledges his agreement with the ideas of Social Democracy, with the poor working people of the land. For Christ Himself was of the lowly. He was crucified because He was a Socialist; twelve members of the proletariat were His apostles. People are mistaken when they think a man ceases to be a Christian when he joins the proletariat. Paul did the same thing. . . . It is impossible that the present condition of affairs should continue among the working people, and this change must be effected along the lines pointed out by Social Democracy.'

In our eighteen months' life, we have not had time to develop many faults, and as we draw back our skirts from the de-

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY A LIVING MOVEMENT

Great Gains Made by the Party at Erie, Pa., Results in Overthrow of the Republican Machine

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR NOVEMBER

As Usual the Capitalistic Press Undertakes to Suppress the News and Deceive the People

Five Handred Votes for Socialism

[Special Report to The Herald.] Erie, Pa., Feb. 24, 1900. From the returns filed in the protho-

notary's office we furnish The Herald with the facts about the contest Tuesday that our city papers failed, through tacit understanding, to give to their readers. This is one of the dirty tricks of capitalism—to keep anything from its readers that will tend to destroy their game of buncoing and deceiving the people. In the November election for the office of register and recorder there were poled 6,075 votes in the city. Of these Comrade Allen polled 197, or 3.2 per

In the recent election there was polled 6,093 votes, of which the Social Democratic Party polled 485, or about 8 per cent, and the Socialist Labor Party, the De Leon faction, 60 votes, or 1 per cent. Thus, comrades and brothers, having polled 3 per cent last fall, in three polled 3 per cent last fall, in three months' time we have made the handsome, flattering and hopeful increase of 300 per cent at this election, when we

polled over 9 per cent. These men have voted and are with us to stay in the ranks of brotherhood— Socialism-to be no longer partisans but brothers indeed. Had a full vote been polled the Social Democratic Party would have polled 1,000 votes. Many a stay-at-home, democrat and republican, did not come to the polls for the reason. they are reading and thinking as they have never read or thought before, and who will come in and help themselves and their brothers' interest by voting for the ticket this presidential year for a So-cialist president.

Every man who voted the ticket should drop a letter to Walter H. Miller, 552 East Eighth street, the able and efficient city chairman, congratulating him upon the victory gained and pledging him their further support. Write him anyway; he wants to meet personally every man who voted the ticket. With the nucleus of 500 votes we can make it 5,000 votes this fall in the city. Now, comrades and brothers, do your duty and write him at once.

The daily papers have given you their side, so we will give you the side untold; First Ward

Alley, Select Council—First district,
10: Second, 11; Third, 9; Fourth, 30;
Fifth, 5. Total, 65.
Eisert, School Director—First district.

18; Second, 14; Third, 10; Fourth, 34; Fifth, 7. Total, 83. Socialist Labor ticket, 10.

Second Ward-

O'Sullivan, Common Council-First district, 8; Second, 8; Third, 10; Fourth. 11; Fifth, 11; Sixth, 17; Seventh, 7; Eighth, 6. Total, 78.

Dummond, School Director—First district, 8; Second, 12; Third, 11; Fourth, 21; Fifth, 10; Sixth, 13; Seventh, 9; Eighth, 5. Total, 89. Socialist Labor ticket, highest vote,

Third Ward-

Rappold, Select Council—First district, 13; Second, 1; Third, 9; Fourth, 8; Fifth, 7; Sixth, 12; Seventh, 20. Total,

Reed, School Director-First district, 13; Second, 1; Third, 13; Fourth, 8; Fifth, 5; Sixth, 12; Seventh, 21. Total,

Social Labor ticket, 4.

Fourth Ward-Anderson, Common Council—First district, 21; Second, 1; Third, 12; Fourth, 48; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 5. Total, 91. Donlin, Common Council—First dis-

trict, 13; Second, 1; Third, 9; Fourth, 24; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 6. Total, 56.
Willrich, School Director—First district, 22; Second, 1; Third, 12; Fourth, 11; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 11. Total, 91. No Social Labor ticket.

Fifth Ward—
Blair, Select Council—First district, 8; Second, 14; Third, 4; Fourth, 14. To-

Benson, School Director—First district, 18; Second, 29; Third, 11; Fourth,

Socialist Labor ticket, 15. Sixth Ward-

Smith Common Council—First district, 9; Second, 4; Third, 17; Fourth, 7.

Total, 37.

McLeod, Common Council—First district, 12; Second, 6; Third, 19; Fourth,

7. Total, 44.
Sauers, School Director—First district, 16; Second, 4; Third, 17; Fourth, 6. Total, 43.

Social Democratic Perald

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

EYMOUR STEDMAN, EUGENE V. DEBS VICTOR L. BERGER FREDERIC HEATH

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

Entered at Chicago postoffice as second class matter

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

is the number of this paper. If the num-ber on your wrapper is 88 your subscrip-tion expires with the next weeks' paper. Please renew promptly.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAR. 3, 1900.



The double number of The Herald to be printed March 17 will be a good thing. Snap it up and start the national campaign right, by spreading the light among your friends and neighbors. That one issue will make Socialists and votes this year. Order a bundle.

THE UNIVERSAL PROVIDER

The office of the great department store as a universal provider has seldom been more strikingly shown than in the recent application of an Iowa farmer to a store in Dubuque for a wife. store management advertised that they could furnish absolutely anything a person could want, and informed the reader that if the article desired was not on hand they would "hustle around and get it." The advertisement chanced to fall under the notice of a lonesome farmer in want of a wife. He wrote the business manager of the universal provider and in less than a week letters were received from four women who were willing to share his joys and sorrows. The latest account said he was undecided which one he would marry, but was sure to take one of them, and he was satisfied that these modern department stores were really a good thing.

Do not forget or fail to order 100 or 500 copies of the big double number of The Herald to be printed March 17. Will contain complete report of the convention, special contributed articles, facts and data for the propaganda, illustrations, etc. A splendid number to start the campaign with. One cent per copy. Every branch should order not less than 500 copies.

. THE LOUD BILL PASSES

The readiness of the average American politician to assail the rights of the people with laws designed to curtail freedom of speech and dissemination of intelligence is well illustrated in the successful passage of what is known as the Loud bill, the operation of which will impose unjust burdens upon thousands of publishers and prove ruinous to many. It is characteristic of a large majority of lawmakers that instead of directing their efforts to the removal of real grievances, they turn their official opportunities to account in behalf of the system they up-hold; that is to say, capitalists politi-cians legislate for their masters and not for the people.

For years there has been an opportunity for some patriotic statesman with a consuming desire to prove that the peo-ple are represented at Washington and have some influence there as well as cor-poration lobbyists, by pushing a measure to correct the gross inequity of rates paid by our capitalistic government to private railroad companies for carrying the mails. But Republican and Democratic statesmen are never found in that kind of a "push." Any attempt on that line has a "push." Any attempt on that line has met with the interested opposition of those who are in Washington to repre-

sent the railroads.

It has never been a matter of surprise to those acquainted with the truth as to the exorbitant charges of the railroads for carrying mail, that the postoffice department has year after year shown a growing deficit in proportion to the amount of mail carried. For years attention had been called to this, long even before Mr. Loud began his systematic attack on free publication in the name of economy. For years it has been known that the chief cause of postal deficits was corporation pillage. But the corporations being strongly intrenched at the nation's capital and having greater influence there than the people, the so-called statesmen have been allowed to make reputations for themselves by adding to the burdens of the people and winking at the depredations of the capitalist class.

THE QUESTION OF UNION

The question of greatest immediate importance to all militant Socialists in the United States, and one in which a the United States, and one in which a multitude of people as yet unaffiliated with any Socialist organization also have a lively and expectant interest, is that of the proposed union of the Socialist Labor party and the Social Democratic party. Our readers are aware that this parties was discussed are and con in subject was discussed pro and con in these columns for three months, beginning last November, and with very few exceptions the expressions of opinion

published have been favorable to union. We make this statement at this time for the purpose of correcting a misunderstanding based upon a partial acquaintance with the facts, and because of what has appeared to The Herald as a studied effort on the part of prominent advocates of union to discredit, in advance of the Indianapolis convention, the motive of some of the comrades officially connected with the S. D. P. union is one concerning which there is and can be, at bottom, only one opinion. That it is most desirable none are bold enough to question. The Social Democratic party stands for unification of the Socialist forces of this country. It has so stood from the day of its organization. If individual members differ as to the first thing to be done in order that union may eventually be reached, who shall question their right, in the light of the experience of the past, so to do? It is just possible that as much virtue may be contained in a word of caution as in a whirlwind of clamor. At any rate neither party to the prospective negotiations has a monopoly of virtue and disinterested devotion to the cause of socialism in this country. Let that much, at least, be understood and conceded, then perhaps the path to ultimate union will have one turn less.

