SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

THE VOTES COMING IN

Show that the Socialist Movement Has Taken a Distinct Advance in a Presidential Election Year

Partial Returns from Twenty-Six States - The Party is Robbed of Many Votes in State of Illinois

The returns from the various states are coming in very slow, and are so scattered that it is impossible at this time to venture with any degree of accuracy a statement as to what the total Sufficient is known, however, to justify a prediction that the vote for Debs will largely exceed the vote of 1898 in the state elections and be three times as great as the presidential vote of 1896. In such a contest as the country passed through this year the result must be highly gratifying to Social Democrats. It was the first national campaign of the party. The fund at the disposal of the national campaign committee amounted to no larger a sum than was expended by both the old parties in a single Chicago precinct. Yet we come out of the battle as the third party in the country and in several states become a legal party under the election laws.

As soon as practicable the Herald will tabulate the vote in all the states. In the meantime we give below the returns so far received:

Alabama

Adger-Debs, 9; McKinley, 4. New

California

Stockton-80 for Debs; Maloney, 8;

San Francisco, 1,965.
Estimated vote in the state, 10,000. Socialist vote for governor in 1898,

Leadville, 30. Connecticut

Debs' vote at Bristol, 29; New Haven, 435; Hartford, 339; Waterbury, 173; Bridgeport, 103, Vernon, 179.

Georgia

Eleven votes cast for Debs' electors at Columbus; Atlanta, 66.

lowa

The vote for Debs at Dubuque is 75; the comrades, however, claim that not less than 200 were polled and are considering ways and means to secure a recount.

Van Horne, 33.

Chicago—The official count of the ballots cast in Chicago and Cook county began Friday morning of last week and will continue until the job is completed. Comrade Philip Brown represents the Social Democratic party.

The recount so far has shown a much larger vote for Debs than the first re-turns indicated. In the First ward the earlier returns gave Debs 23 votes. This is increased by the official count to 42. Many wards in the city will be found to have given much larger votes than they were credited with in the police returns, and the prospect strongly favors the gaining of a legal status by the party in the city and county.

Later returns from Chicago from three additional wards maintain the increase discovered in the First ward. The Second ward gave Debs 34 votes; Third, 38; Fourth, 65. The total for four wards is within a few votes of

doubling the police count. Winnetka gave 7 votes for the na-tional ticket; 3 for university trustees. Chicago Heights—The Bloom town-

ship vote was as follows: Second precinct, 28; Third precinct, 7; total, 35.

S. L. P. vote, I. Carlinville, Macoupin county.—The Social Democratic national ticket re-

ceived 152 votes. Galesburg, 109; Nashville, 39; Bloom-

ington, 95; Pana, 40.
Bureau County—The official returns give Debs 226 votes in this county; 187 in Spring Valley.

Kewanee-The returns give Debs 47 votes. The election as it went in the

whole county is what we expected. The mocratic mob that assaulted us in Chicago is not fit for office. Olof Engman.

Danville-The Socialist vote here was 95; for Debs, 91; for Maloney, 4 Elgin-The vote of Elgin for Debs is

Fond du Lac Township. Tazewell. County—Ten votes for presidential elec-tors of the S. D. P.

Warren County-For Debs, 42 votes. McLean county, 95; Jacksonville, 57;

Indiana Franklin-Six votes were cast here for the Social Democratic ticket, the first of the kind ever cast in the county.

Cardonia-The first vote cast for So cialism at this place was 32 for Eugene V. Debs and the Social Democratic

Sullivan, 19; Terre Haute, 350; Diamond, 39; Cardonia, 32; La Porte, 34; Fort Wayne, 184; Evansville, 330.

Muncie, 200; Columbus, 17.

Kansas

Abilene-Debs, 66; Cleniens, 50 Anthony, 13.

Massachusetts

State vote for Debs will certainly reach 10,000. Fifteen cities reported give him 4,204. Will more likely reach 12,000. Vote in Merrimac valley (Haverhill dis trict) has fallen off considerably, while that of Plymouth county has increased remarkably. MacCartney is re-elected with a plurality of 218; Carey's plurality is 51. MacCartney's plurality last year was 102 in a total vote of 1,100. This year with a total of 1,800, his plurality has more than doubled. This was not done without good hard work. The campaign was opened by Prof. Herron, prosecuted by Comrade MacCartney, punctuated by Eugene V. Debs and closed by Dr. Gibbs.

Margaret Haile.

Carey's majority in the fall of 1899, Following is the vote for the national

ticket in the Massachusetts towns from which the Herald has received returns: Arlington, 138; Avon, 46; Bridgewater, 39; Easton, 23; East Bridge-water, 54; Halifax, 6; Hanover, 34; Hanson, 11; Holbrook, 79; Kingston, 4; Plymouth, 53; Plympton, 6; Randolph, 24; Rockland, 216; Stoughton, 23; West Bridgewater, 23; Whitman, 206; Wareham, 12; Natick, 74; New Bedford, 139; Elmwood, 85; Holliston, 25; Milford, 45; New Bedford, 139; Dartmouth, 4; Brockton, 1,246; Kings-

Lynn, 345; Lawrence, 255; Beverly, 102; Chelsea, 147. Maine

ton, 4; Lakeville, 1; Stoughton, 23;

Madison gave Debs 69 votes, a gain

Anson cast 24, a gain of 5. Skowhegan, 138; gain, 28. Mercer, 14; gain, 2. Stark, 12. New Portland, 7; gain, 7.

Maryland

The city of Baltimore gives Debs 597 votes, a gain over 1899 of 286. Maloney received 198, a loss for the S. L. P. of 69. Clear gain to Socialism, 217.

Michigan

At St. Joseph the vote for Debs stood in the First ward, 3; Second, 9; Third,

11; Fourth, 8; total, 31.
Alpena County—Debs' electors received 88 votes. Six months ago it would have been hard to find six Social-

Sawyer, 2; Ann Arbor, 25; Saginaw,

Minnesota

Northcote, 8; Hallock, 11; Crooks-Missouri

St. Louis-The vote in the city for the national ticket was 3,024. Maloney

(S. L. P.) received 725. Liberal-The home town of Caleb Lipscomb, candidate for governor, cast

49 votes for Debs.

Pleasant Hill—This place gave 25 votes for Debs. Three for the S. L. P.

Stone county gave 12 votes for Debs. Barton County2-In this county the national ticket received 90 votes, an increase of 85 over 1896.

Poplar Bluff comrades report 106 votes for representative; this gives them the legal 3 per cent.

Milan—Our vote in this county is

only 17, but that is 17 more votes for

Socialism than we had four years ago: R. D. Morrison. Sedaiia-The vote in Pettis county for Debs is 103. Lipscomb for gov-

ernor has 74. Nebraska Ashton, 18; Grand Island, 21.

New Hampshire

Exeter gave 62 votes for the Social Democratic electors. Sumner F. Claflin, candidate for governor, received the same number. The vote exceeds esti-

mate before election.

Nashua, 191; Rockingham, 150;
Strafford, 14; Belnap, 11; Canal, 8;
Merrimack, 10; Hillsborough, 298;
Chishim, 9; Sullivan, 19; Grafton, 24; Coos, 12.

New Jersey

Plainfield-The vote for Debs at this place was 57; S. L. P., 4. Trenton, 210; Elizabeth, 312; Hohoken, 135; Jersey City, 802; Essex county (New-

New York

Rochester, 998; Sea Cliff, 110; Oneida, 65; New Rochelle, 43; Peekskill, 63; Utica, 70; Johnstown, 69; Troy, 56; Salina, 26; Port Chester, 35; Ticonderoga, 31; Corfu, 25; Catskill, 23; Brooklyn, 2,942; Watertown, 129.

Shelburn, 27 (McKinley, 28). Returns from Baker county give Debs 49 votes. Ohio

Debs' vote in Cleveland, 952. Delaware, 13.
The Debs vote in Zanesville and

Muskegon county is 60. Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, 1,400; Erie, 300; Cambria, 25; Clearfield, 120; Jefferson, 26; Lawrence, 201; Lebanon, 13; Lehigh, 12; Pike, 9; Potter, 46; Washington, 15; Wayne, 25; Westmoreland, 102; York, 115; Erie, 300; Allegheny, 240; Warren, 8; Taylor, 52.

Vote of the state is estimated at 4,000. Cokeville, 50.

