

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

NATIONAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA.

Vol 1.

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NO. 23.

An Injury to Trades Unionism is an Injury to the Social Democratic Party.

Money is plentiful—and millions of pockets are penniless.

There is too much food—and millions of larders are empty.

Too much clothing is made—and millions of backs are in rags.

Too much coal is mined—but millions want heat and miners want bread.

There are too many shoes—and millions of feet are bruised and bare.

There's a glut of all things—except of the knowledge of how to use the things right.

Wages are measured by the greed of the capitalist and the necessity of the laborer.

Life is a game of giving and taking; and, strange paradox, the class which gives the most possesses the least.

Theoretically we have a free government, but practically we have nothing but a frowning despotism in the clutch of private monopoly.

There is one way to abolish poverty, and that is to abolish the system that filches from the working class four-fifths of all that that class produces.

There may be some men now living who can not tell a lie—but they are not writing editorials on the Chicago Tribune or the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why should our "reformers" try to lead people into by-paths when it is so easy to inspire them with the whole truth? We are losing too much time as it is.

It is hard work and bad conditions that tend to make people alike. Leisure to employ one's talents in his own way and to pursue his own lines of study and investigation tend to develop individuality.

Since we are now to take in about eight million orientals, who are admitted to be ignorant and heathen savages, wouldn't it be just as well to quit trying to keep out Europeans whose only fault is that they are poor?

Buckle says that real history is a history of tendencies, not of events. And if you stop to think about it, you will find that "statesmen" have always busied themselves with making laws to check tendencies. That is what the "radical democracy" wants. It wants to make laws to check combination.

One man with machinery can do the work that fifty weavers used to do. One man with machinery can put as much copy in type as ten men used to do. One man with machinery can make as many horse-shoes in a day as 500 used to. Five men with machines can make as much paper as 100 used to. One man and two boys can spin as much cotton as 1,000 spinners used to. Can you think?

It's a fine system that throws miners out of work while so many people need coal. People need houses as though carpenters and bricklayers are tramping for lack of employment. Shoe-makers lack a chance to work, while thousands are in need of shoes. All this talk about overproduction is the sheerest rot. We do not produce enough. It is the workers' fault—the fault lies with the class that actually owns and controls the productive forces of society. Smash the system.

COMRADES, THE CLOCK HAS STRUCK.

ARE YOU READY?

The Social Democratic Party of America, organized June 11, 1898, which just elected two of its members to the Massachusetts Legislature and captured the City government of Haverhill, Mass., sends Fraternal Greetings to the American Federation of Labor, and invites the attention of all progressive delegates in the convention of 1898 to the following extract from its platform and subjoined resolutions:

"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 co-operate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distribution."

RESOLUTIONS ON ORGANIZED LABOR.

"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 strengthen-

ing 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."

—Adopted June 11, 1898.

A system that robs the producer of wealth of his product, necessarily creates poverty. How could it be otherwise?

"A crisis of abundance," was what Fourier called the periodic seasons of so-called "over-production."

The Platt machine announces that Chauncey M. Depew is its choice for United States senator. It is the fittest choice that could be made—to represent the interests in control of New York politics.

That a man and two boys can do the work that formerly required 1,000 cotton spinners, is not due to financial legislation, but to the inventive faculty of man and the use of labor-saving machines.

Competition belonged to the era of small and individual labor. To-day we have the era of associated labor, consequently the competitive system is a misfit, and therefore produces all kinds of evils.

The monopolistic trusts thus far organized or incorporated in the United States have an aggregate capital of 2 3/4 billions of dollars, and the flour trust with a capital of 150 million dollars is now assured. The trusts are getting on fine!

The propaganda of invective, which has hitherto prevented the progress of Socialism in the United States, is very well illustrated by an article in this paper headed "Good Will or Hate?" Read it. We will seldom inflict you with such a volley of shrieks.

Capital is a tool that those who own it did not make. Neither do those who own it keep it in repair after it is made. It is productive only in the hands of the man who works. Without labor capital would rust and rot. It is saved from rot and rust by human labor alone.

Steal a loaf—you're a common thief.
Steal a hundred dollars—you're dishonest.
Steal five thousand dollars—you're guilty of an irregularity.
Steal one hundred thousand dollars—you're short.
Steal a million dollars—you're a genius!

The president says in his message that "our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity," but that is just what he was expected to say. As a matter of fact business men by the thousands will admit, "on the dead level," that business couldn't be much worse.

Competition inevitably gives way to combination and monopoly and the consolidation of the Ar-buckle and other competing companies with the American Sugar Refining Co. brings an end to sugar wars. Government of the trust, by the trust, and for the trust is coming.

Every child born into the world is born well enough to be given a chance for the development of its natural aptitudes and powers. Under Socialism the chance would be guaranteed. But now it is denied to millions and the blame rests largely with people who, being comfortable themselves, want to let things alone. Letaloneism is selfish and cowardly. It sees injustice and misery in the world, but from the comfortable altitude of a salutary environment, says "let it alone." But the number of those who will not let it alone increases; the future belongs to them.

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

It is said that all efforts at reform do good. This is in a measure true—but only in a measure. Dealing in half truths, and being afraid to come out for complete social and industrial justice, tends to make others as well as "reformers" timid so that we hear that pitiable plea about getting part of the victory at a time. This timidity delays the movement towards true democracy. Timid discontent is of little value. It is robust discontent we want: the kind that will compromise with nothing short of actual justice.

PROSPERITY AND VICTORY.

THESE ARE THE SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE PEOPLE ARE PROSPEROUS AND LABOR IS REWARDED.

This is a newspaper heading to the president's message, which opens thus: "Notwithstanding the added burdens of the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity."

And here is the testimony of a sixteen-year old boy to our "steadily increasing prosperity":

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 5.—Carl Smith, a sixteen-year-old boy, attempted suicide by turning on the gas in his room at a lodging house in this city. He had a narrow escape, being discovered just in time. When he returned to consciousness, he said: "Life is a farce and I came to the conclusion that a person who cannot support himself has no right to live. I am 'broke' but I cannot think of becoming a bum or a thief."

Orders for extra copies of THE HERALD must be sent in advance. The price of the paper in bundles of 10 to 100 copies is one cent per copy after this date.

ONE VICTORY FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER.

WE SCORE AGAIN AT HAVERHILL.

John C. Chase, Candidate of the Social Democratic Party is Elected Mayor.

ALSO SIX MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

The People Choose Socialists for Assistant Assessor and School Committee.

[Special dispatch to THE HERALD.] HAVERHILL, MASS., Dec. 7, 1898.

Hurrah for the social revolution! Chase, candidate of the Social Democratic Party, elected mayor by 356 plurality; three aldermen, three councilmen, one assistant assessor, and one school committeeman also elected by big plurality.

MORRIS JOLLES.

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... 11,000

Elected to Massachusetts Legislature:

JAMES F. CAREY,

LEWIS H. SCATES.

Don't misunderstand us Socialists. It is not that we are inviting the people to try a system that we have conjured up and for which we are the promoters, so to speak. Not at all. We are inviting you away from the present system because all considerations of humanity and justice cry out for such a course, and we are asking you to study the only logical "next step" in civilization—the system that society itself, through the natural workings of social evolution, is rapidly moving toward. That new system is Socialism—merely a further and more complete unfolding of collectiveness and social justice.

The tin-plate workers voted for a tariff on tin and the tin plate trust was organized. Now the tin-plate trust is about to close down sixteen of its mills indefinitely and the tin-plate workers will have an opportunity to learn something of the beauties of a tariff on tin. They voted themselves out of their jobs.

Evidence is piling up to show that the humane work for which the war with Spain was undertaken is not being done. Gen. Jose Gomez again appeals for the relief of starving Cubans. Spain is defeated, patriots have become hysterical for expansion, and the Cubans are starving. Humanity lost sight of in dreams of glory!

The Vermont legislature is fixing up a bit of special legislation in the form of a taxation bill which proposes to invite wealthy persons to reside in that State, under a contract that their taxes shall not exceed a specified sum for a period of 30 years. This is a very good idea—so thoroughly American, you know—get them all together and, of course, decent people will leave the State; then the millionaires can run the whole outfit on a "gentlemen's agreement."

"ABOLITION OF WORK."

"The Whatnot's" Reply in London
Clarion to Leonard D. Abbott.

I have received an American paper, the Social Democratic HERALD, in which there is a letter from a Mr. Abbott on the above question. From this letter I gather that the Social Democratic HERALD has reprinted my "Important Discovery," and that articles of a similar nature have appeared in the American Social press recently. Whereupon Mr. Abbott wades in with his tomahawk.

"As a believer in the 'silly superstition that work is necessary to man's existence,' I must enter an emphatic protest against the sentiments expressed in a recent issue under the title, 'The Abolition of Work.' Now comes forward The Whatnot, in the London 'Clarion,' with a couple of articles, describing his preposterous 'Important Discovery' of the fact that 'Work will in time become absolutely unnecessary.' These articles ought certainly not to have been inflicted upon the American reading public."

I quite agree with Mr. Abbott. It must have been an infliction. To a nation which rushes through life like a cat with a bundle of Chinese crackers tied to its latter end, it must be a severe shock to be told that the time may come when work will cease. But the sub-editorial scissors have no sympathy. They yank out Nunquam, Victor Hugo, Dangle, Ruskin or Whatnot indiscriminately. I'm not responsible. I wouldn't hurt the feelings of the American reading public for worlds. Still, one inflicts another, and we have had our share of American-made shocks.

Mr. Abbott's argument (assurances rather) against the idea of the Abolition of Work are so feeble that I am almost tempted to flatten him out, because the effort required would be so small that it would not necessitate hardly any sacrifice of our new principles.

