

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

NATIONAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA.

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NO. 41.

There are Thousands Hacking at the Branches of Evil to One who is Chopping at the Root.

Capitalists will FOLLOW the flag—if there's money in it.

What the Socialist foresees will be the logical sequence of industrial evolution.

The Filipinos' right to liberty is proven by the fact that they are willing to die for it.

Capitalists are great sticklers for laws and constitutions—if they can be made to serve their purposes.

The concentration that is carried forward by trusts in all branches of industry is a necessary consequence of our advance in the material arts, and all the attempts to stop it by law will be disastrous.

The conversion of the means of production into the common property of society is the only method that will guarantee the class that produces wealth an equitable share in its distribution.

The beef was "embalmed" all right, after all the hypocritical protestations of the administration and its press trumpeters. The evidence was overwhelming and the political effect on the administration ought to be overwhelming too.

All the wars that the capitalist class can provoke will not solve the social problem, and if all the islands of all the seas are annexed to the flag, the condition of the wage slave class will not be improved a particle.

Milwaukee branches have adopted the stamp system for the agitation fund and report that it works well. The use of stamps facilitates collection. Comrades who are interested in them and would like a sample may address Eugene H. Rooney, secretary of the central committee.

The Socialists of Brussels opened the great Workmen's Palace with a grand procession and fete April 2. M.M. Vanderweide and Loraud and the French Socialist leaders, Jaures, Gerault and Richard, made addresses. The great building is on the plan of American department stores and contains a theater.

It has been estimated that the productive capacity of the world in manufacture doubles every seven years; but wages have not doubled within the memory of any living man employed in manufactories. Increased facilities of production under the competitive system means a lower level of wages and a lower level of wage slaves in the social scale.

The Brockton (Mass.) democrats who are going to imitate Pingree and Jones in politics, are now credited with having the banquet craze. They think a 25-cent banquet with a gramophone speech from Bryan is just the thing to head off the tireless Social Democrats. They seem to be quite unaware of the fact that the workingmen are being educated out of the old ruts and are not likely to be caught, in Brockton at least, by second-hand, or even a first-hand, Bryan speech.

The Brockton branch sets a good example for all other branches in the country, it keeps growing. Every week brings a large addition of new members and the result will be a great victory at the fall election. Success depends largely upon the numerical strength and intellectual vigor of the branches. A branch with a hundred members in almost any community means a vote ranging from one to two thousand. Build the branches by systematic and co-operative work.

Ben Harrison, patriot, expects to receive a fee of \$100,000 for a little service as a member of the Venezuelan junket. He thinks about three months' time will do the job. Seventy-two days' work at \$1,388.88 per day (equal to an entire year's wages for four slaves engaged in useful occupations); that's not so bad. But then, patriots come high. When the job is done, Mr. Harrison says, "Mrs. Harrison and I will spend three or four months traveling in Europe." Dear Mrs. Jones: Do you know why you and your slave of a husband can't travel in Europe?

If you believe in the principles of Socialism and the manner in which they are advanced by this paper, you are hereby appointed to procure one new subscriber every week.

Roosevelt, who used to be a "reformer" himself and by many republicans was looked upon as a nuisance because of his reform proclivities, says his old "reform" associates are a nuisance and its hurts him to have them identified with him. He probably also thinks with Mark Hanna that a public man (once in office) owes the people nothing, not even the people who made office possible for him.

An Eastern newspaper referring to the bill of Comrade Carey, raising the age of child laborers from 14 to 16 years, says: "To be effective a law like the one contemplated must be made a national regulation and not confined to the narrow limits of a single State."

Well, all that is necessary in that case is for the people to elect Social Democrats to go to Washington and run the government for humanity instead of money. Give us the opportunity; we'll set the children free and do several other things.

A Chicago daily has made the discovery that the discharge of many "old servants of the stock yards company" by a new manager who has inaugurated a reign of economy, is a very bad thing for the old employes who, it says, "don't know how to do anything else, and there isn't much for them to do." But there is nothing new in the situation. In manufacturing this thing has been going on for years. Machinery has displaced thousands who "don't know how to do anything else" but the thing to which they were trained, and there's no opportunity for them to gain a living.

Comrade Carey's great speech delivered at Parker Memorial Hall, Boston, a few weeks ago, has now been published in pamphlet form, and can be ordered from the literary agent for Massachusetts, Mrs. A. Konikow, 1043 Washington street, Boston. Price, 5 cents a copy, or \$3.00 a hundred. You had better send in your orders at once as this edition is limited, and will be snapped up right away. This little publication is a classic among pamphlets. It is tastefully gotten up, on good paper, and contains an excellent half-tone portrait of Comrade Carey, from a recent photograph. The title given to it is "Society's Right to Land and Capital." Get the people to read it; the clear, graceful and often poetic style in which he couches his irresistible arguments, will hold them till the last word is finished—and long after.

Gerry Brown, the democratic politician of Brockton, Mass., who wants the people to have as much "Socialism" as the democratic party will give them and then stop, publishes a misleading article in his paper, the Brockton Diamond, which calls for correction. The article in question says: "Rev. H. N. Casson has written a letter in which he says, 'I make no promises for 1900. My aim is the public ownership of all monopolies, and I don't care which party it comes by.' Mr. Casson is lecturing for the Ruskin colony, and the Social Democrats regard him as a member of their party. He has spoken in Brockton under the auspices of this party; but it is quite plain where he will be found in 1900, unless the unexpected happens."

Gerry evidently does not regard it as a part of his journalistic duty to be sure of his facts. It is not true that Social Democrats "regard" Mr. Casson "as a member of their party." No one is regarded as a "member" of the Social Democratic party who does not subscribe to its principles and belong to a Branch of the organization. Mr. Casson has not, to our knowledge, spoken in Brockton, or anywhere else, "under the auspices of the party." You see, Gerry, as democratic politicians usually are, is hard pressed for argument to use against the Social Democrats in his section, and tells workingmen, if any happen to read his paper, that "it is quite plain where he [Casson] will be found in 1900," thus conveying the insinuation that one "member" of our party (who is not a member) will not support the party in 1900, and therefore, "it is quite plain where he will be found." It is also quite plain that Gerry is in a hard row of stumps when the Diamond scintillates to no better purpose.

THE ELECTIONS.

No election has occurred since the organization of the Social Democratic party nine months ago at Chicago, without a victory in some part of the country. We had few tickets nominated at the recent spring elections, and in every instance the main purpose was to perfect the organization. But the results are not without compensation and encouragement. Report of victory this time comes from Pacific, Wisconsin, where comrades by means of THE HERALD have been doing quiet but effective work. The gratifying result is given in the following dispatch:

PACIFIC, WIS., APRIL 7, 1899.

We had a Social Democrat ticket in the field for town offices and have elected the following officers: Chairman, Clerk, Treasurer and one Justice of the Peace. This was accomplished with two other tickets in the field.

Yours fraternally, H. J. DUNHAM.

CHICAGO.

From Chicago comes a reform paper bearing a "tale of woe" over the defeat of Jno. P. Altgeld for mayor, and intimating that the most "pitiful" feature of the contest was a "combination" of the Social Democrats with "Mark Hanna and Richard Croker" to "encompass the defeat" of the ex-governor. Of course anything so ridiculous is unworthy of notice. It springs from the puerile notion entertained by many Chicago people that Jno. P. Altgeld is entitled, at all times, to the support of all who are in revolt against the present social order. Much as Social Democrats, with others, may hold in high regard the ex-governor, there is something they have learned to esteem above all personal considerations, and that is principle. Times change, and some men change with the times. The combination the Social Democrats were in was one, not against Altgeld, but in favor of Socialism. A few more elections and our friends the "reformers" will begin to realize that Social Democrats are in earnest in this business. Certain it is that no unworthy insinuations about combinations with "Hanna" will deter them from pursuing the clear line of duty, in Chicago or anywhere else. Social Democrats are Socialists!

Our Chicago comrades made their first campaign under tremendous odds, beginning with the task, imposed upon them by a "republican" law, of securing 7,000 signatures to their "petitions;" but there was an opportunity which it would have been cowardly not to improve to the best of their ability. And they did it. There is no doubt that under normal conditions, all of our candidates would have polled a much larger vote than the official returns will give them. The official figures have not been received at the time we go to press, but enough is known to warrant the statement that Comrade Thomas Kerwin, candidate for mayor, got 500 votes. The "police reports" printed in the capitalistic papers gave him 140. The other candidates, Winner for treasurer, Soelke for city attorney and Harrison for city clerk will have about 100 votes each more than the head of the ticket. Considering the fact that only four public meetings were held, there is good reason, under all the circumstances, to be satisfied with the vote.

ST. LOUIS.

The showing made by St. Louis comrades contains a lesson for the whole party on the value of ward and district organizations. With the experience and advantage gained last fall, the comrades extended their work on ward lines and added many new branches to the organization during the winter months. The effects of this are manifest in a vote double that of four months ago. The party had candidates for the city council, board of education and house of delegates. There are twenty-eight wards in the city and Social Democrats received votes in all of them. For the city council the vote was as follows:

Gebelein.....	1,049
Sanderson.....	1,036
Franz.....	1,021
Bechtold.....	1,054
Hoehn.....	1,017
Tomsen.....	1,020
BOARD OF EDUCATION.	
Rendall.....	1,292
Meier.....	1,307
Putnam.....	1,055
Nelson.....	1,039

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISTIC THOUGHT.

That the people are rapidly adopting Socialistic ideas, is clearly shown by the fact that the politicians of the republican and democratic parties are compelled to, at least, make a pretence of favoring these ideas. How insincere these pretensions are is apparent to all who really understand the Socialist movement, and the American boodle politicians. As well expect to gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles, as to expect any progress in the direction of Socialism, through political parties controlled by capitalist masters. And all the old parties, including even the free silver Altgeld party, is so controlled. And how shall the boodle politician, who predominates in all these old party political machines expect to make any money through politics, except by sand bagging the very corporations whose existence he pretends to threaten by municipal ownership.

