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TRADES UNIONISM AND THE BALLOT

Organized Labor Has Asked for Public Sympathy—Is Organized Labor Going to Be in Sympathy with Itself at The Polls?

A TRADES UNION BALLOT!

Socialism Proclaims Justice For All and the Socialist Candidate for President Carries a Union Card

By Jacob Huff

One word to organized labor and trades unions—one word without malice or prejudice, but one word in behalf of all who labor without just reward: Are you going to vote the union-labeled ballot this fall? Are you going to be true to your brotherhood when you go to the polls?

Our candidate for president belongs to organized labor and carries the union card. Are you going to support Debs at the coming election?

Organized labor has asked for public sympathy and has requested the public to buy only such goods that wear the union label. Is organized labor, going to be in sympathy with itself?

I belong to no organization. Humanity oppressed is my brotherhood. It is a poor class struggle, where the poor class struggles with itself and against itself. When organized labor fears to go into politics, against the wishes of its employers, then it is favoring capital in its fight with oppressed labor.

I have a friend who is an active member of organized labor. He runs a labor column in a big newspaper. He advises organized labor to stay out of politics, tells them they are not ready and not yet qualified to go into politics.

I write him a letter and show him why I think labor should go into politics. I quote Homestead, and Chicago, and Hazleton, and Pana, and Worden, and the late strike in St. Louis, and prove to him that labor lost the day, in each and every place quoted because labor had not one true friend holding public office. I showed him how a measure to benefit labor was pigeon holed in congress during the last session for the want of a true labor friend, because labor never yet had the manhood to stand up solidly for its friends, because labor breaks in two at the polls, like a broken reed, and no public officer can or dare depend on the support of labor, no odds how faithfully he has served labor in the past.

Well, this member of organized labor did not publish a single quotation from my letter in his next batch of misleading stuff, proving that I had simply quoted facts and that every laboring man with a grain of common sense could see that a strike at the polls was of far greater force than a strike at the factory.

Since that day I have done a whole lot of thinking, and I find myself growing cold and mistrustful towards the leaders of organized labor. Men who write misleading industrial articles for revenue, or who omit the truth when their plutocratic employers demand it, are traitors to their organizations and scab writers to a plutocratic organ.

What right has organized labor to ask for sympathy when they show none to their weaker brethren? How much benefit will the poor wife and mother receive who is wearing out a miserable existence in some foul and dirty sweat shop or factory if I encourage the sale of union-labeled goods? Will my encouragement reach down and benefit this poor, God-forsaken woman? Will any other sympathy towards organized labor reach down and lift up the poor, unorganized victims of this brutal industrial system so long as organized labor wrecks on the rock of partisanship, one-half drifting into the republican boom and the other half into the democratic pond?

The only way to help the helpless is to change the industrial system and give everybody an equal chance.

Socialism will do this. Now, does organized labor desire to benefit the man with pick and shovel and the woman with scrub brush and pail, or have they narrowed their world down to a small fraternity who wear their blouse and button?

The foolish, idiotic idea of labor fighting capitalists for 364 days every year, and then on the odd day going to the polls and voting the country back into

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PRESAGES TRIUMPH OF SOCIALISM

CONCENTRATION, swift and irresistible, is a part—an inevitable part—of the economic development. The individual business man has long since been supplanted by the firm, the firm by the company, the company by the still more powerful corporation, and latterly the corporation has been swallowed up by the trust. And this concentration not only continues in spite of threat and protest, uttered by the thousands ruined or menaced by it, but is steadily accelerated as each revolution increases the momentum of a train rushing downward on a heavy grade.

McKinley thinks it isn't right, and Bryan is certain it ought to be stopped. Why? Because evolution is a crime? No; because the victims are more numerous than the beneficiaries, and they have votes.

One nation after another is becoming a manufacturing nation. The customers of yesterday are the competitors of today. How long will it be before the crisis, international in its scope, is reached?

Social Democracy solves the problem. There is no escape from it. Retarded it may be, and is by ignorance and prejudice, but its triumphant consummation cannot be prevented. All the laws of social and economic evolution are pledged to its supremacy, and the gates of hell cannot prevail against it.

Social Democracy is the only democracy. Our politics are not chainless so long as industry is in fetters.

—Eugene V. Debs in St. Louis Chronicle, Sept. 3, 1900.

the hands of their sworn enemies is too ridiculous for even boys' play—it is the work of traitorous leaders on the minds of helpless men who are grasping at straws.

During the strike at Homestead in 1892 I was threatened with lynch law for expressing sympathy with the strikers in a crowd of republican politicians. That same year many of the Homestead strikers voted the republican ticket, and will do so again this year.

And yet Eugene V. Debs carries the union card, and Socialism promises justice to all. Will organized labor be worthy of public sympathy if the vote for Debs is less than 1,000,000?

Jersey Shore, Pa. Jacob Huff.



EUGENE V. DEBS,
Candidate for President.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The Social Democratic party, which is the party of E. V. Debs, is small, but it has advanced opinions.

Its national convention met this year at Indianapolis and began its platform by demanding the revision of "our antiquated federal constitution." Its idea is that the people shall have "complete control of the government, irrespective of sex," which being interpreted means that the Social Democrats are in favor of woman suffrage, as in another plank they say that they are.

In the second place, the Debs party demands that the government, or the public, shall own "all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines." The adoption of this policy would, of course, transfer the right of refining "monopolies, trusts and combines" from the courts to congress. Congress would then have the power to say that a certain industry was controlled by a monopoly or a trust, and proceed to take its property, at a valuation of course, and manage its business.

Without regard to their character as monopolies, the Social Democrats contend that the government shall own all public utilities, specifically railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, all means of transportation and communication, all water-works, gas and electric plants, "gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and all other mines, and all oil and gas wells." In other words, the government, according to this platform, is to produce all metals and minerals, and is to distribute these and all other products, natural and artificial. What an army of office-holders this would create for bosses and spoilsmen to manipulate!

The platform demands that as the facilities of production increase the hours of labor shall diminish. In some industries one man does the work which ten men did before. The ten men worked ten hours each day. The logical meaning of the Social Democrats is that the one man ought now to work one hour per day. All labor legislation, says the platform, should be national. The party favors the inauguration of a system of public works for the employment of the unemployed, the money for the payment of wages to be borrowed on the public credit. The nation is also to insure "working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age." —New York World.

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SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

In northern zones the raging bear
Protects himself with fat and hair;
Where snow is deep and ice is stark,
And half the year is cold and dark,
He still survives a clime like that
By growing fur, by growing fat.
These traits, O bear, which thou trans-
mittest,
Prove the survival of the fittest.

To polar regions, waste and wan,
Comes the encroaching race of man;
A puny, feeble little lubber,
He had no fur, he had no blubber.
The scornful bear sat down at ease
To see the stranger starve and freeze;
But, lo! the stranger slew the bear,
And ate his fat and wore his hair!
These deeds, O man, which thou com-
mittest,
Prove the survival of the fittest.

In modern times the millionaire
Protects himself as did the bear;
Where poverty and hunger are
He counts his bullion by the car;
Where thousands suffer still he thrives.
The wealth, O Croesus, thou trans-
mittest,
Proves the survival of the fittest.

But, lo! some people, odd and funny,
Some men without a cent of money,
The simple, common human race,
Chose to improve their dwelling place.
They had no use for millionaires;
They calmly said the world was theirs;
They were so strong, so wise, so many—
The millionaires?—There wasn't any!
These deeds, O man, which thou com-
mittest,
Prove the survival of the fittest.
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

THE TRUE BASIS OF FREEDOM

Social Democrats the world over understand that the real basis of freedom is to be found only in the passing of the present system of capitalist production and distribution and the inauguration of social production and distribution, in which all men are given equal opportunities in life by the social guaranty of individual access to the means of gaining a livelihood. As William Dean Howells clearly states elsewhere in this paper, no man who is dependent upon another for the means of getting a living, is free. And no party except that whose candidates are Debs and Harriman, the Social Democratic party, faces the real issue of the times. That issue is to make men free, to establish economic freedom. The following extract from "A Summary of the Principles of Socialism," by H. M. Hyndman and William Morris, is of special interest and value:

"Proletariat production—capitalist appropriation, workers make—traders take. Socialized production—individual exchange. Work in concert; exchange at war. Supremacy of town; subservience of country. Overcrowded cities; empty fields. Such are the briefest possible statements of the economic and social forms which result in our present anarchy, not for one class

Freedom Defined According To Social Democracy

A man is free if he has the means of livelihood and is assured in their possession; if he is independent of others.