I think this county (Kerr) will poll from 75 to 100 votes. D. C. Crider. Big Springs, 17.

Virginia Norfolk, 22; Norfolk District, 103.

Washington

Hoquiam, 42; Lynden, 49. Wisconsin

The Social Democrats at Pacific, a township of farmers, tied the democrats with Socialist votes and lacked only four of tying with the republicans. Number of votes cast is not reported.

Brodhead gave 15 votes for the national ticket. Chiken, 75; Sheboygan, 795; Eau Claire, 63.

The Campaign of Misrepresentation

The following from the Springfield Republican shows how a miserable fea-ture of the campaign looked to at least one capitalist newspaper:

"One would think from the misrepre sentations that are made of the audiences and the speeches of Eugene V. Debs, that the Socialist candidate for president was really an alarming factor in the present campaign. Neither Republican nor Democratic newspapers TREAT HIM HONESTLY. When he crowded Cooper Union in New York. the other night, and there was an over-flow meeting of some 500, the affair was either spoken of contemptuously or ignored altogether by every paper in the city; he was described in one paper as 'talking to the Reds' and misrepre-sented besides., But the most foolish thing was reserved for the Hartford Times to say, as follows:

"'Eugene Debs' speech at the Hartford Coliseum last night was a repeti-tion of his previous addresses in this town and of other addresses that were made by so-called labor reformers before he was born. He would do away with machinery and have all manufacturing carried on by hand. He is just a hundred years behind the times.

If this was honestly written, it displays an unhappy ignorance. The Socialist today does not repeat what labor reformers have said before he was born; he has new things to say, forward steps to propose. He does not desire to go back to hand labor and abolish machinery. On the contrary, his proposal is that every advantage in production that has been gained by machinery and every advantage in distribution which has followed, shall be operated for the benefit of all the people. And Mr. Debs actually said this at Hartford; and going back in the history of labor struggles, he expressly declared that the Socialists would not destroy the machines, as British workmen ignorantly did 70 or 80 years ago. Nothing is gained in the long run by misunderstanding and misstating an antagonist's position.

In the Sixteenth assembly district the vote for Socialism was more than 1,000. A Tammany hall man said after election that the democrats and republicans would unite, if necessary, to prevent a Socialist victory in the district. The election has served to make it more clear than ever before that the real battle is between capitalism and Socialism. The sooner they unite the better.

PASSION FOR SOCIALISM

Many Thoughts from Many Minds on Various Aspects of a World-Wide Movement for Freedom

Collected and Edited by Frederick Irons Bamford, of Oakland, California, for the Social Democratic Herald

"A man who has once become a Socialist knows but one more object in life—to devote himself to the noble work of liberating the working people. And then comes the second part of his devote the second part of his little to the second part of his duty-to show to those whom he has converted by what the old system is to be replaced. This is the new enthusi-asm of humanity."—Quoted in The Coming Religion.

"Plessed is even now our privilege, We have our choice, to live as individualists, and on our death-bed look back in despair on a dreary, hateful life of play-acting, or, as Socialists, fill our existences with those serious moods that make the grand tone of life, and in the hour of death stand on the mountaintop, as it were, and see with entranced eyes the rays of the sun that will soon illuminate the dark valleys below.-Gronlund.

"The issue between Socialism and Individualism is, I believe, the leading issue of this age-weary modern world. The men to come will envy us, as sharers in a battle greater than the anti-slavery struggle; greater than any phase in the eternal battle of the race for liberty since the convulsion of the Protestant reformation set man free in the sphere of religion, as Socialism promises to set him free in the sphere of economics."—Prof. Vida Scudder.
"If in spite of our criticisms and its

own errors and uncertainties, Socialism has spread so rapidly, it means that within its very nature lies a great moral force, which we may indeed refuse to acknowledge, but cannot suppress. morality it teaches is by far superior to that of its adversaries."—Prof. Franceso S. Nitti—University of Naples—Catholic Socialism.

"A twofold ideal has been before me since my youth—a free and united Ger-many and the emancipation of the working people, that is, the destruction of class rule, which is synonymous with the freeing of humanity. For this double ideal I have fought with my best powers, and for this double ideal I shall fight as long as there is breath in my body. Das will die Pflicht! (That wills duty!)"-Wilhelm Liebknecht.

Come, then, since all things call us, the

living and the dead And o'er the weltering tangle a glim-mering light is shed;

Come, then, let us cast off fooling, and put by ease and rest For the Cause alone is worthy till the good days bring the best.

Come, join in the only battle v herein no man can fail, Where whoso fadeth and dieth, yet his

deed shall still prevail. Ah! come, cast off all fooling, for this,

at least we know That the Dawn and the Day is coming, and forth the Banners go. -William Morris-Chants for Socialists.

"The object of the state is to bring man to positive expansion and progressive development; in other words, to bring the destiny of man-that is, the culture of which the human race is capable-into actual existence; it is the training and development of the human race to freedom. This is the true moral nature of the state, gentlemen, its true

and high mission. "But the working class, gentlemen the lower classes of the community in general, through the helpless condition in which its members find themselves placed as individuals, have always acquired the deep instinct, that this is and must be the duty of the state, to help the individual by means of the union of all to such a development as he would be incapable of attaining as an individual."-Ferdinand Lasalle.

"Socialism is a contemporary manifestation of social grievance which has through untold generations been borne by the sweating millions of labor, that have endured patiently and died in silent misery, leaving no record of their awful burden of sorrow. It is the cause of wretched multitudes of men and women and children that has at last found utterance and organization, the protest of workers that still suffer from excessive hour of monotonous drudgery in mine and factory in many lands, who live in economic insecurity and degrada-

tion, surrounded by the superabundant wealth which their toil has created.

* * * From time immemorial the working classes have been sunk in drudgery and ignorance, bearing the burden of society without sharing its happiness." --Prof. Thomas Kirkup.
"The ethical ideals of Socialism have

attracted to it generous souls and have enlisted in its ranks its best adherents. It is these ethical ideals which have inspired the rank and file of the Socialistic army with fiery zeal and religious devotion. It may be said, indeed, that nothing in the present day is so likely to awaken the conscience of the ordinary man or woman, or to increase the sense of individual responsibility, as a thor-ough course in Socialism. The study of Socialism has proved the turning point in thousands of lives, and converted self-seeking men and women into self-sacrificing toilers for the masses. The impartial observer can scarcely claim that the Bible produces so marked an effect-upon the daily habitual life of the average man and woman, who profess to guide their conduct by it, as Socialism does upon its adherents. The strength of Socialism in this respect is more like that of early Christianity as described in the New Testament.-Prof. Richard T. Ely.

"Very commonly we hear men say, Yes, it is a pity that things are so bad; but it is no fault of ours, and nothing we can do will mend them.'

Now, John, this is a cowardly and dishonest excuse. It is the old plea of Cain, 'Am 1 my brother's keeper?' No Cain, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' No one can shirk his responsibility. We are none of us guiltless when wrong is done. We are all responsible, in some degree, for every crime and sin, and for every grief and shame for which or by

which our fellow-creatures suffer.
"Do your duty, John. Do not lie to your soul any more. Long have you known that injustice and misery are rife amongst the people. If you have not acted upon the knowledge, it is not because you knew it to be useless so to act, but because you were lazy and preferred your ease, or because you were selfish and feared to lose your own advantage, or because you were heartless and did not really feel any pang at sight of the sufferings of others.

"These common sights of the common streets, John, are very terrible to me. To a man of a nervous temperament, at once thoughtful and imaginative, those sights must be terrible. The prostitute under the lamps, the baby beggar in the gutter, the broken pauper in his livery of shame, the weary worker stifling in his filthy slums, the wage slave toiling at his task, the sweater's victim, sewing at once, with a double thread, a shroud as well, as the shirt'—these things are dreadful, ghastly, shameful facts which long since seared themselves upon my heart.

"All this sin, all this wretchedness, all this pain, in spite of the smiling fields and the laughing waters, under the awful and unsullied sky. And no remedy! "These things I saw, and I knew that

I was responsible as a man. tried to find out the causes of the wrong and the remedy therefor. It has taken me some years, John. But I think I understand it now, and I want you to understand it (Socialism), and to help in your turn to teach the truth to cthers."—Blatchford.

