

## BENJAMIN HARRISON AND HIS PRESS APOLOGISTS

### The Indianapolis News Comes to His Defense on His Labor Record—When He Died the Corporations, not the People, Lost a Friend

By Eugene V. Debs

The Indianapolis Journal, personal and political organ of the deceased Benjamin Harrison, objects to my recent article in The Herald. In an editorial captioned "Untimely Article by Debs" it says:

An article is published from Mr. Eugene V. Debs in which he assails the memory of the late ex-President Harrison because, as the writer asserts, at the time of the railroad strikes in 1877 General Harrison "made his way into a meeting of strikers, denounced them as a mob of law-breakers, declaring that if he were in authority he would put them back to work if he had to do it at the point of a bayonet." Mr. Debs says that "scores of men, many of whom I personally know, testified that Harrison declared in the same speech that a workman could live on \$1 a day and that he ought to be willing to do it." There is not a word of truth in any of these statements. They are simply a revival in a new form of similar stories started by disreputable persons in the presidential campaign of 1888. The Journal denounced them at the time as campaign lies and offered a standing reward of \$1,000 "for proof that General Harrison ever used such language in this city in 1877, or in any other city or place at any time." The proof was never furnished and the story never fathered by any reputable person. Shortly after General Harrison's nomination in 1888 a Republican club was formed in this city composed exclusively of railroad men. On the night of the 13th of July they marched to General Harrison's house 900 strong, where one of the number, a yardmaster, made a speech endorsing him in the strongest terms, and members of the club stated that it was organized to refute the slanders about the general. There never was a particle of truth in the stories, and their revival at this time is very discreditable, even to Mr. Debs.

Unlike the Journal I reproduce in full the article I set out to criticize. It will be observed that the denial is confined to a single allegation. A number of others, equally damaging to the labor record of Mr. Harrison, are totally ignored. Are we to construe the Journal's silence upon these points as a plea of guilty? If not, then it shall have opportunity for specific denial.

First, Did not Mr. Harrison organize, arm and command a company of soldiers to shoot the railroad strikers in 1877?

Second, Was he not held in restraint and prevented from executing his murderous designs by Mayor John Cavin, who demonstrated his complete confidence in the strikers by having 300 of them sworn in to protect property and preserve the peace?

Third, Did he not pursue and prosecute the strikers and send four of them, innocent men, to prison, and was he not paid \$21,000.00 for his services by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co.?

The Journal was perfectly secure in offering \$1,000.00 in 1888, eleven years afterward, for "proof" of Harrison's innocence. It would have been entirely safe in offering all of Carnegie's hard-earned millions under the same circumstances; but, the question arises, if Harrison did not insult the striking railroad employes in the terms charged, why did the Indianapolis News, entirely friendly to him, publish the following in its news columns in reporting the meeting?:

"When the reports were all in, General Harrison took the floor and began to present the aspect of the strike from the other side. Here is what he said: 'Have you a right while you are breaking the law to appear before a committee of law abiding citizens with an appeal to redress the wrongs you claim to be suffering from?' \* \* \* At this point the railroad portion of the audience rose en masse and made a break for the door."

The foregoing is verbatim as the News report had it at the time. Fortunately for Mr. Harrison the speech was not taken down and the only proof we have of his actual utterances came from the indignant strikers, all of whom substantially agreed that they had been insulted in the terms charged.

The Journal will please note that when, according to the News' report, Mr. Harrison took the floor, it was for "the other side," that is to say, the railroad corporations; also that according to the same report, he denounced the strikers as "law-breakers." We have seen that he had already organized his company of soldiers and only lacked authority to pull the triggers of his deadly guns,—what more natural than that this corporation hireling (who was being well paid for his services) should declare that these "law-breakers" ought to be forced back to work at the point of the bayonet? And that is in substance what he said according to the strikers who "rose en masse and made a break for the door," and their word is sufficient

"proof" for me, whatever the Journal may think of it. When the Journal made its thousand dollar proposition these witnesses were nearly all dead, or far distant, thanks to the persecution and blacklist with which Mr. Harrison pursued them in the interest of his clients, and the few railroad men who still remained in 1888 knew that to speak out against the corporation candidate for the presidency meant certain discharge, and that sealed their lips. There is today an engineer on the Vandalia line, running into Indianapolis, who attended the meeting in question and heard Harrison's speech. He says emphatically that the speaker used the insulting language charged and that the strikers made a rush for the door, denouncing him as they went. This man's word is good. He has worked for a railroad company long enough to know how to hold his job.

When it comes to a matter of "proof," does the Journal know that not a single railroad employe has ever been blacklisted in the United States?

It is notorious that thousands of them have been scourged by the black-list, in flagrant violation of the law, and although hundreds of suits have been brought, and the testimony in many of them has been overwhelming, the courts, high or low, have managed to find that the necessary "proof" was lacking; and so it was with the Journal's thousand dollar offer, with the string attached, for the "proof" would have had to convince it of Harrison's guilt and that was, of course, a foregone impossibility.

The Journal may at its leisure answer another question. If Mr. Harrison did not use the language ascribed to him, why was it that the railroad employes who heard his speech "rose en masse and made a break for the door" as reported in the News at the time? Do men run away from their friends? Is it not altogether probable that they knew enough to know when they had enough? And is not the fact of their leaving in a body proof that they were indignant and disgusted?

John Reeves was one of the men Harrison prosecuted and sent to jail. He was as innocent as a babe. I have a statement he issued and signed, and regret that space will not allow it to be reproduced in full. Here are some extracts:

"Harrison's course during the trial showed that he was entirely void of any feeling or respect for the strikers. Surrounded as he was by high officials of a wealthy corporation, at the bar of one of the most powerful courts in the land, he displayed a spirit of the greatest contempt for us poor beings. We needed a friend but we did not find that friend in Ben Harrison; on the contrary this same Ben Harrison was bitter, vindictive, unjust and unfair in the fight he volunteered to make against me as well as the others, and notwithstanding the fact that there was not one word of the testimony showed that I was guilty of any wrong, yet he secured my conviction and had me placed under bonds of \$1,000.00 to keep the peace."

The Journal relieves the strain and provokes a smile when it says, "Shortly after General Harrison's nomination in 1888 a Republican club was formed in this city composed exclusively of railroad men," and then gravely informs us that they marched to Harrison's house and triumphantly vindicated him.

How lovely that was! A picture for the drawing room of that other champion of labor, Mr. Hanna. The Journal and I need hardly discuss this point. We both understand how these railroad clubs are organized and how they perform. They did not come marching to my house when I was a candidate. Can the Journal guess why? Railroad clubs are simply part of the rolling stock of the company. They are trotted out like trained monkeys every four years. It is good for their health to march, and also to shout when the string is pulled.

And as for "vindicating" the company candidate, why if it were Hanna, Platt, Quay, Cleveland, Benedict Arnold, Judas Iscariot, or the devil himself, the poor slaves would swear that "he had kept the whiteness of his soul" and was immaculate as a saint.

The wage-workers march for the candidates of their masters, never their own, and when they marched to Harrison's home it was proof positive that he was their enemy. They would not have dared march to his home had he

been their friend. Of such is the kingdom of capitalism, which had in General Harrison a staunch and able supporter, and it is well that the capitalist class mourn his loss, but workmen owe him nothing, least of all, tears of regret.

Benjamin Harrison was a strong man. When and where did he lift a finger to help the weak, the suffering, the persecuted? What case of a poor man did he ever defend, in court or elsewhere? On what occasion did he ever associate with working men? When did he ever recognize them except when he wanted their votes to elevate him to the presidency? What meeting of railroad employes did he ever address except the one in 1877 when he stood up with and for the railroads and used all his power to crush the men? When did workingmen ever visit at his home except the "march" they made there, under the direction of their officials, to "vindicate" him when he needed their support?

Mr. Harrison was not my kind of a man. I did not like him living and have not changed my opinion of him dead. He was an aristocrat, not a democrat. His blood was blue and cold, not red and warm. He was all for self. Compare his patriotism with that of Thomas Paine; his respect for the working class with that of Lincoln; his sympathy for the suffering poor with that of Robert Ingersoll.

Only those deserve to be loved and honored who use their strength to rescue the weak from the tyranny of the strong. When the roll of these is called the name of Benjamin Harrison will not be heard.

In the railroad strike of 1877 many of the employes were working for a dollar a day and less. On some roads, especially the one that hired Harrison to prosecute them, they had not been paid for months. They were destitute and their families suffering. What did they ask? Simply that their grievances be arbitrated. Of course, the companies refused. Then they appealed to the people. Harrison got out his soldiers. Mayor Cavin said, "hands-off." It was no fault of Harrison that the streets of Indianapolis were not sprinkled with the blood of workingmen.

Col. J. B. Maynard, the veteran editor, who had control of the Sentinel at that time, still lives at Indianapolis. He bore a conspicuous and honorable part in the strike and won the friendship of the strikers by his devotion to their interests. It would be interesting to hear his recollections upon the subject.

When Lincoln died, workingmen lost a friend, and they will remember him with love and gratitude through all the years to come. When Harrison died the corporations lost a friend and it is for them to keep his grave green and preserve his memory.

Eugene V. Debs.

April 5th.

### French Pastors and Socialism

The younger pastors of the French Reformed church have been manifesting a closer sympathy of late for Socialistic ideas, and a special committee appointed by their organization has addressed the following two questions to leading Protestant pastors and laymen of France: 1. Can the principles taught by Jesus Christ be reconciled with the Socialistic principles of the present times? 2. To what degree and in what department and under what conditions can there be a co-operation between the Socialist and Christian workers? Is such a co-operation possible and beneficial?