It is only by keeping alive these great public corporations, that the "politician" can hope to "do business" with them in politics; corruptly selling them public franchises, and otherwise blackmailing them. The necessity of the "politician" catering to the growing public sentiment which is beginning to demand the collective or public ownership of certain industries, is well stated in an article in the Chicago Chronicle of April 5th. This editorial said:

"State Socialism—still in a nascent stage perhaps—is growing in favor with the American electorate. Politicians who fail to recognize its growth may prepare for defeat."

"It is idle to ignore a fact," continues the article, "which is quite as patent in Chicago as in Toledo, though in a less accentuated form. In 1887, Robert Nelson ran for mayor as a Socialist candidate, and received a vote which was insignificant in comparison with the total. He was attacked by press and politicians as an enemy to society. The general public, which is not nice in its etymological distinctions, accepted the assurance that Nelson, the Socialist, was an anarchist—which is as much as to say that black is white—and he was snowed under at the polls. Twelve years elapse. Yesterday every one of the three candidates for mayor appealed to the voters for support, upon the same platform adopted by Nelson. Harrison, Carter and Altgeld, proclaimed their devotion to the principles of State Socialism as involved in municipal ownership of the street railroads. Not one of them could have got 1,000 votes if that declaration had been omitted. * * * The municipal ownership of street railways is the logical prelude to the acceptance of the doctrine that all natural monopolies should be appropriated to the use of the people—not to the profit of private owners. * * * Socialism is the word which stands for the doctrines unmistakably approved in Chicago yesterday. The bugaboo of 1887 has become the shibboleth of 1899."

While every intelligent Socialist knows that municipal ownership of public utilities is not necessarily Socialistic, (though under a proper system it may be so), yet the trend of public thought in the direction of municipal ownership, is unquestionably a sign of the awakening of the public mind to the evils of private ownership, and the benefits of collective or public ownership. And this awakening presages a current of thought towards real Socialism, which, in a very short time, will become irresistible.

The writer was a candidate of the same party with Nelson in 1887, and it is with satisfaction, not, perhaps, unmingled with contempt, that he sees the same politicians and self-complacent voters, who then villified that party now occupying the same old camps which the men of that party then occupied, but which they have now abandoned for a more advanced position in the face of the foes of human progress and happiness.

Let the belated voters of the democratic and republican parties, who are now being crushed under the heel of the plutocratic monopoly, put aside their old prejudices, and their ignorant and conceited assumption of wisdom, which induced them to call the men of 1887, whose ideas they have now at length appropriated, anarchists, labor agitators and public disturbers, and learn of these men the true gospel of the complete co-operative commonwealth.

JESSE COX.

INVITE YOUR FRIENDS TO SUBSCRIBE.

SOCIALISM AND ITS RELATION TO HEALTH.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE BRANCH
OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC
PARTY AT LYNN, MASS.

BY JAS. A. KOEWN, M. D.

THIS subject of health does not render itself kindly to a public talk owing to the complexity of the subject, the number of scientific terms, and the natural delicacy of many people in hearing things called by their right names without circumlocution. But if health does not give itself easily to public discourse, it does to Socialism, as all things and all people should! The subject has great possibilities if properly treated, and owing to the fact that it is hard to give such a subject in an extemporaneous way, I have written some notes concerning it.

There are two ways to look at this matter: health, or rather the lack of it, without Socialism and health with Socialism. Health without Socialism we all know more or less clearly in all its horror, suffering, and death. Health with Socialism is only a prophesy but a very bright withal. Let the reality be ever so far short of the high aspiration and noble dreams of those who are pleased to be called Socialists, it is infinitely better than that which we have under the chaotic and unjust present.

Disease or sickness is so universal that our common salutations or greetings are invariably for the state of each other's health: "How are you?" "How do you do?" "How do you feel?" "How is your folks?" etc., are but some of the more common. When we wish to be complimentary or to toast our friends, we wish for their continued or return of health.

Happiness is inseparable from a state of health; yet all this sickness is unnecessary. Why should we not predict the health and duration of a single person's life, with, at least, the certainty we predict the life of a lower animal or a plant. Barring accidents we know quite accurately how long a certain plant or animal will live. The plant or lower animal is not subject to the worry, over-work, starvation or want, or the unhygienic manner of life of the average person; this in part may have led Dean Swift to write the chapter in Gulliver's Travels, where he compares the sense and manner of living of horses with man, greatly to the detriment of man.

Were it not for the derangements of health incident to the growth of the body, physiological conditions and senility or old age, the penalties imposed on the ignorant, dissipated and immoral, a physician, as we know him, would be seldom needed, and I am proud to relate that the medical profession as a body are striving for this noble end.

Ignorance leading to vicious acts and immorality, starvation or want, neglect, unsanitary surroundings, excessive work of body or mind, particularly if the work is in one of the unnecessary occupations unimproved by mechanical invention (labor being cheaper) and finally hereditary are the great or chief causes of ill-health. That these conditions are with us and have been with us for long ages, I think we will all admit. That their complete removal under the present conditions of economics is doubtful I think we will also admit, and finally all medical and scientific minds, I think, are agreed that their complete removal is possible or ought to be. These conditions lead to a weakened and deteriorated condition of the body when the ever present germs take hold and find in such a person a first rate soil for their development. What can we do to rid human nature of all this intolerable suffering and distress?

From the moment of birth to death, one is, as we know, subject

to the multiple influences which tend toward what we know as disease. More than this, from the moment of conception many of these influences extend and we have the best reasons to put these influences tending to illness or disease back even further—to the previous health of both parents. The influence of hereditary, good or bad, is immense. We all know children usually resemble in physical or mental characteristics one or both parents, and that the bad traits of character often show themselves with unabated or increased vigor in the offspring. The state forbids a citizen from taking his own life or mutilating himself willfully, partly on the ground that the state has control over one which it may need for its defence, and an example of this we may remember took place during the civil war, when men were drafted to fight whether they wished to or not. Is it any less important that health and life itself, be preserved from disease by all possible means? That it is not done, most people, and particularly Socialists, will admit.

The great part of the medical profession are quite willing to claim that for the greater part disease is preventable. Why is this not done? Partly because of the careless belief that it is the other fellow, not I, who is to be struck down in the battle of health, partly because of the dense ignorance of the masses in the past and largely in the present concerning the simplest laws which govern health and the credulity of the self same people which contribute the money to the heartless and cruel rascals who advertise their fraudulent and dangerous remedies in most newspapers, not even excepting those relating to religion. We even have clergymen, actors, business men, statesmen, who daily in our press tell the misguided people, in ignorance, but more often for notoriety or a money consideration, the wonderful diagnoses of their complaints and the still more wonderful cures. The wonderful discoveries of these for sale is only equaled by their audacity in making statements contrary to the simplest and best known medical truths. They never fail to keep their alleged discoveries secret and sell them to the people for a consideration, and which is simply another example of the pernicious workings of a profit system.

It is hardly necessary to say that no self respecting member of the medical profession ever keeps secret any discovery in the science of medicine, whether it be an instrument or medicine or a new system of curing disease, but gives it free to the whole world that all may benefit. Ether and anaesthesia; the methods of surgical cleanliness or asepsis, vaccination, the discoveries in serum treatment as seen in diphtheria and other diseases, all the improvements in instruments used in surgery, all the new medicines discovered and, in a word, everything of good in medicine, have been discovered by regular medical men or scientists and given free to the race. Thus any new thing discovered is not patented, or copyrighted, or kept secret, but if discovered in Boston the knowledge is sent all over the civilized globe by the swiftest of messengers, the telegraph, so that even the native of India or Africa may benefit by it if he wishes.

These well known traits of character and the known generosity of the medical profession make it the most democratic and Socialistic profession of any trade or profession known to the world; and there

are probably more unconscious, or unclassconscious, if you wish, Socialists, in this than in any other profession. They should take to it with the greatest avidity if properly presented to them. We act thus because we find it the best and most humane and it actually pays; for most of the knowledge used by any one doctor comes from perhaps thousands who have preceded him or live with him. In this connection let us note, that largely owing to these methods which are stamped Socialistic on there face, medicine and surgery have made more advance in the last 50 years than the 1000 which preceded it: the secret receipts and the irrational method of treating disease ceased at this time in regular medicine. The question naturally comes to one: If all this progress is possible in medicine, under this brotherly policy, why not in other professions and trades? The question answers itself.

As I said before the regular and honest members of the regular medical profession never keep an invention secret, neither would any one keep any invention secret whatsoever, under normal conditions. The devilish principle of sordid gain and protection, from the rest of mankind, made necessary by our present economic system, is what causes man to try and keep all his own an invention. Think what a selfish and contemptible thing it is to keep secret or patent anything and thus confine more or less closely to a locality, any discovery which would be of benefit to all mankind. It is only one more example of the mischief done by laws whose ostensible purpose it is to protect the majority. Inventions or discoveries which benefit a considerable body of the people, belong by right to the people, because the discoverer is one of the people whose collective knowledge imparted to the inventor made the invention possible. Can you conceive of a person in absolute ignorance inventing anything? No, he uses more or less of the knowledge which has been known for perhaps ages and uses the known forces and mechanical devices of his time. These new inventions should also belong to the people because without the people to use them they would have no value. Inventors should be rewarded by the people in love and honor, when their inventions became the blessing and not the curse of most of mankind as is usually the case at present. We may reward him in a lump sum of money if necessary, but the new discovery must and shall be for the people as a whole. Did you ever stop to think that an invention may be rediscovered or discovered by several persons in ignorance of the work of others—it is happening all the time—but the first who gets a patent clapped on it and can defend it later, whether he be the discoverer or not, is the one protected. It is easy to trace in ancient literature and judge from the various works left by the ancients, that they must have known many of the inventions and been familiar with some of the forces we now know.

But to recur for a moment to those heartless scamps who advertise their great discoveries in medicine: they have nothing to make known, but by their lying advertisements, and shameless mendacity of editors, the people, always credulous, are cajoled into swallowing by the thousands of gallons the vile trash these people put before them. The amount of money spent for this purpose every year would enable us if we had it to bring about Socialism in the very near future. These medicines often make sick persons sicker. If they offered you patented food, put up by persons of whom you know nothing, it would take much force to make you accept it. How, may you ask is this? Such a medicine cured me! How do you know he had this disease? Diagnosis is one of the most important branches of medicine and requires the greatest alertness and skill and the most extended knowledge to avoid errors. If you got cured how many were injured? Only a doctor can answer that. It is interesting to glance for a moment at the opinions of some eminent men as to

the value of medicines. Any of you will admit "the ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

The Real "White Man's Burden."

