# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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## JACK POTTS PENCILS **POINTED PARAGRAPHS**

How Long Will the Wage-Worker of America Refuse to Vote for What He Wants by Voting for What He Doesn't Want?

THIS YEARS' OPPORTUNITY

How the European Socialists by "Throwing Their Votes Away" Are Accomplishing Something for the Working Class

By Jack Potts

Mr. Workingman, the 7,000,000 Socialist votes of Europe are SOCIALIST votes, cast by men who believe in and VOTE for what they want, which is Socialist and the want, which is Socialist and the want, which is Socialist and the want was a social way. cialism. These voters did not say: "Socialism is good and true, but it is too far in the future, and we can't have it now. I have read several times that twentyfive years ago the Socialist vote in Germany was sixty-seven. Now it is over 2,000,000. The Socialist vote of 142,000 in Paris this year-28,000 greater than four years ago, and the largest of any party there—was cast by men who want Socialism and who therefore voted for it. They did not follow the advice of those who say, "Half a loaf is better than none; better vote for the lesser of two evils." If you don't want either the "lesser" or the "greater" evil, don't vote for it. How long will it take you to get what you do want by voting for what you don't want?

The less reliance you put in the capi talist newspapers, the better you are off. You can't even get the notice of your child's death in them without paying for it. They will print a column about the leath of a millionaire or his dog. Watch em; they stick a sly knife in the cause of labor whenever possible!

A Chicago real-estate man told me recently that the names of workingmen are no longer inserted in the New York city directory. Very likely our capital-ist friends in Chicago will "follow the fashion." This is part of your "half loaf," dear boy! Keep right on voting for the "lesser of two evils" and maybe your capitalist friends—who simply buy what legislation they want—will pass a proper qualification for voters. They own 90 per cent of the wealth. Thus by voting for what you don't want, you see. you may approach the desired goal by a most infernally deliberate route, which will prevent your being shocked by a too sudden acquisition of what you do want!

Ong vote in the Socialist hand is worth two in the old-party bush.

That grand old street-car company daily "newspaper," the Chicago Inter Ocean, printed the following editorial paragraph Aug. 21: "Eugene V. Debs, candidate for the presidency on the Social Democratic ticket, is about to make a thorough canvass of Illinois. Mr. Debs about the saving in the should reaves a fair hearing in Debs should receive a fair hearing in this state. The principles that he stands for do not differ in kind but only in delennings Bryan." If the last sentence in the quotation were true it would certainly put the Republican party in a bad light, for Debs stands for "equal rights for all; special privileges for none." Bryan would then be less inclined to see ustice done, while the Republican party professedly opposed to everything emocratic—except the offices—and erefore worst of all! That Grand Old Bladder, the Inter Ocean, is a great mental feeding ground.

In Italy ten years ago the Socialists had only three delegates; now they have hirty-two, and the vote is over 170,000. They have a daily paper (Advanti), a di-monthly review (Critica Sociale) and y-two weekly newspapers. Men and rethren, this has been accomplished by en voting for Socialism and not for mething else! Don't forget that. In he European monarchical states, by thus "throwing their votes away," these head-strong Socialists are really accomplish-ing something.

saw a pathetic little scene recently. tee dirty faced, but bright-looking, newsgirls, with evening papers up by them, were seated in the way of a vacant store building in a part of Fifth avenue, playing some lish game. Temporarily the chil-is natural instinct, play, had over-the "incentive" to work that our le commercial scheme begets. The ism.—Midland Mechanic.

smallest of the group was a mere toddler, one might say, yet they are forced out in the noisome streets by necessity. Mr. Workingman, your little ones may be the next to enter this brutal exis-A vote for Eugene Debs and Socialism is a vote to wash the children's faces and put them in their proper

Last week I visited the little country town of thy boyhood days. It has been a Republican stronghold for many yearsa place where all horse thieves were suspected of being Democrats. But the sentiment is changing. Some of the old "war horses" are tired of the way things are going-are dissatisfied and ready to change pretty soon. To be sure, their mutterings of discontent are somewhat vague and their ideas unformed, but they furnish good soil for Socialist propaganda. I distributed several copies of Socialist pamphlets, which will serve to actuate their discontent. This week I followed it up by sending them copies of this paper. That's the way to do it. Whenever you find a man who is "sore" on the present conditions, don't lose a minute; give him a simple but comprehensive Socialist pamphlet that will fetch him to the acute stage; then get him to subscribe to The Herald for six months or a year. The paper will talk to him every week much better than you can, and you can look for new students. Each one can certainly turn. at least one vote in this way. A man of foreign birth who has been reading Socialist literature that I gave him asked me to furnish him a list of our candidates, so he can have a lot of his friends vote for them-men who can hardly talk English! "Keeping everlastingly at it" is what brings success.

The "great dailies" are now engaged in "taking back" much of what they said about the "atrocities" in China. The greatest "atrocity" in China is our old friend the Commercial Instinct, which is German, French, English, Russian and American "imported goods"! Stick to the advice of the "great dailies" and you will wear-rags.

The British Goddess of Getting On is traveling a rocky road in South Africa!

#### STAND BY THE GUARD

Stand by the guard on the ramparts of Freedom!

Press to the front in the perilous line! Strengthen the hands that may fail when you need them,

Crossed in white stillness and giving no sign.

Oft have the watchmen grown weary

with calling Stars that were rising and stars that

were falling.
Until the future's page
Glows with the golden age,
Work for God's heritage—

Stand by the guard! Cheering the front falls the sunshine

Haunting the rear creep the shadows

of night. Out of the dark grows the fear of de-

Open your windows and let in the

Fear not the shadows of souls march-

onward.

Stand firm, with spirits brave,

Whether by wind or wave, Thorn-wreath or martyr's Stand by the guard!

Stand by the guard, for their triumph

Swift as the morning for God and the

Lights that have haunted the ages are

breaking Over the waters and out of the night.

Bow in the twilight of story no longer Press to the front where the dawn-lights grow stronger.

Stern though the watch may be, Stand till the truth is free, Work for humanity-

Stand by the guard!

—Annie Herbert.

#### HUMAN LIFE VALUELESS

The big engines being put into service by the Central Railroad of New Jersey are causing all kinds of trouble. When the engines were first put on each fireman was given a helper, but it was decided that this was an unnecessary expenditure and the helpers were taken off. The result is that since that time one fireman after another has been overcome by the heat. Recently the fireman on one of the engines fell unconscious when the train reached Bloomsbury, and the engineer was obliged to stop, as none of the crew of the train would fire

As usual, the capitalists find it cheap-er to work their men to death than to divide the work and make it easier. Hu-man life has little value under capital-

## STORY OF MAN'S RISE AND PROGRESS

The Entire Race Now Confronted by the Question "What is the Next Step to Take in the Direction of His Historical Goal?"

#### **OLD SYSTEMS ARE OUTGROWN**

The Historic Mission of the Ages to be Realized in a Reign of Equity and and Justice for All

The Story of Man-his rise, progress and development-is a weird, fascinating narrative, fraught with awe and wonderment to the superstitious and instruction to the student. It is a story of brutality and exploitation between man and man from the time we first catch a glimpse of him emerging from behind the mists of mythology and fable; and each and every age has bequeathed its legacy of misery and degradation, in a more or less degree, to its successor. It is due to this fact that the despairing pessimistic cry of the superficial observer is evoked, and the cry is re-echoed from age to age, "as it always has been so will it always be." These pessimists cannot grasp the fact that the very process by which humanity has reached its present stage of development gives a negative answer to their despairing civ For what does the story of man's development teach us if not the great fact revealed to us by modern science-that "all things flow"? In other words, that nature, including society, government industry and politics, are undergoing a process of change, growth and development, and for the pessimist to give vent to his wail of despair is only evidence of his ignorance not only of history, but of social forces at work right under his very eyes. Modern science, I say, has long ago exploded the fallacy contained in the assertion that "as it always has been, so will it always be," and it no longer carries any weight in intelligent discussion. The man who realizes this great fact, that change and growth is the law of life, is naturally confronted with the question, not what is man's ultimate destiny, but what is the next step to take in the direction of his historical goal? Will the next stage in human history destroy the exploitation of man by man, or will it reproduce it in another form. Does the present system, commonly designated as capitalism, bear within it evidence of its decay and dissolution, and as a consequence contain within it the germ of a higher stage of civilization? And finally, if evidence exists pointing to the birth of a new social order, is it to be realized in the near future or in ages yet to come? These are questions that can only be answered not from some abstract principle of justice, but by examining the present society in which we "live, move and have our being." We must find an answer to these questions by examining economic laws and social forces in order to determine the tendency and direction in which

society is moving. First, a few brief remarks on social systems that have passed away. Ages ago man was of a roving or nomadic disposition, and roamed through the forests clothed in the skins of wild beasts and living on wild animals, berries, fish etc. He fought and killed those belonging to foreign tribes, and the same was meted out to him. He ate his enemies and was eaten by them. At a later stage he began to tame wild animals and live on milk and the produce of flocks and

