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# FRAUD AND IMPOSTURE AT MODERN FUNERALS

The Distinguishing Characteristic of the So-Called "Great" is not Patriotism, but the Service of Self and the Capitalist Class

By Eugene V. Debs

have recently occurred. Queen Victoria of England and ex-President Harrison of the United States furnished the subjects, and their subjects furnished the subjects, and their subjects furnished the funerals. The pomp and panegyric of these occasions dominated for days the columns of nearly every newspaper in christendom. The amount of sham and hypocrisy that characterizes the burial of a modern ruler, no matter how useless, corrupt or cruel, seems incredible to a sane person. The dead are always great as gods and immaculate as virgins. The press gushes with all its reserve force and a mighty flood of fulsome flatulency inundates the country. Thousands vie with each other to honor (?) the dead, and all the adjectives are strained to give eclat to the grave oc-

Queen Victoria lived and preyed upon her subjects as long as she could. She did not surrender her sceptre until death wrung it from her nerveless grasp. All her long life she had been a parasite. she held the working class in sovereign contempt. They were only fit to labor, propagate their species and die. This is the estimate all royalty places upon the working and tals of the world. The queen was entitled to no special credit for dying. She simply could not help it.

Thousands of women, immeasurably her superior in all the qualities that distinguish true womanhood, die in England every year, but they go to their graves unhonored and unsung. Only a titled parasite excites the adulation of all mankind. We have traveled but lit-tle beyond the chattel slave who bowed in the dust before his master and poured out his gratitude for his chains.

The burial of General Harrison was equal in pomp and display to that of the English queen. The funeral pa-geant was gorgeous with military trap-pings and this was its distinguishing feature. The report says: "The military display has not been equaled in Indiana since the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when the state troops were mobilized. The entire national manufactures and the same state of the tional guard was ordered out to escort the body of Indiana's distinguished citizen from the family residence to the state house."

In our capitalist society the military establishment is growing steadily in power and popularity. Whether it be an inauguration, a funeral, or a labor strike, the soldiers are at the head of the procession and give military supremacy to the occasion. There is significance in this which reveals the tendency and design of capitalist development.

Benjamin Harrison was in some respects a superior man, while in some essential qualities he fell far short, and yet the press, in solemn accord, held him up as a paragon of virtue, a flawless model, a composite Lincoln, Washington and Jesus Christ; and the multitude would scarcely have been astonished had the heavens opened wide to receive the dead president amidst the acclaims of angels. Why this exaggeration, hypocrisy, sham, flattery, fraud and colossal lying when a public man dies? He is no better dead than living, and living or dead the truth should be spoken.

"The Nation Mourns" is one of the favorite figures. It is the veriest balderdash. The nation mourns for nobody. Of course the crowds gather, the bands turn out and the "mourners" parade, turn out and the "mourners" parade, but they do all that on very slight provocation, whether the occasion be a funeral or a picnic.

The great crowd at Indianapolis would have been on hand had the occasion been an inauguration, a prize fight or a lynching, and from much the

same sense of patriotic duty.

General Harrison was held up as the loftiest of patriots when in fact he never rendered his country a service which he

was not well paid for.

Tens of thousands are yearning to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of their country at the same price. In all his ambitions he served himself first. and whether as lawyer, soldier or statesman, he demanded and received all the compensation his service would com-

But that is not what prompted the writing of this letter. The biography of the ex-president has not been completed by his admirers of the capitalist press. Several incidents of consequence have been overlooked and in the interest of truth I purpose supplying them.

Benjamin Harrison was first and last in the service of the capitalist class. He was the enemy of working men. The

Two funerals of international interest | capitalist press may deny it, but his rec-

ord proves it.

When the great railroad strikes of 1877 reached Indianapolis, Harrison made his way into a meeting of strikers and in a speech proceeded to insult and discredit them. Among other things he denounced them as being a mob of law breakers, declaring that if he were in authority he would put them back to work if he had to do it to be a second to to work if he had to do it at the point a bayonet.. He was roundly hissed by the striking railroad employes and they left the hall in a body. The Indianapolis News said at the time, in re-porting the speech, "\* \* at this point the railroad portion of the audience rose en masse and made a break for the

Scores of men who attended that meeting, many of whom I personally knew, testified that Harrison declared in the same speech that a workingman could live on a dollar a day and that he ought to be willing to do it. Following the meeting, talk of mobbing the speaker was freely indulged in by the enraged strikers and their friends.

It was at this time that Benjamin Harrison organized Company C, consisting of 111 men, and had them armed with Springfield rifles for the purpose of shooting down the half-starved and un-offending strikers, and he had personal command of the company. Mayor Cavin had a different feeling toward the strikers and had 300 of them sworn in to protect railroad property and keep the peace, and it was thus that blood-shed

At this time Harrison was a railroad attorney and when the strike was over he followed up and prosecuted the strik-Innocent men were arrested and jailed and Harrison succeeded in sending four of them to prison. roads paid him liberally for his infamous services, the records showing that he received \$21,000 from the Ohio and Mississippi Company.

The ex-president once made a speech in which he described his observation of a gang of street cleaners at work. He told about watching the poor devils who receive about \$1.25 per day and how much time they waste during the day, reciting in detail how they first stop to take a chew of tobacco, then a drink of water, then to spit on their hands and so on, minutely, to the discredit and ridicule of the poor street workers, who, to a man with a heart in his breast, would appeal to the sympathy and a desire to aid, and could only extort a contemptuous sneer from a nature coldblooded and callous as a graven image.

When Grover Cleveland, while president, in 1894, ordered out the federal troops to murder workingmen at the command of the railroad companies, Benjamin Harrison heartily approved the action and publicly declared that had he been president at the time he would have pursued precisely the same course.

These are a few plain facts that should not be overlooked when the record is made up. Mr. Harrison has gone to his rest. I would do his memory no in-justice, but out of respect for the truth I would have the record read just as he

In all this there is a lesson for workingmen. As long as they elect corporation attorneys and other hirelings of the capitalist class to rule them, the same consequences will follow, and they will be responsible for them. But gradually they are beginning to see. The glamor of imposture will not forever blind them. They are opening their eyes to the true meaning of military display and the "old soldier" fraud upon the government. The class conflict is appealing to them as never before; they are grasping the class-conscious doctrine and are filled and thrilled with the spirit of the coming revolution. The capitalist system must go, and with it all its shams, hypocrisies and frauds, to make way for the Socialist commonwealth and the reign of man. Eugene V. Debs.

If Emperor Billy should conclude to make Mark Hanna governor-general of Molakai, the imperial hospital island for lepers of the Hawaiian group, he would be doing a great service to his subjects in the United States portion of his em-

Shakespeare said, "Men are some-times masters of their fate." Certainly, men can create opportunities to an nounce great truths and perform great deeds. That is what Socialists are do-

#### BEN. ATTERBURY'S SHOTS AT CAPITALISM

If you will start a little inquiry when you hear some prosperous individual talk about the "rights of private prop-erty," you will often discover that the talker is living on the fruits of some other man's labor.

Capital is the creation of labor; be-tween these there is no conflict; but between laborers and capitalists there is, and it will be waged until the man who labors to create capital will be master of the capital he creates.

In all kinds of property two elements are mingled—that which the individual and that which society at large contributes. Think this over and you will come to see that the source of property and profit and opportunity of every kind is the community. No man has anything that he is not indebted for to society.

What is it that provides the rich with food and luxuries, fine raiment and sumptuous homes? Work. Who does the work? The poor. Do the poor live in palaces? No, they don't live at all; they worry and fret and starve and die in rented houses that they provide for the rich so that the rich may tax them for their generosity.

Situation wanted by a young man, well educated, steady habits, industrious and a total abstainer; will do anything honorable to earn a living and is not afraid of work. Is also acquainted with scores of young men like himself who want something to do but cannot find it. Apply to Anxious Young Man, care of Postmaster, any city in the United

Your satanic individualism gives its highest awards to the most unscrupulous and cunning. It robs the man engaged in useful work, reduces him to a dependent slave, and then punishes him for being poor. And you preachers and Christian laymen think you can get to heaven by supporting such a system on earth. There is no worse infidelity under the sun!

Kings come high (especially in Ameri-ca), but the people must have them; kings of the railroad, kings of the banking house, kings of the coal mines, kings of the telegraph, kings of the pine lands -all wielding scepters and all receiving homage from a people who think that kings cannot be dispensed with. King George is dead, but there are fifty kings living-and ruling-in the land of Washington.

If there are men in your community who live without work, isn't it perfectly clear to you that some other men are producing what they consume? Does food grow and get itself prepared without labor? Does clothing weave, cut, fit and sew itself without labor? Do houses spring up without sacrifice of human energy? How do the men who build the houses, weave the cloth, make the clothing and raise the food live, compared with the men who live without work?

