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Capitalist Production is Merely a Passing Stage in the Economic History of Mankind.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

The definitions of the two words "Social" and "Democratic" which follow, are taken from Webster's Dictionary:

SOCIAL—Pertaining to society or to the public as an aggregate body, as social interests, etc.

DEMOCRATIC—Pertaining to Democracy; i. e., Movement by the people * * * in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the power of legislation.

Geo. Pingree in his message to the legislature of Michigan says that the state is powerless against the trusts and that the only place to fight them is in congress. When these money-bags who occupy seats in congress put up a real fight on the trusts horses will walk on their hind legs.

The \$200,000,000 Federal Steel company is to be reinforced by identification with its interests of the American Steel and Iron company, capitalized at \$90,000,000. With a capital of nearly \$300,000,000, what a fine opportunity there is for young men just starting in life to engage in the steel and iron industry! The prospect for success on that line is almost bewildering, isn't it?

An attorney at Columbus, Ohio, has caused the arrest of a carpenter on the ground that the latter is a member of the carpenters' union, a labor "trust." The action is brought under the anti-trust law, and since a carpenter is only a common workman, we may expect that at last a way has been found to enforce the law against "trusts."

The S. L. P. board of directors of the N. Y. Volkszeitung, the German Socialist daily, have passed a vote of censure upon the editor for his editorial on the A. F. of L. convention at Kansas City, in which he hinted that the policy of the S. L. P. in working at trades unionism from without (by organizing rival unions) instead of agitating from within, was a possible error of tactics. "Czarism!"

M. Berton, a socialist deputy, has introduced a bill in the French Chambers for free railway travel in certain instances. Already those employed by the Government travel free on French railways. Berton would extend this plan by carrying home free of charge all those wishing to vote in an election. This would apply to commercial travelers and others whose duties take them away from their residences. As 350,000 men would be affected the bill has some chance of success.

A poor woman arrested for stealing a few bits of jewelry, said she would willingly go to the penitentiary if only that would provide for her three hungry children. "My children were hungry, and that is why I stole. My husband was out of work, and we had no money, food or coal. My children cried for bread and were cold. Our rent was due. That is why I stole." And the only thing that saved her from the power of the law was the fact of her being enciente. The woman's name was Mrs. Mackeon, her home in St. Louis.

The governor of Illinois evidently does not agree with the president that "employment is seeking labor," for he recommends the establishment of free State employment agencies in all cities over 80,000 inhabitants, where persons seeking employment may file applications. The inspectors of factories and mines are to be charged with the duty of securing employment for such persons, and to "find op-

portunities for work of any kind." The governor is acting as though he thought the president didn't know what he was talking about. And the governor is right.

Space is given this week to the complete inaugural address delivered by Comrade Chase, January 2, on the occasion of his installation as mayor of Haverhill. This is a historical document of great significance in the development of Socialism on this continent; for that reason we have thought it best, notwithstanding its length, to preserve it in the columns of THE HERALD.

Do small capitalists begin to realize the uselessness of attempting to compete with large capitalists? Do they not see that the economic law is concentration of the productive forces of the world in a constantly decreasing number of hands? Do not the facts all about us prove it? Does not every week bring additional evidence of the consolidation of the great capitalists' interests? Where can the small capitalist find a particle of reason for believing that the economic dominion of the world will not go on to completion?

Profitable investments cannot be found for money, we are told; hence the capitalist support of the ideas of imperialism. But all the so-called political economists in the world to the contrary notwithstanding, the true cause is a lack of equilibrium between production and consumption at home. Because of this lack, you have the proletarians in the city and the tenants on the farm, and, I am glad to say, their number will increase until private capitalism is destroyed and the tools of production are restored to all the people.

If the nation has an excess of products which forces those who control the market to seek trade abroad, that is because consumption is limited at home; the consumptive capacity of the American people is equal to their productive ability, but the capitalist system of production limits the ability of the people to consume. Look around you and see how true this is, right in your own community; then you will begin to see the utter futility of expecting prosperous times while capitalism holds sway.

Comrades will be pleased to learn that the Victorian Socialists' League, with headquarters at Melbourne, Australia, has adopted in its entirety the preamble of the Social Democratic Party of America, and in the first number of its official organ, "The Socialist", it urges the workers of Australia to rally on these principles of solidarity and International Socialism. We extend to our Australian comrades cordial greetings and assurances of a lively interest in their propaganda.

We are glad to learn that the New York Central Railway has decided to adopt compressed air as a motive power, also the Metropolitan Street Railway company of New York. The claim is made that compressed air as a motive power can be applied with greater economy than either electricity or steam. An ordinary train of passenger coaches can be drawn by a locomotive charged with compressed air a distance of ninety miles in seventy minutes without recharging the air chambers. From which account it looks as though many who now find employment on railways will soon be given a much needed vacation.

The solving of the labor question by machinery goes on with remarkable alacrity. An inventor of Cleveland has now perfected a

machine for defibrating ramie, which is grown largely in South America and is a possible substitute for cotton, flax and silk. This machine it is believed, will revolutionize the manufacture of fabrics. It can be operated by a boy and turn out 400 pounds a day, against two pounds a day by a man in China, and the fibre produced from it is said to be the strongest in the world. Thus even the low wages of the rice-fed Chinaman are threatened.

The strike of the woodworkers at Oshkosh brought out the fact, as published in the International Wood Worker, that between 70 and 80 per cent. of the strikers received \$1 a day or less while at work. The mills are closed in December and usually do not open again for two months. Most trades have suffered a decline in wages in recent years; the scale in many skilled trades is lower in 1899 than in 1888, notwithstanding that official and other statisticians exert themselves to the utmost to make it appear otherwise.

Martha Moore Avery, an agitator for the S. L. P. was recently mobbed and subjected to indignities at the hands of strikers of Marlboro, Mass. As an exemplar of the tactics of the S. L. P. toward organized labor, Miss Moore has frequently broken into strike meetings to denounce trade organizations, hence the instinctive hatred of the strikers. When men are fighting for bread and butter they are naturally furious with an organization and its representatives which is and are seeking by all sorts of underhanded means to thwart the efforts of trade unionism to better its wage conditions.

The coal barons are about to raise the price of coal fifty cents a ton. Do you know what that means—for them? It means over two millions of additional profit. In 1890 there were 4,000,000 tons of hard coal consumed in this country. More is required now. When coal goes up one dollar it means that the barons are skinning more cream off the social milk pan, that they will tuck a cool four million dollars in their broad waistcoat pockets. But don't let this disturb you. This is only one little incident of life under the competitive system, and you voted for it, you know!

When President McKinley sent assurances to the Filipinos through Gen. Otis of the government's purpose to give them a good government and security in their personal rights, what kind of a government did he mean? Did he mean a capitalist government, such as we have in the United States? The Russian Czar thinks his is a "good" government. Billy the Kaiser thinks the same, no doubt. McKinley thinks that government by capitalists is good, but is it? And who is going to decide what the "personal rights" of the Filipinos are, the people themselves, or an agent of American capitalists wearing epaulettes.

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

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

—Social Democratic Party Platform.

THE COMING TIME.

SPURN the laurels victors reap
On fields of death and pain;
I envy not the pallid sleep
Of the unconscious slain;
I would not toil for gold that grows
Upon the soil of human woes.

Regenerate Earth, I sing, and those
Who hold each other dear,
For all are friends, and none are foes
Upon that happy sphere;
And startled nations hear no more
The throats of brazen cannon roar.