#### THE REAL CAUSES OF MODERN WARS

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I cannot agree with those who attribute the cause of the war in South Africa to the behavior of this or that political leader. The real causes are perfectly evident in regard to this war, as well as to all the wars that have lately taken place. These causes are threefold: Firstly, the unequal distribution of property—that is, the rob-bing of one part of humanity by the other; secondly, the existence of the military class—that is, men educated and appointed to murder; and, thirdly, the fallacious and, for the most part, fraudulent religious teachings in which our young generations are forcibly educated.

herds. This is known as the pastoral stage. Later on he begins to till the soil, and agriculture for the first time becomes a prominent feature in the advancement of civilization. He no longer eats his prisoners taken in time of war, for he finds that it is more profitable to ensalve them than to eat them "This may be a poor reason for becoming humane, but it is well to become humane even for apoor reason."-Profes

As agriculture progressed the simple tools began to be improved upon and small workshops arose here and there. Slavery gave way to feudalism, in which the former slave became a serf attached to the soil, and when the land was sold the serf was sold with it. The towns began to grow and expand as manufac-turing developed. Simple machines were invented, which replaced the crude hand tools formerly used, and later on as industry developed through the use of water power and steam, the feudal system fell and the modern system of capitalism was ushered in. In England the change occurred without much violence. In France, on the contrary, it produced a bloody revolution. This is a very hasty sketch, but it serves the purpose I have in view, and that is to prove that man in his blind groping up the steep hills of the past has reached the present era of civilization through no conscious efforts of his own, nor with a definite aim in view. He lives in one age under a given social system, and as industry advances it gives rise to new classes and new social factors hitherto unknown, and as the latter develop and expand they finally push their way to the front and gain the ascendency over

A higher stage of civilization has been reached, even though misery and exploitation still prevail. What, then, is the answer to the questions asked above? As a Socialist, I believe that abundant evidence exists pointing to a world transformation, in which exploitation will cease to be a factor in human advancement, and that the next stage in history is not far off wherein peace and plenty will abound for all. I believe that the germ of the new society is contained within the capitalistic husk. and all that is necessary is to remove the husk in order to realize the "glorious new time." What is the evidence point you to the marvelous development of machinery and the factory system, wherein thousands of workers cooperate in producing wealth in abundance undreamed of in any past age. point you to the rise of those great social organizations, known as monopolies and trusts, that bring industry under a unified and scientific control and eliminate such waste of human energy as is

the result of wild competition. But you say these things are injurious to the great masses today. True but why? Because they are owned by a class of capitalists, hence they get all the benefits accruing from such ownership. This is the husk (ownership by capitalists) which I spoke of as being necessary to remove in order to realize the blessings that these things ought to bestow. Ownership is the key to the situation. If owned by capitalists, capitalists will receive all the benefits; if owned by society at large, then each and every individual will be joint owners and will share in the benefits in proportion as they contribute their share of useful labor.

Furthermore, it is illogical to allow a few to own and control those great industrial institutions, for capitalists have demonstrated their incapacity to operate them any longer. Industrial panics strikes and lockouts are becoming more frequent every day, often resulting in violence and bloodshed. Hence they have proven themselves unfit any longer to manage them, and social welfare demands that they be taken possession of and operated by organized society in the interests of all. It is folly to talk of destroying them by law. Hundreds of laws have been passed against them to no effect, for they cannot be destroyed They are the inevitable outgrowth of private property, which implies the right of an individual to accumulate as much as he can. If a law should happen to be passed that might worry them to some extent, they would simply rely on 'gentlemen's agreements," as some railroads do now.

Again, machinery, trusts, etc., are not the result of the invention or labor of any single individual, and should not be owned by a class of individuals. No one can point to these things and say, "I made this" or "I made that." They are the result of the combined labor and genius of thousands who have "crossed the great divide," and it is an absurdity to allow capitalists to own them. They are the co-operative product of society and should be owned, controlled and their benefits distributed by society co-

operatively organized.

Machinery, co-operative labor and trusts are the germs of a new civiliza-

(Continued on Second Page)

# EARLY SOCIALISTS

The Rise of the Militant Proletariat Not Understood by Philanthropists who Felt Compassion for the Unhappy Poor

#### HOSTILE TO POLITICAL ACTION

The Practical Help Which the Utopians Looked for from Princes and the Upper Classes Never Came

By Karl Kautsky

Socialists did not from the start understand the role which the militant proletariat is called upon to fill in the Socialist movement. As a matter of course t was impossible for them to understand it so long as there was no militant proletariat in existence. Socialism is older than the class struggle of the proletariat. It is a contemporaneous ap-pearance with the proletariat itself. The proletariat, however, had existed a long ime before giving any indications of its independent existence.

The first and at that time the only spring from which Socialism flowed was the compassion which philanthropists of the upper classes felt for the poor and wretched. Among these philanthropists the Socialists were the boldest and those who saw furtherest ahead; they perceived clearly that the sources of the proletariat lay in the private ownership of the means of production, and they did not stick at drawing the fullest conclusions from these premises. Socialism at that time was the most earnest, far-seeing and magnificent expression of capitalist philanthropy.

At that time there was no class interest which the Socialists could call upon in the battle for the realization of their aims; they could only appeal to the enthusiasm and pity of the idealists of their own and of the still higher classes; they sought to gain these over by captivating pictures of a socialist community and by forcible presentations of the existing misery among the masses

Not through struggle, but by peaceful methods of suasion were the rich and the mighty to be moved to furnish the means for the radical cure of misery and the establishment of the ideal society It is well known that the socialists of that time waited in vain upon the millionaires and princes from whose magnanimity the redemption of mankind was expected to come.

During the first decades of our century the proletariat began to give signs of life. Before the thirties the first inceptions of a labor movement were noticed in the United States; in the thirties strong movements started in France and especially in England.

These manifestations were meaningless to the Socialists of those days. They did not think it possible that the poor ignorant, rude proletarians could ever attain the moral elevation and social power requisite to put through Socialist aspirations.

But it was not only lack of confidence that labor movement inspired them with; it furthermore disturbed their calculations; it threatened to rob them of what they considered a most effective weapon in their arguments in favor of Socialism:

These capitalist Socialists could hope to convince the sensitive members of their own class of the necessity of Socialism only if it was shown to them that it was the only means whereby to alleviate misery; that every attempt to do so to improve the condition of the propertyless classes under the existing social system was vain; and that it was impossible for the proletarians to raise themselves by their own efforts.

The labor movement, however, proceeded from premises that stood in contradiction to this mode of reasoning. Nor was this all. The class struggle between proletarians and capitalists embittered, as a matter of course, the latter against the former.

In the eyes of the capitalist class the proletariat had been transformed from unhappy people, worthy of pity, who, should be helped, into a pack of miscreants that should be beaten and kept down. Forthwith the principal source

of Socialism—compassion for the poor and wretched—began to dry up.

The tenets themselves of Socialism no longer looked to the frightened capitalist class as a harmless toy, but as a most dangerous weapon that might possibly fall into the hands of the people, and do no end of mischief.

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1900.



#### NATIONAL TICKET Social Democratic Party

For President: EUGENE V. DEBS. For Vice-President: JOB HARRIMAN.