"The true end of Socialism, then is in the first place ethical. It is not the subordination of man to the machine of state, but the use of the state for ethical, that is to say human, ends. Politics, it seems necessary to repeat, are rightfully subordinate to ethics. They exist for the sake of human life, and in the modern world human life is richer and wider than state life."—L. T. Hobbouse (So-cialist), Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

"The Socialist demands the greatest possible organization of the material basis of life that he may leave the greatest possible freedom to the life of the spirit, and maintains that the absence of freedom and variation in the one direction follows from the absence of organization in the other."—Sidney Ball, (Socialist), St. John's College, Oxford.

At two recent meetings Branch 14 of Fitchburg, Mass., admitted eighteen new members.

Social Democratic Perald

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

FREDERIC HEATH . . . Chairman SEYMOIR STEBMAN . . Secretary EUGENE V. DESS VICTOR L. BERGER CORINNE S. BROWN

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

124 is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 125 your subscription expires with the next weeks' paper. Please renew promptly.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1900.



All non-attached Socialists who voted the Social Democratic ticket November 6 are requested to send their names and addresses without delay to Theodore Debs, national secretary, at the headquarters of the party, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

The Chicago Vote

The election commissioners of Cook county, Illinois, are now engaged on the official count of the vote of this city and county. The first three days re-vealed a state of affairs that discredits the entire work of the judges and clerks of election. That the vote of the Social Democratic party was juggled with in the interest of one or both of the old parties there is no doubt whatever. The commissioners cannot go behind the tally sheets as returned by the precinct judges, and the prospect at this time is for endless litigation between the parties whose hirelings have sought to disfranchise the voters of all the minor parties. Before it is ended it may be necessary for Social Democrats to demand a recount and assume the burden of expense incident thereto. That our party has been robbed, mainly in the interest of the "regenerated" Democracy, no doubt remains. Scores of complaints have come to

the Herald office from persons in all parts of the city who voted in precincts from which no returns were made. There is little doubt, notwithstanding these discrepancies, that Debs' total vote in the city and county will run from 6,000 to 8,000. This claim is justified by the returns so far made on the recount. The following shows Debs vote according to the police returns and the official count from six wards:

			Count.	Official Count.
First '	Ward	 	. 23	42
Second			. 16	34
Third				34 38
Fourth	**		. 46	ős
Fifth			. 72	106
Sixth				101
Total		 	. 234	386

Our Great Encouragement

The true source of encouragement that comes to every Social Democrat, in contemplating the results of the election, is in the sense of duty well done. "It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all, may be changed to read: It is better to have served the cause of freedom and met with failure than to have remained indifferent to its claims and its needs. But in the lexicon of our youthful party, as in that of every true Social Democrat, there is no such word as failure. Others, ignorant of the imperishable Socialism and un with our aims and purposes, may affect to see failure written in the figures which will stand, in their estimation, as the sum total of our achievement in the campaign of 1900; but the active and observant propagandist in our movement has been close to the public heart and conscience, has measured the undercurrent of thought and know better than before the potency of all the industrial and intellectual factors that make for the ultimate realization of his highest hopes. The opportunity was given him to learn how much of Socialism is "in the air" and how much of it is penetrating the minds of the people, soon to manifest itself in the concrete at the ballot box. Wherever this opportunity has been improved there is no cause for gloom, no reason to fear that the early triumph looked for before a vote was couted will fail of accomplishment.

The campaign has given our cause a distinct and irresistible advance; we have gained ground from which there will be no retreat; we have carried our principles right into the forefront in the political arena and in the realm of intellect have compelled attention to the inevitability of the Socialist solution of all the "great issues" which have their origin in the capitalist system of production and distribution.

The future is ours as certainly as th capitalism approaches the climax of as mission. The forces that work with us and for Socialism are not to be measured solely by the counting of heads could ballots. Inherent in the capitalist sy

tem itself, energizing and directing all rights and wrongs which co-operate with us and compel all alike, consciously or unconsciously to ourselves, to see through the mirage of competitive strife the outlines of the co-operative commonwealth. Let all who have served serve on.

The Appeal of Bryan's Aids

No incident of the campaign reflects greater credit upon our candidate for president than his silent rebuke of those who, when his canvass was nearly ended, addressed to him an urgent appeal to "withdraw in favor of Mr. Bryan." That appeal was wholly discreditable to the men who wrote it. Mr. Debs was nominated last March. For eight months his candidacy as the nominee of the Social Democratic party was known. The writers of the request that he stultify himself by abandoning his party on the eve of election knew this, and had they been his friends and "believers in Socialism" they would, if only to prove their sincerity, have addressed their "friendly" appeal to him immediately after his nomination. As it was, restraining themselves until the campaign was nearly closed, they laid themselves open to the charge of resorting to a paltry political trick, not in the interest of Socialism, but in that of a declared anti-Socialist and a believer in competitive warfare. More than that, the "appeal" carried with it the assumption that Mr. Debs' candidacy was something to be trifled with by "believers in the co-operative commonwealth" to get votes for an insidious enemy of Socialism and that Mr. Debs himself was a demagogue. The "appeal" was thoroughly Democratic in conception and language. Bryan and his place-hunting followers were quite as capable of judging whether a vote for him was "a vote in aid of the Co-operative Commonwealth" as were Pomeroy & Co., and the Bryanites never dreamed of such a thing. That some of them have talked Socialism (without understinding it) is quite true. But that was done with the same motive and for the same purpose that has always and everywhere actuated the Democratic party in its onslaughts and slaughter of new political movements. The cialists" who merely mouth Socialism but do not vote for it, may as well understand that Democratic trickery and trading will not prevail aganist the Social Democratic party.

How 'plausibly they appealed to

voters to support Bryan because he was a "Socialist," knowing that the state ment was wholly false! They voted. And where are they now? Who lost his vote? The Socialist who voted for Socialism or the poor duped slave who wanted to "save his vote" by (as the returns show) throwing it away? That appeal, too, was based upon a false assumption that a vote for Bryan was a vote for "public ownership of industry," and the men who wrote it were well aware that Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party stood absolutely opposed to that principle. The appeal was dishonest. But they voted for "part of what they wanted" and didn't get it. Let us hope that time will cure them of their small vanities. Social Democrats will go on voting for all they want.

Capitalists are capitalists, but there are divisions and sub-divisions of them if you wish to engage in the idle sport of analyzing their varied outward appearance. There is the strenuous capitalist, for instance, whom Teddy Roosevelt is enamored of, the capitalist that exploits rough shod. But the strenuous capitalist is a sort of bell-wether for the rest, and through his strenuousness they are saved the necessity of being themselves strenuous, and can travel, play golf and loll about country clubs and be profes-sional gentlemen. So long as the workers do the work and yield up the increase to the spinning process of profit, interest and rent they are satisfied to furnish the article called respectability. And for fear Teddy's "strenuous life might prove too seductive to this class, their interests are now conserved and guarded by a book just issued by a member of the upper leisure class, one Ho-bart Chatfield-Taylor. He calls it "The Idle Born," and of course it means the idle born in the upper class, and has nothing to do with those idly born into poverty. I venture to hope that the days of the idly born are numbered and that before many more years they may be all set to work at useful production, and we are sure that they as well as the rest of the world will be the better for it.

The Social Democratic party head-quarters is still at 126 Washington street, Chicago, and no combination seems able to drive us out. The other night the theatre in the building was burned out, and with only a brick wall between the fire and the office we came out unscathed. Even fire and flood can not prevail against us. Address com munications about organization to Theo dore Debs, national secretary, 126 Washington street.

Next week's Herald will contain the list of nominations for the new execu-tive board and a date fixed upon for the

Subscribe for "The Herald"

NOTES AND COMMENT

Prosperity! Now we have it in black and white. In a special bulletin just is-sued the United States department of labor presents a table showing the yearly fluctuation in the rate of wages paid in this country from 1891 to 1900. average of the wages paid in 1891 is taken as a basis for comparison and is considered as representing 100. Thus the wages for 1892 are placed at 100.30, an increase of one-third of one per cent. The following year the number was 99.32, or a falling off of about 1 per cent. In 1895 it was down to 97.88. In 1897 there was a slight increase, only to be followed by a decrease the year following. In 1899 the number rose to 101.54, an increase of 21/2 per cent. This year there was an increase over the number for 1891 of 3.43 per cent. And this is the great prosperity they are yelling about!

