

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

THIRD YEAR. No. 23.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1900.

Whole No. 125.

## DEMOCRATS AGAIN GIVE THEIR VOTE TO CAPITALISM

### A Democratic Candidate Urges His Friends to Vote for a Republican to Beat MacCartney for the Massachusetts Legislature

#### THE LATEST ELECTION RETURNS

Notes From Massachusetts

It will be several weeks before the official count in many states is completed. In the meantime the returns so far received enable us to give approximately what the national vote will be. The estimate given herewith is based upon authentic returns from several of the states casting the largest vote, together with reports from many localities in other states. With the understanding that the table is subject to revision, and that more complete returns may in a few states show either small losses or great gains, The Herald gives the following as the nearly correct Social Democratic vote of 1900:

Alabama	500
Arkansas	300
California	10,000
Colorado	3,000
Connecticut	1,500
Florida	500
Georgia	300
Iowa	2,500
Indiana	3,000
Illinois	9,600
Idaho	1,000
Kansas	3,500
Kentucky	1,200
Louisiana	500
Maine	800
Montana	1,500
Maryland	1,000
Missouri	4,000
Massachusetts	12,000
Michigan	3,000
Minnesota	3,500
North Carolina	500
North Dakota	750
Nebraska	1,000
New Hampshire	950
New Jersey	4,000
New York	14,000
Ohio	5,000
Oklahoma	1,000
Oregon	1,500
Pennsylvania	3,500
South Dakota	1,000
Texas	5,000
Tennessee	1,000
Utah	750
Virginia	1,000
Vermont	300
Washington	2,000
Wisconsin	12,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,050</b>

#### Debs' Vote in Chicago

The official count of the vote in Chicago is not completed when we go to press. Below is given the vote in the wards from which official returns have been received:

1st ward	42	19th ward	123
2d ward	34	20th ward	117
3d ward	38	21st ward	123
4th ward	65	22d ward	107
5th ward	100	23d ward	100
6th ward	101	24th ward	100
7th ward	145	25th ward	100
8th ward	230	26th ward	100
9th ward	309	27th ward	100
10th ward	438	28th ward	100
11th ward	110	29th ward	100
12th ward	147	30th ward	100
13th ward	174	31st ward	100
14th ward	549	32d ward	100
15th ward	522	33d ward	100
16th ward	237	34th ward	100
17th ward	84	35th ward	100
18th ward	8		
Estimated total vote			6,000

#### Massachusetts

Although we failed to elect Comrade Gillespie of Whitman to the legislature from the Fifth Plymouth district as we had expected, we do not feel very much disappointed after all, when we come to examine the figures and understand the circumstances. Later returns show that he fell short only 112 votes, instead of 140, as at first reported. His total vote was 842, just four less than the number which gave MacCartney a plurality of 218 in his district, and 53 less than Carey. His vote is 91 more than that which elected Carey two years ago; 168 more than that which elected Scates at the same time, and 140 more than that which elected MacCartney last year. He carried two of the three towns in his district easily, but lost in the third, Center Abington, as he did last year, although his vote in that town was quadrupled by the earnest, wisely directed work of the boys. Then why was he defeated? Well, the greatly in-

creased total vote of a presidential year had something to do with it. The total vote, polled for representatives in his district was 1,905; in MacCartney's, 1,781, and in Carey's, 1,739. Then, too, Gillespie had practically only one antagonist. THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE HIMSELF STOOD AT THE FOOT OF THE STAIRS ALL DAY UNTIL THE POLLS CLOSED, URGING HIS FRIENDS AS THEY CAME IN TO VOTE FOR THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IN ORDER TO DEFEAT THE SOCIALISTS. The result was that he, the democrat, received only 109 votes out of the 1,905. You see, it is becoming harder all the time to elect Socialists. The capitalist parties are wide awake to the fact that Socialists are hard to beat, and they govern themselves accordingly.

But perhaps a better idea of our real strength in the Fifth Plymouth district can be gathered from a glance at some other districts where good work was put in and hopes were high. The second column gives the number received by the man who was elected.

In Brockton:  
Beal.....476 Highest vote.. 847  
Laird.....448 Highest vote.. 1,232  
Bosworth...561 Highest vote.. 889

In Haverhill:  
Scates.....707 Highest vote.. 1,255  
In Newburyport:  
Porter.....236 Highest vote.. 907  
Johnson...276 Highest vote.. 631  
Binley.....130 Highest vote.. 265

In Boston:  
McCarthy..719 Highest vote.. 1,509  
Dolf.....185 Highest vote.. 1,825  
Ramin.....163 Highest vote.. 1,792

Carey's vote was 895, and his opponent's 844. MacCartney's was 840, and his nearest opponent's 628.

It is plain, therefore, that, although Comrade Gillespie was not landed this time, the Whitman-Abington district is entitled to rank as one of the staunchest strongholds of Socialism in this state. I see that the capitalist parties have taken note of the fact already. A recent lecturer in Boston "deplored the spread of Socialism as shown in such places as Haverhill, Rockland and Whitman." Whitman is in it, all right!

The record of Comrade McCarthy in Brighton (ward 25 of Boston) of 719 votes is remarkable, and shows that there is at least one corner of this conservative old city that is awake and keeping up with the procession. Brighton ought to have special attention during the coming year, and get the best that is going.

The Tenth Worcester district also did remarkably well, for a first time, as we expected it would. Eight months ago there was not a branch in the district. Now there are three, and a fourth in process. It is a double district, large and scattered, and therefore difficult to work up—yet with all these drawbacks, one of the candidates polled some 350 votes, I have not the figures by me. At any rate, such a good start has been made that the boys will work on throughout the coming year with an enlightened enthusiasm and, having a better knowledge of the field, will work with better effect.

The organizing committee met last Sunday in Boston. Several other comrades from out of town, who are not members of the committee, showed their interest in its work by attending the meeting. The organizer reported having spoken at forty-two meetings since the middle of September—that is, EVERY EVENING for six weeks—and that six new branches have been organized and several others under way. The secretary reported that during the campaign speakers had been sent to seventy-nine different meetings, under the auspices of loyal branches, and three under the auspices of Springfield branches. An encouraging and very welcome feature is that the loyal branches in Connecticut are co-operating with those in Massachusetts. The secretary also reported having written and sent upwards of 200 letters and telegrams on business of the committee, in regard to

organizing, speakers, etc., during the campaign.

