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

The tyranny of capitalism builds for the freedom of Socialism; but the people would better take hold and build for themselves, by first gaining control of all political power.

A cut in wages frequently enables the employer to increase his donation to the church, where an austere and soulless preacher tells the wage-working class to be content in the condition in which God has placed them.

The French army has lost the confidence of republican editors in America; but the American army with its Carters, its Lydeckers and its Eagans—not to say anything of Alger and embalmed beef and McKinley with his mitigation of Logan's sentence—still retains the confidence of that crowd.

Those pure patriots who paid \$10 a head for a "gorge" in memory of Jefferson, may spout about liberty and the undying principles of democracy, but \$20,000 spent on a banquet in a city where thousands of their own misled voters are lacking bread, was indecent and criminal.

The New York Tribune has made a bitter attack upon the war department, based upon the beef inquisition. That is very ungrateful on Whitelaw Reid's part after capturing the \$100,000 treaty fee. "Beaten by beef" will likely be the inscription on the political tomb of the "benevolent assimilator."

A batch of salaried officials at Pittsburg who have lost their positions by reason of the consolidation of companies employing them into a trust, think the country is rushing into dissolution and perdition. "O no; not at all, gentlemen! Don't be too pessimistic! As a matter of fact the country is rushing to Socialism. It's a good thing; push it along!"

The methods of competition being costly and the methods of consolidated capital economical, the manufacturers of watch cases and watch movements have decided to consolidate their interests in a twenty-million-dollar trust. None of the stock will be listed for speculative purposes, but the scheme will effect "a considerable saving in manual labor."

Mexican newspapers complain that Yankee capitalists are buying everything in that country that is worth having. But there is one thing the Mexicans haven't got at present, for which they should be thankful, and that is an insurrection against Spain. If they kick too hard, these same Yankee capitalists may start an insurrection and then arrange to buy it.

There is a dispute on between the governor of New Hampshire and the clergy over the question whether religion has declined. The governor maintains that the decline is a marked feature of the times and says steps should be taken to remedy it. As a contribution in that direction he has appointed April 31 as a "fast" day, to be observed throughout the State. But that was unnecessary, as the economic system of capitalism has already made every day in the year a "fast" day for some people.

A great manufacturer who is deeply interested in intensive agriculture, as well as in economic problems, told Prof. Herron that he estimated that the entire population of New York City could be abundantly fed on what might be produced within a radius of twenty-five miles of the city limits. Yet there is always destitution and want and crime because there is an abundance for the few only. This is a condition the capitalist system never can rectify. Only the co-operative government of Socialism can do that.

Can't you workmen see that the concentration of the productive powers of the country, by the organization of industrial trusts, in the hands of the capitalist class, and the use of machinery in the production which throws you out of a job, is creating a condition in which, competition no longer existing, your demands for shorter hours or more wages will have no effect whatever with the owners of capital? It's simple enough and true enough, too; and if you can see it, what are you going to do about it?

WOMAN AND SOCIALISM.

Social Democracy is the champion of the cause of woman.

It would put an end to the savage and degrading competition to which women are now subject.

It would neither overwork nor underpay them.

It would give them economic equality with men.

It declares that the capitalistic system, which destroys the home life and makes the lives of multitudes of women a protracted and pitiful torture, is woman's worst enemy.

Under Socialism it would be impossible for any woman to be left helpless.

It is modern industrialism that enslaves women and destroys domestic unity.

It is modern industrialism that reduces women and children to homeless beggars for bread.

It is modern industrialism that impairs the domestic relations and makes business for the divorce courts. The National Labor Department has shown in reports that the causes for divorce are largely economic.

It is modern industrialism and economic insecurity that forces 100,000 girls and women to prostitution every year in the United States.

Social Democracy will maintain no aristocratic or privileged families in the enjoyment of private wealth.

It will remove the cause of caste among women and thereby promote the growth of the social virtues which are now choked by a rank growth of social vices and frivolities.

Under Socialism no woman's happiness will depend on aping the rich and passing a lifetime in pursuit of whims and follies.

Social Democracy then, being the champion of woman's cause, is attracting woman's interest and support, and the women of Brockton and vicinity, to help the men in this struggle for a system based on justice for both sexes, will organize a branch of the Social Democratic party. May they find many to follow their example everywhere.

Sunday afternoon, April 23, Comrade E. V. Debs speaks in the People's Theatre, Evansville, Ind. Correspondence relating to lecture arrangements should be addressed to L. W. Rogers, Box 933, Chicago, Ill.

