

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

NATIONAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA.

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NO. 22.

## The Security of the People Proceeds by an Ever Advancing Abolition of Privilege.

Capitalists will quit skinning when they run out of suckers.

The social problem never bothers the man who is unaware of its existence.

A museum for 13-inch guns (spiked) will be one of the relics of barbarism under Socialism.

The man who is too lazy to understand the labor question is often industrious enough to lie about it.

Socialists stand on principle; there are plenty of men who would do the same if they had a principle to stand on.

There is little that is new under the sun worth mentioning—except that Socialism is growing and permeating, and that is a tremendous fact.

The silverware trust with a capital stock of \$20,000,000 has been launched, and it was done without consulting the "radical democracy" which is opposed to trusts.

Don't forget this: Capitalists have all the preparations made to put down mobs—even the mobs that try to compete with them—but the ballot box is still open.

When it comes to manual labor Rockefeller is an immune. Moody says John D. gives only one hour daily to his business—the balance of his time is devoted to the millenium.

In spite of opposition from some of the Minneapolis millers, the prospects for a great flour milling trust are steadily improving. It is understood that the "radical democracy" has no opposition to offer at the present stage.

The promoters of an envelope trust in New England, comprising ten large companies, state in their prospectus that under the new arrangement the manufacturers will be able to earn \$250,000 annually over and above the usual profits.

There is a brand of soulful, sublimated sympathy with Socialism that reminds one of a church steeple—the higher it soars the narrower it becomes. Church steeple Socialism is quite as bad and as useless as church steeple religion.

At Washburn, Wis., Comrade Debs lectures under the auspices of the Webster Debating Club, an organization composed of the leading young men of the city. The club is taking commendable interest in the social question and developing talent that will be heard from in the days to come.

It is said that the rapid introduction of electric energy for mine work at Cripple Creek, which is transmitted from the power house at Canon City, over thirty miles distant, promises to be an important factor in mine development. Electricity promises to be the coming force in mining.

The corporative power in the State of Maryland is the Baltimore & Ohio railway. By legal chicanery, assisted by General Apathy—that great foe of the people's interests—the Chesapeake Canal, which has been a State property since the early part of the century, is to pass under the control of the railway company. The State will be divested of every interest it has in the canal.

The last report of President C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific railway, shows how railroads are being ruined: For the three months of July, August and September last the gross earnings

were \$14,541,499, or an excess over operating expenses for the three months of \$5,683,629. Yet this same railway employs lawyers all along the line to resist claims and obtain special legislation on the ground that it is poor and not making expenses. And plenty of people are fooled into believing that the real paupers are the robber corporations of the country.

The capitalistic class has great faith in the folly, ignorance and stupidity of the masses. But it is being shaken. The one thing that class fears is that the people will get wise and organize an irresistible movement on the ballot box to abolish capitalism and take a long step forward in civilization. And all signs indicate the coming of that day when Socialists of the country will not only shake the faith but the whole organized camp of capitalism.

The family of Wm. F. Wilson, employed by an eastern elevator firm, were in need of money. Wilson could not supply it and, becoming despondent, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid at Hartford, Conn. The families of Wilson's employers, however, with the surplus value of his labor and that of other workmen to draw upon, had every wish gratified and were in need of nothing.

The latest fad of fashionable women in New York is snakes. There is a snake show in the city and the modern Eves go there to have snakes crawl up their arms and wind round their necks. The fascination is so great that they have decided to have an annual snake show. In the same city fashionable Eves' sisters hunger for bread and children are born only to starve and die.

Andrew Carnegie, one of the greatest beneficiaries of the protective system, is writing himself out of the ranks of the party of protection, by freely expressing himself on the subject of expansion in this way: "The efforts to expand our territory and enlarge our boundaries at the expense of all that the founders of the republic held dearest ought to fail, and I am thankful to say I believe they will fail."

And another representative republican, John Wanamaker, is after Matt Quay and the balance of the booblers in Pennsylvania. Truly, the path of the administration of saints is not strewn with roses.

Comrade Debs met with great success in Northern Michigan. On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 20, he addressed a great audience at the opera house, Marquette. All the labor organizations were largely represented. The local lodge, No. 150, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, adjourned its meeting and the members attended the lecture in a body. The same evening he addressed an immense audience in the opera house at Ishpeming. Comrade Debs closed in that section at Green Bay, Wis., on the 30th, and to-night opens his canvass of Iowa in the Grand Opera House, Des Moines. A list of his dates will be found elsewhere in this paper.

True to the instinct of capitalism, the proposition is now made by an ex-consul of the United States to buy Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent. It is thought that about \$50,000 would induce the chief to peaceably submit to the commercial pirates of America. Our millionaires' daughters buy moribund and decaying titles for money, the only power which can revive expiring privilege, and assist in perpetuating in the world a class of aristocratic puppets to sponge a living from honest people; so no special harm can be done in giving

Aguinaldo his price for the privilege of expanding millionaires' opportunities to make more money to buy more titles to breed more parasites.

A few days ago two "great coal companies operating in the Hocking Valley in Ohio went into the hands of a receiver appointed by the courts. There combined liabilities are \$1,200,000 and the courts appointed the same receiver for both, as the properties were owned by the same persons. One of the managers, Harry C. Adams of Chicago, said this arrangement will be a guarantee that no one will be made poorer by the companies going into bankruptcy. This is the same as if he had said, "We have called in the government to run a private business, which we are unable to manage ourselves."

Among the men in this country who are called "great" is one Dwight L. Moody, a man who is supposed to be on the most intimate terms with the Ruler of the universe. This "great" man said recently at Denver:

"I say that not only is capital all right, but our capitalists are the mainstay and dependence of the country. What would labor do without capital? The capitalists have by hard labor accumulated wealth."

If hypocrisy and ignorance can go farther than that, send along a sample. We would like to see it. Here is an antidote for such poison from a Christian, Prof. Geo. D. Herron: "If I send my students to pursue further study upon subjects to which I have introduced them, I must send them to receive the benefits of endowments from the hands of a besotted philanthropy drunk and stoned with the wine of life pressed from the crushed and exhausted millions who feed the modern industrial winepress."

Unable to obtain from the Milwaukee street railway company the concession of a 4-cent fare in behalf of the individual, the city has arranged with the company a plan whereby the latter shall make some return for its privileges. As stated by the mayor, the plan agreed to by the corporation is its payment to the city on the 1st of January next of \$50,000, on the succeeding new year \$60,000, in 1901 \$70,000, in 1902 \$80,000, in 1903 \$90,000, in 1904 \$100,000, and the first day of January of each year thereafter \$100,000 until such time as the business of the company pay to the stock holders a dividend of 6 per cent, when the company shall pay to the city in addition to the sum of \$100,000 one-third of the profits earned by the company after paying its dividend of 6 per cent. The mayor computes that the city will be the gainer by this proposition in the end of \$2,650,000. The people are not, however, disposed to accept the plan, and demand a reduced fare.

### DEBS' LECTURE TOUR.

Dates of Eugene V. Debs for the Month of December.	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	Dec. 4.
Marshalltown, ".....	" 5.
Waterloo, ".....	" 6.
Clinton, ".....	" 7.
Dubuque, ".....	" 8.
Cedar Rapids, ".....	" 9.
Davenport, ".....	" 10.
Burlington, ".....	" 11.
Muscataine, ".....	" 12.
Ottumwa, ".....	" 13.
Creston, ".....	" 14.
Fort Madison, ".....	" 15.
(Not yet decided).....	" 16.
Oskaloosa, ".....	" 17.
Mason City, ".....	" 18.
Eagle Grove, ".....	" 19.
Boone, ".....	" 20.
Council Bluffs, ".....	" 21.
Omaha, Neb.....	" 22.
Sioux City, Iowa.....	" 23.
Fort Dodge, ".....	" 24.

### A BANNER DAY.

Thursday of last week was a banner day for new members, more than 100 having been reported by the following branches:

Branch 1, Illinois.....	5
" 11, ".....	3
" 6, Indiana.....	4
" 9, Massachusetts.....	22
" 13, ".....	10
" 14, ".....	19
" 18, ".....	2
" 16, ".....	25
" 1, New York.....	10
" 2, New Hampshire.....	3

Total..... 103  
In addition to this more than 50 subscriptions were received to the HERALD.

### MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.

Attention is called to the fact that at Haverhill, Mass., the offer of the old democratic party in that city to endorse two candidates of the Social Democratic party and to nominate a third member of our party for city offices, has been respectfully and firmly declined. The written declination concludes in these words: "We further assure you that in this we are actuated by no personal enmity; we proceed in this matter solely in loyalty to the principles of party government adopted by our party, in order that the Socialist movement may be raised above even the suspicion of compromise or fusion."

This action was a surprise to both of the old parties, but it is exactly what may be expected of the Social Democratic Party throughout the country.

### "RADICAL DEMOCRACY."

The New York Journal cries out in great distress for the destruction of "the new slavery"—that is, the control of transportation, of capital, of opportunities for employment, and of industry by the organized trusts. It outlines a remarkable program for the democratic party along the lines of demolition of trusts and the restoration of freedom to the middle class or small capitalists, and calls that the high privilege of what it styles the "radical democracy."

It is doubtless quite true that in the ranks of the old democratic party are many individuals who have a clear understanding of the modern industrial problem, that is to say, of the economic necessity of the trusts and the inevitable climax in their development. Such individuals, while they are not deceived by the world-old policies of reactionaries, are not yet ready to abandon old party connections and affiliate with a movement, which, like the Social Democratic party, declares for the abolition of all privilege, especially the privilege of private property in productive capital, and offers the guarantee of freedom, not to an American bourgeoisie, but to the humblest laborer in the land—to the whole people.

On the other hand, the old democratic party, and even the "radical" section of it for which the New York Journal speaks, is thoroughly reactionary, and for that reason insufficient. Its policies are stamped in the mint of capitalism; its appeals are for the small capitalists, its demands for freedom are in behalf of "the miner who may not work his own mine," and "the sugar planter who must sell to a single purchaser," and "the oil producer who must deal with Rockefeller," and "the small shipper who must abide by the decisions of a gentlemen's agreement." Not a word nor a hint in all this about the producer; no consideration whatever of the class without capital, without opportunity, without any share in the civilization which their labors have created. Only a cry for the extension of private privilege and "freedom" of opportunity to go over again the same road we have trav-

elled and to arrive once more where we now stand—confronted by the necessity of going forward and not backward, of democratizing the industrial system of the nation.

The New York Journal is not the advocate of a revolutionary principle; it is the mouthpiece of the reactionists, styling themselves "radical democrats." The democratic party is still concerned most with the dead past.

### A WORD TO WORKINGMEN.

The election of our comrades Carey and Scates to the legislature of Massachusetts, the poll of nearly 10,000 votes by the Social Democratic Party when only five months old, together with a remarkable increase of the general Socialist vote in the country, constitute a most significant sign of the times, gratifying in the extreme to every progressive mind and filling with surprise and amazement the blind and reactionary forces of society.

Workingmen of America: Do you realize that the factors in a mighty change are coming shoulder to shoulder, hip to hip, heart to heart, to achieve your emancipation from gluttonous capitalism and the degradation of wage slavery? The Social Democratic Party contends for the social use of the modern means of production for the benefit of society at large. It contends for the full recognition of the established fact that the product of labor is created by labor alone, labor of hand and of brain, and that any form of society which permits any special class to appropriate by means of the social banditti, Interest, Rent and Profit, a share of the social product which confers upon that class every material comfort and luxury the mind can conceive, while the producers themselves live in want and wretchedness, is a condition that cannot endure and must give way to the spirit of progress and the enlightened conscience of the world.

The discoveries and inventions of the last 150 years have enormously increased man's power over the rest of nature; the individual tool of former times has developed into the modern machine; no man now works alone, but by the division and subdivision of labor all are sharing in each other's toil; no individual can now claim as his own the product to which he is in reality giving only a helpful touch. In other words, the general result of modern invention and the use of machinery in production is this, that production has been Socialized and all the members of modern society have by that fact, become interdependent.