But if he is dependent upon some other man for the means of earning a livelihood, he is not free.

Freedom is only occasionally a political affair, a civic affair; it is constantly a social affair, a pecuniary affair, an economic affair.

In a democracy no man is free without the means of livelihood.

—William Dean Howells.

alone, though that suffers far the most, but for all. And the system, as a whole, is now world-wide, though in different shapes. Capital dominates the planet, acts irrespective of all nationalities, grabs its profits irrespective of all creeds and conditions; capital is international, unsectarian, destitute of regard for humanity or religion. The proletariat must learn from the system which they have to overthrow to be equally indifferent to class, creed or color, religion or nationality, so long as the individuals sink their personal objects in a resolute endeavor against the common enemy. Unite! for this we educate, to this end we agitate, to achieve a certain victory for all we or-



JOB HARRIMAN,
Candidate for Vice-President.

ganize. Unite! Unite! Unite!
"How then would individuality, that unceasing cry of bore and the dullard, be stunted by a system which should leave full play to the highest faculties of every man in return for trifling, pleasant social labor, nay, which should develop those faculties for all classes far more than they are developed today? Under such a system, where mankind collectively controlled their means of production, with machinery ever improving by the genius of their fellows, but used for instead of against the mass of the human race, men would at length be really free in every sense, economical, social and political, save that they would no longer possess the freedom to enslave and enbrute their fellowmen. Individuality is crushed today in every direction. The poor slave to the machine, the overworked hind or domestic drudge have no time for individuality, no strength left for their own education or development. Under our present system there is no individuality for the mass of mankind.

"Our first principle as Socialists is that all should be well fed, well housed, well educated.

"We appeal to men and women of all classes, all creeds and all nationalities to join us in the struggle wherein none can fail, to prepare for themselves and children a nobler, higher lot than has hitherto been theirs, and to pass on to countless generations that joy, that beauty and that perfect contentment which can arise from true Socialism alone."

Reader, in joining the Social Democratic movement, which is international, you are following the path trod by such beautiful characters as William Morris, who, as has been aptly remarked, "could have been willing to call himself a 'sociologist' instead of a Socialist."

Hurrah for Debs and Harriman and "the scientific organization of labor and the universal brotherhood of man!"

In the south of Russia, where about 20,000,000 Ruthenians live, there has been formed a new Socialist party, which has issued its programme. They wish to form a republic, and the articles of their programme are similar to those of the Socialists of the west. They state that they will act in concert with the Socialists in Poland and in Austrian Galicia. A newspaper—which will have to be published secretly—will soon appear, and it is to be called the Robitnyk (the Worker).

THE WHITE SLAVES IN COTTON MILLS

White Women of New England Work Under Conditions Worse than the Black Slaves of the South Under Chattel Slavery

DOES IT APPEAL TO YOU?

Fines are Substituted for the Whip and Death Involves no Loss to the Capitalist Master

By Jerry Knox.

The women of New Bedford will supply a chapter rather interesting to America when the time comes for writing truthful history. "Once," the historian will write, "we used in America to whip black women in the South. They were employed to pick cotton. They received no wages, so the plan to get work out of them was to whip them when they were careless. A severe whipping was found efficacious (says the New York Journal).

"The negress at first would show sulkiness. When the time for whipping came she knelt and begged for mercy. During the whipping she screamed. After the whipping she was a much more valuable slave. She did her work carefully, and other negroes, observing her punishment, avoided her bad example.

"Nothing apparently could have been more satisfactory. But the people of the North, though entirely ignorant of the needs of cotton growing, interfered. The scream of those negroes so worked on their nerves, particularly in New England, that they fought for four years to stop slavery. And they were pleased with the result, although it cost millions of lives and thousands of millions of dollars.

"The American nation talked a good deal after that about American treatment of women, and much of this talk came from New England.

"Great surprise, therefore, when in 1898 an attempt was made to reduce to starvation wages by 10 per cent revealed a similar system of women treatment in New Bedford.

"Again the cotton industry was involved. White workers the women in this case. Great competition among cotton manufacturers, and mills paying about 10 per cent profits. A system discovered far better and cheaper than slavery.

"Instead of owning the worker, feeding her and taking care of her as valuable chattel, she was hired. She fed herself. Her sickness or death meant no loss. Invariably she sacrificed herself to her children, supplying workers to take her place at the loom when she should take her place in the grave.

The mill owners, by agreement, paid as little as would let the workers live and breed more mill hands.

"It was ideal. The slavery system was costly extravagance compared to it.

"And the getting of the most work was not difficult. The whip, of course, had been laid aside. After the grand national howl about the screaming negress the whip could not be thought of. In the first place the mill owners were too refined to think of using it, and in the second place they would have been lynched if they had tried.

"But something, of course, had to be done. The tired woman, watching eight looms, working hard all day with an aching back, with tired eyes and brain and heart, would get careless. Her wages—\$4 or \$5 a week—seemed to inspire very little ambition in her. What should keep every particle of energy in that white woman centered in the mill owner's interest? That was the great problem. A genius solved it very simply by the system of fines. It worked thus:

"The white woman at the loom, aged from 15 to 60, was watched by overseers. These made note of her conduct. If she looked up at the wrong moment, if through fatigue or unskillfulness she injured a piece of the precious merchandise passing through her hands, there was a ready lash that cut deeper than the old-fashioned blacksnake.

"Going for her pay she received instead of \$4, perhaps \$3.42. 'Fifty-eight cents deducted for fines,' the clerk would tell her. 'No explanation; please pass along.'

"The white woman, whipped in this modern civilized manner, acted alto-

(Continued on Fourth Page)

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1900.

NATIONAL TICKET Social Democratic Party

For President:
EUGENE V. DEBS.

For Vice-President:
JOB HARRIMAN.

THE FOUR BEASTS

The antagonisms among men are due to four thieves; we call them Rent, Interest, Profit and Wages. These thieves have human society in their grip and every interest of mankind is subject to their depredations and malevolent influence.

All institutions of whatsoever kind, from which higher conditions of civilization are expected to evolve, are victimized and their best efforts rendered only partially fruitful or altogether fruitless by these social marauders and murderers of whatever things among men are pure and of good repute.

Not one division of society alone, but all are more or less the willing and manacled subjects of these four thieves.

That there exists in human society today a division into classes, each competing against the other for the possession of power or of what the other had previously competed for, is a condition brought about by the four thieves.

The great dividers are Rent, Interest, Profit and Wages. They have been more productive of human misery than war, pestilence and famine. More than that, they have been the procuring causes of famine, pestilence and war.

The road which humanity has traveled is strewn with the sacrificial offerings of men, women and children to this four-headed beast, and notwithstanding the awful warning which past devastation presents to thinking minds, the people—of all classes—still permit the ruin to continue.

History teaches them no lesson; experience fails to enlarge their view or beget wisdom, and Rent, Interest, Profit and Wages are not only the living progenitors of a dead offspring, but also the ruling and ruining powers of the present generation.

The four thieves persist while the people perish.

Competitor has passed into selfishness and has generated its own destroyer in monopoly.

The vulgar rich and the arrogant mob of plutocracy, with a majority of the capitalist hirelings of the country who love the clank of their chains, have bowed down with blind reverence to the golden image whose Briarean arms are Rent, Interest, Profit and Wages.

But the relief the blind rich mob has promised, the relief the blind poor mob expect, will not come, and in the result capitalism has only deepened the grave it has been digging and into which it must eventually fall.

A brief inflation may be "arranged," something of a "boom" may be started, but the boom will burst and prosperity will again turn to ashes.

The people are as certainly doomed to the bitterest disappointment as an unarmed and defenseless man in an Indian jungle full of tigers is doomed to die.

Why? Because the four beasts of the jungle of trade and commerce—Rent, Interest, Profit and Wages—are left to blight and slay in the future as in the past.