Ten thousand votes for Debs out of 400,000 cast for presidential candidates is all that Massachusetts gave. There are S. D. branches in some sixty odd cities and towns, out of the 353 in the state. We have as yet only scratched the surface of Massachusetts. The organizing committee realizes this fact, and has under consideration a comprehensive and business-like plan for getting at the large proportion of it that has not yet been touched. Such a plan in general outline, was evolved at the meeting on Sunday, and careful consideration is now being given to its details. By next meeting we hope to have the plan perfected, and to be in a position to call upon all the loyal branches in the state to aid us in carrying it out. Even though we do become an official party, the work of education and organization must go on throughout the whole year just the same—and more so. Nay, there is infinitely more need for education, and for intelligent and wisely directed effort now than ever before. The harvest is ripening fast—is ready for the sickle. Faint not, nor fail in courage, comrades. The task is great, but so is our united strength. "Give and it shall be given to you." The more you do, the more you are able to do. "It's the storm that makes the sailor, and the battle the soldier," and both that make the Socialist.

Margaret Haile.

#### Nebraska

Douglas county, Nebraska, gives the legislative ticket the following: Bauer, 465; Ryan, 327; Davis, 323; Huber, 323; Schaffer, 323; Condon, 312; Bowen, 310; Shell, 309; Waters, 295; representatives, Albrecht, 334; Keller, 315; Bogan, 285, senate. I will send the head of the ticket as soon as I get it. That will be about Monday. Respectfully yours, T. A. Edwards, 2415 Charles street, Omaha, Neb.

#### Ohio

The deputy state supervisors of elections in Hamilton county (Cincinnati) announce the following vote for presidential electors of the Social Democratic party: D. T. Hackett, 1,132; Julius Zorn, 1,130.

Warren, 50; the county, 95; Ash-tabula, 27.

#### Missouri

The official returns for Kansas City give Debs 435 votes. The Socialist vote in 1898 was 95.

Jasper county, 326; Carterville, 30.

#### Kentucky

Campbell county, 279.

#### Wisconsin

Fond du Lac, 20.

Racine county, 117.

#### Oklahoma

Perry, 75.

#### Kansas

Mathena, 162.

#### Colorado

Teller county, 104.

#### Washington

Yakima county, 65.

#### Maryland

Alleghany county, 105.

#### Indiana

Marion county, 180; Lawrenceburg, 26; Aurora, 9.

#### New Jersey

Essex county, 1,200—gain of 350; Cumberland county, 66; Fort Lee, 176.

#### Pennsylvania

Lycoming county, 211.

#### South Dakota

Brown county, 21.

#### Minnesota

Minneapolis, 562.

#### California

Highland, 15.

#### West Virginia

Wheeling, 110; Marshall county, 23.

#### To All Socialists

Comrades: We are about to enter upon a municipal campaign in Brockton which will be your fight as well as ours. The eyes of the world are upon Massachusetts today; our loss is your loss, and our gain is a gain for "Socialism."

Our magnificent showing in the state campaign just passed has drained our treasury completely, and funds are absolutely necessary. All comrades who are in a position to help us, are requested to donate to our fund, at once, what you can. All donations must be forwarded to

T. C. SULLIVAN, Fin. Sec.,  
14 Williams street,  
Brockton, Mass.  
[All friendly papers please copy]

#### Brockton Election Fund

Members of Nat. Ex. Bd., 126 Washington Street, Chicago ..... \$5.00

## THE CLAMOR FOR PEACE IN CAPITALIST SOCIETY

### The Necessity of a Struggle Between Man and Man Has Practically Disappeared and With it the Moral Justification for Strife

#### PHILISTINE MORALITY OF CAPITALISM

By Isador Ladoff

Let us imagine a grain of dust whirling through endless space and inhabited by ridiculously small living atoms. If these tiny creatures would realize the colossal dance they participate in, they might lose their senses out of mere terror. Their fragile dwelling rushing through emptiness is kept together only by the mutual attraction of its parts on one side and of similar grains of dust, in company with which it is rapidly moving toward an unknown goal on the other side.

This grain of dust called the earth, together with its inhabitants, is rotating around its own axis and at the same time moves around the sun with the astounding rapidity of 600,000 miles in twenty-four hours. Finally the entire system of the visible starry world is rushing into space with the hardly imaginable rapidity of sixty million miles in a year. We move every single second two miles without any moment of rest, the earth is eternally moving on and on, as if in search of some unreachable but irresistible attraction. The earth can never get at the bottom of the awful abyss called space, and millions of years of constant motion does not make a difference of a hair's breadth in the position of the earth from the point of view of eternity. These infinitesimal living atoms—human beings clinging tenaciously to the rotating grain of dust—the earth. O how small and insignificant are they from the point of view of eternity! Significant as the human race is from this point of view, it is a giant in one respect, being attributed with the divine gift of reason. Human reason is capable of grasping the whole world, to measure the distances between stars and to determine the velocity of their motion.

Ought not these reasoning beings realize their role in nature and bend all their energies in the direction of mutual helpfulness, good will and fellow-feeling?

Ought not they devote the small space of time allotted to them as a gift of life in the most rational manner to acts of fraternal love, peace and co-operation?

Ought not the consciousness of the stern and unchangeable laws of the inanimate world weld them together in emulation, in spiritual achievements, noble aspirations, scientific research and fine arts for the general benefit of the race?

Ought not Justice, Freedom and Peace be the dearest treasures of humanity?

The past and present of the human race once represented, however; the very opposite picture of struggle, strife and war between men and man; tribe and tribe, east and east, class and class. All the ingenuity of men is bent towards the invention of new methods and tools of annihilation and murder. Arrows are dipped in poison, swords sharpened, fire and iron put into the service of death, armies drilled and organized, national, race and class hatreds cultivated artificially. Even science and fine arts are turned into subservience to the moloch of war and strife.

The most sacred feelings are profaned in the interests of cold-blooded murder on a grand scale called war. Civilization, culture, Christianity are often claimed as demanding bloodshed. The grain of cosmic dust called the earth is soaked with the blood of the living atoms called national human beings. Nations boasting to represent the highest type of humanity are constantly engaged in the so-called art of war. We kill off the so-called lower races in order to civilize them, to Christianize them, to raise the level of their culture. We kill off the lower races just because we love them so dearly and want them to be just as good (if not any better than) we are ourselves. We feel deeply our obligation towards our younger brothers in humanity and if we trash the life out of them in our unselfish effort to raise them to our level of culture and civilization it is of course not our fault. The fittest always survive and we are fortunately the fittest.

Let us, however, for a moment pause

and reflect in the endeavor to find the clue to the fatal incongruity between the ideals of peace and fraternity so deeply woven into human nature and the sordid zoological self-destruction practiced by the human race from time immemorial till the twentieth century—the age we so childishly boast about.