No more the disinherited
For hope and succor crave,
While freighted argosies are sped
To lands beyond the wave,
And wealth to feed a thousand men
Gleams in one costly diadem.

No longer huddled towns exhale
Their vapors to the sky;
Untainted blows the summer gale
Where rural hamlets lie,
And the ripe harvest autumn yields
Grows golden in the waving fields

The ashen feast of loveless lore
Gone from those favored days,
Life's utmost secret fades before
The deep divining gaze
Of that great race to whom 'tis given

To know on Earth the things of Heaven.
DAVID ROSS.

Any man willing to work can find work! None but the shiftless and lazy need go long without employment! It is a calumny on America to say that any worthy man can't find an opportunity to earn a living! "From labor seeking employment we have passed to employment seeking labor!" And much more of the same shameless clutter and treason to humanity; but listen, ye who coin lies to deceive the people: William Rollands, an American mechanic, having a wife and several children, was unable with diligent seeking to find work in St. Louis; he worried so that his mind was unbalanced. Crazed by worry because he could not find work. And Rollands is only one of a million who will not find work. The system cannot employ them.

Comrade Alfred Hicks, of Denver, has organized a "labor church" in that city. At the initial meeting he spoke on what the movement stands for and said: "It stands for deeds, not words alone. Brotherhood, justice and all ethics and noble sentiment are bosh, empty bubbles with a glittering semblance if they are mere words without substance in deed."

There is room for our comrade. A lusty profession of brotherhood and altruism is not necessarily Socialism. There is no place in Socialism for the clattered emptiness of the ordinary churches. Socialism is not a bit of sentimentality or semi-religious mysticism. It is a mighty, world-embracing fact and principle. Socialism is a science, its basis is in history, not in hysterics; its unfoldment is inevitable, not conditional on our feelings; its ideals will be made real despite our cant and counterfeits.

The scheme of government contrived by the temporary tenants of power at Washington for the Hawaiian Islands confers the great boon of citizenship upon all persons selected by the sugar planters—and denies it to all others. A governor (appointed by the president) is to appoint the judges of the Supreme Court, and this court is to be the sole judge of the legality of elections. And yet the mammon-addled editors of republican newspapers pooh-poo the idea of "imperialism." Capitalism is in the saddle and the political patriots who love and serve capitalists seem equal to any treason to American ideas. The Hawaiian scheme is oligarchy, left for McKinleyism to establish and to dignify with the name of liberty.

Milwaukee Melange.

The capitalist dailies of this city were so much afraid of injuring the street car interests that they did a little garbling to the Associated Press reports of the inauguration of the new Socialist mayor of Haverhill. One of his recommendations was that street railway employes be given a wage of \$2 a day and work but eight hours. The word "railway" was left out, but it didn't hurt Socialism any, for we are as much interested in having street employes given humane conditions, as we are in having the street car men decently treated.

Our comrades are holding union propaganda meetings on the various sides of the river, at which speeches have been made by Comrades Victor L. Berger, Nicholas Schwin, and others. Comrade Howard Tuttle, who has been painting the curtain and scenery at the Soldier's Home Theater, has been making some notable converts among the soldiers and their officers.

Victor L. Berger has drawn up his regular biennial labor bill for presentation to the Wisconsin legislature, and has secured a senator who will present it. The bill covers nineteen folio pages and embraces all forms of labor interests. It is based on the laws of Massachusetts, Germany and Illinois, and is adapted to meet local conditions. While he is not sanguine that the bill will become a law, it will cause discussions, consequent agitation, and ultimate good. Two years ago he had two bills before the legislature, one of them, the bakery bill being passed by the legislature and although masculated it was vetoed by the governor—our present capitalistic executive—and then passed over his veto and made a law. Capitalism set up quite a howl at the time, you may be sure. The bill that did not pass, the general one was cut down from ninety pages to three, and then banded back and forth in a surging fight, during which the capitalistic professional "friend of the laboring man" did all kinds of characteristic dodging. The bill was allowed to die with the legislature without a final vote. There was no hope of its passing, but it kept the cause of labor before the people in good style.

Comrade Heath had a paper on "Industrial Ideals" before the Social Science club at its last week's meeting. There are several Socialists in the club, among them Isadore Ladoff, its secretary, who is well known to HERALD readers.

MILWAUKEE.

In the light of recent thought on the subject it is funny to look back on those of the near past who prided themselves on belonging to the democratic party. Many of them near dreamed that their party was merely a trick of capitalism to herd the democracy of the country and to keep it within safe bounds. In order to do this it was allowed to have some principles that smacked of democracy, yet which were not dangerous to capitalism after all. By keeping the fact well to the front the field was occupied and a true democracy was prevented from getting into the field. That day is past, however. The people have learned that their so-called democratic party was not only bossed by plutocrats, but that it had no principles to distinguish it from the republican party and had to hunt around just before election trying to find some issue that would answer the purpose of getting up an opposition on! Social Democracy is the true democracy and it is not a politicians' trick.

The nominating convention for the St. Louis municipal campaign of the S. D. P. will be held on Sunday, January 15th, 1899, at 2 p. m. at Walhalla hall, 10th and Franklin ave.

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MAYOR CHASE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

DELIVERED AT HAVERHILL, MASS., JAN. 2, 1899.

UNABRIDGED REPORT OF AN ABLE AND STATES-MANLIKE MESSAGE BY THE FIRST SOCIALIST MAYOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN of the City Council:—In assuming the duties of the office to which I have been elected I am fully conscious, as a Socialist, of the responsibilities devoting upon me as a public official and of the limited power granted to a municipality by the laws of the state. But I assure you that every atom of power possessed by the mayor will be exercised in the defense and support of the principles of Socialism in so far as they may be applicable to a municipality.

Believing as I do that the grand cause which I have the honor to represent is bound by all the principles of justice and human progress, to triumph, it is fitting that I should, at the beginning of the address, devote some time to setting forth, from a Socialist's standpoint, my ideas as to the change in municipal affairs that are necessary for the improvement of conditions and the uplifting of our people, as well as the best methods to bring them about.

To secure equal rights for all has been in the past, and should always be, the aim of every conscientious man who is entrusted with the guardianship of the welfare of his fellow citizens. Trusting that you are animated by this spirit, I shall submit to you for your careful consideration such plans as I have thus far outlined, hoping that you will in all your deliberations and actions as the directors of civic affairs for the city of Haverhill, bear in mind that the eyes of the world are upon you, ready to condemn any false step, and just as ready to applaud any action that may be of benefit to humanity. American municipalities have long been the despair of good citizens. I believe that Socialism holds the key to American municipal problems. Let us then shake off prejudice and give to the world that large measure of demonstration which will not only prove beneficial to our own municipality, but will also inspire others to follow where it is our privilege to lead. I make the assertion that private ownership of the means of production, distribution, and communication is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence and the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people, and the liberty and happiness of every man, woman and child are conditioned upon equal political and economic rights, possible of attainment only through the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. While it is not possible for any municipality to guarantee to its citizens all their economic rights, I believe that much can be accomplished in this direction and that every power the municipality possesses should be placed at the disposal of the people in the interest of civilization, that mankind may progress to a grander and nobler life. With that aim in view I submit the following specific recommendations:

1. The passage of an order establishing the minimum wage for street railway employes at \$2 for eight hour's work.

2. Union wages and conditions to prevail in all brick and stone-masons' work performed under the direction of the street department.