Whose capital is it that capitalists draw interest upon? It is the capital of the workingmen of the country. How did the capitalists come by it? By allowing the workingmen one-fourth of the values they produced and appropriating the other three-fourths to them-selves. Why don't workingmen draw interest upon the one-fourth? Because they have no capital left to invest after providing themselves and paying landlords and profit-lords for a place to live and something to eat.

When a few individuals in every country have monopolized the bounty of nature, and a few more have monopolized the mechanical and labor-saving instru-ments of industry, capitalists will have the power to murder (legally of course) the masses of mankind. "Oh, but it won't come to that!" Indeed? But it must come to that. It is the logical result of private ownership of nature's bounty and social wealth. If it does not come to that it will be because the people learn something, and will take back

If you are a producer and do useful work, don't get ideas about government, progress and freedom. Leave these things to those who own the government, prevent progress and are strangling freedom with Gatling guns and injunctions. You just keep right on being a slave. You have no business with ideas; your business is to work and create wealth for drones to enjoy. You are a beast of burden for the convenience of your note-shaving, coupon-clipping "brothers," who sneer at human misery. Keep your neck in the yoke and your hand on the plow. The absurdity of workingmen having ideas!

# A MODERN CHRISTIAN **ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE**

The Mask of Hypocrisy Torn from the Face of Benjamin Harrison, Bully and Aristocrat, Whose Funeral Typified Empire

General Benjamin Harrison, ex-president of the United States, died at his home in the city of Indianapolis Wednesday, March 13, 1901, at the age of 67 years, 6 months and 23 days. Death is of too common an occurrence to excite surprise. A great many people die every second, and a great many are killed in war, such as is now going on in South Africa and in the Philippine islands. In a natural way kings, emperors, shahs, sultans, dukes, lords and a' that, die just like common people, precisely-from heart or breath failure.

Death is the great leveler. He cares nothing for conditions. He is no respecter of persons. He can't be bribed. He takes no stock in titles. It is said of the grim archer that he "loves a shining mark." That is fiction. If death could be personified and given a heart to feel for the woes of the unfortunate, fancy might picture him bending over an outcast under a haystack or in a fence corner, trying to find refuge from a storm, and whispering in the ear of the homeless victim of poverty, "I will relieve you of your sufferings." Or fancy might picture Death in our great centers of population inspecting tenement houses and slums in close proximity to palaces of the rich, where poverty, wretchedness and despair hold sway, and swearing by his scythe that outside of hell nothing could be found in the world to match such conditions and that relief could be found only in sending thousands of the ragged, filthy, starving mass to the potters' field, friendly done for eternal repose.

Such reflections aside. Death found General Harrison in a beautiful home, surrounded by all the luxuries that ample wealth could bestow. All that medical science could do was done to save his life and lengthen out his days, but Death could not be dissuaded from his purpose

and, as stated, he died. During General Harrison's sickness,

which was brief, a good deal of solicitude was manufactured by the press of Indianapolis and bulletins were issued every hour reciting that there was "no change, " or the patient was "resting" or "sleeping," "holding his own" or "growing weaker," etc. Sometimes it was said, "General Harrison is making a heroic struggle." Finally hope disappeared, delirium set in and the dying man was reported as at the head of an army at some great battle, not men-tioned; in fact, nothing was overlooked to make his dying hours as memorable as possible. Immediately upon the announcement of his death the town was agog about getting up a spectacular funeral. Indiana has a small standing army called the "Home Guard," and it was decided to call out the entire forceinfantry, cavalry, batteries and bands. The prevailing idea was that nothing short of a great military, imperialistic display would fill the bill and give eclat to the occasion. That was the style at the funeral of Victoria, queen of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India, when, to show that the gun symbolized the empire, the corpse of the poor old woman was trundled along the streets of London on a gun-carriage, mounted immediately over the gun. It was a unique but a happy idea, for if there is anything under heaven that fittingly typifies empire it is a corpse and a

If McKinley were to die while in office, to haul his corpse over the country on a gun-carriage and resting upon a fortypounder would be just the thing to awaken enthysiasm over the imperialistic sway of the United States as a "world power." But to the average citizen it does not appear that such excessive display of guns was required in the case of the funeral of General Harrison; and in any case, it requires a thirty-third degree idiot to suppose that pagan, pyrotechnic funerals add anything to the renown of the dead, though it is doubtless true that they seem to obscure a multitude of moral and other defects. And it is worthy of mention in this connection that God himself set the example of a simple, unostentatious funeral when he buried Moses, the great leader, law giver and prophet, in the "valley of Moab." Joshua, the great general, did not call out the "Home Guards"—indeed, neither himself nor his staff were invited. It was eminently a private funeral, in which God, without the aid of any com-mittees, was sole director and the only

But the people of the capital city of the Hoosier state took a different view of the subject. A big funeral would ad-

vertise the city, and besides, they claimed that the death of General Harrison was not only a city, state and national event, but international, and that a great deal depended upon the spectacular display which accompanied it. Nor, presumably, was the fact overlooked that the larger the crowd the more cash would be contributed to the financial welfare of the city.

Since the death of General Harrison a

ceaseless fusilade of eulogies has ap-peared in print. His personal, private and official record has been hashed and rehashed adnauseum, until men as well as children inquired, "How big was Alexander, pa?" It was well that this was done, for it brings to the front the gist of the whole matter.

Measured by deeds, General Harrison was not great; measured by official position, his name appears on the roster at the head of which stands the immortal name of Washington, and the same is true of R. B. Hayes. In all the eulogies which in a continuous stream have been poured upon General Harrison from strictly partisan sources, not one great deed has been placed to his credit as a citizen, soldier or statesman, in or out of office, nor have his eulogists been able to find so much as one great word.upon any subject he ever uttered worthy of remembrance by the public.

General Harrison was thought to be by a large majority of the people of a cold, unsympathetic nature and of sharply defined, aristocratic feelings, and this characteristic was so pronounced and undisguised that those who knew him best have deemed it prudent to modify as far as possible the popular

General Harrison was the antipode of Abraham Lincoln in all matters concerning the welfare of the common peo-ple—the poor, the working class. Lineoln was one of them. He knew their virtues and their value and kept in touch with them. Nothing in that line was ever placed to the credit of General Harrison. It is not known that General Harrison ever plead the cause of the poor in or out of court, but it is known that in the great railroad strike of 1877 he placed himself at the head of a mili-tary company armed with loaded guns, and it is known that only the courage and prudence of the mayor of Indianapolis at that time averted a bloody

General Harrison, except by a miracle, could not have been a Socialist. He was not built that way. He was wanting in the grand essentials of sympathy and compassion necessary to constitute a Socialist. The Abou Ben Adhem quality was entirely wanting in his nature. If he ever observed the wretched conditions which capitalism has brought upon the country he made no sign, uttered no word, put forth no effort to change conditions, and died with all his philanthropy in him.

### John Burns' Future

John Penney, general secretary of the Independent Labor party of England, writes The Herald that there is a persistent rumor in the air that John Burns intends, at the end of three years, to withdraw from the London county council, which has absorbed a great deal of his time and energy for many years, and to devote himself to the task of building up a labor party in the country. Much may happen in three years; it would only be a due recognition of the work he has done for London if he was made chairman of the county council before the expiration of that period; but if Burns pursues this course it can confibe said that the labor party will receive a great stimulus when he sets out on his mission. The chief complaint which has laid against Burns' public career is that he has buried himself too much in London affairs; he has been busy with petty details of administration while the country has been waiting to hear his voice on great national questions. Perhaps, however, he has been waiting for the right moment to strike and now sees that moment approaching. Whatever the reason may be, one thing is certain, that if Burns takes up the work which is said to be contemplated there will be stirring times in British

When Irishmen cease volunteering to aid England to crush republics, liberty and independence they may hope, some day, to emancipate their country from

British rule; till then, never.

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TOTAL

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#### Sweat and Bread

At a very early period of human history, if we are to believe the Bible, God said to Adam: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground, for out of it was thou taken; for dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return."

Confessedly Adam was a working man, and in the progress of the ages the great mass of his progeny have been working men-face-sweaters-and the evolution of industries has brought them

So far as there is any record, it shows that a few have managed to escape from sweating to secure bread. They were the pirates of antiquity as they are now. They have eat bread and all the luxuries that go to make up their daily bill of fare by the sweat of others. -

It is the crime of all ages and of all civilizations, provided the term "civilization" is permissible in such a description, which is doubtful.