The strongest instinct in human nature is the instinct of self-preservation. We want to live and all the efforts of our body and mind are devoted to the creation of conditions favorable to the preservation of our life. These conditions are modifications of our environment. Our environment consists of the sub-human and human world. On the lowest stages of civilization the work of creating an artificial environment out of the elements found in nature was quite frequently a very hard task. The primitive tools and undeveloped skill of the primeval man were unequal to that task, and it was quite natural that killing off a fellow-being was considered as quite legitimate when done for the purpose of preserving one's life. This was the epoch of cannibalism, pure and simple. The strong was considered as the fittest, as in our time; but in a more narrow sense. With the advance of civilization this double struggle with the sub-human and human environment was changing gradually in intensity. The more perfected tools and skill enable man to master nature with greater ease. As far as the conquest of natural forces is concerned, the creation of the artificial environment—necessary for the existence of men is—almost a solved problem. The necessity for a struggle between man and man has practically disappeared and with it the moral justification of such a strife. The ideals of eternal peace and brotherhood, as all human ideals, are the outgrowth of actual material conditions. They are, however, always the advance agents of a higher stage of culture and civilization. The ideals of a preceding age form the fabric of actual conditions of the following age.

Our present social status represents a chaotic conglomeration of archaic and germs of future institutions. The archaic institutions, institutions which outlived their utility, prevail. Chief among these archaic institutions is the economic basis of society, the basis of a struggle between man and man in contrast to the future co-operation of men against nature. As long as the principle of so-called competition and, consequently, exploitation, the mercantile ideas about profit and gain—the industrial individualism and subjugation of the producer to the drones of society will prevail—eternal peace has of necessity to remain a beautiful dream. Indeed, it is futile to expect the cessation of war in a society founded on struggle and strife. To talk about abolition of war in our present mercantile and capitalistic society means to indulge in cant. The realization of the beautiful dream of eternal peace is left (as many other beautiful dreams) to a higher stage of culture and civilization, when men will leave behind them forever the inheritance of barbaric ages—the so-called struggle for existence between men and men; when commodities will be manufactured, not for profit and speculation, but for use and enjoyment; when man's power will not be degraded into a purchasable commodity; when the soil and all its bounty will be considered the legitimate inheritance of all human beings, irrespective of race, class or sex distinctions; when reason and the best instincts of human nature will be the sole guides of conduct.

Eternal peace is possible only in a society founded on the principle of brotherly co-operation. Philistine morality, preaching and exhortation, are as little likely to bring about eternal peace as conjuring. Without a revolution of economic conditions we may clamor till doomsday; peace, peace, but there will be no peace.

California—The vote in San Bernardino county for Debs is 235. Richardson, for congress, 353.

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1900.

National Lecture Fund

The following resolution has been received from Branch 32 at Webb City, Mo.:

"Resolved, That the Social Democratic Herald be requested to start a national lecture fund for the purpose of keeping good lecturers, in the field for the next four years and request all those favorable to Socialism to contribute one dollar each for that purpose."

Comrade Roney, secretary of the branch, writes that the resolution was passed unanimously. The suggestion is a good one and the Herald will gladly assist in every way possible to carry it out. It is well, however, to direct attention to the fact that, aside from recording of the uncompromising Socialist vote in the late election, the best work done during the campaign was that of organizing new branches. An energetic continuation of this work is of the highest importance to the future of Socialism in the country. In order that it may be successfully done a national fund for organization is necessary. The Herald, therefore, suggests that as the needs of the movement extend to both education and organization, any fund that may be raised would better be applied to maintaining both organizers and lecturers in the field. We welcome suggestions from the comrades on this important matter and in the meantime acknowledgment of contributions for the purpose in view will be made in The Herald.

Mendicant Clerks

The daily newspapers of Chicago were careful not to say anything previous to election that would disturb the serenity of the voters in their belief in prosperity. No sooner had the election passed, however, than daily revelations were made of the fact that thousands of wage earners in the city were in the coils of money-lending sharks, and that for these thousands at least prosperity meant they had been forced to borrow money to live and that for the use of it they were paying exorbitant rates of interest.

It now appears that large numbers of clerks in some of the leading business houses of the city are not paid sufficient by their employers to enable them to get along without calling upon money lenders for help. Over a year ago the firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. found it necessary to warn the employees against borrowing money, and the other day John V. Farwell & Co. notified each employe that "any legitimate case of need should be laid before the manager, who will give it attention." The first-named firm also set aside "a fund for the purpose of meeting the immediate needs of the employees."

Here is a strange condition of affairs. The people employed by two of the most distinctively representative business concerns of the city are, by the indirect admission of the managers, not paid enough to enable them to maintain the standard of living and respectability which their particular avocation requires and are compelled to become the victims of conscienceless money sharks. If times are so wonderfully prosperous, why should those employed as clerks in first-class houses be in danger of immediate need? If their compensation was equal to their deserving and their hard work, if it comported with the claims made by the class which profits most from prosperity, there should be no hardship among them. But we are assured only a few days after the election in which "prosperity" and a "full dinner pail" were the principal catch phrases, that "thousands of young men" are next to mendicants—while the profits of the employers go on accumulating.

A member of one of the firms gave the following as the experience of one of his "young men" with the money lender:

"We had one case where a young man borrowed \$33 and gave his notes. He secured actually on the loan, \$22. For the use of the money he paid \$3.50 a month, which payments were kept up long after the notes were matured, or any part of it remained unpaid. In this instance, he paid all but \$11 of his in-

debtedness at maturity, but still, for four months afterward, he kept on paying \$3.50 for the use of the remaining \$11. I personally settled that up for the young man."

Trades Union Traitors

"O for a tongue to curse the slave,  
 Whose treason, like a deadly blight,  
 Comes o'er the councils of the brave  
 And blasts them in their hour of might."

The curse of labor has been the treason of self-constituted or chosen leaders—who for pelf lead astray men who repose confidence in their integrity.

The history of organized labor has been blotted on almost its every page by the duplicity of its leaders, who, watching their opportunities, and on the alert for bribes, put themselves in communication with labor's enemies to betray a cause which, with loud professions of loyalty, they held to be dear to them. In the entire vocabulary of invective the right word has not been coined to express deserved detestation of such abnormal scoundrels. Their methods involve every shade of hypocrisy. In league with capitalism and potential in the councils of labor, they are in a position to exert an influence which capitalism is quick to acknowledge and remunerate, and while labor realizes that its plans are frustrated and that demoralization has usurped the place of order, and defeat is the penalty for misplaced confidence in men whom it trusted but to be betrayed, the victims of treason, resolve, like courageous men, to repair their fortifications, renounce and denounce their false and bribed leaders, enlist in the war for the right, bury their dead and fight their battles over again.