But the means of production, the marvelous aggregation of labor-saving machinery which has displaced the individually-owned tool, the possession of which enabled the old-time workman to obtain a living, these great factors in human progress, together with a complex system of exchange which has developed along with them, are owned and controlled as individual property, and used for the purpose of exploiting the workers, who, from no fault of their own, but from a logical necessity of economic evolution, are without capital. Therefore, as Socialists contend, as the Social Democratic party demands, the means of production, that is to say, land and capital, must also be Socialized, must be made the common and collective possession of the whole society.

So long as land and capital are individually owned, it is inevitable that privilege will continue to exist and the working class to be exploited. When the workingmen of America take firm hold upon these principles, they will be in a fair way to solve the industrial problem, they will use their political power to end their economic impotence, and the mission of the Social Democratic party will be accomplished.



## STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

Extract from Address of Clarence S. Darrow to the Jury in Kidd's Trial.

The defendants in this case, Thomas I. Kidd, George Zentner and Michael Troiber, are on trial charged with a conspiracy to injure the business of the Paine Lumber Company, by means of a strike and the incidents arising from it. While you have been occupied for the last two weeks in listening to the evidence in this case, and while the court will instruct you as to the technical rules of law under which this evidence is to be applied, still it is impossible to present this case to you without a broad survey of the great questions that are agitating the world to-day. For whatever its form, this is really not a criminal case, and every juror knows this full well. It is but an episode in the great battle for human liberty, a battle which was commenced when the tyranny and oppression of man first caused him to impose upon his fellows and which will not end until the children who toil in Paine's factory shall be clothed as well as Paine's sons, and cared for as well as Paine's girls.

This great corporation may send out its bloodhounds and hire its lawyers and import its detectives to spread their leprosy through your peaceful community; you may send these men to jail, but so long as injustice and inhumanity exist, so long as employers grow fat and rich and powerful through their robbery and greed, so long as they build their palaces from the unpaid labor of their serfs, so long as they rob childhood of its life and sunshine and joy, you will find other conspiracies, thank God, that will take the place of these as fast as the doors of the jail shall close upon them. If other conspirators should be wanting to fill up the gaps made vacant by the prosecutions of the courts and the verdicts of juries, then I should be ashamed of the country in which I live. This is not a criminal case, and every actor concerned in this drama understands it well. Counsel may argue here and there concerning the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i," they may argue that certain letters were written in haste and that others should have been answered sooner; they may argue that certain heated words should have remained unspoken, and that other language was wrongly used. They may argue as they please about the minor details of this case, but deep in your hearts and in mine, deep in the mind of every man who thinks, is a certain knowledge that this drama in which you play such an important part is but a phase of the great social question that moves the world. You have been told of disorder, and tumult and riot. Gentlemen, I love order and quiet and peace; but it is idle for you and me to seek to nicely weigh and calmly deliberate upon the responsibility for those tumultuous acts of men. Counsel on the other side cannot fix the responsibility; no more can I, or you. I look back at that mad riot around McMillen's mill. I understand full well the elements of terror and lawlessness and crime that were ever present in that wild tumultuous crowd. I look back at the men and women and the little children gathered there, the Americans, Bohemians, Germans, Austrians, each with their native tongues, whose combined voice was like the babbling of the waves upon the sea, and I know that no man was responsible for the turbulent, surging, rising flood; I know it was but an incident in a great struggle which commenced so many centuries ago and which will and must continue until human liberty is secured and equality has come to dwell on earth. It was an incident alone, and if one man had been absent, or 100 men had been absent, that gathering, that threatening, tumultuous mob, would have been present just the same. You may send these men to jail to-morrow if you will, and you may destroy even George M. Paine and Nathan Paine, whose malice has made them pursue these defendants into the very temple of justice, aye, if all the

chief actors should be numbered with the dead, and the conditions still remained, the same babbling, overflowing, threatening sea of men and women would gather again.

Let me repeat, this is not a criminal case, and bad and malicious as these Paines are, I have no idea that they would prosecute this case simply to put Kidd in jail. They are not so foolish as to wish to present him with a martyr's crown. These employers are using this court of justice because in their misguided cupidity, they believe that they may destroy what little is left of that spirit of manhood and independence which they have been slowly crushing from the breasts of those who toil for them. Ordinarily men are brought into a criminal court for the reason that they are bad. Thomas I. Kidd is brought into this court because he is good, and they understand it well. If Thomas I. Kidd had been mean and selfish and designing, and if he had held out his hand to take the paltry bribes that these men pass upon wherever they find one so poor and weak as to take their dirty gold, this case would not be here to-day. Kidd is a defendant in this criminal proceeding because he loves his fellow men and this is not the first case of the kind in the history of the world, and I am afraid it will not be the last. It is not the first time that evil men, men who themselves are criminals, have used the law for the purpose of bringing righteous ones to death or to jail, and so long as this battle is waged, these incidents will continue to mark the history of the strife.

This prosecution against these defendants was instituted for the sole purpose of terrorizing that great body of men who are bound to toil from day to day that their employers may get rich and great. This charge is brought so that the poor laborer can no longer combine and organize their union that they may obtain some small justice from the trusts and pools who desire to meet them single handed and alone. In the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania where human moles burrow in the earth for the benefit of monstrous, greedy corporations, corporations that are corrupting and destroying the life blood of the nation, men are worked in gangs, an Italian, an Austrian, a German, an American and a Bohemian together, so that they may not understand each other's words and thus prevent the great conspiracy of organization. This is done so that each one of these poor atoms of humanity moved by the dependence of his little family, must be compelled to compete with the gigantic corporations and powerful interests that are thoroughly welded in one single mass.

And you are asked to convict these defendants at the instance of the manufacturers, because they dared to organize themselves into a labor union and make their demands together. You are asked to cure the discontent by sending these three men to jail. Let me ask you gentlemen, if, while Geo. M. Paine pays from 90 cents to \$1.25 a day, do you suppose there are jails enough on earth to hold the criminals that will arise in rebellion against the conditions that obtain? If jails and penitentiaries and scaffolds could strangle rebellion, riot and insurrection, there would have been no American republic for us to protect and uphold. Do you gentlemen of the jury believe that while George M. Paine is allowed to fill his factories with the little children of Oshkosh that peace and quiet can be restored by sending men to jail? Gentlemen, if all that Oshkosh can show for the civilization of this day is these stunted, starved children who have told their stories from this witness stand, then I say it would be better if not one brick was left standing upon another in your town, and that you gave back the soil to the original untaught native who once roamed by the shores of your lovely lake. You are not going forward; you are going backward, when you take these little children from their homes and work them up into gold for Paine.

One would gather from the little children who have appeared to testify in this case that some sort of conspiracy existed in Oshkosh

between George M. Paine and the midwives, that the employer might know the earliest day when another child could become a captive in his mill. I want to say to George M. Paine and to those who thrive from the toil of these little ones that you are paying too great a price for the gold you make. When it comes to grinding your fellows to dust, when it comes to taking the mothers and sisters from their homes and when it comes to robbing childhood of its sunshine and its joy, you are paying too much for what you get. Gentlemen, I want to say that the luxury and profligacy and the advantages that have come to these families have come through the unpaid toil of the men who work, and I want to say to you George M. Paine and Nathan Paine, that your wives and your daughters when they cover themselves with their gowns of silk, have not been clothed by the worm alone, but that their garments have been spun from the bowels of these little babes.

This trial in which we are engaged does not stand out alone in the history of the world. I know something of the great contest through which trades unionism has been compelled to pass. I know the history of the labor movement. I know the past is a dark, dark chapter of infamy and wrong, and yet these lawyers here have been groping about amongst the dead ashes of the past with a dark lantern to scrape up the most cruel pages of human history to ask you gentlemen to adopt them in the closing years of this nineteenth century. There was a time in England, the mother of labor agitations, when the poor serf that lived on his lord's tenure, was sold with the land. When a man bought his farm, he bought the serf. There was a time a little later when the laboring man did not dare to leave his own county without getting the permission of his employer, as Paine's slaves are bound to do when they leave the mill for a moment's time. There was a day later when the first glimmerings of the new morning of the world commenced to dawn upon the labor agitators of that old earth. There was a time when they came together and organized to protect and help themselves and these men met the prison pen, they met the scaffold and the flame. They were hunted to death because they dared to associate and combine with their fellows to give a little more freedom to the human race. The early history of trades unionism shows that the first associations came together in the forest, among the rocks in the waste places, where no human eye could see. Pinkerton detectives had not been invented then, but there were bloodhounds in those days as there are lawyers now, and those hunted, outlawed men held their meetings in the forest, in the rocks and the caves, and they buried their archives in the earth where no hostile eye could find them to drag them forth to the light of day. To belong to any labor organization was a crime and the lawyers in this case have ransacked the ancient cobwebs of the past and brought out lawbooks containing the opinions of imbecile judges in the employ of powerful knaves and quoted their utterances of a hundred years ago to be adopted in the year 1898 in the United States.

The law is generally behind, because lawyers work for fees and look to the past for their precedents and therefore are ever governed by the dead. The reformers of the world have always led the lawyers of the world. These saw the morning and the sunlight rising far away, so far that the poor, weak, practical mortals of the earth could only see darkness as they looked out upon the night, and these reformers have gone forth crying in the wilderness, and have gone to jail and to the scaffold, because they loved their fellow men.

Thomas I. Kidd can take his chances before this jury, as other agitators have taken theirs in the years that are gone. It is a matter of the smallest consequence to him or to me what you may do. No man ever entered this struggle for human liberty without measuring the cost, and the jail is one of the possible results. Kidd has measured it, and if you see fit to send

him there, he can take his punishment like a man and ask no odds of any human being on the earth. Gentlemen, I do not appeal for him. That cause is too narrow for me. Much as I care for him, and as long as I have worked by his side, that cause is too narrow for me to espouse. I appeal to you not for Thomas I. Kidd, but for the long line reaching back through the ages and forward to the years to come, the long line of despoiled, down-trodden people of the earth. I appeal to you for those men who rise in the morning before the daylight comes and who return to their homes at night when the light has faded from the sky, and give their lives and their strength and their toil to enrich the great and strong. I appeal to you in the name of those women who are offering up their womanhood, their life and their strength on the altar of this modern god of mammon, and I appeal to you in the name of those little children living and yet unborn who will look at your names and bless them for the verdict I know that you will give.

The world is dark, but it is not hopeless. Here and there through the past, some man has risen like Thomas I. Kidd, giving the devotion of a great soul to humanity's cause. Here and there through the past those men have come, and all through the future they will appear again. They will come to move the world onward and upward; they will beckon their fellowmen and point to a sunrise far off which the common mortal cannot see, but which is clear to their prophetic eye.

"It is coming up the steep of time,  
And this old world is growing brighter,  
We may not see the day sublime,  
But high hopes make the heart beat lighter."

We may be slumbering in the ground,  
When it awakes the world to wonder,  
But we have felt it gathering round,  
And heard its voice of living thunder."

### Blundered at Oshkosh.

Oshkosh, Wis., Nov. 30.—The workers of Oshkosh have had a great lesson forced home to them. They were done up beautifully election day, and the capitalist class hasn't gotten over chuckling yet. Labor's great opportunity to strike its economic enemy a staggering blow was overlooked by the men who had been tasting the bitterness of the Paine Lumber companies opposition. Under bad advice these poor, deluded men rushed to the ballot box to vote for one capitalist representative to spite another capitalist representative, and to-day they are in the soup, the man they were trying to vent their anger on, is triumphantly re-elected, and the said workers are walking about in a dazed sort of way and wondering where they are at. It is enough to make a cow weep.