Vote the four beasts down!

DENIALS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

The Social Democratic party denies that capital privately owned is a social blessing.

It denies that indolence is a source of wealth.

It denies that the poor are growing rich.

It denies that wages provide for the wealth producers more than a bare subsistence.

It denies that private ownership of capital any longer accomplishes the best results for society.

The Social Democratic party affirms that the separation of men into laborers and capitalists is the chief factor now operating against progress.

It affirms that private ownership of the means of life (capital) is a social crime.

It affirms that wage labor, which creates wealth, creates it not for the working class, but for capitalists.

It affirms that with ever-increasing facilities applied to wealth production, there is ever-decreasing opportunity for the people to gain a livelihood.

It affirms that the last named condition, far from being capable of solution by the present system of wage labor, must of necessity grow worse.

It affirms that social evolution, past and present, gives unerring proofs of the final establishment of industrial peace and social justice, which is Socialism.

It appeals to workingmen to help destroy the capitalist system by voting the Social Democratic ticket.

GREETINGS FROM ENGLAND

The independent labor party of Great Britain offers fraternal greeting to our comrades and brethren of the United States of America and cordially wishes success to Debs and Harriman during the presidential campaign. They also desire to emphasize the fact that only when workmen wrest political power from the present ruling classes and substitute Socialism for wage slavery will poverty and war be abolished and white-robed peace and smiling plenty, as heralded by divine dreamers in all ages, fold their wings and be at rest in a contented and fraternally governed world.

J. Keir Hardie,
Chairman of the Independent Labor Party.

DEBS' CAMPAIGN

It is necessary that arrangements for Comrade Debs' meetings be made in advance. His campaign will take in many of the principal cities, but in all cases where comrades and friends are expecting him they should communicate immediately with Secretary Seymour Stedman, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

NOTES AND COMMENT

Vote for McKinley or Bryan and you vote for the capitalist system.

For a system that suppresses the individuality of the working class.

For a system that destroys the home and breaks up the family.

For a system that divides up social wealth and deprives those who produce it of a just share.

For a system that reduces men to a dead level through the wage system.

For a system that destroys the incentive to labor and also the opportunity.

For a system that denies the right of property to those who produce it.

All this and much more a vote for Bryan or McKinley does.

The Iowa judge who the other day declared that a labor union is a trust, basing his decision on the ground that labor is nothing more than a "commodity" and that part of the state constitution that declares any organization undertaking the "regulation of any commodity" a trust or pool, has rendered a decision that will probably open the eyes of the blind to the necessity of political action. When capitalist courts put the working power and skill upon the same legal footing with the mere things which that skill and power produce, it is time for wage slaves to think.

The Austrian Socialists' congress in session at Gratz declared in favor of making the establishment of old-age pensions, as well as pensions for laborers incapacitated for work, compulsory. The measure is intended to protect workmen in both large and small industries of every kind—transportation, mining, domestic service and agriculture. Minimum pension should amount to half of the recipient's actual wages. The old-age pension, it is specified, should begin at the age of 60, and that for invalided workmen at the date of their incapacitation.

A copy of an Italian Socialist paper, L'Agitazione, has come to this office. On the first page nearly three columns of space contain no reading matter whatever, nothing but the white paper, while the second and third pages are similarly lacking in what was, doubtless, good Socialist propaganda matter. The paper appears just as the government censor allowed it to go to press in the land that produced Mazzini and Garibaldi.

While the republican and democratic parties have been see-sawing for office and making "good times" or "hard times," what has the working class been getting? Homestead, Spring Valley, Cripple Creek, Coeur d'Alene, Pullman, New Bedford, Hazleton, Oshkosh, Pana and Idaho's republican-democratic bullpen! Are you going to vote for more bullets and bull-pens or for freedom?

Vote for a principle this year and not a capitalist ready-made issue. Vote for Socialism if you are a Socialist, not for a mere man, like Bryan, who denies that he is a Socialist. If you have a conviction that Socialism is right, assert it at the ballot box.

The bottom fact in human progress is that men have been forced from savagery to civilization by their common need for food, raiment and shelter. The infamy which trails over all progress is that the class which has created food, raiment and shelter has been shut out from the full enjoyment of the fruits of their toil.

When some wisehead of the old parties raises the frivolous objection that Socialism would destroy the incentive to labor, remind him that the capitalist system takes from the people the opportunity to labor. This is amply proven by overwhelming facts. What is incentive worth when opportunity is gone?

If Bryan were elected he never would be able to settle any question at home or abroad that involved the commercial interests of the Crokers, Whitneys, Olneys, Joneses, Clarks, Hills and other "good" capitalist democrats. Any man with half an ounce of brains should see that.

There is only one real democratic party in the field with Socialists nominated for president and vice-president. It is not the Bryan party, but the Social Democratic party. It stands for Socialism; the Bryan party stands for capitalism. Vote for Debs and Harriman.

There is no Socialism in the democratic platform, none in the democratic candidate and none in the democratic party. If you want Socialism you must vote for Debs and the Social Democratic party. Mr. Bryan is an individualist supporting a capitalist system.

The locked-out workmen are "class conscious"—conscious that they belong to a class whose stomach-walls are flapping like a barn door. But a vote for "anti-imperialism" will fit that—and also the Wardner "bull pen." Yes it will—try it and see!

The industrial system, which has been defended on the ground of individual liberty and individual initiative, is now admitted to be a system in which there is no liberty for millions and initiative only for millionaires.

Get into a progressive movement, man, and stand for something that no capitalist or capitalist politician wants. Join the Social Democratic party, which stands for the next necessary step in social and industrial evolution.

In Adam Smith's day it was considered a wonderful achievement for ten men to make 48,000 pins in a day; now it is quite an ordinary thing for three men to make 7,500,000 pins of vastly better quality in the same time.

The capitalist class relies upon the working class to support either the republican or democratic national ticket. That is a good enough reason why the working class should support neither, but vote for Socialism.

To keep slaves ignorant of their condition is the chief requirement for the perpetuation of slavery. The requirement is met by capitalist newspapers and politicians howling "prosperity."

The Building Contractors' council of Chicago has entered into a conspiracy to boycott the woodworking firms who sign an agreement with the woodworkers' union.

"Five Powers Agree—Pekin Looted" was a big headline in the Chicago Record a few days ago. That headline can stand stripped of all paragraphic adornment.

The policies of the republican party produce beggars and protect capitalist bullies. And the policies of the democratic party? Not one whit better.

What with killing miners in Idaho, negroes in New York, Chinese and Filipinos, our great Christian nation is cutting a wide swath.

The regular shooting of coal miners by order of the plutocrats seems to have temporarily stopped while the plutocrats "save the country" again.

Doesn't it seem odd that McKinley don't open a lot of those trust mills that are closed? Maybe he has lost his "jimmy."

The 17,500 cotton-mill workers in Fall River, Mass., recently had an aggravated case of "prosperity." Ask them.

Many a poor man's alleged mind is fearful for the success of his favorite old party. It makes so much difference to him!

When in doubt take a g. o. p. gold-standard capsule or a "paramount-issue" democratic pellet.

For "that tired feeling" there is nothing like shouting "Prosperity at home and prestige abroad."

There are mansions in the skies for the poor who build mansions on earth.

POSERS FOR BRYAN FROM A SOCIALIST

A Batch of Pertinent Questions by Eugene V. Brewster that the Neb-raskan and Anti-Socialist has Not Answered

STICKERS FOR STEP-AT-A-TIMERS

(Mr. Brewster, having left his high place in the democratic party and declared himself a Socialist, sent Mr. Bryan the following letter. The questions are sufficiently pertinent to entitle them to be put in permanent form.)

Here are a few questions for my old and esteemed friend, Mr. W. J. Bryan:

1. Some of your followers claim that your doctrines are a step toward Socialism. Is this true or untrue? When asked if you believed in Socialism you answered in writing, "No." Do you not hope and believe, then, that your program is a step away from Socialism?

2. You say that you are opposed to trusts and would crush them. You believe in competition. Is not the post-office business the greatest trust and the most complete monopoly? If so, would you destroy it and go back to competition, where every man is to deliver his own mail?