It is the old, old story. Capitalism fully comprehends the value of a traitor to the cause of labor. This policy is—divide and conquer. To accomplish this they transform labor leaders into traitors, as the British transformed Benedict Arnold, by the omnipotent power of money, and once hypnotized and under the spell of capitalistic intrigue, the one ambition of the traitorous labor leader is to deliver his "cattle" dehorned and powerless into the hands of those who want their votes that the fetters of wage slavery may be the more securely riveted upon them.

Never, perhaps, in the history of labor, has an opportunity been offered to wage war more resplendent with hope for better conditions than was offered by the recent election, and never were the enemies of labor more active to blast such hopes. But alone, capitalism, however powerful it may be, is not sufficiently potential to arrest the advancing force of labor. To call out troops with shotguns, and the issuing of injunctions with prisons looming up in the distance, no longer frighten working men. On the contrary, they seem to arouse exasperation and make labor more courageous and defiant. As a result labor leaders must be purchased and transformed into traitors. This done, the miscreants begin their nefarious work of demoralization. The springs where labor slaked its thirst are poisoned; aspirations for high attainments are checked and hopes are blasted; hypocrisy and dissimulation confuse the minds of working men, until they are persuaded to vote for their enemies and accomplish their own ruin. This sort of treason to labor is now rampant throughout the country, while the traitors, pocketing the price of their treachery, witness the degradation of their victims with serene satisfaction.

But, however much such scoundrelism may be deplored, it is not without its compensations.

Labor, now the battle is over, will proceed to reconstruct its forces. It will choose new leaders. Its principles, giving it a firm and indestructible foundation, it will rebuild its citadels and forts and making new resolves for future campaigns, will fight on until capitalism disappears to be remembered only as a fossil monstrosity that once afflicted the earth.

The vacancy in Berlin, due to the death of Liebknecht, has resulted in the victory of the Socialist candidate, Ledebour, who received 53,896 votes out of a total of 65,832. This is remarkable, as it was feared that there might be an increase in the opposition, but the bourgeois parties received 27,905 votes in 1898, and only 11,618 this time. The constituency is a large one, and there has been no change since 1871. In any fair system of redistribution the Socialists would increase largely, but as it is, there is a probability of their electing 100 members next time.

It would be a difficult undertaking to keep tab on the fellows who are out with plans for new political parties. One of the latest reported is from George Fred Williams, who is to form a new "silver" party with Bryan as leader. Will "Socialists" who voted for Bryan—and threw away their votes—stand for that?

The cashier of the Newport (Ky.) bank who has just started out for a much-needed vacation made a clean sweep of everything, taking along with him a sum greater than the capital, surplus and reserve of the institution combined.

LESSONS IN ECONOMY FOR MEN WHO WORK

The Triumph of the Working Class in the Struggle to Live is the Abolition of the Dependence of All Classes

SURPLUS VALUE AND MARKETS

Production Can Only be Sustained by Consumption and Consumption is Limited by Wages

By Charles H. Vail

Socialism is the only economic salvation for humanity. It means a nobler and truer civilization. It thus represents the real interests of every person. But it does not stand for the economic interests of either division of the proprietary class, for their CLASS INTERESTS signify those measures which make for the perpetuity of their class. Socialism means the destruction of all dependence, for it can only emancipate itself by socializing the means of production and distribution. There are thousands, however, of the other classes who are realizing the hopeless struggle and are joining the cause of progress.

The Socialist party, then, as representing the interests of the working class, calls their attention to the fact that the surplus product, which the capitalists are trying to sell abroad, is wealth which they have produced and which has been exploited from them through the wage system. Every dollar's worth of goods shipped abroad represents surplus value which has been appropriated from the product of the workers. How long will laborers rejoice at the opportunity of capitalists to sell foreign nations the things they themselves need?

The cry for foreign markets is the cry of a vicious system. Foreign markets only add to the profits of the profit seekers. Think of the absurdity of workmen pointing to the long list of exports and rejoicing because the products of their own toil, which have been fleeced from them, are being sold abroad to enrich the coffers of the capitalist class.

I protest, in behalf of the thousands of unfed, half-clothed and homeless workmen, against such a policy. What Socialists want is that these goods produced by labor should go to labor. IF EVERY MAN RECEIVED THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS TOIL THERE WOULD BE NO NEED OF FOREIGN MARKETS.

Socialism would secure to the laboring class this wealth and so do away with the need for foreign markets, and it would also do away with the crises and industrial depressions which result from the accumulation of a surplus in the hands of the capitalist class.

As production is carried on for profit, it ceases as soon as profits are threatened. Production can only be sustained by consumption and consumption is limited by wages. The wages paid will not buy the product created, consequently a glut takes place and depression results. We are then confronted by a condition of overproduction, or rather under-consumption (for there can be no such thing as the former as long as men are in need). If laborers received the full product of their labor they would quickly dispose of the surplus. Until society is reorganized on a co-operative basis we shall experience the same fortunes that have befallen us for the last century—periods of so-called prosperity, followed by periods of depression and business stagnation.

The competitive system leads to disaster, not by a straight road, to be sure, but by a wave-like path—comparative prosperity alternating with industrial depression. These crises are of periodical occurrence. Industry runs in what is called the vicious circle of from seven to ten years. Beginning with the crisis of 1815, nine such catastrophes have afflicted this country; they are worldwide and nearly contemporaneous in all the great nations. The causes are inherent in the present system—the anarchy of private enterprise and the exploitation of labor.

It is not evident to every student of the economic question that the better times we now enjoy will be followed by harder times that we have yet experienced.

"Splendid Bayonet Work"

Every Sunday 20,000 parsons preach that "God hath made of one flesh all the nations of the earth." Then nearly every member of that army of whited incongruities proceeds to stimulate the worst and most brutal instincts of their hearers against every nation except

that to which they belong. The morning placards announce "Splendid bayonet work," and the artisan sees and puff's his pipe, and the smug clerk sees it and jogs on, and the parson reads it over his breakfast, and the dainty miss hears of it and feels proud, and they are all pleased. And the workman and the clerk and the parson and the miss, because they may be completely dressed, and walk through paved streets and past plate-glass windows, consider themselves civilized; while the fact of their being pleased at "splendid bayonet work" proves them to be in their hearts the blackest and most vicious savages. —London Clarion.

MacCartney's Great Victory

The election was one of the most exciting for many years. The vote was unusually large even for a presidential year. The principal interest here was over the election of a representative to the next general court from the Fourth Plymouth district, which includes the towns of Rockland, Hanover and Hanson. The fight was conceded between J. B. White, the Republican candidate, and Frederic O. MacCartney, the candidate of the Social Democrats, who was elected here last year. Mr. MacCartney was re-elected again yesterday and carried the district by 218 plurality. His plurality last year was 102, and he shows a gain this year of 116 votes. His total vote in the district was 832. White received 612, while Perry, the Democratic candidate, polled over 300.