[With Apologies to Mr. Rudyard Kipling.]

TAKE up the white man's burden;
Send forth your sturdy sons,
And load them down with whisky
And testaments and guns
Throw in a few diseases
To spread in tropic climes,
For there the healthy niggers
Are quite behind the times.

And don't forget the factories;
On those benighted shores
They have no cheerful iron mills,
Nor eke department stores.
They never work twelve hours a day,
And live in strange content,
Although they never have to pay
A single cent of rent.

Take up the white man's burden,
And teach the Philippines
What interest and taxes are,
And what a mortgage means.
Give them electrocution chairs,
And prisons, too, galore,
And if they seem inclined to kick,
Then spill their heathen gore.

They need our labor question, too,
And politics and fraud.
We've made a pretty mess at home;
Let's make a mess abroad.
And let us ever humbly pray
The Lord of hosts may deign
To stir our feeble memories,
Lest we forget—the Maine.

Take up the white man's burden;
To you who thus succeed
In civilizing Savage hordes
They owe a debt, indeed;
Concessions, pensions, salaries,
And privilege and right,
With outstretched hands you raised to bless
Grab everything in sight.

Take up the white man's burden;
And if you write in verse,
Flatter your nations vices
And strive to make them worse.
Then learn that if with pious words
You ornament each phrase,
In a world of canting hypocrites
This kind of business pays.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

My Dream.

If ever there was a martyr, it is the journalist. Other people have at least some rest when they go to bed, but a journalist crams his head with all kinds of facts and figures till they begin to haunt him in his sleep. I know it by experience. "Families who have had absolutely nothing to eat for two days at a stretch." "We find ourselves in far greater straits than we were in 1891 and 1892." "Typhus and scurvy follow in the track of starvation in the province of Voronezh, Kazan, Samara, etc." "300,000 children without food." Such were the sentences my eye fell upon, the other day, incessantly, in a heap of Russian papers, touching on the famine now raging in nine Russian provinces, of which each is bigger than England. I read and read, till I fell into a kind of torpor. And I saw a dream.

I saw the Young Man of all the Russias standing upright in the centre of an innumerable crowd, consisting mainly, though not exclusively, of peasants. Their haggard looks, their emaciated faces and unhealthy complexion, their horny hands and ragged attire told a tale of woe and hard work. All thronged around, some showing him their bare, flogged backs, some handing him the horrible, black, earth-like stuff, made of orach, ground acorns and bran, they called "famine bread;" others—these were sectarians—implored the return of their little ones who were torn away from them to be brought up in the official creed. My eyes discerned in the immense sea of human beings the athletic figures of the Doukhobori, the sober and intelligent looks of the Stundists, the nervous movements of downtrodden Jews. Here and there individuals, not in peasant dress and with the stamp of talent on their foreheads, fiercely showed strange shapes, which seemed to be slain beautiful babes, but were really great ideas or masterpieces of art mutilated or destroyed by the brutal hand of officialdom. And all these people stretched out their arms to the Young Man, and, in a chorus, entreated him for redress, for help, for alleviation. But he seemed not to hear them. Being short and nervous, he made desperate efforts to raise himself on tiptoes and to look over their heads.

Another figure now appeared; it was that of Mr. W. T. Stead. He was walking in his ordinary boots and jacket, on the heads of the Russians in the direction of the Tzar. Then he took the Young Man with much dexterity by his shoulders, then by his sides,

then by his head and feet, and pulled and pulled him in different directions till he made young Nicholas as flat and as thin as a drum-head. In the twinkling of an eye the great journalist fixed the flattened Tzar on a big drum of the Salvation Army type, and began to hammer on it with a pair of drumsticks on both its sides. The Russian crowd did not seem to appreciate the music; but some foreigners have also appeared somehow. I noticed Mr. Cecil Rhodes among them; he enjoyed a Rhodesia pie well fattened with the Matabele fat, and expressed his satisfaction by winking to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who seemed to dislike such bad manners very much. "Boom! boom! boom!" went the drum. It came near and nearer. At last the noise became so deafening that I awoke.

I was glad to find that my dream was nothing but a nightmare. All went on for the best in this best world of ours: the Tzar had started a new era of "peace on earth, good will towards men." Mr. Stead was carrying on "war against war" for the benefit of humanity, Mr. Cecil Rhodes was enlightening and civilizing the Dark Continent in the same interests, and Mr. Chamberlain, having put his long spoon into his pocket till the next occasion, was supping with a short one for the glory of the British trade, the British Empire and—international peace. One thing only I could not find (though I looked hard for it), namely, how did the Russian peasant babies, now dying by the hundred, the millions of Russian breadwinners without bread the Stundists, the Doukhoborts, exiled to Siberia and the Caucasus, the Jews, the Poles, the Finns now coerced into militarism—how did all these 130 millions profit by the era inaugurated by the Tzar and proclaimed by Mr. W. T. Stead.

FELIX VOLHOVSKY.

Plutocrats are Uneasy,

James Edward Leslie says in a Boston letter to the Erie (Pa.) Echo: "During the spinners' strike of 1897 Eugene V. Debs came into New England. He slipped around quietly, without any brass band to herald his movements; then he slipped out again. One morning, the following year, the people awoke to the fact that the Socialists had captured the government of the city of Haverhill, Mass. This year they elected a selectman (Jason Spofford) in the city of Amesbury, and wherever they had a ticket, there was an amazingly increased vote. There are branches of the Social Democracy everywhere, and the plutocrats are beginning to be uneasy. My office is at No. 7 Exchange Place; right in that portion of Boston where only millionaires and brokers do "business," as they call it. And I know this, that plutocracy expects a universal strike. The word is out to advance wages everywhere, so as to have no labor difficulties this year. They expect a general suspension of business on the first of May, and are preparing for it. They think the political situation will be the workingman's opportunity. The monied interests, however, will simply go to the Paris exposition and allow labor to starve itself in a long strike."

Special Announcement.

We have great pleasure in announcing that L. W. Rogers has taken the entire management of Comrade E. V. Debs' lecture tour. Mr. Rogers has the disposal of all dates from now on; he has opened an office at Chicago and all applications for dates should be addressed to L. W. Rogers, Manager, Box 909, Chicago, Ill.

Debs' Lectures.

Dunkirk, Ind., April 7th.
Hartford, " " 8th.
Gas City, " " 9th.
Muncie, " " 12th.
Elwood, " " 12th.

We will send THE HERALD and Appeal to Reason to subscribers one year for 70 cents.

Send in brief reports of your Branch work every week, and mail it on Saturday.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Abstract of an Address to the Brockton, Mass., Branch, Delivered March 19, 1899.

BY E. H. KEENS.

WHERE is the man who would not speak the word of truth for a noble cause? Who would not give his help and love for what is the benefit and ennoble the human race? Who would not call in clarion tones, and spend his strength to win sympathy and justice for the weak and oppressed? The cause is Socialism, and comes with the glad tidings based upon a rational, a scientific foundation, that the old things must pass away and give place to the grander and more just new. It proclaims not to the victor belongs the spoils, but no victor and no spoils in the world of man, only justice and equality for all. Not "my country right or wrong," but humanity my world and the fruits of toil for labor, our right. Not an hurrah for the rich and a kick for the poor, but a cheer for justice and a kick for oppression. With the word of love upon its lips and the deed of righteousness within its hands it comes that men may know that life is worth living, that there are bread and clothes and homes for all when the demon's selfishness and tyranny are driven from the land.

Socialism is not a new idea but is as old, fundamentally, as the world of man. When man united with man, in the dark and distant past, the better to fight a common enemy, then and there Socialism was given birth. When men first conceived the idea of struggling together for their mutual benefit, which was long before history was written they were Socialists working along Socialistic lines. Those who think, as many do, that it is a "fad" a new theory born in the "wheels" of the brain of a crank should first master the principles of Socialism and then delve into the records of a hoary past and there learn that the same principles were struggled for wherever a downtrodden "lower class" sought to gain their meagre dues. Even the ancient Jews of Old Testament times were Socialistic when, by the Levitical laws they proclaimed that by their "Jubilee" men should not be robbed of land. When provisions were made so no man could become, as many today, extremely poor. All of the great prophets were fighting and preaching for these principles against an individualism which eventually produced in the Jewish State the despoiler and oppressor. Did not Isaiah preach against the men that "grind the faces of the poor?" of those "who join house to house and field to field that there be no place left in the land?" Jesus continually denounced the rich, the oppressors. He came to preach a gospel to the poor and to curse those who for a pretence robbed widows and the orphans. So the early christians were Socialists often times verging into communism. Wherever, we say, men have realized the meaning, in any degree, of man's brotherhood and have worked for its realization there has been fundamentally Socialism.

Socialism has always been, and is more so today, progressive. That is, it has never bound itself to any dogmas or creed. It has been and is always looking world-wide for experience and knowledge, and, wherever found, has gladly taken truth unto itself. Those who doubt this let them turn to the article in Encyclopaedia Britannica upon Socialism, written by a man who opposed Socialism, and there read how it has developed and perfected stage by stage its system of justice giving principles. So today no school of thought is more alert, if as much, as Socialism in seeking more light and using it for the dispelling of darkness and ignorance in the governing affairs of life.

