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## POPULAR EDUCATION AS INFLUENCED BY CAPITALISM

The celebrated German leader of the Social-Democratic party, Comrade Bebel, said once: "In the last instance the solution of all social problems depends on popular education." Indeed the most powerful tool and weapon of the human kind is the intellect. Education is the process of perfecting this tool and weapon. As any other tool or weapon—the intellect may be used for the good and advantage of society or misused for the purpose of furthering of wrongfully understood individual or class interests to the detriment of society. Education, or rather instruction, does not necessarily improve morals, does not insure against selfishness and other vices of individual hypertrophy. And a highly educated rogue is of course a thousand times more dangerous to society than a stupid ignoramus. There is therefore always an abundance of social abuses in a country where education is monopolized by a few, while the nation at large is buried in dense ignorance. And the stronger numerically the class of the educated in comparison with the "great unwashed" mass of the population, the greater and deeper the social abuses are likely to be. That ratio between the educated and ignorant of any epoch or country may justly be considered as an indicator of the extent and degree of social abuses. It is so easy for the intellectually superior to exploit the ignorant and the temptation is so powerful that only exceptionally high-minded and generous individuals will abstain from doing it or go to the extent of helping the weak in his uneven struggle.

For the thoughtful student and observer of national life, it is not the education of individuals and classes, but the instruction of the masses, that has the highest value. Develop the intellect of the "great unwashed" if you want to eliminate or at least lessen the possibility of its being exploited by the crafty and unscrupulous few, forming the so-called "higher class." It is a notorious fact that the ruling individuals (kings, czars, popes) and classes (aristocracy, clergy and plutocracy) were and are openly or at heart, opposed to the mental elevation of the masses exploited by them. Parasites thrive best in darkness.

It is obviously of the highest importance to ascertain the degree of mental instruction actually enjoyed by the people at large by the so-called "lower classes." Unfortunately the statistical data on this subject is very incomplete, as far as the United States is concerned. And yet attempts have been made to generalize these statistical data—among others by my friend, the sociologist, Daniel Folkmar. Here are some of them relating to Chicago and Milwaukee:

- Of all the children that enter the public schools of the two named cities
1. About one-third go no further than the first grade.
  2. About one-half go no further than the second grade.
  3. About two-thirds go no further than the third grade.
  4. About three-fourths go no further than the fourth grade.
  5. About nine-tenths go half way only through the twelve grades.
  6. About ninety-seven in every hundred drop out before reaching the high school.
  7. Only three in every thousand finish the entire course, or more exactly the following per cents drop out at each grade:

Grade 1, 32 per cent; 2, 51; 3, 66; 4, 78; 5, 86; 6, 92; 7, 95; 8, 97; 9, 98.6; 10, 99.3; 11, 99.7.

Another line of argument leads to the conclusion that the schooling of the average pupil does not embrace more than three grades. If these numbers are not appalling I do not know what is! The self-complacent average American citizen is justly proud of the public school system, but he little knows to what extent the people are able to take advantage of it. But maybe Chicago and Milwaukee form an exception as to the duration of school attendance? Ex-State Superintendent C. L. T. Smart of Ohio states that only about 3 per cent of the pupils enrolled in the public schools ever enter, and from them less than 1 per cent graduate; 50 per cent of the youth enrolled in the public schools of the state do not attend school more than four years; 75 per cent stop attending school before entering the eighth year or grade, and 97 per cent do not attend beyond the eighth year. Dr. Wm. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, says in his report of the committee of fifteen: "The average number of pupils of the St. Louis schools in the lowest three years of the course was about 72 per cent of the entire number enrolled. Nearly three-

fourths of all the pupils of the public schools are in the studies of the first three years or in primary studies. Six-sevenths of the population of the United States on arriving at the proper age for the secondary education never receive it. Thirty out of thirty-one fail to receive higher education upon arriving at the proper age. Obviously the data of Milwaukee and Chicago are typical for the United States in general. The question now arises—what is the main cause of this remarkably short duration of school attendance? Mr. C. L. T. Smart says: "A majority of the patrons of the public schools cannot do without the labor of their children and therefore cannot give them time to attend school longer." Prof. D. Folkmar states: "I answer without hesitation that the chief factors are economic conditions. Too many either cannot support their children as they desire, or cannot spare them through a longer period of schooling."

The Moloch of Capitalism wants to perpetuate itself by the shameful system of child labor and keeping the industrial proletariat in ignorance. The free public school proves to be a snare and delusion for the proletariat. And the remedies? Many advocate compulsory education laws. But is not then the state obliged to take care of the children during their schooling; feed, dress and lodge them if their parents are unable to do it? Is not the state in duty bound to make the free public school system "really free and public?" But that would be Socialism pure and simple. And what would the capitalistic Mrs. Grundy say to it? Isadore Ladoff.

## LEGISLATION AS IT IS

By Charles Trench

It is the fashion of back newspapers and spread-eagle orators to pronounce the system of government in this country so absolutely perfect that there is little if any room for improvement. Vernal politicians allow no opportunity to pass without dilating, volubly, upon the excellence of "our glorious institutions," and the boundless prosperity with which we are favored by our tariff laws and industrial policy.

Many are, unfortunately, duped and humbugged by this profitable buncombe, and are unaware that it emanates, chiefly, from lying parasites who are bribed with the gold which capitalists grind out of the toil of white slaves in mill, mine and field.

It is fortunate, however, for the cause of labor that the majority of the working classes are becoming alive to the falseness and venality of profligate politicians, and take their statements and patriotic effusions for what they are worth. There are, in fact, few men of average information and intelligence who do not regard American legislation with the profoundest contempt. What with money kings and legislative hirelings on one side, and wholesale bribery and speculation on the other, the very name of American government has become a byword of contempt and derision over the civilized world.

One of the unwritten mottos of our political morals seems to say, in the plainest language, "Successful wrong is right, and the devil take the hindmost." I hazard nothing in affirming that we are under the heel of one of the vilest and most arrogant oligarchies that ever robbed the poor. It needs no particular exercise of the perceptive faculties to see that millionaires, deficient in the very elements of morality, are increasing with portentous rapidity, and that their enormous wealth is obtained by squeezing the small man. Our lawmakers are their obsequious lackeys, ever ready to enrich the few by impoverishing the many. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands have also got into the clutches of official miscreants who show the unfortunate natives the meaning of American government. The embezzlement of millions of dollars in the Postoffice Department, and the forging of bogus stamps are among the rascalities which the Cubans are experiencing under McKinley imperialism. "We are so careful of criminals," (of this type) says the New York Herald, "that we actually breed them, encourage them, and assure them of immunity."

To further illustrate my meaning. A well-known capitalist was solicited to contribute to a campaign fund, he was assured that a liberal contribution would secure a friendly majority.

"Possibly it might," replied the millionaire, "but according to my judgment it would be cheaper to wait till after the election and then buy the legislature ready made."

This, my working friends, is precisely the form of government that is mercilessly plundering and degrading the

masses of our people. "It damns the common herd," says the New York Herald, "and stands godfather to trusts and monopolies."

In view of these considerations, surely it is the very madness of folly to believe that the present reign of hell and anarchy can be put an end to by legislation which is completely under the control of those who profit and thrive under it.

The leaders of the Bryan Democracy promise the people that in the event of their party being installed in office the whole power of government will be directed against trusts and imperialism. But, with facts against them, with monopoly against them, and a hostile supreme court against them, what success can they achieve? Such a proposition carries absurdity upon its very face. No event can be more destitute of probability.

Moreover, trusts are the product of civilization and development; to attempt to abolish them is to attempt to turn back the tide of progress. When the people seize the trusts, and work them for the benefit of all, then they, like machinery, will prove a blessing instead of a blighting curse to humanity. Weapons which may be safely trusted in the hands of the public become fatal implements of mischief when wielded by individuals.

With undeniable facts staring us in the face, is it not high time for us to grip the truth, and quit vapidly about legislation as a remedy against monopoly and trusts? Indeed, I do not hesitate to predict that if we tarry till we obtain justice from either of the old parties we shall all die of old age, or want, with nothing to show for our forbearance but the usual array of big promises and beggarly performances.

## AMONG THE TOILERS

The trust idea, according to foreign papers, continues to spread in England and Germany.

The woman's international label union is reported to be gaining great headway in the middle west.

The eight-hour law of Kansas is being fought by the capitalists. It is now before the Supreme court.

Twenty thousand potters have been locked out in England. They had the audacity to demand a 10 per cent advance.

The official statement of the Utah mine disaster shows that 199 miners were killed and 7 injured. They leave 105 widows and 270 orphaned children.

The executive board of district No. 11 of the United Mine-Workers of America, after a two days' session at Terre Haute, settled the mining scale division question. A delegation of machine miners from throughout the state presented their cases.

