

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

NATIONAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA.

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

THE HAVERHILL VICTORY.

THE magnificent victory at Haverhill has stirred the whole country and has given Socialism an impetus which will send it sweeping along in every part of the country.

Comrade Chase, who has the proud distinction of being the first Socialist mayor in America, is a true Socialist and just the type of a man to meet the responsibilities of the situation. Clear-headed, cool, courageous, and honest beyond all question, his administration will be clean and able from start to finish and pave the way for other and greater Socialist triumphs.

Comrade Chase will be ably supported by his colleagues in the council and the country will note with interest the progress of the new departure in municipal affairs. Most heartily do we congratulate our Haverhill comrades upon their glorious victory. Bravely they fought the fight and nobly have they won.

The Trades Unionists of Haverhill are entitled to a full meed of praise. There are none better anywhere. Alert and progressive, they threw their whole weight into the campaign and assured success.

With Chase and his colleagues in the council, and Carey and Scates in the legislature, history will be made, and from this hour forth the battle is on in earnest, nor will it cease until municipality, state and nation are all redeemed from capitalism and the Co-operative Commonwealth has been established.

In organizing the force in Massachusetts comrades Margaret Haile and Antonio Konikow did noble service and are entitled to share largely in the glories of victory.

As Massachusetts was the cradle of political equality, so it is destined to be the cradle of economic equality, without which free institutions are impossible and liberty is a meaningless term.

All hail, comrades, every one of you, and now let the armor be girded on for the greater battles yet to be fought and won for International Socialism.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Burlington, Iowa, Dec. 11th, 1898.

AS IT NOW STANDS.

The official returns from Wisconsin give the Social Democratic party 2,591 votes, which increases the total vote to over 12,000, as follows:

Massachusetts	6411
Wisconsin	2591
Missouri	1645
New York (3 districts)	1245
New Hampshire	263
Terre Haute, Ind.,	256
Total	12,411

Come, man, and help swell the army of militant Socialism. Be true to yourself and true to those dependent upon you. Don't wait idly and hopelessly and expect someone else to do the disagreeable work. Don't be a coward!

The present system is a good deal like a sick man whose recovery is impossible. From time to time he brightens up under the influence of stimulants, but each stimulation is taken away from his vitality and leaves him weaker than ever. Under spells of protection—stimulated actively the factory chimneys may smoke, but their very activity tells of those within who are being fleeced more wholesale than ever. The periods of business activity breed more and more powerful plutocrats, than can never be appeased. Capital must have its increase, no matter who goes to the wall, or how many are driven to suicide. Only a man mentally blind cannot see why it is that in this great land of plenty there is starvation and despair for a vast number of its people!

THE SOCIALIST TRIUMPH AT HAVERHILL.

Achieved on a Straight Socialist Platform by Workingmen Who Have Learned What They Want.

EDUCATION, ORGANIZATION AND THE BALLOT WILL TAKE THEM ALL.

The republican press of Boston, that is to say, the capitalistic newspapers of the Hub, have been kept very busy since the election at Haverhill trying to explain the result of the municipal election, in which the Social Democratic Party of America won a signal victory and served warning on the organized forces of capitalism in this country, by electing to office eight Socialists, including the head of the city government.

John C. Chase, the successful candidate for mayor, a member of the S. D. P., received 2,293 votes in a total of 6,210, with six candidates in the field.

The Boston papers aforesaid are amazed at the political overturn, and in their frantic efforts to find all sorts of false reasons why the Socialists triumphed, they entirely fail to state the true one and are, perhaps, unable to see it.

The triumph at Haverhill is the substantial, and, we venture to say, the permanent, result of the Socialist agitation. It is the first really significant advance by organized working people, educated in the principles of Socialism, upon the principle of capitalism—and they have carried it. It is utterly futile for the capitalist newspapers to say, as the Boston Journal does, "As a matter of substantial fact, this theory, while plausible to one who does not look at all deeply into the matter, is only part of the truth, if it is any part of it."

As a matter of more substantial fact, it is the Boston Journal and papers of its class that do not take that "deep look" into the matter, or, if it does, then it fails to tell what it sees and is deceiving its readers. That, however, is no new thing for the journalistic apologists of capitalism; it is common and just what Socialists and all honest students of social and industrial conditions long ago came to expect.

If the masters of the productive power of this country and their faithful allies of the press, together with the politicians who have served them so well in both the old parties, have thought that Socialism would never get beyond the stage of advocacy in this country, that Socialists would content themselves with "dreaming" about the Co-operative Commonwealth and never lay hands upon the only means by which it can be accomplished, viz., the government, they will now begin to understand what self-deception they have practised, and that, after all, these Socialists are a very practical as well as hopeful people.

If the privileged and exploiting class have been trying to comfort themselves with the loud and hysterical professions of their mouthpieces, the newspapers, to the effect that this country is prosperous and "employment is seeking labor," they will now begin to know something of the discomfort of having people around who dissent from that view and have emphasized their dissent by taking control of a city of 40,000 inhabitants in the heart of old Massachusetts.

Hurrah for Haverhill! Hurrah for workingmen who have opened their eyes to their class interests! The emancipation of the working people of America from the oppression, the degradation, and the suf-

fering of the capitalist system of industry, can and will be achieved at the ballot box.

THE VOTE RECEIVED BY THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Mayor—John C. Chase, 2,293.
Alderman, Sixth Ward—Charles H. Bradley, 1,921.
Alderman, Seventh Ward—Joe W. Bean, 2,568.
Councilman, Fifth Ward—Joe Bellefeuille, 655; James W. Hills-grove, 555. [Two councilmen are elected from each ward—Ed.]
Councilman, Seventh Ward—Albert L. Gillen, 347.
School Committeeman, Fifth Ward—Newman W. Wasson, 613.
Assistant Assessor, Fifth Ward—Frank S. Reed, 641.

THE HAVERHILL PLATFORM.

The platform upon which our comrades made the memorable campaign consisted of twelve articles. After rehearsing and affirming the preamble of the national platform, it said:

"While we recognize that it is the duty of the municipality to restore to the people all of their rights, we are fully conscious that the municipality can and should place at the disposal of the people and of civilization every power that it possesses, to the end that no further injustice be done, that mankind may be permitted to continue to progress to a grander and nobler life; and therefore we demand:

"Article 1. The acquisition by the municipality of the public utilities, such as street railroads, gas and electric light plants, and all other utilities requiring a franchise, the same to be operated by the operatives co-operatively, subject by direct vote of the people, the employees to elect their own superior offices, but no employee to be discharged for political reasons.

"Art. 2. We demand the abolition of the contract labor system on all public works.

"Art. 3. We demand that eight hours constitute a day's work with a minimum wage of \$2 per diem.

"Art. 4. We demand that all salaries and wages paid by the municipality be in proportion to service rendered.

"Art. 5. We demand that the city, when necessary, furnish proper food, clothing and shoes to all children who are kept at home on account of lack of proper food, clothing and shoes.

"Art. 6. We demand the full powers of the municipality be exercised for the relief of the unemployed, not by charity, but by the establishment of public works for their employment.

"Art. 7. We demand the abolition of grade crossings, and every other menace to human health and life.

"Art. 8. We demand that the burden of taxation be distributed in exact proportion to the holding of each citizen.

"Art. 9. We demand the abolition of all secret sessions of the city council, and that a public record be kept of the vote of each member on all questions.

"Art. 10. We demand the adoption of the principles of the initiative and referendum and proportional representation.

"Art. 11. We demand that all

Outpost Number One to the Citadel of Capitalism Captured by the Social Democratic Party of America.

officers be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

"Art. 12. We demand the abolishment of secret balloting in the city council."

WHAT MAYOR CHASE SAYS.

"I consider this election a tremendous victory for clean politics and a still more tremendous victory for Socialism. It proves to me that the cause of Socialism is bound to triumph and this election has shown that the working people of Haverhill at least realize that it is time for them to take matters into their own hands and thus afford means for their protection, and their emancipation.

"My position as a Socialist requires me to exert every power invested in my incumbency in behalf of the people, and during my term of office I shall endeavor to impartially enforce all laws made by the people."

SENSIBLE WORDS FROM A LOCAL EDITOR.

The Haverhill Gazette has this to say on the election:

Now that the municipal election of 1898 has passed into history those who profess horror of Socialist teachings may with advantage to themselves and benefit to the community study the election returns with anxious solicitude. They will find therein food for thought. The vote of yesterday means far more than the bare figures indicate. It comes as a solemn warning that the people are dissatisfied with conditions which make for their political degradation; that they have grown impatient of low wages and lack of employment and may be counted upon in the future to act independently of all political parties unless there be a change both of methods and of men in the legislative chambers of nation, state and city. Is it any wonder these people have lost confidence in the honesty of those chosen to direct their affairs when they see piling up on every side immense aggregations of wealth which is used to control the necessities of life, while their daily wage grows smaller? To-day one hears of a gigantic flour combine with a capital of \$150,000,000, which is meant to crush out all competition. Tomorrow it will be some other essential to the existence of the people that will come within the ever broadening influence of the monopolists.

BAY STATE NOTES.

Members of the branch at Newburyport are enthusiastic over the splendid results of the election at Haverhill and throughout the state; they are redoubling their efforts in behalf of the movement. Nearly one-fifth (301) of the entire vote of Newburyport was cast for Socialism. A year ago there were only 25 votes. "Nothing succeeds like success!"

A comrade writes from Amesbury: "We can't find anyone in town now who has has anything to say against Socialism."

Amesbury gives notice that it will be heard from next March through the Social Democratic party.

In the Haverhill wards where the S. D. P. candidates for the

common council were defeated, each of them polled a good vote. In the First, Charles M. Giddings received 142 votes; 43 more would have elected him. In the Third, George Lewis Evans polled 188, only 61 short of an election. In the Fourth, William J. Evans had 280 votes, with 64 more votes he would have been elected. In the Sixth Ward, James A. West received 341.