There have been times when people were starving in New York and out in Kansas corn was being burned for fuel. Every day there are people dying be-cause of poverty, while all about them are others who have a superabundance. This is civilization under the capitalist system. Down in Mexico they are burning rosewood and mahogany for fuel, while in this part of the land those woods are considered too expensive to put into the furniture used by the people. It's a bad system.

The vote cast for the candidates of the democratic party in the Arlington (Mass.) district ran about 175 for each, except that cast for state representative. The Social Democrats had nominated for that office Comrade Gillespie. He had two opponents, representing the old parties. Only thirty-seven democrats voted for the candidate of their party, the rest supporting the republican to beat Gillespie, who polled 302 votes. In a square battle Gillespie would have

Comrade F. O. McCartney has challenged A. H. Washburn, the anti-Social ist of Massachusetts, to a joint debate on Socialism to take place as soon after election as possible. By-the-bye, it may not be generally known that Mc-Cartney has the honor to have made the first Japanese convert to Socialism. This was when they were fellow students at a New England institution. Since that time great gains have been made in the spread of Socialism in Japan.

A bright, new star in the galaxy of Social Democratic publications is the Utah Socialist, issued from Salt Lake City. It is published weekly at \$1 a year, subscriptions to be sent to P. O. Box 816. The growth of the party press is an evidence of a sure foundation for our coming victories. Already the Socialist papers are supplanting those of the old populist party.

The Hearsterical American has been showing its hand in great style since the election. The strike of the building trades was a blunder, Pullman was the friend of the laboring man, the platform it supported in three colors and a thousand shrieks was no good, and the only thing left for the working class to do is to "save." The American is a huge and howling fraud.

We have just received a copy of Dr. Herron's address delivered in September under the auspices of the comrades at Rockland, Mass. It was his first speech under the auspices of our party. It is neatly printed on excellent paper and can be had for 5 cents by writing Comrade C. W. White, Roxbury, Mass.

Ignorance is not bliss, though a hog may grunt approvingly as it wallows in the mud.

What Debs Sees

Capitalism Approaches Its Last Convulsions and Will Be Swept Out of Existence.

The St. Louis Chronicle of Nov. 7 printed the following telegram from Comrade Debs:

"Editor Chronicle: From all indications the republican party continues in power four years more. period capitalism will reach the climax of its development, and before the next McKinley administration closes the most disastrous panic the country has ever known will paralyze industry in every department of activity.

"Overproduction, based upon underconsumption, will glut the markets and make the crisis inevitable, McKinley and prosperity will be swept over the precipice of commercial and industrial ruin, and the republican party cannot shirk

the responsibility for it.

"This will be one of the last convulsions of capitalism before the social revolution sweeps it out of existence.

"The personal friends of Mr. Bryan ould congratulate him upon his defeat. Had he been elected his adminis-tration would have been overwhelmed with disappointment and disaster. The next four years will witness the development of Socialism to continental power and proportions.

"Eugene V. Debs.

"Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 7."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES BY FOLKMAR

A New Book of Great Interest to the Student of Sociology-Critical Observations

By Isador Ladoff

Lesson in Anthropological Philosophy, Its Application to Positive Moral-Daniel Folkmar, Doctor of Social Sciences, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Rennels, formerly lecturer at University of Chicago. Paris Librairie C. Reinewald, Schleicher freres, editeurs, 15 Rue des Saints-Peres, 15, 1900, tous droits reserves.

Every builder needs building material, and it is certainly a useful occupation to make bricks, shape stones, prepare mor-tar, etc. But the work of the architect in combining the bricks, stones, etc., into the shape of a noble edifice is of a higher degree of usefulness than mere brick making, stone cutting, etc.

In the dominion of science there are hosts of useful workers who diligently engage themselves in collecting and stating facts, observing phenomena, experimenting-in short, in preparing the raw materials, the bricks, stones and mortar, of the noble edifice of science. These minute pieces of detail work are usually scattered chaotically in booklets which are destined to oblivion and in different periodicals. But now and then a scientist with an architectonic intellect arises who collects, shifts and combines this raw material into a grand artistic whole and creates an epoch in science.

Dr. D. Folkmar's book belongs to that class of architectonic structural work, the facts, the observations-in short, the raw material, does not represent anything new. But their combination and the light in which they are put in the "Lessons" is new and original. The idea to combine all the branches of science about men into one general science is undoubtedly a great and fruitful one. Men of science are as a rule too ant to short-sightedness, to exaggerations of the universal importance of some small branch of science, while minds able to grasp a general, broad and deep, truly philosophic conception of life are rare. It would be beyond the scope of this letter to enter into detailed philosophic methods of the fruitfulness of broad generalizations and philosophic methods of thought in social sciences. Suffice it to note here the lamentable divorce between economics and general sociology. What would we think, for instance, about an astronomer who would refuse to recognize mathematics? What would be our opinion of an osteologist who would insist that the skeleton is all there is to be studied in the human body and refuse to recognize as a science anatomy and physiology? Economics form the skeleton of the organized human society, while sociology is to the science of economics what mathematics is to astronomy. Meanwhile we must meet many a sociologist who considers it beyond his dignity to study economics and so-called economists for whom sociology is a terra incognita. It is just as preposterous to maintain that society is founded solely on economic principles as to ignore the economic element in human society altogether. Sociology or philosophical anthropology (it was always my conception of sociology that it ought to cover the whole field of knowledge about mankind) needs a Darwin, and I sincerely hope that Dr. D. Folkmar will prove to be this Darwin.

The table of contents of the book will show the scope of the subjects treated by the author. "The necessity of a positive system of morality. The new anthropology as a basis. Classifications of sciences and arts. Contributions of nonanthropological sciences. Division of anthropology. Classifications of human activities. Method and materials. Criticism of anthropological and social sci ences. The soul. The individual. The primary activities. The secondary activities. Syntheses and hypotheses. Applied anthropology. System of positive morality." As the reader will readily conclude from the more table of contents, the book comprises a wide range of ideas and facts related to each other as ideas and facts of numan life and strife. Th central thought of the book is the unification of all sciences about mankind in one great mother science—anthropological philosophy. The cardinal principle of the osophy. The cardinal principle of the work of Dr. D. Folkmar is the applicaiton of the results in the entire philosophical system to practical life. In other words, the author insists on the moral aspect of sciences about men. He does not recognize the principle of science for science's sake, but considers the aim and purpose of social sciences to serve humanity by improving the material condition, a moral and mental elevation of the masses. Examining the final purpose of individual life, he considers it only as a means of attaining the higher

purposes of the race and universe.

Dr. D. Folkmar is a materialist in philosophy, and recognizes only a national basis for conduct. He coined a

new term for the science of human conduct—the science of praeology. The author's conception of social science is quite original and new. It is a concep-tion leading to Socialism, if not Socialistic in itself. Socialism is nothing else but the art of sociology, as we said elsewhere, the application of the results of social science to the practical needs of human life. The ethical or moral element on which the author insists is likewise favorable to the Socialistic trend of mind. Socialism demands justice first and above all. The capitalistic system is criticised and condemned by Socialistic thinkers chiefly on account of its crying injustice and immorality. We hope that the valuable book of Dr. D. Folkmar will soon appear in English, and in this way be put within the reach of the English-reading public, As to critical remarks, I must limit

myself to two points. It seems to me

that the book would only gain if the

material could be better digested. There

are quite a few unnecessary repetitions

in the book. Another that struck me

was the too literal, I am almost tempted to say vulgar, conception of the so-called principle of the survival of the fittest, as it appears in some places in the book. The so-called principle of the survival of the fittest is the stumbling block for many, while others attribute to it a meaning which is not only not Darwinian, but directly anti-Darwinian, Darwin meant to say, in a somewhat unguarded manner, that living organisms depend for their existence on the environment. Even animals, however, are able to a limited extent to modify their environment favorably for their existence. The adaptation to the environment does not always mean a step forward. There are quite a number of cases on record where adaptation meant. degeneration. Applying the principle of survival to human society, we have to keep in mind that if anything distinguishes man from animals, it is his ability to change his environment to suit his progress. The survival of the fittest in human society means, therefore, in many cases degeneration. Jesus Christ was not the fittest for his time in the vulgar sense of the word, but Judas was. Can there be any question as to which represents the highest type of humanity? The so-called races are exterminated by the higher Christian, civilized nations in the name of Christianity, civilization and Darwinism. Christianity and civilization are empty sounds in the lips of practical politicians, and Darwin would repudiate the construction of his generalization in a sense so deeply unethical and grossly unphilosophical. Even if we admit for a moment, for the sake of argument, that brutal force and cunning, as displayed by the first colonists of the United States, for instance, were justified when applied to the extinction of the Indian, because he was of a lower race, who is to judge impartially, who would decide the question about which is the lower and which is the higher type? The Indian certainly does not consider himself lower in any way than the pale-faced intruder. But the colonist was judge and executor, and he did what other animals do-killed the weaker. There is enough of zoology in human society. But why justify it by insulting great human geniuses like Darwin by attributing to them mean and unscientific views? What we have to care about and work for is to change our social institutions in such a way as to make men more human and less zoological, so to speak.