Be this as it may, it is a fact that civilization as we have it today affords no relief to the face-sweaters. They are still getting less than their share of bread and are still feeding the pirates, and it is a fact that in what is called the "evolu-tion of industries" the face-sweaters were never in a worse condition than at present. In the process of evolution they have lost their tools, the means of securing bread except by the permission of those who own the tools.

If there is a note sounded in all of the wide world around us indicative of a new era for labor, for face-sweaters, it is the bugle blast of Socialism. Call it the slogan, the tocsin, the shibboleth, what you will, it is the only token heard in the wilderness of work that even remotely presages a new and a better era

Challenge fact, challenge logic, challenge axioms, challenge maxims, science and philosophy, challenge infinite truth and justice, and the simple declaration of Socialism that "a working man is enti-tled to all he earns" is recognized at once as the ultimate ratio of the discus-

This Socialism is seeking to achieve and every working man on the continent should be able to comprehend the majesty of the movement, and enlist under the banners of the crusade against antiquated wrong. Socialism recognizes the dignity of labor. It esteems the beaded sweat on the face of a working man more precious than the flashing diamond in the shirt of a plutocrat. All it demands for the face-sweater is that the sweat on his face shall cease to be the symbol of a wage slave.

### Supporting Kings

Socialism recognizes the fact that labor, and only labor, pays debts, regardless of their character, or whether they are individual or national, taxes, reve nues, rent, interest, dividends, all honest or dishonest, they must be paid by labor or remain unpaid.

This being true it is not surprising that Socialism is steadily gaining a firmer foothold in Europe, where labor is required to pay thirteen rulers \$17,-750,000 a year in the way of salaries; as Nicholas II. of Russia, \$4,000,oco; William II. of Germany, \$3,000,000; Victor Emanuel of Italy, \$3,000,000; Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary, \$2,000,000; Alphonso XIII. of Spain, \$1,500,000; Edward VII of England, \$1,500,000; Edward VII of England, \$1,500,000; Edward VII of England, \$1,250,000; Leopold II of England, \$700,000; Carlos I. of Portugal, \$300,000; Wilhelmina of Netherlands, \$500,000; Christian IX. of Denmark, \$500,000; Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway, \$500,000; Georgia I. of Greece, \$250,000; Emille Loubet of France, \$250, There is only one ruler in Europe who receives a salary to which Socialists do not object, and he is Ernest Brenner, president of the Swiss republic, who manages to live on \$3,000 a year. And just here is brought into view the enor-

mous and unnecessary burdens which the support of kings place upon the shoulders of labor, and which is made conspicuous by comparison:

Belgium, area 11,375 square miles, and a population of 6,262,272; ruled by a king; salary, \$700,000 a year.

Denmark, area 15,280 square miles; population, 2,185,335; ruled by a king; salary \$500,000 a year.

Greece, area 25,041 square miles; population, 2,435,806; ruled by a king; sal-

Netherlands, area 12,648 square miles; population, 5,004,204; ruled by a queen; salary \$500,000 a year.

Here we have four countries, three of which are ruled by kings and one by a queen, with an average area of 16,086 square miles, and an average population of 3,971,904, the rulers of which are paid annual salaries amounting to \$1,950,000, or an average of \$487,500 each.

Now comes Switzerland, which has an area of 15,976 square miles, and a population of 2,917,714, ruled by a president, who receives a salary of \$3,000 a year, or \$484,500 less than the average paid the rulers of the countries with which it is compared. And yet, Switzerland is one of the best, if not the best, governed countries in the world.

The figures demonstrates beyond all controversy that there is no necessity for kings, and that money extracted from labor to pay their salaries is in the nature of piracy without one redeeming feature. It will be noticed that the president of France, nominally a republic, takes from the tax-burdened people of that country \$250,000, while our su-preme ruler, Emperor Billy, receives only \$50,000 a year. But we should not be overboastful. We have a system of robbery, operated by trusts and the various combinations operated by capitalism, which takes annually from the pockets of labor a hundred times more every year than Europe pays in salaries for its kings, and in this regard things are growing steadily worse instead of better, as is seen by the organization of the "Billion dollar" steel trust, which, if its expectations are realized, will rob the people of at least \$50,000,000 a year.

#### Socialists as Investigators

Socialism, boardly stated, is a school for the investigation or human affairs There is nothing in this that is unique. There are numerous schools organized for investigation, as for instance, as-tronomy, geology, biology, etc., the purpose being to add something to the world's store of knowledge.

. It is doubtless true that Socialism oc-

cupies a broader field of investigation than any other school that can be named and that the problems it seeks to solve are more important to the welfare of the human family, and a moment's reflection will satisfy capable thinkers that such is the case.

Astronomers are forever scanning the heavens and studying the stars and the planets. Geologists are delying to learn as much as possible about the structure of the earth, and biologists wrestle with the science of life. In addition, there are schools devoted to the investigation of antiquities, as also schools of art, medicine, law, agriculture, fauna and flora; in a word, the world is full of schools of investigation and books containing the results of their work are

constantly multiplying.

The task which Socialism has assumed is the investigation of our civili-Civilization as it exists todaycalled "Christian Civilization." Socialism cares little about the civilization of far away ages when time was young, nor yet of the medieval ages, but the civilization of the present. It adopts Longfellow's philosophy:

'Trust no future, howe'er pleasant! Let the dead past bury its dead!

Act, act in the living present! Heart within and God o'er head! Socialism is devoted to the investigation of our civilization because it is responsible for the wrongs it seeks to remedy. The term "civilization" in-volves conditions. If conditions are deplorable, it is because our civilization is equally lamentable and calamitous. The conclusion is inevitable, from it there is no escape, that conditions are execrable all admit; the press, the church, the school, public opinion are in unison upon the subject. That there is some good in our civilization, is not questioned. Impersonate it, give it the attributes of a living personality, eulogize it, adorn and embelish it with descriptions of its conquering march and the trophies it has won in all of the wars it has waged, and it would be strange indeed if some good could not be found, or that multitudes of superficial observers should not exclaim as did the idol worshipers of Ephesus, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

But Socialists are not carried away or blinded by such demonstrations of approval. They have investigated this civilization and find it a civilization of war, of blood, of rapine; they see it forever enthroning error and gibbeting truth. They see it creating conditions for the poor of appalling wretchedness. They turn on the X-rays of investigation and discover an enormous cancer devouring its vitals. They see the rich living and rioting in luxury, levying is powerless to change conditions. They turn to the press only to learn that our civilization is corrupt in a thousand ways, that fraud, embezzlement, murder, mob violence and numberless other crimes are everywhere increasing. They turn to the ballot box, once recognized as the palladium of liberty, to learn that its glory has departed. They turn to the great temples of education, only to learn that when men dare to be honest and point out defects in the trend of our civilization, capitalism inflicts the penalty of dismissal, or commands silence or recantation.

As a last resort Socialists turn to the courts, the last refuge of civilization, in the hope of finding an insuperable barrier to the further deterioration of our civilization, only to learn that the doors have been flung wide open for the ad-mission of a host of influences such as wealth can command, and that the term 'bench" in a court has little more dignity than when it is applied to an exhibition of canine celebrities.

Once more, Socialists turn with longing hopes to legislation to find an oasis in the desert of our civilization where they may strengthen their faith and renew their struggle for better conditions, only to meet with disappointment; the consensus of testimony being that of all of the institutions of our civilization, legislatures and congress are the most currupt and degenerate.

: Nevertheless amidst such discouragement, Socialists will battle on for a new or a better civilization. "Fear" and or a better civilization. "Fear" and "fail" are words Socialists discard from their vocabulary. They will agitate and educate. Obstacles will only serve to make them more aggressive and courageous. They believe with Bryant, that Truth crushed to earth, shall rise

again; The eternal years of God are hers; But Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies among his worshipers.

#### Workingmen's Insurance in Holland

Minister Newell has forwarded to the State department a translation of the novel law just adopted in Holland which requires employers in certain branches of labor to insure their employes against pecuniary losses which are a result of accidents happening to them in the course of their daily labor. The law classifies sixty-one trades where the insurance features applies, and establishes an institution known as the State Insurance Bank.

This bank notifies the employer of the class in which he is placed, and he is required to make sworn reports of all accidents at his place.

The State Insurance Bank provides medical and pecuniary assistance to any employe who, in the exercise of his calling, shall be accidentally injured in such a way that he is no longer partially or entirely capable of doing his ordinary work. In case of death funeral expenses are to be paid, and these indemnities extend in fixed proportion to all the relatives of the employe dependent upon him for support.

The capital for this paternal insurance society is furnished by assessments on employers, graded according to class of work and the number of their The law has received the approval of the queen, and great interest is manifested in this experiment in the way of paying men wages and insuring them against accidents for which they were not responsible.