The first ward of Haverhill gave Louis LeGacy, S. D. P. candidate for alderman, 1,554 votes, and Granville A. Kelley, our candidate for the same position in the second ward, received 2,146—only 135 short of an election.

The candidate of the Socialist Labor party for mayor of Haverhill received 68 votes.

The Amesbury News admits that Socialism is making large gains and says: "The Social Democrats made a pretty close estimate of their vote in Haverhill, Tuesday. They came within seven votes of their estimated strength. There must be some shrewd politicians at the helm of their machine."

Comrade Parkman B. Flanders, S. D. P. candidate for alderman from the fourth ward at Haverhill, had only one opponent, a republican; the latter received 2,085 votes, while Comrades Flanders defeated him with a vote of 3,592.

In the third ward at Haverhill, Comrade Samuel Goldman, our candidate for alderman, polled 1,371 votes against 2,695 for his republican opponent.

And here's a shout for Comrade Coulter, who as a candidate for mayor of Brockton, received 626 votes.

The comrades at Springfield, Mass., made a gallant fight in the sixth ward, where Samuel M. Jones and Eric M. Ericson ran for the common council. The vote in the ward was as follows:

Jones, S. D.	176
Ericson, S. D.	99
Ladd, Rep.	330
Gautier, Rep.	266
Smith, Dem.	337
Young, Dem.	309

Arrangements will probably be made to have Carey, Scates and Chase visit Springfield during the winter.

WHAT "HIS HONOR" IS LIKE.

Massachusetts (to the rest of the states): "Come on, boys! Get a hustle on you, if you want to keep us in sight."

Hasn't Haverhill just covered herself with glory? Only once in a while is it given to a city to take a step so momentous, so fraught with vital and far-reaching consequences to a nation, as that taken by the city of Haverhill on December 6th. Wisely, prudently and successfully carried on, this first Socialist municipal administration may make possible even yet, in this country, a peaceful and orderly transition to the co-operative commonwealth.

Realizing fully the importance of the wise use of the first administrative power held by Socialists in this country, I thank whatever gods there be, that the man to hold that power is none other than John C. Chase of Haverhill, and that he has such backing as the splendid lot of comrades who compose our Haverhill branch.

I know you want to hear (and you expect me to tell you, too, now don't you?) just what His Honor is like. Well, in the first place he is a genuine yankee, born in New Hampshire, but a resident of Haverhill for the last nine years; and, girls, he is twenty-eight years old, good-looking and unmarried. In personal appearance he is a six-footer, spare of figure, of the blonde type, with big honest blue eyes that have the merriest twinkle in them at even the suggestion of a joke. He can turn a joke, give a

[CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.]

TRUE SOCIALISM.

I.

MARXISM AND PSEUDO-MARXISM.

BY G. A. HOEHN.

(In the American Federationist.)

Poor Karl Marx, what follies are committed in thy name! How recklessly mean some of thy alleged disciples act, to the general detriment of the noble cause of labor!

It is disgusting to see how the name of Marx, who spent nearly fifty years' time in the struggle for labor's emancipation, is continually being used as a fig-leaf to cover all kinds of mean manipulations and machinations in the labor movement, or as a means of discord and destruction among the organized workers. Whenever new recruits in our movement, young labor journalists, or other labor representatives, from want of proper information on the matter, give a wrong exposition to the teachings of Karl Marx, it behooves every man or woman thoroughly acquainted with the subject to lend a helping hand to the students. Viewed from this standpoint the numerous mistaken arguments advanced against, and the wrong opinions expressed about Marxism, by various labor and reform papers can only be considered an encouraging sign of the time, for the matter is up for discussion, and thousands will inquire into and think about it. But when a clique of people, styling and patenting themselves "the only true representatives of Karl Marx and Scientific Socialism," have the supreme audacity to teach and practice the very reverse of what their alleged teachers taught—and when such Pseudo Marxism has for its expressed object the splitting up of the trade union movement, then it becomes the duty of every person familiar with Marx's life and work to enter an emphatic protest.

Karl Marx (who died March 14, 1883), together with his life-long friend, Frederick Engels, devoted their lives to the study of the social organism, to the study of the origin and development of society, and above all, of the modern labor movement. It is almost impossible, without doing injustice to either one of them, to mention the work of the one without mentioning the work of the other, for the work of each was to a great extent the work of both.

The results of their work are not the outgrowth of visionary dreaming, but the necessary consequences and logical results of most rigid scientific investigations. They have not, as misinformed and misguided persons might imagine, troubled their brains with the question whether in future man shall eat mash-potatoes at his private basement, or turtle-steak at the Bellamy Hotel; on the contrary they tore mercilessly asunder the Utopian fancies, and will-o'-the-wisp plans, thereby freeing the road of the struggling working class of the most serious obstacles. By their writings they have furnished the scientifically cemented foundation—for the structure of the modern labor movement.

MARX' ECONOMIC THEORIES.

1. The Class Struggle.—One of the first and most important documents of Marx (and Engels) that ever appeared in public print was the "Manifesto" published in 1847, in London, England, a little pamphlet of the greatest historic value, and in which we find the theory of the class struggle explained as follows:

"The history of the past is the history of class struggles. Freeman and slaves, patricians and plebeians, nobles and serfs, guild members and journeymen—in short, oppressors and oppressed, have always stood in direct opposition to each other. The struggle between them has sometimes been open, sometimes concealed, but always continuous. A never ceasing struggle which has invariably ended either in a revolutionary alteration of the social system, or in the common destruction of the contending classes."

Speaking of our present capitalist society the authors of the "Manifesto" say:

"Modern bourgeois (capitalist) society which arose from the ruins of feudalism has not wiped out the antagonism of class. New classes, new conditions of oppression, new modes and forms of carrying on the struggle, have been substituted for the old ones. The characteristic of our epoch—the epoch of the bourgeoisie, or middle class—is that the struggle between the various social classes has been reduced to its simplest form. Society tends more and more to be divided into two great hostile classes—the Bourgeoisie and the Proletariat."

Every new system of production necessarily changes the existing relations between employer and employes. With the feudal system the feudal conditions of serfdom went down to make room for the guilds and their peculiar system of production. While the guilds were trying to more firmly establish their power and perpetuate their well regulated system of production, they failed to see that a new economic system had already grown up and developed to such an extent as to burst the very shell of the guild system. This was the manufacturing system. The guilds had to go, for they were no longer sufficient for the increasing demands of new markets. On the graves of the guild masters arose the industrial middle class. The guild's restrictive means in the system of production, and the division of labor between the different corporations of guilds, was succeeded by the division of labor between the workmen of the workshop.

Out of the manufacturing system developed the present capitalist industrial system, with its immense factories, machineries, steam power, electricity, etc.

Every decaying system of production represents the decaying class; every new system of production carries with itself new class interests. Necessarily, these various class interests between the ascending and descending social classes will cause a struggle for self-existence—the class struggle.

To-day we see society divided into two hostile classes: Here the capitalist class with all the means of production in their possession; there the wage-working class with the labor-power of their muscles and brains as their only commodity, which they must sell to the capitalist for hours, days or weeks in order to secure the means of subsistence.

These two classes cannot have a common class interest; never will have. The capitalist class is fast nearing the zenith of its power; the more its economic power increases (the political power being but a means to strengthen and increase its economic power), the more increases the wage-working class numerically, and the more rapidly grows the recognition of the general dependency of this class, hence the organized attempt of resistance against the capitalist class on the part of the wage-workers; hence the beginning of the modern class struggle in all countries where the capitalist mode of production prevails—a struggle that will end with the victory of labor; that will wipe out all conflicting class privileges and class interests which are the very roots of all class struggles.

Neither Marx nor Engels preached the class strife; they only attested the fact that it exists, pointed to the natural and historic law thereof and elucidated its extraordinary significance for the modern labor movement.

Later on we shall show that the American Federation of Labor, as a purely labor organization in its general work, has not placed itself in opposition to the teachings of Marx, and that it has been fighting on the lines of the historic class struggle. At any rate, the A. F. of L., never tried, as it has become customary by certain Pseudo-Marxists, to patent and label every intelligent and unintelligent member the moment he could pronounce the phrase, "class struggle."

[To be continued]

Join the Social Democratic Party of America!

A Seasonable Song.

Shepherds once a vigil kept
Upon a Syrian plain,
When swift a flood of light exposed
A vast angelic train.

With music rare the heavenly host
Dispell'd the shepherds' fears,
And in those strains this burden fell
On their enraptured ears—

To-wit: "In David's town to-day,
And in an oxen stall,
Is born a lowly child who is
The Savior-Friend of all."

The shepherds straightway left
their flocks
To search, and sure they found
The babe, just as the angels said,
With poverty around.

That child became a man—He died
As poor as He was born;
But while He lived He blessed and saved
The wretched and forlorn.

He bade the rich forsake their wealth,
The great take low degree;
Wherefore, the rich and great, they slew
Him on a gallows-tree.

'Tis nigh two thousand years ago
Since those poor shepherds found
That lowly little manger-child,
With poverty around.

He is not in a manger now,
They hail him "Prince of Peace,"
Yea, while their armies fight, they sing:
"He maketh wars to cease."

His priests and prelates stalk the land,
With majesty and pride;

Is Jesus still the poor man's friend,
The poor for whom he died?
L. BENIGNUS.

Strike at the Ballot Box.

These mine-owners when they decide to initiate a lock-out live up legally to the contracts which the men have had to sign without reading, and a strike of employes follows with its consequent evil and misery. Then these miners who can at best by working 10 hours a day make only \$23, \$24 or \$25 a month are forced by starving families to come to the terms of owners who refuse to treat with them as a combination and will deal with them only as individuals. Down with such a combination of owners! If I had the power of every thunderbolt that Jove ever held I'd hurl it against such an ungodly combination as that.