Your readers are probably familiar with the action of the popocratic mayor in calling for the militia to "preserve the peace," with the republican governor's hearty response and the bloodshed that followed. You probably know, also, that the governor was incautious enough to let the cat out of the bag in a newspaper interview, in which he said, "I am of the opinion, that when the men find the soldiers are still there to-morrow, more of them will go back to work, and thus the backbone of the strike will be broken." He was frank enough to admit that the militia were not there to preserve the peace, but to intimidate the strikers into going back to work. You are familiar also with the arrest of Thomas I. Kidd, who had charge of the strike, for alleged conspiracy, and of his triumphant acquittal. As if to give the strikers a still greater opportunity the day of election came around. The prosecuting attorney was a candidate for re-election, with a fair chance of being beaten. The pops, true to their usual tactics, withdrew their county ticket in favor of the democrats and the Social Democracy appeared upon the scene to urge the workers to vote solidly a workingman's party ticket and to avoid the mistake of helping one old party knock out another. The good counsel was unheeded, however, and at a mass meeting of the strikers the Sunday before election, Mr. Kidd, filled with his own feelings of

wrongs suffered, was unfortunately enough to urge his hearers to down the district attorney by voting where it would hurt him the most—his meaning of course being to vote the democratic ticket. In the excitement of the moment he forgot the much greater wrongs of the laborers as a class. Their true interests would have been to cast a ballot of protest against the system that oppressed them, but this they could not see. They rushed to the polls en masse—and so did the hosts of capitalism. AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY WAS RE-ELECTED. Alas! Had the strikers and their immediate sympathizers voted the Social Democratic ticket, their capitalistic enemies would have been frightened to the core. It would have meant a good deal to them. They would have been frightened into a greater respect for labor. As it is they are smiling all over their faces, and the discomfited wage slaves are wondering how it all happened. They feel now that there was a blunder somewhere. They are a sick lot.

We of the Social Democracy feel disappointed, but not discouraged. The day must come when the poor slaves will get their eyes open. X.

### WHAT SOCIALISM IS.

The whole aim and purpose of Socialism is a closer union of social factors. The present need is growth in that direction.—Richard P. Ely.

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and forethought, aiming at a new and higher life for all men.—Wm. Morris.

Let no man fear the name of "Socialism." The movement of the working class for justice by any other name would be as terrible.—Father William Barry.

The Alpha and Omega of Socialism is the transmutation of private competing capitals into united collective capital.—Dr. Alb. Schaeffle.

The abolition of that individual action on which modern societies depend, and the substitution of a regulated system of co-operative action.—Imperial Dictionary.

The science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry.—Worcester's Dictionary.

A theory or polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public collective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from property) and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is, "To everyone according to his deeds."—Standard Dictionary.

Any theory or system of labor organization which would abolish entirely, or in great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute co-operation; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments of production, the joint possession of the community.—Century Dictionary.

### Let Us Weep.

According to a recent official census report the excess of females over males which used to be deplored because it necessarily resulted in an undue number of spinners—is no longer a fact. A disproportion remains, but it lies the other way. Nature has apparently become alarmed, and has been producing boys at so lively a rate that marriageable men now outnumber women in the same estate by many thousands. Let us weep. Let us shed a reflective and sympathetic tear for the large number of brethren doomed to enforced bachelorhood. Alas! this is a difficulty which even Socialism may not be able to remove. We note this especially for the benefit of those who fear that under Socialism we will have no more troubles, and hence will not be able to develop our virtues as we should. Here is a good, fresh live trial which is likely to hang on. Let those who fear that under Socialism life will be too happy, take comfort!

—American Fabian.



# IN THE CITY STREETS.

## EVICTED AT EIGHTY.

Heaped in the street front of a little frame building at 5308 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, is a confused mass of household furniture and about the conglomeration of carpets, beds, broken chairs, and boxes full of dishes hovers the figure of an old man.

The pile of furniture constitutes his sole belongings. Once the man owned the frame house from which he and his chattels were evicted last Tuesday. Now he is homeless, friendless, penniless, an object of charity—his only seler, as is afforded by an old shed, whose door is devoid of locks. He lives from hand to mouth upon such allowances of food as can be spared from his neighbors' tables.

Such is the lot of William Sullivan, 80 years old and decrepit. For three days he has been without a home. During the days he haunts the vicinity of his former house, keeping watch that none of his precious belongings are stolen.

To add to the picturesqueness of this condition he has been told by the police that if the obstruction to the sidewalk is not removed at once they will be "burned as old rubbish."

And "rubbish" is the word that describes the heap of furniture. Within five years the possessions of "Old Man Sullivan," as he is familiarly known in the neighborhood, have dwindled from several pieces of good city property to a hand full of worn out articles and house-furnishings. At one time he owned a valuable piece of property at Forty-seventh and State streets, in addition to the house and lot on Wentworth avenue. In those days he lived in the flat above the saloon which he conducted at 6308.

It was this saloon which eventually landed him in the street, for to start in the liquor business he had to mortgage his property on State street. The mortgage was given to the brewery company, which supplied the liquor and put in the fixtures. But the saloon was a failure and the old man, after he had buried his wife four years ago, found it necessary to mortgage his house on Wentworth avenue to keep up expenses, and he took up his solitary abode in two small rooms in the rear of the saloon.

Then the saloon failed altogether, and its owner, now in years and health, was left without means of support. Somehow or other the mortgages on his property fell into the hands of a man named Hucksford, and the next thing in order was to foreclose. This came in due time. "Old Man Sullivan" became a pauper. He was a charge on the neighborhood. He became dependent upon charitably-inclined persons.

But he could not scrape up enough money to pay the rent, so last Tuesday morning he was evicted.

How he will stem the tide of adversity on which he was cast four days ago his neighbors do not know, nor do they seem to care. They only know that the sheriff came and the "Old Man" was "thrown out," and that the sight of his little pile of dismantled tables and chairs, interspersed with sections of threadbare carpet, is not decorative, nor does it reflect upon the humanity of one Hucksford.

Amid the litter which represents the relic of Sullivan's possession are books. One is an old testament, for the old man was a devout Catholic, and every Sunday morning he would hobble to St. Anne's church on Grand boulevard, some two blocks away. Also there is a set of carpenter's tools, indicating the occupation of Sullivan before his age began to tell on his strength. Scattered here and there among the pile of furniture are numerous cooking utensils, pots, pans, and kettles and dishes. The furniture is of heavy walnut and marble, which bear out the story that Old Man Sullivan was not always poverty stricken.

And over it all are some frayed bed clothes. All are rain-soaked,

for they have had not the slightest protection during their four days' outing. The alley in the rear of the house, too, is piled with the ousted tenant's belongings.

Sullivan has no friends or relatives to whom he can go for shelter. He lived a hermit life in the two small rooms that until a few days ago he called home. He did his own cooking.

## ESSAYS ON SOCIALISM.

Public opinion has the following notice of a recent volume published by the Roycroft Printing Shop, East Aurora, N. Y., entitled "Essays on Socialism," by William Morris and others:

It is fitting that a book on the subject of Socialism, printed on hand-made Kemiscott paper bound in gray boards, should begin with an essay by William Morris. The late artist takes for his text the Socialist Ideal in Art, and makes a paper worthy the exquisite binding it has received. His position is that Socialism has an all-embracing theory of life, with an ethical, religious, esthetic side; he asserts further that inequality of condition, "whatever may have been the case in former ages of the world, has now become incompatible with the existence of a healthy art." To the Socialist he says, every work of man's hand—a house, a knife, a cup, a steam engine—must be either a work of art or destructive to art. "The commercialist, on the other hand, divides manufactured articles into those which are preposely works of art and are offered for sale in the market as such, and those which have no pretense and could have no pretense to artistic qualities." This "disease and injury to humanity," as Mr. Morris calls it, is a grievous deduction from the happiness of man, for art in its wider sense—alleviating art—is the expression of pleasure in the labor of production, and since the production of the present day is usually unaccompanied by pleasure, and always will be under the present existing conditions, life is for most men devoid of true art. The socialist idea of art is that it should be common to the whole people, and that every object of production, even the commonest, should conform to the purest standard of beauty.

Mr. Henry S. Salt follows this paper with one on Socialism and Literature, two things which are, he says, too often supposed to be incompatible. He says that in the history of every nation a certain stage of artificial society—that which sets the accumulation of great fortunes on one side and the pinch of extreme poverty on the other—is accompanied by a corresponding outburst of the itch for authorship. One class writes because it has pecuniary "independence" and wishes to indulge in private whims. Another class regards literature simply as a means of earning a precarious livelihood, and thus between the two they degrade art. Under Socialism, every man or woman would be sure of earning a livelihood. There would be no idle class to amuse itself, no struggling class fighting for bread. Those who possessed a real message would write and give that message to the world and thus we would all be immeasurably benefitted.

Grant Allen makes a plea for Natural Inequality, and starts by saying that all men are born free and unequal. Socialism is an endeavor to preserve and make the best of this inequality. This he calls a neglected truth since most people refer to Socialism as "dragging everybody down to a dead level." Mr. Allen, in his usual brilliant way, compares modern civilization to an Egyptian bas-relief on which the king was always sculptured as a man of gigantic stature, while all other men are small and of unvarying size. So in modern civilization some men are arbitrarily picked out and given advantages to which they have no special claim, while the great mass of toilers, like the Egyptian populace, are supposed to have no individual characteristics and are just "workingmen." The aim of Socialism will be to find out every natural inequality and to develop each character along the line

specially needed by its individuality. An artist will not be obliged to spend his time turning a machine, nor will a man, because he has money, be able to enter any profession he chooses.

Other essays equally clever, but less interesting, perhaps, to the general reader, are Re-occupation of the Land, by Alfred Russel Wallace; Illusions of Socialism, one of Bernard Shaw's clever papers, and Transitions to Freedom, by Edward Carpenter. The essays are all worthy of a place in the beautiful volume, and more than this we could not say. One's respect for the brilliancy of the writers does not depend in any way on one's agreement with the arguments set forth.

## UNTENABLE POSITION.

COMRADE EDITOR:—It was with surprise and amazement that I read comrade Claffin's communication in the HERALD of Nov. 19. The position that he takes is entirely untenable. Opposition to the S. L. P. should not lead us to take a position opposed to those principles of the S. L. P. which are undeniably true. The Social Democratic Party is, if anything, a labor party. If anyone doubts this he has only to read its platform to be convinced. For the benefit of comrade Claffin, I will quote a few paragraphs:

That private ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth has caused society to split into two distinct classes with conflicting interests, the small possessing class of capitalists or exploiters of the labor force of others and the ever-increasing large dispossessed class of wage-workers, who are deprived of the socially-due share of their product.

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

The wage-workers and all those in sympathy with their historical 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 solidarity of labor connecting us with millions of class-conscious fellow workers throughout the civilized world will lead to International Socialism, the brotherhood of man.

What do the above quotations imply?

First—that there is in society two opposing classes, the capitalist class and the labor class.

Second—that in this conflict the labor class brings into play two weapons, to wit: the trade union and independent political action, the latter of which the Social Democratic Party is the logical expression.

Third—that in order to free society from the dominion of capitalism, it is the historical mission of the labor class to overthrow the capitalist class.

Fourth—that it is through the solidarity of labor that class rule is to be abolished and the brotherhood of man established.

So according to our platform we do not look to the upper middle class for emancipation but to that very class which comrade Claffin designates "the lower strata of society." But this does not imply that we are to exclude those members of the opposite class who feel that it is their duty to fight in our ranks in the battle for political freedom. Many of the aristocracy arrayed themselves on the side of the people and so in the present struggle many of the so-called upper classes will fight side by side with the members of the working class. But this does not prevent the struggle from being a class struggle. The Social Democratic Party did not come into existence as an opposition Socialist party, because the S. L. P. divided society on "labor class" lines, but because the S. L. P. divided the working class as such and thus nullified their efforts for emancipation.

WM. A. TOOLE.  
Baltimore, Md.

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# Social Democratic Party Platform

The Social Democratic Party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness for every man, woman and child are conditioned upon equal political and economic rights.

That private ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth has caused society to split into two distinct classes with conflicting interests, the small possessing class of capitalists or exploiters of the labor force of others and the ever-increasing large dispossessed class of wage-workers, who are deprived of the socially-due share of their product.

That 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.

That the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system, will compel the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare, or result in the destruction of civilization.

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

Therefore, the Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be the establishment of a system of co-operative production and distribution through the restoration to the people of all the means of production and distribution, to be administered by organized society in the interest of the whole people, and the complete emancipation of society from the domination of capitalism.