Socialism is inclusive; it reaches all phases of society. It leaves no tail end nor any forgotten part of society. No social theory, practice or reform, no system of char-

ity has ever been so inclusive. Take, for instance the best charity organization in the world and the officers say that it leaves almost untouched the very persons it could help most; the worthy poor. Again, study the aspects of labor reform, the various labor organizations. These have always left, as the best authorities state, a poor unorganized element who were left to struggle in the worst kind of wretchedness. It is more so with all of the political practices with which we are familiar; for they have ostensibly worked for classes and ignored many times the toilers, the masses. What is truer today than that the majority of political schemes are for the benefit of a few while the majority are ignored? So Socialism works and builds for all, realizing that the brotherhood of man is inclusive and means brotherhood universal. Yes, and besides it knows that sisterhood is not ignored in the state of truth and justice, and so it calls unto the gentler sex to become helpers and formers of the State universal. In all of the present methods in vogue, and which are popular, we hear much said about the brotherhood of man, and see much done to make brother hate brother, and to place them in the continual state of war. So far has this method gone that man hates even the gentler sex and continually wars upon her; so fierce has become the fight in our competitive world. We denounce this system and call it murderous and we give in its place a system of justice and love. We are ready to prove that man's brotherhood can become real because it is true. Because men and women are flesh and blood, nerves and brain, with aspirations of love and hope, of beauty and joy, of smiles and tears and throbbing souls, so they have a right to live the complete life and shall when they are by co-operation given the fruits of their toil. Socialism by realizing this principle thus works to make man and woman more valuable than a machine, to lift them above the market value of a few cents, created by a few vultures, called men, to the plane of humanity. Our present method of competition and the giving by our laws the fruits of toils to a favored few results in the idea given in the New Testament, "that unto him that hath much shall be given, while unto him that hath nothing even that which he hath shall be taken away." That is why one man, a Rockefeller or a Carnegie for instance, can get over a million dollars a day while over a million people are working 10 to 17 hours a day sewing clothes, digging coal, making cloth, cigars, working in stores, in bakers' basements and hundred other places, living in squalor and dens unfit for swine that they might, all combined, earn a million dollars and have the privilege of giving 30 per cent. of it to lesser Rockefellers and Canegies for rent. The other 70 per cent. of it they give to the competitive system for stale bread and beer and their final wage is disease, starvation and death. We are living in a government where too many shoes are produced while thousands walk through slush and sleet and mud and rain with unprotected feet. Too much cloth is produced while hundreds moan for dress to wear and no money nor notes to buy a piece. Over supply everywhere, we are told and yet it is a fact that there are millions in this land who do not know what it is to live a human life. Work, incessant grind, and their only reward is a half nurtured body, a starved mind and a pauper's grave. This idea of the present anarchy is like this: (Mamma to sonny who has a large ripe pear) "Sonny, you let sister have her share of the pear." (Sonny) "yes, mamma." Five minutes later

mamma notices sonny gobbling the core and says: "why I thought I told you to give little sister her share of the pear?" (Sonny) "I did mamma, I let sister smell." So the fortunate operator, the one controlling affairs thinks he has given the producer, the worker, his share when he lets him smell. We are all working that a few may play. The few spend the money, the many pay the bills. I came down from Dover a few days ago in the steam cars. One of the cars that made up the train was a parlor car. It contained three people. The regular passenger coaches were crowded. Now a parlor car is much heavier than an ordinary passenger coach and so needs more steam to haul it. These parlor cars are always poorly patronized, but what is the difference so long as the "commonherd" crowds into the regular coaches and pays the railway bills. No matter even if one of the three passengers was a judge with a "pass," another a senator, a "dead head," we work that they might play at being a statesman. Thus it is from the mine to the steeple, from the farm to the shop, all sow that the few may reap, all work that the few may pay and so it must be until that day when Justice, Brotherhood, Truth, the foundation principles of Socialism, shall find their way to all the ranks of men.

SOME OF EUGENE DEBS' EPIGRAMS.

A Few Gems Selected from the Great Labor Orator's Lectures.

"I would rather be right with the minority than be wrong with the majority."
 "Excessive wealth is as demoralizing as extreme poverty."
 "The present day rule of business is might against right—cunning against conscience."
 "Character should count for more than cash."
 "Under present conditions it doesn't pay to work. It pays better to work those who do."
 "Beneath a ragged coat may be a noble soul."
 "Selfishness is moral suicide."
 "John Brown was the percussion cap of the civil war."
 "The demagogues of the past are demi-gods of the present."
 "Many a man who is poor in purse is rich in principle."
 "Under the capitalist system thousands of workmen have been reduced to walking hunger-pangs."
 "We are told that every citizen has a chance to be president; but thousands of them would swap it for a square meal."
 "The millionaire has as much too much as the tramp has too little."
 "A mortgage works 24 hours a day, and never suffers from indigestion or lack of appetite."
 "The competitive struggle is called the survival of the fittest. It is more often the survival of the slickest."
 "If the arm of corporate greed could reach Old Sol there would be a meter on every sunbeam."
 "It does not pay to be mean. Pullman died amidst riches but his shroud had no pockets."
 "I do not envy the listless aristocracy with their millions. They live in a world where everything is artificial, including themselves."
 "Mr. Rockefeller claims he received his colossal wealth as a gift from God. I would like to examine the witnesses to that transaction."
 "Books are better than beer."
 "People are asking what we can do for the working man. I ask what can he do for himself."
 "Of course the professional politician is for private ownership of railways. The annual pass and term of office begin and expire about the same time."
 "If you are not well dressed society is against you."
 "Government ownership can be no worse than government receivership. The United States courts are rapidly becoming repair shops for wrecked railroads."
 "With all my heart I protest against a system in which the lap dogs of the rich are the social superiors of the children of the poor."

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

IN his work on the "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," Frederick Engels sums up the course of the class struggle, its several successive stages and the significance of each in the development of production in the following clear manner:

I. MEDIEVAL SOCIETY. — Small individual production. Means of production adapted to individual use; thence primitively inefficient and paltry, and dwarfish in their results. Production for the immediate consumption, either of the producer himself or of his feudal lord. Only there, where an excess of production over consumption takes place, is that excess offered for sale and falls into exchange. The production of "commodity" is in its incipency; but already it contains in embryo THE ANARCHY OF PRODUCTION IN SOCIETY AT LARGE.

II. CAPITALIST REVOLUTION. — Transformation of industry, first through simple co-operation and manufacture. Concentration of the hitherto scattered means of production in large workshops, and thereby, their transformation from individual into social means of production—a transformation that, on the whole does not affect the form of exchange. The old forms of appropriation remain in force. The CAPITALIST makes his appearance. In his capacity of owner of the means of production, he appropriates the products also, and turns them into "commodities." Production has become a social act. Exchange, and, together with it, appropriation remain individual acts, acts of the individual. THE SOCIAL PRODUCTS ARE APPROPRIATED BY THE INDIVIDUAL CAPITALIST. This is the fundamental contradiction from which arise all the contradictions in which present society moves and which production in gross brings to light:

A.—Severance of the producers from the means of production. Condemnation of the worker to life-long wage-labor. CONTRAST BETWEEN PROLETARIAT AND CAPITALIST CLASS.
 B.—Growing predominance and increasing effectiveness of the laws that govern the production of commodities. Unbridled competitive struggle. Contradiction between social organization in the separate factories, and social anarchy in production at large.
 C.—On the one hand, perfection of machinery made by competition compulsory upon every individual manufacturer, and equivalent with ever increasing displacement of labor—the industrial RESERVE ARMY. On the other hand, boundless expansion and production, equally a compulsory law of competition to every manufacturer. On both hands unheard of development of productive forces, excess of supply over demand, overproduction, glutting of the markets, decennial crises, the vicious circle: here, a superabundance of products and means of production; yonder, a subabundance of workmen without employment and without means of existence. But these two forces of production and social well-being cannot combine because the capitalist form of production prevents the productive powers from operating and the products from circulating unless they first convert themselves into capital—a thing that their very superabundance prevents from being done. The contradiction has become an absurdity; THE MODE OF PRODUCTION REBELS AGAINST THE FORM OF EXCHANGE. The capitalist class is convicted of incapacity further to direct its own social powers of production.
 D.—Partial recognition of the social character of the powers of production forced upon the capitalists themselves. Appropriation of the large organism of production and communication and transportation, first by STOCK COMPANIES, next by the STATE. The capitalist class shows itself to be superfluous; all its social functions are performed by hired employees.
 III. PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION. — Solution of the contradictions. The proletariat seizes the public power, and, with its aid, turns the power

of production, that have been slipping from the hands of the capitalist class, into public property. By this act it frees the means of production from their previous capitalist quality, and gives their social character full freedom to assert itself. Thenceforth, social production upon a pre-determined plan becomes possible. The development of production makes the continuance of several social classes an anachronism. In proportion as anarchy in the production of society disappears, the political authority of the state becomes dormant. Man, finally master of his own form of social organization, becomes at the same time lord over nature—lord over himself—in short, free. To accomplish this work of universal emancipation is the historic mission of the modern proletariat. To investigate its historic conditions, thereby its nature itself, and thus to impart a consciousness of its own motion to that class that, oppressed to-day, is called upon to do the act—that is the task of the theoretic expression of the movement of the proletariat, i. e. of scientific Socialism.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Political Strength of Socialism from 1867 to 1898.

Many persons whose sympathies are with the cause of Socialism are heard to say that while they believe in it, it will never win. This is said without a knowledge of its growing power in the world. Below will be found the Socialist vote in those countries where the people have the elective franchise. A study of these figures should put faith and courage into all who believe in Socialism but say "it cannot win." The fact is that it is winning, its development is truly remarkable. Outside the countries named the movement is growing in like proportions.

AUSTRIA.	
1895.....	90,000
1897.....	750,000
BELGIUM.	
1894.....	334,500
1898.....	534,324
DENMARK.	
1872.....	315
1884.....	6,805
1887.....	8,408
1890.....	17,232
1892.....	20,098
1895.....	25,019
1898.....	32,000
FRANCE.	
1885.....	30,000
1888.....	91,000
1893.....	590,000
1898.....	1,000,000
GERMANY.	
1867.....	30,000
1871.....	101,927
1874.....	351,670
1877.....	486,843
1878.....	437,158
1881.....	311,961
1884.....	599,990
1887.....	763,128
1890.....	1,427,298
1893.....	1,786,738
1898.....	2,125,000
GREAT BRITAIN.	
1895.....	55,000
ITALY.	
1893.....	20,000
1895.....	76,400
1897.....	134,496
SERVIA.	
1895.....	50,000
SPAIN.	
1893.....	7,000
1895.....	14,800
1897.....	28,000
SWITZERLAND.	
1890.....	13,500
1893.....	29,822
1896.....	36,468
UNITED STATES.	
1890.....	13,704
1891.....	16,552
1892.....	21,512
1893.....	25,666
1894.....	30,020
1895.....	34,869
1896.....	36,275
1897.....	55,550
1898.....	91,749
TOTAL ESTIMATED STRENGTH.	
1898.....	5,000,000

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THE HERALD

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The above news agents will furnish 2 copies for 4 issues at 8 cents.