There is not, there has never been at any time since the Rochester convention, the slightest doubt that the representatives of the S. L. P. to Indianapolis would be received in a fraternal spirit, with cordial greeting and good fellow-ship, and any intimation to the contrary, from whatever source it has come, is a jarring note, well calculated, whether designedly or not, to promote a propaganda

Delegates to the Indianapolis convention will go there imbued with one spirit and actuated by one motive-to do the best thing for the advance of socialism in this monopoly-ruled and capitalistowned country. What that action will be The Herald does not assume to say. What that action will That will be a matter for the convention to decide and we have no doubt that, acting in the full light of all the information they will have, the delegates will do the thing that is best and wisest for the

NOTES AND COMMENT

The organization of the sash and door manufacturers of Chicago into a trust will effect the following savings in the operation of thirty-two establishments: Saving in operation......\$346,382 Saving in interest, 25,000 Saving in discounts...... 25,000 Saving in purchases..... 175,000 Saving in equalization of prices. 125,000

And yet the anti-trust Bryanolators want to destroy trusts and go back to a system of enormous waste to preserve ndividual liberty and competition!

That middle-class reform organization, the American Anti-Trust League, through its president, M. L. Lockwood, proposes as "the most important rem-edy" for the deliverance of the people from the power of modern capitalism, national ownership of the railroads. That will leave intact the three methods of the capitalist class for exploiting labor-rent, interest and profit-furnishing that class somewhat better facilities, perhaps, for distributing their goods. It will scarcely touch the labor problem; it will not help the toolless, workless, landless, homeless proletariat! It is not a rem-

A week ago last Sunday the Chicago Tribune printed a special cable dispatch from Germany giving an account of Wagner's revolutionary ideas and banhe was considered a "dangerous character." Last Sunday the Chicago Tribune printed an editorial to disprove the claim of Bernard Shaw that Wagner was a So-cialist and revolutionist. The only con-clusion left is that since Wagner is well known to have been a disturbing element and a cordial hater of the capitalist system, the cause of his banishment was that he wrote good music.

A most gratifying sign of the times is a distinct growth of interest in Socialism among trades unionists. This is strongmarked in the affiliation of members of trades unions with the Social Democratic Party. Everywhere our princi-ples and tactics are being warmly en-dorsed. The S. D. P. is making great strides as the party of the working class. It has a place and a welcome for every man who accepts its principles and sees the need for a party of the wealth producers of this country.

The campaign at Erie, Pa., was short but decisive as to the fact that the Social Democratic party has made a notable advance in that city. The comrades are greatly elated, as well as they may be, and the outcome points with unerring certainty to the great national result next November. Socialism is in the air. Work, persistent and untiring work, will bring the handwriting on the wall into clear relief. Remember the ides of November. Agitate and organize!

That Socialists do not always favor an advance in wages is shown by the fact that in Germany recently they opposed an increase in the "allowance" of Emperor Bill. By the way, that word "allowance" is suggestive. The useful classes of society live on a bare pittance of a wage and "allow" crowned pigheads to revel in luxury; the wealthy everywhere who live without doing anything useful are living on "allowances" from the fool people.

What are you doing to help make the special edition of The Herald, March 17, a big success and a grand opening of the national campaign? Don't mind telling you-we think it will be a little the best issue of a Socialist paper ever printed in the United States, and we want you to co-operate as a distributing agent. It's price will be one cent a copy. It's size will be eight pages.

Grandmother Hoar of Massachusetts, who has been making something of a reputation as an anti-imperialist, is anti nothing else-not even anti-Quay Hoar believes firmly in Sunday school religion and Matt Quay, the notorious boodler. And this is quite consistent. The Pennsylvania political debauchee is a supporter of the system that the pictistic Hoar advocates in his private and political capacity.

The call of the national democratic committee is for a convention of all "democratic-conservative - progressive-reform citizens." That is just what one might expect to emanate from an aggregation dominated by Tillman of South Carolina and Gorman of Maryland and their respective radical-conservative-retroactive-progressive following. Hurrah for humbug-which is Bryanolatry!

That class of reformers who today would crush out the trusts-were such a feat possible-would fifty years ago have crushed out the corporation, or a hundred years ago the partnership. the modern trust is an inevitable outgrowth of corporations, just as corporations came out of partnerships.

If whatever is useless is dangerous, the really dangerous people in this coun-try today are the Bryanolators, who want to break down the machinery of modern production. The Bryan agitation is a positive hindrance to progress. Let us go on to the goal-democratic Socialism. Opposition to the inevitable

Every trade has its tricks which those inside know and those outside do not. The trade of capitalist politics, as it is played at Washington, no doubt has more tricks than any other. If all the tricks were known to those on the outside there would soon be a revolt of the people and mighty few tricksters left on the inside.

What a miserable, stunted and con-temptible life is that of the man who would rather be "respectable" than in revolt against a system which corrupts politics, morals and religion and destroys human beings for profit!

The cost of making a millionaire is housands of paupers, drunkards, lunatics and tramps. But the price will have to be paid until the people learn better—that is, until they learn Socialism.

Mark Hanna, who uses the government for his own purposes, is a patriot. But the fellows who want government used in behalf of everybody are traitors. It's a funny world!

When there is a slump in stocks and somebody makes a million the fact is heralded through the land. But what happens to the other fellow is seldom re-

The starchmakers of the country have planned a trust with a capital of \$25,000,-000. One of the results will undoubtedly be a stiffening of prices.

Position of the Laborer

Nearly every problem of state policy and economy, as at present understood and practiced, consists in some device for persuading you laborers to go and dig up dinuner for us reflective and aesthetical persons, who like to sit still and think and admire. So that when we get to the bottom of the matter we find the inhabitants of this earth broadly divided into two great masses—the peasant pay-masters, spade in hand, original and imperial producers of turnips; and, waiting on them all round, a crowd of polite persons, modestly expectant of turnips, for some, too often theoretical, service.

There is, first, the clerical person, whom the peasant pays in turnips for giving him moral advice; then the legal person, whom the peasant pays in turnips for telling him, in black letter, that his house is his own; there is, thirdly, the courtly person, whom the peasant pays in turnips for presenting a celestial appearance to him; there is, fourthly, the literary person, whom the peasant pays in turnips for talking daintily to him; and there is, lastly, the military person, whom the peasant pays in turnips for standing, with cocked hat on, in the middle of the field, and exercising a moral influence upon the neighbors.—John

NO HOPE IS LEFT FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS

From the Address of Governor Lee of South Dakota at the Anti-Trust Meeting

We may legislate against private monopoly till doomsday, but so long as we do not deprive these institutions of their ownership of the means of production and distribution, we need entertain no hope that they will cease to torment us, for experience has shown that they thrive under hostile legislation. The remedy will be found in an attack upon the system of which these monopolies are the fruit. Revolutionize the control of production and distribution. Make it democratic. It is now an imperial system. Substitute public for private ownership. Throw off private for public monopoly. Crush the rule of money and establish the rule of men. Do not destroy the machines, nor blot out the details for swift and perfect handling of commodities, but make things for people to use, not to fight over, and maybe die later for the want of. Produce and distribute wealth for the enrichment of the race; for the gratification of needs and the satisfaction of worthy aspirations; not for private profit and plunder. Such a policy can be squared with the Declaration of Independence and the Golden Rule. Such a policy will destroy public and private rascality and give birth to a new social life of which the people are capable when they are delivered from the dread of starvation and death. How are the details to be arranged?