Debs and Harriman, rah, rah, rah : Debs and Harriman, rah, rah, rah : Hoo-rah : Hoo-rah : Socialist Candidates, Rah, rah :

#### AT THE BIER OF LIEBKNECHT

Social Democrats will rejoice to learn that Comrade Eugene Dietzgen now considers himself cured of consumption. This most welcome news was received at headquarters last Monday in a letter written by our comrade from Feydey-Leysin, Switzerland.

Immediately upon hearing the sad news of the death of our great leader, William Liebknecht," Comrade Dietzgen says, "I ordered in the name of the Social Democratic party of America a wreath of palms and red carnations, bearing on a red ribbon the words: 'We stand by thee always and thou wilt fight with us to the finish. Social Demo-cratic party of America."

The wreath was placed upon the bier of our dead comrade.

#### THE ILLINOIS SITUATION

When, three weeks ago, a committee was appointed by the Cook County Committee of the Social Democratic party to invite the co-operation of trades union organizations in the campaign, the plan miscarried because of the insistance of the trades unionists present that political co-operation should be first accomplished between the Socialist parties. This was entirely agreeable to Social Democrats, and a joint meeting of the County Committees of the S. L. P. and S. D. P., held a week later, was followed by the convention of Sunday, August 26. At that convention political co-operation in the State campaign, with one ticket supported by the two parties and the independent organizations, was unanimously agreed to, not a single dissent-ing vote being heard. The arrangement is so fair and so well understood that the Socialists of Illinois will now enter upon the campaign with great enthu-siasm. The Herald congratulates all comrades and friends, irrespective of individual affiliations, upon this most happy outcome of the situation in Illinois. We are now comrades and workers in the same cause for the campaign of 1900.

### LABOR DAY POLITICIANS

Did it ever occur to you how nicely the capitalist politicians have timed the date of Labor Day? By placing it in September instead of on the 1st of May, when our European brethren celebrate their great labor holiday, the capitalists have gained two important points.

First they have done their best to hinder class feeling. It might make their friend the workingman altogether too proud and too independent if he knew that while he was marching here, his brethren were keeping step with him in every civilized country of the globe. He might almost hear the thunder of their feet which so shakes the nerves of all the capitalistic governments of Europe. It might even inspire him with unorthodox thoughts to catch the echo of the tread of seven millions of Socialist voters in Germany. No. The thrill of class brotherhood is too dangerous, and nobody knows that better than the

But they have another still more important reason for postponing Labors Day until the autumn. The elections are drawing near, and the politicians have a lot of old worn-out clap-trap which they want to work off on that day, just as the merchants get rid of day, just as the merchants get rid of their shop-worn goods on days of spe-cial sale. Perhaps you have sometimes grumbled at your good wife for buying such poor stuff, and have tried to con-vince her what a foolish bargain she has made. Just let me suggest that she drives a much better bargain than you.

She at least gets old worthless goods at a reduced rate. You pay just as high for the politicians' shop-worn humbug as if it were brand new. You gave your vote in return for it last year, and the year before, and the year before that And this year they ask you just as much as before for the same old stuff, and you may perhaps be foolish enough to give just what is asked in return for this threadbare trash.

Now suppose next Labor Day, before you take these wares, that you should just examine them a little more closely Are they worth what is asked for them In fact, are they worth anything? Do they present any definite program for betterment of the workingman's the condition?

Just carefully analyze the oratory of these politicians who claim to be such disinterested friends of yours, from William J. Bryan down to your own ward politician. You will see that they contain no definite suggestion whatever for the settlement of the labor question, and that the nearer they approach it, the more vague and rhetorical they become. In fact, they forcibly remind one of the tale of the bear-dog that used to amuse our childhood. In the great North woods of New York, where bears were once abundant, so the story teller told us, the farmers used to organize great bear hunts for the protection of their cattle. One hunter owned a famous dog of which he was very proud, and which was supposed to be invaluable in bear hunting. When the hunt started this dog used to move forward with such magnificent bounds that the others could hardly keep up with him; but as they drew near the bear, the dog's leaps became shorter and higher, and as soon as they actually came in sight of old Bruin, this wonderful bear dog would jump straight up into the air, and land on exactly the same spot from which he leaped. Precisely so with your would-be friend, the old party politician. He may at first seem to be going forward grandly on the path of progress. But as soon as he comes in sight of any definite solution of our economical problems, he goes up in flights of wordy oratory, and keeps at a good safe distance from the dangerous point.

Of all the political parties which have nominated tickets this year, only one has a presidential candidate who stands for a complete and satisfactory settlement of this labor question. The ownership by the working people of the tools they work with, the buildings they work in, the mines that produce coal to keep the machines running, the farms that produce the raw material worked up by their labor and the railways that carry away the goods when finished, in short all the means of production and distribution; that is a definite proposition, isn't it? Well, that is what Eugene V. Debs and a Socialist congress will give you when they are elected, as they surely will be-whenever the workingmen get their eyes open.

Spend Labor Day in turning this over in your mind, and if you think it out clearly, you will look back on the 3d of September, 1900, as the most satisfactory holiday you ever passed. E. H. T.

#### NOTES AND COMMENT

Much has been said about "hoboes and men who will not work, and they have been held up as what medical men would call "perverts." But if you ex-amine the subject closely you must conclude that a tramp who has self-respect to remain ordinarily moral and who will work only when he feels like it, certainly has the advantage of the average workman, who toils perennially but has nothing to show for it. Daily newspapers have many times mentioned the of advanced age comes to his downtown office at 7 a. m. and works until 6 p. m. He does this merely to make more money. To increase his already enormous wealth he resorts to practices that are not short of criminal. He has de liberately ruined thousands of small and defenseless competitors. He does all this merely to increase his wealth, which he uses to no particularly good purpose excepting occasional "charitable" donations. If this man is not a "pervert," who is? In reality he has quit all this for awhile, for he is suffering from a disease resulting from deliberate violation of morality, and he is ransacking the ends of the earth for a cure. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also

A big poster on the bill boards of Chicago announces that the Chicago News is independent and prints "both sides." This is a mistake. There is only one side, so far as the old parties are concerned, and that is the capitalist side. The News does not print the Socialist side, which is the other side. The News is for capitalism, whether of the Republican or Democratic brand. It prints one side only.

Dr. Ernst Schmidt, for more than forty years a well-known physician of Chicago, and in 1879 candidate for mayor of the city on a Socialist ticket, died last Sunday morning, August 26, at his residence, 424 North Clark street. He was a man noted for kindness of heart and radical views on social and political questions.

In his address at the public meeting in Chicago last Sunday night, Comrade Job Harriman dealt mainly with an editorial in the Chicago American on "The Socialism of the Trusts," showing in clear and forcible terms the cunningly devised but contradictory argument of the capitalist paper. He proved that the editor, not being a Socialist, was on his own showing and by the conclusions of his own article, a pirate.

Ernest H. Crosby, recognizing the fact that the Socialist press is unanimous against war, says the most Christian articles which he has seen of late on the subject of war were from the pens of the editor of an atheist paper in London, the daughter of Charles Bradlaugh, and of Max Nordau, the Socialist. So far as Jesus' work is being done, it really seems to rest upon agnostics and Socialists to do it.

Some workingmen there be who think that by casting a ballot for Debs and Harriman they would be "throw-ing their votes away." What have such men been doing with their votes for years past? What have they gained by voting as they have voted? Do they not see that all their voting up to date has in no way improved their own condi-

The National Committee desires to learn as soon as possible from the comrades and branches having in hand the solicitation of funds for the campaign. Immediate action is urged upon the branches which have not yet taken up the matter.

There is a vast amount of work to be done in the campaign. It calls for YOUR co-operation and YOUR contribution in order that it may be done effectively. Have YOU started yet? Let the National Committee hear from

War in the Philippines has already cost the people of the United States \$150,000,000, and not a single one in a population of 76,000,000 can point out a single beneficial result.

Dead fish can float with the stream, but only live ones are found swimming against it.

#### THE STORY OF MAN

(Continued from First page)

tion that is just before us. What will usher it in? The socially useful classes -that is, the workers, both of hand and brain, in the factory and on the farmmust come to a realization as to why they who produce the wealth and comforts of civilization are constantly robbed of them. These socially useful classes are in the majority so far, as numbers are concerned, and it is only a question of time until they realize the source of the wrong to which they are subjected, and they will gradually assume control (through a class-conscious political party voicing their interests and aspirations) of the powers of government now controlled by capitalists and their followers. When they have control of political power they can then return to the people the tools of production and distribution. This is the Socialist program. It is not an ideal plan evolved in the brain of some dreamer, but a necessary result of economic forces at work in modern society.