The printers of Augusta, Ga., have had an injunction hurled at them by the court for boycotting a daily paper, and a damage suit has also been filed.

By a vote of 310 to 190 the New York unions voted against the proposition of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen to establish an out-of-work benefit fund.

Charles Dold, president of the Piano Workers' union at Chicago, has been acquitted on the charge of conspiracy for which he was tried at the instance of the Dent Piano company.

The strike of the carpenters' union in Utica has been settled. The compromise accepted calls for a working day of eight hours, with a scale of wages of 28½ and 28¼ cents an hour.

John W. Hays, for many years secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor, has been suspended by the general executive board, and the courts appealed to to restrain him from drawing the society's funds pending an investigation.

In New Jersey union men work 53 hours a week for \$2, and the non-union men 66 hours for \$1.19. The figures are averages. Union men are idle but 58 days in the year and the non-union men 61.1.

The convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, which was held in Indianapolis last week, debarred representatives of Pittsburgh papers, which are boycotted, from attending their sessions, and imposed a fine of \$5 upon any delegate found in conversation with them.

The Socialists have gained two seats in the local assembly for the canton of St. Gall, and six other candidates are standing for the second ballot.

## Belgian Elections

All Belgium was absorbed in the elections that took place last Sunday. The Socialists made gains in their representation in the chamber of deputies. In Brussels enormous crowds thronged the boulevards until 10 o'clock at night to learn that the Socialists were in the lead in the city with a vote of over 37,000, the largest vote cast by any party.

## TREND OF THE TIMES AND THE REGULARITY OF CRISES

Mr. James Cotter Morison in his "Service of Man," written some years ago, predicted that, at the then rate of decline, a point would before long be reached when the employer would get little or no return for his capital invested and when the workman would be able to get no adequate wage for the labor he gives. Said he:

"Competition is now everywhere of the keenest, and cheapness of production the primary object. The result is a race in which no competitor can absolutely win, but one in which all must in process of time, become exhausted. For there is no fixed goal to be reached; the goal flies before the runners, and the first in the race cannot avoid ultimate collapse. In each country manufacturers compete among themselves, while they compete also with their foreign rivals. Constantly improved machinery enables a larger output at less cost to be thrown upon the market, with the obvious effect, now distressing everybody, of a well-nigh universal glut, and a growing cheapness never before witnessed. In the meantime, profits on capital and wages of labor are tending to the vanishing point; and the only question is, how long it will be before that point is reached. . . . Any industry may be killed, as it were by enchantment, by the discovery of new means of cheaper production. The instability of industries is frightful. The commercial atmosphere is more uncertain and capricious than the physical atmosphere, though that is generally taken as a symbol of uncertainty. . . . If it be asked what inference I draw from such facts, the answer is that it is a melancholy one. I believe we are approaching to a great catastrophe in our industrial system, which will be a calamity without precedent since the black death of the fourteenth century."

In referring to the same thing another writer has remarked that while in former periods society was tormented with such plagues, caused, as we now know, by ignorance and consequent violations of the laws of health, our era has been cursed with financial crisis, occurring far more frequently than plagues, and causing with each occurrence as much, if not more, misery. These seasons of business depression bring ruin to capitalists and distress to laborers, and are inherent in the capitalistic system. During a crisis the smaller capitalists are swallowed up as if by a veritable maelstrom, itself the direct result of private enterprise and unrestricted competition. The mischief wrought during one of these periods, both to capital and labor, and through them to all the interests of society, is appalling.

"When mills shut down and warehouses filled with goods are locked up; when mines are idle, ships laid up, money stowed away in bank vaults, trades paralyzed and multitudes of workmen forced into idleness, to starve in the midst of plenty, or to recruit the ranks of vice and crime, it becomes a matter of the deepest concern, not only to political economy, but to the state and society generally."

For above two hundred years these crises have occurred with mysterious regularity once in about every ten years throughout the civilized world.

"The first three years generally exhibit depression, then you have three years of healthy trade, and then come, say, two years of excited trade. Your ninth year is a bubble and your tenth year is its explosion and collapse."

Rodbertus, an eminent and conservative German economist, maintained that these crises result from the fact that the laborer's share of all goods produced continually decreases. When first enunciated, his theory created a profound impression, and as time goes on the truth of his proposition becomes more and more evident. It is thus illustrated:

"Suppose all goods produced annually amount to a thousand units; the units may be anything—a horse or a house. These thousand units must be divided among four parties—landlords, capitalists, laborers and the state. Landlords take 300; capitalists, 300; laborers, 300, and the state, 100; total, 1,000. Now, if production increases there is no crisis so long as these proportions are maintained; laborers have means to purchase what is produced for them. But the moment products increase these proportions are not maintained; laborers' proportionate share diminishes; capitalists find their share increasing. It is not needed for consumption, and so new factories are built and more goods produced for workmen who cannot buy them; goods are heaped up. Then comes a crash. During the season of depression society

supports the poor, capitalists become relatively reduced, and surplus goods are consumed, and things get so far righted that business starts up again, but always in such a way as to handicap the laborers, for so many are seeking work that the employers can dictate wages."

Thus the International Working People's Association declares that:

"The increase of products, accompanied by simultaneous decrease of the average incomes of the working mass of the people leads to so-called business and commercial crises, when the misery of the wage-workers is forced to the extreme."

We have here the result of the practical workings of the profit system. I have never seen this more concisely depicted than in that powerful chapter devoted by Edward Bellamy in his "Equality" to "The Parable of the Water Tank." There will be found the story of a certain very dry land, the people whereof were in sore need of water.

"Certain men, more crafty and diligent than the rest, managed to gather stores of water where others could find none, and these men were called capitalists. They would not give the people water except they became their servants, working for them on these terms: 'For every bucket that ye bring to us, that we may pour into the tank, which is the Market, behold! we will give you a penny; but for every bucket that we shall draw forth to give unto you that ye may drink of it, ye and your wives and children, ye shall give us two pennies, and the difference shall be our profit, seeing that if it were not for this profit we would not do this thing for you, but ye should all perish.' The result was that after a while, the tank overflowed, seeing that for every bucket the people poured in they received only so much as would buy again half a bucket. Receiving no more the pennies of the capitalists, they could buy no more water; this made 'dull times,' and finally a 'crisis.' The capitalists called in the soothsayers, and some called it 'overproduction' and some called it 'glut,' and some said it was by reason of spots on the sun, and yet others said it was because of 'lack of confidence.' The capitalists then sent them to the people, and to them the soothsayers expounded the mystery of overproduction, and how it was that they must needs perish of thirst because there was overmuch water, and how there could not be enough because there was too much. The people reviled them and asked: 'Will ye mock us? Doth plenty breed famine? Doth nothing come out of much?'"

Thus to quote the Rev. F. M. Sprague:

"Men go hungry when granaries and warehouses are bursting with provisions; they are ill-clad and naked in the presence of stores and factories piled to the roof with clothing; they are cold when God has laid at their feet mines and mountains of fuel. Robbed of their rightful inheritance, stripped and left half dead, they are passed by alike by the priest and Levite, who it is not unlikely are on their way to preach or lecture on 'How to Reach the Masses.'"

By reviewing our economic history for the past 40 years in relation to financial crises, we may perhaps find what justification, if any, Mr. Morrison has for his unhappy prediction. In the United States since 1860 we have had closely following periods marked by the most prodigious increase in wealth-producing power the world has yet seen, a crisis or financial depression, not once in every ten years, but on an average of once in every six years. They have been as follows: 1861, 1866, 1869, 1873-77, 1884-86, 1890, 1893-97.

Thus the competitive system has been leading the American people on to disaster, not by a straight road, but by a wave-like path of comparative prosperity alternating with steadily increasing adversity. Jas. T. Van Rensselaer.

McKinley is responsible for the Cuban scandals. He it was who inaugurated the conditions for looters like Neeley by taking down the civil-service bars and opening the way for spoils-men.

Imperialism taking root in a republic is an evidence of political and commercial rotteness. It covers up schemes designed against the liberties of the people, and the capitalist favors it.

Make a note of it that the trusts will put up the campaign funds for the McKinleyites, notwithstanding the republican anti-trust resolutions to be adopted at Philadelphia.

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

**THEY NEVER WANTED UNION**

A careful review of all the incidents, writings, personal abuse and special pleading, from the hour when Harriman and Hillquit pledged themselves at Indianapolis that the name Social Democratic would be "the only one submitted to the conference of eighteen," down to the present time, when the fusionists propose to disregard a majority vote and repudiate the results of a referendum in a party with which the fusionists of the S. L. P. brand have no connection, will satisfy any honest man that these mouthers in the "sacred cause of fusion" never at any time really wanted union of the Socialist forces. The only time at which a genuine sentiment for union permeated a considerable body of Socialists was when the Indianapolis convention adjourned. Then there was a strong conviction, almost unanimously entertained, that the real Socialist working class movement had begun. The Herald proclaimed it, believed it, and rejoiced in it. Every Social Democrat who attended the convention and is not now deceiving himself or trying to discredit others, knows this to be true. Every honest man indorses the action of the executive board, taken when the revelation came from New York that those who had been the most hysterical shouters for union had by their actions made an honorable and real union impossible. But let that pass. The members of the Social Democratic party have by an emphatic majority declared against fusion—against being destroyed.