I do not propose to go into that. No system ever had a fixed line of unchangeable details. Fit details will be supplied as the requirements of the system dic-tate. Details will come fast enough when the principle has been agreed to. The details of the present system are good enough, if the engines of capital were reversed, and put to work for the whole people. Details are a matter of experience. No man could have predicted fifty years ago the details of the present business system; no man can foretell now the details of any system fifty years hence. Details change every day, but one thing is settled: a set of de-tails which enriches 5 per cent of the population at the expense of 95 per cent ought to be put to work in behalf of the great masses as speedily as possible. There is only one question involved: 'Shall the blessings of God and the ingenuity of man be monopolized for the benefit of a constantly narrowing column of plutocrats, or shall those bless-ings be appropriated to the use of the whole people? When that question is answered in the interest of the majority the details of our new life will adjust themselves to harmonize with the principle of equity upon which the system is

These propositions are met with the rejoinder that "this is socialism." Granted. That does not disprove, but rather confirms its truth. The trust is socialistic. It is private socialism. It is unregulated socialism-run for the few at the expense of the many. Our purpose is to change the scope of socialism, broaden it out; destroy socialized piracy and erect a system of fraternal cooperation in its place. But dissenters do not go further than to declare that "this is socialism," as though that were sufficient to forever put it aside. are a Christian" was once considered a sufficient answer to the claims of Jesus followers. It did not disprove the teachings of Christ. "You are an abolitionist" was once a powerful argument against the abolition of chattel slavery. The sailboat twitted the steamboat; the ox cart ridiculed the stage coach; the stage coach made fun of the locomotive, but the facts were not changed. best will survive, as it has survived. Socialism must succeed capitalism in the natural order of progress, and if you will not recognize it now I shall not quarrel with you. Time will furnish the argu-

These changes are not within the limit of an ordinary day's work. The conversion of production for private profit to production for the general welfare cannot be brought about till the Trust of Trusts—the all-absorbing, all-dominating, all-owning monopolist has taken possession of the country and forced the people, in self-defense, to expel, as this monopolist has in the first of the country and forced the people, in self-defense, to expel, as this monopolist has in turn expelled from commercial existence all with whom he has been at war. The people are slow to move and patient in bearing burdens, but there is evidence that they are commencing to see the hopelessness of any attempt to regenerate the middle classes of society. Public ownership, already a well-defined political issue, must soon give birth to a political party organized to put it into force.

THE TRUSTS INEVITABLE

It seems to me that the proof that trusts are inevitable as a protection against the rising flood of capital is sim-ply overwhelming both in theory and in

It seems most palpable that every in dustry in this country must in time fall into the power of the trust. The trust with its enormous capital not only gives our domestic capitalists better oppor-tunities for competition with foreigners in foreign neutral markets but it is itself by damming up the old and natural do-mestic channels for investment actually

forcing itself to cut out new channels for its overflow.

It is impossible to dam up all the mouths of the Mississippi, no matter how high the dams. A flowing river must find the ocean somehow, and if not by another. The one channel then by another. The trusts are affording but a temporary breastworks for our captain of industry.

It will, however, be a flank movement rather than a frontal attack that will finally dislodge the captains from their fortress. The trust is not only a protection against undue competition, but it is a labor saving device of the highest possible efficiency. Every argument in favor of combined production on a small scale is redoubled for production on the largest possible scale. The trust pur-sues its ends in a perfectly sane and sci-entific manner. No longer do the old planless methods of competition prevail. The trust being the only producer in the field, produces exactly what the market There is no more danger of either an over-production or a shortage of Standard oil in any city than there is of water, gas or postage stamps. The trust no more needs canvassers and advertisements to sell its goods than does the government to advertise the postoffice. This increased industrial efficiency of the trust together with its prevention of waste of capital in unnecessary duplication of machinery hasten by so much the completion of the world's industrial outfit.

Capital will in vain seek profitable in-

vestment. Interest which is determined by the amount of gain received by the last amount borrowed will fall to zero and still money will remain unlent in the banker's hands. The last incentive for the poor man to be "thrifty" will perish. When the work is completed the workers engaged in producing new machinery of production will join the unemployed army in regiments. The trust will be as defenseless against this new phase in the industrial strife as was the armored knight of old against hunger and thirst, Political autocracy is possible, but industrial autocracy, even if be-nevolent, is impossible.—H. Gavlord

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY

(The Clarion, London, Eng.) For all the danger and anxiety of the present time, no one can complain that this life is not interesting. Indeed, but for the grief, suffering and anxiety of those whom the war hits hardest—the friends and relations of those who have given their lives, or are even now risking them, in the service of their country the present grave situation would not only be interesting but actually amusing. At the present moment the British empire is not only on its trial, but is even conscious of deserving a moderately heavy sentence, and well aware that at the best it can only escape by payment

of a heavy fine and by no possible means without "a stain upon its character." (Justice, London, Eng.)
"Out of evil cometh good," and one good thing this infamous war has at least done. It has demonstrated the soundness, from every point of view, of the Socialist demand for the armed nation as against a standing army. If the Boers should not score another success they have demonstrated their right to independence and their value as a fighting force.

(Midland Mechanic.)

If the bosses increase wages 10 per cent in "good times" and decrease them 20 per cent in hard times, how long will it take us to find out where we are at?

CALL TO ACTION

ORGANIZE FOR 1900

There are few communities in this country today without from one to a dozen Socialists who are not sfillisted

UNATTACHED with a Socialist organization. At
SOCIALISTS, the last State election in Missionary votes were cast for the candidates of the Social Democratic Party.

In almost every community a thoroughly wide-awake
and earnest Socialist, with little exertion, could in

WHAT THEY one week effect the organization
of a Branch of the Social Democratic
Party.

The Declaration of Principles and Political Democratic

The Declaration of Principles and Political Demands of this party will be found in this paper; read it and UNCOMPROMISING!
SOCIALIST PARTY
as such in the International movement for Bocialism.
The triumph of the Socialist cause, which is the cause of the world democracy, requires organisation, DEMOCRATIC and without it nothing can be ORGANIZATION accomplished; this party is controlled by no individual nor by through the referendum.
The year 1900 will be one of great and far-reaching improved the second process of the second

The year 1900 will be one of great and far-reach portance to the people and especially to the interest of the people and the people are the people and the people are the p

the futility of any parties.

PROPAGANDA FUND

OUR LETTER BOX

THE "CZAR'S" ADMISSION

Editor of The Herald: Ex-Speaker Thos. B. Reed would hardly call himself Socialist, but like many others of his ad who live largely by the sweat of ther men's brows, he, unconsciously to elf, admits the truthfulness of the oning of those who to him represent that is to be feared in government. It seems to me that the attention of So-cialists should be called to an extract from an article on the subject of monopies (of which he should know considerable), having for quite awhile helped to maintain one of the most destructive nopolies of all, viz.: the law-making monopoly) in the Saturday Evening Post, of this city. In the course of that rucle he says:

"Where the selfishness of a few is entrusted with unlimited power and buttressed up by all the power of the state formally enlisted in its behalf, it has never been able to resist successfully the selfishness of all. In other words, the sel-fishness of the few is always met and mastered by that greater power, the sel-fishness of all. The struggle may be long and may seem doubtful, but is never so in the result. All history is full of examples. For hundreds of years the unprivileged seemed in France to be struggling hopelessly against the privi-leged, and the story was the most mel-ancholy in the history of the world; but the final result was liberty and equality. Nowadays there can be no such prolongation of the fight."

To those of our comrades who seem

hopeless of seeing Socialism established in our day I especially commend those last lines: "Nowadays there can be no such prolongation of the fight.'

Even the enemy begin to realize the

Geo. H. Goebel. Philadelphia, Pa.

OLD COMRADES REUNITED

Editor of the Herald: I note with delight the announcement in this week's Herald of the organization of a new branch of the party in Adgar, Ala., and the more so because the names of at least two of the officers are very familiar to

Two years are creeping by since my address was at Adger, at one time one of the most sociable mining camps in the south. What it is now it is not for me to say, but the memory of what it was in the days I knew it is full of recollections, both sweet and bitter. Of the friend-ships made during the years when I swung the pick and shovel, few have closer to my heart than those formed with Fred Lennon and Dan. Fos-

Nearly two years have passed since Lennon and I could compare notes together and estimate when our dreams of equality and fraternity among all men would become realities, and four years have elapsed since Dan. Foster passed through Nashville, Tenn., en route to Pennsylvania, active, eager and alert, brimful of enthusiasm for the newlyfound doctrine of socialism.