Before a strike is begun if we can bring the other side to anything like a decent regard for the rights of others it should be done. Community of interests as well as divergence of interests should be considered. If we are going to war we must count the cost. Many a strike has been unsuccessful because this has not been taken into consideration.

Don't strike unless it's necessary, but if you do strike, strike with all your might.

—Bishop Samuel Fallows.

None But the Thoughtless.

Winfield P. Porter, candidate of the Social Democratic party for governor of Massachusetts, put these pertinent questions to the voters of his town, Newburyport, through the columns of a local newspaper:

Who would think for a single second of putting our streets and sidewalks into the hands of private interests, and allowing some corporation to collect toll from every pedestrian and user of vehicles thereon? Who would vote to grant to private individuals the right to erect our public school buildings and exact a tribute from every scholar in return therefor? Who would think of upholding a policy of empowering a few private persons to lay out and construct at private expense, our public parks and in return charge an admission fee to all?

Who would favor the placing of our magnificent postoffice system in the hands of a private corporation?

What intelligent person would exchange our libraries and fire departments owned by a few who would charge high rates for the use of books and fire extinguishing service for the sake of declaring dividends to stockholders?

READINGS IN SOCIALISM.

Extracts from Frederick Engel's Work, "The Development of Socialism."

FREDERICK ENGELS.

The author of the "Development of Socialism" was born at Barmen, Germany, November 28, 1820; died August 5, 1895. Came of a middle-class family and was in business at Manchester, England, from 1842 to 1869. Met Karl Marx in 1844 and was his life-long friend and co-worker. Together they wrote the famous "Manifesto" in 1847, and together they joined the "International," which succeeded it. After the death of Marx, March 14, 1883, Engels became the leader of International Socialism.

By converting the large majority of the population more and more into proletarians, the capitalist mode of production creates the power, that under penalty of its own destruction, is forced to accomplish this revolution. By urging more and more the conversion of the large, already socialized means of production into state property, itself points the path for the accomplishment of this revolution.

Later, however, since Bismarck took to the plan of state ownership, a certain false Socialism has arisen, and even degenerated here and there into a certain degree of sycophancy, which declared off-hand all state ownership, the Bismarckian variety included, to be Socialist. When the Belgian state, from purely political and financial reasons, built its own main roads, when Bismarck without any economic necessity, took possession by the state of the principal railroad lines of Prussia, simply with the view the better to organize and utilize them against a war, to rear the railroad employes into voting cattle for the government, and above all, to furnish him with a new source of revenue that should be independent from parliamentary enactments—neither was in any way a Socialist measure, directly or indirectly conscious.

Since 1825, when the first general crisis broke out, the whole industrial and commercial world—production and exchange among all civilized nations, together with their more or less barbarous appendices—is thrown out of joint about every ten years. Commerce is blocked; the markets are overstocked; the products lie then as plentiful as undisposable; cash becomes invisible; credit disappears; the factories stand still; the working masses are in want of food, because they have produced too much of it; failure follows failure, and sheriff's sale upon sheriff's sale. The paralysis lasts years; production and powers of production are wasted and destroyed wholesale, until the heaped up mass of commodities finally runs out at more or less depreciated values, and until production and exchange are again gradually set in motion. By degrees the pace is accelerated, it breaks into a trot, the industrial trot becomes a gallop, and this in turn, increases to a headlong run of a steeple-chase of industry, commerce, credit and speculation finally to land again. This we have experienced fully five times since 1825, and are experiencing it now (1877) for the sixth time.

The first capitalist found the form of wage labor in existence, only wage labor was then the exception, it was a side occupation, a make-shift, a transitory incident. The farm laborer, who occasionally worked for wages, owned his couple of acres of land, which sufficed in a pinch to support him. Soon, however, as the means of production became social, and were concentrated in the hands of the capitalist class there was nothing for the individual producer to do but to turn wage worker under the capitalist. Wage labor, formerly the exception and make-shift, became the rule and basis of the whole system of

production. The temporary wage laborer became one for life. The divorce became complete between the means of production, concentrated in the hands of the capitalists on the one side, and the producers on the other, reduced to the possession of nothing but their own labor power.

System and machinery transformed manufacture into the modern system of production in gross, and thereby revolutionized the whole ground work of capitalist society. From the sluggish process of development of the early days of production by hand, industry entered upon a veritable storm and drive period of activity. With ever increasing swiftness the division of society was effected into large capitalists and propertyless proletarians, between which, instead of the former staple middle class, an unstable mass of handicraftsmen and small shopkeepers now led a precarious existence and constituted the most fluctuating portion of the population. As yet the new method of production was only at the beginning of its upward grade; as yet it was the normal, regular, and, under existing conditions, the only method of production possible. Yet even at that early hour it produced crying social abuses: the crowding of a homeless population in the worst of large cities; the dissolution of all traditional bonds and patriarchal subordination; and of all family ties; overwork, especially of women and children, to a frightful degree; and the general demoralization of the working class, which was suddenly thrown into conditions wholly different from those in which it had previously moved.

THE NAME ONCE MORE.

COMRADE EDITOR:—I am glad the question of a change of the party name has provoked a discussion as it is through discussion that the best prevails. Comrade G. A. Hoehn has presented why "Social Democratic" should be retained as it is. Of course the arguments I advanced for "plain Socialist without trimmings" possess all the force they ever did, but I frankly confess that I do not expect now, to see any change of name, and it might not be wise to attempt it after the victories already achieved under the present one. After all it is the principles and tactics of a party that count, and with the brilliant prospects opening up before us of the accession to our ranks of the union labor element, I certainly would not press my personal preference in the matter. Comrade "I'm a cuss" (he's a sarcastic cuss) of Alabama, seems to think the advocates of the one name "Socialist" are inconstant brethren and poor fighters. Well, in four months we have built up a party in New Hampshire that polled 263 votes, having a membership in every one of the ten counties, and in Massachusetts in the same time we have built up a vote of between 3000 and 4000, and for the first time in history in this country, brought the labor union element into politics shoulder to shoulder with our grand leaders, and elected, also for the first time in this country, two Socialists to the legislature. I am not worrying but what our Massachusetts brethren will secure their constitutional rights, and we propose to do our duty up in this neck of the woods, under whatever name we sail. By the way "I'm a cuss" what do you call the party in Alabama? Would not your state be good ground to do a little hustling in?

I believe I gave reasons in my previous article why the word labor in the party name narrowed the movement and "hampered" it, and I look upon the term "democratic" as well, as an additional deceptive title. We might for instance call the party the Independent Social Democratic Republican Labor Party of America—would that add any strength to it? No! In my opinion the name "Socialist" will stand alone—with the world for its objective and true men of every class its adherents.—Sumner F. Claffin, Manchester, N. H.

GET SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE HERALD.

IN THE CITY STREETS.

COLD AND STARVING.

"I send my children to the public school whenever they can go, because I think education is the best thing in the world. If I had some learning I wouldn't be here now, with nothing to eat and no work in prospect. I'll keep them at school just as long as I got any clothing left or can get a nickle to buy them a bite to eat."

George Herrington, despite the destitution staring him in the face in the dead of winter, and suffering from lack of the essentials of life, for almost six weeks, sends his children daily to school, in the hope that their future may be less unhappy than is his own condition.

Herrington lives at 1947 O'Fallon street, St. Louis, in a shanty with one room. He has two children, a boy and a girl, aged 9 and 7 years. He is an old man weakened by a life of hard work, and he can find nothing to do to make enough money to keep his room warm or his children from being hungry.

All his clothing and his shabby furniture, piece by piece, have been sold for food.

Now he has no recourse left, and in two days will be turned out into the street, with his little children, because he cannot pay his rent.

The neighbors help him occasionally with a plate of food, but they are almost as poor and can do but little. It hurts him most when the children come back in the cold from school, and sit in the desolated room and cry with their hunger and misery.

Herrington has had a hard life. Formerly he was a diver for the government, and helped raise steamers during the war. Once the diving bell capsized as he was going down and the awful shock brought on a heart affection, which constantly troubles him.

"I am an American, all the way through," he said, "and I don't like to ask for help, but I can't see my little children suffer that way before my eyes."

"Yes, I send them to school because I know what good it is for them. Whenever the boy can do something for a little pay, he does it, but work is hard to pick up and we have had no fire or anything to eat for two days."

WAS HONEST AND KIND.

Frank J. Eckers looked at his haggard, starving wife, at the pinched faces of his babies, at the rooms of the little home, at No. 129 Brunswick street, Jersey City, bare of furniture that had been pawned when he could not get work.

He felt the gnawing of hunger at his own vitals, and knew that the misery of his family was real.

Then he went to Brooklyn, the wreck of an honest man. Dainties in Oscar Schlegl's delicatessen store, at No. 357 Broadway, completed the work of making him a thief.

He broke into the rooms over the store, where Mrs. Schlegl sat, a good woman, whose placid life knew not starvation. She called the police.

Eckers ran a block, and fainting exhausted, was caught. The police laughed at his story.

Magistrate Lemon believed it when it was told to him in court by the Rev. Gaylord S. White, who had investigated it.

The judge was moved, too, by the meeting of Eckers and his wife. She had not seen him since he had left his desolate home to get bread for his babies at any cost.

Their hands met. The wife bowed her head on the man's shoulder. He bent down and kissed her.

They did not speak to each other, these two unfortunate ones, but looked only at the two tots who were so out of place in the court room.

"He's honest and kind, Judge," the wife pleaded.

BUT HOW, YOUR HONOR.