The conscience of the country is awakening on the Philippine question. It is voiced in the demand of Gov. Lee of South Dakota upon Pres. Mark McKinley for the immediate mustering out of the volunteers from that State now being used to butcher Filipinos. The governor says the men "have filled every obligation which they owe to their country and its flag." He tells the president that their retention is viewed by the people of South Dakota as "unconstitutional and a violation of the law which called the organization into being." The benevolent assimilator has a peck (or two) of trouble ahead with his Philippine policy, which he piously asserts "was dictated by Destiny and embraced as a Duty."

What does this mean? The regular troops as they passed through Pana the other day cheered the striking miners. A cold shiver must have run down the spine of some people when they read it. But there were plenty of honest hearts that throbbed lighter for a moment. There are Socialists in the army who know that the capitalist war makes greater havoc among men, women and children than the wars they engage in, and that military wars are rarely ever anything more than a part of the war of capitalism against human rights and liberty.

The average annual earnings of miners in the United States range from \$192 in Ohio to \$277 in West Virginia. The average annual earnings of miners in Germany range from \$180 to \$280. But the German miner is insured against sickness and accident and has a small charge for the insurance fund is not included in the average wages paid. It costs less to live in Germany—where the miner is not plucked by the companies' stores—and yet the miners here are "free men!"

The economies in production and general advantages of combination have suggested a consolidation of all the iron and steel interests of the country, plans for

which are now being perfected. The consolidated company will have a capitalization of \$500,000,000. If it succeeds in getting the right kind of a charter (and it is certain to get all it wants), this one trust can wipe all that remains of private industry out of existence. Yet the people sleep on and don't want Socialism.

The April number of Progressive Thought, published by E. V. Debs & Co., Terre Haute, Ind., contains Comrade Debs' address before the Nineteenth Century Club, on "Prison Labor," also the inaugural address of Mayor Chase of Haverhill. It is a very valuable number, in that it preserves two noteworthy declarations by Social Democrats. Single copies will be sent to any address for 5 cents; 10 copies for 25 cents. The yearly subscription price of Progressive Thought, published monthly, is 50 cents.

Lecturing to the British Economic Association recently, on the American trusts, Prof. Ashley said several of the combinations might fairly be taken as illustrating the proposition of Karl Marx that combination was bound to destroy competition, and it might even be added that the development in some cases had reached a point, at which, from the purely economic and administrative point of view, it might not be difficult for the government to take over the business.

Herr Fischer, formerly secretary of the Social Democratic party of Germany, was elected to the reichstag, April 11, to represent one of the districts of Berlin. All the reichstagers from Berlin, except one district, are now Socialists. This fresh evidence of the strength of Socialism in the city, together with the continued growth throughout the country, has caused the Kaiser to pause in his scheme for reorganizing the capital into smaller divisions with imperial officers at the head. Hurrah for International Social Democracy!

A Polish laborer in Honolulu writes to a Socialist paper in Austrian Poland, describing how he and forty others fell into the legal slavery of the Sandwich Island labor laws. The German agents at Bremen, he said, sold them to the Austrian consul at Honolulu. When they proved unable to do the work they were imprisoned. On the plantations they were starved, housed with the horses, beaten, and driven back to work by dogs. The men beg to be rescued. This is the sort of thing that has been sanctioned by the United States government.

You don't want Socialism, you say? You believe in private industry and ownership. All right. How much do you OWN? What private interest have YOU in the industry that barely gives you bread? Where does YOUR ownership come in? That's what we want to know. Isn't it a fact, now, that you own NOTHING? You don't even own yourself—don't think for yourself—don't eat, sleep or work for yourself, but do all these for the fellow who OWNS YOU as well as the industry that gives you scant rations.

The money lender was about to strip the home of Mrs. Eliza Malloy, at St. Louis, of the furniture to satisfy a small loan. And this was the situation at that home: The eldest son was sick with fever contracted while serving his country for the benefit of capitalists in Cuba; a younger son could not get employment, and the daughter had been cheated of her small wages by an employer. Mrs. Malloy's distress became known and some one sent her \$10, which she pathetically declared "Saved the home!"

The Russian government is reported by English newspapers to have made an important change in the Mosaic law. The fifth commandment is made to read: "Honor your father and mother, your ruler and his officials, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Teachers are required to see to it that no other form is used. The starving peasants have no special reason to wish for long days in their God-given land under present conditions, which are truly heart-breaking. Honor the Czar and his officials while the people starve.