#### The Crimes of Capitalism

Under the system as it now exists, the wealth of the world, however created, and irrespective of claims of the producer, is made to follow toward certain centers of accumulation, to be enjoyed by those holding the keys to such situations. The world appears to be approaching a stage at which those who labor, no matter how skilled, how industrious, or how frugal, will receive, according to the "iron law" formulated by Ricardo, only so much for their services as will enable them to subsist and perpetuate their race. The rest finds its way into the hands of a comparatively few-usually non-producing individuals whom the usages and laws of all countries permit to claim that they own the very sources of all wealth and the right to permit or forbid its production.

These are serious evils, compared with which all the crimes recognized as such that would be committed if no government existed would be as trifles. The underpaid labor, the prolonged and grovelling drudgery, the wasted strength, the misery and squalor, the diseases resulting, and the premature deaths that would be prevented by a just distribution of the products of labor, would, in a single year, outweigh all the so-called crimes of the century, for the prevention of which, it is said, government alone exists. This vast theater of woe is regarded as wholly outside the jurisdiction of government; while the most strenuous efforts are put forth to detect and punish the perpetration of the least of the ordinary recognized crimes. This ignoring of great evils while so violently striking at small ones is the mark of an effete civilization, and warns us of the approaching dotage of the race.—Lester F. Ward.

#### Capitalist Catastrophe Foreseen

Competition is now everywhere of the keenest, and cheapness of production the primary object. The result is a race in which no competitor can absolutely win, but one in which all must in process of time become exhausted. For there is no fixed goal to be reached; the goal flies before the runners, and the first in the race cannot avoid ultimate collapse. In each country manufacturers compete among themselves, while they compete also with their foreign rivals. Constantly improved machinery enables a larger output at less cost to be thrown upon the market, with the obvious effect, now distressing everybody, of a well-nigh universal glut, and a growing cheapness never before witnessed. In the meantime, profits on capital and wages of labor are tending to the vanishing point; and the only question is, how long it will be before that point is reached. \* \* \* Any industry may be killed, as it were, by enchantment, by the discovery of new means of cheaper production. The instability of industries is frightful. The commercial atmosphere is more uncertain and capricious than the physical atmosphere, though that is generally taken as a symbol of uncer-\* \* \* If it be asked what inference I draw from such facts, the answer is that it is a melancholy one. I believe we are approaching to a great catastrophe in our industrial system, which will be a calamity without precedent since the black death of the fourteenth century .- James Cotter Morison.

#### ORGANIZATION NOTES

Comrade W. J. McSweeney has started on an organization trip through Indiana and Ohio. This is his second trip since the close of the national convention. He went through Illinois and was out three weeks and brought in eight branches. He is by far the best national organizer the party has ever had. An indefatigable worker, always good natured, always in earnest, and always a Social Democrat, he is able to organize in almost any town. During the national campaign he went through Illinois and organized twenty-four branches and there is no doubt but that when he has finished in Indiana and Ohio they will show up equally well in proportion.

Comrade McSweeney has organized one branch already of 17 members. Who will say that Socialism is not on the way; new branches coming in from everywhere each week?

All comrades who have not sent in their subscription to the organization fund should do so at once. The following have remitted since the last report: G. H. Strobell.....\$80 00 Ed. G. Nix, Branch No. —, Ind. 8 00 W. B., Branch 2, Mich..... 10 00 

A new branch in Chicago of ten members was brought to the fold on Friday

The wide-awake progressive and practical program of the Social Democratic party makes it an easy matter for any comrade to organize.

evening.

Ohio, Missouri and Wisconsin are also in line with new branches.

Don't forget the street car companies' maxim: "Tnere's always room for one more.'

Remember the organization fund needs the money.

Socialists do not fail to notice the kangaroo leaps and bounds our empire is making under McKinley. It now has at least four satraps, all clothed with despotic power-one in Cuba, one in Porto Rico, one in the Philippine islands and one in Guam. McArthur, satrap of the Philippine islands, has the power of life and death over such of his subjects as he can catch. Recently he entrapped a number of Filipino patriots. It was thought best to kill the "d-d niggers," but finally, the satrap concluded to spare their lives and deport, exile them to the satrapy of Guam, now in charge of Satrap Seaton of the imperial navy. Guam is the smallest of all our imperial satrapies, having an area of only 150 square miles, but large enough to train satraps for a wider sphere as our empire expands. Once we loaded down the autocrat of Russia with maledictions for exiling Russians to Siberia for daring to express a hope of liberty. Now a 2x3 satrap exiles patriotic Filipinos for the same crime, and still we sing:
"The star-spangled banner forever shall

wave, O'er the land of the free and the home

of the brave."

Times of the greatest adversity, the adage says, are "productive of the greatest minds." The converse of the proposition would be that times of great prosperity are productive of the "smallest minds," and McKinley's and McKinley's prosperity seemingly sustains the idea.

If the idea, the conception of anything is good, the ideal of that idea will be beautiful. Socialists entertain ideas of human progress the ideal of which is as the full-blown rose to the bud.

#### NOTES FROM THE FIELD

The comrades at Evansville, Ind., have nominated a complete city ticket and are looking for a largely increased

Comrade W. J. McSweeney, national organizer, is making his presence in Indiana felt for the good of the party and Socialism.

At the town election at Holliston, Mass., our comrades put up candidates for assessor and constable and both were elected. This is a genuine Social Democratic beginning at Holliston.

Joseph R. Finn, formerly a member of Branch 12, Chicago, having declared in favor of one of the old party candidates for mayor of the city, has resigned from his branch and the Social Democratic

Comrade George Miller, Social Democratic candidate for alderman in the Twelfth ward, Chicago, is a member of Branch 6. The members of the branch are looking for a big vote for him and say it will be a surprise.

Branch 48, Chicago, held a very successful meeting last Sunday at Merrick's hall, 1739 Milwaukee avenue, and took in three new members. The speakers for next Sunday at 2:30 in the afternoon are Seymour Stedman and A. S. Ed-

A Republican campaign document, put out by the Twentieth Century Railway Men's Club of Chicago, admits that there are 16,000 railway men out of employment in this city. This is a different story to that told by the Hannaites last fall.

Our comrades at Burlington, Iowa, at the school election March 11 polled 453 votes, an increase over the vote of November last of 247. They are in consequence very much encouraged and regard the Social Democracy as an established fact in the community.

In spite of bad weather Social Democratic party meetings in Chicago last Sunday were all successful and a large number of voters learned of the imposition that is being practiced upon them by the Chicago "union" gang, to the effect that the Social Democratic party had "changed its name."

In Milwaukee trades unionists are Social Democrats and they belong to the type that supports the movement in ways more substantial than mere talk. The Patternmakers' Association of that city last week donated \$10 to headquarters for propaganda work and would like to see their example followed by trades unions throughout the country.

The Single Taxes of Chicago at their meeting last Friday night passed unanimously a resolution requesting the watchers for their ticket at the polls to look after the votes cast for the Social Democratic party. This is a most friendly and magnanimous act and it is quite needless for The Herald to urge the comrades of the Social Democratic party to reciprocate in kind.

The Boston correspondent of the Brockton Enterprise mentions as a fact that almost no new speakers have developed in the Massachusetts legislature this year and refers to Comrade F. O. MacCartney, the Social Democratic member, in very complimentary terms as follows: "Meanwhile, some of the men who have been in the house in former years are showing up to great advantage. During the women suffrage debate Tuesday there was no argument that approached that of Mr. MacCartney in diction and effectiveness. It is many a year since a finer tribute has been paid to Mary A. Livermore and Julia Ward Howe than that of Mr. MacCartney."

Branch 6 of Indianapolis gave a very interesting entertainment Sunday, March 17, commemorative of the Paris commune. Comrade Greuling and others made appropriate addresses for such occasion, whilst a string band furnished music to the delight of the audience. It was the most successful gathering the branch has had. It is the intention of Comrade Grueling to hold a state picnic in the gas belt about June, and he invites the secretaries of said branches to confer with him to arrange same. Address R. Grueling, 1412 Temple avenue, Indianapolis. A city convention has been called for April 6, at which time a full nomination will be made for the municipal elections next

The leading article in the Interna-tional Socialist Review for April will be by Karl Kautsky, the great German socialist writer, who discusses the relation of Socialists and trade unions. It is not too much to say that this is the most important contribution to this subject yet pushlished in the English lan-guage. Mrs. May Wood Simons shows the relation of Socialist philosophy to the new spirit in education under the title "Education and Socialism." J. R. McDonald, secretary of the Labor Representation Committee of the united So cialists and trade unionists of Great Britain, gives an extremely valuable survey of "Socialism and the Labor Movement in Great Britain," Prof. John R. Commons on "Social Evolution," an and Commons on "Social Evolution," and Great Britain," and Great Britain, "A Great Britain, "Social Evolution," and "Great Britain," and "Great Britain, "Britain, "Br nonymous writer on some phases of So-cialist propagated cialist propaganda and a reply to Marxist's second article by Prof. Untermanare among the other features.