Capitalist Slave Labor

Since all people in common depend upon the sources and tools of production, there can be no individual liberty save these sources and tools belong to the people in common. There can be no social peace and sanity, no full liberty of the human soul, so long as some people own that upon which all people depend. All that can be said against slavery can also be said against the private ownership of economic sources and tools; for the private ownership of the common sources and machinery of life is nothing less than a substantial ownership of human beings. No man is free so long as he is dependent upon some other man for the chance to earn his livelihood. If a man owns my bread, or owns that which I must have in order to get my bread, he owns my moral being, unless I choose to revolt and starve. Private ownership of the earth and its productive machinery means private ownership of the people who live on the earth. He who sells his labor power for wages sells himself; for his labor power is his life. The wages system is merely an advance in the slave system, but it is no fit system for free men; and there can be no true freedom for all men until there is not another hireling left under the sun. The labor of the world is still essentially slave-labor. There is not a wage earner on the earth, tonight, who is not in some degree debauched in soul, even in spite of himself, by his dependence upon the private buyer of his labor. So long as some men own that upon which all men depend, the owners and the dependents are alike corrupted, enslaved and robbed. Yet our whole industrial system rests upon this power of private capital to legally appropriate the fruits of the labor of society.-Herron.

OUTLINE OF THE CLAIMS OF SOCIALISM

Would Widen the Principle of Combination to Take in All Industries and All the People

By Frederick O. McCartney

The Social Democratic Party, viewed from the ethical standpoint, is the political expression of the attempt to realize in the realm of industry the principle human brotherhood. would replace the method of competi-tion by the method of co-operation, and substitute the principle of private ownership in the means of production and distribution by the principle of collective ownership.

Viewed from a scientific standpoint, Socialism is the result of careful and profound study of the growth of industrial and social institutions and meth-.These studies were made primarily by such men as Marx, La Salle and Engels and have been verified as to their results by leading minds of both England and America. Progress is the law of all life. Men were first savages, little above the brutes. They lived in a state of continual warfare. The victors de-voured the vanquished. Slavery was the next era in which the conquered served the conquerors. Feudalism replaced slavery, the serfs being granted more liberties than the slaves, though they were tied to the soil. Feudalism was replaced by capitalism, and capitalism will be succeeded by Socialism. Capitalism was introduced by the invention of machinery and the consequent perfecting of the factory system. Under the capitalistic system the few own the tools of production and the many are dependent upon them for the right to work. The workers applying their erergies to the machines which were invented by society, or to the land which should be the common heritage of all men, receive only a portion of the valnes which they produce, in the shape of Wages tend downward to the point where the workers receive the bare means of subsistance. This downward trend in wages brought about by the invention of machinery, the perfecting of the factory system and the maturing of the trust system. The machine and the trust are both labor-saving devices. They displace laborers. The displaced laborers compete with those who are employed and wages go down. On the other hand, the class which owns the tools of production, land and machinery appropriates to itself all the values cre ated by labor above the cost of the subsistance of the toilers. This value is appropriated by means of rent, profit and interest. The first period of capitalism was marked by the competition of the small capitalists among themselves. The stronger or more cunning survived. in the second and last period of capitalism the strong ones, having found method of competition to be wasteful and unscientific, not based on common sense nor utility, have combined. The principle of combination is an advance on the method of competition. It means the increase in capital which can build great machines, wonderful in their power of producing commodities. The trust system means centralization, the organization of labor, and economy in the expenditure of labor power.

But the trust system also means that a few men finally own all the wealth of this nation. The concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, means the destruction of democracy and the rule of plutocracy. It means a far-reaching and nendurable tyranny. It means that all of the institutions of the nation will come under the control of the wealthy few. It means, on the other hand, that the millions of the people will sink into poverty, increased dependence, ignorance, vice, crime, despair and death.

We cannot as a nation return to com-

petition, nor can the nation endure the trust system under private ownership. We cannot as a nation go backward to the first period, we cannot stay where we are, we must therefore go forward Socialism would maintain the principle of combination used by the trusts, but would widen its application until it takes in all industries and embraces all the people. We advocate, therefore, a universal trust system in which every man, woman and child in the nation shall have equal ownership. The invention of machinery will reduce the hours of labor, but it will not reduce the income of the laborer, for the increased productive power of the machine will balance the reduction in the hours of work.

The True Road to Leisure

Free Society, an anarchist paper The great error of Socialists as well as of bourgeois political economy, ies in assuming that man is always to pend his life in the cellar. It forgets hat man is man and merely regards him in one of his relations, that of an nomic factor."

The great error of the anarchists is hat they see the wonderful productiv-ty of modern society, a productivity the

truits of which are monopolized or legally hogged by a possessing class by reason of its ownership of the forces of production, and they imagine that with the absence of all social regulation, this same productivity would keep giving man a chance to cultivate the finer graces of life. Being extreme individualists the anarchists overlook the fact that the abundance produced today is produced by associated labor and under certain social restraints which could never be entirely abolished even under socialism. For the very nature of associated machine production itself indicates why it must demand certain yieldings of personal freedom and social irresponsibility from the individual. Our wonderful productivity has not come about by chance or by design. It has come through an industrial evolution or unfoldment leading up to the present associated labor. To abandon this association would be to throw over entirely the present great productive-ness. The anarchist looks at the bird and the wild beast and knowing there is a natural plenty on the earth wonders why man, too, cannot be free from all care and be sure of his food and shelter. He might, but through civilization and culture his natural wants have been multiplied a thousand fold. These satisfactions he does not want to forego. He likes his books, his opera, his fabrics, his automobiles and his railroads. To make every man a law unto himself would bring a chaos, no matter how much the anarchist might dream that it would not. And if every man was a law unto himself present day produc-tion would cease, for the individual could not build the mighty and ponderous machines of production, much less individually own them. And if such were possible, he would have to devote all of his waking hours to work. Social Democrats want fredom too,

but they are not foolish enough to think that it can be had by an anarchist's fiat, or by setting aside our present organiza-

tion of machinery.

Free society cites William Morris story of "News From Nowhere" as a picture of the future society. "News From Nowhere," beautiful and inspiring as it is, pictures a medieval like society, in which machine production has no apparent place. This was due largely to Morris' passion as an artist for hand wrought things and his Ruskin-like feeling against "machine made art" as expressed in even the most insignificant of household articles. Only an anarchist dreamer would take From Nowhere" literally.

All great civilizations have been based on slavery, that is, the favored ones have had leisure to become cultured by reason of the enforced and abject toil of the many. Wage slavery, the latest form, came as the successor to chattel slavery. Now, the Socialists want to abolish wage slavery and to substitute the slavery of the machine in its place. To do this, so that all can benefit from it, the machines must be owned by the people collectively and managed and operated with an avoidance of the wastes and interferences of the competitive warfare due to conflicting private interests. So long as the forces of production are privately owned and the more the machines assume the drudgery of production the greater the hardship of the workers, who are thus crowded from the factories. Even an anarchist ought to be able to see this. With the burden of toil placed upon organized machinery, man could be, truly, something more than a mere economic

The Patient Donkey

The laboring man may be likened unto a donkey. He is patient, much enduring, and a bearer of burdens.

notice this donkey as he goes on his way with drooping head and slow and wearied step. There is a heavy burden on his back. It is composed of capitalists. They are of large stomachs and much fatness

It seems as if he can hardly go. He staggers under his heavy load and sometimes he does halt and causes a great commotion. But he is always per-

suaded to begin his journey anew.