The result is a surprise, for while it was conceded that MacCartney would win out, it was expected that the vote would be very close. In Hanover MacCartney got 136 votes as against 93 last year, and in Hanson he got 102 votes, to 68 for White. White was severely knifed all over the district and especially so in his own town, Hanson. In Rockland MacCartney received 594 votes, as against 585 last year.

It was a notable victory for the Social Democrats, and they celebrated last evening in grand style. About 200 of them paraded the streets with brooms over their shoulders and headed by a drum corps. Colored fire was burned along the line of march, and there was lots of cheering and enthusiasm. The excitement kept up pretty near all night and it was well towards morning before the cheering died away. The Social Democrats and their friends were served free all night with hot coffee, sandwiches, pie and tonic at William Lawless' lunch room, and about 400 were dined. —Brockton (Mass.) Enterprise.

Revolution

The word "revolution," which we Socialists are so often forced to use, has a terrible sound in most people's ears, even when we have explained to them that it does not necessarily mean a change accompanied by riot and all kinds of violence, and cannot mean a change made mechanically and in the teeth of opinion by a group of men who have somehow managed to seize on the executive power for the moment. Even when we explain that we use the word revolution in its etymological sense, and mean by it a change in the basis of society, people are scared at the idea of such a vast change, and beg that you will speak of "reform," and not revolution.

As, however, we Socialists do not at all mean by our word revolution what these worthy people mean by their word reform, I can't help thinking that it would be a mistake to use it, whatever projects we might conceal beneath its harmless envelope. So we will stick to our word, which means a change of the basis of society; it may frighten people, but it will at least warn them that there is something to be frightened about, which will be no less dangerous for being ignored; and also it may encourage some people, and will mean to them not fear, but a hope.

Fear and hope—those are the names of the two great passions which rule the race of man, and with which revolutionists have to deal; to give hope to the many oppressed and fear to the few oppressors, that is our business. It is not revenge we want for poor people, but happiness; indeed, what revenge can be taken for all the thousands of years of suffering of the poor?—William Morris.

"Evolution by Atrophy"

Editor The Herald: In your list of books treating of sociology you have not mentioned one of the newest and most valuable books on this subject recently translated into English and published by Appleton & Co., New York. It is "Evolution by Atrophy," by Jean Demoor, Jean Massart and Emile Vandervelde, the last one being the young and talented millionaire leader of the Belgian Socialists. It might be well to mention this book in addition to the list you give. C. BOTKER.

In the issue of The Herald for Nov. 3 a contribution to the campaign fund was acknowledged from the "Eleventh congressional district of Massachusetts," and in the following week's paper from "Picnic Eleventh congressional district, Massachusetts." Both of these contributions should have been credited to the "Picnic." The total amount sent was \$18.33.

A SOCIALIST

Respectfully Inscribed to Eugene V. Debs

A Socialist, once scorned of men,  
 Reviled by caustic tongue and pen;  
 A prophet of true brotherhood,  
 Oft by his own misunderstanding,  
 Yet will he gleam a guiding star,  
 When time, the gates of truth unbar  
 And light the way, as yet untried,  
 To make the toiler satisfied.

A Socialist, whose only plan  
 Is to uplift his fellow man,  
 And set his feet to tread the road  
 Of life, unburdened by the load  
 Which other men, with selfish drift  
 On his bent back contrive to shift,  
 Uncaring end or consequence,  
 Much though their mouthings make  
 Pretense.

A Socialist, a dreamer, yet  
 Above the realm of vain regret  
 That haunts the sordid selfish kind  
 Who seek for wealth, yet never find  
 Enough of it, or its increase,  
 To buy their souls a moment's peace.  
 No greed of gold has touched his heart;  
 He knows the right and does his part.

A Socialist, yes, more than that,  
 An earnest Social Democrat,  
 Who's manhood never has been sold  
 For wealth, or fame, or yellow gold,  
 His soul chimes with a grander theme,  
 Than ever stirred a poet's dream  
 Of life unfettered by the pain  
 Of soulless strife and greed of gain.  
 J. W. BRYCE.

ON WITH THE BATTLE

As the din and confusion of the battlefield subsides, amid the shouts of the ostensibly victorious, we can occasionally catch an echo of results that promise so much to suffering humanity. A general summary of the situation as it appears to us in this week of words may be epitomized as follows:

First, as to our friends, the enemy, the republican party is right up against it. It has the offices, it is true, but what is more, and most serious, too, it has the responsibility of the immediate future, and therein lurks a score of texts pregnant with thought for the advanced economist and dazlingly tempting to his pen.

Next come our friends in mourning, the nondescript Croker-Hill-Olney-Bryan-anti-trust crowd, with its now defunct satellites, the fusion populists and the silver reps., and anti-expansion muggumps, all of whom, with flags of distress flying, show such unmistakable signs of acute suffering that the instinct of humanity suggests a pause at the mere mention. Nevertheless, I feel it incumbent to say that not only has the pie-counter combination gone down to irretrievable defeat, but that it has passed into that state of innocuous desuetude that leaves a fair field with no favors to give or take to the earnest, uncompromising Socialist. They lost not only the pie-counter incentive, to fusion, the offices, but their organization as well. We have gained an organization. Their forces have dwindled away—absorbed by more powerful organizations. Ours has increased a thousand per centum in numbers and efficiency, and we come out of the fight invigorated and strengthened and ready as a strong man to run a race.

And now, close the ranks, comrades! Only the weak, the vacillating, the undeveloped, have fallen out, and we are not only stronger for this weeding out, but, by reason of the noble accessions of the earnest, the true and the devoted that have joined our ranks. Had our vote been way up in the phenomenal there is every reason to fear that our movement would have been seriously handicapped, if not overwhelmed, with a slump of the pie-counter crowd seeking shelter. As it is, the two old parties will absorb that element, and the issue from now on is a clear-cut one of corporate versus collective ownership and administration of natural resources and public utilities.

Our banners in Kansas are still flying. Our men were holding street meetings just as persistently the day after election as before, and we shall never falter until it is ushered in the co-operative commonwealth. F. E. MILLER.  
 Abilene, Kan.

Answers to Correspondents

T. H., Washington.—Harriman at no time accepted the nomination of the Social Democratic party; he did accept that of the faction claiming to be the Social Democratic party. The claim was based on the fact that a section of the old S. L. P. and a few bolters from the S. D. P., who defied the decision of the majority, appropriated the name without any honorable title to it.  
 A. G., Rockville, Conn.—"How old must a man be to be eligible as a candidate for president?"  
 Forty-five years.

The vote of the city of Brockton, Mass., for president was as follows: Debs, 1,246; Bryan, 2,038; McKinley, 3,655.