Our Correspondents.

Nothing that the workers in the movement can do contributes more to the value and effectiveness of THE HERALD than that which is done by our correspondents in keeping the columns of the paper vital with news of all that is going on "Among the Branches." Information of progress and methods of work carried from one branch to another is most desirable; it tends to strengthen the weaker branches and thereby promotes the general efficiency of the entire organization. The columns of the paper for some time have shown how thoroughly alive to the importance or this necessary work our correspondents are, and it is hoped that the branches everywhere will appoint HERALD reporters who will see to it that nothing of vital interest to the party is lost, but that our columns teem every week with items of news fresh from every community where a branch exists. Among those who have done good service in this line are Charles H. Coulter, Brockton, Mass.; Margaret Haile, Boston; "Duff," Whitman, Mass.; F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester, N. H.; Wm. Maily, New York; Frederic Heath, Milwaukee; "Dan," Linton, Ind.; C. H. Mellen, Somersworth, N. H.; A. E. Sanderson, St. Louis; Wm. Butcher, Brooklyn; James Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind.; Fraser and Dwyer, Haverhill, and others. We hope none of these will weary in well-doing, but that they will rather increase their efforts and soon find reinforcements from every state in the Union.

It was recently pointed out by the New York Journal of Commerce that the textile industries of the United States were the only industries of magnitude not wholly or in part trustified. And now these industries are lining up. We have the wollen trust, capital \$65,000,000; cotton trust \$80,000,000; worsted trust, \$75,000,000 and carpet trust \$65,000,000. If now, as some daily newspapers are saying, the monopolistic revolution is complete, Socialists will watch with keen interest the grand change of the reformed democratic party on the trusts!

The volunteers out in the death swamps of the Philippines are experiencing a return to common sense and sobriety. A dispatch that got passed the military press censor says "a majority of the United States volunteers are eager to return home, and a remark constantly heard among them is that 'We did not enlist to fight niggers.'" The same dispatch also conveys the very cheerful news that one American general says 100,000 men will be required before the war is ended!

St. Louis street railways cost an average of \$39,000 per mile to build and equip. They are at present capitalized for \$103,428 per mile

Our clubbing rate for THE HERALD and Appeal to Reason to one address is 70 cents a year.

REPULSION AND ATTRACTION.

After being, alternately, disgusted with observing extreme "class conscious" tactics, and wearied by listening to vague utopian ideas, it is indeed refreshing to note the progress of the Social Democratic party, successfully pursuing its course along the golden mean; to watch it so skillfully avoiding the rigid unyielding rocks Scylla upon the one hand, and the great undefined, unfathomable, reform, colonization, fusion and confusion, whirlpool of Charybdis on the other.

As a member of the S. D. P., I sincerely rejoice that the organization is neither so sentimental as to be impractical nor so "scientific" as to be hide-bound.

Not that the majority of us are at all ignorant of the class character of our movement, or that we are in the least inclined to compromise any principle; but that we are both too desirous for the growth of our membership, to keep out any honest well meaning Socialist simply because he is "unscientific," and too zealous for the proper conduct of our party, to allow him to remain entirely so after we get him in.

In my humble opinion, our future success depends largely upon a continuance of this moderate, but by no means lax, policy. I believe, therefore, that our party organ and all comrades who recognize the meaning of the class struggle, should put forth every effort to impress upon new members the fact that it is folly for the great laboring masses to depend upon any class other than their own for emancipation from the fetters of industrial bondage. At the same time extreme care should be taken, not to present this doctrine in so offensive a manner as to keep away from our movement every man and woman who is not a wage worker.

No greater mistake could be made than to suppose that the capitalist class, or any important section of it, will ever exert itself to do away with its own "peculiar privileges."

But, as to individual members of the class, that is another and quite a different thing. By right management we shall attract many of these individuals, and they will be among our best workers. Let us be careful, therefore, not to repel them by harsh and indiscriminate invective against every person outside our own ranks. At the same time, even they should be taught, that upon our class depends the success of the movement, and not upon theirs.

The fundamental error of the Socialists of the early part of the century, consisted not in impracticable—not even in the mistaken idea that a co-operative social structure could be erected before the economical foundation was ready for it—but in the erroneous notion, that all that was necessary was to show people of property the great beauties of Socialism and they would be only too glad to establish it instantly.

Fourier was so sure of this, that, 'tis said, he remained at home certain hours every day, for years, waiting for the millionaires with their money. They never came—nor will they ever come! For, leaving out of the question the noble few, who in all ages, are to be found upon the side of the down-trodden and oppressed, nothing will bring people into a movement like ours but economic necessity. This economic necessity, however,

will soon be upon an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States. It is already beginning to have its effect amongst the industrial population of our cities. But what about the small farmer? Is it a fact that he must lose his title to his land and become an actual proletarian before he may be thought worthy of our consideration—or before he can be brought to realize the complete hopelessness of his case under the prevailing system? I do not know. It is a question that is puzzling far wiser heads than mine. Let us, however, examine the matter with what light we have. According, then, to a strict construction of terms the small farmer is, we will say, a capitalist; and according to the elegant phraseology of certain writers and speakers, a "labor skinner." Even so; does it necessarily follow that he must become entirely dispossessed before he can be made to see that his interests in the approaching peaceful revolution are identical with those of the employe or his own hired man?

It may possibly be so; but as I am one who is inclined to "cleave ever to the sunnier side of doubt," I am glad that the Social Democratic party has taken the more hopeful view; glad that it has made its platform broad enough to comprehend the interests of every man who toils and sweats and starves, while others reap the reward of his exertions. The last word of economic science has not yet been written. It may be that some other classification will be found, fully as scientific as that which places the poor overworked, mortgage-burdened, careworn tiller of the soil in the same category with the millionaire railroad magnate, who robs him.

Now as to the small farmer being a "labor skinner"—there are analogous pursuits; as for instance, where the wage worker hires his own helper or striker, as he is called. Is such a man "an exploiter of labor, whose instincts are essentially capitalistic?" If so—but this letter is already too long. Let me in conclusion once more urge the necessity of continuing the tactics which have thus far proved so successful; namely: a liberal policy toward those who wish to join the movement; education of our members in the principles of evolutionary Socialism; war upon the capitalist system, but not upon individuals, and avoidance of unfriendly disputes with other Socialists, whose methods may differ from our own.

Lynn, Mass., AMBROSE MILES.

A BLIND SEER.

BY I. LADOFF.

AFTER love spring was, is and will probably always be a favorite subject with the poets of all zones. And indeed where can a more grateful subject for song be found? Everybody knows from personal experience that it is more agreeable to behold a rapidly flowing brook, than a frozen one; that flowers look and smell better than fallen leaves; that a long sunny day is more pleasant than a short murky one; that the arrival of hosts of feathered singers is preferable to their departure for shores unknown. The poet has the comparatively easy task of putting these and like natural phenomena in more or less euphonious sounds and the susceptible hearts of all innocent youths and maidens will overflow with vague but beautiful emotions and bless the lucky rhymers. No wonder that there are so many spring poets and not all bad ones either.

But we would fain like to transport one of those spring poets to the arctic region and let him there for a while try his skill and talent.

The arctic spring has no fragrant flowers, no flowing brooks, no singing birds to boast of. And yet a true poet would be able to express in some way or other that mysterious "something," which forms the incomparable charm of the dawn of the year in the arctic zone. There is in the air a calm hopefulness and serene joy of a pure platonic love of a chaste maiden. Look around you! The sun shines as bright, the sky is as clear, the snow

as white, the trees as barren as in winter. Nevertheless everything in nature seems changed, transformed. You cannot tell in so many words, how and why, but you feel these changes and transformations intensely with all the fibres of your body, with all the strength of your soul. You feel more than you perceive with your eyes; the caressing rays of sunny skies ardently kiss away the icy fetters and snowy covers of the earth—that sleeping beauty.

There were and are many gifted writers who have undertaken the comparatively grateful task of depicting graphically great historical events, the dawn of new eras, the spring of a new epoch in the life of nations, and have done it tolerably well, in some cases even exceedingly well. And all the noble enthusiasts, sober, but honest thinkers, great statesmen and modest, but useful unknown toilers in the cause of humanity, feel themselves indebted to these writers for inspiration in the dark hours of pessimistic despair for consolation in the exasperating moments of unexpected failure, for the grand lessons they offer at a time when these lessons are more precious than all the treasures of the earth.

But there are not many writers who discern the signs of a time preceding some great transformation in the history of humanity; signs escaping the eyes of the ordinary observers. Such writers are prophets, seers in the true sense of the word.

On the eve of great historical changes, as before the birth of Christ, the dawn of the renaissance, the French revolution and the declaration of independence, there were only a few who understood it rightly, that the old regime had outlived its utility and was bound to go and make way for a new order of things. Everything around seemed to the superficial observer just as unchanged, solid and firm as in good olden times. But the Christs, the Van Houtens, the Mirabeaus, and the Franklins knew better. They felt that mysterious "something," which forms the charm of the dawn of new epochs in the history of humanity. They experienced the calm hopefulness and pure joy of seers, who are sure that their most ardent desires, their most sacred ideas and ideals are soon to be realized. They felt intensely with all the fibres of their body, with all the strength of their great souls the caressing rays of human reason and sympathy dispersing the dense darkness and barbaric host of the past and preparing a new brighter future for the generations to come. They felt it themselves and imparted these feelings to many of their more susceptible contemporaries and formed in such a way:

L'armee de la pensee,
L'armee toujours sacree,
Qui fait a le progres,
Marcher l'humanite!