The Chronik of Leipsic, which reports the replies in detail, states that these are characteristic enough to cause a sensation, especially as many of the pastors declared in favor of a public ownership of utilities. Some, and among them the influential Pasteur Gounelle, of Roubaix, declare boldly for a Socialism after the program of Marx and Guesde. He says:

"My Christian conscience has for years not given me any rest. My inner unrest has forced me into Socialism. It is now a duty of the hour to reorganize a badly organized social world and convert it into a rule of righteousness based on the Sermon on the Mount and on the parables of Christ, on the solidaristic dogmatics of a St. Paul and on the 'Capital' of Marx. For what did the prophets and Christ come to establish? A kingdom of righteousness on earth. Not only the salvation of the individual, but also the salvation of society, which is sick and sore at heart. I, for one, do not see what it is in Christianity that forbids the transfer of individual possessions into property of the community, the change of competition into co-operation, the substitution of principle of love for that of selfishness. On the contrary, consistent evangelical principles lead inevitably to Socialism."

Get subscribers for the Social Democratic Herald; this is your paper; push it to the front.

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AT THE BALLOT BOX

### Local Elections in Nearly All Sections of the Country Show Big Increase in Vote for Social Democracy

### GREAT INCREASE OF OUR VOTE IN CHICAGO

Returns from nearly all sections of the country where local elections have been held show a marked and substantial increase in the Socialist vote. The exceptions are at Cleveland and Chicago; at the former place there has been no increase at all, but a falling off from 600 votes last fall to 594 this spring; the latter being cast for Robert Bandlow, candidate for mayor. In the result at Chicago there is little encouragement for Socialists and that is found in the greatly increased vote of the straight Social Democratic party. The vote cast for our national ticket last November was 6,752. (The Socialist Labor party vote at that time was 450, making a total of 7,102. The official count of the election just passed gives the following result: Social Democratic party, 2,043; Socialist Labor party (est.), 300; Socialist party, 5,384, a total of 7,727.) The most significant and encouraging result of the Chicago election is an increase in the Social Democratic party vote from 367 in the municipal election two years ago to 2,043. The reasons why the movement in this city has not shown a general advance are stated in this number of the Herald by the City Central Committee of our party. It is an absolutely truthful statement of the crusade of falsehood and duplicity carried on by the so-called "united Socialists" of Chicago under the guise of a political campaign. Following is the vote of the Social Democratic party for the city ticket:

Mayor (Hoyt) ..... 2,043  
Clerk (Westphal) ..... 1,822  
Treasurer (Toyl) ..... 2,952  
Attorney (Soelke) ..... 1,823

In the spring election of 1900, the present "Socialist" party, under the name Socialist Labor Party, polled practically the same vote, a little more than 5,000; the total increase in the body of socialist voters is, therefore, represented by the vote of the Social Democratic Party.

### Wisconsin Municipal Elections

The election returns in Wisconsin are highly satisfactory, as far as they have reached us from those towns holding elections on April 2.

Sheboygan has elected three Social Democratic aldermen, and came within seventy votes of also electing her Social Democratic candidate for mayor. The Social Democratic, republican and democratic vote were so nearly equal that the three parties came within one hundred votes of each other. The Social Democratic vote in Sheboygan was 1,500.

In Milwaukee, aldermen were elected this year only in four new wards, created by the subdivision of two old ones. Nominations being made only one week before election, our comrades had a very short time in which to work. Nevertheless we gained in proportion to the total vote. Comrade Richter in the 24th ward received 187 votes, in the other wards Comrade Rehberner received 130 and Comrade Glacoe 117.

Those of us who have hoped to see a Social Democratic president before we die may now be gratified. His name is Comrade Amman, and he has been chosen president of Kiel by a vote of 113. Kiel had only two Socialist votes in 1898, and 42 votes in 1900. We hope other towns will endeavor to increase in the same ratio.

Especially gratifying is the vote in Pacific township, since it indicates that the farmers are beginning to awaken to the fact that Socialism is as necessary for them as for the factory operatives. Pacific is an agricultural township, and gives us twenty-four votes out of 49. The new branch started there last fall must have worked well.

These are all the returns which have reached us as yet, and show that our vote in Wisconsin is steadily and surely growing. E. H. T.

### Big Success at Sheboygan

The battle of ballots is over and we have won a great and wonderful victory, notwithstanding the fact that we did not elect our city ticket. We lost the fight by a small margin of 82 votes, but gained three seats in the city council, three in the county board and one school commissioner. This is certainly something of which every Social Democrat in the United States can be proud. I am no longer the lone Socialist alder-

man in the city of Sheboygan, as I have now three partners.

Both old parties estimated our vote 900 at the highest, but we surprised them; 1,527 votes for us out of 4,738 cast. (This is more than was cast at the last national election last fall.) You can imagine how the old parties worked to beat us, and with all their work, money and teams they beat our candidate for mayor 82 votes. If you had heard some of the speeches and definitions of Socialism made by Mr. Dennett, candidate for mayor on the republican ticket, you would have believed him crazy or that he never took the trouble to look up the different dictionaries. Every other word he said was, "If you don't want to vote for me, vote for Gottsacker (candidate for mayor on the democratic ticket); but for God's sake, don't vote for Born, the Socialist." I will give you the result of the votes for the candidates for mayor only. Dennett, R., 1,609; Gottsacker, D., 1,602; Born, S. D., 1,527. Three wards we carried complete, the 5th, 6th and 7th. In the 5th and 6th we drove them together on alderman and supervisor and school commissioner. The 5th gave Born 302, Gottsacker, D., 215, Dennett, R., 148. For alderman—Haak, S. D., 311 and Hubert, R. and D., 211. For supervisor—Froelich, S. D., 288 and Hoppert, R. and D., 237. The 6th gave Born 193, Gottsacker 105 and Dennett 120. For alderman—Brockman, S. D., 216; Kusseron, R. and D., 135. For supervisor—Witte, S. D., 187; Lutze, R. and D., 144. For school commissioner—Schwalbe, S. D., 197; Balzer, R. and D., 133.

Now comes the banner ward, the 7th, the one I represent in the council: For Born, 310; Gottsacker, 215; Dennett, 60. For alderman—Pfister, S. D., 300; Hoffman, D., 200; Wieland, R., 60. For supervisor—Weier, S. D., 274; Strains, D., 201; Nickel, 83. The first 40 wards used to be republican and the third democratic, but you see they have changed; it required lots of work, and we were never tired when working for a good cause. August L. Mohr.

### Election Notes

The vote of the Social Democrats at Two Rivers, Wis., for county judge was 94; last fall the vote was 65.

Two years ago in the state election Benton Harbor, Mich., cast 22 votes for Socialism; at the city election April 1, the vote for mayor was 276. The Democrats supported the republican candidate.

The city election at Battle Creek, Mich., shows Social Democracy to be striking its roots deep in that community. The Social Democratic candidate for mayor, E. N. Bown, received 503 votes in a total of 1,651.

In an aldermanic and school board election at Sedalia, Mo., April 2, the Social Democratic party made a great advance. The highest votes in the four wards are given for comparison: First ward—fall election, 10; spring election, 31. Second ward—fall election, 24; spring election, 99. Third ward—fall election, 49; spring election, 153. Fourth ward—fall election, 18; spring election, 31. Total vote, fall election, 101; spring election, 314.

Up at Kiel, Wis., there is an irrepressible little band of Social Democrats whose loyalty and hard work has resulted in adding another success to the party record. In 1898 only two votes were found for the party in the ballot box. This spring, by a vote of 113 in a total of 214, they have elected Comrade H. J. Ammann president of the town and have 73 straight Social Democratic votes.

The Social Democratic candidate for mayor of Boone, Iowa, Comrade Alexander, received 432 votes. The vote last fall was 110. George Moerke, Social Democrat, was elected to the council from the first ward.

Social Democrats in the school election at Burlington, Iowa, polled 454 votes, a large increase over the vote of last November.

Merrie England says: "Men are made what they are by two forces, heredity and environment." That is to say, by "breed" and "conditions of life." Socialism proposes to improve the "breed" and change conditions.

Executive Board  
 Treasurer: **William D. Brown**, Chicago, Illinois  
 Secretary: **Victor L. Berger**, Wisconsin  
 National Secretary: **Robert C. Brown**, Illinois  
 National Secretary: **G. S. Ploegh**, Kansas  
 National Secretary: **F. A. Lyburner**, Iowa  
 National Secretary: **Alfred Blaine**, Wisconsin  
 National Secretary: **F. H. Good**, New York  
 National Secretary: **L. E. Miller**, New York  
 National Secretary: **Margaret Hall**, Massachusetts

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, \$4.00. Six months, \$2.50. No papers sent to any one on profit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscriptions \$1.00.

Entered at Chicago postoffice as second class matter.  
**A. E. EDWARDS**, Editor  
**THEODORE DEIS**, National Secretary-Treasurer  
 128 Washington St., Chicago.

**145** is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 146 your subscription expires with the next week's paper. Please renew promptly.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APR. 18, 1901.

**Social Democratic Party Vote  
 1900 (PRESIDENTIAL) 97,024**

Messrs. Spigot, Barrel and Bunghole are still doing an active business in Kansas—and the battle is still on.

Kidnapping is a new industry and a trust is liable to be organized. The laws of New Jersey are an equal to any emergency.

Socialism is a sublime conviction and it is exhibited by sublime courage. It is making the world move. Dinna ye hear the slogan?

The democratic party has a great record, but just now it has one foot in a deep hole, while the other is on a banana peel.

Pay labor what it earns and 5,000,000 cottage homes will be ablaze with comfort and contentment, as if by the power of enchantment.

When a millionaire is whimsical and freakish he is said to be "eccentric," but when a poor man is eccentric he is said to be "insane."