3. All city printing to bear the union label.

UNEMPLOYED.

With the development of machinery there follows the displacement of labor and the concentration of capital forces into the ranks of the working class those of the middle class economically unable to compete with the gigantic combinations of capital that are the feature of America's industrial life. From these sources there has come a class previously unknown in society—the unemployed, whose existence cannot be denied and whose rights as human beings require the formulation of some immediate plan for their relief. While no municipality can hope to solve this

grave problem, it being a national and even international one, yet some little relief, at least, can be afforded by this city government. I therefore recommend:

1. That you proceed to secure a tract of land suitable for the raising of food products and that such of the unemployed as desire may be permitted to use this land, the city to furnish proper seeds and tools.

2. The enlargement of the fuel yard at the city farm to such proportions as will permit all who desire to earn by their labor such fuel as they may require.

3. The appropriation of such an amount of money as circumstances may warrant, to be used in providing employment directly upon public works, not in competition with the regular workers of the city, but upon special works, two kinds of which I herewith suggest—(1) improvement of the park system; (2) construction of a system of bicycle paths through all principal thoroughfares.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The system now in vogue of contracting with the lowest bidder for work performed for the city should no longer be tolerated. Low bids mean cheap work. Cheap work means cheap men and low wages, and low wages lower the standard of citizenship. The city should perform its own work and furnish its own material, giving employment to its citizens.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

In common with every progressive thinker of the nineteenth century, I believe that we as a municipality should own and operate all public utilities, such as street railways, gas and electric light plants. Public ownership of public utilities is no longer an experiment. It has been successfully practised in this and other countries, and the results have been minimizing of corruption and an improvement in the condition of the labor employed and in the quality of the service rendered the public. As an example of the economic advantages of the public ownership, I quote from statistics of 95 cities relating to electric lighting, compiled by Prof. Frank Parsons of the Boston University of Law. In 20 cities with public plants the average cost per night of one arc light of 2000-candle power is 13.4 cents, and in 75 cities with private plants the average cost is 42 cents. Here are a few comparisons made by Prof. Parsons of the cost per night of one arc light of the same candle power, under public ownership and other the previous private system in the same places:

	Private	Public.
Huntington Ind.....	39 cents.	13.7 cents.
Lewiston, Me.....	50 cents.	14 cents.
Aurora, Ill.....	29.5 cents.	15.3 cents.

In all these cases there is an absolute saving in industrial force as well as in the lowering of the price to the consumer. As another example of the benefits of public ownership take our own water works system. I am told by the president of the board that, under municipal ownership, there is a direct saving to the people of this city of \$12,000 per year. The rates have been reduced, the service improved, and this important public service has been removed from the realm of politics. To appreciate these advantages, resulting from public ownership, we have only to call to mind the fact that when the city took over the plant from the Haverhill Aqueduct company, the plant was a little more than a hole in the ground; that it had been almost completely run out; and, further, while privately owned, it was one of the greatest sources of political corruption in this municipality. What has been accomplished in the management of our water department can be done just as successfully in relation to the electric light and gas plants, and to all public services of a like nature. This municipality like all others in the state is most seriously

hampered in any attempt to attain public ownership by the laws of this commonwealth; still I urge and most earnestly recommend, that the city council take such action as is possible and necessary for the establishment and operation of municipal gas and electric lighting plants. I could enumerate many reasons why this should be done, but will refrain from so doing at this time, and leave the matter for your impartial consideration, trusting that you will act for the welfare of all our people.

STREET RAILWAYS.

I submit as a self-evident truth, that no public necessity should be privately owned. In addition to the social and economic reasons that support the growing demands for public ownership of street railways, our experience during the past year with the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill street railway company has demonstrated public ownership to be a political necessity. This railway company, in defiance of every principle of equity, of the will of the public and of the city council, introduced and enforced a bonding system universally disapproved and condemned, and the spectacle of a corporation operating a public franchise, acting in defiance of the city authorities, and the popular will, was afforded the world. The power of this and every other corporation can only be destroyed by public ownership. I, therefore, urge upon you the need of taking steps in the direction of municipal street railways. While this is being accomplished, I recommend that you require of each street railway company operating in this city such increase in the number of cars as will provide, under normal conditions, every passenger with a seat, and such extensions of lines as is necessary to properly accommodate our people that reside in the outer districts of the city. Also that the Haverhill and Amesbury street railway company be permitted to run regular trips on Main, Merrimack, Washington, River and such other streets as may be required for efficient service. And that the right to run regular trips through the River street shoe districts be accorded the Haverhill, Georgetown and Danvers street railway company.

GRADE CROSSINGS.

The abolition of grade crossings has been for years the cry of politicians coming before the people for their suffrage, and yet nothing has been accomplished in that direction more than to have a flag waved at the approach of each train. This does not speak well for an enlightened municipality as we are prone to call our own. It is high time that Haverhill should place herself in line with her more progressive sister cities, and immediately remove this daily and hourly menace to the life and safety of our citizens. I recommend that the board of aldermen take immediate steps toward the abolition of these grade crossings, which have two long disgraced our city.

TAXATION.

The burden of taxation should be equitably distributed, and in exact proportion to the holdings of each citizen. Large property owners should not be allowed to evade or dodge their just proportion of taxation because of their influence in the community, and in electing our assessors we should be extremely careful to elect men who will show no partiality.

SECRET SESSIONS.

Many reasons could be given at this time why secret sessions and "star chamber" proceedings in the city council should be abolished. The people should at all times know what their public servants are doing, and no servant who hides his work under the mask of secrecy is a proper person to be entrusted with the interests of the people; he stands guilty of the charge of unfairness, and, whether innocent or not, he at least lays himself open to the suspicion of corruption. The guardians of the public welfare should be at all times willing to openly state their position on public questions, and to have a correct record of their vote on such questions open to the inspection of their constituents. I would, therefore,

recommend the passage of an order by both branches of the city government making all sessions public and abolishing secret balloting in the city council, and that a public record be kept of the vote of each member on all questions.

CITY CHARTER.

If we hope to place our municipality in the front rank as progressive, we should no longer permit ourselves to be hampered and retarded by an ancient city charter. New times demand new methods, and our eyes should be turned towards the light of progress. There are many needed measures, and many modern methods that we should adopt, but are prevented from so doing by the provisions of our city charter. Some of the things which I believe should be incorporated in a new charter are the following:

First. Absolute home rule for our municipality in all matters not conflicting with the equal rights of other cities.

Second. The adoption of the initiative and referendum.

Third. Proportional representation.

Fourth. The imperative mandate or the right of recall of officials by their constituency.

Fifth. The right to own and operate all public utilities.

Sixth. The election of the superintendent of streets by the people.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The rapid growth of our city necessitates an increased appropriation for educational purposes. In making up the appropriation we should be liberal and progressive in order that the hands of the school department may not be tied and thus prevented from introducing such modern methods as in their judgment are necessary to keep Haverhill schools second to none. While it is true that we have a good school system, it is also true that there are better, and we should not be content to allow any of our sister cities to lead in the matter of education. I would recommend an additional appropriation of \$1500 to construct the Manual Training school.

FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

It should be our constant aim to educate every child over whose destiny we are presiding. The security and stability of American institutions depends largely upon the enlightenment and education of the rising generation, and every possible effort should be made to insure to every child in the city of Haverhill every opportunity for a thorough education. Food and clothing should be supplied to those children whose parents are unable to provide for them, that none may be debarred through lack of the necessities of life from attending school and receiving that training and knowledge which will make them useful and valuable citizens in years to come.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

I am confident that we have a fire department second to none in New England, and we should labor to keep it up to its present standard. The safety of human life and property depends upon having brave, honest and temperate men as fire fighters. I find upon investigation some improvements are necessary in the interests of economy and efficient service. I would recommend the purchase of a pair of light horses for the Mt. Washington hose wagon. This hose wagon has been heretofore a single hitch, but a pair of light horses would do much better service, and be as economical as one large horse is at present. I would also recommend the purchase of the battery system at the Central station, which is at present hired by the city at a rental of \$250 per year. When it can be bought by the city for \$1,200, I can not discover where there is any economy in hiring it at the rental amounting to 20 per cent. of the purchasing price.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

This is a department by itself. With the improvements recently made, I believe we have on the whole a system of water works that will compare favorably with that of any city in New England. I learn from the water board that there is a direct saving to water takers of

something like \$12,000 per year since the city took over this important branch of public service. We have better service at lower rates to consumers than under the former management and when all improvements now under way are completed we will have a department capable of supplying the needs of the city for 50 years to come. No taxpayer, as such, has ever paid one cent toward the purchase of the plant or the land it now holds, or of the expense of its maintenance—all of this has been paid for by the water takers. One unsettled question in regard to this department, which should be acted upon immediately, is the question as to whether the city shall pay for the water used by the various city departments. Up to the year 1887 the city paid the water department for the water used by the city, but since that time the bills from the water board have not been approved, and there are at present unpaid bills against the city of two years' standing which should be disposed of to the satisfaction of both the city and the water commissioners.

Another question which is being seriously discussed by the citizenship is the advisability of a change in the present method of management of this department. It is practically out of the control of the city council, and while it is not my intention to cast any reflection upon the official acts of those who have served as water commissioners, I believe it to be unwise to remove any department from direct responsibility to the council of this city. And I recommend that action be taken in the direction of placing the water department under the authority of the city council.

POLICE.

I am confident, despite all that may be justly charged against this department, that in efficiency, bravery and loyalty to duty it will compare most favorably with those of other cities, still we should not rest content. To raise the standard of efficiency should be our aim. To accomplish this let us no longer indulge in carping criticism. Let us rather assure each member of this department that if one fails in his duty, the whole shall not be condemned; that the acts of the individual member derelict in the performance of his duty shall be promptly and resolutely met, and that such punishment as may be compatible with the case, accorded. Also that each meritorious act will be credited. We should not underestimate the importance of a healthy public sentiment in support of the officers in the discharge of their duties, nor should we forget that they are men, and desire to be treated as such. Convince them, gentlemen, that you intend to deal promptly, resolutely and justly with them and the Haverhill police department will become the peer of any like department in this commonwealth. In concluding upon this matter I desire to recommend immediate action in relation to the flagrant violation of orders occurring in what is known as the "patrol house." It has become the seat of a political ring, and has there been maintained in direct violation of the orders of the board of aldermen and the authority of the city marshal. I recommend that the orders governing that building be enforced.

STREET LIGHTS.

Well-lighted streets add more beauty to a city, to my mind, than almost any other thing that can be accomplished in the way of improvements. Unfortunately the city does not own or control an electric lighting plant, but has to pay a private company for its light, including a high rate of profit to the company. As a result we are limiting the city in the number of lights on the plea of economy. The truest kind of economy demands that the city shall own and operate its own plant, and thus be able to furnish all the lights the city can require at less cost than we are now paying for an insufficient service.

STREET WATERING.

While there has been an improvement in this department, yet the manner in which our streets have been sprinkled during the past year has been open to criticism. The claim has been made that pro-

per care and judgment has not been displayed, and that some streets have been deluged with water, while others have been neglected. The committee on street watering should exercise careful and close watch in this matter and guarantee our citizens that this department shall be run in an economical and efficient manner.

LICENSES.

At the late election, the voters decided that licenses should be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors. It is not for us to discuss whether their verdict be right or wrong. It is our duty to enforce, impartially and without discrimination, the will of the people. Those who desire to engage in the sale of liquor must receive from the License Commissioners a license, with the knowledge that the requirements of that license must be kept inviolate.

POOR DEPARTMENT.

Through the development of machinery and the concentration of capital, the army of the unemployed increases daily, and in proportion to its increase there comes an increase in the demands made upon his department. Every possible assistance to the unfortunates in need of assistance should be given. Every thing possible should be done to spare them from the odium which unfortunately has attached itself to the act of receiving assistance from this department. Owing to the growing demands upon this department, additional land must be secured. I therefore recommend that you consider the advisability of seeking the transfer of the land on the southerly side of Lincoln avenue from the Park to the Poor Department. The addition of a wing to the present building at the city farm has been recommended, and I submit the matter to your careful consideration.

STREETS, SIDEWALKS, BRIDGES AND SEWERS.

All work performed in the direction of the extension, improvement and development of the streets, sidewalks, bridges and sewers of the city, should be systematic, and no effort should be spared to attain the highest degree of permanency. One of the needs of this department for use upon the highways is a better quality of gravel, as that which has been used is, on the whole, unsatisfactory. The demand made upon last year's city council for a portable stone crusher to be used in the suburbs, deserves your immediate consideration. The practice of working some of the employees of this department overtime, while others have been denied all opportunity for employment, is unfair and should be abolished.

ELECTRICAL AFFAIRS.

The increase in the number of telephone, telegraph and electric light wires throughout the city, requires immediate action for the removal, and I would recommend that you seek passage of such legislation as will enable the city to conduct and control a municipal conduit, and that all telephone, telegraph and electric companies operating in this city, be compelled to place their wires therein, subject to such conditions as may be determined upon.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND HALL HOSPITAL.

These very excellent institutions are deserving of praise and the loyal support of the city council and of the people. The one aiding in the illumination of the mind, and the other in the alleviation of human suffering, deserves and should receive every assistance that may be required for their development, to the end that their power for good be not impaired.

SOLDIERS RELIEF.

Those who fought and won the battle for the emancipation of a race from chattel slavery, deserve the most generous treatment and I trust that all that is possible in the direction will be freely done. I desire also to call to your attention the fact that many of the families of the local volunteers in the late war with Spain are in destitute circumstances, and are in immediate need of assistance, and some plan for their relief should be determined upon without delay.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the

city at the close of last year's business will compare favorably with former years. The financial statement of the auditor will form part of this address, when printed, according to the usual custom.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

I shall submit to you in relation to these and the departments that I have specifically mentioned, such other recommendations as occasion requires.

Gentlemen of the City Council, in conclusion I would urge upon you the importance of careful and conscientious effort during your term of office. Into your hands have been intrusted the management of the affairs of this municipality. Time, patience and fidelity will be demanded in the performance of your duties. You will doubtless disagree on many questions, but, however widely you may differ, you should not forget that the eyes of the world are upon you. When you leave this hall you will go out as public servants, sworn to the faithful performance of the trust reposed in you by the people. Let it not be said that you failed in your duty to your fellow citizens, to yourselves and to humanity.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA.

CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL BRANCHES

NAME AND LOCATION.