The army of thought, the always sacred army, which makes humanity move on the highway of progress. In our own time, the winter of capitalism seems to have its full sway, with sheets of paper money for skies, with a golden eagle as its sun, a silver dollar for its moon and innumerable small coin for stars, with profit, competition and mammon as its holy trinity. Sordid selfishness, hypocritical religiosity, barren mercantilism, gross negligence of civic duties and social obligations, anarchistic industry based on the rule homini lupus, all these beauties of the capitalistic system reign supreme.

And yet even in our sad times there is undoubtedly a mysterious "something" in the air, which augurs a great change in the social-economical structure of humanity. This "something" is not confined anymore to single isolated seers, to small circles of new parties, to pioneers of great ideas and noble ideals. It is to be met with everywhere, in the general press, in the pulpit, in the courtroom, in the theater, in political gatherings, in the sanctuaries of science and art. Only those who intentionally shut their eyes and ears do not see and hear these signs of the times, these deathknells of the mercantile system of society. It is true that these signs of the times are very frequently so blurred and intang-

ible, that they may seem insignificant if taken by themselves, but taken all in all together they speak volumes. The greater is however our satisfaction, when we meet in unexpected quarters views and sentiments of unequivocal genuineness and power, views and sentiments purely Socialistic and ethical, expressed in the quaint style of spiritual exhortations, illustrated with numerous stories, obviously taken from life and aptly selected quotations from known authors.

Hoping that the kind reader will generously excuse my somewhat long and elaborate preface, we will introduce now to him "the blind preacher of Evanston, Mr. George Schrobb," the author of a book containing 207 pages, published in Chicago in 1897 and bearing the somewhat problematic title: "The Golden Rule and the Rule of Gold." Mr. E. Schrobb is blind, but his spiritual vision is obviously a great deal sharper than that of his brother preachers. He is a blind seer and deserves our full attention and sympathy. His introduction is very characteristic. He says there among other things: "I was reluctant to publish it, for I painfully felt that some of its ideas would be repugnant to its readers, even to those that I am most anxious to please. But I have put my lifeblood into it. It embodies the most sober thought and the most earnest feelings I ever had." The golden rule of the author is: "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them;" he contrasts it very tersely with the rule of gold or the mercantile spirit of our time and illustrated it with a series of instances from his own experiences and observations. He denounces vigorously the inequality of taxation and the sweat shops, and exclaims with Hood:

"O men, with sisters dear,
O men, with mothers and wives,
It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures lives.
O God! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap."

He further mentions the wretched housings of the poor, the neglect of the physically deformed, the corruption of politics, the greed of the legal profession for money and official positions. "When the law will not protect men, they will not respect the law" says he among other things, and calls the French revolution the "French revelation." "Business became organized selfishness. A struggle and scramble for gold, a war for plunder. The age of military war is passed (?) It is now a commercial war. It is not so bloody, but not less deadly, destroying millions in body and soul."

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Debs' Epigrams.

"The American congress is a moss-covered museum of antiquities."

"Rockefeller's Standard Oil University is a pillared pile of public plunder."

"Government ownership of railroads is better than railroad ownership of government."

"I don't believe in charity balls. I don't want anybody to dance in a dress suit to feed me."

"A corporation is merely an organized appetite. The more you feed it the hungrier it grows."

"Our children are becoming mere cogs in the wheels of industry."

The Twelfth Assembly District, New York, held a special meeting on Friday, April 8, at 162 Pitt street. Three new members were initiated. Comrade Jos. Barondess lectured to a large audience on "Concentration of Capital in America." On Friday, the 14th inst., Comrade Barondess lectured on "Capital Punishment." Under the auspices of the branch a naturalization bureau will be opened, where instructions will be given to all workers who desire to become citizens, every evening at our headquarters, 162 Pitt street.

THE ORGANIZER.

THE HERALD and Appeal to Reason, clubbed, for 70 cents a year.

Send in brief report of your Branch work every week, and mail it on Saturday.

GET SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE HERALD.

AMONG THE BRANCHES

BRANCH DIRECTORY.

Notices of Branch Meetings inserted for \$2 per month.

Colorado.
Colorado Branch No. 1 of the Social Democratic Party meets every Sunday eve at Woodman's Hall, 115 California street, Denver, Colo., 9 p. m. Thos. H. Gibbs, Chairman, Mrs. Ida Mercer, Secretary, 179 Washington street.

Connecticut.
Branch 3 (Conn.) meets every 3rd Sunday in the month, at St. George's Hall, 568 Chapel street, cor. Church street, at 7 p. m., New Haven. Secretary, Cornelius Mahoney, 155 Franklin street.

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

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

Maryland.
Branches Nos. 1 and 2, Maryland, meet every Sunday at 8 p. m., at Carpenter's Hall, 505 E. Baltimore street. Public invited.

Massachusetts.
Branch 2, Holyoke, Mass., meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Springdale Turner Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, 30 James street.
Branch 5, Lynn, Mass., holds business meeting first Sunday of each month, at 12 o'clock, noon, at W. C. T. U. Hall, corner Oxford and Washington streets, E. W. Thompson, 21 Albany street, Treas. Notice of agitation meetings will appear in THE HERALD and local papers. Public invited.

Branch 9, (Mass) Brockton, meets Sunday at 7 p. 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, 342 West Elm street, Secretary.

Branch 15, Massachusetts—East Boston—meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 29 Chelsea st. A. L. Sweeney, 191 Webster st., Sec.
The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 7:30 p. m., at 104 1/2 Washington street, Boston. All communications and moneys intended for the Massachusetts State Committee should be sent to the Secretary, Margaret Halle, 4 Glenwood st., Roxbury.

Missouri.
Missouri State Central Committee meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Room 7, International Bank Building, 20 and 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis. Organizer, Anna F. Smith, 165 Indiana avenue.

St. Louis City Central Committee meets every Thursday, at 8 p. m., at Room 7, 22 N. Fourth street. Secretary, Albert E. Sanderson, 425 N. Newstead avenue.

St. Louis Third Ward Branch (1st Mo.) meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., at 1225 N. Broadway. Organizer, A. F. Haussler, 1225 N. Broadway.

St. Louis Twelfth Ward Branch (2nd Mo.) meets every 1st Sunday at 2 p. m., and every 3rd Sunday at 9:30 a. m., at Bohemian National Hall, cor Allen avenue and Dolman street. Organizer, A. Langbird, 3450 Tennessee ave.

St. Louis Ninth Ward Branch (3d Mo.) meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, at 8 p. m., at Ehlne Hall, 13th and Wyoming streets. Organizer, Charles F. Meier, 3004 Indiana avenue.

St. Louis Tenth Ward Branch (4th Mo.) meets every 2d and 4th Sunday at 9:30 a. m., at Vitt's Hall, Broadway and Keokuk sts. Organizer, Francis J. Krause, 3324 Michigan avenue.

St. Louis First Ward Branch (5th Mo.) meets every 2d Sunday, at 8 p. m., at 209 E. Broadway. Organizer, Julius Bismenhal, 37 Cowan street.

St. Louis Second Ward Branch (6th Mo.) meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, at 8 p. m., at Social Turner Hall, corner 13th and Monroe streets. Organizer, H. J. Steigerwalt, 112 Chamber street.

Branch 7, Missouri, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1200 Union ave., Kansas City. G. J. Storz, 1350 W. 9th street, Sec.

St. Louis Twentysixth Ward Branch (8th Mo.) meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 281 St. Ferdinand avenue. Organizer, Joseph C. Hartshorn, 3550 St. Ferdinand ave.

St. Louis Sixth Ward Branch (9th Mo.) meets every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at 1043 South Twelfth street. Organizer, John Zach, 1043 South Twelfth street.

St. Louis Eighth Ward Branch (10th Mo.) meets every 1st Sunday, at 2 p. m., and every 3d Sunday, at 9:30 a. m., at Bohemian National Hall, corner Allen avenue and Dolman street. Organizer, L. P. Tomsen, 241 South 7th street.

St. Louis Thirteenth Ward Branch (11th Mo.) meets every 1st Sunday at 2 p. m., and every 3d Sunday, at 9:30 a. m., at Bohemian National Hall, Allen avenue and Dolman street. Organizer, Oliver A. Nelson, 1316 Mississippi avenue.

St. Louis Nineteenth ward Branch (12th Mo.) meets every Saturday, at 8 p. m., at 111 Warner avenue. Organizer, G. Gandier, 205 N. 20th street.

New York.
East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets 2d and 4th Thursday of each month at 209 E. Broadway. A. Guyer, 23 Clinton street, Secretary.

Branch No. 2, New York, meets at William Morris Forward Club Rooms, 107 Forsyth st. Business meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. New York City Secretary, Louis Palevsky, 357 East 12th st.

Branch No. 10 (4th Ass. Dist.) New York, meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, at the Club Rooms of the Voice of Labor, 47 Henry street. Nicholas Rosenauer, secretary, 351 Madison st.

Branch 7, New York, (34th Assembly District) meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 34 E. 5th st. L. Funcke, 259 E. 5th st., Sec.

Branch 12, Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters Social Democratic Party, 292 Hewes street, meets 1st and 3d Thursday's at 8 p. m. All persons interested in Socialism and the Social Democratic Party are invited to attend these meetings and cooperate with us in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Schaefer, 292 Hewes st., Secretary.

Branch No. 20, New York, (28 Assembly District) meets 1st and 3d Thursday's of each month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1531 Second avenue, New York City. Secretary K. Hoppe, 325 E. 90th street.

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity, meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at 107 Forsyth street, in the William Morris Forward Club rooms. Elizabeth H. Thomas, 257 Division street, secretary.

Ohio.
Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Ohlsen's Hall, 63 York streets, second and fourth Sundays, at 3 p. m., Lectures, discussions, business meeting, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m.

Pennsylvania.
Branch 1, Philadelphia, meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., City Hall, North Plaza.
Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania meets every Sunday at 7:30 south Third street, Philadelphia, at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

Branch No. 4, Pittsburg, Pa., meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M., Pank hall, south 24th and Josephine sts. President W. Bohm, 24 Addison st. Secretary, J. H. Lewis, 2315 1/2 st.