### DEMOCRACY WITHOUT EDUCATION IS A REACTIONARY FORCE

H. A. Hyndman in The Challenge

recent delivered on "Socialism in the Nineteenth Century" I pointed out, incidentally, that mere democratic forms, universal suffrage, one man one vote, abolition of the house of lords, second ballot, payment of members, and all the rest of what we generally mean when we speak of complete democracy, might, quite conceivably, hinder rather than help social, and even, in a sense, political, progress under existing conditions. The democratization of our political constitution, therefore, no matter how desirable in theory, might easily prove worse than a despotism unless accom-panied by thorough social education. This view I have held for fully thirty years-from the time, indeed, when first had the opportunity of studying the action of what was assumed to be thorough-going democracy in the United States of America; and all my experience since in this country has confirmed me in that opinion. Democracy without education is a reactionary force in modern times.

No sooner had I delivered myself of this statement, however, than I was challenged upon it by a Radical of the old school, who said that this was only another form of the Conservative argument against the extension of the suffrage at all. That, in fact, Tories always argue that the right to vote on important matters of state ought not to be granted to the ignorant; and my friend the Radical was, so he averred, surprised to hear a Social Democrat, with a whole series of democratic proposals set forth in the S. D. F. program, reason in the same sense as reactionists. I confess that this attack had very little, if any, effect upon me. I have no regard for democracy, either with a big or a little "d," merely as democracy, any more than I have for home rule merely as home rule, or for female suffrage merely as female suffrage. They are all only means to an end, that end being the physical, mental and moral welfare of the whole people. To quote Bakounine, I hold that anything which tends to bring about that condition of things called Socialism is justifiable, anything which retards its accomplishment is unjustifiable. I am no believer in "inherent rights" which involve inevitable wrongs, and I do not even discuss these questions from the "wrong" or "right" point of view at all. My anxiety as a Social Democrat is to educate the whole people as speedily as possible to a conception of what is going on around them, in order that they may consciously dominate the entire social development and control the powers of creating wealth which now, in the hands of the monopolizing minority, enslave them. If the enfranchisement of a mass of deteriorated, uneducated voters will tend to throw back this essential education, then I am not in favor of such enfranchisement, of such "democracy," however convinced I may be of the truth that the whole of the adult population will take an active and intelligent part in the administration of Socialism when Social Democracy itself

If, however, any one could thoroughly convince me (seeing education must inevitably come, in the first instance, from above, that is to say, from those who are already themselves educated) that we should make more progress in educating the people to Socialism under a capable Caesar than we should a fully enfranchised democracy-then I am a Caesarist for the time being, always provided the capable Caesar presents himself. In truth, when the late Robert Lowe, who thought proper to degrade himself into Lord Sherbrooke, said, after Disraeli's reform bill, of which he was the most vigorous opponent, "Now we have to educate our masters," he delivered himself of something much better than a mere sarcasm. But our governing classes have taken good care to keep the mass of their countrymen ignorant in order the better to retain them in subjection and to prevent them from ever becoming masters. And then those two examples of cynicism and cowardice in high places, Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery, read us philosophical lectures on the advantage of the nation possessing that complete education which, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Ac-land and Sir John Gorst, they themselves have prevented the people from getting, for fear, learning even a little, it should learn enough to oust them. Hence our education is all behind-hand. and the physical development of thousands upon thousands of the workers is becoming worse and worse.

Sad as it may be, there is the fact. We are all democrats. Yet we know quite well that if all adult Englishmen had an equal vote, leaving women for the time being out of the account, we might be landed in a worse position than we are in today. Certain it is that the poorest voters are precisely those who are most indifferent to the welfare of themselves and their children when it comes to voting. Certain it is, also, that apathetic as they are in relation to their own business, they are easily cajoled and bribed into supporting a policy which is ruin-ous to others. Thus democracy, so far

In the course of an address which I | as we have tried it in Great Britain, has meant a triumph not only for Conservatism but for reaction, and reaction quite as much among those who proclaim themselves in favor of progress as with those who openly declare they fear for their own sakes to trust the people. Consequently, I, for one, do not hesitate to say that I am not going a single step out of my way to obtain changes in a democratic direction, or to agitate for complete political reorganization, except side by side with continuous social education and transformation.

We are all of us, in fact, in a vicious circle, whatever views we may hold theoretically. If we do not institute and organize a democracy then there is no force behind us wherewith to compel the dominant minority to surrender even a portion of their plunder, or to grant genuine education to the people. Should we establish such a democracy, with an ignorant people, we run the risk of mob rule at home and abroad of the worst and most unmanageable kind. Now, ignorance, thoroughgoing, slumdweller's ignorance, doesn't even know that it is ignorance, any more than it recognizes that those who are thus ignorant and hopeless are economically and socially oppressed. There is little or nothing left to appeal to in thousands upon thousands of our city population. Yet these are and must be a great part of the new democracy, from whose mental incapacity and physical decrepitude the renovation of England is, it would seem, to come. But this is manifestly absurd. Ignorant and apathetic citizens and voters are not democrats in any true sense of the word at all, still less are they class-conscious Social Democrats. To make them either, their physical surroundings, their food, their air, their housing, their clothing must first be completely changed and then they must receive a sound education in every sense. Only in this way can democracy become worthy of the name.

But this, once more, shows that mere political cries are utterly useless, misleading and even directly harmful. "Let us take that which divides us the least and work for it" is what the advocates of democracy for its own sake constantly cry, entirely regardless of consequences. Democracy is their "blessed word," as Bax would say. For my part, however, after twenty years of continuous work among the mass of the people, I am more convinced than I was to start with that mere political reorganization, divorced from social, mental and moral reorganization, is the most contemptible charlatanry; though I am quite aware that good men are led away by it. What, then, should Social Democrats

do as against this pseudo-democratic political movement, if movement it is, which to my eye has all the appearance of well-meant time-marking? We can do no more than we have been doing, only we must do it still more vigorously and on a wider scale. Unquestionably, the results of the feeble compromise known as the education act of 1870 have been most disappointing. Mr. W. E. Forster deliberately sold the interests of the children of the English people for a whole generation, in order to gain purely political ends. It is easy to overrate the value of mere instruction in any case. But our board school instruction is the worst of its kind. Snippety half-knowledge, combined with weakly physique, is even harder to deal with than downright ignorance, coupled with bodily The class war has been systevigor. matically waged in this country by the dominant classes at the cost of the present and future well-being of the mass of the population. And the mass of the population has hitherto been entirely unable to comprehend that there is any class war at all. An uncompromising situation indeed! But to shut our eyes to the truth does not make the matter any better. In the course of the past twenty years of assiduous propaganda we have taught a certain proportion of our countrymen and countrywomen to look facts in the face and to translate them correctly. Even that proportion, though small, would have much greater influence than it has if all were combined and disciplined in one solid organization. We have, in fact, a genuine democracy, as far as it goes, which will form the nucleus for the more complete democracy, the ordered Social Democracy of the near future. What renders our task more difficult, however, is that we have not only to prepare for that future, but at the same time, to remedy the damnable inheritance handed down to us from the past. To do this effectively, it is absolutely essential that we should keep our revolutionary ideal, arising out of the inevitable economic and material development of the period steadily before ourselves and those whom we are trying under the most discouraging circumstances to persuade.

Nor also should we fail to recognize continuously the drawbacks of an inchoate and helf-developed democracy, such as alone we can hope to obtain under existing conditions. The observation that democracies prefer persons to principles is older than Aristotle. But this preference is apt to take odd shapes,

and a democracy which is jealous of any individual who rises above its own average of mediocrity today will prostrate itself in the most servile manner before a personality who controls and dominates it tomorrow. Moreover, the cheap press has introduced into all modern democracies, educated or uneducated, many of the characteristics of a mob-Unthinking, hysterical action at critical periods threatens to become as common with nations as it was formerly with metropolitan crowds, from the times of Athens, Rome and Alexandria down to Let us ever remember, therefore, that there is nothing more sacred in a democracy than there is in a majority. Both the one and the other are merely convenient methods for avoiding personal or civil strife. A democracy, then, is only useful as expressing and enforcing legitimate class aspirations; until classes cease to exist, having been absorbed in a thorough organization of the whole community in co-operation with other communities. Vox populi, vox Dei," is old nonsense, none the better for being old.