Section 1. This organization, located at _____, County of _____, shall be known as Local Branch No. _____ of the Social Democratic Party of America and shall hold a charter duly issued by the National Council, which may be suspended or reclaimed by the National Executive Board in case of violation of the laws, principles or regulations of the organization.

MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 2. Any reputable person subscribing to the principles of the organization shall be eligible to membership.

Sec. 3. A local branch shall consist of not less than five, nor more than five hundred members, _____ members constituting a quorum.

Sec. 4. A person desiring membership shall make application to a local branch, recommended by a member of said branch, and if accepted by a majority vote shall be enrolled as a member.

Sec. 5. A member may be transferred from one local branch to another by obtaining from the secretary a transfer card and depositing the same with the secretary of the branch desired to be joined.

Sec. 6. A member in good standing may terminate his or her membership by obtaining from the secretary a card of withdrawal.

Sec. 7. Each member shall be entitled to a card of membership, such card to be furnished by the National Council and issued to members by the secretary of the local branch.

DUES AND FEES.

Sec. 8. The admission fee, which shall accompany each application for membership, shall be such an amount as may be determined by the local branch, provided it shall be sufficient to include 25 cents to be forwarded to the National Council.

Sec. 9. At the close of each meeting the treasurer shall transmit to the National Council the names of all members admitted at said meeting, their postoffice addresses and a remittance by postal money order of their admission fee.

Sec. 10. The dues of a member shall be payable quarterly in advance, on or before the first day of January, April, July and October, in such an amount as the local union may determine, provided it shall be sufficient to include 25 cents per quarter to be forwarded to the National Council. A member admitted on or before the middle of the quarter shall pay dues for the full quarter; a member admitted after the middle of the quarter shall be exempt for said quarter.

Sec. 11. On or before the 5th day of each quarter the treasurer shall remit by postal money order the quarterly dues for the current

quarter to the National Council and each local branch shall remit the full amount due for the entire membership of the branch.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Sec. 12. The Executive Board shall consist of five members, elected annually in March, and shall have general supervision of the local branch. It shall be empowered to provide such rules, issue such orders and adopt such measures, subject to the local branch, as may be required to carry out the objects of the organization, provided that no action shall be taken which conflicts with this constitution of the State Union, the constitution of the National Union, or the declaration of principles.

Sec. 13. The officers of the board shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer and organizer, and such others as may be determined, who shall be elected at each annual meeting and serve until their successors are elected and qualified. They shall perform such duties as appertain to their several offices and as the local branch may direct. The board shall hold stated meetings in March of each year and such special meetings as may be required.

Sec. 14. Any member of the board may be removed by a majority vote of the local branch, provided that all charges shall be reduced to writing and that the accused member shall be entitled to a fair trial. Vacancies in the board shall be filled by the local branch.

Sec. 15. No member of the Board shall hold political office except under the Social Democratic Party.

Sec. 16. The local branch shall hold meetings at such times as the members may determine.

Sec. 17. At each annual meeting of the local branch in March, the officers shall submit complete reports of the transactions of their several offices for the preceding year.

JURISDICTION.

Sec. 18. Local branches shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the State Union and National Council, and the State Union shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the National Council.

ELECTIONS.

Sec. 19. At each annual meeting of the local branch in March an Executive Board of five members and representatives to the State Union shall be elected, who shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

BY-LAWS.

Sec. 20. A local branch may adopt such laws as a majority may determine, provided they do not conflict with the constitution of the State Union, the constitution of the National Council, or the declaration of principles.

TRIALS.

Sec. 21. Any member violating the laws or principles of the organization may be suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of a local branch, provided that any charges against a member shall be preferred in writing by a member in good standing and the accused shall be entitled to a fair trial.

APPEALS.

Sec. 22. Any member having been suspended or expelled may appeal to the Executive Board of the state, and if the decision of that body is not satisfactory he may appeal to the Executive Board of the National Council.

AMENDMENTS.

Sec. 23. The constitution of Local Branches, State Unions and the National Council is the organic law of the organization and can be altered or amended only by the National Council in meeting assembled or by the general organization through the Initiative and Referendum.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Sec. 24. Upon application of five per cent. of the membership any matter relating to the amendment of the constitution, the calling of a special meeting of a State Union or the National Council, or the removal of an officer, state or national, shall be submitted to a direct vote of the membership, through the Initiative and Referendum, and a majority vote shall determine the result.

Social Democratic Party Platform

Demands For Farmers.

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.

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."

Among the Branches.

Branch Meetings.

Notices of Branch Meetings inserted for 50c per month.

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

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

Branch No. 3, St. Louis, meets second and fourth Tuesday at Concordia Turner H. H., 12th and Arsenal streets. Leonard Stoll, Secretary, 184 Menard st.

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 Volkmann's Hall, corner Twenty-first and Center 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. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary, John Doerfler, Treasurer.

Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania meets every Sunday at 754 south Third street, Philadelphia, at 7.30. Discussion from 9 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

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 50 Orchard st., Room 17, at 8 p. m. Louis Pavsky, chairman; Jacob Leibowitz, 152 Forsyth st., secretary.

Branch No. 4, Pittsburgh, Pa., meets every Thursday evening at 730 P. M., Funk hall, south 24th and Josephine sts. President W. John, 34 Addison st. Secretary, J. H. Lewis, 219 Jane st.

East side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 202 E. Broadway. A. Guyer, 23 Clinton street, Secretary.

Branch 9, (Mass) Brockton, meets Sunday at 7.30 a. m. in Cutters Hall, Clark's Block, cor. of Main and Centre streets. Every member is expected to attend at least one meeting a month. Frank S. Walsh, 352 West Elm street, secretary.

St. Louis reports another new Branch in the 10th Ward, organized by Comrade A. E. Sanderson. A meeting was held on the 8th inst., to complete organization and elect officers.

Another new branch has been organized in New York City by Comrade Elizabeth H. Thomas. Until further notice meetings will be held at 114 E. 32 street. Secretary, Miss Elizabeth H. Thomas, 257 Division street; Chairman, A. M. Boney, 598 Columbus avenue.

Debates, literary and musical exercises, and reading circles are to be the order in the branches, and to carry out this varied program Branch 14 of Massachusetts, at Fitchburg, has appointed a committee. On January 1 a large and enjoyable meeting was held, when a lively discussion took place on "Political Action vs. Colonization."

The branch has also started a library with Patrick Mulcahy, as librarian.

A new Branch organized at Linton, Indiana, is composed of miners who, in their struggles for an opportunity to live, have come to see that their condition can be bettered only through the economic revolution which Socialism proposes, aided by a powerful organization of workmen on political lines. The Linton Branch was organized by one of the best known miners in the Indiana coal fields, and our devoted comrades have initiated a movement that will expand until it becomes co-extensive with the mining interests of Hoosierdom.

There's going to be a rattling shake-up of the "dry bone" of Massachusetts at an early day. We have only made a start and it is astonishing how the movement gathers strength. The Brockton branch has set up for itself a high standard and its enthusiastic members are working just as earnest and genuine Socialists always work, to enlighten the mentally blind and win their fellow-workmen from their capitalistic idols. The branch, as an earnest of what it proposes to do this year, reports 55 new members added to its roll. This is a splendid beginning of a great year's work. Denver, go thou and do likewise.

Branch secretaries are requested when remitting money to the National Secretary-Treasurer not to send checks on their local banks, but to procure either New York drafts, express or postal money orders. This will save both annoyance and expense.