Chief of Police Devere issued an order for the arrest of vagrants. Captain Delaney, a brave officer, but lacking judgment, misconstrued

the order and made a raid on a line of unfortunate men, some of them professional beggars, but others simply out of work and with no means of livelihood, all standing in front of a restaurant in the Bowery in the early morning. Several bakeries and restaurants in the city at about one o'clock A. M., give coffee and bread to any one who may apply for it. One of these bakeries is a rich establishment adjoining Grace church, and persons riding on the Broadway cars at midnight may witness the most forlorn and depressing spectacle the metropolis affords—a long line of unfortunates awaiting the free gift of bread with which to keep life in their bodies. It was another such line as this that Captain Delaney raided. He arraigned 50 of the men in police court. Magistrate Cornell refused to hold them, although he upheld Delaney's action. Chief Devere, however, emphatically repudiates Delaney's action. Magistrate Cornell said: "I cannot too heartily commend Captain Delaney for his action. These cheap lodging houses, the soup houses and the St. Andrew's coffee stands, where a man may get a meal for an inadequate price, fill the city with tramps. I have studied the tramp nuisance. I think that the city should be rid of tramps.—New York Times.

"MUCH OBLIGED, JUDGE."

"Judge, you jest send me out to the Works, and I'll be the happiest man in Cleveland." This was the answer which John Schmidt, of nowhere, gave when he was asked to plead in Police Court to the charge of being a vagrant. Judge Fiedler inquired into the man's history, and, discovering that he had no visible means of support, and believing it was the best thing he could do in the premises, imposed a fine of \$25 and costs and a sentence of thirty days. "Much obliged Judge," said the vagrant, when sentence had been given. "That'll keep me out of the cold all winter." The foregoing not uncommon item is from the Leader. It sounds rather strange in contrast with the saintly McKinley claim that employment is now hunting for labor. Think of men breaking into workhouses to find jobs.

MAD WOMEN IN WOBURN FACTORIES.

(From the Boston Post.)

GIRLS go crazy at their work out in Woburn, and so do young women, and middle-aged women. They get drunk and have to be sent home from the factory in carriages. They laugh and they cry, and are beside themselves. They appear to be ready for admittance to some kindly asylum.

Yet they are not discharged. They draw their salaries with the regularity of the town clock or even more so. They become accustomed to being crazy, raving mad. It is such a common sight in Woburn that no one pays more attention to it, and the daft girl of yesterday is joked about it to-day.

This is not fiction. It is a condition, an experience through which any one of the seventy-five girls employed at the Russell counter factory, No. 12 Beacon street, Woburn, may pass any day of the working six.

It is no uncommon sight on damp, misty, clammy days when the atmosphere is heavy, to see several of the girls, who work on the top floor of the factory, lose all control of themselves and have to be sent to their homes in carriages and under the care of a friend.

They are under the influence of naphtha, and its effects are not unlike those produced by bad whiskey. The seductive fumes from the gassy liquid permeate the atmosphere of that upper floor in the Russell factory. The girls at the benches breathe it all day long. They become the victims of it. It slowly steals its way into their system and overpowers the brain.

They can no longer manipulate their nimble fingers, the hand becomes lax, the eye becomes dulled, the mind begins to falter and then the poor girl becomes

what one of the men of the factory termed "batty."

The factory of the Russell Shoe Counter Co. is an interesting place to visit, and not the least interesting part of the building is that where the girls go crazy. There is no mistaking the presence of naphtha.

The unacclimated nostril of the visitor is at once assailed by the not altogether agreeable odor, and he wonders how long he could remain in that surcharged atmosphere. The girls seem to pay no attention to it; in fact, they have become so accustomed to the smell that to them there is no smell of naphtha. But it is there, and the girls themselves are ample proof of its existence.

When the Russell factory is running on full time, which it is not just now, there are daily turned out some 50,000 pairs of all kinds of shoe counters. The tanned hides are transformed by various steps into the finished counter, all of which are interesting, but only the portion of the work done by the girls of the top floor and the causes for their madness are of concern to the reader.

The counter comes to these girls in three parts, the body a stiff piece of leather, and the two covers a finer, very pliable piece of leather. It is the duty of these girls to stick the parts together, the stiff piece in the middle. For this purpose a cement, composed of rubber and naphtha, is used. Long benches occupy the floor space of the room and at these benches the seventy-five girls and women are seated. In front of them and on the bench are racks capable of holding several trays. At the right hand, or the left, as it may be, of the employee is a round dish or vessel which holds about two quarts of the naphtha-rubber cement.

From the cutting and blocking department downstairs come the three parts of the counter. The women take them, and by means of a brush give them a coating of cement, which, having dried to a certain degree, has a wonderful adhesive power. Every time the operator dips the brush into the vessel of cement she stirs the naphtha; every sweep of the brush has the same effect, and even as the cement lies in the vessel the naphtha is continually evaporating.

There are seventy-five and sometimes more such dishes; there are seventy-five such brushes. Little wonder that the air becomes heavy with the sense-stealing fumes, and it is not to be wondered at that the girls become crazy. When the factory is running full time, the superintendent stated that there were used daily 300 gallons of liquid. Just now something more than seventy-five gallons are daily consumed.

The existing atmospheric conditions have much to do with the effect of the gas on the young women. Let it be a muggy, dismal, damp or even cold day, there are liable to be several cases of collapse or temporary mental derangement or drunkenness up stairs. On such days there is little opportunity for ventilation; the windows are not opened to any great extent. The fumes from the cement are heavier than the atmosphere and sink to the floor. In the morning the room is reasonably comfortable, but as the day progresses, and fume upon fume, from seventy-five vessels, makes for the floor, its very abundance forces it gradually upward until it reaches the nostrils of the operators.

When the days are bright and the air is light and the windows of the room can be opened wide, then is there no danger from the naphtha. The girls bend eagerly to their work, and turn out some of their 1400 pair of counters a day, nor mind the gases floating all about them, but when the cloudy, sunless day come, it is then with a good deal of fear and trembling, and with serious foreboding, that they climb the wooden stairs and take a seat at the work bench. They do not know whether they are going to get drunk or crazy. They don't know whether they are going to go into fits of convulsive laughter, or whether they are going to become hysterical and weep as if they had lost all friends and all hope.

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."

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Belleville, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 17, 98.

A government that capitalists own and laborers support is a despotism.

A man who kills his brother by depriving him of the fruits of his labor, lives in luxury; adds to the infamy of self-aggrandizement the crime of murder. This is what the great world is slowly learning.

Capitalists don't care which old party workingmen run with, but when workingmen (on a Socialist program) get a grip on the city of Haverhill, they are filled with amazement. That should be sufficient to convince all workingmen.

The closing of the old century witnesses the beginning of the Socialist successes and people wonder; the opening of the new century will witness and people will welcome them in every State of this Union.

If the rich who produce no wealth have more wealth than they can use, and workingmen who produce all wealth have none, who's to blame in a country where workingmen have the ballot?

The man who can make it appear that the tools of production should be owned and controlled by a class which cannot use them, and that such ownership is just, has an argument against Socialism. In a dozen years we have failed to find such a man.

Comrade Sumner F. Claffin, who started the discussion for a change of name, frankly admits that he does not now expect a change, and says: "It might not be wise to attempt it after victories already achieved under the present one."

The man who itches to give his life to his country on the battlefield, but who believes in prospering as a result of the downfall of others, is a queer kind of a hero; now ain't he?

Don't rail at the rich—aim your blows at the system. The rich are not to blame because conditions have forced them to be unconsciously selfish. It's a case of sink or swim—and the devil take the unsuccessful. You cannot blame a man because he tries to escape the bitterness of poverty. Even if his wealth makes him arrogant and unsympathetic, it is the system that is to blame. Don't forget that.

Every thief in the country who gets his living from somebody who works; every skinner who thinks the laborer should forever be a grovelling supplicant at the feet of the capitalist; every corporation lawyer who takes a fee to prevent justice being done, and every preacher who preaches for the rich and at the poor, thinks that a great disaster has overtaken Haverhill. But we have more

disasters of that kind incubating; just watch us!

The differences between Typographical Union and Donohue and Hennebery and the W. B. Conkey Co. are still unsettled. Organized Labor will please take notice.

It is rumored, that negotiations are now in progress between the Federal Steel Co. and the Tennessee Coal & Iron and the Sloss Iron Company for the control of the two last-named corporations.

Twenty-six pottery firms, who turn out 65 per cent of the stoneware of the country, have practically agreed on going into a combination and creating a central selling agency.

The Commercial Bulletin of Boston says: Richard Kaufmann of Philadelphia is a projector in a scheme to form the United Eastern Brewery Co. with a capital of 30,000,000 and an output of 3,500,000 barrels of beer. Assents are said to have been obtained from a number of brewers to join the trust.

Hamilton (Ohio) promoters, it is said, are about to consummate a combine which involves the consolidation of almost every manufactory of school desks and furniture in the United States. It is stated that the chief factor in the enterprise is Thomas M. Boyd of Indianapolis. It is understood that capital to the amount of \$5,000,000 will be involved.

It now appears that the life preservers used on the ill-fated Portland were stuffed with grass instead of cork. Some of these things were washed ashore and were found to weigh, when saturated, fifteen pounds. Boatmen who saw them said there had been a "damnable fraud" practiced. Think of the utter depravity of such a thing! There is nothing too inhuman for the present system to drive men to. Away with it! Cast it out!

Men are affected differently by their plight under the present system. Misfortune makes some docile and submissive, while others it goes to desperation. To both of these Socialism holds out a hand. To the first it says: "Take hope, do not despair, there is a better day about to dawn." To the other it says: "Be patient, your frenzy will accomplish nothing. Do not let it drive you to revenge yourself on individuals. Keep a cool head and help us strike the hardest blows possible at the accursed system."

A report comes from New York of a combination of elevator manufacturers with a capital of \$11,000,000 under the name of the Otis Elevator Co. The purpose of the combination is to reduce cost of manufacture and make prices as low as possible. The authorized capital stock of the com any is \$11,000,000, divided into 110,000 shares of the par value of \$100. This will give the trusts another "lift."