The task before us at the present time is to organize, educate and agitate. Socialism will give us a co-operative fraternal society, and give to every one the full social value of their labor. remove the present capitalistic class paternalism that exists today with all its brutal and degrading exploitation of women and little children. It will give room for such an intellectual expansion as no age yet has provided. "Common ownership of the means of wealth production" should be the battle-cry (a peaceful one, by the way) of the disinherited and all those interested in obtaining a

higher civilization. When this is accomplished the "Story of Man" will no longer be a record of injustice and brutality between human beings, but each succeeding page added to this black and blood-stained volume will be evidence of the fact that man has at last become conscious of his existence, and enable him to more and more modify the conditions that surround him in order that all his faculties may have ample room for further development. This is the program that the twentieth century presents to us. Shall we take advantage of it? Shall we mount this juggernaut-car of capitalism that crushes its millions, both physically and mentally, and assume the reins of social control, or shall we allow it to proceed unrestrained in its destructive course? This is the question that the twentieth century presents for an answer to the men of brawn and brain who have for ages been exploited by the idle few. Let us hope that when the transition comes—as come it must—it will be with as little friction as possible, and let us work with that end in view. It will require a hard struggle on the part of the disinherited, but whether it will bring with it "airs from heaven" "blasts from hell" rests with those who exploit, and not those who are exploit-

ed. If they submit to the transforma-

tion, all well and good. If not, then history points with an unerring finger to what such action will provoke. who stands in the way of progress must either step aside or be crushed. If he is crushed, it is evidence of suicide on the part of the offender. "Merely this and nothing more.

A mighty army that girdles the globe is now forming for this glorious task A great Socialist vote will be cast this fall, and each succeeding election will record a larger increase, until finally the historic mission of the ages will be realized in a reign of equity and justice for all. Speed that glorious day! Terre Haitte, August 25.

#### LABOR A SOCIAL ACT

Individual labor is a misnomer, for every individual considered from the historic point or view is but a product Even the creaevolved from society. tion of the proverbial old woman's cup of tea is a social act-a social productthe evolved result of a chain of ancestral experiences. A cup of tea, far from being an individual product, may represent a modicum of the sum of the accumulative intelligence and skill, art and science, of all the continents. The tea will probably be a mixture representing the combined skill of the Chinaman and the Hindu, the outcome of the evolution of art and science which those two nations have bestowed upon the tea plant.

The vessel chartered to bring the tea to England has concentrated within its hulks the embodiment of all the ingenuity and inventive faculties of European civilization; in the component parts of that vessel, comprised of wood, iron copper or amalgam, lies labor representative of the highest skill and intelligence of men in all parts of the world Thus a common cup of tea and its accessories may represent the highest pinnacle of art in both China and Europeaye, of the whole world. The most insignificant thing which we may con-sume in the ordinary way has embodied in its substance, a portion of the accumulated wisdom and experience of collect-

Labor is essentially social, and if we only strike a nail in a wall with a hammer we can hardly realize what untold ages of evolution in industry had to pass before it was possible to produce that nail and hammer. The individuality of a person is entirely lost in the production of any given article. The individual is an evolved unit of the present society, and when a "clever" and "talented" individual struts his exalted virtues peacock fashion before us, what a miserable caricature of a man he would be if the inheritance of all the ages were abstracted from his personality !- A. P

#### MIGHT APPLY ALSO TO CHINA

The following is from the New York World, which applies the moral to the British-Boer situation: A Disinterested Citizen, passing

certain house, heard sounds of tumult within and entered. He saw the householder barricaded behind a pile of furniture and defending himself against five burly bravos.

"How now!" said the Disinterested Citizen, "What have we here?"

"These five men," replied the householder, "have come in off the street and propose to eject me from my house and

take all my property."
"Can this be true?" inquired the Disinterested Citizen of the leader of the bravos, and who was decorated with a single eye-glass.

"Mere sophistry!" answered he of the monocle. "We are Civilization. This Householder is barbarianism. He has not managed his household to suit us, and we are going to take all his goods and gold."

"All I ask," said the Householder, "is that these robbers go with me to a court and allow a peaceable judgment.

Whereupon the five bravos set up a shout of derision and resumed the at-

#### A MATTER OF IF

Says William J. Bryan: "If we hold what we had in 1896, and if we bring back the gold democrats and if we gain large accessions from the republicans. the chances of victory for the Democratic party ought to be good."

Reminds us of a story: "Johnny," exclaimed the father to his stirring boy, "what are you running and jumping around the attic for?"

"Catching mice, father," replied young

How many have you caught?" "Well, when I catch the one I'm after and another one, I'll have two."-Exchange.

The profits of Vorwaerts (Berlin) last year, ending July 31, came to 58,710 marks, i. e., \$14,675.

Two weeks ago elections took place in

Italy at three places, owing to duplicate returns, and in all cases the Socialists were returned, receiving more votes than at the last elections. This is startling; because the government used every effort to defeat the Socialists, and it was lyingly said that they were responsible for the murder of the King.

Subscribe for "The Herald" 26 weeks for 20 cents.

#### THE SMITH AND THE KING

Smith upon a summer's day Did call upon a King.
The King exclaimed: "The Queen's away:

Can I do anything?" I pray you can," the Smith replied. want a bit of bread." Why?" cried the King. The fellow

sighed. "I'm hungry, sire," he said.

Dear me! I'll call my Chancellor, He understands such things. Your claims I cannot cancel, or Deem them fit themes for Kings.

Sir Chancellor, why, here's a wretch Starving like rats or mice!" The Chancellor replied: "I'll fetch The First Lord in a trice."

The First Lord came, and by his look You might have guessed he'd shirk, aid he, "Your Majesty's mistook; Said he. This is the Chief Clerk's work."

The Chief Clerk said the case was bad, But quite beyond his power, Seeing it was the Steward had The keys of cake and flour.

The Steward sobbed, "The keys I've Alas! but in a span

'll call the Smith. Why, Holy Ghost! Here is the very man!". Hurrah! Hurrah!" they loudly cried, "How cleverly we've done it!

We've solved this question deep and wide. Well nigh ere we'd begun it."

Thanks," said the Smith. "O fools and vile,

Go rot upon the shelf! The next time I am starving, I'll Take care to help myself."
—Edward Carpenter.

#### SOCIALISM AND ANARCHISM

Socialists hold that anarchy is a reaction from the oppression and abuses of the competitive system and will die with that system. That the best way to combat it, meantime, is to meet its arguments fairly and squarely with better reasoning and a more hopeful plan. It is urged that they will not listen to rea-Doubtless this is true of some, but repression only renders that kind more fanatical and determined. We have the law for such and it should be enforced to the letter when they commit any overt act, but they can not be condemned in advance. The anarchist is nearly always a pessimist. If unchal-lenged his talk makes an impression on a certain class and may lead to mischief, but put a Socialist up against him and the crowd-nine times out of ten-will leave the anarchist to himself. Why? Because the Socialist has a plan, a definite and intelligent program, bringing new life and hope to the working people, while the anarchist has nothing to offer in place of what he seeks to destrov.

It will not do to say that every anarchist is a blood- thirsty assassin; there are many who oppose violence in any form, and some who would not even go to war, unless forced. All are agreed, however, on the one point of opposition to government, and herein lies the danger: People who are out of work and in want, get desperate, and failing relief from the government they are living under, seeing its powers misused to favor the wealthy and oppress the poor, they become embittered and are ready to condemn all government and authority. Who can blame them?—R. S. Price in Houston (Tex.) Post.

#### THE LOCKWOODS

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20, 1900. Of the many influences at work for Socialism but few surpass the quiet, unassuming but far-reaching effect of omrade Lockwood and his noble wife who are sowing the seeds of emancipa-tion among the people. They are the pioneers in many communities and are opening up the pathway for a few beginners to follow up the work and soon a sentiment is created, then a ticket is nominated and with one or two active campaigns the day is won. As soon as this becomes general the cause will win. All hail to the Lockwoods, in their noble self-sacrificing

Endorsed by the Indiana State Executive Board of the Social Democrat Party.

#### WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE CLARION, LONDON.

We don't hear a word of the root causes which produce these anarchist outrages. No one mentions the oppressive taxation which robs the Italian workman of the very means of existence, and makes his life a horrible nightmare.

nightmare.

Have we forgotten the rioting of two years ago, when a thousand people were killed in Milan? Have we forgotten the stories we heard then of the thousands who were compelled to live on bolled grass? Have we forgotten the tyrannous conditions of life, the irritating espionage, and the terrible punishments meted out to those who dare to stand up for the people against, their oppressors?

THE COURIER, PUEBLO, COL.

We notice a statement in one of the leading newspapers to the effect that "the economic savings already effected by the trusts in the United States equal \$6,000,000 daily." In that form the statement seems to imply that the people are growing rich at a most rapid rate, since \$6,000,000 saved usually means \$6,000,000 earned. But in this case, unfortunately, that is exactly what the statement does not mean. The words "economic saving" signify that labor has been dispensed with. THE COURIER, PUEBLO, COL

## **DOLITICAL UNION IS** EFFECTED IN ILLINOIS

As a Result of the Convention of Aug-nst 26 Socialists Unite on One Ticket in this State

In response to a call published in Herald and the Workers' Call, 132 delegates, representing the Social Democratic party, the Socialist party, nd various independent organizations, net in convention at 70 N. Clark street, Chicago, Sunday, August 26, for the se of effecting a political union of the Socialist forces of the State of

Illinois in the approaching campaign.

J. B. Smiley, of the Federation for Social Justice, was elected chairman, and W. H. Wise, of the Social Crusecretary. The Committee on Credentials reported 132 delegates ent and entitled to seats in the conntion, the following organizations being represented:

The organizations represented were as follows: Socialist Sangerbund, Branch 3 S.D. P., 10th Ward S. L. P., 10th Ward S. L. P., Tanners and Curriers' Union, Branch 9 S. D. P., 34th Ward (No. 1) S. L. P., 12th Ward S. L. P., the Social Crusade, 27th Ward S. L. 14th Ward S. L. P., Planch S. D. P., 33d Ward S. L. 13th Ward S. L. P., Branch 10 S. P., 15th Ward S. L. P., 25th Ward S. L. P., Central Federation Social Justice, 4th Ward S. L. P., Branch 4 S. Garfield Hall Federation, 33d Ward (No. 1) S. L. P., Lassalle Club, 6th Ward S. L. P., 5th Ward S. L. P. 5th Ward S. L. P., Branch 1 S. D. P. Branch 18 S. D. P., 27th Ward S. L. P., 21st Ward S. L. P., Branch 6 S. D. P. Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, Sangerbund Frieheit, 30th Ward (No. 1) S. L. P., Branch 5 S. D. Swiss Turner Society, Branch 8 S. D. P., 30th Ward (No. 2) S. L. P., 22d Ward S. L. P., Branch 7 S. D. P., 26th Ward S. L. P., Cigarmakers' Union (15). 34th Ward (No. 2) S. L. P., Central oard S. L. P., Turners' Society Eichor, 14th Ward S. L. P., 14th Ward Danish Branch, Branch 12 S. D. P.

A long discussion followed the seating of delegates, resulting in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention hereendorses the nomination of Eugene Debs and Job Harriman as presidential candidates of the Socialists of the United States.

That this convention does hereby endorse the Socialist state ticket nominated May 13, 1900, at Arena Hall, E. 63d st., Chicago, and now on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

That this convention hereby endorses the Socialist county ticket nominated on the 4th of July, 1900, at 70 N. Clark st., Chicago, and orders the said ticket to be placed on the official ballot under the name of the Social Democratic

That this convention hereby elects a Socialist State Campaign committee of 16 members, five from the Social Democratic party, five from the Socialist Labor party, and six from the other organizations here represented, and

That this state committee be and is hereby vested with the full power to act in the name of each and all the organi-zations represented in this convention in all matters connected with and pertaining to the filing of Socialist tickets on the official ballots, in filling vacancies on said tickets and in everything else pertaining to the Socialist campaign in this state in the year 1900.

That this convention hereby elects a County Campaign committee of twenty one members, seven from the Social Democratic party, seven from the Social Labor party and seven from the other organizations represented in this con-

That said County Campaign committee be and is hereby vested with full power to act in the name of each and all the organizations represented in this convention in all matters connected with and pertaining to the filing of the Socialist ticket on the official ballot, in filling vacancies on said ticket and in all other matters pertaining to the Socialist campaign in Cook county for the

That the state and county campaign committees elected by this convention be and are hereby instructed to call and arrange for a mass meeting of the general membership of the Socialist organizations of this state to be held in Chicago at a date prior to the time for placing the Socialist ticket on the state and county official ballots, the purpose of said meeting to be for the ratification of the action and declarations of this convention and to demonstrate the unity of the Socialist forces of this state. That the aforesaid committees be and are hereby further instructed to arrange for the attendance of Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as speakers on that occasion. In the original report another ame had been used and so the followg resolution was adopted making the change as given above and adding some

Resolved, That the name of the party the majority report be stricken out the name Social Democratic party Twenty-six weeks for 20 ce nt way you please.

be substituted, and further that the political union here effected is independent politically of the National Committees of Springfield, Mass., and 126 Washington St., Chicago, and constitutes a union of all the Socialist forces in this state.

Resolutions were then passed providing that the state committee provided for above should constitute a press committee having charge of the matters published in the Social Democratic Herald and the Workers' Call, appertaining to the state campaign and that the existing state committees be instructed to turn over all books and papers to the joint committee.

"Whereas, National organic union of Socialists is imperative and desirable, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the delegates of the S. L. P. and S. D. P., in joint convention assembled, recommend to the executive committees at Springfield, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., that at the close of the national campaign the said national executive committees proceed to arrange for and call a national convention to perfect national organic

At the close of the public meeting a procession was formed three blocks ong, which marched down Clark street to Washington, then to Fifth Avenue and up Madison street to State, loudly hurrahing for Socialism, the Social Democratic party and Debs and Harri-man. There were fully three hundred in the column, preceded by a banner inscribed "Socialist Unity-One Ticket." All the capitalist newspaper offices were visited and the comrades at each of them rent the air with loud hurrals for the Social revolution. The campaign cry was given with a heartiness that served to convince the people in the streets of the earnestness of Social Democrats. This is the cry:

Debs and Harriman, rah, rah, rah! Debs and Harriman, rah, rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Socialist candidates,

Rah, Rah, Rah! Thousands of people lined the sidewalks on State street and responses to the enthusiasm of the comrades were frequent. Men raised their, hats and joined in the cheers. "What's the mat-ter with Eugene Debs?" shouted an onlooker and quick as a flash from 300 throats came the response. "He's all "Hurrah for Socialism!" yelled another and these incidents were so frequent that everybody was convinced there were more Socialists among the people than in the procession. This came as a surprise, because the procession was decided upon at a late hour in the hall and could not have been known. The column passed down one side of State street and up the other, often amidst the cheers of the people who lined both sides in thousands. Speeches were called for but everyone was thoroughly tired and at 11 o'clock the procession, with three cheers for Debs and Harriman and a repetition of the campaign yell, disbanded at State and

It was a demonstration that will not be forgotten by those who took part in it. The column kept growing all along the line and the public demonstration was clearly indicative of a pronounced sentiment favorable to Socialism, which will be recorded at the polls next No-

. The State Campaign Committee met August 27, at 65 N. Clark street, and organized permanently, with Frederick G. Strickland, secretary, and J. S. Smith, treasurer. The secretary was instructed to communicate as quickly as possible with all branches of the S. D. P. and S. L. P., and all independent Socialist organizations, soliciting funds for the united State campaign. The secretary was authorized to procure properly printed stationery. It was decided that the meetings of the committee be held every Monday night at 65 N. Clark street. The matter of the congressional tickets was deemed the business of the County Committee. The secretary was made financial secretary, and \$20.95, the proceeds of the collections at the convention, were placed in his hands, and by him turned over to the treasurer.