Certainly, money is desirable, but only as it promotes human happiness. Eliminate that and hyperbole sits dumb in the presence of the crimes it perpetrates.

If you would like to see a blatant enemy of Socialism made as dumb as a prehistoric oyster, ask him to deny the truth of any principle advocated by Socialists.

Mathew Stanley Quay is being highly complimented because he was capable of rising superior to public decency and again purchase a seat in the United States senate.

Socialist—"A working man should receive all he earns." Capitalist—"Yes, less the amount that should be deducted to enable me to endow universities, churches, etc., and organize trusts."

Muten-Hito, Mikado of Japan and a Buddhist, believes it a monstrous crime to make war against the weak. William McKinley, a Christian, makes war upon the Filipinos, a defenseless people, because they want to be free.

Perpetual loyalty to party is accountable for 95 per cent of the political demoralization now rife in the United States. When the motto is "My party, right or wrong," the distance between Halifax and Hades is not perceptible.

The enemies of Socialism seem to entertain the idea that the truths it advocates can be torn up by the roots and scattered to the four winds of heaven. Really such people in their madness are planting the truth they would destroy.

Tolstoi, the Russian nobleman anarchist, has been excommunicated from the Russian church, and reports have it, exiled from his native land. Ultimately, the great writer and thinker, will, doubtless, be imprisoned, and then murdered. Reforms usually move along in that line in Russia.

Socialism is the one voice crying in the wilderness. When wrong and injustice with all their attendant ills have flourished for centuries like a tropical jungle, "make straight paths for a better civilization." It is not the effeminate voice of lute or harp, but the resounding voice of Jove's artillery when heaven takes a hand in human affairs.

A Wisconsin member has introduced a bill in the legislature to increase the population of the state by paying premiums on the propagation of children, a co-operative scheme which he believes will be fraught with cheering results, as for instance a family of five children will be entitled to a premium or a pension of \$5.00 a year, six children, \$10.00; seven children, \$12.00; eight children, \$15.00; nine children, \$20.00; ten chil-

dren, \$25.00; eleven children, \$30.00, and twelve children, \$35.00 a year. The scheme is novel, but may work wonders in Wisconsin. Large families will be the rule. There must be a limit to foreign immigration. Under the empire there will be an ever-increasing demand for soldiers, and the Wisconsin statesman proposes to be prepared for coming events. The shrewd thing about the matter is that the premium goes to the mother of the family.

Bryan, while in the military service, didn't do much with his sword. His mouth, after his military career ended, did a lively business, but without glory to the democratic party or profit to himself. Now, he has taken to the pen, said to "mightier than the sword." If Bryan should make as conspicuous a failure with his pen, what then? Perhaps the democratic party will answer.

Sixty hours a week for 52 weeks, 3,120 hours of work, work, work, everlastingly work. That is the destiny of labor under the rule of capitalism. That would not be so great a misfortune if working men received all they earned for this labor. But in connection with this ceaseless toil there is going on a ceaseless robbery. A certain amount of the wages of labor, always unjust, is taken to enrich employers so that our boasting of the increase of wealth is, in fact, simply magnifying the success of schemes whereby labor is robbed of its just dues.

A and B, two democratic members of congress from the City of New York, wrangled over the qualifications of the Tammany mayor of the city. B, a blatant demagogue, affirmed that the mayor was an educated gentleman, and that A ought to cease fighting him. At this A, a practical joker, replied with a sneer, "You say the mayor is an educated gentleman." "Yes," replied B, "and that's a fact." "Do you know that he always spells it with one f?" "Yes," responded A, "he spells it with one f every time." "If that's so," rejoined B, "I'll have nothing more to do with him."

In one of the mountain districts of Italy a brigand has taken up his residence and successfully defies the government. In his young manhood he was the victim of a conspiracy formed to rob him of his liberty and was imprisoned for twenty-four years. At the expiration of his sentence, being again at liberty, one supreme purpose animated him, that of killing every one, still living, who, by false swearing, sent him to prison—only two remain. He proposes to kill them and then leave Italy. The query is, is the vengeance of the brigand a virtue for which he should be commended, or a crime for which he should be punished?

"Born among sots and thieves," says Merrie England, "and reared among them you will almost certainly be a sot and a thief." Some of the most notorious sots and thieves the world has known were born among the most cultured people and under the most favorable surroundings. The question is, what constitutes a thief? The managers of trusts and other capitalistic combines who steal the wages of labor are the greatest thieves the world has ever known. They are not called thieves, but "masters of industry," or are given some other title to obscure their crime. Nevertheless, they are thieves, and thousands of them are sots.

It is given out that McKinley does not want a "third term" as president. The indications are that the office will be abolished to make way for an emperor or whatever title the billion dollar steel trust may select. If Mark Hanna should be selected to wear the crown, he may be known as Pignon I. Possibly, Carnegie, Duke of Homestead and Lord of Highlands, could be induced to assume the great responsibility. It might be that Rockefeller, now simply Baron Petrolian, would like to wield the scepter of a "world power." Be this as it may, there is little doubt that J. Pierpont Morgan, if the throne was offered him, would make a kangaroo leap to reach it, and as his great trust will control such matters, he may be regarded as in the lead.

Rev. S. L. McNutt, desiring to become familiar with the weal, woe and wants of labor, concluded to abandon the pulpit for a time, and, incog, enter the ranks of working men and write out his experience for the press. He gave special attention to the diet of laborers. He found their bill of fare usually consisted of meat, eggs, bread, pastry, garden vegetables and fruit, chiefly, meat, eggs and potatoes—usually fried. The reverend gentleman found that he could do a hard day's work on a half a pint of wheat and a little milk costing him five (5) cents. He discovered that meat and coffee are superfluous in a working man's menu. That wheat and milk answer every purpose for health, strength and endurance. We do not learn that he made any converts to his diet theory or that he became so partial to the shop that he has abandoned the pulpit, but, however this may be, it is a fact that a horse or a mule can be made to do a hard day's work on wheat, oats or corn, with a fair supply of water.

**Doing Things for the Best**

It is sometimes thought to be difficult to determine what is for the best. In this regard, McKinley's administration has experienced some tribulations until Mark Twain came to the rescue and set public thought going in the right direction.

Mr. Twain informs the country through the North American Review that McKinley's administration has been guilty of lying and treachery, but it was "in a good cause," and done in order that "real good might come out of it."

Twain does not hesitate to show that "we" of the United States have "crushed and deceived a confiding people (the Filipinos), turned against the weak and the friendless." All this we know, and the world knows, and the wretched Filipinos have learned in passing ordeals of fire and slaughter and wreck and ruin, but as it was all done in a good cause it is to be set down to our credit as a great Christian nation, ready at all times when our national "destiny" suggests any crime in the interest of civilization to promptly perpetrate it as being in the line of national policy and unavoidable.

**Andrew Carnegie**

Scripture is not less Scripture because the devil quotes it, and money obtained by highway robbery or by gambling loses none of its power for doing good when contributed for the promotion of any charitable enterprise.

Reports have it that Carnegie has donated five millions of dollars to found a pension fund for superannuated and disabled employes of the Carnegie company.

No one will quarrel with Mr. Carnegie for creating such a fund, and the maxim, "better late than never" applies with special force.

It is reported that Mr. Carnegie recognizes the fact that his employes have been potential factors in helping him accumulate his vast fortune, said to be "the largest individual fortune in the world."

Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of Mr. Carnegie's employes have died since he began accumulating his great fortune at Homestead—a place forever associated with scenes of bloodshed and horror.

No one can recall the scenes enacted at Homestead without experiencing thrills of terror. The appliances, such as scalding water and electricity, supplemented by Pinkerton thugs, to kill employes, even yet live in the memory of men more terrible than nightmare dreams.

It is barely possible that Carnegie thinks of these things—and if he has a conscience they will forever scourge it as if by the lash of scorpions.

Mr. Carnegie has given to the world the new creed that "a man dies disgraced who dies rich," but no rich man, from Croesus to J. Pierpont Morgan, has said that "a rich man lives disgraced who obtains his wealth robbing the poor."

It is well enough for rich men to give away a little of their wealth to churches, universities, etc., but such gifts can no more obscure the stains upon their names than a leopard can change his spots.

**The Social Democratic Party**

In contending for better conditions the Social Democratic party enters the arena of debate and battle minus a number of weapons which have always been employed by the two old political parties during all their campaigns for a century or more. It goes without saying that the weapons brought into use by the two old parties show no improvement whatever, except in the fact that they are better adapted now than at any previous period to overthrow the rights of the masses, and subject them to the domination of organized wealth.

It does not matter the least to the great body of the people whether the Democratic party or the Republican party controls the affairs. True, the platforms of the two parties differ widely in expression and promise, but results demonstrate that the purpose was to make them coverts, from behind which the people could be victimized by every scheme known to depravity and duplicity. It has come to this at last that the people recognize the existence of only one great political party in the country—the Republican party. It is unfortunate perhaps that this is true. The Democratic party is no longer useful in arresting the imperial march of McKinley, Mark Hanna & Co. Indeed, the Democratic party has ceased to be respectable in the councils of the nation. It has no great leaders recognized by the rank and file of the party. In a word, the Democratic party, like workmen under capitalism, has lost its tools of trade.

The result simplifies matters amazingly. The Social Democratic party has but one party to contend against. It is the party which control the trusts, or more properly, the party which the trusts control. The Democratic party need not be considered. Even Bryan's mouth is no longer dangerous. The work of disintegration has set in and will move forward with ever-accelerated speed. It will always live in history as

the party of Jefferson as its justly renowned author and herald, and of Bryan as its pyrotechnic trail.

This is fortunate for the Social Democratic party, because no further attention need be bestowed upon its future formulations of platforms or equally ridiculous fulminations.