The Chicago public has been given assurance by Joseph Leiter, who has devoted some time of late to the milk business, that a ten million dollar milk trust for the benefit of the poor will soon materialize. Negotiations are now in progress with the railroads for reduced rates, and the directors of Milk Shipper's Union have been approached with propositions for the purchase of its product. After milk has been sold for low prices until every rival has closed his shop and sold his wagons, the trust expects to regulate the price of milk on the price of butter.

Members of the Social Democratic party everywhere are urged to remember the trades union labels and what they stand for: They are a protest against the degrading conditions under which non-union goods are produced and a guarantee that the business concerns which adopted them deal fairly with their employes, that the latter work under wholesome conditions and are paid union wages. Purchase goods bearing the union label.

PROGRESS AND INVENTION.

The Weaving Industry to be Revolutionized by Device of Polish Inventor.

A POOR Polish schoolmaster has built a camera that runs on a railroad track, the largest photograph camera in the world, and in accomplishing this feat he has completely revolutionized the weaving of the rare fabrics for which Poland is so famous. The inventor's name is Jan Szczepanik, which is pronounced Shtepenik.

Szczepanik is only 26 years old. He was brought up in Krosno, an orphan, under the care of a kindly aunt. Nearly all the people of the neighborhood made their living as they do now, by working all the long hours of the daylight at rattling old handlooms, weaving marvelous tapestries and carpets.

Jan was a poor student at books, but a scholar in weaver's designs; from his earliest boyhood he loved to make pictures of wonderful new figures, and he began early to think of building a machine for doing the work of the weaver more easily than the old looms could do it.

At length he succeeded in persuading Herr Kleinberg, a wealthy merchant of Vienna, to invest a small factory, buy material, employ workmen and assist in securing patents on his inventions. Then this raw boy, barely 20 years old, built eight different machines for photographic weaving, and each of them failed as soon as it was finished, until Herr Kleinberg's money had all been dissipated and his friends told him that he was mad in thus backing a hare-brained inventor. Indeed, the director of the weaving school at Aachen laughed at the idea of a photographic weaver when it was first presented to him.

Yet young Jan never for a moment wavered nor lost confidence, and finally he persuaded a second capitalist to invest money, and the ninth machine was a notable success. It would do the work of a hundred weavers and do it with more certainty and accuracy.

The great camera, which is making Szczepanik famous, is now located on the top floor of the enormous factory in Vienna, which Herr Kleinberg and Herr Habrick have built for the young inventor. But it will soon be taken to the Vienna exhibition, where it will show how the portrait of the emperor can be woven with remarkable fidelity in the threads of rare tapestries.

Szczepanik's invention is a matter of photography, the making of designs to be used in connection with the Jacquart weaving machine. He can produce any picture or design, such as a portrait of a famous man, a beautiful scene in some little Austrian village, a spirited battle piece, a naval struggle or a German duel, by taking a picture upon sensitized paper.

The giant camera with which he does the work weighs about two tons, and when stretched out to its full length covers nearly 20 feet, the focusing box running on a regular railroad track set up on trestle work a few feet above the floor.

The lens is five inches in diameter and the plates are four feet square. Each one of them weighs 65 pounds, and is handled, to prevent breakage, by two and sometimes three men.

These plates are the most wonderful in some respects of their kind. They are divided into over 800,000 little squares or oblongs, the shape varying with the pattern to be woven, and corresponding to the threads, shadings and bindings of various satins, twills, woolen goods and other textile fabrics, so that the photographed design falls with mathematical accuracy upon just the right threads.

These peculiar plates, or rasters as they are called, form the chief part of Szczepanik's remarkable invention and effect an enormous saving of time in the making of designs for carpets, gobelins, damasks, plushes, tablecloths, napkins, taplespreads and almost every other kind of woven goods.

For instance the design for an elaborate piece of tapestry that might have occupied the time of a weaver for six or eight months by

the old handloom method may now be finished in an hour or less, thanks to Szczepanik's genius. An expert has estimated that this invention will save about 50,000,000 francs annually in the industry of design and weaving, and will do the work far more perfectly than any hand-weaver has been able to do it.

ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE OUR EXISTENCE.

"Third party and other journals engaged in political reform propaganda in the United States are, for the most part, issued weekly and in consequence their comments upon the recent elections come to this office late," says the LITERARY DIGEST of Dec. 3. The growth of the Socialist vote and the value of a policy of fusion are the chief topics of discussion by the papers.

In Massachusetts two members of the legislature, James F. Carey and Louis H. Scates, were elected on the Social Democratic ticket. The national organization of the Social Democracy has Eugene V. Debs for leading organizer, and he took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the election of these men. Correspondence to the reform press from Haverhill says: Carey and Scates are the first Socialists to hold a seat in any state legislative body in the United States. Carey has been president of the local common council for the past year, and his election was expected because of his being a shoe-worker and having a large following of union men, but Scates surprised everybody by turning over one of the strongest republican districts in the state.

The strength of the Socialist party has quadrupled since the organization of the Social Democracy less than two years ago, and the increase is ascribed by the leaders in the two old parties to the business depression in recent years and numerous reductions made by shoe-manufacturers. Carey has always been an important factor in labor circles. His vote was the largest ever given a representative candidate in the district and his election was by a majority of 257, with four candidates in the field.

The Social Democratic party was only organized last June, but it has been extremely active in a number of states. It resembles the Socialist Labor party, but stands for a more American Socialism. It is the outgrowth of the Social Democracy and Eugene V. Debs is the leading member. He is the legitimate successor of Wendell Philips, but in Boston he was barred out of Faneuil hall.

The Social Democratic party stands strongly in favor of trades unionism. Its national platform says:

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

MAKING STEADY PROGRESS.

Winfield P. Porter, late candidate of the S. D. P. for governor of Massachusetts, in a letter filled with the spirit of Socialism and comradeship, has this to say of THE HERALD:

"I wish to express my pleasure at the way in which our national organ, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, is developing in tone, in dignity, in size, in scope, in ever increasing usefulness. May it remain forever free from villification, looseness of language, and intolerance of spirit. Few things tend to weaken a movement like this more than personal abuse and a refusal to listen, in a many way, to the suggestion of the humblest member. Give the truth an open arena and there can be no uncertainty about the result."

The distress of the republican newspapers in the East at the election of Comrade Chase is generally quite ludicrous; but the Boston Post says: "We are disposed to welcome the election of Mr. Chase as mayor of the city of Haverhill,

with a substantial support in the city council. If he were inclined to smash things in the political system—which is most unlikely, for he is said to be a man of intelligence and good sense—no great harm could be done in his term of one year. Whereas, if he succeeds in putting some of the Socialistic theories to the test of experiment in Haverhill, there is the chance that he may produce some demonstration of great value to all our municipal governments."

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

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

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

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

SEYMOUR STEDMAN,
Sec. Ex. Bd.

Referendum.

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

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

—Social Democratic Party Platform.

LABOR

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Among the Branches.

Branch Meetings.

Notices of Branch Meetings inserted for 5c per month.

Colorado Branch No. 1 of the Social Democratic Party, meets every Sunday eve at Conservatory of Music, 14th and Arapahoe, Denver, Colo., 9 p. m. Halsey Butler, Chairman; Mrs. Martin Steele, Secretary.

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

Branch No. 6, Indiana, meets first Saturday evening and 3rd Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble streets, Indianapolis. J. Zorn, Secretary.

Branch No. 3, St. Louis, meets second and fourth Tuesday at Concordia Turner H. H. 15th and Arsenal streets. Wm. Ruesche, Secretary, 338 Iowa avenue.

Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Stengel'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, 602 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 Doerfler, Treasurer.

Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania meets every Sunday at 754 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 18th and Wyoming streets. Jno. Shepherd, 3416 Wisconsin 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.

Branch No. 2, New York (Eighth Assembly District) meets every Tuesday evening at 150 Orchard st., Room 17, at 8 p. m. Louis Paevsky, chairman; Jacob Leibovitz, secretary.

Socialists of Connecticut.

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

LOUIS SCHLAF, Chmn.
26 Spring st., Rockville, Conn.

Wisconsin.

At last we have the official count for Wisconsin. Comrade Mohr, our candidate for state treasurer, made the best run, polling 2,591 votes. Howard Tuttle, for governor, received 2,544 votes. Our banner counties were Milwaukee, which gave us 1,633, Sheboygan, which gave us 333, Manitowac, which gave us 68, Winnebago, which gave us 40, Dane, which gave us 31, and Eau Claire, which gave us 23. The candidate of the S. L. P. for governor got a total of 1,473, the candidate for treasurer going 79 votes better.

Comrade Berger, of the national executive board, left Milwaukee on Monday to be present as a visitor at the convention of the A. F. of L. Comrade Stedman, of Chicago, was in Milwaukee over Sunday on board matters.

Whitman, Mass.

The Whitman Branch held a very enthusiastic meeting at Laster's hall, Dec. 9, and 35 new members were received. There were upward of 150 citizens present, representing all shades of political faith, and all seemed very much impressed. A number expressed themselves as ready to become identified with our party at the next meeting.

The branch had as guests a number of comrades from the Brockton branch, who made short addresses and gave some good sound advice as to the method of conducting a branch successfully. Comrade Chas. H. Coulter, the S. D. candidate for mayor, who made an excellent showing, made a neat speech on the Socialist side in the last campaign. He was followed by J. W. Skinner, late candidate for lieutenant governor, who spoke on the S. D. platform, which was received with a great demonstration.

Comrades Beal and McDermott, candidates for the common council, also were present and appealed to the workmen to throw off old party affiliations, and identify themselves with the S. D. P. After a few vocal selections the meeting

adjourned, after one of the pleasantest evenings the writer has enjoyed for many a moon.

To say that Socialism is spreading in this old puritanical section goes without saying, the circulation of Socialist literature, notably "Merrie England" and "Hard Times," is having its effect.