Branch 2 of the 8th Assembly District, New York, held a meeting on the 3rd of January and decided to hold a mass meeting in the near future, the proceeds of which are to go to the Social Democratic HERALD. Two new members were admitted and a committee appointed to secure speakers. This branch was but recently organized and its members are filled with the proper spirit.

The Newburyport (Mass.) News thinks that as Mayor Chase of Haverhill earned say only \$800 as clerk in a co-operative store, his salary as mayor, \$2,000, will exceed by \$1,200 what he "produces," (!) and wants to know what disposition he will make of it; whereupon the Haverhill Gazette says: "Mayor-elect Chase has not yet drawn a penny of salary. Why not wait until he does and then see. Who knows but that he will donate a portion of what the city pays him, as an inducement for our town critics to shut their mouths and keep them closed."

From all quarters come most encouraging reports of the activity of members in their local communities. Our comrades at Denver, Col., have decided to take the field at the Spring election with a full list of candidates for municipal offices. The Branch elected officers for the year as follows: Chairman, Thomas H. Gibbs; vice-Chairman, C. M. Davis; Treasurer, F. W. Steele; Secretary, M. H. Steele; Organizer, Alfred Hicks; Music Committee, Alfonso Tallaferro, Mrs. Thomas Gibbs and Mrs. Short; Program committee, C. M. Davis, Alfred Hicks, Thomas H. Gibbs. The election of committee of music and program is a suggestion for friends elsewhere desiring to make public meetings attractive.

"Cold Wittles." Comrade Editor:—It is now seriously proposed here in New York, by Alderman Guggenheimer, that the rich give their cast-off "cold vittles" to the poor. The poor will soon be getting their "cold vittles" from the ash barrels. JOHN CONWAY. New York City.

Worcester, Mass. Worcester, Mass., branch of S. D. P. has secured room 2 at 20 Pearl street, and will hold open meetings each Tuesday evening through the winter at least. Socialist meetings of one kind or another are now being held in Worcester on Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

There is a lively future ahead for Worcester and interesting developments may be looked for in 3 or 4 years. ADDISON W. BARR.

No Reflection Intended. Comrade Editor:—Permit me a short space in THE HERALD for an explanation or apology.

Some comrades of St. Louis are annoyed at what they consider to be a reflection upon them, contained in my article of two weeks ago in reference to dues, etc.

I wish to say emphatically and with all the intensity possible, that I give way to no one in my respect and admiration for the earnestness, the sincerity and the work of the St. Louis comrades in our cause.

I regarded the situation as grave and endeavored to express myself in a few words, and I have evidently offended those whom I would not consciously annoy for any inducement.

Assuring the comrades of St. Louis again of the fact that I meant no reflection, I remain. SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

Branch 9, Brockton, Mass. Socialism is making rapid strides in our city, and we are converting an average of two men a day. We hope to keep this up for the year. If we can get 1,000 comrades working for the cause in Brockton, we shall own Cape Cod within the year. Our membership has increased 60 strong since our city election in December. We have a committee on literature that is doing a great work in building the branch, they are selling a "raft" of it and will be sure to make at least 90 per cent. of their readers open their eyes and see where they are at. We have a very fine attendance at each meeting and as our list of able speakers is unlimited, we make a Socialist at each meeting. ROSCOE.

St. Louis Nominating Convention.

On Tuesday, April 4th, 1899, the St. Louis municipal election will be held. Registration will be on Tuesday, March 14. Census in the Precincts by the clerks of registration, Wednesday and Thursday, March 15 and 16. Revision of the registration, Friday and Saturday, March 18 and 19.

There are to be elected: 1. Six members of the Council. 2. Twenty-eight members of the House of Delegates. 3. Four members of the School Board.

The members and friends of the Social Democratic party of St. Louis are notified that the municipal nominating convention of the party will be held at Wallhalla Hall, 10th street and Franklin avenue, Sunday afternoon, January 15th, 1899, at 2 o'clock.

The members in the several branches are urged to do all in their power to secure good attendance.

The program of the convention will be:

- 1. The municipal platform of the Social Democratic Party. 2. Nomination of a ticket for the municipal Spring elections. 3. The election campaign in the several wards. 4. The good and welfare of the movement.
- By the order of the Socialist Democratic Party of St. Louis. THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Name of the Party.

Sometime ago I favored a change in the name of our party. I do not now.

I always was opposed to having "American" attached to our party—it's too narrow and smacks too much of A. P. Aism.

Again there is now being organized a third party with the name "The Socialist Party," so the only thing left for us to do is to saw wood and keep our name as it is. Some day there will be a union of the Socialist parties and we can agree on a name. In the meantime go and build up the organization, so that the Social Democratic party shall be the majority party of the nation. Then the name of a political party wont bother us any more. F. G. R. GORDON.

Our Socialist Press.

I am sure it will be a very grave mistake to abolish our present system of sending THE HERALD to every member of the S. D. P. I regard that part of our constitution as about the best there is in it.

You see, if we leave it to the members to work up subscriptions we shall have less subs by a good many than we have at present. If the members will push the circulation of THE HERALD, to where it should and where it can be, our list will be so large, even at the present price, that there will be a good profit on it.

It is of vast importance that every member of the S. D. P. has a copy of our official organ each week. In fact the circulation of a paper or rather our papers is the most important work we can do. Of course organization is the key note to success. We must use all our best efforts to increase the circulation of our papers. It will be a mistake to change our constitution in this matter. F. G. R. GORDON.

SEND THE HERALD TO A FRIEND.

Report of Morris Jolles, Treasurer, in Account with the Social Democratic Party of Massachusetts.