Whatever is wrong in public affairs may be traced to the republican party. There is to be no division of responsibility. If workmen are plundered of their earnings, capitalism and the republican party, one and the same thing, are to be held to answer.

In this connection it may be said that thousands of democrats, who have remained loyal to the party in the hope that something would occur upon which to hang a hope of the resurrection, the reorganization and re-equipment of the party for future campaign. But hopes, though they may go on springing eternal in the democratic breast, will not materialize sufficiently to change the republican program. These democrats are not to be made sappers and miners of the republican party, its camp followers, working in either trench or galley for recognition. On the contrary, they will catch inspiration from the victorious drum beat of Socialism, and join the ranks of the Social Democratic party.

**"Americanitis"**

Rev. DeWitt Talmage has discovered the disease which is carrying off so many people in the United States in the prime of life, which he calls "Americanitis," or "worriment." Rev. Talmage illustrates his idea by reference to the habits of the eagle. This bird of Jove, of storm-daring pinion and sun-gazing eye, has its moulting season, during which it sheds its storm-beaten feathers, sharpens its beak and strengthens its claws and its power of flight, and renews its youth so that it can live a hundred years or more.

Rev. Talmage is convinced, if Americans would follow the example of the eagle, have their regular moulting seasons, they would renew their youth and live a hundred years.

There may be something in this theory—evidently "Americanitis" is a disease more to be deplored than the grip. Take, for instance, workmen; between forced idleness, low wages, or no wages, dinner pails half full or empty, little money or none at all, they become the victims of "Americanitis" or "worriment." They have ample opportunities for moulting, for shedding their thin old feathers, but they do not renew their youth. Moulting does not supply them with a new suit of clothes—they are not able to overcome the attack of "Americanitis."

Not so with the capitalists. They moult, and, like the eagle, renew their youth. They sharpen their beaks, renew their vision, regain strength of talon and wing and are prepared to do an ever-increasing business at the old stand. They are not the victims of "Americanitis" or "worriment." It is a disease peculiar to the shop, the mine, the forge and the factory, to the poor, to wage workers and wage slaves—the men who can work only by permission of others and with tools supplied by their masters.

Under Socialism "Americanitis" would disappear and wage workers would have their moulting season, renew their youth, and though they might not live a hundred years, life while it continued would be worth the living.

**Socialist Organization in Italy**

The editor of an Italian monarchist paper, Adolfo Rossi, bears the following testimony to the beneficial results of Socialist organization in the province of Mantua:

In Suzzara (electoral district of Gonzaga that elected Enrico Ferri) the administration has been in the hands of the Socialists for a long time. The transition of administrative control from the hands of the "moderates" into those of the Socialists was not only accomplished without a revolution, but has even terminated the personal feuds that ruined the country. The opposition parties, by ceaseless agitation for improvements in the municipality, have completely changed Suzzara within twenty years. A new town hall, the most magnificent hospital in the province, many new buildings and model schools have been erected. The industries have also developed splendidly. The level of general education is very high, thanks to the industrial school, having classes in physics, chemistry, mechanics and agriculture. Elections are held in perfect order. The administration distributes 200 tickets to farmers and poor people when the theater is open. The children receive meals in school, assisted by a small family tax. Seventy-five per cent of the electors attend elections. In Gonzaga the Socialists founded a "consumers' and laborers' club for farmers." This club has now 200 members and its stock has risen from 6 lire to 18 lire.

Socialism is something like the "burning bush" which Moses saw: The fiercer the flame the less it burns.

Get subscribers for the Social Democratic Herald; this is your paper; push it to the front.

**CAN A MAN EARN  
 A MILLION A YEAR**

The question whether anybody could really earn a million dollars in his lifetime used to be a favorite theme for discussion, and there were many who insisted that no such achievement was possible.

We have made such progress now that we are ready to discuss the question whether any man can earn a million dollars, not in a life-time, but every year. Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the head of the new steel trust, is to draw that salary. Will he earn it?

If the steel industry were controlled by the community he would not. Under such conditions, no doubt, Mr. Schwab would be glad to do for \$100,000 a year everything that he is to do now for a million. But with things as they are, there seems no reason to doubt that he will earn all he will get. In fact, if he were not going to earn it he would not get it, for Mr. Morgan and his associates are not distributing million-dollar salaries in charity. They never spend anything that does not promise to come back to them with at least a fair profit. They expect to draw dividends from their investment in Mr. Schwab just as much as from their investments in iron mines. Their view was clearly and logically expressed at the meeting at which the salary question was settled, when an official of the National Tube company said:

"Mr. Schwab will earn every cent of it for the corporations. The amount sounds large, and is large, but the price paid for anything is but relative, and if you can buy several millions for one million you are getting them cheap.

"By special knowledge of the business and his acquaintance with the enterprise, Mr. Schwab will save for us at least \$5,000,000 a year in the consolidation of officers and reduction of working expenses."

If John Smith invested \$15,000,000 in the steel trust's 7 per cent preferred stock he would draw over a million dollars a year without doing anything. Mr. Schwab's abilities are worth more to the trust than John Smith's \$15,000,000, and it is only fair that they should bring their owner something like as good returns.

Although a million dollars a year is said to be the highest salary ever paid in this country, it is so only in a narrowly technical sense of the term "salary." John D. Rockefeller's income of \$25,000,000 a year, or so, is practically a salary, paid to him for organizing and managing the oil business of the United States. It is not an income from investments, for Mr. Rockefeller had no capital when he entered the business. The only difference between his case and that of Mr. Schwab is that Mr. Schwab manages the steel business for capitalists who fix his earnings at a million dollars a year, neither more nor less, while Mr. Rockefeller worked for himself and took everything there was to get.

The president of the United States draws \$50,000 a year. Mr. Rockefeller, president of the united trusts, draws \$25,000,000.

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army of the United States, is paid \$11,000 a year. Field Marshal Charles M. Schwab, commander of a single one of the armies of the trusts, has an annual salary of a million dollars.

The chief justice of the United States earns \$10,500 a year. The chief counsel of any one of a dozen corporations earns ten times as much.

The army of the United States numbers a hundred thousand men in time of war, and between fifty and sixty thousand in time of peace. The armies of the railroads number over a million.

Where are the real powers of government in this country likely to be found?—New York Journal.

Great Britain is unable to feed her population, approximating 40,000,000. She is dependent upon other countries for about one-half of the food her people consume. She requires annually 240,000,000 bushels of wheat for bread. Her home product amounts to 66,000,000, requiring the importation of 176,000,000 bushels at a cost of about \$165,000,000. Great Britain consumes 4,750,000,000 pounds of meat, about one-third of which, or 1,583,000,000 pounds she has to import, at a cost of about \$500,000,000. In the item or dairy products, which are largely consumed, more than one-half have to be imported. Thus it appears that in the matter of food Great Britain is the weakest and most vulnerable country in the world. If her commerce should be assailed by any nation having a sea power approximating her own, the people of Great Britain would be in the grasp of famine in a month. Under such conditions England could not be dragged into a war with the United States.

The Lancashire Master Cotton Spinners who have about £40,000,000 capital in the industry, have, it is reported, decided to content themselves with 5 per cent profit. The men are to be asked to accept wages which will allow this profit and no more to be made and if they agree what appears on the surface to be an equitable arrangement will be entered into.

# OUR MUNICIPAL POLICY

By Lester Lohm

The founders of the republic of the United States declared for political freedom. Since the birth of our nation, however, a revolution in industry has taken place. Formerly hand or individual labor produced the necessities of life. At present machine labor and socialized production displace individual or hand labor. While in former times it was the imperative duty of government to protect the individual in the possession of property he had produced, so, at present, a new duty devolves upon the state—the duty to protect the whole body of working people against the encroachments of the owners of the means of production and distribution, the capitalistic class. Thus it develops that the battle for human rights against so-called vested rights, the rights of individual property against the rights of men, has become a battle to determine which form of government we shall have in the future—semanarchic plutocracy or Social Democracy.

In 1890 three hundredths of 1 per cent of the nation held 20 per cent of the nation's wealth. Eight per cent and ninety-seven hundredths of 1 per cent of the population held 51 per cent of the wealth. The middle class, consisting of 28 per cent of the population, held 20 per cent of the wealth. The proletariat consisted of two distinct categories, the comparatively well-to-do, upper strata comprising 11 per cent of the population, held 4 per cent of the wealth. The other—the poor class, the sub-strata of the proletariat—consisting of 52 per cent of the population, held but 5 per cent of the national wealth. This 5 per cent includes personal unproductive property of all kinds. The nation is very rich as a whole, but its riches belong to a very small minority of exploiters of human toil.

Dr. C. B. Spahr says: "Less than half the families in America are property-less (proletarians), seven-eighths of the families hold but one-eighth of the national wealth, while 1 per cent of the families hold more (wealth) than the remaining ninety-nine." These figures prove that by the economic development of modern society this nation has outgrown the old system of government and must modify it to correspond to the new conditions. Political rights without economic freedom turned into a snare and delusion. Social Democracy is neither utopian Socialism, that does not take into consideration the facts of human nature and the actual conditions now prevailing, nor state Socialism, that would fain turn the state into a gigantic capitalistic monopoly, the operation of which could only result in the continued enslavement of the proletariat. Social Democracy works for political freedom and industrial democracy, based on economic associations and insuring individual liberty. The Social Democratic party of America is essentially and eminently an evolutionary movement. In the United States the conquest of public power by the dispossessed class cannot be the result of the instantaneous overturning of the present system. It must be the result of persistent and conscious effort, and the work of proletarian organization, on the economic and political field, of the physical and moral regeneracy of the laboring class. Charity begins at home. And justice, social economic justice, championed by the S. D. P. of America, must be established first of all in our municipalities and local legislative and executive public institutions. There is, however, a vast distinction between Social Democratic methods of municipal administration and the municipal ownership suggested and sought for by the two old political or new middle-class reform parties, who clamor for city control and ownership for the purposes of cheapening illuminating gas, reducing street car fares, using the large dividends and profits accruing from these enterprises to lighten taxation and other palliatives. Social Democracy wants to use the municipal administration as a means to inaugurate and achieve a magnificent system of social-economic improvements, to provide employment for the unemployed under conditions impossible under the existing order of affairs, to insure shorter hours and better remuneration to the laboring class and generally raising the standard of life of all engaged in public service. The middle class reformers clamor for a business-like administration, that means an administration of exploitation of the proletariat in the favor of the capitalist class. Social Democracy wants immediate economic improvement of the condition of the toilers and producers of wealth, who are, under the present system, deprived of the greater part of their earnings.