Comrades at El Paso, Texas, are convinced that the vote there for Debs was 500; but the official returns give us only 113. The same condition prevailed throughout the country.

THROUGH WITH POPULISM

Dr. Henry B. Fay of Minnesota, General Organizer for the People's Party, Comes out Straight for Social Democracy

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6, 1900.

Hon. Jo A. Parker, Louisville, Ky., Chairman People's Party National Committee.

My Dear Sir:

I herewith tender you my resignation as division organizer for the People's party of the Sixth Grand Division, forwarding herewith my records for Minnesota to National Committeeman C. J. Arntzen, Wegdahl, Minn. Immediately, in the Jordan, shall I wash from myself all old party and Populist "tactics" and their patchwork of "reform."

ress is on and on, and not back. There is not an instance in history where human society has reached a certain stage in social development and then gone back to the stage that preceded it.

All that is necessary is for the working class to inaugurate a flank movement by placing clear-cut Socialist representatives in the municipal, state and national governments and proceed in a peaceable manner to return to the people the tools of production, abolish all class distinctions, and inaugurate a collective administration of these social utilities for the common good and welfare of every man, woman and child.

Fellow workmen, this is the only way we can emancipate ourselves. There is no half-way measure. We must either stand for our class or stand for the capitalist class. By doing this we can strip the trusts of their capitalistic garment (private ownership), and by making all the resources and tools of wealth production common property everybody can have employment and receive the full product of his labor.

KARL KAUTSKY ON PROFIT

Industrial Capital Hatches its Profits by Exploiting the Propertyless Wage Workers

Whence does the capitalist class derive its income? The gains of merchants and usurers' capital consisted originally of the portions which they withheld from the property of those who needed them, either to satisfy a craving for luxuries, or for aid in distress.

The capitalist class performs no manner of productive work. This is done by the wage worker. But the wage worker does not produce for himself; he cannot. All the things, which together are today indispensable for production—land and capital—are the private property of a comparatively small number of people.

The proletarian, the wage worker, employed by the capitalist, is the wealth producer. Out of the heap of wealth brought into life by the wage worker himself, the capitalist takes a part, not more than one-quarter, if as much, and returns that to the wage worker in payment for his labor power, as his wages.

It so happens, however, that in proportion as the capitalist system of production develops, the industrial form of capital overshadows all others, and forces them into its service; and, furthermore, that this evolution cannot go on without the capitalists returning to the wage workers, in some manner or another—by the employment of an increase of personal-service men, such as lackeys, watchers, etc.; by institutions styled "benevolent," and so forth—a part of the surplus which they withheld from him.

As the small industrialist and small farmer are disappearing and their influence upon modern society is felt ever less, so also are disappearing the old forms of merchants, and usurers' capital, both of which made their gains by exploiting the non-capitalist classes.

The proletariat produces the surplus which industrial capital appropriates. This surplus is on a steady increase through the increased burden of toil thrown upon the workers, through the introduction of labor-saving machines, through the cheapening of labor power, etc., etc. Side by side with the development of the capitalist system of production grows the number of the exploiting proletarians, and, as an inevitable consequence of this, the quantity of the surplus that flows into the hands of the capitalist class becomes ever larger and larger.

Unfortunately, however, "life's unalloyed enjoyment is not the lot of mortal man." However hateful the operation may be to him, the capitalist is compelled to "divide." The landlord and the state or government both come in for their shares; and the capitalist class is compelled to divide with them the surplus that it scoops in.

Socialism in Winnetka

Winnetka, a village seventeen miles north of Chicago, is one of the loveliest of Chicago's suburbs. And it is one of the most progressive; consequently it grows steadily more socialistic.

Besides Mr. Lloyd's work, a little handful of us have done what we could. But a large number of citizens of all beliefs are always about some undertaking to help the village. As a result we have a fine new public school building, and a very fine high school building is going up; we have a village hall, lighted by our own electric lights; a very good free library, a very successful water system, and now a new electric light service for both public and private houses and for the streets.

All these we absolutely own and operate. We have a most devoted village president, who is an electrician. While our plant was being installed he gave a great deal of his time and his expert knowledge gratuitously to see that all was right about it.

We have many beautiful old shade trees, and he was especially solicitous to see that the placing of poles and stringing of wires did not injure them. About the time we desired to get up the electric lighting system the telephone company received permission to enter here, but not without making some return to the village for the chance to profit by us.

This may be called an aristocratic suburb, yet even we had a little share in the campaign of the S. D. P. We followed the example of the old parties and held our political Debs meeting in the village hall and had a well filled house. A much interested audience came out on a very bad night to hear Seymour Stedman.

"Let the people of Winnetka continue to take that deep interest in its affairs and protect our municipal plants and see that they are well managed. Remember that the profits of these plants belong to us, and the greater they become the greater the benefits to our village, either in reduced rates or other benefits, while if owned by private capital the greater the profits—well, we would always be given to understand that there were no profits. We certainly would never appreciate any benefit from them.

"There are those who cry that 'municipal ownership' is a failure and the basis of their arguments is the dishonesty or incapacity of those who have been intrusted with such plants.

"That argument is as inconsistent as to claim any line of business a failure because some individual's business in that line has been ruined due to mismanagement or to a thief having had charge of it. Any such arguments are not against municipal ownership, but against the rottenness and degradation which we permit to get into our public offices. Such a condition is as ruinous to any portion of our government as it is to that which comes under 'municipal ownership.' Such arguments should rather act to shame us to our duty at the primaries and at the polls, and by the performance of this duty we relieve all branches of our government of this blight; and all branches benefit thereby as much as 'municipal ownership.'

ANNA R. WEEKS.

THE MONKEY AND THE BEES

A Chapter in the Natural History of Economics

By F. I. Wheat

A shrewd old monkey found some bees storing up honey in a hollow tree in the forest. He liked honey, and many a time in former days had helped to rob the bees. But wisdom had come at last into his simian skull.

It was impossible for bees to face such reasoning as this, and they waited in silence. The monkey seized the psychological moment to become gracious, and with apparent benevolence proposed to compromise the matter and fix it up so they need not move out.

The bees were relieved from their anxiety and felt quite grateful in the reaction from their fright. They thanked him and hurried off to gather the needed honey. For bees are too industrious to think about things, and now they must be busier than ever.

One day another monkey found old Shrewdness' good fortune and quarreled with him for a share in it, but without success. The next day, however, he came back with some more honey-hungry fellows, and they made things pretty warm for the old monkey. He certainly would have been driven out, or more likely killed, had he not suddenly thought to order the bees to fall upon the attacking party, which they did to such effect that the young rascals were soon howling in full retreat.

organize into a standing army to protect his tree from all other monkeys.