Mr. Abbott, like Brer Rabbit, talks so young he makes me laugh. He reminds me of the discussion of the cheesemites which appeared in the Clarion a few weeks ago. There always has been work, there always will be work, thinks Mr. Abbott. Nay, he goes so far as to say that "it is quite conceivable that a Socialist society would make work rather than abolish it."

This idea seems to me quite as "preposterous" and "unnatural" as Mr. Abbott thinks the "Abolition of Work" would be. "Under Socialism," he says, "the man who talked about the 'Abolition of Work' would be laughed at for a fool." Would he? Here Mr. Abbott exhibits the very frame of mind which Socialists have to contend against in the upholders of the present system.

The man who advocates Socialism is laughed at for a fool nowadays, but I should imagine that under Socialism no one would be so impolite as to jeer at another because he advanced a new idea or theory.

Like many other people, Mr. Abbott is incapable of getting out of himself. He carries the prejudice which has accumulated during his life into his ideal of the time to come. He can imagine a time when slavery will be abolished, when industry will be organized on a just basis, when there will be no poverty, when crime and insanity will be rare, when disease will cease to flourish, when society will be based on fellowship and brotherhood. But that is as far as he can go. We are to come to a dead stop there. Evolution will sit down and rest for ever and ever, amen. There will be no more progress, no more development, no higher ideals to strive after.

This is just the kind of argument used by opponents of Socialism. There always have been rich and poor; there always have been masters and men; there always has been competition for the means of existence; there always have been wars, and pillaging, and murders—human nature cannot be altered—these things always will be so.

One would think that a consideration of the history of the introduction of new ideas in the past

would convince any man of the absurdity of solidifying his conceptions so as to shut out all new thought. A great part of the misery, dissension, strife, hatred, and ill-feeling existing between individuals and peoples can be traced to this habit of entrenching ourselves in deep ruts, this habit of erecting high walls of prejudice around our little souls, from which we look out through narrow crevices incapable of admitting any light.

It is this want of plasticity in our relation to new ideals which causes the necessity for fanatics and agitators. Progress has to be made, and if we crystallize our modes of thought, our religions, our politics, and whatnot, and refuse to consider any ideas other than those which we have been brought up to, nature revenges herself by means of violent revolutions and upheavals.

There is continual effort to produce a balance between things as they are and things as they will be. If we were intelligent enough to adapt ourselves to our environment as changes took place, our sufferings would probably diminish to a considerable extent. But we don't. We act pretty much as foolishly as King Canute, who got his feet wet because he hadn't sense enough to move his chair back as the tide came up. And for our sins we are swung hither and thither like a hanging lamp in a gale.

GOOD WILL, OR HATE?

Here is a good specimen of S. L. P. fanaticism, taken from the New York "People." They care more for their party than they do for Socialism:

The S. D. P.,—which will include several other letters before the year is out—though it is only five months old, has already out two teeth. Mr. James Carey and a silent partner, who by some happy chance is rightly named Skates (adjective applicable) will sit beneath the Bay State's sacred cod-fish. The party concentrated its efforts in Haverhill, and while it did not bring us Jessie Cox and the rest of its Mellin's Food babies, it did train all its big guns on that city. Wherever else it polled well, it got the votes of the ex-pops, mistaken democrats, "non-union wrecking" fakirs and friends of the candidates. The candidates themselves were hastily cooked, and came on just a little raw. Many of those who swallowed them will disgorge them in a few days.

"Our goot Comrade Sheen Tepbs" put up a lively fight, and succeeded in proving that alteration is preferable to sense, that antithesis is better than truth. Mr. John Tobin also added to the agonies of the dissolution of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union by appearing in his proper place with Skates.

The S. L. P. was to have been wiped out, just the same as it was to wither and blow away when Casson, the nursing bottle, whence it was supposed to draw its life, received his quietus. Neither happened. Casson is gone, we remain, and our vote is nearly twice what it was last year. In 1897, according to the estimate of the Rev. Steckert N. "the S. L. P. consists of Mrs. Avery and a couple of Jews," so a new and "purely American movement" was wound up and placed on the market. After looking over their forces, the leaders decided, that it would not be wise to be "purely American," so they became "International." Yet every grain of race prejudice, all the bitter fury and blindness of "wronged men," every labor fakir not taken by the Democrats, were used in the same way that this same cult of deceptions misdirects the suburb energy and enthusiasm of the working class in their trades unions.

By actual count the "goot Tepbs" spoke to 17,863,901 "sure converts to the S. D. P." of whom 3000 voted the ticket. He and Carey carried their applause with them in the shape of a poor misguided boy named Jolles, who is one of the pin-feathers on the Mass. wing of the S. D. P. bird. We shall watch Carey as a Socialist for a day or two, and then we shall watch him for the rest of the time as the "undictated to" Carey, and if the

omens mislead us not this is not the last term he will serve in a State institution. Again he can truthfully say he was not elected by Socialists.

Every man has his price and even the best must be marked down sometimes. In the olden days when Carey was refused a place on the Unemployed Commission he sat to think the matter over. As he brushed the flies off his nose with his left ear, a new light dawned upon him: "I have been turned down," he said, "but like a lamp wick I shall rise again. Yes, rise like a glass of frothy beer." He has risen, a shining light on Beacon hill despite the fact that most of the members of his party are not voters, and never want to be, and the day when he and George Fred. Williams kiss and make up—at George's expense—we'll see the afore-mentioned wick properly trimmed.

Carey is now in a position where hedging is difficult. The platform on which he stands is as slippery as he is, and the people with whom he stands are lightning change artists. Whether they have on the garments of the populist, the reformer, or the S. D. makes no difference, beneath each lie the methods and substance of the mountebank. Exit Carey as a Socialist. Enter Carey as a "citizens' reform" candidate? It is very probable.

The capitalist campaign was a heart-aching farce. Roberts, a bare-faced lucky and business interest lickspittle, was the republican puppet, and Ramsdell's strings were in the hands of his friends, the Democrats. Thus the latter nomination shows the decidedly billious tinge the "Jeffersonian" party has taken on of late. Both would take the tariff off hides, even though the worker runs the risk of losing the one he has. One wanted free silver, the other wanted a job, either would be a worthy standard-bearer for the "business" world. Ramsdell, a reformer, "coming our way," looks over the old Nationalist Magazine and sees the number of men who were coming their way. Judges, mayors, lawyers, doctors, clergymen—the very self same persons to whom we are asked to make a chance came the way of the Nationalist, the populist, the Debsite, the Cassonite, and when their work was done went the way of all squid.

When Ramsdell struck Stoneham on his much advertised trolley trip on the night before election, the badly demoralized democratic town committee minus a few tail-feathers, met him. So did we. With him came all the strange weird creatures who once worshipped at the Casson shrine, the leader of the Lynn Debs daily, the better Socialist than you are, a few labor fakirs and a liberal allowance per capita of condensed cyclones. This crowd was to do the "deafening cheers," but we did it for them, only we cheered for the S. L. P. When he saw how matters stood he delivered only a nine-second oration and departed amid much red-fire, both burned and bottled. It was the silliest, and flattest fizzle the town ever saw. Mr. Ramsdell is buried as a politician, and his only refuge is the S. D. P., whither Harry Lloyd must drift, as has already poor and alas and alack! "Honest" John Tobin.

—N. Y. People.

The fashionable set living on Walnut Hill, Omaha, has organized an anti-crowding association, the members of which are pledged to resist by force any effort by the street car companies to crowd more than a comfortable number into the cars. It is very strange how people will interfere in the rights of corporations on the plea of making themselves comfortable.

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.

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.

Flour, \$1.85 a sack!
Rye Flour, \$1.80 a sack!
Granulated Sugar, 19 pounds for \$1.00!
Coffee, Extra Java, 15 cents a pound!
Washing Soda, 7 pounds for 15 cents!
Salt, 10 pounds for 5 cents!
Mascot Soap, 16 bars for 25 cents!

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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.

Privilege Perverts Government.

The governments of the world have always been largely experimental. Their founders think that the government they are instituting will be for the "greatest good of the greatest number." But the government machinery is soon taken possession of by the ruling classes and run in their interest. Before the main body of the people realize what is being done laws are passed giving the law-makers and the wealthier classes, which they represent, special privileges. Such privileges always have a tendency to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, until in a great wealth-producing nation like ours we find millionaires at one end of the scale and tramps and paupers at the other.

Greetings from Texas.

The "Social Economist," (San Antonio, Tex.): The Social Democratic party has scored a victory, having in the recent election in Massachusetts elected two members of the legislature, both from Haverhill. One of these successful candidates is James F. Carey, who has been president of the common council for a year. The other is L. M. Scates. Scates carried the strongest republican district in the state, while Carey won by a clear majority of 357 over three other candidates. This, we believe, is the first time in the history of the country that a Socialist has been elected to a high legislative body. It is important in two respects—first, as indicating a steady growth of the new gospel of freedom, and second that the people are beginning to appreciate the brave and unselfish Debs. The Social Economist rejoices in the triumph of Socialism, by whatever name known.

Hindoo's Reply.

You preach to me to be just,
And this is His realm, you say;
And the good are dying with hunger,
And the bad gorge every day.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LIBRARY.

The following list of books is by no means complete, but it contains many of the ablest works on Economics, Politics and the Labor Movement. Any books desired, but not included in the list, will be procured at publisher's prices. Orders sent to the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD will receive prompt attention. The price, which covers the cost of postage, must accompany your order. Address

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THE HERALD LEAFLETS.

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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Belleville, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 10, 98.

CONSOLIDATION AGAIN.

Now that election is over and the
big showing of our party is seen,
the old talk of consolidation of the
two Socialist parties is again heard
and the earnestness with which it
is put forward is significant of the
fact that such consolidation will
come about of a surety in the not
far distant future.