By taking hold of municipalities, the S. D. P., the party of the working class, proposes to enrich the city treasuries to relieve the congestion of the labor market, to insure the children of the poor school education, to turn the different branches of municipal administration into effective channels of direct usefulness to the people, to improve the sanitary conditions of the parts of the cities that need it most, the quarters inhabited

by the working class. The municipal platforms of the S. D. P. organization all over the United States ought to strike at the root of municipal evils—the rule of the old corrupt political parties, backed up by the money power—the rule in the interest of the semi-criminal and exploiting classes. These platforms ought to be drawn on local lines, to meet local conditions; not leaving, however, out of consideration the general principles and aims to be attained by Social Democracy, the liberation of the wage slave from the capitalistic servitude and degradation of the drudges of industry incident thereto.

It is true that municipal elections offer only partial opportunities for the execution of our general program; but the opportunities are, nevertheless, immense. Let us prove to the nation at large that we are willing and able to manage local affairs to the best interests of the people—the tillers of the ground and toilers of the factories—and the conquest of the national administration will be only a question of time. It is, of course, impossible to give a general outline of local municipal programs for a country so vast and variegated as the United States are. The following outline is therefore to be considered as tentative and suggestive only:

1. Such changes and amendments in the state laws and city charter as may be necessary to enable the people to give practical effect to a municipal administration in accordance with the objects and principles of the S. D. P. of America.
2. Public construction, ownership and operation of all subways and underground conduits.
3. Public ownership and operation of all street railways, gas and electric-lighting and power plants, telephones and other public utilities, not for profit, but to the best advantage of the consumers.
4. Public construction, ownership and maintenance of modern homes for working men on land acquired, or to be, when necessary, acquired by the municipality, to relieve over-crowding and provide healthful environments for the people.
5. Public construction ownership and maintenance of municipal hospitals, commodious and of modern equipment, free dispensaries and homes for the aged.
6. Obligatory life and accident insurance for the aid of those who depend on their work for a living, and old age pensions.
7. Public bath houses, natatoriums, playgrounds, gymnasiums and other similar sanitary and hygienic institutions for the people.
8. The establishment of municipal schools of industrial training, useful and fine arts.
9. All educational facilities to be furnished free to all children of the community, and when necessary, clothing and food.
10. Free legal and medical advice.
11. Abolition of private contract system on public work.
12. Strict civil service rules and merit system of promotion in all departments of public service without exception.

## The Problem of Distribution

We sit at the bountiful table of Mother Earth and know that there is enough for all. Hitherto it has been a scramble. Are we soon to be assembled under an intelligence of a higher order, which, after requiring of each his proper proportion of labor, shall give that reward which will be in degree sufficient?

March 3d marked the beginning of the most wonderful revolution in the world's history. This will be a bloodless revolution and will eventually carry its blessings to the most remote parts of the earth. Governmental divisions will cease to exist except as means to carry out mandates decided upon in the executive offices of the world's commercial metropolis. We are living in what is without doubt the most interesting period of the world's history. Will Messrs. Rockefeller and Morgan, having reduced production to scientific lines, proceed to the analysis of the problem of distribution?

They must. What is the meaning of money after it has reached a few millions? It has no significance for the owner. The building of palaces becomes little more than the setting of toy blocks. The powers held within the hands of the hundred-millionaire struggle for exercise. They must have an outlet.

Mr. Rockefeller has hitherto found this opportunity for exercise mainly in the founding of colleges; Mr. Morgan, in the endowment of hospitals. That sort of intellectual effort will do for men with a few tens of millions, but not for active minds controlling a thousand millions. For them the final analysis must rest always in the selection of the one problem worthy of engaging the master mind—the Problem of Distribution:

How to organize mankind—First, so that each man will be forced to do his share of the world's work;

Second, so that each individual will have the opportunity of his own labor.

Third, so that the temptation of man to eat his fellow-man may be removed by a scientifically designed system—John Brisbane Walker, in The Cosmopolitan.

## THE HUNGARIAN TELEPHONE-NEWSPAPER

The "telephone newspaper" of Budapest, which is not a newspaper at all, but simply a system of supplying news at stated intervals by telephone, has already been described in these columns, says the Literary Digest. An article in the World's Work (April), by Thomas S. Denison, gives additional data about it, and some interesting pictures, some of which we reproduce herewith. Said Mr. Denison:

"I went to Budapest last May, expecting to find this unique 'newspaper,' of which I had heard so much, rather a fad for a few score of people who had sufficient interest to keep it as a passing diversion. To my surprise I found a great journal with all the equipments of a first-class paper in a very lively city of nearly 600,000 people—all the equipment, that is, except presses, paper and printer's ink. Telefon-Hirondo has 6,200 subscribers. The staff consists of a business manager, an editor-in-chief, four assistant editors and nine reporters."

The company, we are told, owns its own plant and has the same right to place wires that is enjoyed by the telephone and telegraph companies. A reader who is called a "stentor" talks into a double receiver, and the subscriber has two ear-pieces like those used by the telephone clerks. The sound of the reader's voice is greatly strengthened by the machine. Says the writer:

"It is most interesting to follow the actual 'issue of the paper.' A complete program is tacked to the wall above each subscriber's receiver, and a glance at this tells just what may be expected at any hour, every-day, except Sundays and holidays, having the same program. The issue begins at 10:30 a. m. and ends about 10:30 p. m., unless a concert or some other night event is being reported, when it keeps on till later.

"The mechanical processes of the paper are about as follows: The news (telegraphic, exchange, specials and locals) is secured by the ordinary methods known in all newspaper offices. The reporter who has finished his assignment writes out his matter in ink and submits it to his chief, who signs it on the margin of the printed form. The signature fixes responsibility. A clerk then takes the copy and carefully copies it with lithographic ink on long galley slips. These are transferred to the stone so as to appear in parallel columns about six inches wide and two feet long. Two pressmen take several impressions on a roller-movement hand-press. Common printing-paper is used. Each sheet is submitted to an assistant editor, who, with the aid of a copy-holder, exactly as in proofreading, verifies its correctness. This sheet constitutes the file, and a duplicate is cut up into convenient strips for the use of the stentors. Each sheet comprises a certain part of the program, and the whole number of sheets, with hour dates, constitute the day's file."

"The stentors are six in number in winter, when the paper is likely to be crowded with important matter, four for duty and two alternates. In summer four suffice. The stentors have strong, clear voices and distinct articulation, and the news comes from the receivers with remarkable strength and clearness. When all six stentors are present, they take turns of ten minutes each; if for any reason only two are on duty, a half-hour is the extreme required of one reader."

"The 'newspaper' not only furnishes news to its subscribers, but regales them with music, and possesses a regular concert-room and salaried performers for this purpose, rather a novelty for a newspaper staff. Mr. Denison concludes:

"Hirondo is at present trying an experiment with 'penny-in-the-slot' machines. The coin used is a 20-filler piece, worth about 2 cents of our money. Music by telephone, whether vocal or instrumental, still leaves something to be desired. The telephone timber must be got rid of before music can be transmitted satisfactorily. The report of news, however, is highly satisfactory."

"So far as a stranger can judge, who is wholly ignorant of the language of the country, the enterprise is distinctly a success. The paper is so well known and has accomplished so much that it appears to be beyond the stage of experiment so far as Budapest is concerned. One strong point in its favor is its early reports. In this respect the paper has a strong hold, for it is able to issue an 'extra' at any hour of the day. Moreover, invalids and busy people may get as much news as they want with little effort. Indeed, the plan has so many advantages, that we shall probably see it in operation on this side of the ocean, with the improvements that Yankee ingenuity will be sure to devise."

Holliston (Mass.) Social Democrats elected Chas. A. Crowley assessor and A. J. Harriman constable.

## THE HERALD FORUM

### A Word About Dues

A word to the comrades regarding the collection of dues. The finances of the party are the most important factor in the maintenance of the organization, and should be attended to by each member who realizes the nature and purposes of the S. D. P. However there are many who, aware of the necessity of proper payments of dues, are a little lax and await the personal visit of the officer who is charged with the duty of collecting the same. This is a hard task imposed on those who are entrusted with this duty, which each member will realize if he or she but reflect for a moment. Members are recruited from every part of a city or ward and a personal visit to all those who are not regular in attending branch meetings, with the chances of seeing him just at the time the member is "broke," thus making it necessary for another visit, and the fact that the treasurer can hardly spare the time, if having steady employment. All this goes to make life a burden to the treasurer of a branch, and which the membership can relieve if they but try to be punctual in their payments. Comrades in the Socialist movement should, more than in any other movement, be prompt in their remittance, as it is little enough to carry on an agitation that extends from coast to coast. This should be the first duty of every Socialist to see that he is paid up in his branch and that he relieve the treasurer of as much inconvenience as possible. Some comrades will spend enough for cigars or for amusement in one night to pay for an entire year or two years' dues, and forget the duty they owe their class and comrades. No doubt other branches have these same obstacles to overcome, and it is for the benefit of these also that I pen these brief lines. The member who does not pay strict attention to the fulfillment of this important obligation should be punished for his action by making him treasurer! He could then sympathize with those who preceded him and exclaim with the English bard: "Thus are the ingredients of our poisoned chalice commended to our own lips!"