Wisconsin.
Branch No. 1, Milwaukee meets every second and fourth Thursday of the month, at the Ethical Society Building, 358 Jefferson st. Visitors always welcome. Howard Tuttle, chairman, Eugene H. Rooney, secretary.

Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Saturday, in Gentke's Hall, corner Green Bay and Concordia ave.

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 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of the month, at Peterlens hall, 717 Centre street at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Milwaukee Central Committee of the Social Democratic party of America, meets on the first Monday of each month at 8 p. m., sharp, at No. 618 East Water street Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary; John Doerfler, Treasurer.

PROPAGANDA FUND.

Contributions to propaganda fund started by Eugene V. Debs:

C. G. Levay	\$ 10
East Concord, N. H. (no name)	10
Swiftwater, N. H. (no name)	10
C. Eisenberg	10
L. B. Chamberlin	10
Edward Wenning	1.00
Geo. L. Evans	10
Ino E. Spielman	10
Herman Gerhardus	2.20
In memory M. D. Sh	1.00
Wille Komikow	10
G. Frodenich	10
R. Niederwörter	10
G. Kaufschbach	10
Oscar Mencke	25
H. C. Otto	10
Fred Martin	10
Robt Schultze	10
Frank Mulac	22
Alb Mulac	15
Mike Lerch	15
Jno Propovich	15
V. Kermes	10
C. Maur	10
Tom Keverly	10
Branch Holyoke, Mass.	1.00
Robt Walsh	25
C. S. Chipman	25
Previously reported	894.20
Total	\$104.80

To spread correct information among the people about municipal ownership, put Gordon's "Municipal Socialism" into their hands, and write E. V. Debs & Co., Terre Haute, Ind., for prices on big lots.

The city committee at Brockton will hold regular meetings on the first Tuesday of each month to advance the interests of the party and complete arrangements for an active campaign next fall.

Comrade Seymour Stedman, secretary of the National Executive Board, last Sunday spoke at Spring Valley, Ill., in support of the local ticket, at the head of which Comrade James Beattie is running for mayor. Our friends in the mining town have a good fighting chance and may carry the whole works in their first campaign.

"Municipal Socialism" by F. G. R. Gordon, is the title of a new pamphlet just printed by E. V. Debs & Co., Terre Haute, Ind. It is packed with facts and figures on municipal ownership. See advertisement elsewhere.

A Branch at Cincinnati.

A meeting will be held at Richelieu hall, southeast corner Ninth and Plum streets, Cincinnati, Monday evening, April 17, for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the S. D. P. All interested are urged to attend. Information can be had from Comrades C. D. Linsley, 938 W. 9th st., or Robt. J. Waite, 1014 Lynn st., who are among those actively interested.

LET US ALL GIVE ONE CENT A DAY TO THE PROPAGANDA FUND.

The Newark Socialist league of Newark, N. J., has joined the Social Democratic party in a body and report the following officers:

Chairman, G. H. Strobell, 5 Clinton street.
Vice-chairman, Dr. V. Parsonnet, 177 Court street.
Secretary, E. C. Wind, 403 Plane street.
Treasurer, Wm. Brydon, 161 Court street.
Organizer, S. Levin, 177 Court street.

The list of officers contains the names of those who have long been active in the cause, and the joining of this league is a valuable acquisition to the movement. The success of this branch is certain.

Another branch has been organized in Newark and the charter list contains the names of some who have long been identified with the Socialist movement.

Chairman—Paul Nydegger, Vice-Chairman—Martha Shaberg, Secretary—Ed. R. Waterhouse, Treasurer—Robt. Momm, Organizer—Oscar Thierfelder. This is our third branch in Newark and the indications are that it will soon become an S.D.P. stronghold.

Socialism is taking root at Eau Claire, Wis., and as a result of recent agitation a new branch has been organized with

Prof. R. O. Stoll, Chairman, U. Anderson, Vice Chairman, G. A. Sylte, Treasurer. Within a few weeks the membership of this branch will be largely increased.

Number 178 of the Appeal to Reason will contain Eugene Debs' Nineteenth Century Club address. A large number of extra copies will be printed and you can get them for propaganda at \$4 per thousand, 40 cents per hundred. Send orders for 178 to Girard, Kan.

Joint Meeting of St. Louis Branches.

All St. Louis Comrades will take notice that on Sunday, April 16th, 1899, at 2 p. m., at Aschenbroedel hall, 604 Market street, all the St. Louis branches will hold a joint meeting in which matters of great interest to all comrades will be considered and acted on. A full attendance is necessary, and no comrade should fail in his duty to be present. Arrangements must be made for a more perfect organization in St. Louis. We cannot afford to rest in our work until we have an efficient committee in every precinct. Let every comrade attend and help with his counsel.

ALBERT E. SANDERSON, Secretary City Central Committee.

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

Brockton, Mass., reports more than 30 new members during the past week. You may look for something to happen there at the next election.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS ACHIEVED AT WHITMAN.

We have had chapter three of the town meeting March 27, and as has been the custom all through, we were very much in evidence.

We met with a reverse on the start, by the meeting voting to allow the school committee to use their own judgment in the matter of consolidating with Rockland on a superintendent of schools; but of course that was immaterial from a Socialistic standpoint.

Next came the matter of appropriating \$1000 for concrete sidewalks, in which we won out by a good margin, and we were almost instrumental in reducing the appropriation for street lighting from \$3500, as asked for by the street lighting committee, to \$2500. We consider this our greatest achievement, as it is almost sure to result in the town buying and operating its own electric plant, as the corporation that controls the plants have declared that they cannot possibly afford to come down below \$3500. We believe that the citizens will not concede one penny more as a number of them have come to us and signified a desire to support any measure that would mean the municipal ownership by the town of its own electric light plant and in view of the fact that the cost of producing electricity is about 40 per cent less than it was 4 or 5 years ago.

We were successful in having a vote passed that the concreting shall be given out to contract, but must be done under the supervision of the road commissioners.

We were unsuccessful in an attempt to reduce the appropriation on police, but we nevertheless made friends by showing up some of the corruption in that particular department.

We killed an attempt of the 400 to have the town adopt a recommendation that committees appointed by this town shall serve without compensation, which was a direct slap at the working people who cannot afford to serve on committee without being remunerated for loss of time, etc., and as it was argued by the opposing side that it would have a tendency to secure more business men to serve on committees, in view of the fact that a committee, which was appointed to secure a reduction of fares on the street railway some time ago, were the most successful of any appointed in the last decade and they were principally workmen at that.

The town adopted a plan which originated in the fertile brain of one of our comrades to have the town buy its own coal, a strictly Socialistic feature.

The meeting had now continued three hours and it was voted to adjourn until Thursday evening.

CHAPTER IV.

The fourth instalment of a very protracted meeting was called to order at 7:30 p. m. on Thursday evening and the first business was the appointment of a committee to investigate into the method of book-keeping, etc., at the different departments, to report at the next annual town meeting; the committee consists of five and we were successful in placing two of our comrades on the committee in the persons of chairman of our branch, Chas. E. Lowell and Comrade Andrew T. Clancy.

The next business that directly interested us was a motion to reconsider the vote passed at the previous session to appropriate \$2500 for street lighting. The motion was carried and then the meeting voted to appropriate one-half of the sum asked to insure lights until July 1, and in the meantime an effort is to be made toward the purchase of the plant by the town. The meeting then dissolved, thus bringing to close the most notable as well as the most prolonged meeting in the history of the town.

Perhaps it will be interesting to HERALD readers to enumerate the many measures we have been successful in having adopted.

First. Postponing closing polls.

Second. Eight hour day on highways.

Third. 25 cents per hour for removing snow, not 20 cents as appeared in an edition of THE HERALD.

Fourth. A representative on the committee of appropriation.

Fifth. An increase on the appropriation of gravel sidewalks.

Sixth. \$1000 for concrete sidewalks.

Seventh. Abolition of contract on concrete sidewalks.

Eighth. The town to buy its own coal.

Ninth. The stepping stone toward municipal ownership of the electric plant.

Tenth. A representative of two on revised book-keeping method.

It will be seen by the above that we were very much alive, and as there is to be a special meeting called in a short time we have a few more irons in the fire.

Comrade Carey was with us last Saturday evening and although by mistake in railroad communication he did not get here until after the advertised time, those who remained were amply rewarded and we received four new applications.

At a meeting this evening five new members were elected to membership.

DUFF.

Whitman, Mass, March 31.

Socialism in Massachusetts.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Boston, April 8, 1899.

TO THE COMRADES:—Since last report our bill raising the school age and the age of employment from 14 to 16 years came up before the House. It was reported adversely by the committee on Labor, three, we understand, voting for it in committee, but none dissenting upon the calendar. Tuesday, March 28, it was reached. Comrade Carey spoke in opposition to the committee's report and in support of the bill until adjournment. The debate was resumed the following day. Three members, two republicans and one democrat speaking against the bill. Carey answered and the vote was taken as follows: For the bill 25, against 116; Carey asked for a roll call, it requires 30 members to order one; only ten members were willing to have a roll call and thus no record of those voting for or against can be secured.

A bill intended to make it less difficult for cities and towns to assume gas and electric lighting, making it instead of compulsory to pay for all the watered stock, only necessary to pay actual value, was reported adversely by the committee on manufacturers. We voted against the committee's report and the bill was substituted.

We have supported at every stage a bill relating to the width of tires; this is a bill sought for by wheelmen, as it prevents roads from being cut up by narrow tires. Upon our bill in relation to factory gates certain exigencies caused Com. Scates to move to lie on table pending an attempt upon our part to find means, if any, of strengthening it. This was done.

Upon a bill relative to the tax to be levied upon, and the power of revocation, of street railroads, we voted against the committee on street railroads, who reported against. The bill was substituted; we voted against the committee, as the bill gives greater power to city and town governments over street railroads and increases the amount levied upon the income of the corporation. An act relative to grade crossings in Haverhill, introduced by the republican and democratic politicians of Haverhill, to nullify the steps taken by our comrades in the Haverhill city council for the abolition of grade crossings, was opposed by Comrade Carey. The bill provided that Haverhill shall not abolish grade crossings, for four years and everything done is null and void, and that the question shall be submitted to the voters of that city; if they vote "no," then they are tied hand and foot for four years; if they vote "yes," then the city aldermen "may" proceed.