3. Do you believe in economy—in eliminating waste, in doing away with useless labor, in getting the greatest good from mother earth with the least possible effort? If so, how can you consistently destroy the trusts, which are rapidly doing all this? If not, why don't you propose to destroy all improved machinery also?

4. Do you know that competition means enormous waste—means parallel railroads, useless clerks and drummers, wasteful advertising, innumerable small and needless plants, etc.? If you are a friend of labor why put it to all this useless work? If you simply want to give employment (regardless of its usefulness), why not hire men to dig holes and then hire them to fill them up again?

5. Do you believe in land monopoly? If not, why not say so?

6. Do you believe that the tools of production should be owned by a class who do not use them or did not make them? And do you not see that the monopoly of these tools has made labor dependent upon this class of work, and therefore existence?

7. Do you really want to destroy the money lender? If so, must you not destroy interest, why don't you favor letting the government issue and lend all money direct to the people without interest?

8. Are you really opposed to wars? If so, why did you enlist? If not, why not?

9. You are opposed to imperialism. Do you believe in capitalism? If so, you must know that wars and imperialism are necessary to capitalism. If not, why do you not say so, and show how you would remove the capitalist system and what you would substitute?

10. Are you satisfied with the present wage system, which is turning out such as the man with the hoe? If you are, how are you going to make the slave owners give to their slaves anything more than a mere living wage? If you are not, what other system than universal co-operation do you propose?

11. You speak of workmen as producers. Is the producer entitled to his product or not? If he is, how do you propose to get it for him? If he is not, how are you going to prevent an idle rich class that you so much condemn?

12. Do you believe in a system that permits a large class to consume without producing? If not, what other system do you favor? Or, how do you propose to make them produce?

13. In 1896 you said you wanted free silver because it meant rising prices. You say you still want free silver. Do you want any higher prices than we have now?

14. You say the trusts have arbitrarily raised prices to the consumer, and you would therefore destroy the trust. Do you want higher prices or lower prices, Mr. Bryan?

15. You say free silver is a blow at the money lender and a favor to the money borrower. In which, if either, of these classes does the wage earner belong, and if to either, how will it benefit him?

16. If free silver means double the volume of money, and this means double prices (according to your quantitative theory), and if the holdings of the monopolistic capitalists are mostly invested in land, machinery and commodities, and if these are all to be doubled in price, how would free silver be a blow at monopoly?

17. Granting that free silver means rising prices, and admitting that wages are always the last to rise, which you of course admit, when will labor benefit by free silver and how much more will his increased wage buy of the high-priced necessities?

18. Granting that the theory of bimetallicism is sound; granting that 16 to 1 is the proper ratio; granting that we need more money and that bimetallicism will yield more; granting that it will

make rising prices and that rising prices mean better times and better (money) wages; granting that the bullion price of silver would soon rise to the mint price, making a 100-cent dollar, while we now have less than a 50-cent dollar—granting all this, and we believe it to be true—show me, if you can, how there can possibly be any more prosperity under bimetallicism than there is today. We now have about all the prosperity we can possibly have under the present wage system. Can there be any other than a class prosperity under this system.

19. You say you believe in equality, but you say it means only equality before the law. Don't you believe also in equality of opportunity? If so, how can this be when nearly all the means of production are owned and controlled by the capitalist class? To have an equal opportunity should not these social implements be owned by the collectivity—by all?

Do you believe in a step at a time in the industrial evolution? If so, won't you admit that everything points to combination, to solidarity, to co-operation, and that competition and individualism are doomed? If so, if you would take a step at a time, shall you take a step forward or backward? Are you now stepping backward by seeking to destroy these marvelous industrial organizations known as trusts? Can you not see that they are both proper and natural, that their present evils are due only to mismanagement by the few when they should be a blessing to the many—to all? Can you not see the inevitable finality of the trusts, that they are permanent, indestructible features, and that their natural and final place is beside the first and greatest of all, the post-office trust?

Curse not then the trust makers, because they are, unconsciously, perhaps, doing the world a great benefaction. To quote from the Scripture (1 John ii: 11): "He that hateth his brother is in darkness and walketh in darkness and knoweth not whither he goeth, because that darkness hath blinded his eyes."

Eugene V. Brewster.

MASSACHUSETTS PICNIC

The branches in the eleventh congressional district of Massachusetts, including Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, Roslindale, Dedham and Hyde Park (all loyal), will hold a picnic on Sunday, Sept. 23, at Oakland grove, East Dedham. This beautiful grove is situated on the banks of a branch of the Charles river, has plenty of level, cleared space, as well as shade, a handsome pavilion, booths and swings, and is only three minutes' walk from the electric cars. For a 10-cent fare it can be reached from any part of Boston, or from Malden, Everett, Cambridge and Somerville, changing cars at Forest Hills for Boyden square, East Dedham. It can also be reached from Quincy and Brockton, via Milton Lower Mills, for 15 and 20 cents respectively. There will be addresses by Mayor Coult of Brockton, F. O. MacCartney, Dr. Gibbs and others. The tickets are 35 cents with refreshments and 25 cents without. The latter price is made for the benefit of those in the neighborhood who may want to come in after dinner for the sake of hearing our speakers. The proceeds will go to the national campaign fund, and affords a good and sufficient reason why every comrade should do his utmost to make the picnic a financial success. However, were it to be a financial success only, it would deserve, as a Socialist picnic, to be classed as a failure. While we hope to make money for the campaign fund, we are still more anxious to make it an occasion for cultivating and developing that feeling of solidarity, of mutual helpfulness, interest and comradeship which distinguished our organization before it was disrupted by "union." It is true that we are a political party, but God forbid that we should therefore degenerate into a party of politicians. It is a danger to be avoided as we would avoid the plague. Let us upon this and every other possible occasion seek to kindle and to keep alive among our new recruits, as well as our older members, the genuine spirit of comradeship and of disinterested devotion to the cause for its own sake alone, and to arouse the desire and confirm the purpose in each other to apply the principles we profess in our platform and demands to the carrying on of our organization and to our own personal characters and our relations with our comrades and our party. They talk about "Christian character." Why is it not proper to talk of "Socialist character," a character whose foundations should be justice, love of liberty, equality and comradeship, fidelity to principle and loyalty to the highest we know? If we can gather our loyal comrades together in this spirit our picnic will be a real success, whether we make many dollars or few.

Margaret Haile.

If some people would devote one-tenth as much time and energy to reading up on the principles of Socialism as they do to consuming large quantities of bad liquor and acquiring the inevitable "bust-head" the next day, they would soon be thorough Socialists. Yet these folk stand around and say, "Can it be done?" and then vote for "the lesser of two evils!"

CONDITION OF MINERS IN DAYS OF "PROSPERITY"

Winifred Black, the newspaper correspondent, has been investigating the condition of the miners in Pennsylvania and has this to say of workmen who are being forced to strike to live:

I have been among those suffering miners who are about to strike for the right to live. I have visited them in the mines which they call homes, have seen how they exist, how they are cheated and downtrodden; how they are forced, against the law, to pay tribute to the piratical company stores.

Every half mile or so in the mining region of Pennsylvania there is a hole in the ground, a yawning, black hole, and near it are the dumps and screens of the mines. Clustered around the yawning hole are the houses where the miners live. They are in every instance hideous sores upon the beautiful landscape.

The best of them are sheds that would disgrace any farmer's stable. The most of them are horrible sties, unfit for a decent pig to live in. They are, for the most part, built in barrack style, so that no man may have a roof to himself and his family, but must burrow with a hundred others.

The miners are of so many nations and of so many kinds. It is with the Americans that I had the most to do. Big, simple-hearted giants they are for the most part, with faces full of patient resignation that sets ill on the American visage. The womankind of these American miners are worn and haggard.

The children—there are no children in the mines. Little creatures there are, creatures who look like dwarfed images of their parents. But in all my seeing of the miners of Pennsylvania I never saw a laughing or crowing baby.

Time and again I saw a toddling creature and went up and spoke to it, only to have it turn and look at me with the eyes of old, old, anxious, worried men and women. I saw the women. They all talk alike.