The Socialists of the United States, now rapidly affiliating with the Social Democratic party, more than eighty branches having been organized during the controversy are informed that the anti-deleon but thoroughly de-leonized faction of the Socialist Labor party has rejected an offer from Social Democrats for political co-operation in the approaching campaign. This offer they regarded as an "insult," and with true espeepe scorn refused to effect an arrangement in the political field whereby the cause of Socialism would be most effectively promoted.

The mask is off. The fusionists stand bared of all hypocrisy. It was not union they wanted, but the annihilation of the Social Democratic party organized in 1898. Their supreme and feverish desire was to capture our organization, extinguish many of those who had contributed to its remarkable growth and successes, and put back the Socialist movement into a "little box" somewhere down on the Atlantic coast.

A part of their inglorious undertaking was to "throw down Debs." In this Social Democrats will see to it that they fail as ignominiously as they have in their miserable attempt to wreck or capture a Socialist organization they did not control. When it was proposed in the New York meeting, a report of which written by Comrade Haile appears in this paper, that "now is our chance to down Debs, once for all," there was revealed in the flash of a moment an intention long held by these fusion hypocrites. This was proposed in a burst of passion; in that moment the S. L. P. delegates stood convicted of double dealing and all their lusty professions appeared in true colors and for what they were worth—nothing.

Comrades of the Social Democratic party, the conspiracy will fail, and upon you, in the interest of the Socialist cause, devolves the pressing duty of making the failure emphatic and conclusive. A few in your own party have connived and co-operated with the S. L. P. to destroy your organization. This has been done under the guise of union. Its purpose was to bring your organization under the domination of the New York disorganizers. Stout hearts and ready hands are now required. Let every man stand firmly in his place. Those who have been misled and deceived will soon have their eyes opened to the situation. Our duty is to organize, to stand for the party, to be loyal to our organization. Do this and all will be well.

The mask is off. "Stand pat."

Mulhall, the well-known English authority, says that the energy or working power of the United States in 1895 was one hundred and twenty-eight thousand millions of foot tons per day. Carroll D. Wright has said that two hours and fifteen minutes' daily work by each able-bodied man, with free access to all the modern facilities of production, if systematically applied, would produce all the food, clothing and shelter that all the people of the United States need. Other authorities agree substantially with them. Yet we have a nation of eighty millions of people concerned chiefly with making ends meet, and a class controlling social wealth and living in such luxury as the world had never known until the capitalist system of production contrived the device of appropriating the surplus value of labor and using it as working capital.

Of course, you won't forget that Neely, who was chief financial agent of the Cuban postoffice department, and Rathbone, who was director-general of the Cuban posts, and E. P. Thompson, who was postmaster at Havana, are republicans who have been caught. You should remember, too, that Augustus Van Wyck, who has stock to the value of \$400,000 in the American Ice company, and John F. Carroll, who has \$500,000 worth of the same stock, and Mayor Van Wyck himself, who has 4,000 shares in the same ice trust, are all democrats. "You pays your money and takes your choice!"

The average workman now produces values covering his own cost of subsistence in from one to four hours' work out of a working day of ten hours. The balance of time—from six to nine hours daily—belongs to the capitalist employer. The latter does not object to a shortening of the working time necessary to produce what the worker must have to live on; but he does object to a reduction of the working time which belongs to him.

While the great strike, with all its suffering, is on in Chicago, the theater managers agree that the season just closing has been the best for them during a decade or more—perhaps never surpassed in the history of Chicago theaters. All the large playhouses averaged about \$10,000 per week during the entire forty weeks of the season, and in a few cases nearly double that amount for special attractions. Strikes don't seem to hit all people alike.

We have the pleasure of announcing a contribution to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic party of \$500 from Prof. George D. Herron and friends. This proof of Prof. Herron's sympathy with us in our work was sent from Palestine to Comrade Seymour Stedman. It is a most generous contribution and an earnest of future work for the party and the movement when he returns home in September.

What a purchased scribbler like John J. Ingalls may have to say about Socialism is of no consequence and can never disturb the equanimity of the convinced Socialist. It is, however, curious to notice to what deep damnation he subjects the system he attempts to defend when he says that "ninety-seven out of every one hundred Americans die penniless."

Last Sunday 10,000 Socialists gathered at Pere la Chaise cemetery, Paris, and hung wreaths upon the wall to commemorate the indiscriminate shooting of men, women and children at that place twenty-nine years ago. Group after group approached the wall, deposited the offering of flowers, shouted a revolutionary cry and departed.

Capital—a social product—is unpaid labor held by private individuals. It is used, not to promote industrial efficiency and social well-being, but as a means of appropriating more unpaid labor and thus acquiring more capital. Capital privately owned inevitably reduces the masses who produce it to dependence on the classes who possess it.

No thinking man can believe that progress and civilization have reached a limit in the present system. Social Democrats believe in a great political, economic and ethical change, brought about by industrial evolution. The change will bring larger individual liberty fitted to the conditions it must inaugurate.

The aim and purpose of Socialism is to give the producing class control over its own labor and its own product. To such a proposition, to its ultimate realization, there can be no effective opposition. It will become a social necessity. Its inherent justice is a guaranty of its realization.

After wire-pulling for ten days, like any other ordinary politicians, the delegates to the Methodist conference managed to elect two bishops who were "called of God" to that holy office.

Who said something about Cuban bandits?

**THE FUSIONISTS REJECT POLITICAL CO-OPERATION**

On Sunday morning, May 20, there were gathered at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York, seven members of the S. L. P.—Comrades Hilquit, Harriman, Stone, White, Sieverman, Fenner and Hayes, Benham and Barnes being absent—and eight of the former S. D. P. committee on union—Comrades Berger, Stedman, Hoehn, Carey, Chase, Butscher, Lonergan and Haile, Heath being absent. Eugene V. Debs was also present by request.

The meeting was called to order by Chase of Haverhill, who was thereupon nominated for chairman. At this point, and before the nomination was put, Stedman rose and said: "Before we proceed to organize this meeting, I want it clearly understood in what capacity we are here. I maintain that the vote of the S. D. P. determined the question of organic union and discharged the committee. I shall not act in this conference as a member of a present existing committee, but merely as an individual. It may be an informal conference; but that is as far as I am willing to go. I will not consent to act as a member of a committee which has been discharged by the majority of our party."

As the S. D. P. members were not all agreed upon this point, Stedman called for a caucus so that our members might decide among themselves what stand to take. Carey moved in opposition "that the committee on union of the S. D. P. meet here and now, and have their caucus in presence of the S. L. P. and the audience." In reply to a question from Stedman, "Will you meet a committee of the S. D. P.?" Carey replied "No." Lonergan alone consented. His motion carried by 4 to 3. Stedman then called for a conference of the S. D. P. members who held that the committee on union no longer existed, and Berger, Stedman and Haile, together with Eugene V. Debs, adjourned to a committee room to confer, not as a committee on union, but as individuals. In about three minutes the other five—viz., Butscher, Carey, Chase, Hoehn and Lonergan—came into the room and announced their intention of taking part in our informal conference. The whole forenoon was spent in discussion as to whether we were a legal committee, whether political co-operation with the S. L. P. should be attempted, or whether organic union was still possible. Carey, Chase, Butscher and Hoehn held that the committee was still in existence in spite of the vote of the party, and could go ahead and consummate organic union, and were absolutely opposed to political union. Berger, Stedman and Haile maintained that the majority vote of the party had disposed of the question of organic union and discharged the committee, but that the two organizations might work along peaceably upon parallel lines, each in its own field, and unite upon a common ticket and co-operate in political campaigns.

Comrade Debs took the floor and said he would in unequivocal terms state his position. He had taken his stand against organic union of the two parties and he was more than ever convinced that his position and that of the executive board was right and would be completely vindicated in the course of events. "To be successful," said Debs, "union must be a mutual affair, entered into freely by both parties. Our party has by an emphatic majority decided that it wants no organic union at this time, and were the vote taken again that majority would be so overwhelming as to silence all controversy upon that point. It has been freely charged that the manifesto of the executive board is responsible for all the trouble; that but for this united party would have been assured. This is wholly untrue. The real mischief was done and our comrades were up in arms before the manifesto was even thought of. Following the actions and conclusions of the conference a condition of affairs developed spontaneously which made union an impossibility. I, with others, recognize this absolute fact. I took up my stand against union under such conditions, not because I was, or am, opposed to union, but because I was, and am, opposed to the wrecking of our party. I assume full responsibility for my action, and I have no apology to make for it. Let it be distinctly understood that I know my comrades are not responsible for the conditions which made union impossible. These had their origin long ago and the controlling purpose was to capture and secure control of our organization. Had this plan succeeded, our party would have been destroyed and the united party built upon its ruins would have been farther from a UNITED party than ever before.