Comrade L. Hanock announces his retirement as a candidate for the state legislature in the Thirteenth Senatorial District and urges all comrades to give their support to Comrade Peter Knickrehm. Comrade Hanock nominated by the S. L. P.

Comrade A. M. Simons has resigned as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Illinois District in favor of Comrade Svoboda.

The lewish comrades of Chicago have made arrangements for the publication of a weekly paper beginning September 22. It will be called the Varheit. The best socialist writers will contribute.

At Sommerein, in Lower Austria, an agricultural town, the Socialists have succeeded in returning their candidates to the municipality.

#### LIGHT. MORE LIGHT

A Suggestion to Socialist Societies and Branches of the Social Democratic Party.

Fourth Lesson-The New Industrial Classes-Rise of the Entrepreneur; His Function-The New Organization of Industry-New Relations Between Employer and Employed-New Social Gulf Between Master and Man; Between Wealth and Poverty; the Cash Nexus-The Basis and History of Private Property; its Relations to Society and Civilization-The Division of Labor; Competition; its Advantages and Inequalities—Wages; the Iron Law; the Wage Fund Theory-Pauperism; General and Specific Causes: Remedies Proposed by and Owen-Combinations Malthus Among Laborers-Population; its Growth; its Relations to Rent; the Theory of Rent; the Unearned Increment—The Proletaire—(Books—Gide, Political Economy; Smith, The Wealth of Nations; Walker, Political Economy; Toynbee, The Industrial Revolution; Howell, The Conflicts of Capital and Labor.)

Fifth Lesson—The Political Struggle of the Classes—The Revival of Monarchy and Privilege; Unrepresented Masses-Economic Causes of French Revolution-Effects of Napoleonic Empire; Reaction from the Revolution-Triumph of Middle Classes and Isolation of the Proletariat-The Landlord Class in England-Chartism in England -The Carbonari and Similar Organizations-(Books-Taine, The Ancient Regime; Stephens, The French Revolution; Mueller, Recent Political History of Europe; McCarthy, History of Our Own Times; Carlyle, Chartism.)
Sixth Lesson—Early Economic and

Social Criticism-The Smithian School of Political Economy; J. B. Say, Ricardo and Others-Progress of Invention and Improvement of Communication and Transportation-The Reform Bill of 1832-Richard Cobden and the English Corn Laws-Comte and the Positive Philosophy Economically Considered-The Historical School of Economics; the Old American School-(Books-Ingraham, History of Political Economy; Blanqui, History of Political Economy; C. F. Adams, Railroads, Their Origin and Problems; Hadley, Railroad Transportation; McCarthy, History of Our Own Times

Seventh Lesson-Criticism of Communism and Anarchy; the Principles of Communism and Nature of its Protest-St. Simon, His Experiment and Teachings and Influence-The Proposals of Fourier-The Brook Farm Experiment -Robert Owen, His Theories and Colonies-Louis Blanc, His Principles of Industrial Organization, and Maxim of Distribution--Proudhon, His Criticism of Property and of Communism; His Proposals—Anarchy; its Principles and Relations to Democracy and to Socialism-Can Government Exist Dissociated from Force?—(Books-Elv. French and German Socialism; Laveleye, Socialism of Today; Frothingham, Life of George Ripley; Ency. Britt. Robert Owen; Walker, Political Econ-

(Continued Next Week.)

#### COMRADE KELLEY ACCEPTS

To the Indiana Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party:

Dear Sirs and Comrades: Yours of July 27, informing me of the action of your convention which resulted in my nomination for Governor is received. That I should have deserved the honor of being appointed as leader of our forces in the great State of Indiana in the first battle for real Democracy seems convention has deemed proper to confer this high responsibility upon me, I shall accept it as a duty, and though deeply conscious of my weakness and the magnitude of the task before us, I have abiding faith that right makes might and that ultimate success is ours, for from the history of the past there comes the assurance, that no fight for the right once begun has ever yet, been lost; the blunder of a leader may retard it, and the shirking of a soldier may delay, but despite all compromises with wrong, the right will finally prevail.

The principles of Socialism are absolutely unassailable; our enemies are yet strong in numbers, but they have no fighting ground upon which to stand; they are yet rich in material weapons but it is principles that finally triumph, and of those they have not one that will bear the test of ethics for a single moment. The cross of Calvary is the banner of Socialism. Capitalism has its cross of Gold. Our motto is: "Bear ye one another's burdens." Theirs is: "Every fellow for himself." Socialism proposes that we shall treat the good things of this world as a well ordered family would treat a meal to which they were invited guests. Capitalism says we must continue to emulate the pigs at the trough.

Socialism says let us establish order and justice, while the task of Capitalism is that of maintaining confusion and injustice. Socialism says let us co-operate, let us all pull one and the same way on the rope, while Capitalism says let us continue to compete—pull any

#### **LOCAL BRANCHES**

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for 25 Cents per Month

CALIFORNIA

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

Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk

street.

Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 1234.

Spring St. J. Franc, 700 Dayton Ave. Secretary.

Branch No. 5, Alameda. California, nolds free public meetings every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m. at Foresters Hall, cor Park St. and Santa Clara Ave. Business and Educational meetings (for members) 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m. at 2408 Encinal Ave. Allan A. Crocket, Secretary, 1619 Wainut St.

Branch No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 3:00 p. m. at 17th Cantorum Ave. Chas. M. Davis, Secretary, 1629

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

The Connection and the 2 p. m. at P. Schaffer's, June Main St. Hartford. Louis Schlaf, Sec., 26 Spring St., Rockville, Conn.
Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 p. m., at Aurora Hali, C. Volmer, Sec. Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwerfer, Hox 780.

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 82 Deareach month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dear-born St. Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Went-

Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Went-worth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets first and third Saturday at 5 p.m. at Nagl's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave. Ferdinand Svoboda, Secretary, 694 West 18th Street.

Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 5 p.m. in Dunder's place, 1080 W. 18th place. Joseph Dunder, Secretary.

Branch No. 3, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Pisarit's Hall, cor. Ceutre ave. and 19th st. Jos. Cerny, Sec'y 5.50 W. 18th St.

Branch No. 4 (German), Chicago, meets every first Saturday each month at 8 o'clock at Nagl's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave, near 18th St. Albin Geisler, Secretary, 726 W. 20th St.

Branch No. 5, (Bohemian) Chicago, meets second and fourth Sunday, at 9 a. m. at 15002 Line. Street. J. A. Ambroz, Secretary, 4840 Wood Street.

Branch No. 6, Chicago, meets at 1148 W. 63rd st., first

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

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each menth at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble sts; Address all comm macation ............ Scc. of State Executive Board, Thoma Catton, 617 Art or aye.

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

KENTUCKY

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

MARYLAND.

Branch No. 1, Baltimore, meets every Sunday t 8 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, 560 E. Baltimore I. Public invited.

Branch Vo. 2

Branch No. 2, Baltimore, meets every Tuesday at 5 p. m. at Wenzel's Hotel, \$28 W. Camden st. Good speeches. Public invited. Levin T. Jones, Secretary, 202 W. Barre st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 724 Washington St., Boston. All dues and moneys intended for the State Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, Al McDonaid, 104 W. Springfield St., Boston. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Margaret Haile, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Thesdays of each month at Springdale Turner fourth Thesdays of East and Control of the St. Branch No. 5, Lyan, permanent headquarters, I Mauree St. Business meeting every Monday night at 73h. Open house. Public invited. Harry Gottimer, Sec., 422 Easex St.

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

Branch No. 15, East Boston, meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 95 Chelsea St.

Branch No. 23, Roxbury, Mass., meets at 24 Warren st., 21 and 4th Fridays of every month. Public invited Branch 31, Chelsea, meets every Thursday evening at MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN

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

I believe the cross of Gold and the hosts working under it are doomed to defeat, that obedience to the Golden Rule is better than every fellow for himself. I believe in the brotherhood of man and am opposed to the emulation I believe that order is of the swine. better than confusion, that peace is better than war and that the load will be lighter for all, if we all pull the same

Thanking you very much for the honor which you have conferred upon me, I wish in closing to remind you and all Socialists throughout the state that the horse in the lead has no better chance at the post than does the one at the wheel. Let every one who is with us show it by their works; let every one get hold on the rope, for the strong pull and the hard pull and the pull all together. Yours for Socialism, John W. Kelley.