"Do we women want the men to stay out on strike? Yes, we do. We'll starve anyway, so we'll take the chances. I've got eight children. My man makes sometimes \$12 a pay, and sometimes \$10 a pay, and sometimes \$16 a pay. A pay is for two weeks' work, you know. "Live? How do we live? We eat meat once in a while. Now we pick berries, and we make bread and do the best we can. So what's the use? Strike? Yes, I believe in it. If my man went to work I'd look him out of the house."

FREET SPEECH AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

To have a free exercise of their religious beliefs, to be freed from extortionate taxation without a voice in the law-making assemblies and an opportunity to express themselves freely on all subjects, led our forefathers, the Puritans, to seek an asylum on New England's bleak and unwelcome shore over three hundred years ago.

From their toil and patriotism has sprung a great nation, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

They made for themselves a home and a new government, a government that we all idealize; it is "a government of the people for the people by the people."

It was intended to be a government that would satisfy the governed in every essential feature. The constitution was not intended to remain forever unchanged, but was to change as the people desired, and the many amendments already adopted show how the people have progressed.

As a people advance in ideas and accomplishments, so their government must advance in steady union or become a menace to the nation's peace.

China may be pointed to as a country whose people advanced beyond the laws and customs of their rulers, but dared not, till recently, force a change of government to suit them.

Let a government abridge the right of free speech of its subjects and progress is handicapped in a like proportion.

Where despotism reigns and the government becomes unbearable to its subjects civil war results, and of the very worst kind; but where freedom of speech is allowed a change may, and often does, take place just as important and effective, while it is a peaceful change, with all the horrors of war wholly averted.

A man who dares not speak his mind freely, though it be in opposition to the existing government, is a slave to that government and not a free citizen thereof.

European nations are never truly at peace except in name, nor will anarchy ever be rooted out by tyranny. Class legislation and tyrannical rulers will forever breed anarchy.

France's civil war, the most bitter struggle between citizens of a country for freedom of speech that the century has seen, was the result of unbearable oppression of one class upon another keeping them in political bondage.

Russia is ever hearing the internal mutterings of discontent rising from her desperate and almost enslaved subjects, while anarchy is, like a wolf, clutching at her throat.

Even the great religious denomina-

tions have come to see that people will progress in ideas and are determined to express them, therefore to maintain their membership they find it necessary to break down many traditional barriers and grant liberty of thought and action in their ranks.

I notice in a recent paper a comment on the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, in which the writer goes so far in his censure of anarchists and their crimes that he thinks all speech which is against a government should be suppressed and the speakers treated as criminals.

Now, that kind of talk savors somewhat of tyranny and despotism. True, a monarchy would not long exist if every one could speak as he thought, but to hear this from an American citizen is truly surprising.

In time of our civil strife John Brown was deemed a criminal and forfeited his life, and William Lloyd Garrison, for his too open opposition to slavery, was dragged through New York's streets; but who will deny the justness of the cause they supported?

They foolishly employed improper methods too soon, and, like the assassin of King Humbert, received the censure of the world.

Humbert was doubtless a good ruler as monarchs go, but the people are not satisfied and only a few dared show this to the world, and they are classed as anarchists. Give them a right to remove their rulers by law and the killing of kings will cease. Give them free speech and they will progress.

Could the executive officials censure our every utterance that criticizes their official acts it would not be long e'er laws would be for the classes and not for the masses, resulting in an oligarchy.

Anarchy, when riot and bloodshed results, is terrible to think of, and, like civil war, should be avoided; but freedom of speech and liberality in law-making will do more to satisfy a people than all the prisons you can build.

Anarchy cannot exist where all are happy and content, therefore, look after the people who are dissatisfied and legislate for them, not against them.

V. Homer Cragun, St. Joseph, Mo.

MASSACHUSETTS' LOYAL BRANCHES HEARD FROM

The loyal branches of Massachusetts have organized and will carry on their work of educating and organizing as heretofore. This step is a protest against the corrupt methods by which a few have attempted to override the decision of the majority of the party and against the degradation of the sacred cause of Socialism, for which so many brave comrades in other lands have gone to prison and to death, to the level of ordinary American ward politics.

At the time of our state convention many comrades supposed that political co-operation and not organic union with the anti-Deleoneites was all they were committed to, and were satisfied. But the same week the two state conventions met and organized as one committee, and "organic union" was heralded far and wide. Still there were some who believed that the vote on the conference committee's report would fall so far short of a majority that it would never be heard from again. But it was announced, and with a great flourish of trumpets, 1,000 was declared to be an overwhelming majority of 7,000. Even after this, so reluctant were our members to believe ill of their brother Socialists, some of them maintained that the new headquarters would never be set up. Nevertheless, they were set up, and their faith in the honest intentions of the so-called unionists was shattered.

Following close upon this came a circular from the new party's headquarters offering a new charter in exchange for the one now held by each branch, and blandly informing the comrades how their branch would in future be designated. Then our comrades began to get mad. Next they were startled by the announcement of a tax of 5 cents per month per capita, which had been levied by the joint state committee without having been submitted to referendum. Next they heard that the joint state committee had ordered \$50 worth of due stamps from the new party's headquarters, buying them at 5 cents each and retailing them at 10 cents to the branches which should transfer their allegiance to the new party. In other words, the joint state committee of Massachusetts had become the agent of the Springfield party, with a 50 per cent profit as an incentive to activity.

It is true the 5 cents profit was to be taken by the state committee in payment of the tax of 5 cents per capita per month above mentioned, levied without consent of the membership; but with its \$50 worth of Springfield stamps on hand, to be disposed of at 50 per cent profit, it was not at all surprising to find, as we did, that when new branches sent to the state committee for applications for charter in the S. D. P. it was the new party's application which was sent to them, though the other one was desired.

In view of all these circumstances, on Sunday, Sept. 2, at the call of two branches (Rockland and Whitman), to their credit, be it spoken, at only ten days' notice, loyal members from all over the state gathered at 724 Wash-

ington street, Boston, in mass conference, to discuss the situation and determine upon their future course. Twenty-three branches were represented and nine others; which were unable to send representation, have assured us of their loyalty. A clear majority, therefore, of the branches of the state are staunchly loyal to the original S. D. P., as represented by the N. E. B. at Chicago.

And this majority, these thirty-two branches, are represented on the state committee (of twenty-four members) by just one loyal member, who got on accidentally through a slip of "the machine" at the state convention.

It did not take the assembled loyal comrades long to decide that it was the sense of the conference that they should organize a central committee, which should hold the branches together and keep them in touch and working harmoniously together. As to the kind of committee, there was considerable discussion. Many wanted a state committee, holding that the formation of a new party ought not to be allowed to deprive the original party of a state committee. The majority, however, were satisfied with asserting their absolute right to have a state committee of their own if they so chose, and, voluntarily yielding that right for the present, in the interests of a harmonious campaign, decided upon an organizing committee instead.

The following were then elected to constitute this committee: F. O. MacCartney, Dr. Gibbs, Charles E. Lowell, Charles H. Coulter, Charles W. White (Jamaica Plain branch), W. E. Dixon of Mendon, Hart of Everett, W. C. Soper of Rockland and Margaret Haile.

S. E. Putney, secretary of the joint state committee, came into the conference, claiming to be "loyal" on the ground that his branch had paid last quarter's dues to Chicago, and used his best endeavors to bring about a postponement of action; but this conference was well informed, and all his arguments rolled off the resolute crowd like hailstones off the gilded dome. Although a large proportion voted for the amendment to have a state committee, when the original motion favoring an organizing committee was put it was carried without a single dissenting vote.

The matter of a national organizer was then taken up and it was voted that this conference favored co-operation with the N. E. B. in putting a national organizer in the field for the original S. D. P., and over half of our share of the necessary amount was raised on the spot, the balance to be paid out of the regular quarterly dues of the loyal branches, which the conference advises the branches to empower the organizing committee to select.

The selection of the national organizer was left to the committee subject to referendum vote. The choice of the committee coincides with that of the national executive board, and the nomination of Comrade MacCartney only awaits the ratification of the loyal branches.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted amid much enthusiasm: "We, the members of the loyal branches of Massachusetts, in conference assembled, believe that a national organization is a necessity for the harmony and solidity of the Socialist movement and that it will be supreme in all party matters.