At the same time it is well for
our members to proceed with cau-
tion. We say this because of cer-
tain rumors that have come to this
office and which indicate, what
some of us have been long con-
vinced of, that certain S. L. P.
leaders hug the idea that the wiping
out of the Social Democratic
Party may yet be accomplished by
a crafty use of the consolidation
agitation. We do not say that
such a conspiracy exists with the
rank and file of that party, but the
animus of most of the leaders is
strongly open to suspicion. These
men consider themselves our secret
enemies and are constantly acting
on that principle. With them it is
party first, Socialism afterward.
They lose no opportunity to asperse
the character of Comrade Debs, and
when they pretend friendliness for
our party it is only that they may
the more rapidly mingle with our
members and spread dissensions
and suspicions among them so as to
win them over to their own partic-
ular party. Were it merely a case
of the members changing allegiance
from one Socialist party to another,
no one would care very much, for
we care more for Socialism, than
we do for party, but the fact re-
mains that every such desertion
from our ranks helps to make the
S. L. P. bosses on the American
Socialist movement the more secure.
These bosses stand for an unso-
cialistic American Socialist movement,
and it is because of the repellent
methods they have introduced into
the Socialist propaganda in this
country that the movement had
such a pitiful poor growth up to the
time of the appearance of such
papers as the Appeal to Reason
and the Coming Nation.

The recent gains made by the
S. L. P. are not the result of its
agitation, but are those of the new
crop of Socialists made by such
papers as we have named and
which the S. L. P. has succeeded
in enticing into voting its ticket.
More than that, the S. L. P. has
gained through the speeches of
Comrade Debs in districts where
our party has not yet put tickets in
the field. In the election just
over the S. L. P. has received
votes from members of our party,

even some of our officials who live
in districts where we had no ticket,
having no choice but to vote for the
Socialist Labor Party.

The true significance of the situ-
ation is shown by the fact that
where our party has had tickets up
we have polled more votes than the
old established S. L. P.

What does this show, but that
there are thousands of people ripe
for Socialism if it is presented to
them in a friendly way. On the
other hand, what an arraignment of
the S. L. P. tactics it is that after
all its years of agitation it has
scarcely gained a vote that can be
credited to its own propaganda
rather than to the stress of the
times and the general discussion
of Socialism that is going on in our
magazines and papers. Think what
it means when we remember that
many years ago there were more
Socialist votes cast in many of the
large cities than are now cast by
the combined vote of the two parties!
What has become of Chicago's
12,000 and odd votes? Where is
St. Louis' 16,000 S. L. P. votes?
This year that party only cast 307
there. Where are the old time
votes that were cast in Oshkosh,
and why does the vote fall in Phil-
adelphia and New York? The in-
cubus of S. L. P. bossism has dealt
Socialism in this country a serious
blow and anything now tending to
make the grip of those bosses tight-
er is distinctly against the interest
of the Socialist movement in this
country and should be opposed.
When the S. L. P. dethrones its
bosses and is ruled by the spirit of
good will, the time will be at hand
to talk of consolidation, not before.
Our members must be on their
guard. To be magnanimous is
praiseworthy, but when we are
guarding the integrity of the move-
ment in this country—a movement
that we hold sacred—we must not
lose our heads through a desire to
be too chivalrous.

From some localities comes word
that certain local leaders of the S.
L. P. are talking consolidation, but
that they slyly suggest that it shall
not mean the discarding of their
party's name. Their idea of con-
solidation is simply the swallow-
ing up of our party by the boss-
ridden S. L. P. Simply stated, it is
their latest scheme to work the
downfall of our party and to leave
the Socialistic field to the bosses.
Their overtures come from no love
of us, but from secret hate. It has
been the policy of the Social Dem-
ocratic Party to ignore the ven-
omous things said of us by the S. L.
P. party papers and leaders. We
do not intend to waste energy in
fighting Socialists. There is a true
enemy, capitalism, that needs our
attention. We depart from our rule
for a moment, however, that we
may reprint an article from the
New York People on the election
in Massachusetts. It shows the
spirit of the other crowd. It shows
that they are more bound up in
their own party interests than they
are in Socialism. We commend
those of our party who are anxious
for consolidation to read it and to
realize that it is this sort of stuff
which the readers of the S. L. P.
papers are weekly fed upon. We
must not be caught napping.

TIME CHANGES ALL THINGS.

Back in June, 1896, a society
composed of young gentlemen
students at the Standard Oil Uni-
versity of Chicago, decided to invite
Eugene V. Debs to address them.
When the faculty, with Rockefel-
ler's gold jingling in their pockets
heard of the proposed action, the
students were at once informed
that under no circumstances would
Mr. Debs be permitted to speak.
You see, the institution, as its
president said, "got its money from
the other side," and it was quite
natural that the line should be
drawn on a man who loved liberty
and humanity more than stranglers
of liberty and purchaseable peda-
gogues.

That was two years ago. But
time changes all things, and Eu-
gene Debs, who refused to cower
before corporative courts and cap-
italist sycophants, is invited to speak
at Ann Arbor University, also
before the Nineteenth Century club
of New York, and wherever he
goes is received with the utmost
cordiality by audiences that tax
the accommodations of the largest

halls. And to show still further
how public sentiment changes, read
a few press comments of the last
month:

Peninsular Record; Ishpeming,
Mich.: "It is seldom that Ishpeming
people have the privilege of
listening to such a speaker as Eugene
V. Debs proved himself to be,
Wednesday evening last. The
opera house was well filled, and
for more than two hours the au-
dience was almost spellbound with
interest and admiration. Besides
being one of the very finest lec-
tures ever given in our city, it was
by all odds the best discussion of
the great labor question ever list-
ened to here."

The Argus, Portland, Mich.:
"Eugene V. Debs is one of the
most effective platform speakers
who ever visited Portland, and
after listening to him one cannot
doubt his sincerity and must ad-
mit that much of what he says is
the truth. Eugene V. Debs im-
presses one as a man of brains, a
man of genius, who would be in
the van in any walk of life which
he might choose to pursue. He
also has the noble impress of a
humane man, whose big heart,
pregnant with the milk of human
kindness directed his great mind
toward his fellowman and made
him a student of the labor problem
and a philanthropist."

The Journal, Escanaba, Mich.:
"Mr. Debs' imprisonment some
years ago, due to the part he took
in the labor agitation which result-
ed in the destruction of property,
loss of life and interference with
the mails, has led many people to
regard him as being a sort of a
raging anarchist of wild utterance.
Nothing could be farther from the
truth. Mr. Debs is a quiet, reason-
ing gentleman, and in no sense
a ranter."

In an editorial on wages in the
South, the New York Commercial
closes with this significant admis-
sion: "These items are evidences
of the natural wage advantages of
the South in cotton manufacturing,
as well as of the ECONOMIC LAW THAT
WAGES ARE THE MEASURE ON THE
COST OF LIVING." And so it comes
to pass that a capitalist journal par
excellence, innocently utters this
Socialist postulate with probably
no idea of where it had its source.
When you catch these fellows off
their guard you get some amusing
admissions from them. The
Commercial is a daily paper and
is run in the interest of capitalist
investors. men who are looking for
the best way of placing their ill-
gotten wealth so that the greatest
return may be fleeced from the
people. And in the above quota-
tion, do not imagine for a minute
that the words, "natural wage ad-
vantages," refer to the interests of
the workers. Not at all! It means
that the labor-skinners can plunder
the workers better in the South,
where the cost of living is low,
than they can in the North, where
the cost of living is more expensive
and the demands of society are
greater. Do you see it,

Middle class business men in
New York City who are struggling
to make ends meet and maintain
their families with some degree of
respectability, do not find much
comfort in the fact that the tele-
phone company of that city, which
most of them are obliged to patron-
ize, made profits in one year ex-
ceeding their entire capital. A
committee of the Board of Trade
appointed for the purpose of investig-
ating telephone profits, says the
profits on the original invested
capital of the Metropolitan com-
pany, is 473.91 per cent. The
average profit from each subscriber
in 1881 was \$36.84, in 1886 \$80.33.
In six years the company realized
\$2,843,450 of profit on original
cash investment of \$600,000.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Vienna correspondent of the
Observer says: "The Galician
newspapers say that a Socialist
conspiracy has been discovered
among the students at Warsaw,
Kieff, and Vienna, in Russia. Five
hundred have been arrested and
eighty exiled to Siberia, thirty of
the latter being sent to perpetual
banishment. Two hundred have
been expelled from the universi-
ties."

The Undertaker's Song.

Rat, tat, tat; what is he at,
Pounding merrily all day?
Rat, tat, too; a coffin for you,
The undertaker will say.
Soon or late you'll come to me,
And I must be ready for all, you
see:

Rat, tat, tat; that's what I'm at,
Making your house for eternity.
You have gold and silver I'm to'd
And servants at your command;
And grind them down into the
ground—

You own all the village land.
Sooner or later the ill wind blows,
And up to the daisies you turn
your toes;

Rat, tat, too; a coffin for you,
A box and a hole where your
bones repose.

And so I sing to the hammer's
ring:
Life is as merry to me

As those who grind down human
kind
And rob them of liberty.

Soon or later, with all their gold,
The worms will reduce them to
mould;

Rat, tat, too; a coffin for you,
And a shroud your crumbling
corpse to enfold.

Rat, tat, tat; that's what I'm at,
Pounding merrily all day:
Large and small, coffins for all,
You are all coming my way.

Soon or later, with all your wealth
Disease will crumble your boast-
ed health;

Rat, tat, too; a coffin for you,
But you leave behind all your
gain by stealth.

—THE MAN WITHOUT A SOUL.

ST. LOUIS LABOR MOVEMENT.

PUBLIC MASS MEETING AT DRUIDS'
HALL.

Saturday, September 10, at 8
o'clock p. m., a public mass meeting,
under the auspices of the St. Louis
Central Trades & Labor Union, will
be held at Druid's Hall, 9 and
Market Streets. The speakers of
the evening will be:

William Thorne, of London, Eng-
land, Secretary of the London
Gas Workers' Union, and known
as a staunch Social Democrat.