The wage-workers and all those in sympathy with their historical 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 capitalism and of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connecting us with millions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the civilized world will lead to International Socialism, the brotherhood of man.

As steps in this direction, we make the following demands:

1. Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.

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

3. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone, all means of transportation, communication, water works, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities.

4. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and all other mines; also of all oil and gas wells.

5. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

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

7. All useful inventions to be free to all, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

8. Labor legislation to be made national instead of local, and international where possible.

9. National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and old age.

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

11. The adoption of the Initiative and Referendum, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.

12. Abolition of war as far as the United States are concerned and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

## Demands For Farmers.

The Social Democratic Party of America does not hope for the establishment of social order through the increase of misery, but on the contrary expects its coming through the determined, united efforts of the workers of both city and country to gain and use the political power to that end. In view of this we adopt the following platform for the purpose of uniting the workers in the country with those in the city:

1. No more public land to be sold, but to be utilized by the United States or the state directly for the public benefit, or leased to farmers in small parcels of not over 640 acres, the state to make strict regulations as to improvement and cultivation. Forests and waterways to be put under direct control of the nation.

2. Construction of grain elevators, magazines and cold storage buildings by the nation, to be used by the farmers at cost.

3. The postal, railroad, telegraph and telephone services to be united, that every post and railroad station shall also be a telegraph and telephone center. Telephone service for farmers, as for residents of cities, to be at cost.

4. A uniform postal rate for the transportation of agricultural products on all railroads.

5. Public credit to be at the disposal of counties and towns for the improvement of roads and soil and for irrigation and drainage.

## S. D. P. and Trades Unionism.

"Whereas, We hold the trade union movement to be indispensable to the working people under the prevailing industrial system in their struggle for the improvement of their conditions, as well as for the final abolition of the wage system; we further recognize the urgent need of thorough organization among the workers; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we commend an honest co-operation to that end by the members of the Social Democratic Party of America, by becoming members of the unions in their respective trades or callings, or of the Federal Labor Unions, and strive to organize all such trades as have heretofore not been organized and assist the organization of labor in every way possible;

"Resolved, That in order to more effectively resist the encroachments upon labor we advise organized labor to combine into national and international unions, pledging ourselves to extend to them all possible assistance to accomplish this end.

"Resolved, That we reaffirm the truth expressed in the proceedings of the International Labor Congress, held in London in August, 1896, that while it is absolutely necessary for the working people to make use of the political power in order to secure and enforce the demands of labor, yet differences of political views held by members of the labor organizations should not be a reason for separate organization in the economic struggle, causing dissensions and disruptions.

"Resolved, That we consider strikes and boycotts as historically necessary weapons to obtain the demands of trades unionism; we further recognize in the union label an important factor in strengthening the power of organization, and educating the public to demonstrate in a practical way its sympathy and assistance to the cause of labor; and we therefore indorse all the labels of the bona fide trades unions, earnestly recommending to the membership of the Social Democratic Party of America to patronize only such concerns selling products bearing the same.

"Resolved, That we condemn the attempt to disrupt the labor movement by organizing rival unions to the bona fide trades unions.

"Resolved, That we encourage the movement of organized labor for the establishment of a legal eight-hour workday and the Saturday half holiday.

"Resolved, That we condemn the modern white slavery of the sweating system."



# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

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## Social Democratic Party of America.

Organized June 11, 1898.

**OBJECT**—The Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be the establishment of a system of co-operative production and distribution, through the restoration to the people of all the means of production and distribution, to be administered by organized society in the interest of the whole people, and the complete emancipation of society from the domination of capitalism.

## Vote Nov. 8, 1898.. 10,000

Elected to Massachusetts Legislature:

JAMES F. CAREY,  
LEWIS H. SCATES,  
both of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

In submitting the revised constitution for the national organization which will be found in this paper, the Executive Board calls attention to the omission of a constitution for State and Local Branches. This omission is made because the national constitution must determine largely the nature of the rest. Upon the final adoption of the national constitution, a draft of State and Branch constitutions will be submitted.

It is suggested that members be as brief as possible in stating their reasons for and against its adoption. There should be free and full discussion, but it is hoped that repetition and irrelevant matters will be avoided.

After the adoption of the National constitution, followed by the State and Branch constitutions, they will be submitted to a vote as a whole.

SEYMOUR STEDMAN,  
Sec. Ex. Bd.

## Referendum.

The draft of a National Constitution, which will appear in each number of THE HERALD during December, is submitted to the members for discussion. The Branches should take it up without delay and at the last meeting of each Branch in December it should be regularly voted upon, together with such amendments as may be filed during the interval. All proposed changes should be sent in for publication before December 17. When the final vote is taken, Branch secretaries will forward the result to the national secretary.

Workingmen are not so friendless at election times but they can find some politician to jolly along.

## THE REFERENDUM.

### An Open Letter to Eltweed Pomeroy, of Direct Legislation Fame.

DEAR SIR:—There has just been another referendum taken, and what, may I ask, has it availed the people? Are they any better off because of it? Have they voted any more intelligently than before? I think not. The great masses of the people, still inflamed by the war spirit of patriotism, have cast republican ballots and democratic ballots—that is, they have voted the tickets of the capitalists class. Why? No one obstructed their right of conscience. Then why is it that this great mass of working people voted the ticket of their economic enemies? Does it not show that the referendum is not the thing to deliver us from our bondage, but merely the vehicle for such a deliverance, when once we get our eyes open to our true interests? In other words; has a referendum any value to a people who are still ignorant!

Now, what are the true interests of the workers of this country? They produce the wealth; they bear the crushing weight of the productive labor, and live poorly in spite of their great contribution to the world's possessions and conveniences. Is it not their interest to demand that what they make shall be theirs—that the wealth of this country shall belong to the workers who have produced it—and that it shall not be taken away from them by the idle rich, through the means of the trinity of injustice, profit, rent and interest? Eh, Mr. Pomeroy, isn't that their true interest?

And what is the selfish interest of the capitalist class? Surely it is to keep alive the present system by which they may exact their heavy tribute from the workers. Naturally they are a conservative force, with an united demand that the rights of prosperity are more sacred than the right of life.

As the republican and democratic parties stand for this great sacredness of property and both believe in the wage system, why should the worker vote for these parties? Yet that is just what the majority of the workers did two weeks ago all over the country and so you see how valuable your referendum is, after all.

So long as the people hug their chains, how can you expect them to vote themselves free? Isn't it our duty to show them their true interests, rather than to waste our energies over the referendum fad? Isn't it putting the cart before the horse to teach referendum first and the economic question afterward? And even in this respect, Mr. Pomeroy, I am not sure just what your motive is for wanting the referendum. Are you advocating it in the interest of industrial justice, or is it just a fad? You certainly do not seem to be a foe of the wage system. You do not even seem to be conscious of the monumental iniquity of that system, for just before the election you came into my state (Wisconsin) and made Populist speeches, and ignored the struggle of the workers who were banded together in the Social Democratic party to fight the wage system. Your sympathies could not have been with the workers, or you would have been with them in their fight, instead of lending yourself to confuse the working people so they would vote for a party that does not dare to oppose the wage system and which concerns itself with the fallacious silver question—a mere quarrel between men who have money. The wage workers, Mr. Pomeroy, have no money, and they would prefer to be paid in money based on gold, than in fifty cent dollars.

The worker who has awakened to his true interests has no time to fool with voting reforms, or money reforms, or tax reforms. They are all alike misleading and do incalculable mischief to his interests, for they obscure the real fundamental issue that of worker against exploiter. And the worker will size you up, Mr. Pomeroy; either you are for him or against him. Either you are contented that civilization should be built up at the expense of a vast plundered toiling class, or

you are for the emancipation and the ennobling of labor. You may fool some laboring people with your surface reforms and fads, but you will find a growing number of serious men who will constantly challenge your motives, and who will ask whether you are working for the dispossessed class, fearlessly and honestly, (and therefore directly) or whether you are, after all, a dilettante, for your own amusement and that of a coterie of reactionary superficial reformers, who believe that the more masters the more prosperous the people.

THE WAYFARER.

## SOCIAL CONTRASTS.

Twenty thousand people who are nearly all intemperate, idle and in many cases vicious, own half of the United States. They spend a great part of their time in Europe. They give Bradley-Martin balls and Seelye dinners. They squander fortunes on yachts and actresses and diamonds and fast horses. They pay as much for a bottle of wine as a workingman pays for a week's board, and they produce nothing but scandals. They raise no wheat, bake no bread, invent no machines, write no books, and yet the collection they take up amounts to billions of dollars a year. And on the other hand there are old men in the tramps' lodging houses and in the poorhouses who have labored hard ever since they were lads ten years old. They have been economical and of steady habits. They never owned a diamond or a steam-yacht. Their daughters have been married to laborers and not dukes. And in spite of their industry and thrift, they are now enduring the miseries of a penniless old age. There are some of our citizens who cannot get poor, no matter how much they squander, and there are others who can't get out of debt, no matter how steadily they work. We dare not whisper of laziness while we hear in every bread riot the constant cry: "Give us bread or work."

There is room in every one of our United States for millions of people more and everywhere mother earth would give them for their labor plenty of food and clothing. Why, then, must even the relatively few people who are living here so many times complain of lack of employment and by it of destitution? The first and direct cause is the unequal distribution of the products of labor. In order to have steady employment for all, there must be a constant equilibrium between production and consumption. But this can never be maintained, as those who get the largest share of the products of labor are the comparatively few, the employers or capitalists, while the masses, the laborers, get the smallest share. Now this majority contains also the main consumers, but their power of consumption is very limited, the more so the labor market is overfilled and thus labor becomes cheap. The few who get the largest share cannot by any possibility consume their share, and thus production is every time ahead of consumption, industry comes to a standstill, poverty is increased.—Rev. F. W. N. Hugenholtz, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## An Ardent Socialist.

Mrs. Fanny Kavanaugh, the noted Chicago labor worker and agitator, is a devoted and ardent adherent of the Socialistic cause, reports the Chicago Times-Herald. "My belief in Socialism has cost me dear in many ways," she says smiling, yet with serious eyes, "but it is dearer to me than most things in the world. And I believe that in it lies the greatest, if not the only hope of the working people of to-day. Many other schemes and plans have been tried for our benefit but in vain. Socialism would not only make even the inequalities which oppress us all, but it will so educate popular thought and taste that even to dream of such inequalities and oppression will ultimately be considered wrong. In Socialism alone everybody will find that which he or she seeks and the 'fair chance' for which all humanity has been striving, consciously and unconsciously, so long."

## WOMAN'S HARD LOT.

### Handicapped as a Worker Under the Competitive System.

The industrial condition of women under the increasing pressure of civilization is most deplorable. It is on her that the evils of competitive industry bear most heavily. From every point of view she is handicapped in the struggle for existence. Deprived by unjust laws of her political rights, and disqualified from participating in the enactment of measures necessary to her welfare; she is a worker degraded in the estimation of men by this unspoken but tacit assertion of her mental inferiority. When she enters the ranks of labor she does not stand on the common ground of recognized equality of men. The result is that she is compelled to assume a subordinate position, and receive about one-half the amount of wages usually paid to men for a similar kind of work.

This is seen particularly in all the lower grades where men and women are employed in mills and factories, and in those modern dens of prostituted toil, the sweat shops. It is a common thing for women to work in factories and shops for 30 and 50 cents a day. In the palatial department stores of New York and other large cities it is rare to find a saleswoman receiving more than \$5 a week; even at this miserable price the position is not a steady one, for whenever business is slack the girls are laid off—to use a trade phrase—until it picks up again. Such wages and the conditions under which women are employed simply mean a slow lingering death or dishonor.

Well may these wretched creatures say with Hood:

Work, work, work,  
Our labor never flags,  
And what are its wages? A bed of straw,  
A crust of bread—and rags—  
The shattered roof—the naked floor,  
A table—a broken chair  
And a wall so blank my shadow  
I thank, for sometimes falling there.

Industrialism increases with population. The tendency of the competitive system at the present time is so to reduce wages as to render labor of women necessary to the support of the family.