"We, therefore, accept the referendum of May 8 as binding both on state and local organizations, and declare that it should be considered final till repealed.

"We believe the N. E. B. at Chicago during the two years of its existence has stood for a broad and tolerant Socialist movement and true to the fundamental principles of Socialism. We therefore unequivocally affirm our allegiance to the N. E. B. at Chicago.

"We pledge our support to Debs and Harriman as national candidates, and indorse the state ticket nominated at Boston July 8."

As this was a mass conference, it was voted that the proceedings be submitted to the branches for referendum vote.

The conference then adjourned, the comrades feeling thoroughly satisfied with the afternoon's work, as well they might be, having demonstrated their independence of thought, their loyalty to their ideal of a Socialist party run upon Socialist principles and their ability to grasp and hold the conceptions of a grand national movement, which shall unite New England and the far West, vast Texas and the states on the great lakes, in the onward march towards national and international Socialism.

Margaret Haile.

Social Democrats of Marion county (Indianapolis), Ind., have made the following nominations: For congress, Hugo Miller; Senators, Albert Rall, Adrian Babcock, Reinhold Grueling; for representative of Marion and Hancock counties, William L. Hamilton; for representatives, Charles Hein, Thomas Catton, William Spreen, William Collmann, George Mueller, H. H. Prasuhn, Charles Reefes; for sheriff, William Mulbarger; treasurer, H. Henninger; prosecuting attorney, W. A. Mueller; county commissioners, George Zorn, John Huebemann; surveyor, George Berk; coroner, George M. S.

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

ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

To all Socialist organizations, Turner societies, trade unions and all other associations in sympathy with the Socialist movement in Illinois, greeting:

The Socialist movement of this state is united politically and has one ticket, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as our presidential candidates. With a desire to make the campaign successful, we solicit your co-operation and financial assistance. We therefore request a contribution proportionate to your ability to give, either in a single sum or in weekly contributions during the campaign. Please send all contributions to Frederick G. Strickland, secretary, either care Workers' Call, 36 North Clark street, or care Social Democratic Herald, 126 Washington street.

Philip S. Brown, R. A. Morris, Committee.

CHICAGO NOTES

Last Sunday afternoon Comrade Strickland spoke to a good audience at Humboldt park.

Comrade A. S. Edwards addressed a meeting of about 400 last Thursday evening at North Clark and Walton place.

Meetings are announced this week at Oakley and Twenty-fourth streets Thursday evening and Paulina and Milwaukee avenue Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

We regret to announce that Comrade H. C. Perry, candidate for governor of Illinois, is unavoidably detained at home by the illness of his little daughter. He is, consequently, unable to attend to the work of organization assigned to him by the national committee.

A mass meeting will be held Sunday, September 16th, 2 p. m., at Elke's Hall, 1148 63d st. Members of the united Social Democratic Party, as well as all unattached socialists living in or about Englewood, should make it their business to attend this meeting and lend every assistance to make the campaign in that part of the city an aggressive one.

Enthusiastic audiences turn out to Comrade McSweeney's meetings in the southwestern counties of Illinois and much good is being done by the irrefragable Mac. This week he has been at Arcadia, Chapin, Springfield and is billed at Taylorville, Pana, Decatur, Lincoln, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

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. Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening.
Membership, Social Democrat at Herald free to each member, 25 cents per month.
Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk street.

CONNECTICUT
The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m., at P. Schaffer's, 303 Main St., Hartford. Louis Schladt, Sec., 26 Spring St., Rockville, Conn.

ILLINOIS
Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 82 Dearborn St.
Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening, Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Westworth Ave.
Branch No. 2 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets first and third Saturday at 8 p. m. at Nagl's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave. Ferdinand Srobooda, Secretary, 694 West 18th Street.

INDIANA
Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble st. Address all communications to Sec. of State Executive Board, Thomas Catton, 617 Arbor ave.

IOWA
Branch No. 2, Hitegan, meets every fourth Friday in the month at opera house, James Baxter, chairman, Wm. Truman, secretary, Box 151.

KENTUCKY
Branch No. 4, Bellevue, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday, at 2 p. m.; and 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 91 Fairdale ave. We will aim to make it interesting for all. Henry Listerman, Sec., 132 Foke ave.

MASSACHUSETTS
Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Springfield Turner Hall, Carl Schwabe, Organizer, 24 Jackson St.
Branch No. 8, Lynn, permanent headquarters, 71 Monroe St. Business meeting every Monday night at 7:30. Open house. Public invited. Harry Gotimar, Sec., 43 Essex St.

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. Rogers, Secretary.

MISSOURI
Branch No. 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Geaswein on Main St. A. Kingsbury, Secretary.

MISSOURI
Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 3 p. m., 1200 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 1230 W. 9th St.

MONTANA
Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday, at 8:30 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Owsley Block. G. Frankel, Sec. 71 E. Park Street.
Branch No. 2 meets first and third Sundays of each month at G. W. Wood's home, Chico, Mont.

NEW JERSEY
Branch No. 1, Secaucus, Michael W. Schor, 87 Livingston St.
Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 3d Sunday of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding, 1208 Raleigh's Avenue.
Branch No. 3 (German) Newark, meets every third Saturday, at International Hall, 7 Bedford St. Hans Hartwig, Secretary, Bedford St.
Branch No. 4 (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 Action Committee of Greater New York, meets every second Tuesday at 412 Grand street, Windsor Hall. James Allman, Secretary, 32 Suffolk st. care of E. Forwards.
East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 1131 Clifton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 133 Suffolk St.
Branch No. 5 Brooklyn, New York, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 36 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., 205 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 56 Henry st.

OHIO
Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Richelieu Hall southeast corner 9th and Plum Sts., every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Joe Jasin, Secretary, 1410 Central Avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA
Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Monday, at 8 p. m., at 423 S. 3rd Street, until further notice.
Branch No. 4, Connersport, meets every second and last Wednesday of each month in E. of L. hall. Chas. Knispel, Chairman; L. H. Morse, Secretary, Ben. Codington, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA
Branch No. 5, Philadelphia, meets first Friday of each month at 2 p. m., in Social Labor hall, 76 East 34 St. G. B. Smith, chairman; Jno. Lyon, secretary, 743 Second St. Public invited.

WISCONSIN
Milwaukee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Monday of the month at Brewers' Hall, 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 second Thursday of the month at Emil Henschel's place, 1011 Michigan ave. Secretary, Eugene F. Kichenberger, 150 N. 11th street.

WISCONSIN
Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Miller's Hall, corner Cedar and Brown Sts. George Moerschel, Secretary, 301 25th St.
Branch No. 5, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at E. Sigel's Hall, south east corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. O. Wild, Secretary.

WISCONSIN
Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Volkmann's Hall, corner Center st., 8 p. m. Secretary, Rudolph Loeschman, 1125 23rd St.
Branch No. 23, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 524 Clark street. Henry Hartig, Sec., 1074 7th Street.

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

There will be a meeting of all Socialists interested in the election of Debs and Harriman held at the Twelfth Street Turner hall, corner Twelfth and Union streets, Sunday, Sept. 16, at 2 p. m., to consider means and methods for carrying on the campaign in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards. All Socialist organizations in these wards are urged to be present. An active campaign has been planned and it is necessary that all the forces co-operate. By order of joint campaign committee, S. P. Levenberg secretary.

MORE SIGNATURES NEEDED

Comrades: Signatures are still needed on the county petition lists.

You have until Sept. 20 to get your lists filled.

You must keep at work. We must have all the names that can possibly be secured. We cannot have too many. So hustle them along, boys. Put your shoulder to the wheel and send them in. Fraternally,

The Campaign Committee.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING

The most important business transacted by the state campaign committee of the Illinois Social Democratic party Sept. 5 was as follows:

Moved and carried that the ratification meeting provided for by resolution at the convention Aug. 26 now be taken up. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the ratification meeting ordered by the united Socialist convention of Aug. 26 be held under control and management of the state and county campaign committee elected by the said convention."

Moved and carried that we suggest to the county committee that we invite Comrades Debs and Harriman to attend a ratification meeting on a date between Sept. 26 and Sept. 29.

Moved and carried that the secretary be instructed to inform Comrades Debs and Harriman of the action of this meeting.