Jas. Oneal.

### It Serves All the People

The postal establishment of the United States is the greatest business concern in the world, handling more pieces of mail, and employing more men and women than any other government or corporation. The immense size of the country, the lack of concentration of the inhabitants in a few large cities, all help to make the postoffice service of the first magnitude, and, as a matter of fact, only one corporation, a combination of railways, earns and disburses as much as the postoffice department. Probably no branch of the government service comes into as close contact with the average citizen as the postoffice.

Some idea of the wonderful perfection and system which makes the service possible may be obtained when it is stated that a letter can be sent from Florida to the Klondike, a distance of over 7,000 miles, for two cents, thirty days being consumed in its transmission. If it were carried by courier the time would not be lessened and the cost would be increased to something like \$300. It is this remarkable cheapness which makes the service so interesting, for, of course, on this hypothetical trip of the letter, its delivery in the gold fields costs much more than was received for its transmission, but the government makes a handsome profit on much of the first-class matter, enough, in fact, almost to make good the deficit caused by transporting inferior classes of matter.

Admiral Sampson of the United States Navy is a despicable snob, who ought to be stripped of his shoulder straps and gold braid and kicked out of the service. Reared in extreme poverty in a New York village, where he followed his father, a day laborer around the country, doing such jobs and chores as offered. He finally got into the Naval Academy and into the navy. Occasionally some bright, energetic sailor rises from the ranks in the navy and becomes a commissioned officer. Sampson requested that such officers, conspicuous for their gallantry, because not educated in the Naval Academy, shall not wear the regulation uniform of their rank, but some other uniform, designed to discriminate against them and mark them as inferior to men of the same grade who have attended the naval school, and John D. Long, McKinley's secretary of the navy, admits that these men who have risen from the ranks are not permitted to wear the regular uniform to which they are entitled by their commission. And this information is extorted from Long in response to an inquiry addressed to him by Congress. William McKinley should promptly dismiss his aristocratic secretary of the navy, and Sampson should be court-martialed because he is a disgrace to the American navy.

**CALIFORNIA**  
Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock, Adams street.  
Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening.  
Membership, Social Democratic Herald free to each member, 25 cents per month.  
Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 127 Turk street.

Branch No. 4, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Hotel Hall, 1295 Spring street. J. B. Bremer, 405 N. Hill street.  
Branch No. 5, San Francisco (German). Holds business meetings first Sunday in each month, at 1 o'clock p. m., at 117 Turk street. Agitation meeting on third Sunday every month, to which public is invited. August F. Mayer, secretary, 1607 Folk street.

**COLORADO**  
Branch No. 4, Goldfield, meets every Sunday at 7:30 p. m., at City Hall, Chas. LaFram, secretary.

**CONNECTICUT**  
The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m., at P. Schaffner's, 1009 Main street, Hartford. Louis Herrup, secretary, 62 Knickerbocker street.  
Branch No. 4, Rockville, meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwerfer, Box 70.

**ILLINOIS**  
Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 22 Dearborn street.  
Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets first and third Saturdays at 8 p. m., at Nagli's Hall, 335 Blue Island avenue.  
Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m., in Dunder's place, 1800 W. 12th place. Joseph Dunder, secretary.  
Branch No. 4, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Pisarik's Hall, corner Center avenue and 12th street. James Kehak, secretary, 233 Throop street.  
Branch No. 8 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., at 802 Lincoln street. J. A. Ambros, secretary, 460 Wood street.  
Branch No. 4, Chicago, meets first and third Saturdays at 8 and 10th street. J. H. Brown, secretary, 513 Broadway.  
Branch No. 8 (Slovak), Chicago, meets every third Sunday in the month at Pinger's Hall, corner Michigan and 11th street. Camil Kabat, secretary, 127 Stanwood avenue.  
Branch No. 4 (German), Chicago, meets every other Saturday at 8 p. m., at A. Jankowski's place, 26 W. 21st street, between Leavitt and Oakley. A. Geisler, secretary, 73 W. 30th street.  
Branch No. 12 (11th ward), Chicago, Ill., meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Hildebrand's Hall, a. e. corner of Paulina and 21st sts. Secretary, P. J. Kuhn, 20 Blue Island ave.

**INDIANA**  
Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month. Reich's Hall, corner Market and Noble streets. Address all communications to the secretary of the State executive board, Thomas Patton, 306 Warren avenue.

**IOWA**  
Branch No. 2, Hitegan, meets every fourth Friday in the month at Opera House, corner of Baxter, chairman. Wm. Truman, secretary, Box 131.

**KENTUCKY**  
Branch No. 1, Newport, meets first Thursday evening at 8 p. m., and third Sunday afternoon, at Southaven Hall, northeast corner Seventh and Central avenue. Address: A. L. Nagel, 29 W. Second street.

**MASSACHUSETTS**  
Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Springlea Turner Hall, Carl Schwabe, organizer, 77 Jackson street.  
Branch No. 2, Roxbury, meets at 21 Warren street, second and fourth Fridays of every month. Public invited.

**MICHIGAN**  
Branch No. 1, Battle Creek, meets second and fourth Sundays 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.

**MINNESOTA**  
Branch No. 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Geswein, on Main street. A. Kingsbury, secretary.

**MISSOURI**  
Branch No. 1, St. Louis, meets second and fourth Mondays, at 8 p. m., at Haldermann's Hall, 201 South seventh street.

**MONTANA**  
Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday at 8:30 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Overly Block. G. Frankel, secretary, 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, Newark, Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 57 Livingston street.  
Branch No. 5, Camden, meets every third Sunday of the month. For particulars address Paul Klingberg, 124 North 4th avenue.  
Branch No. 3 (German), Newark, meets every third Saturday at International Hall, 7 Bedford street. Hans Hartwig, secretary, 7 Bedford street.  
Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, meets first and third Fridays at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 34-36 Van Houten street. Karl Lindner, secretary, 306 Edmund street.

**NEW YORK**  
The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York meets every second Tuesday at 412 Grand street, Window Hall.  
East Side Branch, No. 1, meets every first and third Thursday at 238 East Broadway. L. Rothman, secretary, 121 Norfolk street.  
Branch No. 4, Brooklyn, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 22 Moore street. Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. P. Resman, 126 Boerum street.  
Branch No. 10, meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 208 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 56 Henry street.

**OHIO**  
Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Richelieu Hall, southeast corner 8th and Plum streets, every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Thos. McKern, secretary, 29 Laurel street.

**OREGON**  
Branch No. 1, Portland, meets every Monday night at Washington Hotel, corner 3d and Flanders streets. Everybody invited. T. C. Wendland, chairman. Mrs. N. E. Fortie, secretary.

**PENNSYLVANIA**  
Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Thursday, at 8 p. m., at 423 S. Third street. Rose Shodkin, Treasurer, 345 Pine street.  
Branch No. 4, Coatesville, meets every second and last Wednesdays of each month in E. of L. Hall, Chas. Knispel, chairman. L. H. Morse, secretary. Ben. Coddington, treasurer.  
Branch No. 5, Philadelphia, meets first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock in evening every Sunday morning at S. D. P. Club Rooms, 423 S. 3d street. Organizer, M. Gillis, 414 Reed street.  
Branch No. 10, Williamsport, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., in Social Labor Hall, No. 23 E. 3d street. G. B. Smith, chairman. Jno. Lyon, secretary. 742 2d street. Public invited.

**WISCONSIN**  
Milwaukee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Mondays of the month at Brewer's Hall, northeast corner 4th and Chestnut streets.  
Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets at Kaiser's Hall, 4th street, between State and Prairie, every fourth Thursday evening.  
Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Saturdays in Gaeber's Hall, Concordia and Green Bay avenue. Frank Liebich, secretary.  
Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, meets every second Thursday of the month at Concordia Hall. Chas. Piar, secretary, Treasurer, 211 Lincoln avenue.  
Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Fridays each month at Keller's Hall, corner 2d and Brown streets. George Moerke, secretary, 211 2nd street.  
Branch No. 7, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at E. Sigel's Hall, southeast corner Orchard street and 9th street. J. Lael, 20 Orchard street, secretary.  
Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursdays of each month at Volkman's Hall, 2nd and Center streets, at 8 p. m. Secretary, C. Kasper, 102 2nd street.  
Branch No. 10, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 20 Clark street. Herman Schneider, secretary, 205 3d street.  
Branch No. 24, Kiel, Wis., meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Fremont House. Edgar F. Lindner, secretary.  
Branch No. 28, Milwaukee, meets first and third Fridays of each month at Gaeber's Hall, Concordia and Green Bay avenue. J. Heller, jr., 122 Fourth street, secretary.

**WEST VIRGINIA**  
Branch No. 1, Wheeling, meets every third Sunday in the month at Assembly Hall, corner of Market street. E. A. Lee, organizer.

## THE CHICAGO ELECTION

### A Statement from the City Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party on the Local Situation

The City Central Committee of the Social Democratic party of Chicago, in the interest of truth and the cause of Socialism, feels that a statement of facts touching the late election and the relation thereto of the Social Democratic party in this city, is due the comrades throughout the country, so that the results, which, upon the surface appear to have been unfavorable to us, may be understood and the responsibility for a divided movement in Chicago and very little increase of the general vote may be placed where it properly belongs. This is all the more necessary because the Workers' Call in one of its customary reckless and untruthful articles clearly shows that anticipating that this committee would tell the truth concerning the crusade of duplicity and falsehood which the so-called "united Socialists" have carried on under the guise of a political campaign, openly charges us with the very crimes which its own party leaders have been guilty of. Conscience of their own guilt, and not satisfied with resorting to such wholly disreputable methods as would disgrace the lowest political heelers of capitalist parties, they seek to defend themselves from the just condemnation of Socialists by charging our members and the Social Democratic party as a whole with mendacity and falsehood. They would shift upon us the odium of their own duplicity and impose upon honest men whose sentimental natures are influenced by a hollow cry for unity.