What is the matter with Haverhill, the pioneer city of Socialism? what with her mayor, aldermen, councilmen, school-committeemen and assistant assessor, they seem to be on the Socialist map with a big S, and speaking of Haverhill, calls to mind the suggestion made by your Haverhill correspondent, viz.: that the HERALD publish weekly the bills introduced by our representatives, comrades Carey and Scates. This strikes me as being an excellent idea, as it would not only give us an insight of the true texture of the different bills, but it would also aid us materially in getting a line on the opposition, something that we do not get at present, only in an indirect way. I believe it would be the means of adding thousands of new subscribers to the HERALD in this state.

We are preparing for the spring campaign and we propose to emulate the example set by our comrades in Haverhill, Brockton, Lynn, Springfield and other cities of the state, and you will hear something drop in this neck of the woods about next March.

Comrade Anna F. Smith is now engaged in the work of organizing among the miners in Illinois. She went to Pana last week and reports a fine field and lively interest in the S. D. P. Comrade Smith is a thoroughly devoted worker and well deserves the heartiest support of our friends everywhere.

The St. Louis branches will hold an agitation meeting at Bohemian National hall, cor. Allen avenue and Dolman street, Sunday, Dec. 18, 1898, at 2 p. m. Comrades J. L. Franz, Charles F. Gebelein, Albert E. Sanderson, Chris. Rocker and G. A. Hoehn will address the meeting. The St. Louis comrades are requested to assist the work of organization by attending and bringing their neighbors and fellow-workers.

ALBERT E. SANDERSON,
Secretary State Central Committee.

Branch No. 5, S. D. P., of Philadelphia, had a very interesting meeting on Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst. Arrangements were made for a series of lectures to be delivered by comrade L. E. Miller, of New York. Also various propositions were considered to be presented to the convention of Jewish branches of the S. D. P. and Jewish trades unions, which is to be held the 31st inst. We expect to carry on a vigorous agitation in the near future.

Fraternally
S. MACKLER.

Last Saturday night the editor had the pleasure of meeting Comrades Carey, John Tobin (of the International Shoemakers Union), and William Thorne (fraternal delegate from the British Trades' Union Congress to the A. F. of L. convention), the occasion being a meeting at St. Louis under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Assembly. The meeting was well attended and all three of the visitors spoke well in favor of the Social Democratic party.

The official count in Missouri shows a result so remarkable, viz.: that in 116 counties of the State the Social Democratic party received votes in 112, that we print it in detail in this issue.

Join the Social
Democratic Party of
America!

Wards.....	THE VOTE BY WARDS.													
	MAYOR.													
Precincts.....	1	2	3	4	5			6		7				
F. M. Brown, Ind La.....	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	2			
D. S. Chase, Dem Cit....	95	103	90	96	67	74	84	120	109	80	59	— 13		
J. C. Chase, Soc Dem....	178	112	271	242	227	196	864	135	307	176	85	— 2293		
M. H. Dow, Rep.....	180	234	226	248	105	134	113	218	191	174	120	— 1943		
E. C. Peabody, Soc Lab....	6	2	6	8	6	4	19	6	4	3	4	— 68		
F. N. Rand, Cit.....	61	80	40	159	63	43	49	137	13	80	61	— 916		
ALDERMAN—WARD ONE.														
J. F. Dailey, Soc Lab....	51	41	78	84	50	46	116	41	122	64	39	— 732		
F. V. Hooke, Dem Rep....	337	347	295	380	191	233	189	397	320	250	180	— 3118		
L. LeGacy, Soc Dem....	111	37	185	167	167	142	260	99	192	125	69	— 1554		
ALDERMAN—WARD TWO.														
C. H. Atwood, Dem, Rep..	217	304	140	328	127	157	114	338	216	195	141	— 2277		
H. L. Duncan, Rep, Ind..	48	103	111	102	60	61	78	71	124	59	38	— 855		
G. A. Kelley, Soc Dem....	151	113	248	192	260	190	312	127	273	171	99	— 2146		
E. Sherman, Dem Ind....	34	27	48	36	23	16	40	18	20	18	13	— 302		
ALDERMAN—WARD THREE.														
S. Goldman, Soc Dem....	93	57	176	149	144	124	234	75	145	109	68	— 1371		
J. H. Murray, Soc Lab....	41	28	71	69	42	33	105	46	61	48	25	— 569		
T. Warren, Dem.....	51	46	178	57	45	32	91	43	191	63	38	— 835		
L. J. Young, Rep.....	258	341	158	378	179	220	131	409	252	228	161	— 2395		
ALDERMAN—WARD FOUR.														
P. B. Flanders, Soc Dem..	254	230	412	403	284	247	425	274	439	267	157	— 3392		
R. L. Wood, Rep.....	200	243	147	319	122	182	126	285	216	174	131	— 2085		
ALDERMAN—WARD FIVE.														
C. L. Bickford, Rep.....	232	311	154	323	189	233	142	361	245	223	145	— 2358		
J. M. Buckley, Soc Lab....	42	40	99	64	44	41	105	43	99	48	36	— 651		
R. J. Davis, Dem.....	45	42	107	50	38	33	67	58	77	39	30	— 586		
C. A. Frazer, Soc Dem....	121	73	189	193	171	155	276	98	221	130	73	— 1700		
ALDERMAN—WARD SIX.														
C. H. Bradley, Soc Dem....	132	104	201	222	178	191	264	159	243	140	87	— 1921		
C. A. Haseltine, Dem....	113	102	135	97	85	54	117	149	166	86	58	— 1161		
T. Kelley, Dem Ind.....	17	16	107	20	22	16	43	15	95	32	10	— 392		
C. F. Smith, Rep.....	159	249	80	270	109	163	73	258	159	164	118	— 1802		
B. S. Woodbury, Soc Lab	26	16	45	44	30	24	64	25	33	35	13	— 360		
ALDERMAN—WARD SEVEN.														
J. B. Bean, Soc Dem....	191	135	305	271	217	203	369	166	343	236	132	— 2568		
A. Chesley, Dem.....	52	36	111	74	47	33	58	85	92	42	29	— 659		
H. W. Clogston, Rep.....	170	235	100	259	155	163	78	265	147	130	118	— 1780		
A. B. Franklin, Ind.....	28	43	32	43	27	20	39	35	39	89	40	— 435		

THE HAVERHILL TRIUMPH.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

word of sound, wholesome, friendly advice or make a clinching argument for Socialism with equal readiness. Daring all the campaign, while his political opponents were ready to do anything under the sun to "down the Socialists," not a word was breathed against his character, nor indeed against anyone of our candidates. They were acknowledged by all to be "a clean lot of men," men of integrity, of principle and of intelligence. His Honor's executive ability has been demonstrated, among other ways, by the success of the Haverhill co-operative society of which he is president, for which the boys yield him the lion's share of credit. As a stump speaker he is "simply immense." His first experience in this line was made in this campaign but he took to it as naturally as a duck to water. When he spoke in Boston the Friday after his election of course everybody and his wife came out to see the curiosity, and he simply captured the crowd.

On the platform, as off it, he is the same John, straight-forward, unaffected, manly, practical, and good-natured, no sky-rocket oratory, no verbosity. Every sentence scores a point, and wins its way a little further into the hearts of the audience. At that meeting the first Socialist mayor of the United States was on trial before a jury of Boston workmen; and their verdict was rendered with no uncertain voice in frequent comments of "You're all right, Chase!" which were to my mind more significant than the enthusiastic applause and cheers. John is a great "jollier" (it runs in the family at Haverhill), and he "jollies" the crowd and they like it. The politicians in Haverhill haven't yet got over wondering how it was that the Socialists came out within seven votes of their own estimate. They don't know whether to think it was a happy guess, or whether our boys are not in reality exceedingly clever and astute politicians. Our party has been extremely fortunate in having for its first standard-bearers such men as Carey, Scates and Chase. I doubt if Carey's superior in debate or in parliamentary tactics can be found in any party in any state legislature. While Chase's good judgment and executive ability fit him to fill an executive chair with credit to himself and the cause he represents. We need have no fear that our cause will suffer through its representatives in this state. They are all of them men of sterling character and possessed of that native yankee ability which will

enable them, in whatsoever position they may find themselves, to rise to the occasion and come out on top. You can all allow yourselves to be entirely glad.

The whole movement is already feeling the impetus of this victory. One Boston paper says: "The first Socialist mayor has been elected. Wonder if he will be the last?" I hope he doesn't lie awake nights wondering!

Here's Brockton, the only other Massachusetts city that had a mayoralty candidate in the field, polling 626 votes for comrade Coulter for mayor, and talking about what big things they will do next time. And here's Amesbury already preparing for the local elections in spring!

Most of the papers here take the situation quite philosophically, and treat us with respect. All the leading dailies published long interviews with Comrade Chase.

MARGARET HAILE.

SOCIALISM AT PRINCETON.

The discovery has been made, says a special dispatch to the Pittsburg Post, that a class of Socialists has regular meetings at Princeton University. The class was organized early this scholastic year.

The class is managed by Christopher Easton, of the class of 1900, who became interested in the study of Socialism last June. He purchased several books on the subject and mailed them to members of the different classes who he thought would be interested in the study of Socialism, with the request that they read the books during their summer vacation.

Before the summer was over several of the recipients of the books had done as requested, and when the September term began, Mr. Easton made the announcement that a "Socialism Study Class" would be organized, and those who were interested in the matter were invited to attend its meetings. His announcement met with the response of a few students, and since that time interest in the meetings has been kept up and new men are entering the class.

The class meets in Murray hall every two weeks, a goodly part of the intervening time being given to the study of the subject from various text books and from what material can be found in the current magazines.

Mr. Easton is one of the honor men of his class, is prominent in debating, and has been making a careful study of this subject. He says he has the support of some of the most brilliant men in the university, and he undoubtedly is interesting a large number of students.