Moved and carried that Comrades Daly and Strickland constitute a committee to arrange for the ratification meeting.

The treasurer reported \$5 received from the secretary.

Moved and carried that when the accounts and revenues of the old state campaign committee, S. L. P., are turned over to this committee that their present continuous obligations for literature, speakers, etc., be continued.

Moved and carried that three delegates be elected to meet with the county committee. Comrades Svoboda, Saunders and Strickland elected.

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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 second Thursday of the month at Emil Henschel's place, 1011 Michigan ave. Secretary, Eugene F. Kichenberger, 150 N. 11th street.

WISCONSIN
Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Miller's Hall, corner Cedar and Brown Sts. George Moerschel, Secretary, 301 25th St.
Branch No. 5, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at E. Sigel's Hall, south east corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. O. Wild, Secretary.

WISCONSIN
Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Volkmann's Hall, corner Center st., 8 p. m. Secretary, Rudolph Loeschman, 1125 23rd St.
Branch No. 23, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 524 Clark street. Henry Hartig, Sec., 1074 7th Street.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

CAMPAIGN OF 1900

THE PARTY.

The Social Democratic Party was organized at Chicago, June 11, 1898. It is the party that elected the first Socialist mayors of American cities, at Haverhill and Brockton, Mass., and in different sections of the country not less than thirty members of the party have been elected to public positions.

ITS METHOD.

Five or more members can organize a branch of the Social Democratic Party. Any reputable person subscribing to the principles of the organization is eligible to membership.

Desiring to organize a branch, application should be made to the national secretary for copies of the constitution, which should be placed in the hands of prospective members. In these will be found the declaration of principles, as also the laws of the organization.

ITS OBJECT.

First—The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.
 Second—The abolition of wage-slavery by the establishment of a national system of co-operative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of capitalism.
TRADES UNIONISM.
 The trades union is the arena where all wage workers may be brought together for joint action to resist the encroachments of capitalism on the economic field and to participate in the class struggle of the proletariat which will finally develop into the political alignment of the forces of labor in the struggle for emancipation.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

ROBERT MEISTER Chairman
 JOSEPH R. FINN Treasurer
 SEYMOUR STEDMAN Secretary
 Address, 126 Washington St., Chicago.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

EDWARD ZEIGLER Chairman
 JOSEPH R. FINN Treasurer
 JAMES WRIGHT Secretary
 Address, 126 Washington St., Chicago

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE

A. S. EDWARDS Chairman
 CHRIS. MICKELSON Secretary

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

JOSEPH WINNEN Chairman
 PHILIP BROWN Secretary

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

SEYMOUR STEDMAN Chairman
 ARTHUR DENNISON Secretary

COMMITTEE ON SPEAKERS

OSCAR LOEBEL Chairman
 SEYMOUR STEDMAN Secretary

NOMINATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD

Allman, James, New York
 Brown, Corinne S., Illinois
 Berger, Dr. Henry C., Wisconsin
 Berger, Victor L., Wisconsin
 Clemens, G. C., Kansas
 Doerfler, Jno., Wisconsin
 Folen, T. P., Oregon
 Foreman, A. B., Wisconsin
 Farmer, W. E., Texas
 Greer, J. H., Illinois
 Gordon, F. G. R., New Hampshire
 Haak, F. C., Wisconsin
 Haile, Margaret, Massachusetts
 Heath, Frederick, Wisconsin
 Horgan, W. C., Illinois
 Kellher, S., Indiana
 Kelley, J. W., Indiana
 Ladoff, Isadore, Wisconsin
 Lake, H. S., Geneva, Washington
 Mohr, Aug., Wisconsin
 Roderus, Frank, Illinois
 Ricker, A. W., Iowa
 Riley, Geo. W., Illinois
 Rooney, Eugene H., Wisconsin
 Smith, S. L., Massachusetts
 Strobell, Geo. H., New Jersey
 Tuttle, H., Wisconsin
 Uhlhorn, Henry, Illinois
 Winnen, Jacob, Illinois
 Vaclav, Mudra, Illinois

THE CAMPAIGN FUND

Branch No. 1, New York	\$ 5.00
Geo. H. Strobell, Newark	25.00
Geo. Hooker, Chicago	5.00
Branch No. 17, Missouri	4.00
A. A. Heller, New York	1.00
Branch No. 4, Illinois	10.25
" 6, Wisconsin	5.00
" 1, Indiap Territory	2.00
L. R. Gage, Hoquiam	1.00
Jas. Wall, Terre Haute	.15
Chas. Wall, "	.15
H. Stuemplie, "	.50
J. A. Hatchell, "	.25
Judson O'Neal, "	.25
Jno. Hoagland, "	.25
C. E. Kingery, "	.25
Sam'l Hoare, "	.25
Joseph Dunham, Pacific	.50
Previously reported	997.75
Total	\$1,058.50

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

FREDERICK HEATH Chairman
 SEYMOUR STEDMAN Secretary
 EUGENE V. DEBS VICTOR L. BERGER
 CORINNE S. BROWN

NATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

THEODORE DEBS
 No. 126 Washington Street, Chicago.

ITS PLATFORM.

Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people irrespective of sex.
 Public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.
 Public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation and communication; all water-works, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities.
 Public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.
 Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.
 Inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.
 Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.
 Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.
 National insurance of working people against accident, lack of employment and want in old age.
 Equal civil and political rights, for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.
 The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by voters.
 Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

NATIONAL PAPER OF THE PARTY:

The Social Democratic Herald
 50 CENTS A YEAR.
 126 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS: 126 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Fifteen cents will purchase *Merrie England in the German language, adapted to American needs.* If you don't read German, buy one for your friends.

Places desiring Comrade Debs for a meeting must send in applications at once.

Branch dues for last quarter of the year are payable October 5th. Comrades, please take notice.

Send in your order now for Ben Atterbury's letter to workingmen. Leaflet No. 2; \$1 a thousand.

Branch 33, Wisconsin, held a mass meeting in Yeager's hall, Thirteenth ward, Milwaukee, last Wednesday night.

The small 4-page leaflet used by the Chicago comrades is good for any part of the country; 1,000 to any address, postage paid, for 75 cents.

Comrade Jesse Cox declines the nomination for membership on the national executive board and his name is removed from the list of candidates.

All loyal members of the Social Democratic branches in Washington are hereby requested to communicate with Comrade L. W. Kidd, 1115 Sixth avenue, North, Seattle, Wash.

Socialists willing to assist in forming new branches of the Social Democratic party are requested to communicate with the secretary, Theodore Debs, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

The Debs leaflet, at 75 cents per thousand, charges paid, is much the best leaflet for propaganda in some localities. We should receive more orders for them. They are small, but to the point, and will make S. D. P. votes.

Every branch should order a five-dollar bunch of literature, which would include 33 Debs lithographs and 4,000 leaflets. Every Socialist can place a few lithographs where they will make votes for the party and increase the local branch membership.

The management of the demonstration of the 29th inst., when Debs will open his campaign at Chicago, has been turned over to the state and county committees. Contributions of money for that occasion are needed and may be sent to Comrade Strickland, secretary.

It is advisable to stamp all leaflets, etc., with the local branch address and time of meeting, in order to get more direct returns for the work of distributing them. Let the voters of your locality know of your meeting, and then provide a good speaker to explain the principles of Socialism.

Our platform, object, methods of organization and "The Man Under the Dray," by Prof. George D. Herron, are printed in the Debs leaflet with a fine picture of our candidate. This leaflet the campaign committee sends out, charges paid for 75 cents per thousand—little above cost.

The portrait of the presidential candidate gives great satisfaction. Thousands have been mailed to branches and comrades in all sections of the country. It should be seen in every community; it informs the observer, directs attention to the party and makes votes. Ten copies, 35 cents; 33 for a dollar; single copy, 10 cents; postage prepaid.

Comrade E. V. Debs informs The Herald that he is overwhelmed with letters from every part of the country, to which it is impossible for him, owing to preparations for his national campaign and other work, to reply. He desires to make this general acknowledgment to all friends and requests their consideration and indulgence during the trying campaign upon which he is about to enter.