RECEIPTS—TAXES.	
1898.	
Oct. 3,	Branch 3, August tax.....\$ 1.00
28,	Branch 3, September tax..... 2.00
3,	Branch 16, August tax..... 1.25
3,	Branch Chelsea, August tax..... .65
10,	Branch 8, City Com. tax..... .20
16,	Branch 4, August and September tax 1.50
16,	Branch 4, 2 1-2 cents assessment..... .75
19,	Branch 7, August and September tax 2.20
	\$9.55 \$ 9.55
RECEIPTS—MEETINGS.	
Oct. 29,	Cambridge meeting (Oct. 27).....\$ 18.05
29,	Paine hall..... 56.30
Nov. 11,	Meeting November 11..... 4.62
13,	West End Union hall (Nov. 7.)..... 1.10
19,	Profit of Picnic..... 15.02
19,	Newburyport collection..... 10.00
20,	Worcester collection..... 4.50
20,	Profit of Ball..... 67.03
Dec. 27,	Chelsea collection..... 2.86
	\$179.48 \$179.48
RECEIPTS—SUBSCRIPTION.	
Oct. 3,	Comrade Miss Topaz.....\$ 3.00
2,	Stahl..... 2.00
8,	Erichmann..... 2.00
10,	White..... 1.60
10,	Miss Topaz..... .75
16,	Erichmann..... 7.85
16,	Mrs. Konikow..... 2.00
16,	Amols..... 1.25
28,	Rouds..... .50
29,	Mrs. Konikow..... 10.00
29,	Stahl..... 1.00
29,	Lieber..... 2.30
29,	Harris..... 2.50
Nov. 13,	Erichmann..... 1.70
13,	Huber..... .25
13,	Margaret Haile..... 1.25
Oct. 10,	Holyoke Branch..... 5.00
29,	Newburyport Branch (Margaret Haile) 5.50
Nov. 13,	Newburyport Branch contribution.... 25.00
5,	Amesbury..... 5.00
19,	Brockton..... 10.00
19,	Somerworth, contr. for Debs' expens. 7.00
19,	Brockton Branch..... 2.50
19,	Fitchburg campaign contribution.... 5.00
19,	Contribution List No. 12..... 2.50
19,	Contribution List No. 13..... .25
19,	Contribution from New York for fare and expenses of Debs..... 20.00
	\$127.70 \$127.70
RECEIPTS—LITERATURE.	
Oct. 3,	Literature......83
Nov. 1,	Comrade Mrs. Konkow..... 3.08
1,	Whitman and Brockton meetings..... 1.62
	\$5.53 \$ 5.53
Total Receipts.....\$322.26	
EXPENDITURES—HALLS.	
Oct. 3,	Paine Hall..... 23.00
12,	Two Ward Rooms..... 4.00
14,	Liberty Hall..... 1.00
27,	Brattle Square Hall, Cambridge,..... 12.00
Nov. 9,	West End Union hall..... 4.00
13, 4.00
16,	Hall, 729 Washington street,..... 2.00
16,	Springfield, (Debs' meeting)..... 5.00
	\$ 55.00 \$ 55.00
EXPENDITURES—ADVERTISING.	
Oct. 12,	Boston Traveler.....\$.75
12,	"..... .75
28,	Globe..... 3.00
28,	Transcript..... 4.00
28,	Traveler..... 4.00
28,	Globe..... 2.00
	\$ 14.50 \$ 14.50
EXPENDITURES—PRINTING.	
Oct. 11,	Kaitz, Leaflets.....\$ 10.00
17,	"..... 10.00
19,	"..... 2.00
29,	"..... 10.00
29,	"..... 3.50
Nov. 9,	"..... 6.25
Dec. 12,	"..... 10.00
	\$ 51.75 \$ 51.75
EXPENDITURES—SPEAKERS.	
Oct. 16,	Comrade F. G. R. Gordon.....\$ 2.20
Nov. 13,	"..... 3.75
11,	Carey (West End Union hall) 1.50
13,	Skinner..... 1.00
13,	Carey..... 6.50
13,	Barr..... 2.50
31,	Carey..... 2.50
	Fares to Whitman..... 1.00
	*Comrade Debs' R. R. fare and hotel expenses Oct. 16, 17, 31, Nov. 13, 38.55
	Comrade Debs' contribution..... 40.00
	" " American house..... 5.60
	" " Traveling and Hotel 30.00
	\$135.10 \$135.10
MISCELLANEOUS—EXPENSES.	
Oct. 20,	Car fare.....\$.85
27,	Stahl, (Debs)..... .80
CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.	

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Social Democratic Herald

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

Karl Marx, Capital, Cloth.....	\$2.00
F. W. Sprague, Socialism, from Genesis to Revelation. Cloth.....	1.00
Gronlund, The Co-operative Commonwealth. Paper.....	.25
August Babel, Woman: Past, Present and Future.....	.25
Blatchford, Merrie England.....	.10
Edward Bellamy, Looking Backward.....	.50
Edward Bellamy, Equality. Cloth.....	1.25
Lissagary, History of the Commune of 1871.....	1.00
Fabian Essays in Socialism.....	.25
Charles Vail, Modern Socialism.....	.25
Ashplaut, Heterodox Economics and Orthodox Profits.....	.15
Herbert Casson, The Red Light.....	.25
Henry D. Lloyd, Wealth Against Commonwealth.....	1.00
Thorold Rogers, Six Centuries of Work and Wages.....	.20
Volney, The Ruins of Empires.....	.55
Thomas Paine, The Rights of Man.....	.20
The Socialism of John Stuart Mill, Edited by Bliss.....	.25
Henry George, Social Problems.....	.25
Osborne Ward, The Ancient Lowly.....	1.50
Adams, President John Smith.....	.25
Richard T. Ely, Socialism and Social Reform.....	1.50
Buchner, Man in the Past, Present and Future.....	1.00

PAMPHLETS.

Fred. Engels, Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science.....	.10
The Class Struggle.....	.05
The Religion of Capitalism and Socialism Explained.....	.10
The Proletariat and Down With Socialism.....	.05
F. G. R. Gordon, Hard Times: Cause and Cure.....	.05
Karl Marx, Analysis of Money.....	.05
Watkins, Evolution of Industry.....	.05
Leonard D. Abbott, The Society of the Future.....	.05
F. Lasalle, What is Capital.....	.05
H. M. Hyndman, Socialism and Slavery.....	.05
F. Lasalle, The Workingman's Programme.....	.10

THE HERALD LEAFLETS.

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

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WORLD OF LABOR.

INTERNATIONAL.
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Republic is fast becoming the prey of ruling capitalist despots of Europe. At the present time the capitalists at the helm of the little republic are doing all in their power to please the governments of Italy, Prussia and other despotic countries. Italian Social Democrats, known for many years as honest, intelligent and peace loving men, are being arrested under the pretext of being connected with the anarchist movement. During the Christmas week one morning at 3 o'clock 20 policemen entered forcibly into a house on Dufour street, went through every sleeping room in the house and arrested five workmen, four of whom were Social Democrats. The names of the men arrested are: Ludovico, Delio, Raffaele, Busolotti and Sorovia. The Socialist Democratic and trades union organization of Switzerland protest against this international capitalist and secret police work directed against the international labor movement, but the great Swiss statesmen continue their mercenary work. This shows that the capitalist politicians are of the same calibre, no matter whether they rule in a so-called free country like Switzerland, France or the United States or in Prussia, Russia or China.

MUNICH, GERMANY.
The Social Democratic press is severely criticising and ridiculing the secret order of the German Secretary of War, according to which the military commanders were instructed to arrest all the well-known Social Democratic leaders in case of any serious trouble or popular uprising. Comrade August Bebel took this question up in one of the recent sessions of the Reichstag, insisting that the Secretary of War give further explanation in regard to this secret military order. The Secretary of War, as a matter of course, denied ever having issued such an order. Bebel, however, assured them that the arrest of a few leaders could no longer check the Social Democratic movement and that it might prove a somewhat serious undertaking if the military government should ever attempt to carry out the secret orders of the head of the War Department.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.
The newspapers have been forbidden to make any reference to certain disturbances here arising out of the strikers at the spinning factories, which have been suppressed by an armed force. The Czar's government is aware of the seriousness of the general awakening of the Russian industrial proletariat, as it has been demonstrated by the extensive strike movement of the last few years. The Social Democratic labor movement is growing in the same ratio as the capitalist system of production develops in the different parts of the Russian empire. The movement is strongest in Russian Poland, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa and other great industrial and commercial centers.

PRESSBURG, HUNGARY.
Serious strike riots have taken place at Nagy-Komlos, County of Torental, Hungary. The mob overpowered and disarmed the police, who narrowly escaped with their lives. The rioters then attempted to burn the residence of the local magistrate. Finally the police were re-enforced and the rioters suppressed.

PEKIN, CHINA.
China is adopting American methods in dealing with strikers. Recently some workers in the building trades in Peking struck for an increase of wages. The bosses caused the arrest of the strikers, the leaders of whom were beheaded, and the others transported for life to the fever and malarial districts.

BERLIN, GERMANY.
Within a few months the Journeymen Bakers of this city will demand a reduction in the hours of labor.