"Enforced union under such conditions would prove abortive. There is no shadow of doubt about it. The party has expressed itself after hearing all the testimony, and it cannot be denied that the other side had a full hearing, for our branches were fairly deluged with their papers, circulars and letters.

"While denying that organic union is possible at this time, I am in favor of political co-operation. If it is claimed that this is not possible, then it must be conceded that organic union is out of the question, for certainly if we are unable to co-operate we are not ready to

unite. For the moment some of our members, in their eagerness to see a united party, have been misled and deceived; but their sober second thought will soon bring them into line with the Social Democratic party, which will, in good time, give the country a truly united Socialist party."

After some further discussion, Butscher, notwithstanding the fact that the five had come of their own free will into the informal conference of individual members called by Stedman, attempted to commit the others to a recognition of the existence of the committee, by moving "that this committee on union, elected by the Indianapolis convention, do now adjourn to meet with the committee of the S. L. P. at 2 p. m., and proceed with negotiations for union." Chase, who was chairman, assisted him by hurriedly putting the motion: "It is moved—that we do—now—adjourn.—All those in favor," but was stopped and requested to put the motion as made. He took the written motion from Butscher, and read: "It is moved that we adjourn and meet the S. L. P. committee," but was again stopped and requested to read it correctly, which he finally did. Berger, Stedman and Haile asserted that they had no right to put or entertain such a motion, they having come into our informal conference upon our terms; and, moreover, the party membership, a higher power than the convention, had discharged the committee which the convention elected. The five, however, voted together and carried the motion, and declared the meeting adjourned.

At 2:30 the above-mentioned five, who have taken the decision as to union out of the hands of the party, met with the committee of the S. L. P. in "joint committee." A few minutes later, Berger, Stedman, Debs and Haile entered the room. Stedman got the floor and said: "I perceive that this committee has met and organized. I wish to say that some of us, including Comrades Berger, Haile and myself, have come to the conclusion that the referendum vote of the S. D. P. has discharged this committee; that we have no power whatsoever to act on a continuation of any conference proceeding. We are, however, willing as individuals to do anything that may seem reasonable and proper to bring about political co-operation. This position on our part is not taken by virtue of the belief that we are still members of a previous committee, as that committee is out of existence, and we have no right to act upon it. I would then like to ask those of you who are present and who are members of this former committee, whether or not you desire that we should take part in carrying on any negotiations looking toward an understanding for a political co-operation, any plan formulated to be submitted to referendum?"

Carey moved that "only those take part in this meeting who recognize this as a legal meeting of the committee on unity of the S. D. P."

Hilquit said (and this is a good answer to Debs' question, "How does it happen that the S. L. P. is in such a perfect frenzy about union at this particular time?"): "Our friends, who will probably not unite with us politically, will withdraw now. They will continue claiming that the S. D. P. has rejected union. A great many members of the S. D. P. will respectfully differ with them. The S. D. P. will differ with them. \* \* \* It matters not whether 500 members, more or less, remain in the S. D. P.; the united party—the party consisting of the S. L. P. and the better part of the S. D. P.—will have the prestige. \* \* \* If you think that this course of the N. E. B., with even their claimed majority of 200, with their entire methods or tactics as developed lately, with their brilliant arguments against unity—if you think that they have acquired much credit in the eyes of the working men of this country, you are greatly mistaken. They have not added to their credit in any way. On the contrary, OUR PARTY HAS."

Both he and Harriman positively rejected the proposition for political co-operation.

Sieverman offered an amendment to Carey's motion, "that this committee declares itself to be the legal committee on unity, and that it invites and urges all those who have been elected by their respective constituencies to act in this capacity to stay here with us until union is perfected," and in support of his amendment said: "Let us adopt this motion (the amendment) and in that way most effectually clip the wings of little pettifogging quibblers and get rid of them, and the sooner we get rid of them the better. There is no doubt that they will still have a party. There is no doubt that they will still have a number of adherents. There is no doubt that they will still be able to rouse enthusiasm when they mention a name, and when they mention a jail, but we will have the class-conscious Socialists of the country."

Carey accepted Sieverman's amendment, and it was put and carried.

Stedman, Berger, Debs and Haile then withdrew to consult, and speedily came to the conclusion that as they had declared themselves a legal committee and absolutely rejected our proposition of political co-operation, there was nothing left for us to do but to go home,

which we did, after Stedman had announced this decision to the "joint committee."

What took place in the "joint committee" we have from the report of a dozen eye-witnesses and from the official count in the German Volkzeitung, an official organ of the anti-DeLeonites in New York.

On the opening of the conference, at 2:30, and before Berger, Stedman, Debs and Haile arrived, Carey made a speech, which closed with the words: "The time has now arrived to form a new Socialist party." After the withdrawal of Berger, Stedman, Debs and Haile, Hilquit moved that the conference declare itself as a conference of a new party, viz., of the Socialist party.

Carey, Chase and Hoehn urged that the name remain S. D. P. All of them conceded that the name was no good, but it should be retained as a matter of policy; otherwise they would lose Massachusetts. Carey stated, however, that after election he would not object to a change of name. At last Harriman moved that the united party shall be known in law and in history as the Social Democratic party. This was carried, and the provisional N. E. C. was empowered to authorize a change of the name in any state where the state organization might find it necessary or desirable.

This self-constituted committee of fusionists also decided to call upon the members of both parties to vote upon the report already submitted by the conference committee which met March 26, with "some amendments."

The question of a presidential candidate for the new party then came up, and Debs was proposed. Stone of New York said, "NO; now is our chance to down Debs, once for all." The audience hissed; and Hilquit raised a point of order that according to the constitution of the S. L. P. none but members of "the party" can be candidates. As they were in the process of organizing a party, and as no constitution had as yet been adopted, the excuse was somewhat thin; but it carried, and Chase, in the chair, declared the point well taken. The situation was a delicate one, and the meeting tactfully adjourned.

MARGARET HAILE.

**Fail to See the Point**

Dear Editor: A few weeks ago we received a circular from five comrades containing something about an "undemocratic" executive committee.

We failed to see the point. Now we read that these same five, "the highest constituted authority," have gone ahead with "union" after the majority had voted "no."

Perhaps the trouble is that our dictionary is a little off; otherwise this seems queer democracy.

Again, a question that is puzzling us is: What kind of a union is that which means disunion? Is there any sense in splitting one's own party and then proclaiming union? But they cannot kill nor greatly hinder the Social Democratic party. Many of us now will simply work harder.

W. E. DIXON.

Mendon, Mass.

**Stand by the Party**

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 15, S. D. P., of Brooklyn, N. Y., the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The decision of our party proved against unity with the S. L. P.; it is

"Resolved, By our branch, notwithstanding our wish for unity, to abide by the decision of our party and work for its candidates."

L. SHAPIRO, Secretary.

**NEW BRANCHES**

Des Moines, Iowa.  
Coshocton, Ohio.  
Marcellena, Texas.  
Puyallup, Wash.

**The Dead-Level Idea**

Occasionally some one expresses the fear that if Socialism triumphs it will curb men's ambition too much and reduce everybody to a dead level. Some of these same good people teach us that in the world to come, if we are good, we shall all wear a crown and shall be equal in glory. Now, if that is so, why not equal up a little here in the ante-room? But these critics are in error as to what Socialists want. Their desire is to establish the doctrine of "equal opportunities for all, special privileges to none." They are not for leveling down, but for leveling up. As things are now, a few grab the lands, get possession of the great labor-saving machinery and secure the enactment of class laws which enable them to monopolize the great necessities of the country. They amass vast wealth, extort from the people, reduce working men to starvation wages and ride rough-shod over their fellow men. The present system is a leveling-down system for the masses. What Socialists want is to have the public own and control the great utilities of a public nature and operate them in the interest of all the people, and level them up to a higher plane. If this curbs the rapacity of a few greedy fellows, then let them be curbed on the principle of doing the most good to the greatest number.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND

Prof. Geo. D. Herron and friends, \$500.00
Coming Nation, Duke, Ga., 14.00
Collected by W. Blenko, Kokomo, 4.50
G. Markstall, Soc. Omaha, Neb., .50
Julius Bitterlich, St. Louis, Mo., 1.00
Previously reported - - - 257.15
\$777.15

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES

The attention of Branch Secretaries is called to the revised constitution in this week's paper. It is submitted for a referendum vote. Secretaries will please bring it to the notice of their Branches without delay.