And it was done just as he said, for now the busy bees must waste no time in parleying, for this army must be fed.

But as only monkeys could be thought of as qualified to be officers in the army several were called in and given places. Then clerks were needed, and heads of departments, and, moreover, personal servants to mark the dignity of the great organizer of this commonwealth.

Now it began to be very hard for the workers to provide for all the community. Moreover, the officers became insolent when some luxuries were missing. So the king monkey ordered that all the honey should be given into his possession, and more officers were appointed to take charge of it.

Then ever faster and faster flew the bees in their quest for honey, till the very limit of their strength was reached and there was no spirit left in them. And the monkeys in other trees did as this monkey had done. Then often one kingdom attacked another to get its store or to destroy its power to gather honey from the flowers for the supply was limited, and so workers perished. Those left must toil the harder and give up more and more of their gatherings.

It is likely that the end of that history would have come speedily in utter destitution and the extinction of all bees, but there swept through that forest a conflagration that destroyed everyone of these tyrannies and drove the surviving monkeys and bees into distant parts.

The old order, of idle monkeys over busy bees, was never revived. But this is how it came to pass that the bee is habitually so busy, and does not know when to rest; but ever piles up more and more of common store; and this, too, is the reason why the monkey is—well, why the monkey is a monkey.

"The fear of over-population no longer plays an important part in modern sociology. Every man brings two hands into the world and only one mouth."—Exchange.

LOCAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Inserted for 25 Cents per Month

- CALIFORNIA: Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8. Admission free. Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening. Membership, Social Dem. Oct. 1. Herald free to each member. 25 cents per month. Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk street. Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 1254 Spring St. J. France, 700 Dayton Ave., Secretary. Branch 12, San Francisco (German). Hold business meeting first Sunday each month, at 1 o'clock, 2 p. m., at 117 Turk street. Admittance free on third Sunday evening, same place, to which public is invited. August F. Mayer, secretary, 1400 Polk street. COLORADO: Branch No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 8:00 p. m. at 115 California Ave., Chas. M. Davis, Secretary, 1629 17th Street. Branch No. 3, Goldenfield, meets every Sunday at 7:30 p. m., at City Hall. Chas. La Camp, Secretary. CONNECTICUT: The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m., at P. Schaffer's, 3099 Main St., Hartford. Louis Schiff, Sec., 20 Spring St., Rockville, Conn. Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 p. m., at Aurora Hall. C. Volmer, Sec. Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwerfer, Box 760. ILLINOIS: Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 82 Dearborn St. Branch No. 1, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening, Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2604 Westworth Ave. Branch No. 2 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets first and third Saturday at 8 p. m., at Nag's Hall, 535 Blue Island Ave., Ferdinand Svoboda, Secretary, 684 West 18th Street. Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m., in Dundas' place, 1080 W. 18th place. Joseph Dundas, Secretary. Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Pisarik's Hall, cor. Centre ave. and 19th st., Jos. Cerny, Secy., 530 W. 18th St. Branch No. 6, Chicago, meets at Adolph Jankowal's place, 984 West 21st street, every other Saturday in the month. A. Geisler, Sec., 726 W. 20th street. Branch No. 8 (Bohemian) Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays, at 8 p. m., at 5022 Lind Street. J. A. Ambros, Secretary, 4940 Wood Street. Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at 1148 W. 83rd st., first and third Sundays at 2 p. m. Gus. Larson, Secretary, 5245 Center avenue. INDIANA: Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble sts. Address all communications to the Sec. of State Executive Board, Thomas Catton, 617 Arbor ave. IOWA: Branch No. 2, Hittman, meets every fourth Friday in the month at opera house, Charles Baxter, chairman, Wm. Truman, secretary, Box 151. KENTUCKY: Branch No. 4, Bellave, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday, at 2 p. m.; and 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 7 p. m., at 61 Fairfield ave. We will aim to make it interesting for all. Henry Listerman, Sec., 132 Foote ave. MASSACHUSETTS: Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Sprinklers Turner Hall, Carl Schwabe, Organizer, 24 Jackson St. Branch No. 5, Lynn, permanent headquarters 71 Monroe St. Business meeting every Monday night at 7:30. Open house. Public invited. Harry Gotimer, Sec., 423 Essex St. Branch No. 3, Brockton, meets Friday nights at 8 p. m. for business at Socialist Hall, Clark's Block, corner Main and Center Sts. Every committee is expected to attend one meeting a month. Mrs. Annie Bosworth, Secretary, 14 Prospect st. BRANCHES: Branch No. 1, Battle Creek, Mich., meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of each month, at 8 p. m., at 10 W. Main Street, in the International Congress Hall. All are cordially invited. L. C. Rogers, Secretary. MINNESOTA: Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Geesaway, on Main St. A. Kingsbury, Secretary. MISSOURI: Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1320 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 1380 W. 9th St. MONTANA: Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday, at 8:30 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Owsley block. G. Frankel, Sec. 71 E. Park Street. Branch No. 2, meets first and third Sundays of each month at G. W. Wood's home, 1800, Mont. NEW JERSEY: Branch No. 1, Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Livingston st. Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 2d Sunday of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding, 1232 Magnolia avenue. Branch No. 3, (German) Newark, meets every third Saturday, at International Hall, 7 Bedford St. Hans Hartwig, Secretary, 7 Bedford St. Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, N. J., meets first and third Mondays at 7 p. m., at Heiser's Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Edmund St. NEW YORK: The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York, meets every second Tuesday at 412 E. 8th Street, Windsor Hall. James Allman, Secretary, 32 Suffolk, care of "Forward." East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every first and third Thursday at 1115 Clinton St. A. Guyer, Secretary, 161 Suffolk St. Branch No. 5, Brooklyn, New York, meets every Saturday at 6 p. m., at 56 Moore St. Visitors welcome. Conrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. Pressman, 190 Boerum St. Branch No. 8, Buffalo, N. Y.—Persons desiring to join this branch will call or communicate with Tom Fitton, 119 Congress street. Branch No. 10, New York, meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., 209 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 56 Henry st. OHIO: Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Richelieu Hall southeast corner 6th and Plum Sts., every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Joe. Jasin, Secretary, 1410 Central Avenue. OREGON: Branch No. 1, Portland, meets every Monday night at Washington Hotel, Cor. 3d and Flamingo, 2nd. Every body invited. T. C. Wendland, chairman; Mrs. N. E. Fortisch, secretary. PENNSYLVANIA: Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Monday, at 8 p. m., at 428 S. 3rd Street, until further notice. Branch No. 4, Condersport, meets every second and last Wednesday of each month in K. of L. hall, Chas. Knispel, Chairman; L. H. Morse, Secretary, Ben. Codrington, Treasurer. Branch 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. WISCONSIN: Milwaukee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Monday of the month at Brewers' Hall, southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut sts. Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets at Keller'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 Goetz's Hall, corner Green Bay and Concordia Ave. Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, meets every second Thursday of the month at Emil Henschel's place, 1011 Michigan ave. Secretary, Eugene F. Eichenberger, 1201 N. 11th street. Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every 7th and third Friday each month, at Keller's Hall, corner 3d and Brown Sts. George Moerseneel, Secretary, 301 25th St. Branch No. 5, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at E. Sigel's Hall, southeast corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. O. Wild, Secretary. Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every 7th and third Thursday of each month at Keller's Hall, 3d and Center st., 8 p. m. Secretary, Edolph Loeckmann, 1126 23rd St. Branch No. 23, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Friday of each month, at 124 Oak street. Henry Harbich, Sec., 1074 7th street.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM

Adopted at the Indianapolis Convention, March, 1900

ATTITUDE TOWARD TRADE UNIONS

In accordance with our declaration of principles we declare that the trades union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class.