But years, many or few, are not sufficient to dim the recollection of either of them. Both are intellectually and in every way cast in the mold from which comes the sort of men needed in the fight for freedom. Both have felt the scourge of the struggle for existence and in the history of their young lives are pages full of the stress and strife which They are the heritage of their class. can be expected to do their duty in the enlisted in active political work inside our party. It is of men like these the future expects the most. The social revolution awaits their service and their William Mailly.

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 23, 1900.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Comrade Stedman spoke on "Imperialism" at the Hull House, Chicago, last

Comrade F. G. R. Gordon is in editorial charge of the Milwaukee Social Democrat.

Comrade Gordon has been elected Manchester N. II.

lanchester, N. H. Frederic O. McCartney is announced to speak March 2 at Amesbury, Mass., and Carey is billed for every night this

Last Sunday Comrades John C. Chase and Charles H. Coulter, the Socialist ayors, addressed a big audience at the lanhattan Lyceum, New York, and also the Central Federalist Union.

Representative McCartney took a litexcursion up into Maine the other y, on the occasion of a Socialist conion held in that state, and spoke in Opera House on the evening of the oth at Rockland.

Two new branches, one at Mendon one at Milford, are the result of the ranizing ability of one good comrade there, Comrade W. E. Dixon. With a gy and tack, one man who believes oughly in the principles of socialism an work wonders.

The Socialists of Fitchburg, of both arties and of no party, have united in Davidson street.

holding a series of Sunday afternoon meetings, extending through at least two months. Most of the lectures have been by local Socialists, but Representative MacCartney spoke there on the 11th on Love Applied to Economic Life," and Margaret Haile comes in on the 25th with a lecture on "The Necessity for Socialism.

There will be a joint meeting of all the comrades of Greater New York S. D. P. at Wilsig's hall, 85 East Fourth street, on Saturday evening, March 3d, to discuss the situation in the Twelfth Assembly District.

The delegates from Boston and vicinity to the national convention are Comrades Margaret Haile and S. E. Putney. A meeting to discuss instructions to delegates will be held on Sunday, March 4, at I o'clock, at 724 Washington street. The meeting should begin promptly at I o'clock, as the delegates have to start at 6 for Indianapolis. Members who have not already sent in their credentials should be sure and bring them to this meeting.
Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester,

who has unselfishly devoted so much of his time to our work throughout Massachusetts, has taken a position as superintendent of a sanitarium, which will prevent his giving so much of his time to the work as heretofore. He can, how-ever, give us one evening a week, and perhaps two at a pinch. He has spoken recently at Lynn, Abington and Boston, and has several other engagements ahead.

Resolutions adopted by a joint meeting of the S. D. P. branches of St. Louis: Whereas: The action of the recent convention of the Socialist Labor Party at Rochester, N. Y., has shown that organization to be a body of carnest, intelligent and unselfish Socialists and has reflected great credit upon the Socialist movement of America; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that, in the opinion of the Social Democrats of St. Louis, every honorable means should be used to bring about a union of the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party and that our national convention should appoint a committee of nine to meet with the committee appointed at Rochester for the purpose of effecting a union; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the adoption of any particular name should not be made a condition precedent to union, but the name of the united party should be decided by a referendum vote of the membership after the union is completed."

NEW BRANCHES

KEARNEY, NEB.

Chairman, S. W. Axford; vice chairman, C. R. Stimpson; secretary, T. C. Easterling; treasurer, Rice H. Eaton; organizer, A. E. Tracy.

TOPEKA, KAN.

Chairman, F. H. White; vice chairman, J. Kallaumer; secretary, E. D. Wilcox; treasurer, Clarence Meily; organizer, O. F. Olmstead.

TAYLOR, PA.

Chairman, R. U. Thomas; vice chairman, J. T. Jones; secretary, D. W. Francis; treasurer, J. J. Morgan; organizer, Thos. Griffith.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A new branch was organized in the Tenth ward during the week. Officers' names not reported.

To Correspondents

Owing to National Secretary Debs' absence from headquarters during the greater part of next week, when he will be at Indianapolis, there will necessarily be some delay in answering correspondence. All letters requiring his personal attention will be taken up immediately

Oregon Socialists, Attention

You are requested to communicate with J. D. Stevens, Box 204, Portland, organizer for the S. D. P., with a view to instituting branches of the party in your community. The future belongs to So-cialism. Lend a hand and get your state thoroughly organized.

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION

For the information of delegates and others attending the national convention at Indianapolis, March 6, The Herald is

1. That our Indianapolis comrades have arranged for the use of Reichwein's Hall, situated at the corner of Market and Noble streets. This hall will easily seat 200 delegates, is well lighted and has rooms for committees. The rental expense for convention uses will be moderate, though it may be necessary to hire additional chairs and tables.

2. The New Occidental Hotel management will make a special rate of \$1.50 per day to delegates. The hotel is centrally located at Washington and Illinois streets, three blocks from the Union depot and nine blocks from the hall.

Comrade Hugo Miller writes us that the Indianapolis friends will be fully prepared to find accommodations for every delegate according to his wishes, and has kindly offered to secure accommodations in advance for any desiring private quar-ters. Comrade Miller's address is 333

THE PRIZE CONTEST

The following prizes, offered by Comrades Forman of Milwaukee, and Goebel of Philadelphia, are for the four largest lists of new subscribers to The Herald sent in between Feb. 1 and April 30:

"History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," by Edward Gibbon, in five volumes; one set.

Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miserables"; two volumes, unabridged; 1,300 pages. Three sets.

The prize list as it now stands is given below:

First Prize-One set Dickens' complete works, 15 volumes; one set Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," 5 volumes; one set Carlyle's "French Revolution," 2 vol-

umes; one set Victor Hugo's master-piece, "Les Miserables," 2 volumes. Second Prize—One set Carlyle's "French Revolution," 2 volumes; one set Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miserables," 2 volumes.

Third Prize-Same as second prize. Fourth Prize (offered by Comrade Geo. H. Goebel of Philadelphia)—A first-class fountain pen.

A MODEL BRANCH

If I were asked what constituted a model branch of the Social Democratic Party, with no conscious partiality I should answer, the general management of Branch 7 of Massachusetts. Its mem-bers are, principally, composed of young Hebrews, who carry into Socialism that eager zeal and penetrating intelligence which characterize the business and financial life of that enterprising race. Branch 7 is a novel spectacle. It is like a beacon, lit upon a hill, which, after it has diffused its warmth immediately around, tinges the distant horizon with its open glow. Its meetings take place every week, at which prominent speakers deliver lectures on Socialism. These assemblages stand in the same relation to the teachings of Carl Marx as the primary schools stand to education. They bring the doctrines of Socialism within the people's reach and turn the lantern of inquiry upon the anarchy and ruin which imperialism is bringing upon the nation.

I am inclined to believe that for these reasons Branch 7 deserves special attention. Comrade John Weaver Sherman is chairman, an office for which he has a special aptitude. Zeal appears to be a prominent feature among the members, one and all of whom are courageous and disinterested patriots. With them the S. D. P. becomes a master, whose principles must be carried out to the utmost limits of possibility.

Here, I may be permitted to enter in-to some details. Lectures have been delivered at the several meetings that have already taken place by the Rev. S. L. Beal, Representative James F. Carey, Representative T. O. MacCartney and the distinguished orator and lecturer, Dr. H. A. Gibbs. Mr. W. P. Porter and Mayor Chase of Haverhill have been engaged to deliver lectures at subsequent

Another feature worthy of notice at these meetings is the distribution of copies of The Social Democratic Herald and Appeal to Reason among those of the audience who are unacquainted with the principles of Socialism.

It may be as well to mention that on several occasions the writer has been accosted by strangers who have been made converts to Socialism by attending one or more of these meetings. "I see plainly enough," said one, "that Socialism has contracted no alliance with the turbulent passion of anarchy, as I thought it had; on the contrary, I learned, by this even-ing's lecture, that its course is marked by a love of order and law. It is no doubt a grand and highest practical sysiuman government. vinced, from my own experience, that a vast majority of the working classes would become converts to Socialism if its principles could be explained to

"I always thought," said another, "that Socialism was an idle and childish farce—a fanatic's crazy confidence in that which is but a wild and unprofitable dream; but, since the lecture I have just heard I have become as pronounced a Socialist as any of you. I am further convinced that Socialism, so far as it has gone, is an organized expression of the

wants and wishes of the people."