The Rostrum.

Winfield P. Porter on "The New Struggle for Independence," at Brockton.

A marked and successful feature of the propaganda in Massachusetts is the great Sunday meetings at Brockton. When Comrade Winfield P. Porter delivered an address, April 9, on "The New Struggle for Independence," of which an abstract is given, "the hall," says the Brockton Times, "was literally packed."

Mr. Porter in opening his address called attention to the wonderful epoch in which we of today are living, and referred to the discoveries being revealed almost daily along scientific lines. In connection with this he foresaw the day when the electric trolley car would be a thing of the past in the advance being made in the road building, in the use of the bicycle and the perfection of the automobile carriage. With all these changes transpiring it was philosophic and proper to be considering new methods of government. The changes in industrial conditions during the last 30 or 40 years forced a consideration of the matter. Then the labor of all was necessary to produce what was required for consumption.

Today machinery had and is displacing thousands and millions of workers and heaping a produce upon the country beyond its power to consume under present circumstances. He mentioned single machines which had displaced and did the work of from 50 to 1000 men each. He spoke of the three machines which formerly did the channeling, rounding and sewing on shoes, which had been superseded by one machine combining all three operations. There was no telling how far development might extend, and the day might come when one large machine, fed with leather by a man at one end, would turn out completed shoes at the other. The simile was no more wonderful than had the marvelous development of the passing years.

The times of 50 years ago and today were likened to a picnic party and a summer's day. The weather man discerned on the horizon the faint forebodings of a storm growing steadily more distinct until a cloud appeared and grew in size and darkness. The picnic party knew not of its approach until the clouds began to gather and the storm came upon them in all its intensity. So with the Socialist movement discerned by the far-seeing years ago, whose warnings were laughed to scorn. It had grown until today the cloud overshadowed all and soon all must recognize it. These clouds in the industrial world are the trusts and combines, and though many still refused to recognize their import, the storm was as inevitable, and sooner or later all must awake to the fact. Forty years ago business depressions came at intervals of 20 years; now at intervals of two or three years. The time of chronic depression was at hand because private ownership still continued, and machines still continued to increase.

This revolution was by some looked upon as destructive, but it was likened by the speaker to the revolution of the globe on which we live. Peaceful and harmonious in its revolution, but terrible and destructive only when its progress was checked. The cries of anarchism were unjust and senseless. No sane man would ask a physician to suppress the symptoms of disease, but look for and remove the cause. The object of the Socialist was to bring peace and harmony and good will, and only as a warning due to all who would thwart its aims was the danger of checking its progress pointed out.

The old parties had tried various ways without success to improve conditions. They advocated cutting off immigration. In ten years the immigration amounted to 3,500,000, but during that time there was enough for 40,000,000 produced in this country. The silver standard was put forth, but as in a running race with 100 men entered, one-half of them trained athletes and the others untrained, the financiers of the country would reap whatever benefit accrued, not the masses. The tariff was advocated, but one could go into any civilized country on the globe, and whether having a tariff or not, find wretchedness, poverty and vice on the one hand, and wealth and luxury on the other. One was the inevitable companion of the other under a competitive system, for poverty was the shadow of wealth.

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. KEOWN, M. D.

DR. Holmes said, "if all the medicine was thrown into the sea it would be a bad thing for the fishes but a good thing for man." Rohitansky says, "the great advance in medical science lay in the direction of prevention of disease, and the study of the processes than by any specific medication or remedies." And this is true, but it does not take one long to consider this as hopeless when you have to make an ever increasing majority of people who are hungry, cold and compelled to work until body and mind are utterly fatigued, to listen and live up to such directions as preventive medicine or hygiene imposes on one.

While we have many remedies of the greatest value in these proper places, they are neither so varied or wonderful, in combination or otherwise, as many newspapers would have us believe, nor are any of these newspaper remedies possessed of their magical healing powers as the tiresome perusal of their analyses shows.

But while the present system of economic life lasts, and with it the necessity of lying and cheating, I fear we will have men ever ready to act on our credulity no matter what the detriment to us.

The noble band of scientists all over the world, who are working so usefully for the health of the people, have a disheartening and thankless task. How useless it is to tell a person who is striving with all his might for the bare necessities of life that he is ruining his health or putting his life in danger, particularly if associated with these conditions, we have dense ignorance!