Not is that all; the children are called on to help in this struggle for existence; children, hollow-eyed, pale-faced, weak of limb, with faces livid and sharpened by cold and bitter experience; children who should be as sportive as young lambs, filled to overflowing with the joy of life, stand on street corners until midnight selling papers or are toiling in factories and stores for pauper wages. How the sword pierces the mother's heart when she sees her little ones battling with feeble hands day by day for bread.

It is said that in the big bottling works of Milwaukee, hundreds of boys and girls are employed bottling beer, and there is no limit to the amount they are allowed to drink. In these hell-holes, for they can be called by no softer name, the children are poisoned and corrupted almost from the cradle to the grave. And the mothers, what are their feelings when they see sons and daughters reeling to perdition and death? There is always a lower depth to competitive strife. The moloch of trade is insatiable; it stands with open mouth crying, give, give. The victims strew the highways and byways of life, dying of poverty, dishonor, insanity, or crime. Still the horrible work goes on of coining money, and building palaces and churches and endowing colleges out of the life-blood of men, women and children.

The crime of crimes, the sin of sins is the continuance of a system that makes earth a Gehenna, and the places where human beings are employed, shambles of destruction. The veil must be torn from this relic of an outgrown past that stands posing in the name of freedom and enshrined in the councils of church and state. It must be seen in all its hideousness and naked deformity—a thing that has survived its usefulness and has become destructive.

And the men and the institutions that sustain this culture of trade and oppose every effort that is made to bring about a humane civil-

ization must be brought face to face with the unutterable meanness and inhumanity of a system that plunges millions to enrich a few.

IMogene C. FALES.

## FREEDOM.

Nay, Freedom is no high-born queen  
With golden-bordered tresses;  
In tatters is the hussy seen,  
In rags her form she dresses.  
She sits not throned in council chair,  
Where words for deeds are taken,  
By weary ways doth Freedom fare,  
Of all her friends forsaken.

No lady she, with silks bedight,  
With roses none have crowned her,  
And when she marches forth to fight  
A poor man's arm is round her.  
She ne'er reckoned with the saints,  
And though we all may blame her,  
'Tis "common" blood her cheeks  
that paints,  
And none shall noble name her,  
—From the German by  
J. L. JOYNES.

## "Employment Seeks Labor."

A New York newspaper prints the following pathetic letter from one of the reconcentrados of that city:

I am thirty years of age, can speak and write the English, French and Spanish languages, am versatile enough to accommodate myself to almost any kind of work, and yet am unable to procure work. I have advertised and answered ads. in the various dailies for the past year, without friends and acquaintances. Their invariable reply has been: 'I will let you know should I hear of anything.' So far they seem to have heard of nothing. Were I a bachelor the situation would not bother and worry me quite so much, but when a man has a wife and an infant to support the condition is aggravated, especially when his pockets are depleted and there are no prospects of getting anything to do. Shortly after the outbreak of the war I enlisted in the United States Army Hospital Corps, and have recently received my 'honorable discharge.' I am accustomed to hard work and long hours, and can furnish excellent references as to my character and ability. Should any gentleman offer me work, he shall have the eternal gratitude and faithful services of an honest man and the blessings of a distressed woman."

## New Haven Comrades.

Branch 3 of New Haven, Conn., in order to be able to make a steady propoganda during the coming winter season, will give a grand concert on Sunday, December 4, 1896, in Arion Hall, corner George street. Comrades and sympathizers are requested to do their best for the success of the concert, which means a success for Socialism. Tickets may be had from Comrade Alpert, 52 Oak street, and on Friday evening from Secretary S. Bienstock, 124 Washington ave.

## LABOR

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"LABOR", like the "HERALD" in its new dress, will be an 8-page paper. The price of annual subscription will be \$1.00; 50 cents for 6 months; 25 cents for 3 months. Subscription lists will be immediately issued to our many energetic Comrades and they are urged to make every effort to give "LABOR" a grand start. Up with the banner of the Social Democratic Party! Co-operative effort in the publication of our Social Democratic press will give a great impetus to our movement.

ALBERT E. SANDYERSON,  
MANAGER.

Room 7, International Bank Building,  
Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,  
St. Louis, Mo.



# Among the Branches.

## Socialists of Connecticut.

Members of the Social Democratic party and sympathizers with the Socialist cause in Connecticut, are invited to organize Branches and send delegates to a state convention of the party to be held at Hartford, December 25. Parties interested will communicate with the undersigned. By order of committee.

LOUIS SCHLAF,  
Chairman.

## Milwaukee.

Now that the campaign work is off our hands, we are preparing for the winter meetings and will show renewed activity. Several large meetings with speeches and programs are being arranged for the different sections of the city. The small deficit in our treasury, caused by election expenses, was considerably reduced at the central committee already planning to send an organizer through the state and are lacking for the right man, a thoroughly grounded Socialist, who speaks both English and German. H.

## Meeting of St. Louis Branches.

St. Louis Branches, Nos. 1, 3 and 6, held a joint meeting November 22nd, at Concordia Turner Hall, with Comrade C. F. Meier, president of Journeymen Tailors' Union, as chairman, and Comrade A. F. Haussler as secretary. Comrades Charles F. Gebelein, national organizer of Woodworkers; Anna F. Smith, Missouri state organizer of the Social Democratic Party; and Albert E. Sanderson, the local organizer during the recent campaign, were the speakers. Their remarks were well received and four new members were enrolled in the army of emancipation in Branch No. 3.

The following propositions were carried, subject to the referendum vote of the individual Branches:

1. The proposition to organize a branch in every ward.
2. The adoption of the rules proposed for the City Central Committee.

It was further decided that the following propositions ought to be submitted to the general referendum vote: "That the national membership dues and the subscription to the national organ, Social Democratic HERALD, be separated, to be five (5) cents per month, and the price of annual subscription to the HERALD to be \$1.00."

This latter proposition will be submitted to the referendum vote of the separate Branches, and the result, in each case, will be sent to the national secretary, in the hope that other Branches may take similar action and thereby establish the necessary aggregate of five (5) per cent. of the entire membership required for the submission of a question to a general referendum vote.

Comrade Albert E. Sanderson was elected secretary of the City Central Committee, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Comrade G. A. Hoehn. Comrade Anna F. Smith was elected local organizer, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Comrade Sanderson.

Comrades C. F. Meier, A. F. Haussler, John Lyons, Anna F. Smith and Albert E. Sanderson were elected as members of the Missouri State Central Committee. Comrade Sanderson being elected state secretary and Comrade Anna F. Smith, state organizer.

The City Central Committee was ordered to arrange for an agitation in the near future, at the Bohemian National Hall, Allen avenue and Dolman street.

The proposition to take up a collection for the Virden, Ill., coal miners was referred to the individual Branches.

A motion, "That the St. Louis members do not favor any change in the name of the party," was unanimously adopted.

A. F. HAEUSSLER,  
Acting secretary of the joint meeting.

## BRAVE OLD MISSOURI.

### Our Party Polls the Highest Socialist Vote ever Recorded in that State.

The official vote of the state of Missouri has now been published by the secretary of the state. The Social Democratic Party polled a solid vote of 1645. We give the S. D. P. vote together with that of the S. L. P.

#### For Judge Supreme Court.

Sanderson, S. D. P. . . . . 1645  
Custenborder, S. L. P. . . . . 1056

#### For Judge Supreme Court, (short term.)

Hoehn, S. D. P. . . . . 1631  
Cunningham, S. L. P. . . . . 1034  
Superintendent of Public Schools.  
Rendall, S. D. P. . . . . 1646  
Kaucher, S. L. P. . . . . 1021

#### Railroad Commissioner.

Storz, S. D. P. . . . . 1640  
Andrews, S. L. P. . . . . 1059

In 1896 the entire S. L. P. vote was about 600. In 1894 Comrade Sanderson, on the old united S. L. P. ticket, polled 1575 votes.

Nov. 8, 1898, the Social Democratic Party and the S. L. P. together received over 2700 votes, which means an increase of 1100 against 1894, and an increase of about 2100 against 1896.

The Social Democratic Party received 70 votes more than the Socialist Labor Party in 1894, and over 1000 more than the S. L. P. polled in 1896.

Our cause is marching on! The local St. Louis vote according to the official count, shows that our highest vote was 710 for Comrade Loy and 631 for Comrade Meier.

The congressional vote in St. Louis was as follows:

10 Dist., Keefer, S. D. P. . . . . 229  
10 Dist., Ernest, S. L. P. . . . . 121  
11 Dist., Gebelein, S. D. P. . . . . 149  
11 Dist., Schwiete, S. L. P. . . . . 144  
12 Dist., Tomsen, S. D. P. . . . . 100  
12 Dist., Fry, S. L. P. . . . . 61

The Social Democratic Party vote now stands as follows:

Massachusetts . . . . . 3500  
Missouri . . . . . 1645  
Milwaukee . . . . . 1650  
New York (3 assembly dist.) . . . . . 1245  
Sheboygan, Wis. . . . . 300  
New Hampshire . . . . . 263  
Terre Haute, Ind., . . . . . 256

Total vote . . . . . 8859

This does not yet include the vote of the State of Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee and Sheboygan; also some Massachusetts districts have not yet been heard from.

Our comrades from Pana, Ill., report splendid progress, their Branch now having over 40 members. One of their number asks the question whether it would not be an excellent idea to have Eugene V. Debs as the standard bearer of Socialism on the Presidential ticket in 1900? He assures us that the coal miners of Illinois would work and vote for Debs and Socialism as sure as the poor wage slaves, in Hazleton and Virden, were shot down like dogs by capitalist hirelings.

The comrades of Lynn, Mass., have decided to run Comrade Ernest W. Timson, for the Common Council from Ward 5, at the coming election. Comrade Timson is an active member of the Laster's Union, is an ardent advocate of Socialistic principles, thoroughly competent to assist in the administration of the affairs of the city and should receive the support of every workingman in the district.

The Hartford, (Conn.) comrades have taken the initiative for state convention at Hartford, December 25.

Hereafter the price of THE HERALD in bundle orders will be one cent a copy.

## VOTE AT HAVERHILL.

### Showing the Comparative Strength of Parties in Recent Election.

Governor.	
A. B. Bruce, Dem. . . . .	957
G. R. Pierce, Soc. Lab. . . . .	453
W. P. Porter, Soc. Dem. . . . .	816
S. B. Shapleigh, Pro. . . . .	78
R. Wolcott, Rep. . . . .	2311
Lieutenant-Governor.	
M. T. Berry, Soc. Lab. . . . .	683
W. M. Crane, Rep. . . . .	2213
J. N. Kilbon, Pro. . . . .	85
I. W. Skinner, Soc. Dem. . . . .	764
E. J. Slattery, Dem. . . . .	825
Secretary.	
C. H. Bradley, Soc. Dem. . . . .	1064
H. A. Inman, Pro. . . . .	93
H. Lloyd, Dem. . . . .	623
W. M. Olin, Rep. . . . .	2122
J. F. Stephens, Soc. Lab. . . . .	576
Treasurer.	
M. M. Avery, Soc. Lab. . . . .	622
H. J. Jaquith, Dem. . . . .	644
E. P. Shaw, Rep. . . . .	2191
H. M. Small, Pro. . . . .	94
C. W. White, Soc. Dem. . . . .	895
Auditor.	
C. S. Grieves, Soc. Dem. . . . .	964
J. W. Kimball, Rep. . . . .	2130
J. Palms, Soc. Lab. . . . .	597
C. F. Parker, Dem. . . . .	657
W. E. Sanford, Pro. . . . .	93
Senator—Fourth Essex district.	
H. F. Blake, Dem. . . . .	899
J. C. Chase, Soc. Dem. . . . .	1110
S. W. George, Rep. . . . .	1996
L. Wolfson, Soc. Lab. . . . .	553
Representative in Congress.—Sixth District.	
E. M. Boynton, Dem. . . . .	1290
A. L. Gillen, Soc. Dem. . . . .	845
W. H. Moody, Rep. . . . .	2256
Representative in General Court—Third Essex District.	
J. N. B. Green, Dem. . . . .	209
C. F. How, Rep. . . . .	602
L. M. Scates, Soc. Dem. . . . .	674
B. C. Woodbury, Soc. Lab. . . . .	86
Representative in General Court—Fifth Essex District.	
G. M. Bunker, Soc. Lab. . . . .	49
J. F. Carey, Soc. Dem. . . . .	751
R. J. Davies, Dem. . . . .	55
A. B. Stevens, Rep. . . . .	412

## Bay State Notes.

Haverhill continues to be our central point of activity in the political line, although some of our other cities are not far behind.