CORRECTION

On account of a clerical error, the vote of Branch 10 of Washington, was included in the list of unpaid branches. This was not correct, as the branch had paid dues and the thirteen votes cast should be included among good standing branches.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Coudersport (Pa.) comrades send word that they are in the fight to stay. Comrade A. S. Edwards addressed a meeting at Evanston, Ill., and started a new branch.

Comrade E. V. Debs spoke to an immense audience last Sunday at Rock Island and Davenport.

Branches 2 and 23 of Milwaukee have arranged for a basket picnic June 10, at Ohs grove, south of Washington bridge.

Comrade Joseph Williams, secretary of Branch 10, New York, reports that little mischief has been done by the Volkszeitung people.

A "Young America Social Democratic club" will be organized at Milwaukee June 5 at Hanke's Hall, corner of Ninth and Harmon streets.

The issue of the Herald last week was 13,000. It received a push from a few sane men whose number, let us hope for the good of the Socialist cause, will increase.

Comrade Ricker has organized a branch in Iowa consisting wholly of farmers. When that man has been over the field there will be some interesting news from Iowa.

Social Democrats are reminded that the Bohemian comrades of Chicago will picnic next Sunday. Tickets can be procured at the office of Spravednost, 700-704 Loomis street.

Comrade Elroy S. Thompson, a member of Branch 9, Brockton, Mass., and a newspaper reporter, has been confirmed by the city council as sewage commissioner for Brockton.

Comrade Charles Wistrand, 6146 Aberdeen street, Chicago, desires to employ a nurse girl about fourteen or sixteen years old. He offers a good home to a girl belonging to a Socialist family. Can attend school.

The event to be remembered for the near future by Socialists is the second annual picnic of the Social Democratic party, at Bergmann's Grove, July 4th. Make no other engagements for that day and help sell the tickets to insure its success.

The Sunday afternoon meetings at Arena Hall, 594 E. Sixty-third street, began last Sunday, but owing to a heavy rain storm the attendance was small. Brief remarks were made by Comrades Winnen and Edwards. The speaker next Sunday will be Comrade Roderus.

About one hundred and fifty persons, chiefly Social Democrats, gathered together last Friday evening at Hygeia Hall, Chicago, under S. D. P. and Social Federation auspices, and passed a thoroughly enjoyable time. There was an entertainment and a dance, with a forty minute speech on Socialism by Seymour Stedman, which was well received. Recitations were given by Miss Chase and Prof. Haskins, a song by A. S. Edwards, a talk on pure food by Miss Kate Will, and a violin solo by Ray G. Edwards.

NEW YORK SOLID

A meeting of the C. C. C. took place last Tuesday, May 23, with James Allman in the chair. Delegate from branch 10 reported that an attempt was being made to organize the 6th and 10th assembly districts and a committee was appointed to assist in the work of organizing said districts also the 16th. Comrade Hays reported that Branch No. 20 had in defiance of the referendum vote united with one of the S. L. P.'s. A committee consisting of Comrades Williams and Allman was appointed to call upon Branch No. 20 and expostulate with them about their precipitate action.

L. D. Abbot and G. Finger, the former secretary and the latter treasurer of the C. C. C., not having attended to their duties for the last four sessions were declared unseated and their places filled by other comrades.

It was moved and seconded that a special joint meeting of all the comrades of the S. D. P. in New York city be held next Monday at 414 Grand street in order to consider ways and means for entering the coming campaign and also to so arrange our or-

ganization and forces in order that they may not be inconvenienced by recent attempts of an alleged socialist party to "unite" with us.

Motion was carried unanimously. The following resolution was carried by acclamation:

"Whereas a referendum vote of the members of the S. D. P. has declared against unity with another party and, whereas, the undesirability of any continuous unity of action with the particular party which seeks our alliance was demonstrated by the occurrences which took place Sunday, May 20, in this city; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the city central committee of New York city, indorse the action taken by Comrades Haile, Berger, Stedman and Debs and pledge ourselves to support the policy of maintaining our separate autonomy as a distinct party and refusing all alliances with other parties at the present time."

JAMES ALLMAN, Chairman.
JOSEPH WILLIAM, Secretary.

Later

Branch No. 20 has returned to its allegiance and renounced all connection with all other political parties or "fractions" of parties and will be heart and soul with the genuine S. D. P. All communications should be sent to Mr. J. Hay, No. 702 East 132d street, New York city.

JAMES ALLMAN.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

The Social Democratic party of America was organized at Chicago, June 11, 1898. Thirty-seven delegates, representing fourteen different states, took part in its organization. Chicago was chosen as national headquarters. A national executive board was elected, which has since served continuously, no convention having been held in 1899. This party still lives and thrives amazingly. It still has its original name, its national headquarters, its national organ, its national officers and some 5,500 members.

And yet, most strange to relate, in New York city, on Sunday last, May 20, there was organized the Social Democratic party of America! At least, a new party was launched, which decided to call itself by that name—a party whose headquarters will be at Springfield, and whose membership will be made up of the anti-DeLeon faction of the S. L. P. and as many Social Democrats as can by hook or by crook be prevailed upon to leave the S. D. P. and join them.

By whom was this new party organized? Five Social Democrats and eight S. L. P. men. Who were the five Social Democrats and what right had they to take part in the organization of a new party? I will tell you.

The national convention of the S. D. P. held at Indianapolis, March 7, 1900, elected a committee on union, to confer with a similar committee from the S. L. P., giving them certain definite instructions as to their duties, in order that they might safeguard the interests of the S. D. P. as one of the parties in negotiation, and preserve for the general Socialist movement all that was best in the S. D. P. in case a union was accomplished. The committee not only disregarded these instructions, but the majority of them proceeded to give up, without a struggle, everything of value that belonged distinctively to the S. D. P.—viz., its national headquarters, official organ, national executive, constitution and general plan of organization, and even placed its name at the mercy of an unknown quantity—the membership of the S. L. P. All this, too, after the other party to the negotiations had demonstrated that THEY DID NOT INTEND TO KEEP FAITH WITH US.

The committee having thus signally failed in its duty, and disobeyed the instructions of the convention which created it, the national executive board of the S. D. P. laid the whole matter before the membership at large for action. The membership took the matter in its own hands, and DECIDED BY A CONCLUSIVE MAJORITY THAT IT DID NOT WANT UNION AT ALL AT THE PRESENT TIME, thereby putting an end to the negotiations and discharging the committee.

Smarting under this rebuke, but still determined to carry their point, five members of this committee combine with the S. L. P. committee and organize a new party, to which they presume to attach the honored name, Social Democratic.

The S. L. P. committee probably represents the whole of their organization, or faction; but the five members of the S. D. P. ex-committee, who acted in conjunction with them, cannot, even upon the most liberal interpretation, claim to represent more than the one-sixth of our party who voted in favor of union, and these 939 will hesitate long before defying the will of the majority, and still longer before leaving the S. D. P. and allying themselves with the counterfeit which has just been put in circulation. Even the few who may in the future follow them and justify their course had not in any official way whatever authorized them to represent them. The five

acted entirely upon their own responsibility, and are trusting to their skill in manipulating to swing the organization with them.

Comrades, an appeal to your loyalty would be superfluous. Social Democrats can be relied upon to do their duty, live up to their principles, and yield their allegiance in the right place, when they understand the situation.

MARGARET HAILE.

Boston.

FARMER FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

A union meeting of Branches Nos. 1, 2 and 4, of New Jersey, was held to discuss the results of the meeting of the committees on unity last Sunday in New York. After full and detailed reports had been received from members who had been present at the conference, and the report freely debated on, it was resolved that the regular work of the campaign be prosecuted vigorously. Members of a state committee were chosen to consist of two from each branch. A short speech by the chairman, giving an idea of the work needing attention, and the necessity for funds, brought forth offers of volunteer service and a fund of \$30 was raised in cash and nearly \$25 more in pledges.

The state committee convened at once and laid out the work for the coming week. G. H. Strobell was elected state chairman, E. C. Wind, state secretary, and Quincy K. Ramow, treasurer. It was decided to make the most earnest efforts to bring in line the other state branches, to establish new ones and to push the work of organization everywhere it is possible to find any opening.

When the ticket is perfected by the nomination of a vice-president, the petitions will be circulated, and there is no doubt of success in placing our candidates on the legal ballot. It is the unanimous wish of the three Newark branches that Comrade Farmer of Texas will be the one selected as candidate for vice-president. They favor the nomination of Comrade T. N. Jones for governor. All New Jersey comrades are requested to make application for the nomination blanks, so as to get petitions from all parts of the state.

Every county should be in line and see to it that the congressional nominations are made and supported by the petitions. Apply for all information to the state chairman, G. H. Strobell, 44 Hill street, Newark, N. J.