BRITISH I.L.P. PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

1. A maximum eight-hour working day, a six-days working week, and the retention of all existing holidays as well as Labor Day (May 1st), secured by law.

2. The provision of work to all capable adult applicants at recognized trade-union rates, with statutory minimum of sixpence per hour. In order to remuneratively employ the applicants, Parish, to: (a) organize and undertake such industries as they may consider desirable; (b) compulsorily acquire land, purchase, erect, or manufacture buildings, stock or other articles for carrying on such industries; (c) levy rates on the rental values of the district, and borrow money on the security of such rates for any of the above purposes.

3. State pensions for every person over 50 years of age, and adequate provisions for all widows, orphans, sick and disabled workers.

4. Free, secular, primary, secondary and university education, with free maintenance while at school or university.

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

6. Municipalization and public control of the drink question.

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

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

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

PUCKERBRUSH ALLIANCE.

MR. DEBS AND ALL THE REST OF YOU:—

I got a letter from komrade Edwards the uther day wantin to know if I was ded or what ailed me that I didnt rite to the paper no more.

Well, to begin with, I kin make an affydvait that I aint ded, an I didnt rite fur the resun that Miss Smart, the schoolteacher sed I better let up and give the people a rest 'er they'd get sick of our doins, and besides, Alexander, that's my boy, has been out of wurk in town, so he cum out and run the farm fur a few months while I went galivan-tin' around the country to see just how prosperity was a prosperin' and to visit sum of the old fellers what used to be reformers, but in most cases haint got to be revokutionists the same as me.

Say, you just auter see the looks uv sum uv them when I tell 'em I aint no reformer no more, but I have got to be a revokutionist.

Ha! Ha! Rite away they think that means blud, iron, led, danny nite, ropes, &c.

I just enjoy showin' them what suckers reformers is; when the system is past reformin'.

Sum of 'em has their eyes open wide enuff to see the truth, but more of 'em are like the pups John Davies told Charley Foster about: A feller boght-sum nice pups what didn't have their eyes open yet. He kept a watchin' 'em every day, but they did 'not get their eyes open, and one day he got so mad about it that he got an ax and hit 'em all in the hed and killed 'em; after a while he got over his mad and wen back to look at 'em and there they all lay with their eyes wide open, and he sed, "you blamed little fools you couldn't get your eyes open till your brains was knocked out."

This reminds me that I was over to Croganville durin' my trip. You know there is where old Pappy Pucker lives that I rote you about already.

Well, fur his share in workin the fusion of the pops and the so-called new demokrazy, he got elected at the tail of the ticket fur coriner, which is to set on ded things and collect the fee.

Well, one nite last winter a man called at Pappy Pucker's house near midnight, and told him to hurry to town as there was a ded man laying in the middle of the main street.

He hustled out and waded off to town, nearly two miles, thinkin' about the fifteen dollars he wud get fur settin' on the feller.

When he got up town there layed a man in the middle of the street, and, with several fellers, he went up and turned the figer over and there was a card tacked on the dummy which sed: "The Last Populist."

By that time the street was lined with reformed (?) demokrats lafin fit to kill. They do say that Pappy Pucker was mad enuff about that time to do sum killin' himself. But such is the ways of reformers.

Let's see, I'm furgettin' that I was to rite about our last meetin' where we diskussed the matter of changin' the name of the party.

Sam Johnson was in faver uf it because he hates the danged old machine which goes by that name. Miss Smart was agin changin', fur she sed there was no two wurd's that so fully and clearly described the purposes and ends of our movement as the words Social Democratic, and no matter what name we took, we wud have to explain what the movement stood fur, and when that was done to the satisfaction of a person they wud not care what name it had.

I sed, "Them's my sentiments." Abe Wilkins sed that the name kept lots of republikins out of the movement; or thought it wud.

I sed, "I don't believe that it will keep any man out who really understands what it stands fur; or that is worth havin' at this time. When fellers begin talkin, about the old demokrazy machine I begin' tellin' them about Social Democracy of Europe that we are takin' pattern after, and by the time I gets through describin' their strength and what they have gone through, the feller usually has got sum infurmation he never had

before, and is willin' to take them fur a pattern. Sum people seem to overlook the fact that a whole swad of people that we have got to have before we get on top is now perfectly willin' to follow the name demokrat, and they can change without much weepin'. So on that point it is about as broad as long."

Harry Tompkins sed that down in Massachusetts they had to put the name on the ballot wrong end too on account of the law. I ast him if the capitalistic parties who were in power cud not just as easy pass another law to mix your name up if we changed it, and he had to admit they cud, and that if they wanted to, and we was fools enuff, they cud keep us 'bizzy changin' our name till half the people wudn't know where they was at.

Stick by the name Social Democratic party until we make it plain just what it stands for, when we will get the votes to put us in power.

So far as the republikins is concered, I think that the histry shows they cum frum stock that don't care fur names, but are willin' to stand fur principles when they once get convinced. Both old parties is livin on the record of men who wud be with us if they was alive to-day.

Tell Carey to stir up the fellers in the legislature just like them boats did the Chicago river which we had to wait on at the bridge, and I'll bet it will smell just as lovely.

Nancy, that's my wife, is just tickled to deth at the way the election showed up for the Socialists. In this state we cud not possibly get on the ballot this year, so we turned in and helped the S. L. P. fellers get up their petition and voted the ticket, and we got three times as many votes as we got last year. As long as that keeps up I'm satisfied, eh?

THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN MISSOURI.

In 1894 there were 33 counties in the state of Missouri in which not a single Socialist vote was cast. In 1898 the Social Democratic Party received votes in all the 116 counties of the state with the exception of St. Genevieve, Platte, Carter and Phelps. The vote in 1898 for Sanderson (S. D. P.) and Custenborder (S. L. P.) was as follows:

County	S. D. P.	S. L. P.
Adair	5	2
Andrew	17	4
Atchison	3	5
Audrain	3	2
Barry	15	3
Barton	10	16
Bates	25	19
Benton	9	7
Bollinger	9	
Boone	4	2
Buchanan	18	11
Butler	17	1
Caldwell	13	1
Callaway	6	
Camden	3	1
Cape Girardeau	10	1
Carroll	22	2
Carter		
Cass	11	5
Cedar	6	4
Chariton	25	
Christian	5	
Clark	7	
Clay	9	3
Clinton	7	2
Cole	18	
Cooper	8	5
Crawford	9	7
Dade	10	12
Dallas	4	
Daviess	16	3
DeKalb	11	
Dent	2	2
Douglas	1	
Dunkin	17	4
Franklin	9	3
Gasconade	7	1
Gentry	10	4
Greene	38	14
Grundy	4	2
Harrison	15	5
Henry	5	5
Hickory	5	1
Holt	6	2
Howard	9	6
Howell	21	1
Iron	3	
Jackson	74	297
Jasper	71	46
Jefferson	10	2
Johnson	12	4
Knox	9	4
Laclede	1	7
Lafayette	6	6

We'll here's wishing you and all the Socialists a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. That's usin' the same old words, but I aint no preacher and mean it.

Yours to the end,
JONAS HARRISON.
Puckerbrush, Ohio, Last Saterdag.

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.

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.

DEBS' LECTURE TOUR.

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

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.

Lawrence	23	14
Lewis	22	
Lincoln	9	4
Linn	16	3
Livingston	10	1
McDonald	9	2
Macon	16	61
Madison	4	2
Maries	2	
Marion	10	3
Mercer	7	1
Miller	6	1
Mississippi	8	1
Moniteau	14	1
Monroe	7	2
Montgomery	3	3
Morgan	4	7
New Madrid	1	1
Newton	16	4
Nodaway	29	2
Oregon	3	2
Osage	4	
Ozark	2	1
Premisico	4	2
Perry	3	1
Pettis	11	13
Phelps		3
Pike	7	2
Platte		
Polk	21	1
Pulaski	2	
Putnam	15	3
Ralls	5	1
Randolph	8	4
Ray	13	3
Reynolds	3	
Ripley	1	1
St. Charles	12	5
St. Clair	9	5
St. Francois	13	3
St. Genevieve		2
St. Louis	10	4
Saline	13	3
Schuyler	3	2
Scotland	6	
Scott	8	2
Shannon	9	
Shelby	2	1
Stoddard	13	4
Stone	3	4
Sullivan	10	1
Taney	5	2
Texas	2	7
Vernon	18	11
Warren	8	7
Washington	3	2
Wayne	11	1
Webster	6	1
Worth	3	
Wright	4	5
City of St. Louis	480	312
Social Democratic Party	1645	
Socialist Labor Party	1063	
Total Socialist vote	2708	

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

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 privats 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!

H. Gidionsen,
The Bargain Store of South Broadway, 1553-1555 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

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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.

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 of 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.

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WORLD OF LABOR.

INTERNATIONAL.

HANOVER, GERMANY.

The Prussian government is trying to make capital out of the anti-anarchist campaign started by the agents of the rotten Italian government. In this city a number of Socialists have been arrested and Socialist literature confiscated. Nothing would be more pleasant to Emperor William than a lively Anarchist propaganda at the present time for this would enable him to secure another exceptional law against the Social Democratic Party.

LUNEBURG, GERMANY.

For les-majeste the following verdicts are reported: Social Democrat Schnell, of Luneburg, 3 months imprisonment; Stone-mason Meinhold, of Zwickau, for "offending" his majesty, William 18 months imprisonment; a workman, by the name of Frank Keune, in Brunswick, 4 years and six months imprisonment for the same offence. Still, the Social Democratic movement is marching on!

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The Social Democratic members of the Reichstag will enter a protest against the expulsion of Danish, Swedish and Austrian citizens from Prussian territory.

TURIN, ITALY.

The agitation in favor of freeing the political prisoners and victims of a rotten government, Comrades Turati, Dr. Anna Kulis hoff, Andreis, etc. is spreading all over the peninsula and Switzerland. The Social Democratic workmen of Italy will not allow the capitalist government to keep some of the best sons of Italy behind prison bars for 10 or 12 years. Turati and the rest of our Italian friends will soon be out again bravely fighting as before for the International Social Democracy.