M. Inskip, of London, England,
General Secretary of the British
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
John F. Tobin, of Boston, Mass.,
General President of Boot and
Shoe Workers' Union of Amer-
ica, also active member of the
Social Democratic Party.

All wage workers and their friends,
especially the Socialists, are re-
quested to attend. Admission free.

ANOTHER VICTORY OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

In our last week's paper we re-
ported that after a 5 years' struggle
the American Brewing Co. of St.
Louis signed the contract with the
National Brewery Workers' Union.
We are glad to inform Organized
Labor and their friends to-day, the
Louis Obert Brewing Co. has also
come to the conclusion that it is
quite an expensive undertaking to
fight the Labor Unions. Mr. Obert
has also signed the contract making
his brewery thereby a strictly union
concern. There is no question that
the English Syndicate will soon
give up the fight and grant the
demands of Organized Labor.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

In submitting the revised consti-
tution 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 deter-
mine 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 dis-
cussion, but it is hoped that rep-
etition 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.

Special Request.

TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS.

You are urgently requested not to send
correspondence containing subscriptions
to THE HERALD, neither orders for
books, nor official reports to Belleville;
all such communications must be sent
to Theodore Debs at headquarters, 126
Washington St., Chicago, to whom all
Money Orders, Drafts, etc., should be
made payable.
Send to Belleville, Ill., such letters as
relate to the Editorial Department, con-
tributed articles and Branch News only.

Socialism the Next Attraction.

Warren Foster, editor of Living
Issues, Salt Lake City, who has
been an ardent worker for the
people's party, now has this to say
in a recent issue of his paper:

"With this campaign closes prac-
tically the work of the populist party
as such. It has run its course.
The curtain has fallen. The show
is over. It has done a great work.
It has earned the rest it now takes.
Six years of hardships in pioneer-
ing the way for something grander
and better is enough. It has been
six years of rehearsals for the big
show that is to come later. While
all seems dead and deserted, and
the old party orchestra is lulling
the spectators to sleep with such
tunes as 'the siren song of silver'
and 'all on account of the tariff'
there is a grand work going on be-
hind the scenes. The next attrac-
tion is Socialism, which is the big
show in fact. Secure your tickets
before the rush. Populism will
move on to Socialism with the same
degree of pride that thrills the heart
when one moves from the 'sod
shanty' into the new house."

PONCE, PORTO RICO.

The laboring people of Ponce,
Porto Rico, recently held a large
mass meeting in the city hall of
that town, and named a committee
of distinguished Porto Ricans to
go to Washington and place a state-
ment of their condition before the
proper authorities. Don Eugenio
Maria Hostos, Don Rafael del Valle
and Dr. Julio Henna were appoint-
ed as such commission, and will
shortly sail from Porto Rico to ex-
ecute their mission. The laboring
people of the island claim that
their condition is not an enviable
one; that they have been subjected
to many hardships under Spanish
rule, and that the right to form
organizations has been denied
them. The laboring people are
anxious to organize and to become
affiliated with the organized labor
bodies in the United States.

Referendum.

The draft of a National Constitu-
tion, which will appear in each num-
ber of THE HERALD during Decem-
ber, 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 secre-
taries will forward the result to the
national secretary.

LABOR

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BY THE

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MANAGER

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St. Louis, Mo.

Among the Branches.

Branch Meetings.

Address of Branch Meetings inserted for no fee month.

Chicago Branch No. 1 of the Social Democratic Party, meets every Sunday eve at Conservatory of Music, 14th and Arapahoe, Denver, Colo., 8 p. m. Halsey Butler, Chairman; Mrs. Martin Steele, Secretary.

Branch 1 of Illinois, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thos. Kirwin, Secretary.

Branch No. 8, Indiana, meets first Saturday evening and 3rd Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble streets, Indianapolis, J. J. Sora, Secretary.

Branch No. 1, St. Louis, meets second and fourth Tuesday at 13th and Wyoming streets. Wm. Zmesche, Secretary, 338 Iowa avenue.

Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Stegall's Hall, corner Monroe and Pearl streets, every Monday evening.

Branch 1, Philadelphia, meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., City Hall, North Plaza.

Branch No. 11, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesday at 614 State street. Jacob Hunger, Secretary, 612 Chestnut street.

Branch 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of the month at Volkman's Hall, corner Twenty-first and Centre streets at 8 p. m. Edward Koepfer, Secretary.

Milwaukee Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of America meets first and third Monday at 8 p. m. sharp at 614 State street. Frederic Heath, Secretary, John Dorrler, Treasurer.

Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania meets every Wednesday at 5:30 south Third street, Philadelphia, at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

Branch No. 3, St. Louis, meets second and fourth Tuesday at 13th and Wyoming streets. Wm. Zmesche, Secretary, 338 Iowa avenue.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Mueller's Hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, Secretary, 778 Twenty-fifth street.

New branches have been organized at Fitchburg, Mass., and Newark, N. J., and inquiries from all parts of the country are being made about the organization.

"Amesbury is very much pleased with the new style of THE HERALD and will send in subscriptions before Jan. 1."—C. W. Green, Amesbury, Mass.

"I am very much pleased and happy to see THE HERALD enlarged to eight pages. We shall do all we can to have it read by people who never saw a Socialist paper."—Subscriber, Lynn, Mass.

The St. Louis Twelfth Ward Branch was organized at 2628 Ann avenue on Tuesday eve, Nov. 29. The officers are: P. E. Eckert, chairman; Chas. Schott, secretary and treasurer; Henry Blumer, organizer. This branch intends to hold an agitation meeting in the near future. The members are determined to rapidly increase their membership roll.

ANNA F. SMITH,
Organizer.

St. Louis, Attention.

The St. Louis branches will hold an agitation meeting at Bohemian National Hall, cor. Allen ave. and Doleman street, Sunday December 18, 1898, at 2 p. m. The names of the speakers will be published in the next number. The St. Louis comrades are requested to assist the work of organization by attending this meeting.

ANNA F. SMITH,
Organizer.

Milwaukee Mention.

Comrade Debs passed through this city Wednesday evening from a speaking tour of northern Michigan and Wisconsin. He was met at the depot by Comrades Berger and Heath, of the National Executive committee, and the reports he gave of his meetings were cheering indeed. He had crowds of people hungry to hear about Socialism at each place he spoke and said he could have disposed of twice the number of "Merrie England's" he had with him. As it was he sold 1,100 of them. The papers everywhere gave him big notices under big headings, and also treated him respectfully and even in some cases with praise. He is looking well and his summer's rest seems to have done him good. The official count in Wisconsin is not yet completed. Our vote will probably reach 2,700. The S. L. P. will get about 1,400.

Comrade Timson's Declination.

The democratic politicians of the fifth ward in the city of Lynn, Mass., got together in a caucus the other evening and proceeded to

business. The chief concern seems to have been to devise means to head off the Social Democratic Party and with this in view they coolly went to work and nominated Ernest W. Timson, a Socialist and member of one of our branches. On the following day they learned that at last there was something new under the sun—a party in Lynn whose members could not be induced to fuse or compromise. It came to them in the form of a letter from Comrade Timson, which read as follows:

Editor of the News.—I wish to inform you of an error that appeared in Tuesday night's News. In the report referring to the action taken by the Democratic caucus of Ward 5, on Monday evening, I saw my name mentioned as a candidate for the common council. I have not been consulted by any party other than the Social Democratic party, as to whether I was willing to accept such a nomination.

I am already nominated for that office by the Social Democratic Party, and absolutely refuse to accept a nomination or an endorsement from either the democratic or the republican parties. These parties always have and always will work against the interest of the workers, consequently it would be inconsistent of me—a worker—to support any party other than the one that stands for the emancipation of the worker and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. Yours truly
ERNEST W. TIMSON.

Capitalist Politicians.

COMRADE EDITOR: Socialists cannot help but feel jubilant over the election returns from Massachusetts and elsewhere; because this shows that the S. D. P. has taken good root and will spring a bigger surprise in 1900.

By the way did you ever notice how many men run for office on the old party ticket claiming to be the friends of the working men, by publishing their past records in connection with labor unions, etc., and we cannot doubt their honesty. Why don't they come out on the workingman's ticket and be straight for what they claim to be, is it because they find it hard to break away from the old parties, or have they not studied the situation enough to see where the wrong lies?

By having a few such men scattered through the different parties always keeps the attention of the people perverted. I have voted for men in the old parties myself because I thought there was a possibility of electing them, believing them to be honest men, as I do yet. But no more will I do it. To get my vote a man must come for the Social Democratic Party, and it behoves all voters to form this resolution: we will always be divided and never win.

Take my own state, Pennsylvania, for instance: in the fall election of 1898 was Jerry N. Weiler, candidate for representative at-large in Congress (defeated), was taken from among the ranks of the workingmen, being a telegraph operator and recommended by labor union papers as a competent worker for the masses. Silas C. Swallow, candidate for Governor (defeated) is also an honest upright man and the fearless leader of the prohibition party. He denounces, with zeal, the thieves of public property, etc., and names perpetrators in a fearless manner. He deals with state affairs only in the interest of the taxpayers.

It is said that a business man once told E. V. Debs he was a smart man but he was in the wrong place. The same can be said of these two men together with others, they are good and honest men but are working in the wrong place politically.

While they think they are working for the good they are really retarding the true reform movement

by keeping the masses divided. What we want is a union of the masses and we should direct, at least, some of our attention to this part.

Examine the platform of the S. D. P., which you will find in this paper and it will not fail to induce you to make a thorough study of Socialism which should be done liberally.

Yoe, Pa. W. E. POET.

From "The Hub."