ILLINOIS STATE TICKET

Owing to considerations of a personal character, which were deemed sufficient to justify the state committee in their action, Comrade James Beattie's declination of the party's nomination for governor has been accepted, and Comrade Perry of Spring Valley was chosen unanimously to fill the vacancy. Comrade Beattie met a majority of the committee last week and stated his reasons for withdrawing, at the same time declaring his willingness to stand if, after hearing him, the comrades decided that the interests of the party demanded it. The committee, however, though reluctant to make any change, agreed that Comrade Beattie should not be called upon to make the personal sacrifice necessary to an acceptance of the nomination.

Comrade Perry is a practical miner, a clear and logical speaker, and a good representative of the intelligent, wide-awake working class of the state of Illinois.

Iowa Socialists

All reformers living in Iowa who are interested in the Social Democracy are requested to communicate with the undersigned. By unanimous vote of the S. D. P. branches of the state I have been made the party organizer for the state. I desire the name of every Socialist in Iowa. A. W. Ricker.

Lone Tree, Iowa.

Second Annual Picnic

The comrades of Chicago will hold the Second Annual Picnic of the Social Democratic party of Cook county on the Fourth of July, at Bergmann's grove, Desplaines avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The place will be reached by the Metropolitan Elevated and Suburban Electric. Full particulars will be announced later of all arrangements to make a grand success of the occasion.

Arizona Socialists

In every community should correspond with M. J. Casper, Box 178, Globe, Tucson, Ariz. We have plans for keeping organizers in the field to organize branches in every town in Arizona before November; 500 Socialists pledging 25 cents per month each will do it. Don't miss it—write at once.

Southern California, Attention

All Socialists in the seven southern counties of Southern California should now get to work and so far as possible form branches in every voting precinct. To further this end communicate at once with James T. VanRensselaer, 1618 Toberman street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Subscribe for "The Herald"

LOCAL 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 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 Woodman's Hall, 123 1/2 Spring St. J. Franc, 708 Dayton Ave., Secretary. Branch No. 5, Alameda, California, holds free public meetings every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m. at Foresters Hall, cor Park St. and Santa Clara Ave. Business and Educational meetings (for members) 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m. at 2405 Euclid Ave. Allan A. Crockett, Secretary, 1610 Walnut St.

COLORADO

Branch No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 8:00 p. m. at 1715 California Ave., Chas. M. Davis, Secretary, 1629 17th Street.

Branch No. 3, Goldfield, meets every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at City Hall. Chas. La Camp, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at Turn Hall, Rockville, L. Schlar, Secretary. Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Tuesday evening, at 195 State St., at 8 p. m. Cornelius Mahoney, Secretary, 185 Frank St.

Branch 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 Dearborn St.

Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Westworth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. at Nagl's Hall, 185 Blue Island Ave. Yacivl Jelinek, Secretary, 696 Blue Island Ave.

Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m. in Dunder's place, 1080 W. 18th place. Joseph J. Secretary.

Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Andr. Muzik's, 40 String St. Paul Chlapacka, Secretary, 365 1/2 Noble St.

Branch No. 6 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Saturdays at 8 p. m. at 302 Line Street. J. A. Ambroz, Secretary, 4940 Wood Street.

Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at 1148 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 3 p. m. Roswell H. Johnson, Secretary, 632 E. 57th St.

INDIANA

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

IOWA

Branch No. 2, Hiteam, meets every fourth Friday in the month at opera house, S. B. Jamieson, chairman. James Fisher, organizer; Joseph Schollacut, secretary.

KENTUCKY

Branch No. 2, Covington, meets first and third Wednesday evenings and second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month. All agitation meetings except third meeting in month. Good speakers. Secretary, F. C. Stumpf, 291 8th street.

MARYLAND

Branch No. 1, Baltimore, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, 500 E. Baltimore St. Public invited.

Branch No. 2, Baltimore, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at Wenzel Hotel, 235 W. Camden St. Good speakers. Public invited. Levin T. Jones, Secretary, 202 W. Harre st.

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 correspondence should 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 Springfield Turn Hall, 111 Dues and moneys intended for the State Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, A. McDonald, 104 W. Springfield St., Boston. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Margaret Haile, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

Branch No. 5, Lynn, permanent headquarters, 71 Munroe St. Business meeting every Monday night at 7:30. Open house. Public invited. Harry Gotimer, Sec., 42 Essex St.

Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets Friday nights at 8 p. m. for business at Socialist Hall, Clark's Block, corner Main and Center Sts. Every comrade is expected to attend a meeting a month. Mrs. Annie Bosworth, Secretary, 81 Prospect st.

Branch No. 15, East Boston, meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 99 Chelsea St. Miss Jenny Segal, Secretary, 29 Chelsea St.

Branch No. 18, Newburyport, meets the second Monday of each month, at Laster's Hall, 37 Pleasant St. T. H. Chisnell, Secretary, 16 Collins St. A. L. Binley, 238 Merrimac St.

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 organizing branches of the S. D. P. Correspondence addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

North Dakota Socialists

Socialists residing in North Dakota and desiring to organize for effective propaganda work in that state are requested to correspond with Math. Eidsness, Towner, N. D.

California Socialists

Socialists resident in California and not members of the Social Democratic party are requested to communicate with John Carter, 929 Twenty-second street, San Francisco.

Attention, Nebraska

Persons living in Nebraska and accepting the principles of Socialism are requested to communicate with T. A. Edwards, 3220 California street, Omaha, with a view to the organization of branches of the Social Democratic party.

To Texas Socialists

For purpose of State organization, the Bonham Social Democratic Branch requests that every Socialist in Texas who reads this notice, will please send name and address to the undersigned. Please attend to this at once. W. E. Farmer, Bonham, Texas.

All Socialist papers please publish.

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 Socialism. Lend a hand and get your state thoroughly organized.

Branch No. 31, Chelsea, permanent headquarters, Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public invited.

MICHIGAN

Branch No. 1, Battle Creek, Mich., meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of each month, at 3 p. m. at 10 W. Main Street, in the International Congress Hall. All are cordially invited. L. C. Hooper, Secretary.

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.

MONTANA

Branch No. 2 meets first and third Sundays of each month at G. W. Wood's home, Chico, Mont.

NEW JERSEY

Branch No. 1, Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 57 Livingston st. Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 2d Sunday of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding, 1208 Kaigh's Avenue.

Branch No. 3 (German) Newark, meets every third Saturday, at International Hall, 7 Bedford St. Hans Hartwig, Secretary, 7 Bedford St.

Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmund St.

NEW YORK

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets first and third Tuesdays of every month at Wilgus's Hall, 83 E. 4th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.

East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 112 Clinton St. A. Geyer, Secretary, 128 Suffolk St.

Branch No. 3, 24th Assembly District, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 1069 Second Av., at the "Central." Henry Lang, Secretary, 324 E. 90th St.

Branch No. 4, West Side Branch, New York, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at headquarters, 129 W. 99th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.

Branch No. 5, Brooklyn, New York, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 56 Moore St. Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary, Sol. Pressman, 190 Boerum St.

Branch No. 10, New York, meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., 209 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited.

Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, headquarters, 221 Rutledge St. Meets every third Thursday at 8:15 sharp. All persons interested are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Butcher, Secretary, 215 1/2 10th St.

Branch No. 20, regular meetings are held first a 1 third Friday of the month, at Webster Hall, 140th St. and Third Ave., Borough of the Bronx, E. Spranger, Secretary, 417 E. 149th St. All persons interested in Socialism and the S. D. P. are invited to attend.

OHIO

Branch No. 2, Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St., second and fourth Sundays at 3 p. m. Lectures, discussions, business meetings first and third Fridays at 8 p. m.

Branch No. 3, Cleveland, meets first and third Sundays in each month at 8 p. m. in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St. Lectures and discussions.

Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets every 2d and 4th Friday evening, in Hall 27, Central Trades Council Block. Everyone interested in Socialism invited. J. Schwabe, Chairman, W. Barringer, Secretary, P. O. Box 2.

Branch No. 8, Cincinnati, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Workingmen's Hall, 1212 Walnut St. F. Hamel, Secretary, 1804 Frint St.

Branch No. 11, Germantown, Columbus, meets every Friday at 8:30, Third St. at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. I. Gerson, Secretary.

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 Sassafras St.

Branch No. 4, Pittsburgh, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. at Funk Hall, 8 3/4th and Josephine Sts. W. Bohn, President, 244 Addison St. J. H. Lewis, Secretary, 2318 Jane St.

Branch No. 5 (Jewish), Philadelphia, meets every Friday at 8:30, Third St. at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. I. Gerson, Secretary.

WASHINGTON

Branch No. 5, Tacoma, meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., 413 11th Street.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets first Monday of the month at Brewers' Head-Quarters, southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut sts.

Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets at Kailer's Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Prairie, every second and fourth Thursday evening.

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

Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania Ave. R. Schoen, Secretary, Treasurer, 8 1/2 12th St.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Meller's Hall, corner 23d and Brown Sts. George Moerschel, Secretary, 231 25th St.