Brockton has a fall municipal ticket in the field and is carrying on a lively campaign. Our new Springfield branch, organized only a month ago, stands a good chance of being represented in the City Council by Comrade J. M. Jones, who has already served a term in the City Council on the republican ticket.

The work of our Amesbury comrades is worthy of emulation. They have taken in eighteen new members within the last month, and have already begun to prepare for the local election next Spring. They have a boy selling THE HERALD on the streets every Saturday, which is an example I should like to see followed in every place where we have a branch. It is an excellent means of letting the general public know that we are on deck, and that we claim their respectful attention. Besides this, it is a good way to increase the circulation of our paper. Two things must receive our best attention the moment the confusion and extra work of the elections are over; one is educational work among our members, and the other is strengthening the hands of our National Executive, by increasing the circulation of our national organ. That we may have a united and harmonious movement we must never lose sight of the fact that our duty to the party is threefold, to the branch, to the state and to the nation. First of all, we must seek to build up our own branch; then, in co-operation with other branches, to organize every city and town in our state; and, in co-operation with other states, already organized, we must work to bring into line every state in the Union, so that we may have a genuine national movement, and be prepared for the contest of 1900. And our official organ, as our national medium of thought, should have our united and active support.

In Haverhill our party is recognized, on every hand, as a possible winner in the city election. The Haverhill "Gazette" of Nov. 25, contained two editorials and a half-

column news article about our party, and none of them unfavorable. Each of the old parties claim that the mayoralty contest is between its candidate and our's, Comrade John C. Chase.

Indeed, so popular is our party in that city, that the democrats, in convention, endorsed two of our candidates and nominated a third. Both nomination and endorsements were, of course, promptly declined by our candidates, much to the surprise of both parties. The written declination concluded in these words: "We further assure you that in this we are actuated by no personal enmity; we proceed in this matter solely in loyalty to the principles of party government, adopted in our party in order that the Socialist movement may be raised above even the suspicion of compromise or fusion."

It is fortunate that the movement in the city which bids fair to take front rank as the centre of Socialist activity, is guided by thorough Socialists; and that on our first entrance into politics the lines should be clearly laid down, which alone can maintain the integrity of our movement, preserve us from the machinations of capitalist politicians, and, once for all, establish the Social Democratic Party, by whatever name, it may hereafter be known, as a clear-cut, uncompromising, no-fusion Socialist party.

With the next issue of THE HERALD we shall be able to let you know the result of the election in several of our cities, and don't be surprised, comrades, if you should hear some good news from Massachusetts. MARGARET HAILE

## Haverhill Letter.

The Haverhill comrades have entered the municipal campaign with enthusiasm. The following city ticket has been nominated:

For Mayor . . . . . John C. Chase  
Alderman.  
Ward 1, . . . . . Louis Lee Gacy  
" 2, . . . . . Granville A. Kelly  
" 3, . . . . . Samuel Goldman  
" 4, . . . . . Parkman B. Flanders  
" 5, . . . . . Charles A. Frazer  
" 6, . . . . . Charles H. Bradley  
" 7, . . . . . Joe W. Bean

Councilmen.  
Ward 3, . . . . . George L. Evans  
" 4, . . . . . William J. Evans  
" 5, . . . . . Joseph Bellefeuille  
" . . . . . James H. Hillsgrove  
" 6, . . . . . James W. West  
" 7, . . . . . Albert L. Gillen  
School Commissioner, Ward 5,  
Newman W. Wason.

Assistant Assessor, Ward 4, John W. West.  
Assistant Assessor, Ward 5, F. S. Reed.

An executive campaign committee of five and ward committee of 29 are working in support of our ticket with all the energy of Social Democrats. The municipal campaign was opened by a parade and rally that crowded City Hall, many being turned away.

Representative-elect Louis M. Scates opened the meeting with a short speech, closing by introducing our candidate for Mayor, John C. Chase, who was followed by Winfield P. Porter, our candidate for Governor in the state election and Representative-elect James F. Carey. This was only the beginning however. We are only getting "warmed up." The Haverhill comrades want the earth and if news is received that John C. Chase was elected Mayor of the City of Haverhill and that three or four aldermen and a like number of councilmen were elected also upon the Social Democratic platform, do not doubt it. This will be what we are getting ready for here.

The Branch will soon no doubt seek to make arrangements with the Social Democratic HERALD for the publication weekly of the bills introduced in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Comrades Scates and Carey and also a weekly report of the manner in which they voted upon every measure coming before that body. This is an idea suggested by Comrade Carey and it will enable us to get 1,000 subscribers in Haverhill alone for the HERALD. LASTER.

Nearly every workingman with an ounce of brains knows that there is something wrong; what he don't know is the remedy for the wrong.

## THE ST. LOUIS UNIONS.

### Mass Meeting With Thorne, Inslip and Tobin, as Speakers.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union held a very lively meeting last Sunday at Walhalla Hall. The report of the special committee that the American Brewing Company had signed the contract with the Brewery Workers' National Union caused general satisfaction. On request of the Shoe Workers' Union it was decided to arrange a mass meeting, with Messrs. M. Inslip, W. Thorne and John Tobin as speakers. The meeting will be held December 10. Messrs. Inslip and Thorne are the representatives of the British Trades Union Congress to the Kansas City convention of the A. F. of L. Mr. Tobin is the well-known president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. All St. Louis comrades are requested to give the three visitors a grand reception.

## THE INTERNATIONAL MACHINISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Local Union, No. 294, held a very successful agitation meeting last Sunday at 2300 South Broadway. Comrade John Mueller, chairman, stated the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, showing the necessity of solid organization. Comrades Max Sendig, Chas. F. Gebelin, G. A. Hoehn and Wm. Remming delivered addresses, eliciting general applause and approval. The success of the meeting is best shown by the fact that 12 new members were gained for the Union before the meeting adjourned.

## VICTORY FOR THE BREWERS.

After a five years' struggle, the American Brewing Company of St. Louis has finally signed the contract with the Brewery Workers' National union, thereby becoming a strictly union concern. It began October 23, 1893, when all the workmen of the Union were locked out and told to go their several ways. It has ended without bitterness on either side, and to the great rejoicing of the 100 men—brewers, malsters, drivers, etc., involved in the controversy.

## JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' UNION,

No. 15, held a public meeting at St. Louis Hall last Saturday. The attendance was not very satisfactory; but nevertheless much good will result therefrom. Addresses were made by the following representatives of the Central Trades and Labor Union: H. Blackmore, M. Gill, L. Negele, G. A. Hoehn, M. Erdel, Chris. Rocker, Chas. Weiss and Wm. Schmidt. Several new members were initiated. From now on the Union will push the label agitation more energetically than heretofore.

## MERRIE ENGLAND

BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD

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## Where Trades Unionists will find the S. D. P.

The trades union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its economic, the other its political wing, and both must cooperate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distribution.

—Social Democratic Party Platform.



**PROGRESSIVE ACTION.**

**The S. D. P. to be Discussed by the A. F. of L. at Kansas City.**

The National Executive of the United Brewery Workers' Union, by unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution, to be submitted for discussion and adoption to the next convention of the A. F. of L. in Kansas City:

WHEREAS, The experiences of the past year have given us additional and unmistakable proof that the legislative and judicial branches of the government are controlled by and administered in the interests of the capitalistic class and that they are ever ready to sanction all efforts of that class to deprive labor of its rights and perpetuate economic injustice; and

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated during a period of many years that the professions and promises of the capitalistic and middle class parties are made only to be violated, and the confidence which organized labor has reposed in such parties has been shamefully abused; and

WHEREAS, The example set by organized labor bodies of England and other countries, wherein they have declared that the economic betterment and final emancipation of labor can only be realized through a strictly independent political movement, going hand in hand with the economic movement, is well worth our emulation; and

WHEREAS, Our fellow trades unionists of Great Britain at their last congress at Bristol with a great majority vote resolved to recommend to all members of their organizations to extend their moral and financial aid to the Socialist labor parties; and

WHEREAS, We have in the United States the Social Democratic Party, which is on record and is known to be heart and soul with the trades union movement as represented by the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention of the A. F. of L. recommends its members and all others in sympathy with its aims and purposes to join said Social Democratic Party and thereby aid the same in carrying out its noble object, the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a more humane and adequate system of industry to insure justice to all members of society.

**FEAR AND HOPE.**

Fear and hope—these are the names of the two great passions which rule the race of men, and with which revolutionists have to deal; to give hope to the many oppressed and fear to the few oppressors, that is our business. If we do the first and give hope to the many, the few must be frightened by their hope; otherwise we do not want to frighten them. It is not revenge we want for poor people, but happiness; indeed, what revenge can be taken for all the thousands of years of the sufferings of the poor?

However, many of the oppressors of the poor, most of them, we will say, are not conscious of being oppressors; they live in an orderly, quiet way themselves, as far as possible removed from the feelings of a Roman slave-owner or a Legree; they know that the poor exist, but their sufferings do not present themselves to them in a trenchant and dramatic way; they themselves have troubles to bear, and they think doubtless that to bear troubles is the lot of humanity. Nor have they any means of comparing the troubles of their lives with those of the people lower in the social scale. If ever the thought of those heavier troubles obtrudes itself upon them, they console themselves with the maxim that people do get used to the troubles they have to bear, whatever they may be.

We have as supporters of the present state of things, however bad it may be, first, those comfortable, unconscious oppressors who think they have everything to fear from any change which would involve more than the softest and most gradual of reforms; and secondly, those poor people who, living hard and anxiously as they do, can hard-

ly conceive of any change for the better happening to them, and dare not risk one tittle of their poor possessions in taking any action toward a possible bettering of this condition, so that while we can do little with the rich save inspire them with fear, it is hard indeed to give the poor any hope.

We are living under a system that makes a conscious effort toward reconstruction almost impossible. It is not unreasonable to say to our objectors: "There are certain definite obstacles to the real progress of man; we can tell you what these are; take them away, and then you shall see."

I must ask the rich what sort of position it is which they are so anxious to preserve at any cost? And if, after all, it will be such a terrible loss to them to give it up? and I must point out to the poor that they, with capacities for living a dignified and generous life, are in a position which they cannot endure without continued degradation.

—Wm. Morris.

**STANDARD OIL TRUST.**

Capitalization	\$100,000,000
Market value of stock	318,000,000
Subsidiary companies owned by Standard Oil Co., capitalization	500,000,000
Market value of subsidiary stocks	100,000,000
Companies said to be controlled by the Standard Oil Company:	
Capital Stock	
U. S. Leather Co.	\$125,000,000
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	75,000,000
National Lead Co.	30,000,000
U. S. Rubber Co.	40,000,000
Am. Tobacco Co.	30,000,000
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	35,000,000
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	30,000,000
Gas companies—	
Consolid. of New York	39,078,000
East River Gas Co.	5,367,000
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	15,000,000
Bay States Gas Company of Delaware	15,000,000
Bay States Gas Company of New Jersey	1,000,000
Total	\$440,445,000
Holding of John D. Rockefeller, chief owner of Standard Oil Company stock—	
Standard Oil Trust	\$ 60,000,000
Standard Oil subsidiary companies	100,000,000
Yearly income from Standard Oil Co.	12,500,000
Total wealth of Rockefeller is variously estimated at from	\$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

**Am I a Socialist?**

"Am I a Socialist?" counter-questioned Mrs. Corinne V. Brown, when this query was propounded to her. "Why, of course I am. I thought everybody knew that. I have been a Socialist for more than a dozen years, and I can safely say that I cannot understand why any thoughtful and sincere person can be otherwise. Everybody is revolting, more or less, against existing conditions and I believe Socialism to hold the only possible solution for present evils. What kind of a Socialist am I? I am a Karl Marx Socialist, and it was T. J. Morgan who converted me to my present way of thinking over twelve years ago. I am proud to give this credit to Mr. Morgan, for he has done very much unrecognized and valuable work in this city.—Mrs. CORINNE V. BROWN, in "Chicago Herald."