Marion, Ind., Aug. 14, 1900.

At Hamburg the Socialist deputy, Molkenbuhr, has been fined 450 marks for writing a poem speaking disrespectfully of German officers.

At the municipal elections which have just taken place at Lipnik, in Galicia, the Socialist candidates were elected by a large majority. And yet the "respectable" people did all they could, for Jews and anti-Semites ran together.

The nine-hour day has been adopted in the workshops of the Bavarian state railways. Up till now the normal working day was one of ten hours. This is due to the persistent action of the Socialist group in the Bavarian Landtag (the local parliament).

A Leipzic professor has discovered a new method of suppressing Socialism. It is to be done by having in opposition to May Day a working-class evangelical festival, to be held just before Whitsun. The method should be patented in all countries.

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

St. Louis headquarters, Room 7, 22 N. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. Val Put-nam. Secretary. For information concerning ward branches, inquire at the above address. Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8.p. m. at 1300 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 1330 W. 9th St.

MONTANA.

Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday, at 8:30 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Owsley Block. G. Frankel, Sec. 71 E. Park Street.

Branch No. 1. Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Livingston st.
Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 5d Sunday of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding. Branch No. 5, Cambon of the month. For particulars address of the month. For particulars address of the month. For particulars address. Basel Saighu's Avenue. 1206 Kaighu's Ave

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

mund St.

NEW YORK.

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York meets every second Tuesday at 412 Grand street, Windsor Hail. James Allman, Secretary, 32 suffolk etcare of "Forward."

East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 112 Cliaton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 163 Suffolk St.

Branch No. 3, 24th Assembly District, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of the month a 169 Second Av., at the "Central." Henry Lang, Secretary, 324 E. 50th St.

Branch No. 4 West Side Branch, New York, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at headquarters, 139 W. 9th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.

Branch No. 5 Brooklyn, New York, meets every Saturday at 5 p. m., at 56 Moore St. Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. Preseman, 180 Boerum St.

Branch No. 14, New York, meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., 205 E Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 56 Henry 11.

OH10.

Branch No. 2. Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's

Branch No. 2, Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's Hall, 65 York St., second and fourth Sundays at 3 p. m. Lectures, discussions, business meetings, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m. Branch No. 3, Cleveland, meets first and third Sundays in each south at 8 p. m. in Ohlsen's Hall, 6 York St. Lectures and discussions branch No. 4. Cincinnati, meets at Richelien Hall southeast corner can and Plan Sts., every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Jos. Jasin, Secretary, 1410 Central Avenue.

Branch No. 5, Dayton, Ohio, meets every 2d and 4th Friday evening, in Hall 27, Central Trades Council Block. Everyone interested in Socialism invited. J. C. Schawe, Chairman, W. Barringer, Secretary, P. O. Bor 294.

Branch No. 8, Cincinnati, meets every second

Box 224.

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

Branch No. 11, German, Columbus. Thomas May, Jr.

Secretary, 850 S. 3rd St.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Monday, at 8 p. m., at 423 S. 3rd Street, until further notice. Branch No. 2. Erie, meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., at K. of L. Hall, 716 State St. Chairman, Joseph Stain, Secretary, J. E. Perry, 119 Sassafrass St.

Branch No. 4, Pittsburg, meets 2nd and last Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. at Funk Hall, S. a., and Josephine Sts. W. Bohn, President, 244 Ac dison St. J. H. Lewis, Scoretary, 2518 Jane St. Branch No. 4, Coudersport, Meets every second and last Wednesday of each mount in K. of L. hall. Chas. Knispel, Chairman; L. H. Morse, Secretary, Hen. Codington, Treasurer.

Branch No. 5, Philadelphia, meets fort Friday.

ington, Treasurer.

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

Branch No. 10, Williamsport, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., in Social Labor hall, No. 26 East 3d St. G. R. Smith, chairman; Jno. Lyon, secretary, 43 Second St. Public invited.

WASHINGTON
Branch No. 5, Tacqma. Meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., 413 11th Street. WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Nonday of the month at Brewers' Hall, southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut sta.

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

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

Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, Meets every second Thursday of the month at Emil Hendschel's place, 1011 Michigan ave.

Secretary, Eugene F. Eichenberger, 1701 N. 11th street.

day of the month at Emil Hendschel's place, 1011 Michigan ave. Secretary, Eugene F. Eichenberger, 1701 N. Hith street.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukee meets every first and third Friday each month at Meller's Hall corner 23d and Brown Bts. George Moerschel Secretary, 891 25th St.

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

Franch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every normal that Thursday of each month at Volkmanns Hall, 21 and Center st., 8 p. m. Secretary, Rudolph Loeschman, 1125 23 d St.

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

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

#### NOMINATIONS FOR NEW **NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**

The constitution adopted at the Indianapolis convention, and since approved by a referendary vote of the branches, provides for a national executive board of nine members, "five of whom shall be chosen from territory convenient to the national headquarters and shall be called 'resident members,' and the remaining four shall be chosen, as far as possible, from other parts of the country." The present executive board on July 21 requested the mem-bers to make nominations for the new board. In response the following have been named up to this time:

and the sponse the following en named up to this time:

Allman, James, New York
Brown, Corinne S., Illinois
Berger, Dr. Henry C., Wisconsin.
Berger, Victor L., Wisconsin.
Clemens, G. C., Kansas
Cox, Jesse, Illinois
Doerfler, Jno., Wisconsin.
Foreman, A. B., Wisconsin.
Foreman, A. B., Wisconsin.
Foreman, A. B., Wisconsin
Farmer, W. E., Texas
Greer, J. H., Illinois
Haile, Margaret, Massachusetts
Heath, Frederick, Wisconsin
Horgan, W. C., Illinois
Kelher, S., Indiana
Ladoff, Isadore, Wisconsin
Lake, H. S. Genevra, Washington.
Mohr, Aug., Wisconsin.
Roderus, Frank, Illinois
Ricker, A. W., Jowa
Riley, Geo. W., Illinois
Rooney, Eugene H., Wisconsin
Smith, S. L., Massachusetts
Strobell, Geo. H., New Jersey
Tuttle, H., Wisconsin.
Uhlhorn, Henry, Illinois
Winnen, Jacob, Illinois
Winnen, Jacob, Illinois
Wonlay, Mudra, Illinois

#### **BRANCH SUPPLIES**

 Membership Cards (per 100)
 1.00

 Membership Applications (100)
 .25

 Constitutions (each)
 .03

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

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

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

ITS METHOD.

elected to public positions.

ITS METHOD.

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

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

ITS OBJECT.

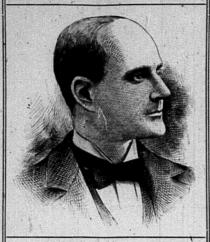
First—The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.

Second—The abolition of wage-slavery by the establishment of a national system of cooperative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of capitalism.

TRADES UNIONISM.

The trades union is the arena where all wage-workers may be brought together for joint action to resist the encroachments of capitalism on the economic field and to participate in the class struggle of the proletariat which will finally develop into the political alignment of the forces of labor in the struggle for emancipation.

CAMPAIGN OF 1900



**EUGENE V. DEBS** 

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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

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Jeff, Manning, Adger
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ITS PLATFORM.

Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people 'irrespective of sex.

Public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

Public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation and communication; all water-works, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities.

Public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.

Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production. Inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be renumerated by the public.

Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be renumerated by the public.

Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.

National insurance of working people against accident, lack of employment and want in oid age.

Equal civil and political rights, for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by voters.

Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

NATIONAL PAPER OF THE PARTY: The Social Democratic Herald 50 CENTS A YEAR.
126 Washington Street, Chicago, III.

## HEADQUARTERS: 126 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO

#### NOTES FROM THE FIELD

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

A full ticket has been nominated by the comrades in Marion county, In

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

The postal card propaganda will be a great vote maker during the next two months. Twenty-four cards sent to you for 10 cents.

Comrade S. L. Smith, whose name is this week added to the list of nominees for the executive board, is a member of Branch 9, Brockton, Mass.