BIEL, SWITZERLAND.

"Tageblatt" is the name of a new Socialist paper published by the Central Labor Union (Arbeiter-Verband) of this city. Although a trade union organ it will be strictly Social Democratic.

HONOLULU, HAWAII.

American capitalists have imported Austrian workmen, formerly employed by the Trans-Siberian Railroad Co. When arriving here they found that they had been shamefully deceived and therefore refused to work. Next, the poor wage-slaves were imprisoned for disobeying the "lawful" command of capitalism. Now they have to work on the government rockpile—under American protection! God bless Mark Hanna and Havemeyer!

LONDON, ENGLAND.

London "Justice" reports: Last Wednesday there was a large gathering at Millom Ironworks of gentlemen connected with most of the leading ironworks in England and Scotland to view the trial of a new labor-saving invention in the form of a "pig" lifting machine, which has just been patented and which is claimed will affect nothing short of a revolution in the manner of casting pig-iron at smelting furnaces. The new machine, which is patented by the Euhling Company (Limited), Middlesborough, is capable of converting 1,700 tons of molten metal into approved "pigs" in one day. It has been adopted by the Millom and Akam Ironworks Co. and its practical working was emphatically commended by the representatives of all the firms present. The machine consists of a pouring-house, to which the metal is conveyed from the furnaces in ladles. There are two strings of moulds that form endless conveyers. These endless chains travel 125 feet, and carry the moulds slowly up an incline. In the process of travelling the pigs are cooled by a spray of water and the moulds are returned quite cool for the next load. The new machine does all lifting, loading, and breaking at a cost of a penny per hour, against fivepence an hour for manual labor.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

The Social Democrats of Birmingham offered to supply the free library there with "Justice" and the "Social Democrat." But the city fathers of the hardware capital have no liking for free justice, so the Library Committee have refused to permit our publications to be placed on the reading-room table. These intolerant bigots are doubtless too ignorant to know anything about Socialism, and have probably derived their ideas on the subject, that is if they are ever troubled with ideas, from such feeble creatures as the Rev. Bounty Brooks.

PARIS, FRANCE.

The most drastic employer's liability act ever enacted went into effect in France, in August, and imposes upon the employer the payment of an indemnity to workmen who are accidentally disabled, and idle as a consequence for over four days. If a workman is disabled for life the employer must pay him a pension of two-thirds of the wages lost; partial disablement, two-thirds of the wages thereby lost; death by accident, a pension must be paid to the widow of 20 per cent. of the wages he earned, in addition to 15 per cent. for a single child, rising to 40 per cent. for four children, until the age of 18 years. In the case of orphans the pension to be paid is 20 per cent. of the wages formerly earned by the workman for each child, up to a total of 60 per cent. In order to secure these payments, the bill compels the employers to insure their workmen against accidents.

ROME, ITALY.

The Social Democratic organ, "Avanti," of this city, sends out an appeal on account of the persecuted Socialists of Italy. The appeal says that many of our professional and scholastic comrades will be forced to leave the country, where they are being hunted out of employment, and asks all friends abroad to send particulars of any occupations and conditions of work suitable for the comrades compelled to seek their livelihood in other countries. Information should be addressed to the "Avanti", Via di Propaganda Fide, 16, Rome.

HAMBURG, GERMANY.

The second congress of German sailors will be held in Hamburg next January. The following items compose the agenda as at present issued:—1. The material position of sailors on land and sea. 2. The classification of seamen. 3. The legal position of seagoing folk. 4. A labor directory for sailors. 5. The right of combination. 6. Labor Protection Legislation (insurance for sickness, accident and old age). 7. The proper manning of ships. 8. The internationality of seamen.

DUESSELDORF, GERMANY.

The report of the factory for the Duesseldorf district for 1897 shows a decrease in the permissions given to work overtime during the year. The number of permits granted to women during 1897 was 15,577 compared with 12,536 in 1896. The "Labour Gazette" says the decrease of overtime is said to be due to the fact that the textile trades are gradually adapting themselves to the provisions of the Factory Acts.

HAVANA, CUBA.

Hundreds of persons are dying of starvation in Havana Province, and in the towns of Casida, San Antonio, Rio Blanco, Jibacoa and Guanabacoa the situation is pitiful. Food from the supply vessel Bratten has been delivered at Bar-lano, Matanzas and other places, but the supply is not adequate by far.

BAR-LE-DUC, FRANCE.

A reservist, named Boisson, while up for service with the 94th Infantry Regiment, at Bar-le-Duc, has been sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment by the colonel for adding aloud an article in the "Aurore", reflecting upon the army. The general of the division subsequently increased the sentence to sixty days' imprisonment, including a week's solitary confinement, and rewarded to other soldiers who threatened to break Boisson's jaw unless he shut up his "dirty rag," by promoting them to be soldiers of the "first class." To what a

state is the "dear army" reduced when its generals act thus!

WEST HAM, ENGLAND.

The splendid victory gained at West Ham, where 18 seats are now held by the Socialists, has attracted the attention of all England, and with the extended home rule power possessed by British cities the laborites are enthusiastically speculating regarding important reforms that will be introduced.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

The Social Democratic leader, Comrade Henri Van Kol, who is a member of the Dutch Parliament, has in this volume made a useful contribution to the consideration of the much discussed question of Socialism and individual liberty. He raises the question: "What shall we do after the revolution?" and he proceeds to deal with it, not in the manner of a utopian, creating an entirely new order of things "all out of his own head," but by tracing the course of events and showing their logical consequences. He does not claim that the society of tomorrow will be perfect, but he does show that it will be infinitely better than the present. As to the charge of anarchists and others, that Socialism is necessarily subversive of liberty he shows that liberty depends upon all having access to the means of production, and that, therefore, true liberty can only be realized by Socialism. He shows how the State developed by the conflict of class interests, will disappear when these class interests cease to exist. At present laws are necessary for the development of humanity. There must be either the rule of law or the rule of force. Socialism makes for liberty and equality as far as social conditions render these possible.

SWANSEA, ENGLAND.

An important step has been taken in the mining industry by the conditional admission of the South Wales miners into the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. This brings the membership of the Federation up to 430,000. It now includes all the miners in this country, with the exception of Durham and Northumberland. The president of the new South Wales Miners' Union is Mabon, but, now that a definite union has been formed, it is to be hoped that the Welsh miners will take more intelligent interest in it than in the previous mysterious and peculiar body which was supposed to do duty for a trade union.

NATIONAL.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Prosperity has come for—Andrew Carnegie. This poor millionaire manufacturer has purchased plots of ground on Fifth avenue, paying \$900,000 therefor. He will at once erect a \$1,000,000 mansion, with spacious grounds. The property lies between Ninetieth and Ninety-second streets, near Central park.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capitalist papers report the following: "The St. Louis Syndicate Brewers held a meeting at the office of Ellis Wainwright, in the Wainwright building, and discussed matters of interest to their business. Nearly every brewery in the city was represented. A letter was received from the National Brewery Workers' Union, informing the body that the American brewery is now recognizing the union. It was also stated that the Obert brewery had decided upon the same course. Their action was discussed at the meeting, but the other breweries showed no inclination to give in as yet." The Brewery Workers' Union will continue the fight and we feel confident that the Syndicate will give in soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

President Mc Kinley, general business manager of American capitalism refers to the Lattimer massacre as follows: On the 10th day of September 1897, a conflict took place at Latimer, Pa., between a body of striking miners and the sheriff of Luzern county and his deputies, in which twenty-two miners were killed and forty-four wounded, of which ten of the killed were Austrian and Hungarian subjects. This deplorable event naturally aroused the solicitude of the Austrian-Hungarian government,

which, on the assumption that the killing and wounded involved the unjustifiable misuse of authority, claimed reparation for the sufferers. Apart from the searching investigation and the peremptory action of the authorities of Pennsylvania, the federal executive took appropriate steps to learn the merits of the case, in order to be in position to meet the urgent complaint of a friendly power. The sheriff and his deputies, having been indicted for murder, were tried and acquitted, after protracted proceedings and

the hearing of hundreds of witnesses; on the ground that the killing was in their line of official duty to uphold law and preserve public order in the state. A representative of the department of justice attended the trials and reported its course fully. With all the facts in its possession this government expects to reach a harmonious understanding on the subject with that of Austria-Hungary notwithstanding the renewed claim of the latter, after learning the result of the trial, for indemnity for its injured subjects.

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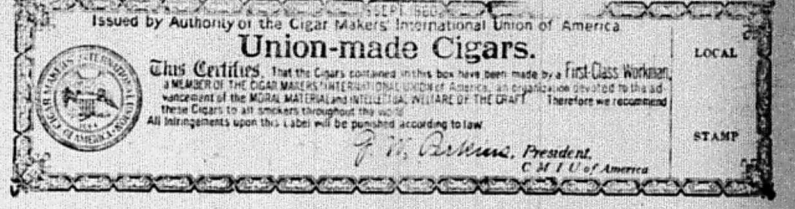


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COMRADES, ATTENTION!

Comrade Anna F. Smith of San Diego, Cal., now in St. Louis, has undertaken some good work for the party. With the assistance of the St. Louis Comrades she secured a nicely put up Social Democratic Party button. The button will delight every Social Democrat, it shows the red flag on white ground with the words "Social Democratic Party" in white on the flag. The Comrades will understand that all the money over and above the actual cost of the button will go into the NATIONAL Treasury of the Social Democratic Party of America. To Comrades outside of St. Louis postage will be added to price of button. The price of the button is five cents. Comrades should immediately send in their orders. Every Social Democrat will be proud to wear this Party button. Address all orders ANNA F. SMITH, Room 7, Int. Bank Building, 4th and Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.