He draws the attention of the democratic and republican politicians. They pass lengthy resolutions of sympathy and express their undying love for him. They gather around him and amid a great deal of confusion and discussion endeavor to arrange his burden so that

placed too high and others say too low. Some say too far this way or too far that. The republicans say that the capitalists ought to sit close together. The democrats, being opposed to trusts, say they should sit far apart.

Still the donkey staggers on the same

A group of Socialists meet him and are filled with compassion. They say "Let us take these fellows off his back." The republicans and democrats begin to clamor and shrick: "Do you want to ruin him? Don't vou know he can't live without somebody to ride on his

But the Socialists proceed to kick the capitalists off, and the donkey gallops lightly away with the most cheerful countenance he has ever exhibited.

West Va. P. R. Garrett.

Jeffersonian Democracy

A comrade writes to express the opin-on that this fetich of "Jeffersonian ion that this fetich of democracy" that people are so prone to prate about ought to be vigorously met by the Social Democrats, as it misleads a good many people who would otherwise take their places with the actual democrats. Right you are, comrade. Jeffersonian democracy is a sham and should be exposed on all possible occasions. That sort of democracy would leave the exploitation of labor, the monster crime of the ages, just where it is today. The character of some of the men who howl for Jeffersonian democracy throws a flood of light on the subject and should in itself be sufficient warning to the laboring class. Jefferson believed that all that necessary to bring happiness and abundance to the people was to leave them free to fight each other under the system of competition—the dog-eat-dog system. Jefferson was wise in his generation, but today, in the light of later devolpments, he is a musty back number. His admirers regard the following quotation from his first inaugural address as embodying the essence of Jeffersonian democracy:

'A wise and frugal which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

Careful examination of the above will show how pitifully inadequate it is. How much clearer is this subjoined

quotation from John Adams: When the working poor are paid in return for their labor only as much money as will buy them the necessaries of life their condition is identical with that of the slave who receives those neces saries first hand; the former we call could be arranged, and the result was the difference is imaginary only.

And yet we hear nothing about Adams democracy. If we are to worship the gropings of the past, let us give Adams a little credit, also.

A Capitalistic Spellbinder

Conscious capitalism is in a perpetual hornet's nest of criticism and inspection these days and to meet the situation has put forth a horde of sophistry-mouthers in the hope of checking the advance of the universal interest and sympathy in the labor cause. Thus one Frederick P Bagley recently appeared before a Woman's club in a western city and de-livered himself of this piece of wisdom:

The cold, hard facts of a natural development of the competitive system are here to be met by society with cool, clear thinking, in order to solve the problems that have arisen. There is a striking similarity between organized capital and organized labor-the question which naturally arises is this: Are their aims similar? The trusts of capital are working for themselves, not humanity, but are the labor trusts trying to better conditions for mankind or themselves? The policy of the labor unions themselves has been not of forcing in, but of keeping out, others, thus seeking to benefit the labor market, not for toiling humanity, but for the few who are their members.

But Mr. Bagley didn't have things all his own way. There was at least one woman present who could not be fooled. She said:

"Capital is organized to increase the wealth of those having more than plenty; the workingman organizes because his is a fight for bread-for life. For instance, the striking miners were compelled to strike.'

Good for the woman! C. G. C.

The Father of Trusts

Charles R. Flint of New York, who is said to be the "father of the trusts," whatever that may mean, spoke at manufacturers' dinner the other day on the use and abuse of trusts. And right glibly he rattled on about the woes of the rich and the blessings of the poor. For instance just listen to this:

'The wage-earners are today enjoying a higher standard of living and a larger measure of well-being than ever before in the history of the world. The railroad managers have rails and rolling stock; the miner has mines; the manufacturer has bricks, mortar and machinery, and most of them have debts, and many are mortgaged to the banks for savings; but the wage-earners in the United States have on deposit in cash in the savings banks, subject to call, \$2,-

Of course it doesn't matter as to the truth of this last statement, so long as its serves its purpose. Mr. Flint doesn't care. But listen further:

'One of the unfavorable features of our industrial situation is that the men of great constructive ability are passing away, and instead of there being a lack of opportunity, it will be difficult to find men to assume the arduous responsibilities of industrial leadership who have the knowledge, the judgment, the ability, and the integrity of Carnegie and Huntington, of Rockefeller and Field, of Armour and Vanderbilt-the thinkers, the doers, the organizers-men whose creations are the great landmarks in our industrial history

Aren't it a pity!

The Lines are Drawn

Close students of the trend of events in this country in recent years, those who have not allowed their vision to be distracted by the little things of everyday life, but who have been able to look at the social and industrial situation in the mass, so to speak, have seen for some time that the inevitable issue of the near future in politics would be Socialism. The Democratic party has long ceased to have an historical mission and is doomed to disappear. The field will be left to the Socialists on the one hand and to the ultra-capitalist (Republican) party on the other hand. Just as the rapid disappearance of the middle class has left the possessors of wealth and those who are dispossessed standing squarely face to face, just so the Democratic party will cease to be a shield be-tween the army of Social Democracy and the army of Capitalism.

And it will be Social Democracy that will drive the Democratic party from the field. It will thus clear the field for the battle royal with capitalism. That this is so can be easily seen from fairly recent events. In two cities in Massachusetts the Republicans and Democrats (yes, and the Prohibitionists!) united to fight Socialism. In several places in the west they have done the same thing, where they thought our party was in danger of winning in a three-cornered fight. And we are not at all distressed by this. On the contrary, the more of it the better. The sooner we can force capitalism to draw together for a defensive fight, the sooner the big battle for the relief and the salvation of humanity can be fought. It is an unpleasant duty and it will call for heroes. But we do not shrink from it.

I know that some of you are indulging in the popular saying that Socialism might answer for a society of angels, but not for a society of human beings such as we are: that we must wait till we have a better brand of human beings before we can have Socialism. All of which is very much like the saying that it is not safe to cure a man of his disease until he gets well; or like saying that we will not come in out of the rain until we first get dry; or like refusing to abolish the devil in order that we may preserve the job of saving the people from him. It is a strange superstition that makes men regard what they know to be elementally good as dangerous in practice, and what they know to be ele mentally wrong as practically safe. Socialism strikes at the root of the chief cause of our unangelic conduct, and proposes to abolish that slavery and competition and capitalism which sends all its forces in the direction of making men brutal and dishonest .-- Herron.

Answers to Correspondents

Editor Herald: Prof. Herron's utterances in the campaign just closed were wonderfully powerful. They help to establish the movement on the higher ground and will make our advance irresistable. We can all take new hope, all be inspired. Before such logic the fabrications and mythical morality of the prevailing rulers must fall to decay and obloquy. All hail to the Social Democratic party! Keep it on the true path. Temporize with neither Pomeroy or Parsons capitalists, nor with the fellows who seek to capture the movement to re-inaugurate the heirarchical propaganda that has disgraced and obstructed Socialism in America in the past. Three cheers for the new Socialism!

Your letter voices the right and the conquering spirit, but do not let us weaken our cause by speaking of "new" Socialism. Socialism or Social Democracy has not changed, although the auspices under which it is presented have become more wholesome.

"We live in the most favored land beneath the bending sky. We have all the raw materials and the most marvelous machinery; millions of eager workers seeking employment. Nothing is so easily produced as wealth, and no man should suffer for the need of it; and in a rational economic system poverty will be a horror of the past; the penitentiaries will be depopulated, and the shadow of the gallows will no longer fall upon the land. Co-operative industry carried forward in the interest of all the people, that is the foundation of the new social order; economic freedom for every human being on earth; no man compelled to depend on the arbitrary will of another for the right or opportunity to supply his material wants. There will still be competition among men; but it will not be for bread, it will be to excel in good works."

Let dead hearts tarry and trade and marry,

And trembling nurse their dreams of mirth,

While we the living our lives are giving To bring the bright new world to birth. -Wm. Morris-Chants for Socialists.

The centralization of the wealth of the people in the hands of the few has been poison of history, and has brought the decline or destruction of every nation, every civilization, every religion that has come to its end or decline. The pages of history are blood-red with the retribution that comes to the whole people through the centralization of wealth in the hands of a few; for centralized wealth is not prosperity but disease, congestion, and destruction.—Herron.

LOCAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for 25 Cents per Month

CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday even ings, commencing at 8. Admission free. Business meetings (for members) every Thurs

Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening.
Membership, Social Dem ocr 1 erald free to each member, Zicents per month.
Apply to the socretary, John C. Weeley, 117 Turk street.
Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Suxday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 125% Spring St. J. Franc, 700 Dayton Ave. Secretary.
Branch 12, San Francisco (German), Holds business meeting first Sunday each month, at 1 o'clock p. m., at 117 Turk street. Agitation meeting on third Sunday evening, same place, to which public is invited. August F. Mayer, secretary, 1400 Folk street.

COLORADO

Branch No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 3:00 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 mouth at 2p, m, at P, Schaffer's, 7639 Main St. Hartford. Louis Schlaf, Sec., 26 Spring St., Bockville, Conn.
Branch No. 3. New Havan.

Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 p. m., at Aurora Hall. C. Volmer, Sec. jursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street. cretary, Richard Niederwerfer, Box 760.

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

Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every weennessas, evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Weat worth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets first and third Saturday at 8 p.m. at Nagl's Hall, 335 Blue Island Ave. Ferdinand Svoboda, Secretary, 634 West Island Ave. Ferdinand Svoboda, Secretary, 634 West Islands No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p.m. in Dunder's place, 1080 W. 18th place. Joseph Dunder, Secretary.

Branch No. 2 (Chicago, meets second and fourth Sur.

Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sun days of each month at Pisarik's Hall, cor. Centr av . and 10 h st. Jos Cerny, Sec'y. 550 W. 18th St. Branch No 6, Chicago. Meets at Adolph Jankowski's place, %5: West 21st street, every other Saturday in the month. A. Geislor, Sec., 726 W. 20th street.

Branch No. 5. (Bobsmian) Chicago, meeta second and fourth Sunday, at 9 a. m., at 50/2 Line Street, J. A. Ambros, Secretary, 440 Wood Street,

Branch No. 9. Chicago, meeta at 1148 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 3 p. m. Gus. Larson, Secretary, 6243 Center a venue.

INDIANA.

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

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

Branch No. 4, Bellevue, meets 1s* and 3rd Sunday, at 2p, m.; and 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 9i Fairfield ave. We will aim to make it interesting for all. Henry Listerman. Sec., 132 Foote ave.

All. Henry Listerman, Sec. 132 Foots are.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Branch No. 2. Holyoke, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Springdale Turner Hall. Carl Schwabe, Organizer, 24 Jackson St.

Branch No. 5. Lyan permanent headquarter71 Musros St. Business meeting every Monday night at 730. Open house, Public invited. Harry Gotimer. Sec., 422 Esser St.

Branch No. 9. Brockton, meets Friday nights at 3 p. m. for business at Socialist Hall, Clark's Block, covuer Main and Center Sts. Every courade is expected to attend one meeting a month. Mrs. Annie Bosworth, Secretary, 51 Prospect st.

Branch No. 2. Barbers Mess.

Branch No 29, Roxbury, Mass., meets at 24 Warren st., 2d and 4th Fridays of every month. 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. Rogers. Secretary.

m the international congress had a live in the international congress of the invited. L. U. Rogers. 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.

Branch No. 7, Kanssa City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1200 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 1330 W. 9th St.

MONTANA.

Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday, at 8.20

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. Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Liv-

Branch No. 1. Secretary, Michael W. Schoff, 51 Lavingston 8t., 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 3d Sunday of the month. For particulars address Fani Eberding. 120s Kaighu's Avenue.
Branch No. 3, (German) Nowark, meets every third Saturias), at Internation 3 Hail, 7 Bedford St. Hans Hartwig, Secretary, 7 Bedford St. Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson; N. J., meets first and third Mondays a 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall, 34-56 Van Hooten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmund St.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York, meets every second Tuesday at 412 Grand street, Windsor Hall. James Allman, Secretary, 32 suffolk st. care of 'Forward'
East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 112 Clinton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 163 Suffolk St.
Branch No. 5 Brooklyn, New York, meets every Saturday at 5 p. m., at 56 Moore St. Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to organize should communicate with

rades desiring to, organize should conmunicate with Secretary Sol. Pressman, 190 Boerum St. Brauch No. S. Buffalo, N. Y.—Persons desiring to join this branch will call or communicate with Tom Fitton, 119 Congress street. Branch No. I., New York, meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., 209 E Broadway. Lectures and discussion. Pub-lic invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 55 Henry st.;

OHIO.

Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Bichelien Hall southeast corner 9th and Plum Sta., every Sunda, at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Jos. Jasin. Secretary, 1410 Central Avenue.

OREGON.

Branch No. 1, Portland, meets every Monday night at Washington Hotel, Cor. 3d and Fiand rs Sts. Every-body invited. T. C. Wendland, chairman; Mrs. N. E. Fortisch, secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA. Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Monday, at p. m., at 423 S. 3rd Street, until further notice. 8p. m. at 423 S. 3rd Street, until further notice.

Branch No. 4, Coudersport. Meets every second and
last Wedn sday of each mouth in K. of L. hall Chas.
Knispel, C. airman; L. H. Morse, Secretary, Ben. Codington, Treasurer.

Branch No. 5, Philadelphia, meets first Friday of each month—Executive meets every Sunday morning— at S. D. P. Cluo Rooms, at 423 S. Third St. Organizer, M. Gillis, 1007 S. Third St.

Brauch No. 10, Williamsport, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2p. m., in Social Labor hall, No. 15 East 31 St. G. B. Smith, chairman, Juo. Lyon, secretary, 743 Second St. Public invited. WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

Milwankes Central Committee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Monday of the mouth at Brewers' Hall, southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut sts.

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

Branch No. 2, Milwankee, meets every second and fourth Friday in Geathe's Hall, corner Green Hay and Concordia Ave.

Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, Meets every second Thursday of the mouth at Emil Hendschei's place, 10th Michigan ave. Screetary, Eugene F. Eichenberger, 1761 N. 11th street.

day of the month at Emil Hendschel's place, 10th Michigan avs. Scretary, Eugene F. Eichenberger, 1701 N. Ilrh street.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukes, meets every first and third Friday each month at Meller's Hail corner 22d and Brown Sts. George Moersehel. Secretary, 321 25th St.

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

Ass. Corner Orcasio St. and Fin Ave. O. Will Secretary.

Hranch No. 12, Milwaukes, meets every 6-e.

And third Thursday of each month at Volkmanns Hall.

and Center st., 8 p. m. Secretary, Rudolph Loeschman, 1123 23rd St.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

ATTITUDE TOWARD TRADES UNIONS

In accordance with our declaration of principles we declare that the trades union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. We recommend to the members of the Social Democratic party the following general rules:

First-Join the union of your respective Second-Assist in building up and strength-

ening the trade union movement Third-Support the union labels of all

Fourth—Educate your fellow-unionists on the question of Socialism and the labor movement, on economic and political lines.

Fifth—It shall be your duty to work for the unity of the labor movement, thereby recognizing the fact that the emancipation of the working class can only be achieved by the united efforts of this class.

Sixth—Educate the members of the unions in the principles of Socialism and induce them, individually, to affiliate with the Social Democratic party.

Seventh-Trades unions are by historical ne cessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned. 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 proletarian emancipation.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM

Adopted at the Indianapolis Convention, March, 1900

The Social Democratic Party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and economic rights.

In our economic development an industrial revolution has taken place, the individual tool of former years having become the social tool of the present. The individual tool was owned by the worker who employed himself and was master of his product. The social tool, the master of his product. The social tool, the machine, is owned by the capitalist and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist thus becomes the master of the worker and is able to appropriate to himself a large share of the product of his

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the in-security of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system will necessitate the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good

The present system of social production and The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly converting society into two antagonistic classes—i. e., the capital-st class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the mill of competition. The issue is now between the two classes first named. Our political liberty is now of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic liberty.

Independent political action and the trade union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its political, the other its economic wing, and both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist automatical statements.

italist system.

Therefore the Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be;

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 cooperative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by tion and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its mem-bers, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of

capitalism.

The working class and all those in sympathy with their historic mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite

with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America. The control of political power by the Social Democratic party will be tantamount to the abolition of all class rule.

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

First—Revision of our federal constitution. Twelfth—Abolition of war and in order to remove the obstacles to complete tion of international arbitration.

control of government by the people irre-

spective of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and com-

Third—The public ownership of all rail-roads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation, and communication; all water-works, gas and electric plants, and other

public utilities.