Of what use is it to tell a person to keep his feet warm and dry if he has no shoes or rubbers. Of what use is it to tell a person to keep out of drafts or cold and eat nourishing food if he has insufficient clothing, no fire, and no means of getting any kind of food. No, my friends, we must get back to the conditions which make such things possible. We must strike at a social system which allows great numbers of persons to remain in abject want amidst mountains of wealth. The system which allows want will ensure a continuance of disease.

All the plans and works put in operation by thinking people for the benefit of the health of all, are Socialistic in principle and operation, because they appeal to the state or nation, but impossible in complete execution while want and ignorance remain.

The help of the whole people is called for and used in the execution of these plans. All the improvements made in that marvelously and ever expanding branch of medicine known as municipal or more properly state sanitation is purely Socialistic; the state or town system of water works, sewers, compulsory vaccination and education of school children; our healthy, roomy and cheerful factories and dwellings—when we have them—are some of the Socialistic contrivances for the health and happiness of the people. Those who neglect the prevention of disease will suffer by the neglect until sickness is removed; the rich in their palaces will be visited by disease, started and kept alive in the homes of the wretched. Typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, together with the bubonic plague, small pox, yellow fever, are but a few of these filth diseases.

Without the consent of the people acting as a whole, we can have no compulsory vaccination, the use of anti-toxin in disease or any improvements in sanitation, or anything else along these lines. And even with them, while poverty

and ignorance is rampant, they will not wholly strangle disease.

What then shall we do? We must see to it that ignorance and poverty is banished from this land of plenty; we should see that each and all have the same opportunities; that the worker gets all and not a part of what he earns!

If the rich man can send his children to college, so should the poor man. Surely the innocent of wrong doing and mistakes on the part of their parents, and their opportunities to equip themselves for life's battle should not be curtailed one iota. If the rich can find enjoyment in happy, cheerful and healthy homes filled with good things of life, so, also, can the people we now call poor and unfortunate. The increased use of the economic products, if this were so, would solve, at least, for a long time to come the vexed question of over production. If men find any pleasure or profit in political or economic enfranchisement, so should women, and we thus add her help to the solving of many of the questions which perplex us. If she is mentally fit let us educate her. That all these things can not be accomplished under our present system, must be a foregone conclusion. Then let us have something better! While men are literally at each other's throats because of jealousies engendered by unrestrained competition, it is hard to reason with them about such matters. We must assure to each and every person enough food, clothing and shelter, to at least supply his most pressing needs. We must take the keen edge of hunger away before we can talk philosophy to him. Is this a dream? I think not. Such a man as Benj. Franklin nearly a hundred years ago declared, "that if all would work for 4 hours a day there would be enough for all." Other and great men have supported this. It almost makes us afraid if we think how many hours a day would now be required with all our knowledge and wonderful improvements in machinery, allowing one man in some trades to produce as much as a thousand in the past in the same time. Instead of it being considered a calamity that crops and economical products are so plentiful that it does not pay to send them to market where great numbers of people actually want for these things, it would be a blessing. A great snow storm, or flood, or fire, instead of being a blessing because it puts men to work, would be a calamity as it always is.

To banish disease, the conditions which make crime, poverty, misery and ignorance, a present reality, Socialism is an absolute necessity! After nearly 2000 years of the old system, it has not yielded this result. Socialism can do no worse, instead by its principles of brother love, equality and justice, it would make this old earth a paradise, told us by the prophets of old. It would free mankind from economic slavery, it would make the whole world free!

Let us trace some of the improvements in health only made possible in the completeness, detail and effectiveness, under a Socialistic government, or some other form based on equal rights and equal opportunities. If this relation of events seems visionary or dream like, remember that the dreams of philosophers or so-called cranks, are the dreams of nations come true! Even if this relating is visionary, it is a dream for the increased comfort and happiness of the human race; and surely if this is true, it can only be enabling to entertain such dreams.

But for a moment let us consider

the cause of disease. Most diseases are due to microscopic bodies called germs, which find the best conditions to keep them live in filth of all kinds, and from time to time are transferred to the human body which is usually weakened by some exposure or excess or privation. There are also a number of diseases, but a steadily diminishing minority, apparently due to mechanical conditions, such as heart disease, due to defective closing of the heart valves, or the rupture of an artery leading to apoplexy; but even here there is usually an anti-dating cause in germ growth. Under Socialism men and women would have the right to demand a clean bill of health from each other as a necessary preliminary to marriage. This would be all the more easy, under a just economic system by allowing people to marry at an early age and free them from the tremendous responsibility of children which is now borne by families, and put a larger part of it on society—or the state—where it belongs! Probably no one but a medical man can estimate one hundredth part of the significance of such a simple measure on public health. It would reduce to a minimum the evil effect of heredity with all its physical and mental blight; it would almost at once banish three of the most common and far reaching diseases with all their long trains of ills, lost hopes, pains, suffering and death. The amount of pain it would save to women is incalculable. It alone would go a long way to reducing the number of people who seek the poor house, hospital and asylum, and thus give to society an enormous amount of physical and mental assistance to make the paths of all, easier. The amount of money saved to these sufferers would be enormous.