Congratulating the Social Democrats of Chicago and the country on the increase of our vote in this city from 367 two years ago to 2,043 we desire to assure our comrades everywhere that the representations made in the Workers' Call are entirely false and misleading. In order that the situation here may be understood, it is necessary to say that notwithstanding the repeated statements which have been made public to the effect that an organic union of Socialists had been accomplished, this is not true. The flimsy ground upon which this claim has been made will be seen when we say that not a single branch of the Social Democratic party has ever left us, and that not over six members in good standing have at any time seceded from the branches or united with the faction claiming to be the "united" Socialist party. Today our organization is stronger than at any time in this city and state. We expressly charge the present division of Socialists in Chicago to the faction which has clamored loudest for union and worked hardest against it. We, furthermore, declare that the union which is said to exist, flimsy as it is so far as Social Democrats have had any part in it, is known to those engaged in it to be unstable and of no consequence and liable at any time to go to pieces because of the conflicting and incongruous elements of which it is composed. It is a Socialism not derived from intelligent understanding of the industrial development and social conditions, but one forced to the front by the inculcation of deceit and the dissemination of falsehoods. In support of these statements we invite attention to the following specific and truthful recitation of fact:

1. At the close of the national campaign the political co-operation which had existed from August 26 expired by limitation, according to specific terms of the resolutions adopted by the joint convention at that time. Shortly before November 6 several of our comrades suggested that the two parties work together for the spring campaign. It was suggested that the joint campaign committee should report to both city central committees and in their hands should rest the fate of political co-operation. Our comrades stood ready to continue the relations in the interest of harmony and united action. The other party refused to consider any terms which did not lead to immediate organic union and political co-operation, which, honorably entered into and conducted in the interest of Socialism, might have had that result, was defeated.

2. That while taking this course, they represented themselves for some months as the Social Democratic Party and declared their intention of appropriating the name.

3. That upon finding that the Social Democratic party in Chicago would not relinquish its name, and fearing that if they attempted to take it they would be barred from the official ballot, they represented through the daily newspapers of the city, the Workers' Call, in circulars and handbills and on the platform through their speakers, that the Social Democratic party had changed its name to "Socialist party."

4. That in circulating their nominating papers for the city election they represented to the voters that their organization was the Social Democratic party and thereby gained the signatures of thousands who were deceived into believing they were signing for the real Social Democratic party for which they voted last fall.

5. That their speakers on the platform in urging the voters to support their candidates declared there were only three tickets to choose from—viz.: the Republican, Democratic and "Socialist," and when Social Democrats called them down for the falsehood they were abused and insulted.

6. That their speakers have resorted to the grossest vilification of all loyal members of our party in Chicago without cause or reason, but always in behalf of a "united Socialist movement," which, in this city, has been delayed by their abuse, falsehoods and duplicity.

7. That when in the organization of "locals" individuals have inquired whether they were joining the Social Democratic party, although said organization was for the "Socialist party," they were informed that they were, in other words, these people in the Socialist movement had "changed their name" to "Socialist party" for the purpose of deceiving the voters and dividing Socialists, but claimed to be the Social Democratic party when that was necessary to the success of their programme of duplicity.

8. That the leaflets of our party were destroyed or defaced and "stickers" of the "Socialist" party pasted over them repeatedly by the workers who bore conspicuous part in the imposition.

Our candidate for mayor was Comrade Gus. Hoyt, a member of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators. In a leading editorial just before election the Workers' Call gave an illustration of the spirit of union (as understood by those who mouth loudest for it) by referring to him in the following sentence: "Not Haney, Hennessy, Harrison, HOYT or Honore! You don't have to let your vote go to H—— this time." The same article declared Hoyt to be "the product of a machine" and "not a working man."

We quote from a hand-bill used by them to advertise a meeting February 4: "Notice—The name of the party has been changed from Social Democratic Party to 'Socialist Party.' The leaflet they printed and circulated was headed 'The Socialist Party, formerly Social Democratic Party.' A sticker they used with a picture of their candidate for mayor had the same heading. A handbill announcing a meeting March 29 had this caption: 'Socialist Party—name of UNITED SOCIALIST—changed from Social Democratic Party to Socialist Party.' Every bit of printed matter they put out and all advertising they did repeated the falsehood.

It is a matter of deep regret that such mendacity should have been successful, but we feel assured that it can only be a temporary success and that the Socialists of Chicago will quickly realize the grave injury which has been done the cause of Socialism in their midst. Dozens of voters have since told us they were deceived and there is no doubt whatever that thousands were. Convinced as we are that Socialism demands of us that we be true to our trust and from upon political dishonesty in our movement as we do upon such methods outside of it, we call upon the Social Democrats of Chicago to consider the real progress that Socialism has made in this community as shown by the vote of the Social Democratic party, and subscribe ourselves,

Fraternally,

City Central Committee Social Democratic Party, Chicago.

### "Socialist" Methods in Chicago.

"In the fifth precinct of the Thirty-fifth ward our comrades know only of two members of the S. D. P., viz., the editor of the Social Democratic Herald and his son. In this precinct but two votes were cast for the S. D. P. ticket, the aldermanic vote in each case being given to the Single Taxer. No wonder this editor informed the Daily News reporter on the day before election that his party stood for 'conservative ideas' and not for 'revolution.'"

The above is an extract from the Workers' Call "report" of the Chicago election, a "report" which, from beginning to end, is a tissue of falsehood. I quote this for the purpose of branding it an absolute falsehood in every particular, and quite characteristic of the methods resorted to by the faction in this city known as the "Socialist Party." A. S. Edwards.

### A Socialist Priest's Book

"Socialism and the Labor Problem: a Plea for Social Democracy," by Father T. McGrady of Kentucky. The boldest arraignment of capitalism ever penned. Send to cents for a copy to the address below. Unexcelled for propaganda. 100 copies sent postpaid for \$3.50. Address Debs Publishing Company, Terre Haute, Ind.

### New Branches

Indiana	3
Minnesota	1
Total	4

Get subscribers for the **Social Democratic Herald**; this is your paper; push it to the front.

## NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Comrade B. F. Ordway has been nominated for mayor of Peoria, Ill., on the Social Democratic party ticket.

Fine new headquarters have been opened up by the Social Democrats at Arkansas City and the prospect is excellent.

Charles H. Vail spoke at Moline, Ill., April 5, under the auspices of the branch of the Social Democratic Party to an audience of 200.

A meeting of the Social Democrats of Essex county, New Jersey, was held last Monday at Newark to arrange for the future organization of the county.

Comrade W. J. McSweeney, national organizer, is adding materially to the strength of the party in Indiana, where he has succeeded in organizing six new branches.

Social Democrats of Danville, Ill., are in the field with a city ticket headed by Comrade J. S. Williams for mayor. Nominating papers have been filed, and a lively campaign is expected.

Rev. Thomas McGrady of Kentucky will lecture May 6 at Kiel, Wis., the following day at Chilton and on the 8th at Two Rivers, under auspices of Social Democratic party branches.

The Social Democrats at Wyocena, Wis., in the town election polled 24 votes, an increase of 6 over last fall. The comrades there are greatly encouraged over their success, which consists in steady growth.

A course of lectures arranged by the comrades at Hartford, Conn., is proving very successful. The meetings are well attended and a very general interest is manifested. The next will be given Sunday, April 14.

The comrades of Branch 18, Brooklyn, have arranged for a series of meetings to be held every Sunday evening, beginning April 21, at Irving Hall, Irving avenue and Stanhope street, to which all Socialists and others are invited.

Social Democrats of Indianapolis met in convention April 6 and nominated the following ticket: Mayor, Geo. Mills; City Clerk, L. F. Tuttle; Police Judge, Charles Thornton; Councilmen-at-large, Thomas Catton, J. M. Ray, George Mueller, Carl H. Hoffman, D. M. Mahoney and A. Rogge.



### AROUND THE WORLD

The Belgian Social Democrats are preparing for a general strike and a policy of obstruction in the chamber.

Great preparations are being made by the Socialists of Denmark for the approaching elections to the lower house.

In Mantua, Italy, 17,000 farm laborers have recently organized into one provincial union, representing 116 different unions.

At Marseilles and Montceau les Mines, France, in the longshoremen's and miners' strikes, the Socialist mayors have openly sympathized with and assisted the strikers.

In the parliament of Coburg-Gotha, Germany, the two highest officers have been elected by the Social Democrats, Liebetrau for president and Bock vice-president. This is the first instance in which Social Democrats have been chosen to the highest offices in a German parliamentary body.

Italian papers print startling reports about the famine in Apulia. In the provinces of Bari, Foggia and Lecce, on the southern coast of the Adriatic, the vineyards have been destroyed twice within five years by the phylloxera and the olive crop ruined by the olive fly. Hunger riots have broken out in several districts.

The retiring attorney-general of the United States is to form a partnership with the counsel for the billion-dollar steel trust, and the incoming attorney-general is an attorney for the largest constituent corporation in the trust. As one of the Washington correspondents observes, the trust catches the attorney-generalship of the United States both-a-going and a-going.