I hope that I have stated enough to demonstrate the immense importance of lectures in propagating the fundamental principles of Socialism. It may, I think, be safely affirmed that, if the example above cited could be more generally followed, the growth of the S. D. P. would be phenomenal.

Charles Trench.

THE MATTER OF UNION

The resolutions adopted at the Rochester convention to be submitted to the convention at Indianapolis read as fol-

"The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, sends fraternal greetings to the Social Democratic Party of the Unit-

"Whereas: The course of development of the Socialist movement in the United States during the last few years has ob-literated all difference of principle and views between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P., and both parties are now practi-

LOGAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for 25 Cents per Month

CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch. San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8. Admission free. Educational meetings (for members) every Tuesday evening. Sociology, Economics, Public Sneaking, etc.

Speaking, etc.
Business meetings (for members) every Thurs-Speaking, etc.
Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening.
Membership, with advantage of Educational
Course and Social Democratic Herald free to
each member, 25 cents per month.
Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk
street.
Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 125½
Spring St. J. Franc, 700 Dayton Ave., Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at Turn Hall, licekville. L. Schlaf, Secretary.

Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Tuesday evening, at 198 State St., at 8 p. m. Cornelius Mahoney, Secretary, 165 Frank St.

Brauch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwerfer, Box 760.

ILLINOIS.

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dear-born St. Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Went-

Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Wentworth Ave.
Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. at Nagi's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave. Vaclav Jelinek, Secretary, 696 Blue Island Ave. Joseph Dunder, Secretary.
Branch No. 3, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Andr. Muzik's, 40 String St. Paul Chiapseka, Secretary, 364; Ruble St.
Branch No. 6 (German), Chicago, meets every first Saturday each month at 8 o'clock at Nagi's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave, near 18th St. Albin Geisler, Secretary, 726 W. 20th St.
Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at 1045 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 3 p.m. S. L. Westine, Secretary, 6243 Center ave.

Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Satur-day evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble Sts.

Branch No. 2, Covington, meets first and third Wednesday evenings and second and fourth Sunday after-noons of each month. All agitation meetings except third meeting in month. Good speakers. Secretary, F. C. Stumpf, 201 Sth street.

MARYLAND.

Branch No. 1, Baltimore, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, 560 E. Baltimore St. Public invited.
Branch No. 2, Baltimore, meets every 'nesday at 8 p. m. at Wenzel's Hotel, 325 W. Camden st. Good speeches. Public invited. Levin T. Jones, Secretary, 202 W. Barre st.

MASSACHUSETTS. .

MASSACHUSETTS.

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 W. Springfield St., Boston. All other corresponding Secsional be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Margaret Haile, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Springdale Turner Hall. H. Schilchting, Organizer, 20

Turner Hall. H. Schlichting, Organizer, 30
James St.
Branch No. 5, Lynn, permanent headquarters,
71 Muoroe St. Business meeting every Monday night
47:30. Open house. Public invited. Harry Gotimer,
Sec., 422 Essex St.
Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets the second and fourth
Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. for business at
Socialist Hall, Clarg's Block, corner Main and Center
Sts. Every comrade is expected to attend one meeting
a month. Frank S. Walsh, Secretary, 62 Crescent St.
Branch No. 15, East Boston, meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 99 Chelsea St.
Branch No. 18, Newburyport, meets the second
Monday of each month at Laster's Hall, 1 State
St. E. F. McLean, Secretary 39 Winter St.
G. H. Evans, Treasurer, Prince Place.
Branch No. 31, Chelsea, permanent headquar-

cally identical in their platform, tactics and methods.

"Whereas, harmonious and concerted action of all Socialist elements of the United States is expedient, for a successful campaign against the combined forces of capitalism:

'Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the interests of Socialism will be best subserved by a speedy union of the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. into one strong, harmonious and united

Socialist party;
"Resolved, That we call upon the earnest and intelligent Socialists of this country in the ranks of both parties to discard all petty ambitions and personal prejudices in the face of this great pur-pose, and to conduct the negotiations for unity of both parties, not in the sense of two hostile camps, each negotiating for peace with a view of securing the greatest advantages to itself, but in the sense of equal parties, hitherto working separately for a common cause, and now sincerely seeking to provide a proper basis for honorable and lasting union for the benefit of that cause;

"Resolved, That for the purpose of effecting union between the two parties on the basis outlined, this convention to appoint a committee of nine to act as a permanent Committee on Socialist Union, until the question is definitely dis-

"Resolved, That the said committee be authorized to delegate a representative or representatives to the next. national convention of the S. D. P., in order to convey this resolution to said party, and to invite the said party to appoint a similar committee; and, "Resolved, That any treaty of union

evolved by the joint committee on union, including the question of party name platform and constitution be submitted to a general vote of both parties.'

To Our Washington Readers

Comrade D. Burgess of New Whatcom, Wash., has been selected as organizer for the state and is prepared to assist the Socialists of Washington in organ-izing branches of the S. D. P. Correspondence addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

To Our Connecticut Readers

All unattached Socialists in the state of Connecticut are requested to write Louis Schlaf, 26 Spring street, Rock-ville, for information concerning the organization of branches.

ters, Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public invited.

S p. m. Public invited.

MINNESOTA

Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gesswein, on Main St. A. Kingsbury, Secretary.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis headquarters, Room 7, 22 N. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. Val Putnam, Secretary. For information concerning ward branches, inquire at the above address.

Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1300 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 1330 W. 9th St.

NEW JERSEY

Branch No. 1. Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Livingston st. Branch No. 5 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets first and third Mondays a Sp. m. at Helvetia Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmund St.

NEW YORK.

er, Secretary, 806 Mohawk St.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Branch No. 2, Erie, meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., at K. of L. Hall, 716 State St. Chairman, Joseph Stain, Secretary, J. E. Perry, 119 Sassafrass St.

Branch No. 4, Pittsburg, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. at Funk Hall, S. 24th and Josephine Sts. W. Bohn, President, 244 Addison St. J. H. Lewis, Secretary, 218 Jané St.

Branch No. 5 (Jewish), Philadelphia, meets every Friday at 614 S. 36 St. at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee Central Committee meets on the

from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee Central Committee meets on the first Monday of each month at 8 p. m. sharp at 618 E. Water St. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary. John Doerfler, Treasurer.

Branch No. 1; Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening of the month at the Ethical Society Bullding, 558 Jefferson St. Visitors always welcome. Howard Tuttle, Chairman. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary.

Branch No. 2. Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Friday in Geatke's Hall, corner Green Bay and Concordia Ave.

Branch No. 3. Shebbygan, meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania Ave. R. Schoen, Secretary-Treasurer, S. 12th St.

Branch No. 4. Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Meller's Hall, corner 2d and Brown Sts. George Moerschel, Secretary, 591 25th St.

Branch No. 9. Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, southeast corner Orchard St. and 3th Ave. Fred Brockhausen, Secretary, 73 Windlake Ave.

Branch No. 11. Milwaukee, meets the second Wednesday of each month at the office of 4the Wisconsin Vorwaerts, 614 State St.

Branch No. 12. Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friusday of each month at Krans' Hall, 21 and Center St. at 5 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

OFFICIAL CALL

Annual Convention of the Social Democratic Party, March 6, 1900

In accordance with the action of the members in determining the time and place for the national convention of the Social Democratic party in 1900, the National Executive board of said party directs that said national convention be held at the city of Indianapolis, in the state of Indiana, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, to be voted for at the presidential election on Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1900, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, and that said convention shall assemble at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, 1900.

The representation at said convention will be by delegates, chosen in accordance with the referendary vote of the members and reported in this number of The Herald, as follows:

First-Each branch shall be entitled to as many representatives as the indi-vidual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose; pro-vided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each memher whose signature is attached to his credential; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one credential.

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

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

Fourth—All signatures of members attached to credentials shall be certified to by the chairman or secretary of their respective branches.

Fifth—The national secretary shall furnish each branch with a sufficient number of blank credentials for the purpose herein specified.