This the democrats and republicans call the "referendum." If the voters vote "no," their rights are taken away for four years; if they vote "yes," it is not done unless the aldermen wish to proceed, and in addition all that has been done is void. Carey opposed the bill and reviewed the history of the question in Haverhill. Two members assailed him and a third moved the previous question, leaving him only three minutes to reply. He had certain amendments in the hands of the clerk, but the previous question cut him off. These amendments provided for striking out the four year exemption clause for submission in April instead of December, as the bill provided, and to make it compulsory for the aldermen to proceed if the voters voted "yes." The bill was ordered to a third reading. 13 no. The matter comes up again for its third and last reading next week. We will give them the referendum as provided by the amendments.

A bill giving the West End street railroads the right to replace its tracks upon certain streets in the city of Boston was carried on roll call, 125 yeas, 83 nays. The West End Corporation is the greatest single power for corruption in Massachusetts and they got certain privileges a few years ago for taking

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE EIGHT.]

Social Democratic Party Platform

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

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

That capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people.

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

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

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

The wage-workers and all those in sympathy with their historical mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America.

The control of political power by the Social Democratic Party will be tantamount to the abolition of capitalism and of all class rule.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEMANDS FOR FARMERS.
The Social Democratic Party of

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. D. P. AND TRADE 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 need further recognition 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 endorse 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."

"The instrument of labor, when it takes the form of a machine, immediately becomes a competitor of the workman himself." Karl Marx.

GET SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE HERALD.

Constitution of Local Branches

NAME AND LOCATION.

Section 1. This organization, located at _____, County of _____, shall be known as Local Branch No. _____ of _____ 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 this organization shall be eligible to membership.

Sec. 3. A local branch shall consist of not less than five nor more than 500 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 branch 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 (5) 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 the constitution of the State Union, the constitution of the National Council, 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 (5) 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 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 5 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 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.

SOCIALISM—No movement of modern times has awakened or deserved greater attention than the one indicated by this title. In general it may be described as that movement which seeks by economic changes to destroy the existing inequalities of the world's social conditions. The growth of Socialism in this country has been rapid and will probably keep pace with the just causes of discontent."—Encyclopedic Britannica; American Supplement.

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

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

—Social Democratic Party Platform

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.

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

1st. Local branches limited to 500 members each.

2d. 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.

3d. 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.

4th. An Executive Board of five members.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 6. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 7. Any member of the Board may be removed by a majority vote of all the members of the organization as hereinafter provided.

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

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

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

Sec. 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.

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

Sec. 13. The funds of the organization shall be deposited in 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

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.

Sec. 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 (15) 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 twenty (20) days after the date calling for the referendum.

Sec. 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 twenty (20) days after the date of the publication of the referendum.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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 indorsed by 5 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 ten (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.

Constitution of State Unions.

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 majority 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 organizations 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.

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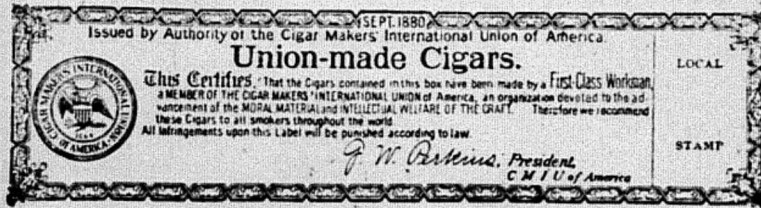
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INTERNATIONAL.

PARIS, FRANCE.

Very few of our American comrades may be acquainted with the fact that the present Socialist Mayor of Paris, M. Lucipia, had once been sentenced to death. Lucipia, a Socialist editor, took an active part in the great popular insurrection, forever known as the Paris Commune. For this he was sentenced to death by the Versailles government, but later the sentence was commuted to life-long hard labor. Put in chains like the worst kind of criminal he was at first sent to the prison in Toulon, and later on he was deported to the New Caledonian islands with a number of fellow-prisoners. In 1870 his sentence was commuted to a ten years' exile, and in 1880, when returning to France, he was set free. And today this ex-member of the Paris Commune is the presiding officer of the Paris municipal council.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

It seems that the clerical party will assist the government in the endeavor to have the anti-strike bill adopted by the legislature. The bill, if adopted, would be a serious blow at the trades union movement and compel the workmen of Germany once more to organize secretly as during the Bismarck reign of terror.

VENDAM, HOLLAND.

The Social Democratic party in this city elected Comrade Schaper as member of the lower house of the National Legislature. The district had been in the hands of the liberal party for many years, and this sudden Socialist victory was a surprise to the capitalist politicians.

CARLSRUHE, GERMANY.

In spite of the union of all the conservatives and reactionary forces the Social Democratic party of this city has elected 10 Socialists to the city council. The reactionists are now wondering how the Socialists could gain such decisive victories.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

The furniture manufacturers of this city have locked out most of their employees. Undoubtedly the main object of the bosses is to destroy the Cabinet Makers' Union of this city.

NATIONAL.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Over 6 000 glassblowers of New Jersey threaten with a general strike. The cause? Prosperity.

BAY CITY, MICH.

A general strike of the street railway employes began here on April 6.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

2500 cotton operators in this city are idle in consequence of a strike.

CARLINVILLE, ILL.

1800 coal miners are on a strike in Mount Olive, Staunton, Gillespie and Clyde.

DES MOINES IA.

Not less than 1200 coal miners are on a strike in this district.

CLEVELAND, O.

Over 1500 carpenters in this city are striking for higher wages.

TROY, N. Y.

A general strike of the building trades is in progress in this city.

SPHEMING MICH.

1000 mine workers in this district went out on a strike.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

2000 iron mine workers have declared a strike here.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Over 200 machinists are on a strike in the Rock Island arsenal.

BOSTON, MASS.

(One of Mark Hanna's special telegrams.)—Cotton mills in the New England States, operating more than three-quarters of the total number of spindles in the North, this morning began work under an advanced wage scale. The new price list in nearly all of the mills is about the same as that which existed prior to the general reduction made in the early part of

1898. It is estimated that the restoration directly affects from 130,000 to 140,000 hands employed by more than 120 corporations—so they say!

Taxation in Private Control.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, April 4, a bill in which the telephone companies were interested being up for discussion. Comrade Carey said:

"Something has been said about monopoly. That word has been very much abused. I am not one of those who oppose monopoly. I stand for monopoly, but not for monopoly in private control, so that when I use the word, I use it in an entirely different sense from the sense in which it is used by any member of the House. We have monopolies and we suffer from them. There is no question about that. If the law creates a power is it not proper that the creating power should exercise at least a supervision over that which it has created? And when that is coupled with the further fact that that particular creation of the law in the shape of monopoly exercises the control to operate as to a thing which is of public necessity, and operates it necessarily for private purposes, it is the duty of the State, it is the province of the State, aside from all questions of political affiliation, to stand between the people and those who by one means and another may have secured possession of things necessary to the public welfare.

"When we see these things, either by virtue of economic development or civic legislation, passing into the hands of a portion of the community, it is then time for us properly to exercise the power of control. In such a struggle are involved all the principles for which the fathers of the republic contended. They came in direct conflict with King George when they announced that taxation without representation was unjust. Now, then, the directors of the telephone company, in their charges, in their assumption of franchises and other municipal privileges and immunities, have made a levy on the tribute of the people without placing in the councils of the board of directors a representative of the people.

"And thus we are to take a step in the direction of affirming a fundamental principle of this republic, the right of the people to be represented in the power of taxing, and the telephone and every other corporation is simply a means of taxation in private control, and it was the purpose of this State when it created the corporation to abrogate the power of that individual who asserted his right to tax the people without representation, and whether it is a political or an economical monarch who levies tribute on it by taking possession of public rights, necessarily it is the duty of the Commonwealth to assert and demand and enforce the right of the people to be represented in those measures whereby it is ordered and decreed what taxation is levied."

Socialism in Massachusetts

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE FIVE.]

up their tracks on the streets referred to; now that they got the other privilege, they want this one back and they got it. We voted no.

A bill bringing the telephone companies under control of the state was reported against by a committee. Carey spoke in support of the bill, the bill was substituted. We voted for the bill.

We voted to place all county prisons under control of the state; it was defeated, 110 no, 20 yes.

A petition of the Quincy Granite Cutters' Union for the passage of a bill giving labor unions the right to place "pickets" around places where strikes are in progress was reported against by a committee. Carey spoke in opposition to the Committee's report and in support of the bill. The report of the Committee was accepted by almost unanimous vote.

Faternally,
LOUIS M. SCATES,
JAMES F. CAREY.

REPORT YOUR BRANCH NEWS WEEKLY.

Booming Brockton.

On Sunday evening, April 2nd, Comrade F. O. McCartney of Rockland addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in our usual place of meeting. Comrade McCartney gave an able and clean cut address on "The Aims of Socialism," and to him is due the honor of impressing his audience as much as any speaker we have had.

Some of the comrades are seriously advocating printing his address in pamphlet form, believing that it would be a sure converter.

On Saturday evening, April 8th, we expect to hold a great meeting in Campello, which you will hear of later. Our organizer, Comrade I. W. Skinner, is doing great work, as has been shown and will be shown later on by the new branches in our neighboring towns. At our last business meeting Tuesday, April 4th, we took in the applications of 32 new members and we are going to beat that next meeting. One of our comrades, Ernest Nordberg, has translated Gordon's "Hard Times" into the Swedish language and we have ordered 10,000 printed copies. Another comrade, N. C. Drake, has designed a party button which we believe will meet with the approval of all and we have endorsed it and ordered some manufactured. I have merely stated the bare facts here; for if I were to attempt to tell the comrades of all the work that Branch 9 is doing, it would require the whole of THE HERALD. We have surely clinched our hold on Brockton now, for on Monday, April 10, the women of this city who are interested in our cause are to hold a meeting and discuss how they can help us best. Keep your ears to the ground comrades, for next fall you will hear something drop in the vicinity; we are putting out literature by the cord and filling our halls with people.

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