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

The government has been doing all in its power to suppress the Socialist movement. Our agitators have been arrested; the national congress of the Social Democratic party has been prohibited. Yet the movement is making splendid progress in spite of all the reactionary opposition. In the city of Oroshaza a municipal election was held three weeks ago the result being that the Social Democrats elected 15 of the 20 members of the council.

GREIZ, GERMANY.

The Social Democratic members of the Landtag (state legislature) demand that the government also appoint women as factory inspectors.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

Swiss labor papers complain that child labor is rapidly increasing in Switzerland and that the child labor laws are very often entirely disregarded by the employers.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

The Social Democrats have elected five members to the city council. Unfortunately there is a split in the local Socialist movement, otherwise more victories for Socialism would have been gained.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM.

The striking printers of this city have all been provided with work in other cities. More trouble is expected soon.

STETTIN, GERMANY.

Two union carpenters, Neumann and Pieper, have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for attempting to intimidate a scab during a recent strike.

PRAYNE, AUSTRIA.

The unemployed of this city held a demonstration in front of the Labor Bureau demanding work or bread. The police appeared on the scene, driving the poor wage-slaves in all directions.

CREFELD, GERMANY.

Over 6,000 weavers and spinners in this city and vicinity are out on a strike.

NATIONAL.

PORTLAND, MAINE.

S. W. Mathews, Commissioner of Industrial and Labor Statistics for Maine, in his annual report, says that there has been a marked increase of child labor in the cotton mills, largely the result of false certificates as to age by parents. He declares that under the present laws his hands are tied. He suggests an amendment to the law so as to require every child under 16 years employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment to file with his employer an employment ticket and a certified copy of his birth or baptism, such certificate to be countersigned by a member of the School Committee.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The case of Adams vs. Brennan was reversed and remanded by the Supreme Court. The board of education had a contract with the Building Trades councils to require in all contracts let for public work that none but union labor should be employed. John A. Knisely, a contractor was invited to bid for repairs on a certain schoolhouse. He submitted two bids, one of which stipulated that if a provision in regard to the employment of union labor was enforced he would do it for a sum less than submitted with the provision in regard to the employment of union labor enforced. The higher bid was accepted. The Supreme Court dismissed the bill to have the bill annulled, and this decree the Supreme Court reverses, holding that a stipulation requiring the employment of none but union labor is an unwarranted discrimination between different classes of citizens, restricts competition and tends to increase the cost of work to be paid for by taxpayers.

TAYLORVILLE, ILL.

In the Christian County Circuit Court, the eighty-three criminal cases which grew out of the recent miners' riot at Pana were disposed of. About twenty of the defendants against whom there was known to be strong evidence pleaded guilty to rioting and were fined \$10 and costs each. The other cases were nulled by order of State's Attorney Humphreys.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

According to the Tobacco Workers' Journal's monthly statement, about 500 additional members were suspended in St. Louis alone in November, owing no doubt to the trust manipulation. "At one blow twelve hundred of our members were knocked out of the union by a trust," a tobacco workers' delegate cried in the Kansas City convention of the A. F. of L.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE UNIONS.

NAME AND HEADQUARTERS.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the State Union of the Social Democratic Party of America, and its headquarters shall be located as the union may determine.

HOW ORGANIZED.

Sec. 2. The State Union of the Social Democratic Party of America shall consist of delegates representing local branches in this state, and shall constitute the legislative body of the state.

Sec. 3. The Executive Board shall consist of five members and shall have general supervision of the State Union. It shall 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 this constitution, the constitution of the National Council or the declaration of principles.

Sec. 4. The officers of the Board shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer and such others as may be determined, who shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Board and serve until their successors are elected and qualified. They shall perform such duties as appertain to their several offices, and for their services shall receive such compensation as the State Union may determine. The Board shall hold stated meetings in April of each year and such special meetings as may be required.

Sec. 5. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 6. Any member of the Board may be removed by a two-thirds vote of all the members, provided that all charges shall be reduced to writing and that the accused member shall be entitled to a fair trial. The Board shall be authorized to fill all vacancies.

Sec. 7. Any member of the Board may be removed at any time by the State Union.

Sec. 8. No member of the Board shall hold political office, except under the Social Democratic Party.

Sec. 9. All questions not provided for in the constitution, and all questions of appeal from local branches, shall be decided by the chairman, such decisions to be final and in full effect unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

Sec. 10. 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.

Sec. 11. The revenues of the organization shall be derived from such sources as the State Union may determine.

THE STATE UNION.

Sec. 12. The State Union shall meet annually at such place as its members may determine, in April. The chairman of the Executive Board shall preside over its deliberations. The secretary of the Executive Board shall serve as secretary of the State Union and keep a correct record of its proceedings, submitting a copy of the same to each local branch in the state.

Sec. 13. At each annual meeting of the State Union an Executive Board of five members and representatives to the National Council shall be elected, who shall serve one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 14. The State Union shall enact such laws as may be necessary, determine the policy of the state organization and do all other things required to carry out the objects of the organization, provided that no action is taken inconsistent with this constitution, the constitution of the National Council or the declaration of principles.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE.

Nov. 19, Heralds	7.00	
Stationary and Postage	17.08	
Telegrams	4.14	
J. Epstein (Nomination papers)	1.00	
" " " "25	
	\$ 31.12	\$ 31.12
Total Expenses		\$287.47

FOOTINGS—TOTALS.

Receipts, Taxes	\$ 9.55	
" Meetings	179.48	
" Subscriptions	127.70	
" Literature	5.53	
	\$322.26	\$322.26
Expenditures, Halls	\$ 55.00	
" Advertising	14.50	
" Printing	51.75	
" Speakers	135.10	
" Miscellaneous	31.12	
	\$287.47	\$287.47

Balance in Treasury

MORRIS JOLLES, Treasurer of State Committee.

We, the undersigned, have examined the accounts of Morris Jolles, treasurer, in account with the Social Democratic Party of Massachusetts, and find the above statement correct.

DR. M. KONIKOW }
GEO. G. CUTTING } Auditors.

Boston, Mass., Dec., 31, 1898.

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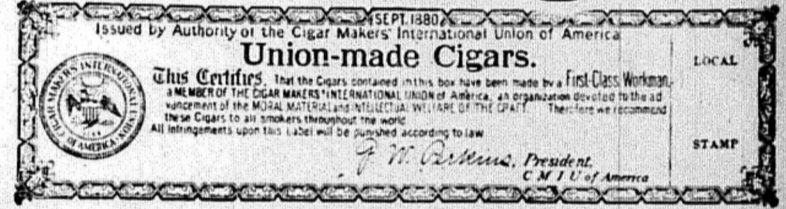
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 - Cherokee Brewery Co.
 - Excelsior Brewery Co.
 - Green Tree Brewery Co.
 - H. Grone Brewery Co.
 - Heims Brewery Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.)
 - Hyde Park Brewery Co.
 - Klausmaen Brewery Co.
 - Phoenix Brewery.
 - Chas. G. Stifel Brewing Co.
 - Wainwright Brewery Co.

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WM. J. LEMP BREWING CO.
CONSUMERS BREWING CO.
WESTERN BREWING CO. (Belleville).
LOUIS OBERT BREWERY.
AMERICAN BREWERY CO.

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

Send Five Cents to Comrade Anna F. Smith, 7 International Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo., for one of the Buttons designed by St. Louis Comrades.