#### Massachusetts Notes

Amesbury re-elected its Socialist selectman, Comrade Jason Spofford, at the recent town election, giving him 948 votes out of a total of 1,080 cast. This is his third year, and he receives nearly twice as many votes as he did the first year.

The state organizing committee of the loyal branches is giving a good account of itself. It is due entirely to its enterprise, energy and ability that two speakers of national reputation, viz: Father McGrady and Professor Herron, are to visit Massachusetts on a lecturing tour next month. The branches, too, seem to have aroused themselves from the condition of relaxation which . followed upon the extra exertions of a national campaign and a national convention, and are doing good work locally. Nothing brings out the ability of a man, or of a branch, like having something big to do, and those branches which were enterprising enough to undertake the work, and to meet the necessarily large expense of bringing a speaker al the way from Kentucky, will be repaid by a new accession of confidence in themselves, as well as by the results of the speaker's eloquence. Those places which were fortunate enough to be able to make the necessary arrangements and to secure Father McGrady for one of the four dates to which we have unwillingly had to limit ourselves, and the dates of same, are: Quincy, April 8; Brockton, April 9; Rockland, April 10; Milford, April 11.

Professor Herron Lectures in New York on Sundays and Tuesdays during April, and gives to Massachusetts the intervening Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, for three successive weeks, making nine dates for us in all. These dates have been arranged as follows:

April 10, Everett ; April 11, Newbury port; April 12, Amesbury; April 17, Whitman; April 18, Cambridge; April Weymouth; April 24, Fitchburg; April 25, Taunton; April 26, Brockton

The comrades in all of these places are hustling in the good old way that first made Social Democracy successful in this state, in order to get the biggest kind of audiences for these two great speakers. In passing, I cannot help remarking that it is one of the beauties of the Socialist movement that two such widely different representative men as Father McGrady and Professor Herron have espoused the cause and speak from the same platform, while our members will work just as hard to get the people to come out and hear one of them as

East Weymouth branch now has a permanent headquarters; so have Whitman and Quincy. It is a good plan. M. H.

#### **Evolution in Cotton Ginning** Editor Social Democratic Herald:

The census report for 1900 shows that there are at present a total of 29,620 cotton ginneries in operation. It is shown that nearly all the cotton ginned in this nation in 1880 was done on the plantation, using mules for power. Note the change that took place in twenty years: In 1900 6,408 ginneries were conducted for the public and 20,289 for public and private both, while only 2,863 were conducted for the plantation only.

'The general introduction of steam power brought economic methods that have crowded out primitive horse ginneries to such an extent that they are now curiosities."

The report says:

It may be noted in closing that here is an increase of 6,468 business men who must be classed as "middle-class men in one industry alone, while the 20,289 other public ginneries are of course no a total increase, but it is safe to say that one-third of that number represent an increase, or a total of over 13,000 increase of the middle class in this one industry since 1880.

. F. G. R. Gordon.

"Labor," some one has said, "is the divine law of man's existence." But the still more "divine law" of paying fair wages for labor has been everlastingly violated.



#### AROUND THE WORLD

The strike situation at Marseilles has taken a more favorable turn. At the meeting in the town hall, convoked by the mayor of Marseilles, a dispatch was received from M. Waldeck-Rosseau, the French premier, announcing that the masters had agreed to arbitration respecting such points of the dispute as were open to negotiation.

When in the Austrian parliament the Social Democrat Cinge made a motion to take up the eight-hour bill at once and charged the cabinet with breach of pledges. The president of the cabinet, Herr von Koerber, knowing what to expect in that session, and all his colleagues were absent for fear to be obliged to answer to the charge.

In Spain there is a universal feeling in favor of provincial Home Rule, peace, retrenchment, and reform. Carlist and military self-seekers are trying to exploit this feeling for their own ends. In Italy the same sort of discontent is exploited by the Roman clergy. The Socialist papers of Naples have charged the town council with being the paid tools of the Camorra; and this has led to the resignation of the whole council.

In Palermo, Sicily, the docklaborers went on a strike in consequence of a new law, which grants a premium to the mercantile navy. This law prevents the erection of new docks and the laborers suffer a great deal for want of opportunity to get employment. The laborers went out en masse in a big demonstration. The military power intervened and blood was shed. Stores were closed, the street car lines blocked and the people smashed lanterns and windows. Italy is like a broiling vol-

Last Saturday 500 workmen from the Obuchower metal works, St. Petersburg, paraded on the Nevskoi Prospekt. On the way thither they demolished the state brandy booths. Eight hundred Cossacks, with drawn swords, met the workmen and a sanguinary encounter ensued. The number of killed and wounded is kept secret. The police have discovered a plot against the life of the Czar. It appears that a group of students drew lots, and that the fatal choice fell to the son of a prominent general. The student told his father and the latter informed the Czar, imploring him to leave St. Petersburg.

#### Which Shall It Be?

The political outlook is certainly anomalous. The fundamental idea of democracy is diffusion; in our minds we associate unlimited opportunity to acquire wealth and happiness; we conceive of a democracy as a people possessing not only equal political rights, but also approximately equal social conditions. It is painfully evident, however, that fact and theory no longer accord. We are still a democracy in name, and so far as the exercise of the suffrage is concorned, it may still be true that equal rights exist among us; but in so far as democracy implies equality of social conditions, it is as flat a failure as ever has been witnessed since man began to inhabit the globe. Now such consolidations as the one just brought about by Mr. Morgan in the iron and steel industry seem likely to vastly accentuate the distinction between the different classes. the political import of which fact can hardly be overestimated.

How much longer will the present paradox be witnessed? Wealth is being rapidly concentrated in comparatively few hands, and the power so acquired is being used in a manner to curtail the apportunities for advancement previously enjoyed by the people at large. While the masses are steadily being reduced to insignificance as a factor in the financial situation, they nevertheless, by a strange irony of fate, retain the law-making function. If experience teaches anything, it is that we cannot go on this way always. Something must give way Either the political power must in the end pass into the hands of those who possess the financial and social power, or it must be exercised in the direction of a forcible equalization of wealth-or at least of a forcible equalization of the opportunities for procuring wealth. Which course events will take is of course impossible to predict! If we were a less intelligent and restless people, we should not have much hesitation in predicting that eventually political power, like financial and social power, would pass into the hands of the few. We are naturally slow to believe that a people with such antecedents as ours could ever be reduced to such a humiliating posi tion.-U. S. Investor.

#### A Socialist Priest's Book

"Socialism and the Labor Problem: a Plea for Social Democracy," by Father T. McGrady of Kentucky. The boldest arraignment of capitalism ever penned. Send 10 cents for a copy to the address below. Unexcelled for propaganda. 100 copies sent postpaid for \$3.50. Address Debs Publishing Company, Terre Haute, Ind.

### LOCAL BRANCHES

CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch, San Francisco, holds public meet-ings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, com-mencing at s. Admission free. Business meetings (for members) every Thursday

Membership, Social Democrat Herald free to each member, 2s cents per month, Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Turk street.

Branch No. 3, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Woodmen's Hall, 1231; Spring street. J. S. Bruner, 27 N. Hill street. Branch 12, San Francisco (German). Holds business meeting first Sunday in each month, at 1 c'olok n. m.

meeting first Sunday in each month, at 1 o'clock p. m. at 117 Turk street. Agitation meeting on third Sunday evening, same place, to which public is invited. Au gust F. Mayer, secretary, 160 Polk street.

#### COLORADO

Branch No. 3, Goldfield, meets every Sunday at 7:30 b, m., at City Hall. Chas. LaKamp, secretary.

#### CONNECTICIT

CONNECTICIT

The Connecticut State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m., at P. Schaffer's, 1639 Main street, Hartford. Louis Herrup, secretary, 48 Kinsley street, Hartford.

Branch No. 4, Rockville, meets first and third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street. Secretary, Richard Niederwerfer, Box 766.

#### ILLINOIS

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 32 Dearborn street.

Branch No. 2 (Böhemian), Chicago, meets first and third Saturdays at 8 p. m., at Nagi's Hall, 535 Blue Usland avenue.

third Saturdays at 8 p. m., at Nagt's Dail, 2007 Daily Island avenue. Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m., in Dunder's place, 1080 W. 18th place, Joseph Dunder, secretary. Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sun-days of each month at Pisarik's Hall, corner Center avenue and 18th street. James Rehak, secretary, 515 Theorie street.

avenue and 19th street. James Rehak, secretary, 519
Throop street.
Branch No. 8 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and
fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., at 5002 Eincoln street.
J. A.
Ambroz, secretary, 4940 Wood street.
Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at Unlhorn's Hall, corner 534 street and Center avenue, first and third Saturdays. Gus Larson, secretary, 4523 Center avenue.
Branch 3 (Svatophukeech) meets every third Sunday
in the month at Pinger's Hall, corner Michigan and
11th place. Camil Kabat, secretary, 137 Stanwood
avenue.