Jesse Cox, Chairman. Seymour Stedman, Secretary.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN WISCONSIN

By G. R. Gordon.

That the reader may better understand the Social Democratic movement of this state it is necessary to take a glance at the events leading up to the formation of the S. D. P.

As early as 1875 the first (German) daily paper was started in Milwaukee, called The Socialist. The paper was somewhat of a Lasallian organ and existed only a little over one year. The city of Milwaukee also has the honor of being among the first, if not the very first, city to publish socialist pamphlets for general distribution.

In 1882 the Milwaukee Arbiter-Zeitung, the predecessor of the present Voerwaerts, was started. This paper gave great aid to the then young Socialist movement.

Four years later, during the palmy days of the Knights of Labor, and the great eight-hour agitation, the Socialist forces united with the Knights and a tremendous struggle ensued, culminating in the terrible riots in which several workingmen were shot to death by the militia, 2,000 troops being brought to this city. The late lamented Comrade Grottkau was editor of the Arbiter-Zeitung during these exciting times, and he with several other comrades, suffered imprisonment.

It has been charged that Mr. Robert Schilling, the present fusion populist leader, was largely responsible for their imprisonment. For one year the Socialists worked with the Union Labor Party, but found to their sorrow that this party in this state was not even a reform party. One year of opposition by the Socialists ended the career of the Union Labor Party in Wisconsin. For the next few years the movement was very quiet. Eighteen eighty-nine witnessed the first great split in the S. L. P., but this had little effect in the city or state. A year later the name of their paper was changed to Volks-Zeitung, and in 1892 changed to Voerwaerts, with Victor I. Person editor. The property of the propert Victor L. Berger as editor. The organized S. L. P. section, though small, was in a continual row. The Voerwaerts had been made the official organ of the S. L. P., and quite naturally was drawn into the fight, but its able editor, tired of the non-progress and the continued wrangling, cut loose from the section. Carl Ibsen was sent to Milwaukee as a representative of the N. E. B. of the Socialist Labor Party to try and heal the warring factions, and partially succeeded, but the union lasted only six months. Then was formed the Social Democratic Society, and application made to the National S. L. P. for a charter. Their request was refused. Among the charter members of this, the first Social Democratic Society to be organized in this nation, were Victor L. Berger, John Doerfler, Jacob Hunger, Rudolph Loeschman, Carl Kliest, J. Luchsinger, Richard Elsner, Franz Hech, Jos. Rosch, Lee Kranzfelder, Alvin Fleischer, Gus. Leo Kranzfelder, Alvin Fleischer, Gustave Richter, L. Licfuscher, F. Kirchmeyer, Herman Krause and many others. The "Socialist Maennerchor," then the only singing society, sided at once with the new socialist body. This new with this new socialist body. This new body had a membership of 114. From the inception they had the support of many of the trade unions and the trade union leaders, and before long their members were the ruling spirit in the Early in the summer of '93 an alliance was formed by the Socialists the trade

was formed by the Socialists, the trade unions and the People's party, and at a convention with equal representation a ticket was nominated called the "Co-operative Ticket," which polled 3,600 in Milwaukee. The P. P. at the spring election had polled only 700 votes. The great A. R. U. strike had the active support of the society. At the People's Party convention in 1804 the society and trades unions united and presented a state socialist platform.

The Socialists refusing to compromise, almost a bolt took place. The Populists convention, being frightened at the bold stand of the Socialists, voted to adopt the full program of the radicals, including the famous plank 10. The platform was written by Victor L. Berger This platform was attached to the ger. This platform was attached to the National P. P. platform and fitted it about like a pair of eye glasses on a pig. However this alliance produced some good results, as it brought to the real Socialist movement many earnest and active workers out of the ranks of the P. P. This ticket in '94 polled 28,000 votes in the state. During the campaign the society and the daily Voerwaerts opposed the free silver nonsense, and agitated for clear-cut Socialism. In 1896 a very bitter fight occurred between the S. D. Society and the People's Party, resulting in a victory for the S. D. S. and the election of Victor L. Berger as a delegate to the national P. P. convention. tion. Fusion having won at St. Louis, the society made overtures to the National S. L. P. for a charter. The request was never acted upon.

At St. Louis Delegate Berger was

very active for the nomination of Debs for president. The latter, however, declined to be a candidate. Upon his return to Milwayles and the first term to Milw turn to Milwaukee and report of the convention, efforts were made by Comrade Berger and others to organize a new socialist party, and with this idea in view, a correspondence was opened up with man, leading men like Debs, Jesse Cox, H. D. Lloyd and others. At the

memorable and now historic convention of the A. R. U., held in Chicago, in June, 1897, the Social Democratic Society was represented by Comrades V. L. Berger and F. F. Heath. The name, Social Democracy of America, was proposed by Berger, and after much opposition and a debate that lasted two nights, the name was adopted, Comrade E. V. Debs deciding for the name. Comrade Berger and Heath were not present when the colonization part of the platform was

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee endorsed the action of the A. R. U. convention and invited Comrade Debs to visit Milwaukee. Nowhere in this nation has Eugene V. Debs had so large and enthusiastic meetings as in Milwaukee. Several tremendous meetings were held and six branches of the new party were formed at once. The spring of 1898 found the party well or-ganized in Milwaukee and Sheboygan. With Comrade Robert Mister as the candidate for mayor in this city, the party polled nearly 2,500 votes. The next fall the party lost some votes in Milwaukee, but polled over 2,500 for their state ticket. A fund had been raised for organi-zation and Comrade Paul Grottkau of California was secured as state organ-The untimely death of this brave and self-sacrificing comrade was a tremendous loss to our movement. fund which had been raised for organization was presented to Comrade Grottkau's widow. At the national convention of the S. D. A. in June, '98, the comrades from Wisconsin took a leading part in the fight against the colonizationists and were practically solid for the organization of the Social Democratic Party, two of the state's most prominent workers being elected members of the National Executive Board.

The situation today is most favorable. At the recent city convention, attended by 147 delegates, 67 being from the trade unions and 3 from the S. L. P., an exceptionally strong ticket headed by Comrade F. F. Heath was nominated with great enthusiasm. The Federated Trades Council by a vote of 53 to 23 has endorsed the ticket. In Milwaukee we have fourteen branches with 300 mem-bers and more on the way. In Sheboygan we have two branches and one just

organized in Manitowoc. In the weekly Waheheit and Voerwaerts we have two of the strongest and most able papers edited by as hard and self-sacrificing worker as the socialist movement contains, Victor L. Berger.

In Sheboygan we have the weekly Volksblatt, ably edited by Comrade Oscar Loebel, and last, but we hope not to be the least, the Milwaukee Social Dem-

With such comrades as Heath, Tuttle, Meister, Berger, Forman, Arnold, Rahfeld, Flamm, Rooney, Hunger, Doerfler, Richter, Brown, Blodgett Seidel, Bauer, Sheehan, Brockhausen, Timm and many others in Milwaukee, and Comrades Mohr, Loebel, Henry Luther, Wm. Manzke, Henschel, Jas. Geitz and others in Sheboygan, and right here I wish to say that we have a very strong movement in the furniture city. Organized labor is also strong there, and they have a great deal of sympathy with and large-ly support our party. Together with many active sympathizers in other places the movement is in safe hands and must and will grow.