The Stickers ordered by the national campaign committee are ready and orders can be filled as fast as they come in. They can be furnished only in packages of 500 or more, just as they come from the printer. Five hundred sent to your address by mail for 50 cents. An order for 10,000 has been received from Milwaukee. You will have more fun with this little Sticker than you can imagine. One thousand, \$1; in lots of five or ten thousand, 75 cents per thousand.

A large and enthusiastic meeting, under auspices of Branch 57, was held at East Braintree, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 5. Comrade Harry E. Mooney of Brockton was the principal speaker. He acquitted himself most creditably and the comrades rank him with the best speakers in the state. "He is competent to address any audience," writes our correspondent, "being both forceful and logical; he kept his listeners up to concert-pitch all the time."

To one whose eyes are opened economically our present system is so absurd and so fearfully unscientific that it seems almost marvelous that thinking, honest people are not insulted when any claim is made in its favor. Yet millions are still unable to see it, even after reading on the subject and hearing it explained. It is so hard for people to break up their ugly, useless idols and follow the truth. They are stimulated in this ignorance by the old-party politicians, who ride into office on side issues, and by the great capitalists, who are shrewd enough to understand it thoroughly. So the hollow cries of "prosperity at home and prestige abroad" on the one hand and "anti-imperialism" on the other will fool a lot of fairly sensible people again this year. But won't they be disgusted when they cut their economic eye teeth two or three years hence!

THE WHITE SLAVES

(Continued from First page)

gether differently from the black woman of the South. She said nothing. She scraped up the pennies and the three dollars paid by the mill for that week of her life and went home. When she got there she thought hard about it. The thing had happened before, but it was a problem how to live for a week on a little less than cost of living. The problem solved—a little less to eat or a little less to wear—she put her head on her arms to think and weep until the time came to go to bed and get strength to work at the mill again.

"No screaming as the negroes screamed. But the lesson was well taught. It was rarely necessary for a good many weeks to fine that same white woman again."

The above chapter of history, as the future will write it, is not imaginary. Every man knows that the New Bedford strike has brought out the fight of the mill women against the system of fines.

What do you think of the system? What do you think of the man whose pocket holds the fines taken from that woman?

Subscribe for the Herald.

NOTICE TO BRANCHES

The quarterly dues for the quarter ending Dec. 31 are due at the headquarters, 126 Washington St., Chicago, Ill., on or before Oct. 5. Prompt remittance is of the highest importance to insure the interests of the organization, and the branches are urged to provide for the collection, which should be begun at once.

NEW BRANCHES

Indiana, two.
 Louisiana, one.
 Virginia, one.
 Wisconsin, one.

NEW LEAFLETS

FOUR NEW LEAFLETS ARE NOW READY.

No. 3—Machine Production Where the Profits Go.

The argument of this leaflet is a clincher because taken from the government reports made by the Commissioner of Labor, and proves that machinery, combinations, trusts and systematized production must lead to socialism. It's the only way out.

No. 4—Toilers of America Vote for Your Freedom.

This is a remarkably effective campaign document. Written by a prominent member of the United Mine Workers, it sets forth in a convincing manner the reasons why the miners of the country, railroadmen and all other wage workers should support the Social Democratic ticket.

No. 5—Industrial Crises Cause and Cure.

A strong appeal to the common sense of the voter, this leaflet gives the Socialist view of industrial crises and convincingly shows that Socialism is the necessary solution.

No. 6—Platform and Debs Epigrams.

This is a very attractive addition to our campaign literature; it gives the party platform complete with a collection of the very best epigrammatic sentences from the lectures of Eugene V. Debs, together with other striking contributions.

Put Them Into the Hands of Every Workingman

PRICES.

50 Copies\$.10
100 Copies15
250 Copies25
500 Copies50
1,000 Copies 1.00
5,000 Copies 5.00

POSTAGE PAID.

Send orders to Campaign Committee Social Democratic Party, 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Debs and Harriman Buttons

At last we have the **BUTTONS**, and at the right prices, **UNION MADE**. Both candidates on the button.

PRICES.

2 Buttons,	5 cents
5 Buttons,	10 cents
12 Buttons,	20 cents

All larger orders than a dozen, 1 1/2 cents each. Charges paid.

National Campaign Committee, S. D. P., 126 WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO

Grand Socialist Demonstration

Inaugurating the First National Campaign of the Social Democratic Party, at Chicago.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1900

In which all Socialist Organizations, clubs, societies and trades unions are invited to participate

Day Parade and Two Mass Meetings

The Central Music Hall and New Twelfth Street Turner Hall have been engaged for Mass Meetings at night to be addressed by.....

EUGENE V. DEBS

Candidate for President.

JOB HARRIMAN

Candidate for Vice President and other able speakers whose names will be announced later.

The occasion will also be made a Reunion of the men who fought the Lexington of the Labor Struggle, the American Railway Union.

A BANNER OR A DOLLAR.

This opening meeting of the Campaign must be made a great success and every Society, Branch or Section is called upon to contribute money or send a banner with Comrades to bear it through the streets of the Commercial Heart of the Country.

Remember the Date—September 29.

Let every man be ready and make it a day memorable in the Socialist movement—the irrefragable rise of the Democracy of Labor.

STICK UP THE STICKERS MAKE THE FACT STICK

That Socialism is Here to Stick

STICKERS NOW READY

They are two inches square, and a capital thing for Propaganda because they can be used in a hundred ways.

Sent only in packages of 500 or more. Price of 500, by mail, 50 cents.

Address, **CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,** 126 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

It is hoped that every Branch will contribute \$10 to the Campaign Fund; some can do better; some have done so and will make a canvass for individual subscriptions as well. What is your Branch doing? Send all money to the treasurer of the National Committee, Joseph R. Finn, 126 Washington street, Chicago.



IF YOU SYMPATHIZE WITH TRADE UNIONS

You will encourage the sale OF UNION LABEL GOODS

If you want Union Label Shoes demand the above Union Stamp. No shoe is Union made unless it bears the Union Stamp. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Visit your shoe dealer and take no excuses. Send for latest list of factories. Subscribe for "The Union Boot and Shoe Worker," 50 cts per year.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, 620 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

BRANCH SUPPLIES

Membership Cards (per 100) 1.00
Membership Applications (100)25
Contributions (each)03

Send orders with cash to Theodore Debs, 126 Washington Street, Chicago. No supplies sent on credit.

The Herald will be sent to any address in the United States 26 weeks for 20 cents.

SPLENDID LIFE-LIKE PORTRAIT

OF **EUGENE V. DEBS**

CANDIDATE OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR **PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

SIZE—21 X 28 INCHES, ON GOOD PAPER

Price, 10 Cents, Single Copy

Sent by mail, securely enclosed in tube to insure safe transmission, on receipt of price. Address,

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, 126 Washington St., Chicago

Social Democratic Party Leaflets

FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

The National Campaign Committee of the Social Democratic party will issue for the campaign a series of well-written, effective four-page leaflets, two of which are now ready for delivery. These leaflets will be sent to branches and individual workers at cost of printing and postage.

LEAFLET NO. 1 is an address to unorganized Socialists; contains information concerning the Socialist movement, the party and its methods, object and program.

LEAFLET NO. 2—"An Open Letter to the Average American Workman" by Ben Atterbury. This is an admirable and convincing paper on the wage question, production, distribution of wealth and an appeal to the intelligence of the working class.

Now Ready!—135 Pages!

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. This first issue is of especial value because of the historical character of its contents. Among the features are:

A HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN AMERICA

Covering 76 pages, with portraits of Robert Owen, Etienne Cabet, Wilhelm Weitling, etc., etc.

ALBERT BRISWANE
 The first American agitator, with portrait.

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

KARL MARX ON THE SINGLE TAX

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

SHORTER PIECES

Labor Conflicts in 1899. Gronlund, Grant Allen. Chronology for 1899. Directory of Social Democrats. Socialist Controversies of 1898. The "Golden Rule Mayor." Prof. Herron's Campaign Social Democratic Platforms, Etc.

BIOGRAPHIES OF WELL KNOWN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. Twenty in all.

ELECTION STATISTICS

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

A SOCIALIST PORTRAIT GALLERY

Comprising fourteen likenesses of leading workers in the movement, distributed through the book.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 15 CENTS.

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