As persecution always strengthens a movement, our new branch at East Boston which came into the world last week under trying circumstances, ought to thrive and be able to stand all kinds of storms. A large meeting had been planned for Monday evening, November 28, with Comrades Carey and Porter as speakers. On Sunday when the boys expected to flood the neighborhood with handbills, the fiercest blizzard experienced for forty years in this part of the country, spread death and devastation along the New England coast and rendered the streets of Boston impassable. But the boys turned even the storm to advantage on Monday by distributing handbills to the hundreds of unemployed who got a day's work shovelling snow on the streets, and were in good condition to be reached. But this was not the only obstacle. The meeting was to have been held in ward room 2 and all the formalities had been well observed and the permit obtained. When the time for the meeting arrived, however, the hall was not opened, and repeated visits to the chief of police and to the janitor's house availed us nothing. Matters in that part of the city are pretty thoroughly in the hands of the capitalist ward politicians, who evidently begin to fear our party. The janitor sent us to the chief of police; the chief of police blamed it on the janitor, and the janitor had gone—to Chelsea. Hundreds came up, looked at the unlighted windows and closed doors, stood a few moments, shivered, asked some questions and went off. Quite a crowd remained, however, to see what would develop, and when our last effort proved unavailing, the crowd adjourned to Comrade Segal's house, and listened to our speakers in spite of the ward politicians, organized a branch and appointed a committee to lay the matter before the mayor. This makes five branches in Boston but we have room for twenty-five. The most active members in Boston have had to devote so much attention to organizing throughout the State that home duties have been somewhat neglected. We must now begin to think of where charity begins, and proceed to work up the various districts of Boston.

A mass convention or conference, open to all members of the party in Massachusetts, is desired by many comrades, and one will probably be called early in January, perhaps the second Sunday. Particulars will be given later.

After reading my enthusiastic effusion over the results of the state election, Comrade Chase of Haverhill, declared he was almost afraid to get elected for fear I should go all to pieces. So if it should happen that he doesn't get elected you must lay it to his chivalrous desire that I shall remain intact! For my own part, however, I am willing to risk it for so good a cause. BOSTON.

Somersworth, N. H.

The comrades of Somersworth branch are active in the work of placing the Socialistic idea before the people. The theory of Socialism forms a fair share of what people talk about in all grade-of-intelligent society in our little city at the present time. The larger part of them are not with us but rather against us, because they do not understand the underlying principles of the mighty movement which prompts all true Socialists. Our advocates are becoming numerous, however and armed as all Socialists are with truth and the right, the adversary is soon aware of the fact and either retreats or gives up the fight and in many cases becomes a Socialist.

We have added to our member-

ship the last week four new names and hope to do as well every week throughout the winter months. We are not, however, so anxious to get names, as we are to get Socialists because a person once a Socialist always a Socialist, therefore we intend to be careful not to take every sore head that comes along.

The members of Somersworth branch are with one accord in favor that the word Democratic be dropped from the party name just as soon as possible, and for each branch throughout the country to act on the proposition, so if it is going to be done it can be accomplished before the spring elections. We are in favor of calling ourselves "American Socialist Party," because we are the American branch of a world wide movement. As a change of name seems to be agreeable to all comrades as yet heard from let us keep the agitation going until some action shall be taken, at the same time working for the actual realization of the great benefits to be bestowed upon mankind "in our own time" which only Socialism can bring. MELLEEN.

Massachusetts Notes.

Our official vote in Massachusetts has just been announced; and we bring to swell the total vote of the party 250 votes more than heretofore reported, or a total of 3749 for the head of ticket in Massachusetts. The vote stands:

W. P. Porter for Gov. 3749
L. M. Skinner, Lieut. Gov. 5899
C. H. Bradley, Secy. of State 9285
C. W. White, Treasurer 6302
C. S. Grieves, Auditor 6823

We think we did pretty well considering the way we looked on the ballot. Just think of it: "Dem. Soc. nom. papers!" Not much in that to indicate that our party stands for Socialism, is there? Not much to show to sympathizers not initiated into the mysteries of party nomenclature, that by voting for our candidates they were voting for Socialist principles.

Notwithstanding the highly entertaining letter of the "Cuss" from Alabama, and Comrade Hoehn's arguments in favor of the name "Social Democrat," I strongly favor a change. Proving Comrade Claffin's position untenable in regard to our movement not being a labor movement, does not invalidate the argument for a change. It is not a question of putting in or leaving out the word "Labor" from our name. We are not proposing to call ourselves the Socialist Labor Party, gentlemen!

Comrade Hoehn says: "Social Democratic comprises the very principles, aims and objects of our movement—a state of society that is not only based on industrial but social democracy." I agree with the last part of this statement, our aim is a state of society based on political, industrial and social democracy. The term "social" does not cover the whole thing. It is but one of the three bases. It is no more fully descriptive than would be "Industrial Democracy" or "Political Democracy." It is only a partial statement of our purpose. As long as there is a comprehensive word, which does not include all three terms, and a great deal more, viz:—Socialist, in the name of common sense why not use it?

The capitalist press uses it in referring to us anyway. Comrades Carey and Seates are and will be spoken of as the two Socialist representatives. And it is not to be wondered at that the party that has "Socialist" in its name gets the credit among the uninitiated of having elected them. Already I have had to explain to scores of people that it was not the Social Labor party who had elected these representatives, and that the Social Democratic party is a Socialist party and not a wing of the democratic party.

A comrade from Pana proposes Debs as the Standard bearer of Socialism on the Presidential ticket in 1900, and says "the miners would work and vote for Debs and Socialism," etc. Precisely; and lots of others are ready to do the same thing. Why should we enter into a great national contest handicapped by an alliance in name with a capitalist party, which has to be explained away at every turn? The issue is between capitalism and

Socialism. There will no doubt be a radical wing of the democratic party which will represent the interests of the expiring middle class in the next presidential campaign, of course a capitalist party. Let capitalism keep the name democratic. Possibly we could make it respectable in time, but life is too short; and for my part I would prefer to make the name Socialist, respected and understood. It needs it quite as much as the name democrat does, in this country.

I can't understand why those who have worked in and for the Social Democratic Party in Germany should love and cling to the name. But even in the choice of a party name we must be governed by local conditions. In America we want a name that is short, comprehensive, easily understood, and that does not mix up with capitalism. Some have suggested "The Socialist Party," but, as the Socialist party is world-wide, the Socialists of any one country have no right to monopolize the name. We, in this country, are the American branch of the International Socialist party, and why not call ourselves so? If a change is desirable at all, now is the time to make it while the party is still merely in the process of formation.

If we in Massachusetts wanted very much to retain our present name we probably should make an attempt to have the objectionable law changed, but we prefer the alternative of attempting to change the objectionable name. We are tired of explaining Socialism and that we are the American Socialist party, but that people must vote for the "Dem. Soc. nom. papers."

MARGARET HAILE.

The Official Count.

The report made by the executive council to the governor of Massachusetts on the recent state election, gives the vote received by the candidates of the Social Democratic party as follows:

For Governor, Winfield P. Porter, 3,749.
For Lieut.-Governor, Isaac W. Skinner, 5,899.
For Secretary, Charles H. Bradley, 9,285.
For Treasurer, Charles W. White, 6,302.
For Auditor, Charles S. Grieves, 6,823.

It thus appears from the official returns that the maximum vote for our party in the state was 9,285. These figures are taken from the Amesbury News of December 1. The average vote for the five candidates on the state ticket was 6,411. The general result, so far as known at this time, is therefore revised as follows:

Massachusetts..... 6,411
Wisconsin..... 1,950
Missouri..... 1,645
New York, (3 districts).... 1,245
New Hampshire..... 263
Terre Haute, Ind..... 256

Total..... 11,770
If the vote credited to Charles H. Bradley for secretary of state, 9,285, is correct, then the grand total is 14,644.

MERRIE

ENGLAND

BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD

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126 Washington Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Join the Social
Democratic Party of
America!

PRISON LABOR.

Resolutions Adopted by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

Labor descends from slavery, prisons and dungeons. In ancient times only the slaves and the criminals worked, the free man did not. It was the work of the slave and the captive, that built the great pyramids and temples of Egypt and the wonderful public buildings of Greece and Rome. There was in those days no difference made between the slave and the criminal. Work has since then become more honorable and chattel-slavery has by degrees changed into wage-slavery. But students of history know that the civilization of to-day has only slowly emanated from the dungeon of yesterday. Workingmen look at the prisons with different eyes than the capitalists. For the capitalists the prison is a bastille, a pillar of the present system, a bulwark of their well-being. The workingman realizes that this is so, but he also realizes that ninety-five per cent of the so-called criminals are the victims of the conditions under the capitalist system, and these poor victims deserve pity rather than punishment and the best present society can do is to cure them of their moral and intellectual short-comings. For we must not forget that present society is responsible for the existence of criminals even in cases where the tendency to crime is inherited.

But the present society by misery, want and criminal conditions produces crime and then punishes the criminals. A more advanced age based upon justice and Socialism will know of no prisons. At the present time the struggle for the "ownership of some property" lies at the bottom of most cases of crime committed in this or any other civilized country. We will have none of that in a more advanced civilization.

But the question as it confronts us now, is, what are we to do with the prisoners of society at the present stage, so that their work should not compete with the work of the wage-earners outside? This problem is a very difficult one. Employment the prisoners must have, it would be more than inhuman to deprive them of it. But under the present competitive system, instead of lightening the burden of society by their labor, they deprive somebody else of the opportunity of earning a living.

On the other hand we are well aware that the influence of the prisoners upon the wages in general is very small. Wages are regulated by competition. There are now about 60,000 people within prison-walls engaged in some work or the other. The influence of this small number of mostly unskilled laborers upon the market of labor cannot be great for more than one reason. It is the unemployed free workers to the number of over a million that depress the labor market.

We are, therefore, well aware that the opposition on part of the manufacturers against prison labor comes from mercenary motives, and not from any love for the working people. The manufacturers of certain branches of industry are simply afraid, that prison labor being rented out to some who have "the inside power" might interfere with their manufacturers' profits. But these same manufacturers in many instances hardly pay their free workmen anymore than prison labor gets. That is the real situation.