Branch No. 5, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, southeast corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. O. Wild, Secretary.

Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Kraus' Hall, 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. Secretary, Rudolph Loeschman, 1129 23rd St.

Branch No. 23, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 524 Clark street. Henry Harbicht, Sec., 1074 7th Street.

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THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

RED BOOK

EDITED BY FREDERIC HEATH

Printed on Plate Paper Handsomely Illustrated

This is an annual publication for Social Democrats who will find it indispensable for reference purposes. The first issue is of especial interest because of the historical character of its contents. Among the features are:

A HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN AMERICA. Covering 75 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 views of Appeal to Reason office.

KARL MARX ON THE SINGLE TAX

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

SHORTER PIECES

FUSIONISTS DEFEY THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY

When Comrade Stedman proposed political co-operation at New York, Harriman asked this question: "What assurance can you give us that in this proposition you represent your party?"

What was fusion proposed for? To make the strongest possible showing in the political field for Socialism? Not at all.

It would have been a good thing for the Social Democratic party if the comrades who voted for fusion could have been present at the New York meeting.

Ignore the New York report; reject any further overtures for fusion; attend to the business of the Social Democratic party and prepare for the campaign.

Having failed in their scheme to destroy or deliver the Social Democratic party, the fusionists now dare to defy the will of the majority, repudiate the referendum and attempt the organization of a new party under the same name as that borne for two years by the party they attempted to rape.

Comrade Stobell, upon whose report of the New York meeting the action of New Jersey comrades reported in this paper was based, was present at New York. New Jersey, as will be seen from the report, nominates Comrade Farmer of Texas for vice-president.

They were not ready for political co-operation with Debs as a candidate, but wanted organic union. What for? If they are not ready to co-operate in the political field, what sort of unity would prevail if the fusion scheme had carried? On with the legitimate work of the Social Democratic party!

What most surprises the editor of The Herald in all this past rumpus is his own extreme moderation and that of his comrades who have had the audacity to stand by the work they have done against the sinister schemes of a few destructionists under the guise of unity.

If anybody has anything unusually false, mean and contemptible to say of Social Democrats opposed to the fusion deal, who have labored for the party since its organization, they can get it published in the Workers' Gall or the Volkszeitung People. No charge for this notice.

The Herald is published in the interest of the Social Democratic party. It is open to all friends of the party and the Socialist movement and closed to all others. Organize branches and push the subscriptions.

Immediately following the last meeting at New York, the comrades there held a meeting with Debs, Haile, Berger, McCartney and Stedman present, and, amid great enthusiasm, started a fund for campaign purposes with contributions amounting to \$127.

The decision of a majority of the members voting on the question of fusion is final and conclusive. It stands as the expression of the will of the party.

No other vote will be taken on the question. The matter is settled. Are you loyal?

Over eighty new branches of the party organized since the convention testify to the esteem and confidence in which it is held by sensible people everywhere. That is more organizing than the fusionists have done in twenty months.

In the East some members of the S. L. P. joined branches of our party since the Indianapolis convention and before any vote was taken for the sole purpose of influencing the same. This is in complete accord with S. L. P. "tactics."

Social Democrats know where to turn for reliable men. There is a boom started for Comrade Farmer for vice-presidential candidate of the Social Democratic party. He has been named by New Jersey and Texas.

The New York counterfeit of the Social Democratic party is founded upon defiance of the will of the majority of the Social Democratic party of America. Look out for counterfeits and repudiate tricksters.

The fusionists in both parties have not been following a policy, but working a game, and the game began months before the Indianapolis convention.

The comrades at Saginaw, Mich., write that "since the Social Democratic party will go it alone, we are ready to do our part."

Eugene V. Debs is the candidate of the Social Democratic party for president.

After all, a one-man party, if such were possible, is better than a party of traders.

DEFEAT THE ATTEMPT

To the members of the Social Democratic party in Massachusetts, greeting:

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 29, of Massachusetts, held May 25, 1900, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, A vote by referendum is the highest authority by which any question can be decided in the Social Democratic party; and

"Whereas, Any attempt to overthrow such a vote is absolutely contrary to the spirit of Socialism, and a violation of the principles of democracy, and dishonorable from a moral point of view; and

"Whereas, During the recent controversy in regard to union with the S. L. P. faction and the vote upon it, our national executive board has conducted itself with perfect fairness and justice to all members, no matter what their views may be; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we affirm our entire confidence in the national executive board and our firm and unalterable resolution to abide by the decision of the referendum in refusing all union with the S. L. P. faction at the present time and under the proposed conditions; and we also condemn the action of those comrades who have repudiated the decision of the referendum by participating in the unity committee meeting in New York on May 20 and in taking part in the formation of a new party.

"We call upon you, comrades, as true Social Democrats, to join with us in this stand and rally to the support of our party. The present is a critical time in its history. Now is the time that its loyal and faithful members must stand firm to preserve it from the attacks of its enemies without and within. The party which has made such rapid progress during its brief career is the movement which is destined to free the wage slaves of America, and it would be a crime to allow it to be torn into pieces by faction and treachery. Let us solemnly promise to one another that this shall not be, and that we shall not permit it to perish from the face of the earth."

Signed in behalf of Branch No. 29, of Massachusetts. W. M. BIGGS, Secretary.

Michigan Socialists

All Social Democrats and all unattached Socialists residing in Michigan are requested to write at once to Henry Ramsey, 84 Railroad street, Battle Creek, Mich., and thus aid in placing a Social Democratic state ticket in the field this fall.

The Union Label

on everything you buy is a guarantee that the producers thereof receive a fair rate of wages for its production

Insist on having the label

Labor vs. Capital

Labor cannot compete with capital in the legislature.

Nearly every member of the legislature is an agent of capitalism, elected by votes of labor.

Capital marches through the front door of the legislature, while labor can't rap at the back door.

This is because labor doesn't know itself.

Capital has its lobbyists, agents, engineers and "Black Horse Cavalry" to watch the legislature. Labor hasn't.

Within sight of the legislature, capital keeps what it calls the "stuff." Labor has none to spare.

Capital brings "pressure" to bear upon members whom it suspects. There would be fun if labor tried "pressure."—Newcastle (Pa.) Tribune.

In New York state 910 persons were killed and nearly 40,000 crippled in shops, factories and industrial pursuits in the year 1899. In the war with Spain 280 Americans were killed and 1,557 wounded. Based on the figures the total of killed and injured annually in the industrial pursuits of the United States would be nearly 20,000 killed and 900,000 injured.

The local authorities of Hamburg have forbidden a meeting there because the speeches were to be made in Polish. But there is no law saying that German is the only language to be used at meetings.

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION

The following constitution is submitted to the membership for a referendum vote. It was adopted at the Indianapolis convention to be referred to the members for approval or rejection. Branches are requested to take it up at once and report action through their local secretaries to the national secretary, 126 Washington street, Chicago, not later than June 23. The question is on the adoption or rejection of the constitution as it stands, and the vote must be Yes or No.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Social Democratic Party of America, and its headquarters shall be located at such place as the national conventions of the party may appoint, or as may be fixed by the National Executive Board subject to a referendum vote.

Section 2. The Social Democratic Party of America shall be organized as follows: First—Local branches limited to five hundred members each.

Second—A National Executive Board of nine members, five of whom shall be chosen from territory convenient to the national headquarters, and shall be called "resident members," and the remaining four shall be chosen, so far as possible, from other parts of the country. All members of the Executive Board shall have equal rights and powers; but the resident members shall have power to act and a majority of said resident members shall constitute a quorum. The non-resident members shall not be required to be present at all meetings of the board, but shall be kept advised of all proceedings of the board. The Executive Board shall be elected by the national convention.

Third—The form of state organizations shall be left to the branches in the respective states.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Section 3. The Executive Board shall have supervision of the party organization, and shall have power to provide such rules, issue such orders and adopt such measures as may be required to carry out the object of the organization; provided, that no action shall be taken which will conflict with the constitution and declaration of principles.

Section 4. The National Secretary, Treasurer and editor of the national organ, and such other officers as may be required, shall be elected, and their salaries fixed by the Executive Board, to be approved by the direct vote of the party members through the referendum; and they and each of them may be removed by the Executive Board, subject to such referendum.

Section 5. The office of National Secretary and Treasurer may be held by the same person. Such Secretary and Treasurer shall make a report of the financial standing of the party semi-annually, to be given to the branches, and shall make a report to the Executive Board whenever required by it.

Section 6. Members of the Executive Board shall receive no compensation for their services. They shall hold annual and stated meetings at times to be fixed by the Board, and such special meetings as may be required; reasonable notice shall be given to each of the members of the Executive Board of all meetings.