First—Join the union of your respective trade.

Second—Assist in building up and strengthening the trade union movement.

Third—Support the union labels of all crafts.

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

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

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

Seventh—Trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned. The trades union is the arena where all wage-workers may be brought together for joint action to resist the encroachments of capitalism on the economic field and to participate in the class struggle of the proletariat which will finally develop into the political alignment of the forces of labor in the struggle for proletarian emancipation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The working class and all those in sympathy with their historic mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America.

The control of political power by the Social Democratic party will be tantamount to the abolition of all class rule.

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

First—Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete

control of government by the people irrespective of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

Third—The 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.

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.

Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

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

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

Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.

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

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

Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

National Organization

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

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

Second—A National Executive Board of nine members, five of whom shall be chosen from territory convenient to the national headquarters, and shall be called "resident members," and the remaining four shall be chosen, so far as possible, from other parts of the country.

All members of the Executive Board shall have equal rights and powers; but the resident members shall have power to act and a majority of said resident members shall constitute a quorum. The non-resident members shall not be required to be present at all meetings of the board, but shall be kept advised of all proceedings of the board. The Executive Board shall be elected by the national convention.

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

NATIONAL PAPER OF THE PARTY:

The Social Democratic Herald

126 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS: 126 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO

SOCIAL ... DEMOCRATS ... ATTENTION

A meeting of all Members of Branches of the Social Democratic Party in Chicago is called for

SUNDAY AFTERNOON NOVEMBER 25, 1900 (2 O'CLOCK)

Lauterbach's Hall, 55 N. Clark St.

The object of the meeting is to consider the political situation and decide on a plan of action for the Spring Campaign. A full attendance is desired. By order of

City Central Committee, S. D. P.

FROM THE WORKERS

Texas—I take pleasure in letting you know how the election went at Rancho. McKinley received 5 votes; Bryan, 43; Debs, 43. People's party, 15. Hurrah for Debs and Social Democracy!

G. F. SIKES.

Missouri—Among the remarkable increases of the Socialist vote in localities that of Webb City and county is among the most prominent. Four years ago the county had but five Socialist votes; this year, 326.

J. RONEY.

California—Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat has had his last call on the Populists in this neck of the woods (Los Angeles) and they are going to fall in line with the Social Democrats. The vote for Debs in this county is about 1,000. We expect to poll 1,500 votes in the city election next month.

ARTHUR VINETTE.

Pennsylvania—The official vote of this (New Castle) county is 333, giving us official standing on ballot. We have opened the campaign of 1904 and intend to keep them on the jump.

W. J. WHITE.

New York—After considerable trouble I have succeeded in getting our vote in Buffalo and find that we polled 371.

TOM FILTON.

Kentucky—One result of the election at Covington was that we secured the necessary two-thirds (majority) to establish a municipal electric lighting plant.

F. E. SEEDS.

Illinois—In the eleventh district (Jacksonville) we know positively of seven votes that did not show up on the tally sheet. But we have done well to get as many counted as is shown. I firmly believe that we cast 25 more votes than were counted.

AL. PIERSON.

Pennsylvania—At the next borough election in Cokeville we expect to elect a complete Socialist ticket.

J. S. BRUBAKER.

Indiana—We increased the Socialist vote in Bartholomew county 1,600 per cent, as there was but one in the county in '98.

A. H. ROWLEY.

Montana—Our vote in the state may be 1,200, but nothing reliable can be obtained until the official count is published or our comrades send in their figures from the different counties.

GUSTAV FRANKEL.

Indiana—We believe that at least 400 votes were cast for Socialism in Vanderburg county, but that we have been outrageously counted out.

E. H. MEYER.

Indiana—We understand from the best sources that many of our ballots were mutilated and destroyed. We are in the fight to stay in spite of all obstacles.

M. H. WEFEL.

Oklahoma—In this county (Grant) we polled 2 per cent of the entire vote for E. T. Tucker, candidate for congress. He received 58 votes. In the entire territory he received 780.

J. W. McFall.

Illinois—The official vote in this (Marion) county for Comrade Debs was 13. Four years ago the S. L. P. cast four votes.

J. C. Wibel.

The Socialist Woman's club meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Hull house. The last meeting was held on the 14th of November, and was addressed by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Miss Corinne Brown. A fine program has been prepared for the coming winter, and all women interested in Socialism are cordially invited.

Are you the only Socialist in your town or in your factory? The Social Democratic Herald will furnish you with the best arguments for Socialism to fire at your neighbors and friends and the members of your union. The Herald will give you Socialism up-to-date and supply you with the most telling ammunition for your arguments.

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Twenty-four towns in Massachusetts in 1896 gave Matchett for president 681 votes. The same places this year gave Debs 4,078.

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In the old days a man could start in business with a few hundred dollars. That time is past. Competition is too sharp. It is not merely sharp competition between small business undertakings, but it is a cut-throat fight between large consolidations of capital, organized on lines of economy in rents and "help" that the small business cannot possibly resort to. The failures of the small business men come thick and fast. They go down as helplessly as ten-pins in a bowling alley. The majority of them are even unaware of the changed conditions and heedlessly plunge into business where their doom is foreordained.

Illinois State Vote

Below is given the vote received by the various candidates on the Social Democratic party ticket for state officers. The Cook county vote, not yet completed, will raise the totals about 1,000 for each:

Pierson, lieutenant-governor ... 6,012
Kerwin, secretary ... 6,966
Winnen, treasurer ... 7,006
Wright, auditor ... 6,974
Soelke, attorney-general ... 7,069

THE ILLINOIS VOTE

Following is the Socialist vote by counties in Illinois for President and Governor. For comparison the vote of the S. L. P. is given:

Table with columns: County, S. L. P., Debs, Hoff-perman, Ryman, S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D.

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