Under the present system all that wise legislation can do is to mitigate some of the worst evils of the system. And while prison labor cannot possibly be taken out of competition entirely—it can be taken out of the open market, and used for the benefit of the commonwealth and the prisoners. For work before all things has also an ethical and moral meaning.

We, therefore, recommend that the prisoners shall be well kept, and provided with large and well ventilated modern workshops the latest of machinery. And that the prisoners shall not only manufacture all the clothing and shoes necessary for the state institutions—which work would employ only a comparative few—but also all the

desks, chairs, furniture and books necessary in the public schools of the state, and shoes necessary for the school-children, such products to be distributed free of charge. By being employed in that way the competition with the wage-workers as constituting at present, would be small indeed, for the public schools especially in the country places are very poorly equipped and a very great percentage of the school-children go barefooted and ragged. At the same time the prisoners would be usefully employed in a great diversity of trades. It is unnecessary to brand the product as "convict labor."

We furthermore recommend that the hours of labor in penal institutions shall be shortened to eight per day.

We finally recommend that the term of the convicts shall be shortened in ratio to their good behavior.

"An Economic Chance World."

But what I object to is this economic chance world in which we live, and which we men seem to have created. It ought to be a law as inflexible in human affairs as the order of night and day in the physical world, that if a man will work he shall both rest and eat, and shall not be harassed with any questions as to how his repose and provision shall come. Nothing less ideal than this satisfies the reason. But in our state of things no one is secure of this. No one is sure of work; no one is sure of not losing it. I may have my work taken away from me at any moment, by the caprice, the mood, the indignation of a man who has not the qualifications of knowing whether I do well or ill. At my time of life—at every time of life—a man ought to feel that if he will keep on doing his duty he shall not suffer in himself or in those who are dear to him, except through natural causes. But no one can feel this as things are now; and so we go on pushing and pulling, climbing and crawling, thrusting aside and trampling under foot, lying, cheating and stealing; and when we get to the end covered with blood and dirt and sin and shame, and look back over the way we have come to a place of our own, or to the poor-house, which is the only possession we claim in common with our brother man, I don't think the retrospect can be pleasing.—From Wm. Dean Howell's "A Hazard of New Fortune."

Working Class Judges Needed.

A laboring man may as well understand that the judges of the country are hostile to liberty and hostile to the workingman. Ninety-ninths of the laws are made by the judges in the interests of the rich and against the poor. The sooner the laboring classes understand this the better it will be for their wages, liberty and lives. It is rarely now when men strike that the employer fails to seek and obtain an injunction. You can't particularly blame the judges. They belong to a certain class of people. If a farmer or stonemason be elected to the bench we would probably have less law and more justice. Nowadays we seldom find a man nominated for a judgeship who has not been a corporation lawyer.

Injunctions are a menace to liberty and people's rights. A corporation lawyer goes to a judge's chambers for an injunction. He is a polished gentleman and gives away passes and judges like to ride on passes as well as anybody else. He tells the judge the wicked laboring men have struck, asks for an injunction and gets it. Out of the entire judiciary of Chicago there are not more than three men who have a fair conception of the great problem of labor.—Clarence S. Darrow, Lawyer.

Broad-Gauged.

The Social Democratic HERALD has been transferred from Chicago to Belleville, Illinois, and enlarged to double its former size without increase in price—50 cents a year. THE HERALD as a broad-gauged paper discusses the industrial problems with a frankness and force that commands attention, and ultimately brings conviction.—Pittsburg Kansan.

"THE GREAT STRUGGLE."

Pithy Points of Present Interest from Eugene Debs' Lectures.

I don't hate the rich, I don't oppose them, but I do oppose the system under which one man can accumulate more than he, can possibly use while there are thousands who have not enough for their barest needs. This system is today crushing out the middle class. In a few years it will be extinct. You will either be a millionaire or a mendicant, with the chances a million to one that you will be a mendicant.

This is an age of economical competition. The trust is the outgrowth of the system. It is its fruit and blossom. Centralization is the master spirit of the age. Laws will not effect trusts. There has been an anti-trust law on the statute book since 1890, but it has never caused the suppression of a single trust. There are 200 of them to-day. Two hundred doors of enterprise are barred to you and your little capital. The man with a thousand or two dollars cannot successfully compete with a firm with a hundred or two hundred thousand. The trusts are reaching out. Finally the whole field will be covered, then there will be no profitable place for you to invest your little capital. You will live on it till you use it up, then finally sink into the ranks of the unemployed.

There was a time when the tramps were recruited almost entirely from the ranks of the unemployed workingmen. To-day you will find among them men who have failed in business, numbers of the smaller merchants. According to the reports of Dunn and Bradstreet the number of failures is over 14,000 annually, and in these days it is all but impossible for a man who has fallen once to rise again. Machinery is constantly increasing the number of the tramps, and they are in turn a menace to the workers.

Suppose I were a physical giant, six or seven feet tall and strong in proportion, and I should come into your city and compel you because you were weaker to give me the products of your labor. You would arrest me and throw me in jail, and very properly so; because I would be a menace to the community. Now suppose I were a mental giant and that I had been gifted with that more dangerous and subtle strength, the strength of mind, by which I could harness my fellow men and place thousands of them under the earth, in the workshops and factories. How would I be any better? In what respect is an intellectual highwayman better than a physical one.

To-day men are thrown out of employment by the machinery which originated in the brain of the workingman and which was designed to snatch for him a few hours relief out of each day, but which has been prevented until, instead, men have had their work taken away from them.

Competition forces the employer to use cheaper labor, and when the man is discharged from the factory he is told he can send his wife to work in his place, who can and does work for less than he can. By and by comes the necessity to cut the pittance till the woman is discharged and told to send the child. The child comes and its deft fingers feed the machine, but there is no reciprocity. The child feeds the machine and the machine starves the child.

The mission of machinery has been perverted. There was a time when the workingmen owned their tools and prospered, and it is this condition that must come again, when men will own the machines collectively and operate them for human use instead of for private profit, before we will have prosperity.

Organization is the touchstone of

success. Workingmen not much longer will supplicate for their rights, but they will take what belongs to them, not through bloodshed, but by the power of the ballots which fall as gently as the snow, by the power of organization. Let the workingman take courage in his heart and appeal to hope, for the midnight has passed and relief is coming.

Goldsmith says: "In every soil those who think must govern those who toil." I appeal to you workingmen to take a little thought with your toil. This earth can be a paradise. Nature has endowed it bountifully. With a properly designed economic policy poverty can be abolished.

HURTS OR HELPS ALL ALIKE.

Many who find it easy to understand how the introduction of labor-saving machinery affects the trades in which it is used—increasing the productive power of labor, throwing out workers, reducing wages and increasing the army of the unemployed—yet find it hard to understand how it can affect the occupations in which machinery is not used—the professions and so-called "intellectual" callings, on the one hand, and certain simple hand trades on the other.

One or two illustrations will make the matter clear. Ask any printer who has been in the trade for twenty or thirty years to compare the conditions of his trade in the early seventies with the conditions existing in the early eighties, just before the introduction of typesetting machines. He will tell you that during those twenty years the average rate of hand competition was increased at least fifty per cent. That is to say, in order to hold a case on a daily newspaper, let us say, he had to work at least fifty per cent. faster to hold a similar job twenty years earlier. Again, ask an old painter the same question and he will tell you that in his trade, too, the required rate of hand work is proportionately higher than it was in years gone by, that a painter does more work in eight hours to-day than he had to do in ten hours when he learned his trade. The same will be found to be true in other trades.

In the same way it will be found that stenographers, clerks, salesmen, traveling men, newspaper writers and other wage workers whose labor is not manual, are suffering from reduction of wages, from frequent unemployment and from overwork when they are employed. Yet no machine has invaded their field of labor.

The explanation is simple. The machine which reduces the demand for labor in one trade forces a large number of people to go into trades that are not directly touched by machinery. Thus in these other trades, in all occupations of whatever sort, competition for work is increased and the masters are able to impose harder conditions on those they employ.

The lesson of this is plain and important. It teaches the solidarity of the wage-working class, the close connections between the interest of proletarians of every sort—physicians, teachers and clerks, printers and machinists and common laborers. Whatever helps or hurts one, hurts or helps all alike. The wage-worker—manual or intellectual—who refuses to recognize this fact does what is in his power to injure his own interests and those of his fellows.—Paterson People.

GLEANINGS.

The Parti Ouvrier is the largest Socialist organization in France.

Last year the United States' government's profits on money orders amounted to \$800,000.

The tobacco trust is completed with a capital stock of 70 million dollars.

The Standard Oil company has paid \$140,090,167 in dividends in the past six years.

Warship building interests will be consolidated with a capital of 200 million dollars.

A national organization of book-sellers and newsdealers has been

organized to "resist the encroachment of corporate selfishness."

F. B. Behr, a railway engineer, has invented a new system of transit which will advance the velocity of trains up to 90 and 150 miles per hour.

At a shoe factory in Lynn, Mass., a pair of ladies' boots were made in 13 minutes, while a notary public, watch in hand, followed the process. Forty-two different machines were used in the work.

A government mint for the coinage of money has been started in China. The machinery was made at Bridgeport, Conn.

Municipal gas at Leeds, England, has been reduced 2 d. per 1000 feet and meter rents abolished. Gas is now 2s., about 48 cents, per 1000 feet.

M. Neefe, a Breslau statistician, says that in the year 1896 the death rate of the poorer classes was nearly three times greater than it was among the rich.

The London county council will begin working the street railway lines on January 1. The system is twenty-five miles long and carries 106 million passengers a year.

Vandervelde, Belgian Socialist, shows by statistics that crime is least in those provinces that elect Socialist deputies.