Branch No. 6 (German), Chicago, meets every other Saturday at 8 p. m. at A. Jankowskil; place, isi W. 21st) street, between Leavitt and Oakley. A. Geisler, sec-retary, 726 W. 20th street. Branch No. 62 (IIII ward), Chicago, Ill., meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Hildebrand's Hall, s. e, corner of Paulina and 21st sts. Secretary, P. J. Kuhn, 791 Blue Island ave.

#### INDIANA

Branch No. 6, Indianapolis, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble streets. Address all communications to the secretary of the State executive board, Thomas Catton, 506 Warren IOWA

Branch No. 2, Hiteman, meets every fourth Friday in the month at Opera House. James Baxter, chair-nan; Wm. Truman, secretary, Box 151.

KENTUCKY

Branch 5, Newport, meets first Thursday evening at s p. m., and third Sunday afternoon, at sauftleben Hall, n. theast corner-Seventh and Central avenue. Address A. L. Nagel, 29 W. Second street. MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS

Branch No. 2. Holyoke, meets second and fourth
Tuesdays of each month at Springdale Turner Hall.
Carl Schwibe, organizer, 24 Jäckson street.
Branch No. 29. Roxbury, meets at 24 Warren street,
second and fourth Fridays of every month.\* Public
invited.

MICHIGAN Branch No. 1, Battle Creek, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 3 p. m., at 10 W. Main street, in the International Congress Hall. All are cordially invited. L. C. Rogers, secretary.

MINNESOTA Branch 1, Led Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gesswein, on Main street. A. Kingsbury, secretary.

#### MISSOURI

Branch No. 2, St. Louis, meets second and fourth Mondays, at s p. m., at Haldermann's Hall, 300 South Seventh street.

#### MONTANA

MONTANA

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

Branch No. 1, Newark. Secretary, Michael W. Schor

Branch No. 1, Newark. Secretary, Michael W. Schor. 87 Livingston street.
Branch No. 5. Camden, meets every third Sunday of the month. For particulars address Faul Eberding, 1206 Kaighn's avenue.
Branch No. 3 (German), Newark, meets every third Saturday at International Hall, 7 Bedford street. Hans Hartwig, secretary, 7 Bedford street.
Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 54.56 Van Houten street. Karl Lindner, secretary, 246 Edmund street.

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York meets every second Toesday at 412 Grand street, Windsor Hall.

East Side Branch, No. 1, meets every first and third Thursday at 229 East Broadway. L. Rothman, secretary, 131 Norfolk street.

Branch No. 5. Brooklyn, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 56 Moore street, Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. Pressman, 190 Boeram street.

Branch No. 10 meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 239 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public Invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 36 Henry street.

Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, meets at Richelieu Hall, southeast corner 9th and Plum streets, every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Thos. McKerne, secretary, 429 Laurel street.

### OREGON

Branch No. 1, Portland, meets every Monday night at Washington Hotel, corner ad and Flauders streets. Everybody invited. T. C. Wendland, chairman; Mrs. N. E. Fortisen, secretary.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Thursday, at 8 p. m., at 423 S. Third street. Rose Slobodkin, Treasurer, 35 Pine street.

Branch No. 4, Condersport, meets every second and last Wednesdays of each month in K. of L. Hall. Chas. Knispel, chairman; L. H. Morag, secretary; Ben. Coddington, treasurer.

Branch No. 5, Philadelphia, meets first Friday of each month—executive meets every Sunday morning—at S. D. P. Club Rooms, at 421 S. 3d street. Organizer, M. Gillis, shi Reed street,

Branch No. 10, Williamsport, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. in Social Labor Hall, No. 26 E. 3d street.

G. B. Smith, chairman; Jno. Lyon, secretary, 743 2d street. Public invited.

WISCONSIN Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Thursday, t 8 p. m., at 423 S. Third street, Rose Slobodkin.

#### WISCONSIN

\* Milwaukee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Mondays of the month at Brewers' Hall, southeast corner 4th and Chestnut streets.

Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets at Kailer's Hall, 4th street, between State and Prairie, every fourth

Afth street, between State and France, every loaren Thursday evening.

Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Saturdays in Gaetke's Hall, Comeordia and Green Bay avenue. Frank Liebisch, secretary.

Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, meets every second Thursday of the month at Emil Hendschells place, 1011 Michigan avenue. Secretary, Eugene F. Eichenberger, 1701 N. 11th street.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukec, meets every first and third Branch No. 4, Milwaukec, meets every first and third Fridays each month at Meller's Hall, corner 23d and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 391 25th

Brown streets. George and senses are street.

Branch No. 9, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, southeast corner Orchard street and sth avenue. O. Wild, secretary.

Branch No. 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday's of each month at Volkmam's Hall, 21st and Center streets, at 8 p. m. Secretary, C. Kaston and 22d street.

21st and Center streets, at 5 p. m. Secretary, C. Ass-dorf, 592 22d street.

Branch No. 23, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 324 Clark street. Her-man Schneider, secretary, 825 3d street.

Branch No. 29, Milwaukee, meets first and third Fri-flays of each month at Gaethke's Hall, Concordia and Green Bay avenue. J. Heller, jr., 1122 Fourth street,

WEST VIRGINIA Branch No. 1. Wheeling, meets every third Sunday in the month at Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 1815 Market street. H. A. Leeds, organizer.

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instance, "Merrie England," worth its weight in gold.

#### CHICAGO ELECTION NOTES

The Social Democratic party has not changed its name and those who make that statement do so knowing it to be false, with the hope of dividing the Socialist vote in the city of Chicago.

Supporters of Alderman Brennan, Billy O'Brien and McCormick are among the many tough corporation representatives who are candidates on the Democratic ticket for the council. As they are with the franchise grabbers, the Chicago American is in a quandary and the great reform party who nominated Carter H. Harrison for mayor, honest citizens, had a right to look for fair play, but the work of one afternoon gives every indication that there is a plot on foot to deceive the people." This paper is puzzled that some representatives should nominate a man who ostensibly stands for different principles than these aldermanic candidates. That is an easy problem. The capitalists have always used a man in favor to drag into office a dirty gang of representatives. Pingree, Altgeld and others have been used by machines as pilots to bring into the capitalist port a boat-load of over-confident, unsuspecting reformers. A party represents a class. That class stands for profits in office, out of office and in business, political and industrial. Another class stands for the abolition of the profit system and production for use in all lines of industry, and that is the Social Democratic party, whose candidates in Chicago are for mayor, Gus Hoyt; for city treasurer, Charles Tyl; for city clerk, C. T. H. Westphal, and for city attorney, C. H. Soelke. The only party in favor of public ownership and operation of street railroads, gas and electric lighting, etc., that has de-clared in favor of it, is the Social Democratic party.

Two years ago John P. Altgeld was candidate for mayor in Chicago, with the shibboleth, "This generation shall have its rights." His paper, "Municipal Ownership Bulletin," denounced twenty year franchises and condemned Carter Harrison. "No compromise" was on the platform. In number 4, of volume 1, the following appears: "This genera-tion must have its right," says John P. Altgeld. "Not until twenty years from 1903," says Carter, the little.

Altgeld held Harrison in contempt and accused him by underhanded means, of trying to extend the franchises for twenty years, and curious enough, the accuser, John P. Altgeld, is today supporting the election of the Republican party candidate, who is pledged for a twenty years' extension of franchises. Two years ago, he would not bow to a "stuffed god." Today he follows a golden one.

Workingmen of Chicago and those who sincerely believe in the advancement of municipal ownership and control can now see the folly of supporting an individual, no matter how fascinating his personality or beautiful his euphony.

The fifty thousand voters who stood by the ex-governor have faded away in Democratic, Republican and other ranks. They rallied around a principle concentrated in a man, with his virtues and inconsistencies. His gallant de-fense of the people's interests in 1899 and his equally ignominious participation in surrendering them in 1901, must impress upon our comrades the necessity of standing by their party in main-taining its integrity, and in the city of Chicago, this election offers superior opportunities; those in the capitalist class as individuals cannot be relied upon except where they enter the proletarian movement and become a party of it.

Two years ago Altgeld polled nearly 50,000 votes for municipal ownership in Chicago. This year he will poll nothing. His party has vanished, and while the Social Democratic party was smaller two years ago, its stability and promise for the future is greater.