**Death in the Mills.**

Amid the ceaseless hum and din of this great industrial center—the workshop of the western hemisphere—there are wails of anguish and cries of agony. Nearly 400 lives was the tax this city and its environs paid to run its mills and factories and myriads of workshops for the period of one year, dating from Sept. 1, 1897, to Sept. 1, 1898. This does not include the hundreds of poor creatures who were maimed or mangled, but not killed, by the machinery and appliances in the very factories in which they work. The operation of Pittsburg's industrial establishments exacts a huge tax on precious human life, and widows and orphans are made and homes wrecked daily that the march of progress be not interrupted.—Pittsburg Leader.

**DO YOUR DUTY—AND DO IT NOW.**

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION OF ENGLAND.**

**OBJECT.**

The socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, to be controlled by a democratic state in the interests of the entire community, and the complete emancipation of labor from the domination of capitalism and landlordism, with the establishment of social and economic equality between the sexes.

1. All organizers or administrators to be elected by equal direct adult suffrage, and to be maintained by the community.

2. Legislation by the people in such wise that no project of law shall become binding till accepted by the majority of the people.

3. The abolition of standing armies, and the establishment of National citizen forces; the people to decide on peace or war.

4. All education to be compulsory, secular, industrial, and free.

5. The administration of justice to be free to all.

6. The means of production, distribution, and exchange to be declared and treated as collective or common property.

7. The production and distribution of wealth to be regulated by the community in the common interests of all its members.

8. The establishment of international courts of arbitration.

As measures called for to palliate the evils of our existing society the Social Democratic Federation urges for immediate adoption:—

The compulsory construction by public bodies of healthy dwellings for the people, such dwellings to be let at rents to cover the cost of construction and maintenance alone.

Free secular and technical education, compulsory upon all classes, together with free maintenance for the children in all state schools.

No child to be employed in any trade or occupation until 14 years of age, and have penalties to be inflicted on employers infringing this law.

Eight hours or less to be the normal working day, or not more than forty-four hours per week, to be fixed in all trades and industries by legislative enactment. Imprisonment to be inflicted on employers for any infringement of this law.

Cumulative taxation upon all incomes exceeding £300.

State appropriation of railways and canals; municipal ownership and control of gas, electric light and water supplies; the organization of tramway and omnibus services and similar monopolies in the interests of the entire community.

The extension of the post office banks so that they shall absorb all private institutions that derive a profit from operations in money or credit.

Repudiation of the national debt. Nationalisation of the land and organization of agricultural and industrial armies under state or municipal co-operative principles.

The disestablishment and disendowment of all state churches. The establishment of adequate pensions for the aged and infirm workers. Every person attaining the age of fifty to be kept by the community, work being optional after that age.

The establishment of municipal hospitals, municipal control of the food and coal supply, abolition of present workhouse system, and the provision of useful work for the unemployed. State control of lifeboat service.

As means for the peaceful attainment of these objects the Social Democratic Federation advocates:

Payment of members of parliament and all local bodies, payment of official expenses of election out of public funds, adult suffrage, annual parliaments, proportional representation, second ballot, initiative and referendum, canvassing to be illegal, abolition of the monarchy and the house of lords, extension of the powers of county, town, district and parish councils, legislative independence for all parts of the Empire.

News from the Branches and notices for publication should be mailed to reach Belleville not later than Monday morning.

**REFORM GUSH.**

There is so much gush in semi-reform circles about the "great blessings" derived in Switzerland from the initiative and referendum that the following cry of distress of a builder and citizen of Berne, Switzerland, copied from the Zurich "Voice of Labor" will no doubt be read with interest:

"Almost in every city we read the sign in various places: 'Protect the animals! Remember the birds!' But I never yet discovered a sign with the inscription: 'Remember the workers!' and yet such a sign is badly needed, particularly for the workers in the building trades. In the summer and toward the fall work is plentiful, but as soon as the snow and cold weather sets in, work ceases for two or three months. The workers might then put up a sign, reading: 'Remember the employers who leave you in the cold in the winter.' Formerly the married men were given a chance to do some little work on stock during the winter season. The single men would then go tramping; thus the work was somewhat divided and both employers and employees were satisfied. Even in the cold winters of 1879—1890 I had a steady job. But things have taken a mighty change since, and I am now out of work every winter."

Here is the moral of that letter: The exploitation and consequent impoverishment of the masses, the greatest crime of our times, will never be disturbed by the initiative and referendum as the social conditions of Switzerland plainly prove. Nay, these superficial political reforms even have a detrimental effect, for they tend to fill the workers with illusion regarding the improvement of their conditions which sidetrack them from the genuine principles of social progress.

All so-called reform papers will never fail to point out that since Switzerland has adopted the initiative and referendum, this little republic has reached the acme of economic happiness. These would-be reformers seem never to inquire why so many Swiss emigrate to other countries in order to better their conditions.

"The population of Switzerland was in 1884, 2,846,102, including the foreigners; of these 234,045 live in foreign countries, leaving in Switzerland a total of 2,612,057. This small population has from tourists a yearly income 52,800,000 francs through hotels alone, not including private houses, restaurants, etc. Add to this the income which steamship, railroad and other transportation companies must necessarily derive from the same source, and the sum must be more than doubled.

In spite of this exceedingly rich source of revenue, which, if distributed properly should insure a comfortable living to the masses, eleven hours constitutes a legal working day; and when last year the laborers of Zurich went on a strike for shorter hours and better pay, they were brutally maltreated and clubbed while parading the streets. Last year an election was held on the issue, "The right to work." The proposition was rejected. How is that for a beneficent result of the initiative and referendum?

The following is a quotation from an eminent Swiss historian, from whom I took the above figures:

"The arts and sciences are flourishing. The state, indeed, has done very little, so far, but much is accomplished by voluntary association."

Again he says: "After all, Switzerland, in consequence of the stoppage of several branches of industry and the over-indebtedness of the agricultural classes, finds herself at present, occasionally, in a rather oppressed condition, which manifests itself most clearly in the extraordinary large emigration."

In 1884 the number of emigrants was 9,603. The sun of the 30th of December, last year, brought news of twenty-one suicides during one week in the city of Geneva, nearly all of which left notes stating that they sought death on account of starvation. Ex.

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# Social Democratic Party of America.

## Constitution of National Council.

### Name and Headquarters.

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 Executive Board may decide upon.

### How organized.

Section 2. The Social Democratic Party of America shall be organized as follows:

1. Local branches limited to 500 members each.

2. State Unions before state convention of 1900 shall be composed of one representative from each local branch; provided that branches having more than twenty-five members shall be entitled to a representative for each additional twenty-five members or major part thereof, after which each state shall provide its own method of organization.

3. A National Council composed of one representative from each state and territory; provided that states having more than 500 members shall be entitled to a representative for each additional 500 members or major part thereof.

4. An Executive Board of five members.

### Executive Board.

Section 3. The Executive Board shall be elected quadrennially by the National Council; having general supervision of the organization and be empowered to provide such rules, issue such orders and adopt such measures as may be required to carry out the objects of the organization, provided that no action shall be taken which conflicts with the constitution and declaration of principles.

Section 4. A National Secretary, Treasurer and Editor of the national organ (and such other officers, as may be required) shall be elected every four years, and their salaries fixed by the Executive Committee to be approved by the direct vote of the members through the referendum.

Section 5. Members of the Executive Board shall receive no compensation for their services. They shall hold stated meetings on the second Tuesday in May of each year, and such special meetings as may be required.

Section 6. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum.

Section 7. Any member of the board may be removed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the organization as hereinafter provided.

Section 8. Any member of the board, or national officer may be removed at any time by the National Council as hereinafter provided.

Section 9. No member shall hold political office, except under the Social Democratic Party.

Section 10. All questions not provided for in this constitution and all questions of appeal shall be decided by the chairman, such decisions to be final and in full effect unless otherwise ordered by the board.

Section 11. At each annual meeting the officers of the board shall submit complete reports of the transactions of their several offices and transmit a copy to each local branch.

### Revenues and Funds.

Section 12. The revenue of the organization shall be derived from an admission fee of twenty-five (25) cents and dues of twenty-five cents, payable quarterly in advance, for each member.

Section 13. The funds of the organization shall be deposited in any such bank or banks as the board may direct and the National Secretary and Treasurer shall be required to execute a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such an amount as the board may require.

### The National Council.

Section 14. The National Council shall meet annually on the first Tuesday in May at such place as the Executive Board may determine, subject to change by referendum vote. The chairman of the Executive Board shall preside over its deliberations.

Section 15. The National Council shall constitute the legislative body of the organization and shall be empowered to enact all general legislation, subject to referendum hereinafter provided. It shall determine the policy, and do all other things required to carry out the general objects of the organization.

### Official Paper.

Section 16. This organization shall publish an official paper, under the supervision of the Executive Board, which shall be known as the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Each member of the organization shall be entitled to a copy of the official paper in consideration of the payment of quarterly dues.

Section 17. The columns of the official organ shall be open at all times to reasonable criticism and discussion of party matters by members of the party.

Section 18. The national conventions of the organization shall be held quadrennially on the first Tuesday in May, at such place as may be determined by the National Council.

### Referendum.

Section 19. The members of the Executive Board may be removed by the imperative mandate in the following manner: Any three members of the National Council may demand the resignation of any member of the National Executive Board, by filing a petition with the secretary of said Executive Committee; and upon said secretary's neglect or refusal to act upon said petition within five days after filing the same, then by filing a petition with the chairman of the said Executive Board; and upon the said chairman's neglect or refusal to act, by filing such petition with three members of the National Council, other than the petitioners, who shall act as a committee for the purpose of receiving and acting as herein provided. Such petition shall contain a statement in writing setting forth fully and at large the grounds upon which the recall is demanded. Such officers or committee with whom such petition is filed shall forthwith deliver a copy thereof to the person whose recall is demanded, if such person can be found; and said person shall have the right to answer such petition in writing, which said answer shall be mailed by registered letter to the officer or committee holding said petition within fifteen (15) days from the receipt by the person whose recall is desired of the copy of the petition required to be delivered to him.

The petitioners shall be served forthwith by registered letter from the officer or committee holding the petition with a copy of said answer, and such petitioners shall have the right to file, with such officer or committee, a replication to such answer within ten (10) days after receipt of such copy.

Thereupon the said officer or committee holding said petition shall mail a complete copy of the proceedings to the person whose recall is sought, and five (5) days thereafter said officer or committee shall mail to each member of the National Council a complete copy of all the proceedings and shall demand a vote of each member of the National Council thereon.

All proceedings shall be open to the inspection of any member of the National Council at all times.

The time for filing the answer and replication may be extended by the officer or chairman of the committee holding such petition for ten (10) days; and such answer may be amended at any time to meet the allegation of the replication or otherwise.

Recall of a member of the Executive Committee shall not affect the standing of such member as a member of the National Council.

### Recall of Officers.

Section 20. The selection of the National Secretary and Editor shall be announced for approval or rejection in the official organ, the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, within fifteen days from the selection of said officers, and each member

shall have a vote thereon to be sent by the secretary of his local branch to the chairman of the Executive Board, the vote to be announced in the official paper and the polls shall close 20 days after the date calling for the referendum.

Section 21. The National Secretary-Treasurer or the Editor may be removed or discharged by the National Council or the Executive Board, but if the said national officers shall be so removed or discharged, they may appeal the case to the members of the organization by stating the grounds of protest, serving a copy on the chairman and secretary of the National Council and the Executive Board, the same not to occupy more than two columns of the official paper, an equal space to be given the Council or Executive to state their side of the controversy; the votes shall be mailed to any member of the Council or Executive Board the petitioner may designate; the petitioner shall be entitled to representation at the count of ballots, and the polls shall close 20 days after the date of the publication of the referendum.