In the early days of our national party. when we were making a desperate strug-gle to keep the ship afloat, the Milwaukee comrades did a tremendous work They sent large sums to the national headquarters. They made sacrifices which the world will never know. But it was largely due to the efforts of the Milwaukee comrades, together with some in Chicago, that our national organization is in such good shape. Efforts will at once be made to organize the state, and those wishing the services of an organizer should write at once to F. G. R. Gordon, 614 State street, Milwau-

Altogether the outlook for the future is most promising. Not only have we the support of the best and strongest elements in the trade union movement of the metropolis, but we also now have the support of the Socialist Labor Party. When the ides of next November roll around there will be a political sensation in this state that will echo from sea to sea. The oncoming Social Democ-racy of Wisconsin will do its full share of the work for the social revolution and the future historian will record this state as one, if not the first, to win a state victory for the Co-operative Common-

Read Between the Lines

John A. Hobson, in the January Contemporary Review, declares that the forces that are "world-wide in their scope and revolutionary in their opera-tion," are International Capitalism and

Imperialism. He says:
"The barriers of boundaries no longer confine the activities of nations, since citizens whose wealth has overflowed into territories beyond the national limits are able to secure support from the home government in protecting their foreign investments. Their rights as financiers outweigh the rights of mere citizenship. This is seen particularly in the gold and diamond interests in South Africa, the former yielding £40,000,000 and the latter £20,000,000 yearly; the whole owned by a small group of financiers of diverse nationality and possessed

of international influence because of their control of finance. The only interest these men have in South Africa is purely economic; they do not reside there, nor are they likely to become citizens; they went there for money, and those who came early and made most have commonly withdrawn their persons, leaving their economic fangs in the carcass of their prey. These men, as a rule, have two sources of income from the gold mines of the Transvaal—the profits on the actual working of the mines, and those they make by operations on the Stock Exchange, where they bull and bear the market alternately, now selling out at a high price, anon buying back at a low, and so on indefinitely. These men are not politicians, and would not trouble themselves with politics were it not that their interests as financiers make it imperative that they should be supreme in the state wherein these interests

THE PLATFORM

The Social Democratic Party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness for every man, woman and child are conditioned upon equal political and economic rights.

That private ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth has caused society to split into two distinct classes, with conflicting interests, the small possessing class of capitalists or exploiters of the labor force of 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

That capitalism, the private awaership of the means of production, is responsible for the inmeans of production, is responsible for the inmeans of production of the ever-growing majority of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of 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 America declares its object to be the establishment of a system of co-operative production and distribution through the restoration 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 civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America.

The control of political power by the Social Democratic Party will be tantamount to the abolition-of capitalism and of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connecting us with millions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international Socialism, the brotherhood of man. As steps in this direction, we make the following demands:

1. Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.

2. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone, all mean

and women, and the abolition of all laws dis-criminating against women.

11. The adoption of the Initiative and Refer-endum, and the right of recall of representa-tives by the voters.

12. Abolition of war as far as the United States are concerned and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

MILWAUKEE Social Democratic Herald

A Weekly paper advocating the Collective Ownership of the Means of Production and Distribution, and Supporting the Social Democratic Party. Official organ of the Farty in Wisconsin. Yearly Subscription, One Dollar. 614 STATE STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Have rhill Social Democrat

Published Weekly at Haverhill, Massa, by the Social Democratic Publishing Association of Massachusetts, Sub-scription, 50 cents per year. Make re-mittances payable to J. J. Fogerty, Business Manager. Address, SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, 25 Washington St., Haverhill, Mass.

Federation of Social Justice

This organization hopes to fill the need in Chicago of society to give expression to the ethical phase of So-laism. Its meeting are as follows:

cialism. Its meeting are as follows:

HYGEIA HALL, 404 Ogden Av., near Roby and Harrison Sts. Sundays 10:30 a.m., Economic Class and general discussion, Sundays, II a. m., address by Frederick G. Strickland.

BROTHERHOOD HOUSE, 1541 Central Boulevard, corner St. Louis Av. Sundays 3 p.m. Christian Citizenship meeting. Fridays, 8 p.m., Economic Meeting, addresses and general discussion.

GARFIELD HALL, corner Chicago and Hamlin Avs. Sundays, 8 p.m., address by Frederick G. Strickland.

The Sixth Annual Issue of

The Labour Annual

is now ready, edited and pub-lished by Joseph Edwards, Wallasey, Cheshire, England

Waliasey, Cheshire, Ling.

The "American Section" (edited by Leonard D. Abbott) contains the following: "A Year's Work as Socialist Mayor," by John C. Chase; "A Year as Socialist Legislator," by James F. Carey; "Socialism in American Quring 1899," etc. There are full lists of American reformers, organizations and books. In all, there are over 60 original articles, and 46 portraits, including Carey, Gronlund, Herron, Mayor Jones and John Swinton.

Cioth 60 cts.; Paper 35 cts.

Send orders to LEONARD D. ABBOTT 336 W. 71st Street, New York

BRANCH SUPPLIES

Charters	\$2.00
	1.00
Membership Applications (100)	.25
Constitutions (each)	.03
	BURNING COLUMN
Send orders with cash to Theodore I	Jebs,

126 Washington Street, Chicago. No supplies sent on credit.

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

NATIONAL FUND

The following is a list of comrades who have agreed, in response to the appeal of the National Executive Board, to contribute monthly for one year to the national fund. Other names will be added as they are received.

REW YORK
Fales, I. C. Bensonhurst
Abbott, L. D. New York
Butscher, Wm. Brooklyn
Thomas, E. H. New York
Kahn, Arthur. New York
Heis, F. W. New York
Loupolov, Jas. New York
Panken, J. New York
Weyell, Chas. New York
Mark Hapbael. New York
Aaron N. Sodofs New York
Abling Gruber. New York
Meade, T. F. Brooklyn

NEW YORK

NEW JERSEY Pankopf, Carl. Jersey City

Fankopf, Carl. Jersey City
Karl Lindner ... Paterson
"Comrade" Newark
OHIO
Becvar, Jos ... Cleveland
Zorn, Julius ... Cincinnati
Braun, F. Lleveland
PENNSYLVANIA

Lewis, J. H.... Pittsburg F. W. Hirt Erie

TENNESSEE

Enloe, Dr. B.H. . Nashville Hamilton, W. A. Nashville Mahoney, Wm. . Nashville TEXAS

Price, R. S..... Houston

Price, R. S. ... Houston
WISCONSIN
Berger, V. L. .. Milwaukee
Rooney, E. H. Milwaukee
Rooney, E. M. Milwaukee
Liegler, E. .. Milwaukee
Baumann, G. Milwaukee
Arnold, L. Milwaukee
Arnold, L. Milwaukee
Heumann, C. Milwankee
Heumann, C. Milwankee
Tuttle, H. Milwaukee
Heath, F. Milwaukee
Branch 4. Milwaukee

CONNECTICUT,
Finesilver, N.H. Hartford
Holman, B... Hartford
Hartford
Hartford
Hartford
Hartford
Gese Cox. Chicago
Jesse Cox. Chicago
Jesse Cox. Chicago
A Friend' Chicago
Mrs. C. Brown Chicago
Mrs. C. Brown Chicago
James Wright. Chicago
INDIANA

INDIANA E. V. Debs....Terre Haute MASSACHUSETTS MASSACHUSETTS
Flanders, P. B. Haverhill
Cohen, A. Boston
Parker, Levi. W. Newton
Monette, G. t. Brockton
Bosworth, W. P. Brockton
Bosworth, W. P. Brockton
Tate, Peter . . . Everett
Hitchcock, D. G. Warren
Goldman S. . Haverhill
Hough, E. . W. Newton
Chass, Joo. C. . Haverhill
Brown, J. W. Templeton
Grieves, C. S. . . Amesbury
Allen, Helen N. . . Lynn
Keown, Dr. J. A. . Lynn
Carey, Jas. F. . . Haverhill
MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN Keliher, S. Grand Rapids MINNESOTA Gesswein, F. Red Lake F'ls

MISSOURI Fischer, Wm...St. Louis Fellner, Henry. St. Louis Ruesche, Wm...St. Louis MARYLAND new Hampshire

Gordon, FG R. Manchester Howie, Gco... Manchester Mellen, C. H. Somersworth "Somersworth Branch"

The Book You Need

PRINCIPLES OF Scientific Socialism

By Rev. Charles H. Vail Author "Modern Socialism" and "National Ownership of Railways."

CONTENTS:

The Industrial Evolution. The Analysis of Value.
The Origin of Surplus Value.
The Advantages of Socialism: Production, Distribution, Elimination of Useless Vocations, Prevention of Waste, Elevation of Woman, Proper Care and Training of Children, Efficient Directors, Solution of the Monetary Question, Abolition of Taxation, Simplification of Government, Benefits to Capitalists, Benefits to Laborers.

The Evidences of the Moral Strength of Socialism: Its Spirit and Aim; Abolition of Business Dis-honesty; Restriction of Divorce; Prevention of Prosti-tation; Elimination of Crime; Prevention of Intemp-

tution; Elimination of Crime; Prevention of Intemperance, Insanity, etc.
Poverty—Its Cause and Cure. Wage Slavery vs.
Chattel Slavery. Rent and Interest. The Law of Wages. The Law of Progress. Industrial Depressions and Commercial Crises. The Problem of Labor-Saving Machinery.