The corporation of Sunderland, England, is advertising for tenders for pulling down a quantity of slum property and the erection of workmen's dwellings. Three blocks are to be erected each of three stories and it is anticipated that they will be let out in tenements of two and three rooms, the rents to be: Three-room dwellings, 4s. 6d. per week; two-roomed dwellings, 3s. 6d. per week. Each block will be in charge of a caretaker who will be responsible for the cleanliness and order of the tenants.

In Germany, social reformers in the church are actually joining the ranks of the Social Democrats. The fact that Pastor Blumhardt, the head of the famous pietistic church institutions in Bad Boll, in Württemberg, has become a Social Democrat has aroused a wide-spread discussion in church circles. This example has been followed by Pastor Paul Gohre, for years a leading repre-

sentative of "Christian Socialism," who has laid down his office as a Christian minister in order to labor for the cause of Socialism.

An English working man who has worked in the United States returning to England writes of conditions in England and America in London Engineering. He says in England "the men, if I may put it in rather a strong, perhaps exaggerated form, know that they are slaves, and they stand together and trust each other. In America they either do not know it, or pretend not to, and they do not trust each other." If, as the writer suggests, American working men do not know they are slaves prevailing conditions will at no distant day convince them of the fact, and this done, it may be they will cease voting the slave master's ticket.

Get subscribers for the Social Democratic Herald; this is your paper; push it to the front.

## GRAND EUCHRE PARTY AND HOP GIVEN BY THE Social Democratic Party of St. Louis HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO

Saturday Evening, April 27, 1901 BEGINNING AT 8 P. M. AT NATIONAL HALL ALLEN AVE. AND DOLAN ST. Valuable Prizes Will Be Given Away TICKETS 25c

## GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LITERATURE

**SOCIALISTIC LETTERS**  
Being the chapters of Maria England done into German and suited to American conditions BY VICTOR L. BERGER 200 pages Price 15 cents

**THE MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS**  
A German adaptation of the pamphlet by C. H. Vail BY JACOB WINNEN 13 pages. Price 5c. In larger amounts, 3c.

## BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS TO BUY... TO READ AND CIRCULATE

Send orders with price, which includes cost of mailing, to Theodore Debs, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

Capital—Karl Marx.....	\$2.00
Science—Biology of the Common....	1.25
Co-operative Commonwealth—Gronlund.....	50
Looking Backward—Bellamy.....	50
Principles of Scientific Socialism—Vail.....	35
Woman's Past, Present and Future—Bebel.....	35
Social Democratic Red Book.....	15
Maria England—Blatchford.....	10
Liberty—Debs.....	10
Prison Labor—History of the Commune of 1871.....	10
Socialism and Slavery—Hyndman.....	10
Orator on Voltaire—Hugo.....	10
Evolution of Industry—Warington.....	10
Mission of the Working Class—Vail.....	10

By procuring the above list, each branch of the party, at a cost of \$3.00 (postage paid), can have the beginning of a good library. All other books furnished at publishers' prices.  
Address 126 Washington St., Chicago

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LIBRARY

Karl Marx, Capital, Cloth.....	\$2.00
F. W. Sprague—Socialism, from Genesis to Evolution, Cloth.....	1.50
Gronlund—The Co-operative Commonwealth, Paper.....	50
August Bebel—Woman's Past, Present and Future, Paper.....	35
Blatchford—Merie England.....	10
Edward Bellamy—Looking Backward.....	50
Edward Bellamy—Equality, Cloth.....	1.25
Lissauer—History of the Commune of 1871.....	1.00
Charles Vail—Modern Socialism.....	35
Ashplant—Heterodox Economics and Orthodox Profits.....	1.00
Henry D. Lloyd—Wealth Against Commonwealth, Paper.....	1.00
Volney—The Ruins of Empires.....	1.00
Thomas Paine—The Rights of Man.....	1.00
Henry George—Social Problems.....	1.00
Debs—Labor—The Ancient and Modern.....	1.00
Adams—President John Smith.....	1.00
Richard T. Ely—Socialism and Social Reform.....	1.00
Bochner—Man in the Past, Present and Future.....	1.00
Chas. H. Vail—Principles of Scientific Socialism.....	1.00
Fabian Essays.....	1.00
Rogers—Six Centuries of Work and Wages.....	1.00
Donnelly—Cesar's Column.....	1.00

**PAMPHLETS**  
F. Lammalle—What Is Capital..... 5c  
H. M. Hyndman—Socialism and Slavery..... 5c  
F. Lammalle—The Workingman's Program..... 5c  
Chas. H. Vail—The Industrial Revolution..... 5c

THEODORE DEBS, Secretary Treasurer,  
126 Washington Street, Chicago.

## Appeal to Reason

Socialist Weekly with 100,000 subscribers and the number growing with every issue

## Is Unique—Nothing else like it

Will be sent to your address fifty-two weeks for fifty cents. Girard, Kansas

Watch this space for Appeal announcements

## TWO GREAT SPEECHES

Should be Read by Socialists Everywhere and Put into the Hands of Non-Socialists

Delivered at Central Music Hall, Chicago, Saturday, September 26, 1901, by

EUGENE V. DEBS AND PROF. GEO. D. HERRON

A Splendid Campaign Document  
Thirteen Page Pamphlet. Price, Three Cents One Hundred, \$2.00  
Address, 126 Washington St., Chicago

### PRINCIPLES OF Scientific Socialism

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

**CONTENTS:**  
The Industrial Revolution; The Analysis of Values; The Origin of Surplus Value.  
The Advantages of Socialism; Production, Distribution, Conservation of Wealth; Progression of Wealth; Abolition of Slavery; Abolition of the Property Question; Abolition of Taxation; Simplification of Government; Benefits to Capitalists; Benefits to Laborers.  
The Evidences of the Moral Strength of Socialism; Its Spirit and Aim; Abolition of Business Dishonesty; Restriction of Divorce; Prevention of Prostitution; Elimination of Crime; Prevention of Intemperance; Family, etc.  
Proverbs—In Cause and Cure. Wage Slavery vs. Capital Slavery. Rent and Interest. The Law of Wages. The Law of Progress. Industrial Depressions and Commercial Crises. The Problem of Labor-Saving Machinery.  
Popular Economic Errors: That Value is Determined by Capitalist Cost of Production; that the Interest of Laborers is Capitalist Gain; that Labor is the Basis of All Values; that Labor is the Basis of All Values; that Labor is the Basis of All Values; that Labor is the Basis of All Values.

280, 285 Pages, Paper, \$1.00, Cloth, \$2.00.

SEND ORDERS TO  
THEODORE DEBS, 126 Washington St.  
CHICAGO

IF YOU DESIRE to understand modern scientific Socialism, which it is based; the great historic epochs giving birth to it; its doctrine, scope, purpose, aim and objects—you should read THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY. Send for descriptive catalogue. International Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane St., New York.

2,500 Pages of the latest and best SOCIALIST LITERATURE for \$1.50

The International Socialist Review, edited by A. M. Simons, with the co-operation of Prof. George D. Herron, Max S. Hayes, and Prof. E. Untermyer, and with contributed articles from the ablest socialist writers of the world, has taken rank as the greatest socialist periodical in the English language. It is now enlarged to 32 pages and is running serially a remarkable novel, entitled "A Charity Girl," and a series of articles on the struggle of the mine workers by Mother Jones. The Library of Progress is a quarterly periodical, each number complete in itself. The February number is SOCIALIST SONGS WITH MUSIC. The May number will be a translation of YAFER VELDOR'S new work, "Collective Vision and the Industrial Revolution," perhaps the most important socialist book since Marx, yet easy of comprehension by any one. The POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM is a monthly series of 32-page booklets, each complete in itself and each treating of some important phase of socialism. Twenty-five numbers are now ready. **SPECIAL OFFER:** Send \$1.50 and mention this advertisement and we will send the International Socialist Review for 1901, the Library of Progress for 1901, and the first 36 numbers of the Pocket Library of Socialism, including the 3 already issued, which will be sent to the subscriber by return mail. If you are already a subscriber to the Review, you can take advantage of this offer by having the Review sent to another name and the other periodicals to yourself, but the full amount of \$1.50 must be sent at one time and this advertisement must be mentioned. No commissions on this offer. Address, CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SHOULD READ

## DIE WAHRHEIT

Oldest Established Social Democratic Paper in the United States  
56 Columns Weekly. Subscription, \$2.00 per Year

VICTOR L. BERGER, Editor  
514 State Street Milwaukee, Wis.

## A PRIMER OF SOCIALISM

A 32-page pamphlet which contains in addition to the "Primer of Socialism" by G. O. Clemens, "Socializing a State," by the late Laurence Gronlund, and "Economic Terms and Phrases," by A. P. Hazel.  
One of the strongest pamphlets for propaganda yet issued. A splendid vote-maker, and thousands should be circulated before election.  
PER COPY, 5 CENTS—PER 100, \$1.50  
Address, Debs Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Indiana.

## MERRIE ENGLAND

(German Edition)  
The Famous Book by Robert Blatchford, translated into German by Victor L. Berger, Editor of Vorwaerts.  
188 Pages. PRICE, 15 CENTS  
Admirable for Propaganda Among Germans. Send Orders to this Office

## THE CHALLENGE

A Weekly Paper Published by H. Gayford Wislitzki.  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.  
50 Cents per Year.

## SPRAVELD NOST (JUSTICE)

BOHEMIAN WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE BOHEMIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC BRANCHES OF CHICAGO  
Subscription, \$1.50 a year  
Address, 700-702 Leomis Street, Chicago, Illinois

## BRANCH SUPPLIES

Membership Cards (per 100)..... 1.00  
Membership Applications (100)..... .25  
Constitutions (each)..... .05  
Send orders with cash to Theodore Debs, 126 Washington Street, Chicago. No supplies sent on credit.