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

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

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

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

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

The Socialist Educational Society of Rockford, Ill., at its last meeting, indorsed the platform of the Social Democratic party and pledged its members to do everything within their power to extend the propaganda and elect the national ticket next November.

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

Branch 12 and the Twentieth Ward, Milwaukee, have arranged for a Harvest dance September 15, at Volkmann' Hall, 21st and Center streets. Carl Weisel, Robert Manske, Carl Malewsky were elected from the Branch as delegates to State convention, and Emil Seidel, Philip Siegel, E. Beckman, Fred Hess and Robert Meder from the ward.

Comrade Hugo Miller of Indianapolis writes: "Kindly leave my name from the list of nominees for National Executive Board, as it will be impossible for me to accept in my present sit-uation. I do not know who nominated me, but thank the comrades for their good intention. I can assure them will, as usual, work for the success of our noble cause.'

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

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

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

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

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE 

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING 

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION 

COMMITTEE ON SPEAKERS

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

It is hoped every branch secretary will bring the contribution blanks before the next meeting of their branch and also see that all friends of socialism (unattached) are given an opportunity to help increase the national campaign Send all amounts collected to the National Campaign Headquarters of the S. D. P., 126 Washington St., Chicago,

Comrade Grogg has been appointed organizer in the Indiana gas belt. Comrade Kelley, our candidate for governor, will make a trip through the State at his own expense. Comrades throughout the State are requested to send their five cents per month per capita assessment to Hugo Miller, treasurer, as soon as possible. His address is De Soto Block, Indianapolis.

The Social Democrats in the Sixteenth Congressional District of Illinois, in convention at Jacksonville, have nominated Comrade Geo. W. Riley for congress; J. I. Houseweart, of Pike county, for the Board of Equalization; H. Hering and E. S. Altmiller for the State legislature. In Morgan county George Smith was nominated for Circuit Clerk, John A. Reed for Coroner and George Watson for County Commissioner.

Monday's business at the National Campaign Committee's headquarters, 126 Washington street, Chicago, amounted to \$21 for literature, not counting the contributions. In feturn the committee mailed 8,000 No. 2 leaflets, 300 Debs lithographs and several hundred Debs feaflets, buttons, etc. The Tuesday morning mail brought in orders for 4,000 more leaflets and a number of lithographs.

#### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PICNIC

The Social Democratic branches of Chicago will hold another picnic on Sunday, September 2, at Laznovsky's Grove, Irving Park, near the Bohemian cemetery. Tickets will be 10 cents and it is hoped the comrades and their friends will turn out strong. To reach the grounds take Elston avenue cars on Lake street to Fortieth avenue.

#### MACCARTNEY DECLINES

Comrades of the S. D. P.: Seeing in a recent number of the Herald that my name is in the list of nominees for the National Executive Board, I hasten to decline in favor of a Massachusetts' comrade, to whom more than any other worker Massachusetts owes her progress in organized Socialism. This valiant and tireless worker, with versatile ability-a writer and an executive-is Margaret Haile. Let us make her election unanimous.

Yours for the Social Democratic

Frederic O. MacCartney. Normandale, Ont., Aug. 20.

#### **NEW BRANCHES**

Kansas, one. Arkansas one. Michigan, one. Washington, one. Wisconsin, three.

#### **NEW JERSEY CAMPAIGN**

In the absence of Com. Jones, Com. James was elected chairman. The min-utes were approved as read. Communications were received from State Com S. D. P., returning subscription lists, Appeal to Reason, Comrades Dobboller Goebel, Kraft, Vail, Strobell, Vogel. Camden and Martinsville. Bills were read and ordered paid for stationery printing, delegates and organizer.

The electoral list showed vacancies which were filled, and the secretary in-structed to finish the petitions and file

On motion the secretary was instructed to cancel the incorporation papers filed. Comrade Jones then made his appearance and took the chair.

The literature committee reported and such was received and the committee instructed to get out one pamphlet at once for use of the organizer.

On motion 250 copies of the Appeal to Reason were ordered for three months, for use of the organizer. The report of the organizer was re-

ceived and he will submit his report as copied in the day book hereafter. The secretary was instructed to write to some firm for estimates on banners pictures, etc. He is to report the doings of the committee to the Social Democratic Herald and People.

Next meeting to be called on request

of the delegates or the secretary. The organizer will send out all subscription lists on hand and especially cover the rural districts.

Income, \$37.95. John P. Wiegel, Sec'y.

#### WISCONSIN CONVENTION

To the Voters and Members of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin: Greeting: The state convention of the Social Democratic party will be held

in Milwaukee Sunday, September 2, at 2 o'clock, at the hall of the Freie Gemeinde on Fourth street (between State and Cedar.)

This being a presidential election year the state convention of our party is of more than usual importance. Both of the old parties have shown their utter inability to grasp the economic situation of the present time, or even to elect honest men into office. No matter which of the old parties is put into power, we always find the same result: Corruption among office holders, ignorance and misery and poverty among the masses. These facts cannot be obscured by raising false issues, like "honest money" on one side and opposition to imperialism on the other.

The reason for this is obvious. The two old parties do not differ materially from each other. Both are dominated by the non-producing class that depend upon exploitation and plunder for subsistence. Both parties by necessity create more corruption and misery. And the leaders of the defunct third party, the so-called People's party, not having any principles to stand upon, have naturally drifted into the same camps, for the purpose of their own pecuniary benefit and political aggrandizement. All "reform parties" have failed because they have trusted to the goodness to this or the other leader, instead of trying to change the conditions that surround us all.

These conditions must be changed before man in general will change.

We, therefore, call upon all honest men who do not as yet despair of the future of humanity, to unite under the banner of the Social Democratic party of America. The Social Democratic party is not aiming at a mere change of office holders, we realize, that without a change of the present economic system the best men can do nothing against corruption. The Social Democratic party wants to abolish the source of avarice and corruption by the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, thereby extending the advantages of civilization and our rich country to the whole peo-

And while we recognize that it is not in the power of a single state of this Union to restore to the people all their rights, we are also fully conscious that the state of Wisconsin can do a great deal to limit within its borders the exploitation of the masses and thereby raise the standard of life.

But besides this it is our duty to strike at the ballot box for Socialism and the national candidate of the So-Democratic party EUGENE V DEBS. Therefore do not fail to send delegates to the convention.

The basis of representation is as follows: Branches of the Social Democratic party and all other recognized Socialistic bodies are entitled to three delegates. Each ward or township is entitled to one delegate for each fifty votes or major fraction thereof cast for our party at the last state election. Each Trade Union is entitled to one delegate, if the membership is fifty or less, and to two delegates if the membership is

All reports of delegates elected and other matters pertaining to the convention should be sent to 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The State Committee of the Social Democratic party.

Eugene Rooney, Howard Tuttle, Ernst Mohr, Robert Meister, Victor L. Berger, John Doerfler. Edward Ziegler, Jacob Hunger, Fred Brockhausen, F. W. Rehfeld.

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

Comrade Elizabeth H. Thomas has joined the force at the national campaign committee's room, 126 Washington street, and is rendering valuable assistance to Secretary Stedman.

#### IF YOU SYMPATHIZE WITH TRADE UNIONS

You will encourage the sale OF UNION LABEL GOODS

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

Boot and Shoe Workers Union,

620 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass

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

## SPLENDID LIFE-LIKE **PORTRAIT**

## **EUGENE V. DEBS**

CANDIDATE OF THE SOCIAL BEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR

## PRESIDENT THE UNITED STATES

SIZE-21 X 28 INCHES, ON GOOD PAPER

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Address,

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

## Social Democratic Party Leaflets

FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

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

LEAFLET NO. 1 is an address to unorganized Socialists; contains infor-mation concerning the Socialist move-ment, the party and its methods, object

and program.

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

Put Them Into the Hands of Every Werkingman

	PRICES.	
50 Copies		\$ .10
100 Copies		15
250 Copies		25
500 Copies		50
,000 Copies		1.00
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PC	STAGE PAID.	

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

### THE FULL STRENGTH OF APPEAL TO REASON

**DEBS AND** HARRIMAN

the ensuing campaign. For purposes of propeganda the following prices are named on bundles to one address:

25	copies	weekly, 8	mos	\$ 1.50
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