Machinery.

Popular Economic Errors: That Value is Determined by Capitalist Cost of Production; that the Interests of Laborers and Capitalists are identical; that Labor is Better Off To-day Than Ever Before; that Cheap Prices are Beneficial to Labor; that Foreign Markets are Beneficial to Labor; that Luxury is Beneficial to Labor; that Extrawagance is the Chief Cause of Economic Want; that Socialism Would Thwart Inventions and Improvements; that Socialism Would Destroy Individuality. Conclusion and Index. 12mo, 236 Pages; Paper, 35c; Cloth, \$1.00.

SEND ORDERS TO HEODORE DEBS, 126 Washington St.

Headquarters for Literature.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC.
Liberty. Debs. 5c.
Merrie England. Blatchford. 10c.
Municipal Socialism. Gordon. 5c.
Prison Labor. Debs. 5c.
Socialism and Slavery. Hyndman. 5c.
Gov'nm't Ownership of Railways. Gordon. 5c.
Oration on Voltaire. Victor Hugo. 5c.
Evolution of Industry. Watkins. 5c.
Hard Times: Cause and Cure. Gordon. 5c.
Women: Past, Present and Future Bebel. 25c.
The Red Light. Caseon. 25c.
The Red Light. Caseon. 25c.
Co-Operative Commonwealth. Gronlund. 50c.
The New Economy. Gronlund. 51.25.

MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING.

MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING.

15. Progressive Examination of Locemotive Engineers and Firemen. Hill. Soc.

16. Locomotive Running Repairs. Hitchcock. 50c.

17. Simple Lessons in Drawing for the Shop. Reynolds. 50c.

18. Air Brake Practice. Phelan. \$1.00.

19. Ready Reference. Alexander. \$1.50.

20. Locomotive Running and Management. Sinclair. \$2.00.

21. Compound Locomotives. Woods. \$2.00.

22. Twenty Years with the Indicator. Pray. \$2.50.

23. Hand-Book of the Locomotive. Roper. \$2.50.

24. New Catechism of the Locomotive. Forney.

Note.— Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in lots of 10 copies, 25 cents; in lots of 100 copies, 21.50. No. 2 in lots of 10 copies, 60 cents; in lot of 100 copies, 23.50. Send orders to

DEBS PUBLISHING CO., TERRE HAUTE, IND.

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

INTERNATIONAL CAFE AND RESTAURANT

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

CAREY'S SPEECHES

CHILD LABOR"

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

Delivered in the massachuseus Degisantitis. The popular verdict pronounces it simply "great."

"SOCIETY'S RIGHT TO LAND AND CAPITAL."

An argument that is irresistible, couched in language clear, graceful and poetic. Don't fail to order this.

Price 5 cents a copy, or \$3.00 a hundred Send orders to MRS. A. KONIKOW, 1043 Washington St., Boston

Pacific Coast Socialists

Books on economic subjects can be ordered to your advantage from the Bureau of Socialists Literature, 38 Turk Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Following is a partial list of the works of G. B. BENHAM, which we recommend:
Listory of the Paris Commune of 1861, paper cover, 25 cents: full cloth.

Cospel of Discontent (compilation) .15
Snap Shots at Capitalism (compilation) .15
Story of the Red Flag .0.66
Crimes of Capitalism .05

G. B. BENHAM
38 Turk Street San Francisco, Cal.

JOS. BARONDESS FIREAND LIFE INSURANCE

Life Insurance effected by mail in any part of the country. Fire Insurance attended to in Greater New York and New Jersey. 6 Rutgers St., NEW YORK.

CLUBBING OFFERS

The Herald and Appeal to Reason .70

"Public Ownership .70

"Co-operator. .70

Order from THEODORE DEBS,

126 Washington St., Chicago, III.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

RED BOOK EDITED BY FREDERIC HEATH

This is an annual publication for Social Democrate who will find it indispensable for reference purpose. This first issue is of especial value because of the his torical character of its contents. Among the features are:

A HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN AMERICA Covering 76 pages, with portraits of Robert Owen Etienne Cabet, Wilhelm Weitling, etc., etc.

ALBERT BRISBANE The first American agitator, with portrait.

A TRIP TO GIRARD By Wayfarer, with view of Appeal to Reason

KARL MARX ON THE SINGLE TAX

MACHINE vs. HAND LABOR Compiled from government reports by Isador Ladoff.

SHORTER PIECES

Lubor Conflicts in 1899. Gronlund. Grant Allen.
Chronology for 1899. Directory of Social Democrats. Socialist Controversies of 1899. The
"Golden Rule Mayor." Prof. Herron's Casa.
Social Democratic Platforms, Etc.

BIOGRAPHIES OF WELL KNOWN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. Twenty in all.

ELECTION STATISTICS

Covering the Socialist movement down to the present year. A valuable reference. A SOCIALIST PORTRAIT GALLERY

Comprising seventeen likenesses of leading work-ers in the movement, distributed through the book. Sent postpaid an receipt of price, 15 CENTS.

DEBS PUBLISHING CO. TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Pocket Library of Socialism

Woman and the Social Problem. By MAY Wood Stmons. Shows that the emancipation of woman will only come with the emancipation of woman through socialism.
 The Evolution of the Class Struggle. By William H. Noyes. A historical study showing his socialism is coming.
 Imprudent Harriages. By Robert Blaycherons. A masterly answer to the argument that "prudence" would help the laborer.
 Packingtown. By A. M. Shons. A study of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago: how nature and man are alike scientifically exploited.
 Realism in Literature and Art. By Clarence B. Darkow. Shows how the workers of modern art and literature are helping on the new social order.
 Single Tax vs. Socialism. By A. M. Shoos. Shows the inadequacy of the Single Tax as a remedy for the evils pointed out by Henry Geore.
 Wage-Labor and Capital. By Kari Mark. The essence of the great philosopher's theory, in his cown words.
 The Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Shoos.

own words.

The Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Simois.
Tells how wage slavery began, what it is today and how the workers are going to free themselves. A condensed handbook of socialism.

The Tission of the Working Class. By REV. CHARLES H. VAIL, author of "Modern Socialism." otc.

10. Morals and Socialism. By CHARLES H. Kerr.
Shows how popular ideas of morals are manipulated in the interest of the capitalist class.

Daintily printed, five cents each, post-paid. SPECIAL OFFER — For one dollar we will mail forty copies of the Pocket Library, all of one kind or assorted as preferred.

SEND ORDERS TO

THEODO'RE DEBS 126 Washington St., CHICAGO

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LIBRARY

PAMPHLETS X

F. G. R. Gordon—Hard Times: Cause and Cure... Leonard D. Abbott—The Society of the Future... F. Lassalle—What Is Capital H. M. Hyndman—Socialism and Slavery... F. Lassalle—The Workingman a Program... Chas. H. Vail—The Industrial Evolution.....

THE HERALD LEAFLETS

No. 1 Contains "A WORD WITH YOU, JOHN!" being an admirably prepared paper by "Wayfarer," based on a chapter in "Merrie England."
"THE REAL MASTERS"—pertinent questions addressed to workingmen.
The "DECLATATION and POLITICAL DEMANDS of the Social Democratic Party of America.
No. 2 Contains "AROUSE, YE SLAYES!" a ringing address by E. V. Debe on Socialism and the Social Democratic Party, with a picture of the author.
"HOT SHOTS!" a bunch of pithy, pointed, "up-date" paragraphs, calculated to make people this for themselves.

mselves.
1000 copies.
500 copies.
250 copies.
100 copies.

THEODORE DEBS, Secretary Treasurer, 126 Washington Street, Chicago Buffalo Conference and the

Democratic Party A PAMPHLET FOR THE TIMES BY IMOGENE C. FALES

cents. Order from the Herald or Imogens () Fales, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn N. Y. APPEAL TO REASON

Address, APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kan

THE HERALD IN BUNDLES 25 copies\$.20

50 copies 35 200 copies 1.20 It must be understood that this offer is for bundle orders mailed to one ad-

dress only. Send orders to THEODORE DEBS,

126 Washington St., Chicago.