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold,

silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells. Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production. oduction. Sixth—The inauguration of a system of pub-

lic works and improvements for the employ ment of the unemployed, the public credit to

be utilized for that purpose.

Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible Ninth-National insurance of working peo-ple against accidents, lack of employment and

want in old age.

Tenth—Equal civil and political rights, for men and women, and the abolition of all laws

discriminating against women.

Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

the voters.
Twelfth-Abolition of war and the introduc-

National Organization

Section I. 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.

referendum vote.
Sec. 2. The Social Democratic Party of
America shall be organized as follows:
First—Local branches limited to five hun-

dred members each.
Second—A National Executive Board of

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 nonto act and a majority of said resident mem-bers 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.

NATIONAL PAPER OF THE PARTY: The Social Democratic Herald

126 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS: 126 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO

NEW BRANCHES

Illinois, two. Mississippi, one.

THE CAMPAIGN FUND

Custom Journeymen Tailors Union, St. Louis	\$ 1000
Geo. H. tioebel, E. Newark	
F. Baumano, Chicago	
H R reske, Chicago	25
C. G. Levan, Manchester	
Fred M irris. M anchester	
Previously reported	2 113.5
	\$2,128.90

FROM THE WORKERS

The Vote in Massachusetts

In all probability the Social Democratic party in Massachusetts becomes an official party this year. The candidate for governor will poll, I estimate, 12,000 votes, and 11,000 is the necessary 3 per cent this year. Whether this is to prove a misfortune or a blessing remains to be seen. Were we in Massachusetts a united, harmonious, thoroughly organized body, able to hold our own and anxious to keep the party high above the level of American ward politics, we could calmly face the dangers ahead. But I know a politician now, who knows nothing about Socialism beyond the way to pronounce the name, who declares that he is going to run on the Social Democratic ticket next year, and as he is backed by one of the largest corporations in the state I presume he can do it if he wants to.

Comrade MacCartney was re-elected by a largely increased plurality. Last year his plurality was 102 in a total vote of 1,100. This year the total vote was 1,800 and his plurality 218. But the Rockland comrades worked hard for it. We were somewhat disappointed over our failure to elect Comrade Gillespie of Whitman, but the boys have nothing to reproach themselves with. They worked like beavers. Gillespie carried two towns in the district, but in the third the Democrats voted for the Republican and Gillespie lost by 140 votes. Though we failed to elect, the result has demonstrated that the fourth and fifth Plymouth districts can be relied upon as strongholds for Socialism.

The vote for Debs will certainly reach 10,000, probably 11,000. With Boston and 50 towns still to hear from it amounts to over 8,000. There are many interesting things about this vote. For instance, Plymouth county, with 27,600 voters, gives 2,000 of it; Essex county, with 77,300 voters, gives 2,600; Worcester county, with 51,000 voters, gives 914; Norfolk county gives 684, and Suffolk, that is Boston, will probably give 2.000. Again, in many places the candidate for governor runs ahead of Debs. Almost invariably, in those places where we have only loyal branches or which have been reached by loyal branches the vote for Debs is equal to or a little ahead of that for governor. Your clean cut, straight Socialist will always vote a straight So cialist ticket, so I take it the above fact proves that a great many among the anti's and the unionists, while they voted the state ticket all right, were not classconscious enough to resist the temptation of casting their votes for Bryan.

There is the way some of them stand			
Debs.	Bradley.		
358	445	飜	
282		潮	
111		噩	
1.281		醌	
210			
4 246			
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206			
	202	83	
		Debs. Bradley. 358 445 283 305 114 146 1,281 1,720 210 318 1,246 1,180 216 109 206 104	

Among the cities Boston has made the greatest gain, having jumped from 664 for governor last year to 1,600 this year. A good deal of this increase is,

no doubt, because the people have at last learned our name.

While the total vote in the state has increased about 50 per cent, it has fallen off in certain districts. Great gains have been made, however, in all those places where the campaign has been carried on by the organizing committee of the loyal branches, in the same earnest, systematic and business-like way in which the whole campaign was carried on last year, and which has been proved to be the right way to reach the people of this part of the country at least. MARGARET HAILE.

Trade Union Ingrates

To the sha ne of Terre Haute, Eugene Debs only received about 350 votes in this county, which has over fifty trades unions, many of which owe their existence entirely to his efforts. Pardon me while I give you a little ancient history of the trades union movement of this

When Eugene Debs was elected sec-

retary of the then all but defunct B. of L. F., there were, I believe, three trades. unions in this city-the typos, cigarmakers and the Sons of Vulcan, now the A. A. of I., S. & T. W. He not only built up the organization which he represented, but assisted in organizing various crafts in his home city. In 1890 he and a few others saw the necessity of a central body, and the Central Labor Union was organized with ten charter organizations. This body now has thirty-two affiliated organizations, and has the best quarters of any central body in the west. It occupies three floors of one of the principal business blocks, has a good library and reading room, which is open all the time, and is generally considered one of the most progressive labor organizations in the country. No little credit for this state of affairs is due to Comrade Debs. His time has always been at the disposal of the unions of his home, and the writer has frequently accompanied him through rain and snow to assist unions in trouble with his always timely advice, which was the result of his large experience in such matters. Next to him there is a little handful of workers who have made sacrifices for the cause of their brother toilers, and who have in this campaign devoted all their time and means to build up a Socialist movement in this county, and yet less than 400 of the workers of this county voted for the man who has been their champion in season and out of season for over twenty years. It is enough to make an old warhorse in the labor movement "lay down," but I am glad to say that the 400 who had the courage of their convictions are made of the kind of stuff that does not know how to run, and intend to stay right in the field until the battle is won. At least two of us have had offers to move to more promising fields, but we have decided to stay with the ship in Vigo county until we see the

A Trader Expelled

triumph of Socialism. While we ex-

pected better results, we take the mat-

ter philosophically, and the campaign for 1904 is already on. Ed. H. Evinger.

At a meeting of the Denver Branch of the Social Democratic party, held Friday, Nov. 2, it was unanimously voted to strike from our membership list the name of Chas. M. Davis, congressional candidate for First district, on charges of violating the constitution of the organization by accepting nominations from other non-Socialist parties.

The secretary was also instructed to publish the notice of the expulsion of C. M. Davis in the Denver daily papers and in the Social Democratic Herald. Alfred Hick,

Vigo County Vote

The official count gives Debs 331 votes in Vigo county; 27 votes were given to the S. L. P., 20 of which I am confident were intended for our ticket. as there are not over five or six De Leonites in this county, who are located at Fontanett, a small mining camp, where a section of the S. L. P. existed some years ago. These votes intended for us will make the vote 350 at the The average vote cast at the last election was 220, making a gain of 130 votes. The union(?) men in this county cannot be found.

JAS. ONEAL. Fraternally,

Attention, Virginia

The Socialists of Norfolk, Portsmouth and vicinity will, beginning with Monday night, the 12th of this month, hold meetings on the same night of each and every week. All Socialists of this vicinity are cordially invited to attend these meetings and bring their friends. The hall is on Main street, over Vickory's book store.

C. W. Breedlove, 419 Clay avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Montana Socialists

All those who voted for our party are requested to send their names to G. Frankel, state organizer, Butte, Mont., 71 East Park street.

Subscribers whose term of subscription has expired will please note the number of this issue: A prompt renewal will facilitate work at headquarters.

We have received a copy of a new song written by Thomas H. West, entitled: "Stick to Your Union," and which was adopted as the official song of the American Federation of Labor. The music is spirited and the words voice the solidarity of labor.

The Debs-Herron pamphlet is positively the finest propaganda literature ever gotten out in this country. are 5 cents each, or \$2 by the hundred They will be just as good after election as before.

About 4 o'clock one of the judges left his office, saying he had no more blanks to swear in unregistered citizens with. So we lost a number of votes .-J. P. Malcor, Spring Valley.

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.

We are about to start a class in sociology, and you will hear from this county in the near future.-A: L. Roecker, Chilton, Wis.

Among the five-cent books, Debs' great speech on "Liberty," his address on "Prison Labor," and Hyndman's Socialism and Slavery, can be used effec-tively in propaganda. This office.

Get your friend that you are trying to convert to read The Co-Operative Commonwealth, by Lawrence Grovlund. You can have it for fifty cents by sending to this office.

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