It is claimed that with cotton compressed in the round bale it is possible to put 70,000 pounds in a single railway car, while but 12,000 to 14,000 pounds of uncompressed can be put in a car and 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of square bale compressed cotton.

Exports of mineral illuminating oil from this country in the fiscal year 1875 amounted to 221,955,308 gallons; in the year ending June 30, 1898, they aggregated 1,034,269,676 gallons.

Nearly 1,000,000 women in Spain work in the field as day laborers; 350,000 women are registered as day servants—that is, they work for their food and lodging.

Last season the consumption of cotton in Great Britain amounted to about 3,380,000 bales of 500 pounds. The continent used about 4,576,000. The New York Financial Chronicle estimates the consumption of the United States at 2,962,000 bales of 500 pounds.

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.

IN THE CITY STREETS.

ONE WOMAN'S TRIALS.

How Home and Family is Reserved by the Capitalist System.

Homeless, deserted, penniless and with a baby to support, Mrs. Jennie Keough found the burden of life too heavy. To her the poor little home at 3549 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, seemed dreary and empty, and the world had nothing for her but suffering. Stripped of all but the bare necessities—a stove, a bed, a chair—foodless, comfortless, the dreary flat was but a hiding place where a dreaded landlord would hunt her out and drive her starving into the streets. The baby, which had first opened its eyes in a deserted home, had grown weak from lack of food and was fretful. Struggle as the mother would the little one was dying—dying slowly, but ever perceptibly to the anxious mother's eyes. And when the last blow came and her meager hoard of \$16, collected through months of privation, was stolen by one who had pretended to be a friend—then strangers said Mrs. Keough was going crazy.

A policeman of whom she asked help in regaining her money laughed and pointed to her head. Strangers of whom she begged pity said she was wild and carelessly turned away. Poor woman, she thought that perhaps it was true, and, fearing for her baby's safety, she accepted the last resort of desperation as the one way in which she could save herself and her unhappiness. It was all for the baby's sake that she planned the suicide which, had it not been for the baby, would have succeeded. After six hours of wandering along the lake shore, she was carried into the East Chicago avenue police station, Wednesday night, heartsick and weary.

"The ugly water called to me," she said, laying her head in the matron's lap. "I wanted to leap in and have the whole thing past, but the face of my baby, whom I had left at a friend's house, seemed to keep smiling at me through the dark. Her great blue eyes looked at me so pitifully and her golden hair seemed so soft and shining that I turned away each time when I was ready to jump."

Little Genevieve, her baby—and she is such a pretty, knowing baby—was dressed in the christening robe. It was the gown that the first baby, a boy, who died three months ago, wore when he was given his name, and it had been carefully saved for the eventful christening of little Genevieve. Pinned to the skirt of the gown was a note in which the mother had poured out all the sorrow of her life, begging forgiveness for the deed she had undertaken and praying that God be merciful to the tender hearts. Thus the baby came to Mrs. J. M. Steele, a neighbor, who had cared for her baby many times before. It was not until 7 o'clock that she read the secret the letter pinned to the dress contained, and was convinced that Mrs. Keough was dead.

The Staunton avenue police searched in vain, for over on the north side lay the woman, sobbing a confession into the sympathetic ear of the station matron.

"I did not realize," she said, "that there were others at the station who were in more terrible suffering. I had just 7 cents, but I gave it gladly to a woman who was starving."

A month ago Mrs. Keough's home was a happy one, even though it was a barren. James Keough, the husband, was out of work, but as long as the wife could toil there was plenty to live upon. When discontent came the father went away, sickness and sorrow came also to overwhelm the woman's courage. The father never returned; the furniture was pawned, the one boarder left and hunger entered the deserted home. After her remaining money was stolen she swore out a warrant for the arrest of the boarder, John Kohn. The case was in the police court at Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets, but Mrs. Keough was still exhaust-

ed from the exposure and was granted a continuance.

The neighbors, kind, simple-hearted women, hung about her bed, doing everything in their power to strengthen and cheer. And the baby was happy, with arms waiting all day to hold her, and feminine voices singing quaint little lullabys in her ear. It was just a respite from the struggle, but it came in a time of need, and the battle may not seem so hard when it is taken up again.

"Home She Had None."

"Prison is the only warm spot on earth for me.

"I am going to Snake Hill because I took rubbish which I thought too poor for any one to claim. I took it to buy a Thanksgiving. I was starving, and I took it to buy a Thanksgiving dinner.

"But I was not thinking of a Thanksgiving dinner. It just happened to be Thanksgiving. I was starving, and I would have felt the gnawing hunger if it had been any other day.

"Well, I am not sorry. I will at least be warm out at Snake Hill for the winter, and the prison food will be better than the kind I would have to rummage for in the barrels.

"They are kinder to an old woman who steals than to an old woman who begs."

This was the philosophic view of a palsied old woman, as she was aroused from a stupor to be removed from the Oakland avenue police station, Jersey City, to the Snake Hill penitentiary. The county prison will be the first home she has known for months.

At one time she was Mrs. Annie Youson, the wife of a prosperous locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a comfortable home at No. 176 Warren street, Jersey City.

On the police register she is now Mrs. Annie Johnson, a decrepit, half-starved old woman, whose battle between starvation and respectability has for months been watched by the police at the Oakland avenue station.

Old Annie Johnson has been willing to work and has been unwilling to steal. That was in her favor. She has often been as hungry as an old woman may get and still resist the temptation to help herself from the bountiful supply of others which was refused her.

She did not even know she was committing a theft when she finally did take something that was not her own. In a doddering way, ignorant in her world of gloom that the day was one of thanks and merry-making, she wandered aimlessly into the house of Mrs. Mary Stoddard, at No. 317 Grove street. When the mistress of the house discovered her she was walking out with a bucksaw and some matting. She knew where she could pawn them.

"I wasn't a thief; I was hungry!" she protested, feebly, when she was arrested. "Did they want those things I took? I thought they were like me—old and worn out, and that they wouldn't be missed."

The number of cotton spindles at work in Japan is about 1,500,000. At the opening of the year there were 400,000 spindles at work in China; these have been increased to 565,000. According to the British consular report issued this year there were 448,156 spindles at work in Mexico in 1896, since which no returns have been published. The latest census of spindles for Canada is that for 1894, which gives the number at work as 491,520, but there have since been considerable additions.

Since the year 1880 American iron and steel manufacturers have obtained possession of five-sixths of that portion of the home market which has been held by foreigners, and at the same time have increased their sales in foreign markets by 400 per cent.

Since the destruction of the battleship Maine, the government has expended nearly \$300,000,000 on the war; \$300,000,000, and the people of the country absolutely no better off than they were last spring.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Gustave Rouane, in La Revue Socialiste: The year 1898 marks an important step in the history of International Socialism. In this year important elections were held in France, Belgium and Germany. It is the aim of the Socialistic party in all these countries to fight for modern political liberty denied and abandoned by the bourgeois party, which is reconciled with the reactionary party in the common hatred of Socialism. While the Socialistic parties of Germany and Belgium are compact blocks, that of France is split up into numerous organizations which not long ago were fighting among themselves.

The last campaign was remarkable for the spirit of solidarity and fraternal courtesy which reigned among the organizations formerly at rivalry. In 1898 French Socialism made its most important advance—it attained unity. The number of votes for Socialistic candidates as determined by the Socialists themselves has almost doubled throughout the whole country since 1893, and the representation has been considerably increased. They had before them a government, too, ready to fight them by any means from calumny to violence, driving the electors from the polls. The most shameful electoral frauds were perpetrated in many provinces. Only when the Socialistic candidate attained an overwhelming majority was he proclaimed elected. Universal suffrage is profoundly vitiated by the intervention of agents of the administration in the elections. It carries with it a load of interests which form a block in favor of the official candidate. It is especially in the country that its influence is great. The formidable administrative centralization of the country places immense influence in the hands of those in power. A man is easily frightened and menaced in his own security and that of his family. This year the government did its best to suppress Socialism. The progress made by the Socialists among the stubborn rural population is what is most remarkable about the general elections of 1898. Socialism this year has also overcome the capitalist forces which were united for the assault. The situation of the party was a delicate one: by uniting with the radicals it risked losing its identity; by fighting alone it risked losing the elections. These and many other difficulties were heroically overcome.

Conrad Schmidt, in the Journal of Political Economy: Germany has become the classic land of modern Socialism. The number of votes cast by the Socialist party has increased irresistibly, hand in hand with the industrial development of Germany. The party polled in the year of 1871, 124,700 votes; in 1874, 352,000; in 1877, 493,000; in 1884, 550,000; in 1887, 163,100; in 1890, 1,427,000; in 1893, 1,786,000. At the last election, that of June 16, 1898, the Social Democrats polled 2,120,000 votes. Thus they constitute by far the largest of the parties, having secured as much as one-fifth to one-third of all the votes polled in the election of 1893, and having increased this again by some 19 per cent. in the election 1898. With proportional representation in parliament the Social Democrats would have more than 100 out of the present 397 members elected.

DEBS' LECTURE TOUR.

Dates of Eugene V. Debs for the Month of December.

Davenport, "	10.
Burlington, "	11.
Muscatine, "	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.

DO YOUR DUTY--AND DO IT NOW.

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."

WORLD OF LABOR.

NATIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chairman Hull, of the military affairs committee, conferred with the president in regard to the bill which he will introduce at the coming session of Congress for an increase in the standing army. On leaving the White House Mr. Hull said: "I am in favor of increasing the army to 100,000 men. We will use that number of men to take care of our outlying possessions." Three cheers for militarism and starvation!

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The National Brewery Workers' Union has gained a grand victory during the last few days. After a five years' struggle the organization has succeeded in unionizing the American Brewery and the Louis Obert Brewery of St. Louis, thereby breaking the very backbone of the English syndicate that has been fighting organized labor for the last five years. We congratulate organized labor on this splendid victory.