Section 22. The question shall be: "Shall the action of the Executive Board (or the National Council as the case may be) be sustained?" and if the vote of the members does not confirm the action, the petitioner shall then be reinstated.

Section 23. The National Executive Board (or any member of it), the National Secretary-Treasurer, or the Editor may be removed by the members of the organization in the following manner: A petition endorsed by five per cent of the members shall be filed with the chairman of the Executive Board, who shall cause the same to be submitted to a referendum vote within 10 days; should said chairman fail to do this, then any five branches, by official action at a regular meeting, shall have power to call for said vote and the same, after due hearing of both sides as provided in section 21, shall be taken.

### Frances Willard a Socialist.

I would take, not by force, but by the slow process of lawful acquisition through better legislation as the outcome of a wiser ballot in the hands of men and women, the entire plan of that we call civilization, all that has been achieved on this continent in the four hundred years since Columbus wended his way hither and make it the common property of all the people, requiring all to work enough with their hands to give the finest physical development, but not enough to become burdensome in any case, and permitting all to share the advantages of education and refinement. I believe this to be perfectly practicable—indeed, that any other method is simply a relic of barbarism.

I believe with Frederick Maurice, of England, that it is infidel for any to say that the law of supply and demand is as changeless as the law of gravitation, which means that competition must forever prevail.

I believe that competition is doomed. The trusts, whose sole object is to abolish competition, have proved that we are better without than with it the moment any corporation controls the supply of any product.

What the Socialist desires is that the corporation of humanity should control all production.

Beloved comrades, this is the frictionless way; it is the higher law; it eliminates the motives for a selfish life; it enacts into our everyday living the ethics of Christ's gospel. Nothing else will do it; nothing else can bring the glad day of universal brotherhood.—Extract from Miss Willard's address before the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at Buffalo, Oct. 29, 1897.

The trades union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its economic, the other its political wing, and both must cooperate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distribution.

—Social Democratic Party Platform.

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To supply the need which has long been felt for a series of brief papers on Socialism and the aims of the Social Democratic Party, which can be furnished at a low price for general distribution in aid of our propaganda, we have undertaken the publication of what will be known as "THE HERALD LEAFLETS," in four pages; size of page 7x11 inches. The price of the leaflets has been fixed at \$2.00 per thousand, postpaid. Great care will be exercised in the selection of matter, and at this low price it is hoped that comrades everywhere will exert themselves to put 100,000 copies of every issue into the hands of the people.

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# WORLD OF LABOR.

## NATIONAL.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Journeymen Bakers Unions of New York have held a conference and decided to introduce the 10 hours workday July 4, 1899.

COLLINSVILLE, ILL.

Editor J. L. Franz, of the Brewers' Journal, held several successful agitation meetings in this city. The miners of the district will soon get rid of all scab cigars and scab beer in this vicinity. A new local labor paper may soon be started here.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Brewery Workers' Union is agitating against the Narragansett Brewing Co. It is said that a most tyrannical treatment of labor has been introduced in this concern and the union men are determined to bring about a radical change soon.

AUGUSTA, GA.

The general cotton mill strike now in progress in this city effects over 6000 employes. The strike is against reduction in wages. Prosperity, you know!

PANA, ILL.

No change in the local strike situation. Governor Tanner, "by request of the prominent businessmen," established martial law in this town. Martial law, Winchester rifles and police clubs seem to be the favorite means of capitalism to settle strike troubles.

GALVESTON, TEX.

Over 100 printers and pressmen of the firm of Clark and Courts, went on strike for the nine hour workday and better pay.

DENVER, COLO.

Judge Johnson, of the district court, issued an injunction restraining the International Association of Machinists and its officers and the striking machinist—formerly employed by the F. M. Davis Iron Works Company from interfering in any manner with the non-union men now employed in the shops, and from boycotting the company.

COLUMBUS, O.

A strike was inaugurated by the men in eight of the twelve union job printing offices for the nine hour workday. Two firms have since granted the men's demands.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

All the job printing establishments in the city closed owing to a strike of the press feeders for shorter hours. Two hundred men are involved. An early settlement is expected.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Millionaire mine owner W. P. Rend is now trying to import cheap negro labor from the south and thereby get rid of organized labor. The unions are preparing for a fight.

SHAMOKIN, PA.

Over 300 coal miners in this district are on strike demanding better wages. Other miners may join the strikers.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

The Central Labor Union has formally organized a label league, adopting the constitution of the Detroit league. All merchants are to be asked to keep on hand union made goods and ward committees have been appointed to personally pledge workmen not to buy non-union made goods. Mass meetings are to be held every Sunday night to promote the movement.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Preparations are being made for the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. Progressive men take a lively interest in the National Brewery Workers' resolution which demands the endorsement of the Social Democratic Party by the A. F. of L. convention.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Patrick Dolan, president of the United Mine Workers, mailed an appeal to Gov. Hastings, asking him to interfere in the importation of negro miners, which he alleges is being done at Reising, Washington County, by Col. W. P. Rend,

the Chicago operator. The first consignment of negroes arrived last week.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The firms of Charles H. Waterstraat, V. Douhy, Rursick & Hulka, Morris & Co. and Smith & Co. have signed the contract with the Woodworkers International Union.

## INTERNATIONAL.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The city of Berlin—the headquarters of Socialism—has now 75 0000 trades unionists. Efforts are now being made to organize a general labor bureau for all these unions.

BRESLAU, GERMANY.

Within two weeks the government expelled all Austrians of Slav nationality. Many Hebrews known as Socialists have also been expelled.

PARIS, FRANCE.

To meet the possibility of a military coup d'etat a revolutionary vigilance committee has been organized, including representatives of the Socialist delegation in the parliament, the Socialist delegation in the municipal council of Paris, the Socialist Labor party, ten other Socialist or republican organizations, and seven of the leading Socialist papers. Among the members are Fourniere, Guesde, Roussel, Vaillant, Brousse, Jaures, Gerault-Richard, Millerand, Viviana, Zevaes, and Allemane. The different revolutionary factions are thus brought together in defence of what liberty now exists.

PARIS, FRANCE.

Prof. Jaures is working hard to bring about a union of all the French Socialist parties and factions. Mr. Jaures declares that the recent big strike in Paris was won by the workers, nearly every point having been finally conceded by the bosses.

LILLE, FRANCE.

The city council of this city appropriated liberal sums for the benefit of the poor and distressed people of that city. It has increased the appropriation for charitable purposes by nearly £20,000 this year, and is thus showing practical application of the principles of Socialism.

LEMBERG, AUSTRIA.

The Jewish Social Democratic organ "Volksblatt," published here, has been confiscated by the government for the reason that it contained an appeal by Daszinsky, Socialist member of the Reichsrath, against the attempt of the infamous Austrian Government to crush the Socialist organization by the "exceptional law."

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The municipal elections in England have been very satisfactory to Socialists. The defeated candidates received a large and increased vote, while the successful candidates were: one in Manchester, two at Blackburn, one at Mossley, one at Rochdale, and at West Ham there was a gain of six seats, making 17 now holding seats in the West Ham Town Council. Leicester has given a gain of seats.

ROME, ITALY.

In Milan and Turin five teachers of the Public Schools have been discharged because they were known as prominent Socialist agitators. The Socialist party is represented by 16 deputies in the Chamber of Deputies, several of whom are now imprisoned in the various dungeons of the kingdom.

HAMBURG, GERMANY.

The Socialist organ "Echo" reports that in the month of October the Socialists of Germany enjoyed a total sentence of six years and two months imprisonment and a fine of nearly \$1000.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

The well-known Socialist leader, Prof. Vandervelde, shows by statistics that criminality is least in those provinces that elect Socialist members of Parliament, and also that general prosperity is greatest in those parts of the country, which is at variance with the popular idea.

LUZERNE, SWITZERLAND.

The labor laws of the canton of Luzerne are grossly violated by the manufacturers and factory laws. A Socialist paper says that labor laws do not amount to anything as long

as the working people themselves are not educated and organized to enforce the laws.

GRAULHET, FRANCE.

In the recent election at this place the Socialists, who had theretofore only elected a part of the members of the municipal council, succeeded in electing their whole list of candidates.

BAQUIRI, CUBA.

Spanish laborers are being imported into Cuba. Recently 300 arrived at this place. When they were landed they refused to go to work on the ground that they had contracted to work at Santiago. The authorities (American) compelled them, however, by threatening to send them to prison.

JENNEFFE, BELGIUM.

At a special election a Socialist minority of last June was turned into a majority of 1,400. This is another indication that the prediction of Prof. Vandervelde, that between 1902 and 1904 Socialism will triumph in Belgium, was well founded.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The Social Democratic city councillors of this city have issued a call to all Socialist municipal officers in Germany for a convention to be held in the near future, to devise ways and means for municipal reform.

## SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

For the information of readers of THE HERALD it is our purpose to publish occasionally declarations, platforms and documents relating to the organized Socialist Movement abroad. Below is given the program of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, with which are identified Keir Hardie, Tom Mann, Samuel Hobson, "Marxian" and many other well-known English comrades:

The true object of industry being the production of the requirements of life, the responsibility for this production should rest with the community collectively; therefore the land, being the storehouse of all the necessities of life, should be declared and treated as public property;

The capital necessary for industrial operations should be owned and used collectively.

Work, and wealth resulting therefrom, should be equitably distributed over the population.

As means to these ends, we demand the enactment of following measures:

1. A maximum eight-hour working day, a six-days working week, and the retention of all existing holidays as well as Labor Day (May 1st), secured by law.
2. The provision of work to all capable adult applicants at recognized trade-union rates, with statutory minimum of sixpence per hour. In order to remuneratively employ the applicants, Parish, to: (a) organize and undertake such industries as they may consider desirable; (b) compulsorily acquire land, purchase, erect, or manufacture buildings, stock or other articles for carrying on such industries; (c) levy rates on the rental values of the district, and borrow money on the security of such rates for any of the above purposes.

3. State pensions for every person over 50 years of age, and adequate provisions for all widows, orphans, sick and disabled workers.
4. Free, secular, primary, secondary and university education, with free maintenance while at school or university.

5. The raising of the age of child labor, with a view to its ultimate extinction.

6. Municipalization and public control of the drink question.
7. Abolition of indirect taxation, and the gradual transfer of all public burdens to unearned incomes with a view to their ultimate extinction.

The Independent Labor Party is in favor of every proposal extending electoral rights to both men and women, and democratizing the system of government.

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- National Brewing Co.
- Anthony & Kuhn Brewing Co.
- Bremen Brewery.
- Brinkwirth-Nelker Brewing Co.
- Cherokee Brewery Co.
- Excelsior Brewery Co.
- Green Tree Brewery Co.
- H. Grone Brewery Co.
- Heims Brewery Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.)
- Hyde Park Brewery Co.
- Klausmaen Brewery Co.
- Phoenix Brewery.
- Chas. G. Stifel Brewing Co.
- Wainwright Brewery Co.

The only Union Breweries in St. Louis are:

- ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING CO.
- WM. J. LEMP BREWING CO.
- CONSUMERS BREWING CO.
- WESTERN BREWING CO. (Belleville).
- IDEAL BREWING CO.
- LOUIS OBERT BREWERY.
- AMERICAN BREWERY CO.

Comrades, do your duty! The Victory of the Brewery Workers is our Victory!

## COMRADES, ATTENTION!

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY BUTTON.

Comrade Anna F. Smith of San Diego, Cal., now in St. Louis, has undertaken some good work for the party. With the assistance of the St. Louis Comrades she secured a nicely put up Social Democratic Party button. The button will delight every Social Democrat, it shows the red flag on white ground with the words "Social Democratic Party" in white on the flag. The Comrades will understand that all the money over and above the actual cost of the button will go into the NATIONAL Treasury of the Social Democratic Party of America. To Comrades outside of St. Louis postage will be added to price of button. The price of the button is five cents. Comrades should immediately send in their orders. Every Social Democrat will be proud to wear this Party button. Address all orders

ANNA F. SMITH,

Room 7, Int. Bank Building, 4th and Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribe for "LABOR," Missouri Party Paper.