To such men as Mayor Jones and Altgeld the common people have looked forward with great hope and a feeling that if great characters they would lead to a haven of peace. These dreams have vanished when the reactionism or ignorance of these leaders has shown the futility of their efforts. Many times in history similar incidences, hopes and disappointments have occurred. The great mass of people and the workers trying to find some Hercules who would slay the dragon for them. They have been like the shipwrecked sailors whom Morris speaks of, while famished and hungry upon a raft in the open sea, they beheld in the far distance what appeared to be a ship coming to their rescue. The pennant floating from the mast, the pilot with his red cap at the helm, and on board the laughing seamen who seemed to be joyous at the opportunity of saving life, as it came nearer and nearer, those upon the raft began to smile, their hearts beat with anticipation of quick relief, but when the rescuing boat had come near enough, the laughing sailors were seen to be grinning skeletons, the pilot's cap was a scalped and bleeding head, no life was upon the boat, it moved by and left them with sinking hearts upon the slimy rafters,

### **BRANCHES TAKE NOTICE**

Dues for quarter ending June 30 are-payable on or before April 5. Secretaries will give the matter prompt attention and report as early as possible.

hope gone, and despair overwhelming. We must build our own boat, select our own pilots, arm our own soldiers and interests and for ourselves; heroic promstrike at every opportunity for our own ises, phantom ships and great men with socialist "tendencies or leaning," or those on the "verge" of becoming Socialists should be discountenanced until they enter the movement and become a part of the proletarian army.

The Democratic party of Chicago does not believe in municipal ownership at all. If it did, it could accomplish it today, notwithstanding the present laws. They could give the franchise to a company and the company could make the city of Chicago a present of the stock, and then the city of Chicago would own the company that owned the franchise. This is mentioned to show the simplicity of the proposition. The Democratic party has no real confidence in the people, nor their ability. The Republican party, through great combines and trusts lives high, and the Democratic party in order to have their innings, become filchers and take everything their hands land on, especially that of the ham sandwich denomination. The Republican parts of the city are kept clean. Democratic wards are the dumping grounds. The highways of the southwest side of Chicago are practically public garbage boxes for the rest of the city. If the Democrats treat them in that style, what can you expect the Republicans to do? Those who tike to live in 12t holes and on garbage dumps. and those who live on the Lake Shore drive will vote together for Republican and Democrat, long hours for street car employes and short pay. Those who have sense enough to protest against this kind of a system, and the brutality of this form of life will vote for the Social Democratic party. It may be de-

### To Chicago Voters

Because of the persistent misrepresentation we again call the attention of voters in Chicago to the fact that the SOCIAL DEM-OCRATIC PARTY in this city HAS NOT CHANGED ITS NAME. It is in the field with a full ticket. Its candidates will be on the ballot, headed by its nominee

GUS. HOYT SOCIAL DEMOCRAT AND TRADE UNIONIST

who stand for municipal ownership in our

CITY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

pended on that no relief will be granted until it is wrung from the capitalists by a class conscious party knowing exactly what it wants.

The Democrats are in control of the school board. The school board is in control of a site upon which to build a truant school. The school has not been built, but there is a superintendent and an assistant superintendent of that school who are both drawing The reason assigned for not building a school was because of the labor troubles. It would have been easy for the Democrats to have gone to the Building Trades Council and hired men to put up that building.

There are thirty or forty thousand children in Chicago, who cannot be accommodated in school. Some schools are lit by gas all day long, and so tuin the children's eyes. If children don't go to school, why, of course, they can work in factories and shops, and if they ruin their eyes, they can become criminals or beggars. The First ward of Chicago is filled with hobos, and most of them have no families and no responsibilities, they all go up to the polls and vote the Republican and Democratic ticket every election, most of them receiving from 25 cents to \$1 per vote. That indicates how much intelligence and moral development it takes to support those parties. The Social Democrats will get no votes there, the stan-dard of intelligence is too low.

The Stock Yards packing houses, whose owners patronize colleges and support churches, stole water from the city. They tapped the mains. These criminal thieves were prosecuted. police department of the city of Chi-cago tried to protect them, but the Chicago American forced an investigation, and now the Democratic mayor is trying to gather a few laurels from the jus-

call a special council meeting and do it before election? Christ said "By their If this is acts, ye shall know them." true, the Republican and Democratic candidates should be hung.

Gus Hoyt is a painter, a man with a fair education, has served as business representative for his union and is a capable man. The only thing against him is that he has earned an honest living. Had he been a gambler on the Board of Trade, or a lawyer, assisting the capitalist to exploit the working men and beat each other, had his father been a politician and left him stock in the street railroad companies, or real estate, he of course, would be a candidate that many working men and fine people would vote for. As it is only those will vote for him who believe in the Socialist program and the Social Democratic party.

#### The Lockwoods

We take pleasure in being able to say to Herald readers that Comrade Guy H. Lockwood is making fine progress in his efforts to get an automobile on the road for Socialism next summer. He has been hard at work upon his plans during the winter and with a little more help will be successful in carrying them to a successful issue. He will be glad to send information to anyone interested and to receive contributions to complete the amount required. The plan has the moral endorsement and support of the national executive board and the Lockwoods deserve well of Socialists everywhere. Address, G. H. Lockwood, 2615 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

#### Social Contrasts

Last week I took up a morning paper which gave a glowing description of the great inauguration at Washington. It told of 12,000 tickets to the ball at \$5 each, and all other rich and magnificent paraphernalia of the event, which the trust combines agreed to make the show with, and the bills footed by the taxpayers. While they danced away the midnight hours a Republican senator of the northwest talked to death the river and harbor bill, and thereby caused 10,000 men to lose jobs in the southwest. The same day I took up another morning paper printed at Cincinnati, and read an account of the destitution in that and other cities in McKinley's and Hanna's state and I shudder as I read the calls for help could not be but partly met, for the suffering among the poor was of so great an extent it was impossible to provide fuel and food for those who were appealing to the authorities for aid. The two morning papers with their two reports brought to my mind a few lines I learned years ago. Here they are:
"On with the dance;

No sleep till morn, When Youth and Pleasure meet, To chase the glowing hours with flying feet; But, hush! that warning sound once more, And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before; Ah! then there was hurrying to and fro,

And faces told of the terror, want and woe. Perhaps I have not quoted right, for it has been twenty years since I read those lines, but they were forcibly brought to mind just after reading those papers, and I think it is because I have lived in the large cities and seen so much suffering among the poor, and at the same time such heartless indifference by the rich. And yet my courage and hope is unbounded when I read and hear how rapidly our socialist ideas are being received by the American people. Most certain are we that in less than another decade, we will see the fruits of our labors in the abolition of wage slavery, and the distress and poverty caused by that system which makes masters and slaves of the children of one father. To abolish chattel slavery I gave up two brothers who went South in Maine regiments. To abolish a slavery much worse and greater, I am willing to give my life and my children's lives. But we live in hopes the fight will be carried out in the world of living brains, and not by the destruction of living bodies.

Muncie, Ind. Mrs. R. F. Orr.

The International Publishing Company, 43 Duane street, New York, has published a pamphlet, "Wage-Labor and Capital," by Karl Marx, with a preface written by Frederick Engels, April 30, 1891. This pamphlet is free from that close, analytic and, therefore, ambiguous style which characterizes Marx so frequently. Any one who has devoted little or no time to economic subjects can read this understandingly and it is of interest to all. The author shows clearly the interdependence between labor and capital, the effect of competition and the rise and fall of prices upon producers and purchasers, setting forth the relationship between the exploiting and dispossessed class. The only thing that should be necessary to give this pamphlet a wide circulation is the fact that it is written by Karl Marx, in a style to be easily understood by the uninformed.

Attention, Social Democrats

Comrades in Chicago will take notice of the following meetings and assist in making each of them successful:

Aldermanic Nominations

List of candidates nominated by the Social Democratic Party for aldermen in Chicago.

Seventh ward-Charles Bigel.

Ninth—Joseph Novata. Tenth—Frank Nerad. Eleventh-F. Mudra. Twelfth—Geo. J. Miller. Fourteenth—H. H. Fraelich. Fifteenth—Arthur Meister. Sixteenth—M. Sinak. Seventeenth-N. Benson. Twenty-seventh—J. G. K. Schultz. Twenty-eighth—Franz Rabel. Twenty-ninth—M. Babka. Thirtieth-John Morro. Thirty-first-Chas. Wistrand. Thirty-second—Henry Uhlhorn. Thirty-fourth—Henry Larson.

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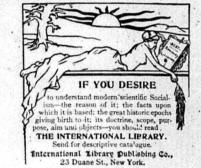
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