Section 7. Any member of the National Executive Board may be removed, and his successor elected by a referendum vote, as hereinafter provided. All vacancies in the Executive Board, however occurring, shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, subject to a referendum vote.

Section 8. At each annual meeting of the board the officers of the board shall render complete reports of the transactions of their several offices, and transmit a copy thereof to each local branch.

REVENUES AND FUNDS.

Section 9. The revenue of the organization shall be derived from an admission fee of twenty-five cents for each member, and quarterly dues of twenty-five cents for each member, payable in advance on the first days of January, April, July and October.

Section 10. The funds of the organization shall be deposited in such bank or banks as the board may direct; and the National Secretary and Treasurer shall be required to execute a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such an amount as the board may require.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Section 11. This organization shall continue the publication of the official paper, called the Social Democratic Herald, under the supervision of the Executive Board. Each member of the organization shall be entitled to a copy of the official paper in consideration of the payment of quarterly dues.

Section 12. The columns of the national organ shall be open at all times to reasonable criticism and discussion of party matters by members of the party.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Section 13. The national conventions of the organization shall be held quadrennially at

some date prior to the first of June, and at such place as shall be decided upon by the National Executive Board, subject to referendum vote.

REFERENDUM.

Section 14. The National Executive Board may submit any question to a referendum vote of all the members of the party in good standing. The referendum vote may also be had upon the petition of ten local branches addressed to the National Executive Board, requesting such board to submit any proposition therein specified to such referendum vote; and upon the receipt of such petition said board shall forthwith so submit such proposition.

Upon the submission of any proposition to a referendum vote not less than three weeks shall be allowed for amendments to such proposition; and not less than six weeks, after the expiration of said three weeks, shall be allowed for the transmission of the votes to the Executive Board; provided, that if the votes transmitted by all the branches in good standing shall have been received by the board before the expiration of such time, the board shall announce the result of such vote forthwith.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Section 15.—Any respectable person who subscribes to the principles of the Social Democratic Party and severs all connection, and renounces allegiance to all other political parties, shall be eligible to membership.

Section 16. A local branch shall consist of not less than five, and not more than five hundred members. Branches shall fix their own quorum.

Section 17. Any person desiring membership shall make application to the local branch, upon being recommended by a member of said branch. And if accepted by a majority vote, shall be enrolled as a member. Upon objection to his admission being made, the matter shall be referred by the branch to the Central Committee of the locality, which shall have power to act in the matter. In case the decision of the local committee shall be against the applicant, upon appeal by the said person, or by the branch to which he has applied, the National Executive Board shall have power of final action in the matter.

Section 18. Any member of good standing in one branch may, upon the request, be transferred to another branch; and the Secretary of the branch in which he holds his membership shall, for that purpose, furnish him with a transfer card.

Section 19. A member in good standing may terminate his or her membership by obtaining from the Secretary of such branch the card of withdrawal.

Section 20. Each member shall be entitled to a card of membership, to be furnished by the National Executive Board, and issued to the members by the Secretary of the local branch.

DUES AND FEES.

Section 21. The admission fee which shall accompany each application for membership shall be twenty-five cents, which shall be forwarded to the National Executive Board.

Section 22. The dues of the members shall be fixed by the branch; but such dues shall be sufficient to include twenty-five cents per quarter, to be paid on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year to the National Executive Board.

Section 23. At the close of each meeting of a local branch the Treasurer thereof shall transmit to the National Secretary the names of all members admitted at said meeting, their postoffice addresses, and a remittance by postal money order of their admission fee.

Section 24. A member admitted on or before the middle of a quarter shall pay dues for the full quarter. A member admitted after the middle of a quarter shall be exempt for that quarter.

Section 25. On or before the fifth day of each quarter the Treasurer of each local branch shall remit by postal money order the quarterly dues for the current quarter to the National Executive Board, and each local branch shall be responsible for and remit the full amount due for the entire membership of the branch.

Section 26. The officers of the branch shall consist of a Secretary, Treasurer and Organizer, and such other officers as may be determined by the branch; said officers shall be elected at each annual meeting and serve until their successors are qualified. They shall perform such duties as appertain to their several offices, and as the local branch may direct. Any officer of the branch may be removed by a majority vote of the members of the branch.

Section 27. Each local branch shall hold at least one business meeting a month, and such other meetings as they may see fit.

Section 28. At the annual meeting the officers shall submit complete reports of the transactions of their several offices for the preceding year.

Section 29. Branches shall be numbered with reference to states, the numbers to be assigned by the National Executive Board.

Section 30. The National Executive Board shall issue a charter to each branch, which charter may be suspended or revoked by the National Executive Board in case of violation of the laws, principles or regulations of the organization, subject to referendum vote.

Section 31. Persons intending to organize a new local branch shall apply to the then existing city or state committees of the locality where said branch is to be located, for its indorsement; and upon receiving such indorsement shall forward to the National Executive Board their application, together with the names and addresses of the proposed members, and their admission fees and dues. The National Executive Board shall thereupon, if they find the application in regular form, issue a charter to such person.

In case there shall be no such Central Committee the application shall be made direct to the National Executive Board.

Section 32. The local branch may adopt such by-laws as the majority of its members may determine, provided they do not conflict with this constitution or the platform and declaration of principles of the party.

Section 33. Any member violating the laws or principles of the organization may be suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members in good standing of the local branch of which he is a member; provided, that any charges against such member shall be preferred in writing, and the accused shall be entitled to a fair trial. The person so accused, if dissatisfied with the decision of the local branch, may appeal to the National Executive Board, and the person or persons preferring such charges shall have a like appeal to the National Executive Board. The action of the Executive Board on such case shall be final.

Section 34. This constitution shall be in force and effective from and after its indorsement by a majority in a referendum vote of the membership of the party in good standing.

Section 35. This constitution may be amended by a referendum vote as hereinabove provided.

Section 36. Under no circumstances shall the Social Democratic Party fuse with or act with any other political party, either in national or local elections, unless such party shall have substantially the same platform and principles as the Social Democratic Party.

SOCIALIST 4TH OF JULY OUTING

Second Annual Picnic SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY Of Chicago JULY FOURTH, 1900 At Bergmann's Grove On Desplains River

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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.

- CONNECTICUT: Finesler, N.H., Hartford; Holman, B., Hartford; LILLINOIS: Stedman, S., Chicago; Jesse Cox, Chicago; Dr. P. Ayer, Chicago; Dr. J. H. Gross, Chicago; Mrs. C. Brown, Chicago; "Friend," Chicago; James Wright, Chicago. INDIANA: E. V. Debs, Terre Haute. MASSACHUSETTS: Vanders, P. B., Haverhill; Cohen, A., Boston; Parker, Levi, W. Newton; Monette, G. C., Brockton; Bosworth, W. E., Brockton; Tate, Peter, Everett; Hitchcock, D. G., Warren; Goldman, B., Haverhill; Rough, E. W., Newton; Chase, Jno. C., Haverhill; Lewis, J. W., Templeton; Griener, C. S., Amesbury; Allen, Helen N., Lynn; Carey, Jas. F., Haverhill. MICHIGAN: Kaliber, S., Grand Rapids. MINNESOTA: Goswein, F., Red Lake Falls. MISSOURI: Fischer, Wm., St. Louis; Palmer, Henry, St. Louis; Rusche, Wm., St. Louis. MARYLAND: Jacobson, E., Baltimore. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Gordon, F. B., Manchester; Howie, Geo., Manchester; Mallon, C. H., Somersworth. NEW YORK: Fales, I. C., Beaconport; Abbott, L. D., New York; Butcher, Wm., Brocton; Thomas, E. H., New York; Kahn, Arthur, New York; Gels, F., New York; Lonsdale, Jas., New York; Panken, J., New York; Weyall, Chas., New York; Mark Raphael, New York; Aaron N. Sodofo, New York; Philip Gruber, New York; Sanger, Wm., New York; Meade, T. F., Brooklyn. NEW JERSEY: Pankopf, Carl, Jersey City; Karl Lindner, Newark; "Comrade," Newark. OHIO: Becvar, Jos., Cleveland; Zorn, Julius, Cincinnati; Braun, F., Cincinnati; Altenscheidt, C., Cleveland. PENNSYLVANIA: Lewis, J. H., Pittsburgh; F. W. Hirt, Erie. TENNESSEE: Endos, Dr. B. E., Nashville; Hamilton, W. A., Nashville; Mahoney, Wm., Nashville. TEXAS: Price, R. S., Houston. WISCONSIN: Berger, V. L., Milwaukee; Spooner, E. H., Milwaukee; Ziegler, E., Milwaukee; Doerfler, John, Milwaukee; Baumann, G., Milwaukee; Arnold, L., Milwaukee; Schmitt, J., Milwaukee; Heumann, C., Milwaukee; Tuttle, H., Milwaukee; Heast, F., Milwaukee; Branch 4, Milwaukee; "Somersworth Branch."