FARGO, SOUTH DAKOTA.

South Dakota has voted to adopt the direct legislation. The people there can vote any bad legislation and can initiate any law 5 per cent. of the people petition to have submitted to them for approval or rejection. Like the innovation of the Australian ballot, direct legislation will now become a fad, and will gradually win its way into all the states.

ANDERSON, IND.

Will Free of this county has at last discovered a process which all photographers have been working on for years, of photographing on cloth and making colors fast, and giving the cloth no discoloration. The colors are so fast that they will withstand boiling water and are as clear cut as those of any photograph. The discovery will open a new line. The first displays are made up in pretty pillows, the picture being about life size.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Cotton mill owners of Augusta, Ga., have cut down the wages of their employes from 10 to 25 per cent. Women and children whose wages were formerly 60 cents per day, now receive from 45 to 50 cents. Superintendents and managers, with salaries ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000, are not included in the cut. The cotton operators of the New England states reduced the wages of the workers on the plea of southern competition, but what excuse the cotton barons of the south can offer is as yet a mystery. Wages in the cotton industry in the south have already passed the stage where the "pauper labor of Europe" cuts a figure, and only the coolies of Asia can be compared with the Georgia mill workers.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The clause in the constitution of the local Federation of Labor, barring discussion of politics from the organization, has been repealed after much discussion. Last Monday the Federation of Labor declared that the offices of the News and Record must be entirely unionized within five days, or the union men now employed on the papers will be ordered out and a boycott declared against them. The trouble is caused by a difference of opinion between the owner of the papers, Victor F. Lawson, and the men who look after the linotype machines. Mr. Lawson thinks these employes should belong to the Typographical union. The machinists objected to this and appealed to the Federation of Labor, which espoused their cause. Mr. Lawson has placed the affair in the hands of the Publishers' Association, which includes all of the Chicago papers.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

During the recent campaign the following leaflet was distributed by the thousands in this city: "Hard times! The democrats got into power in 1884, as a result of the

hard times made by the republicans. The republicans got into power in 1888, as a result of the hard times made by the democrats. The democrats got into power in 1892, as a result of the hard times made by the republicans. The republicans got into power in 1896 as a result of the hard times made by the Democrats. A vote for the old parties is a vote to continue hard times. A vote for the Social Democratic Party is a vote for good times. The Social Democratic party is the wealth producers' party in America. Workingmen! You would like steady work, but you vote yourself out of a job. You would like short hours, but you vote for long hours of toil. You would like to buy coal \$1.50 a ton but you vote to pay \$7.00. You would like to buy oil for 3 cents a gallon, but you vote to pay 12 cents. You would like to buy coffee and tea for 10 cents, a pound, but you vote to pay 40 cents a pound. The United States census show that the average wealth produced by each worker in the manufacturing establishments is \$2,204.00 per year. You vote to get only a small part of it. Vote to have it all by voting for the Social Democratic party.

CLEVELAND, O.

Walter Gillett, national secretary of the wire drawers, has gone to Canada. His prominence in the late strike won a place for him on the blacklist, and no employer in any line of business would give him a situation. The crime of which Gillett was guilty was that of planning and working night and day to prevent an autocratic, foreign corporation from destroying almost one-half of the purchasing power of 1,500 Cleveland workingmen. Such a man, it would seem to an ordinary mortal, ought to have been regarded with some gratitude by those who have things to sell and expect wage-workers to buy, but true to their capitalistic instincts they put him down, as did the corporation tool before Judge Hammond, as a "dangerous man." The employers guard their class interests more carefully than do some workingmen, and a pity it is 'tis true. By uttering a word, Gillett could have had a good government position. But he knew what that meant. He is too good a Socialist not to know how to sacrifice; he could firmly and courteously refuse to listen to the voice of the tempter. Walter Gillett could not be used as a bait by parties who uphold an accursed system that breeds strikes, court irjunctions, poverty and general misery. Defeated and driven from the city though he was, the brutal oppressors of Walter Gillett can rest assured that he can roam about in a foreign land with a clear conscience and with respect for himself, and that there are several thousand class-conscious workingmen in this town who will ever remember him with tenderness and gratitude, as an HONEST MAN!

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Everything went smoothly at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last Sunday week ago until "new business" was reached. Then the unexpected (to some) happened and for an hour and a half there was rather a warm time. This grew out of the introduction by Delegate Hagerty, of the Plumbers, of a resolution which, briefly stated, instructed the council's delegate to the coming American Federation of Labor convention at Kansas City to do all in his power to demolish a movement reported to be on foot to introduce "partisan politics" into the trades unions. Discussion immediately followed upon the resolution, and the first clear-cut fight between the Socialists and trades unionists that has yet taken place in the Trades and Labor Council was on. From the result of the voting the Socialists claim a victory. Delegate Hagerty's resolution was laid upon the table upon roll call by majority of two to one. President Maily, who left the chair to take part in the discussion, then introduced a resolution instructing the delegates to the convention to support a resolution "recommending to the trades unionists of the country that they support only a party devoted to the destruction of the present system of industry and the establish-

ment of a system of collective ownership of production and distribution." A motion to lay this resolution upon the table was also defeated. The point of order was then raised that the resolution was contrary to the constitution of the council, which prohibits the endorsement of any political party or scheme. Vice-President Heynie accordingly ruled the point well taken and the matter was thus disposed of.

INTERNATIONAL.

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.

The street railway employes of this city have started a paper known as "Street Railway Gazette." The paper will be strictly socialistic.

APOLDA, GERMANY.

The candidate of the Social Democratic party, August Baudert, has been elected to the municipal council of this city.

AARGAU, SWITZERLAND.

The expulsion of Italian workmen from Swiss territory continues. Mr. Riva, the Social Democrat, was expelled last week. The Swiss labor organizations protest against this mercenary work of their plutocratic government officials.

SAN JUAN, P. R. T. C.

The members of the Porto Rico Typographical Union went out on a strike for a 50 per cent. increase in wages. The Porto Rican government sent police to protect the bosses, and the strike leader, Iglesias, was ordered to leave the island. Freedom, dearest treasure, etc.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

The Socialist labor organizations of Belgium, including the Social Democratic Party, continue the agitation against militarism very successfully.

SALINGEN, GERMANY.

For criticizing the Emperor's anti-strike speech the Social Democratic workman, M. Schaal, has been sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.

MALMO, SWEDEN.

During a strike in a sugar refinery a number of University students attempted to work as scabs. This caused a general indignation among the population and the students were promptly stoned out of the district. They have never shown their faces since.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, SWITZERLAND.

A number of Swiss capitalists have formed the Russian Cotton Company, for the purpose of establishing big cotton mills in Russia.

CHRISTIANA, NORWAY.

German workmen residing in this city have organized a German Social Democratic Club, "Vorwarts" with 50 members. It seems that the German Socialists are born international agitators.

FLENSBURG, GERMANY.

It is reported that seventeen persons, including several Swedish subjects, have been expelled from the Island of Alsen, on the Schleswig coast of the Baltic, in pursuance of the Prussian policy of expelling aliens.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The British trade unionists started a war against firms that print the bible and refuse to pay union wages.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

The largest workhouse in the world is at this place, where the workhouse has accommodation for no fewer than 5,000 inmates. It is not, however, often filled, as only half of its many dormitories are occupied by the permanent pauper residents. There are occasions, such as a labor strike, if long continued, which causes it to fill up rapidly, and then it proves none too big for the requirements of the union.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

The legislature of Victoria, Australia, has enacted a law enforcing a Saturday half holiday, and also a measure providing for wages boards in certain trades to fix the minimum wage, which is far reaching in its effect. Under this act it is stated that through the board operatives are given power to fix their own wages, and any person who refuses to pay said rates can be not only fined but deprived of his business. For a first offense the maximum fine is \$25; second,

not less than \$10, nor more than \$250; third ranges from \$250 to \$5,000, and the offending employer may lose his factory license.

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem! American capitalism has fixed its eyes on your holy mountains! The American consul of Asia Minor recommends to American capitalists to establish an American department store in the city of Jerusalem, with branches in Bethlehem, Hebron, Yafa, Gaza, Nazareth, etc. The consul believes that the holy land might be made an excellent market for American sausage, beer, whiskey, ham, shoes, etc. Jesus Christ, if thou camest to such a Jerusalem department store managed by United States christian capitalists!

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

There is a solidly organized Social Democratic movement in this country with headquarters in Stockholm and in all the industrial centers, especially Gothenburg, Helsingborg and Malmo. The leader of the movement, editor of the best known party paper, The Daily Social Democrat, Mr. Hjalmar Branting, was at the last election

given a seat for Stockholm in the riksdag, and he is the only Socialist member of that body. Sweden has no universal suffrage, and the wages of the greater part of the workingmen being below the level of suffrage, the Socialist movement is of very little political influence. But Socialistic ideas are spreading also among the educated youth, and not a few Socialists are found among the students of the two universities in Upsala and Lund. Among the working classes Socialism is rapidly spreading, which is shown by the action of the last trades-union conference, when that body decided that the various trades unions ought to join the Socialist Labor party. There are besides the Social Democrats, two other Socialist papers of importance—Abetaren (The Workingmen), daily edited in Malmo by Mr. Axel Danielson, the best known Socialist leader next to Mr. Branting, and Ny Tid (New Time), a monthly edited in Gothenburg.

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

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AFFILIATED WITH THE

American Federation of Labor

The only musician union that is recognized by Organized Labor.

B. F. SELLERS, Secretary. OWEN MILLER, President.

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The following are non-union breweries:

- Columbia Brewing Co.
- Home Brewing Co.
- National Brewing Co.
- Anthony & Kuhn Brewing Co.
- Bremen Brewery.
- Brinkwirth-Nolker Brewing Co.
- Cherokee Brewery Co.
- Excelsior Brewery Co.
- Green Tree Brewery Co.
- H. Grono 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. 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.