Under Socialism we would have roomier, sunnier, better ventilated and better constructed homes by making land cheaper and allowing all access to it; thus allowing us to spread out, with the effect of abolishing the rookeries and ill arranged houses in which we live. We would have our homes better ventilated and constructed, for they could then be built with a view to health and comfort, rather than as now, to renting cheaply to people often ignorant of the necessity of something better, and with an ever decreasing fund to spend on these things. Under these conditions the places where we store our bodies would compare more favorably with the places where we store our books and letters.

Under Socialism we would have parks, gymnasia, public baths, public theatres, etc., for the improvement or to insure the continuance of health to the people; and what is even more important, we would have the time to enjoy them.

Under Socialism we would have a perfected sewerage system and not dump the sewage into rivers from which a town or city a few miles down the river is to get its water, nor would we dump it in our harbors to have it come back and rot on the shore. The sewage would be disinfected, evaporated and the solid matter burned.

Under Socialism many, if not all, the disagreeable or dangerous occupations would be given up or made safer by invention, or the hours of work immensely shortened and the remuneration immensely increased.

Under Socialism, we would have our great sanatoria for all types of diseases in the best adapted location and climate. When we have applied this method to consumption, the bane of the human race and which perhaps causes one sixth of all deaths, we can clearly see its extinction.

That these things are right and just to the people, we may point in proof to the past civilizations of Rome and Greece and the tendencies of present times, as more particularly seen in Boston. But as we all know under capitalism these things come slowly and imperfectly, because the capitalist class pays or think they pay, for them through their taxes. What the workers create in the very construction of these things are offered in charity to the poor, by these same capitalists. How generous, for giving

one millionth part of what is ours by right!

Under Socialism we would have, because some sickness from accidents or the natural course of normal physiological life, is inevitable, great municipal hospitals where all instead of a clique of doctors, could carry their patients if they wished to go, and there secure every resource of the ever expanding medical science and every care which can be given by good nursing, good food and good shelter absolutely free!

Under Socialism we would have bits of the country in every yard, we would have better roads, whereon every one could ride in the latest and best type of electrical or other contrivance the brain of man can contrive for the benefit of mankind; and not as now, where one man rides and another is ridden upon.

Under Socialism the whole range of science and literature would be presented to the people to choose as much or as little as they wish, not only the means furnished, but the leisure to enjoy it, and through the ever increasing physical and mental vigor the inclination to enjoy it.

Under Socialism we would have better food and sufficient to go all around in abundance. It would be vastly better cooked and served and by the improvements in chemistry its production would be simplified and extended. The laboratory even now is capable of compounds which owing to the rarity and cost are used only as medicines. The time when we can take carbon from wood, and with it, build up from the elements of air and water all, or most, of the food of man is very near. With our municipal kitchens and dining rooms, much of the cause of sickness from disagreeable odors, refuse, dangerous and unsanitary stoves will be done away with. The only heat and light needed in our homes will be furnished by electricity. The wonders of liquefied air, only dreamed of scientists, by its expansion moves the mechanism and through this the dynamo, and when we consider that one gallon put into the boiler of the steam engine instead of coal or wood will make three of liquefied air, dreams of the utilities of force without cost begin to dawn upon us. Our stores of coal which scientists tell us are rapidly decreasing and in the near future will cease to exist, trouble us no longer. From air by air, we will have all the power and light we can use, free from the disagreeableness and danger incident to the mining and handling of coal.

Under Socialism, we shall break the shackles of ignorance, poverty and crime. We shall give political and economic emancipation to not only all men but to all women and then with expanding education and intelligence in which thousands and millions will benefit, who dares say there will be any limit to invention! When men may completely subdue the earth and the forces thereof, and solve the thousand problems that confront and puzzle mankind, who shall say that man in those days shall not be the image and likeness of his maker, not only in looks but in actions.

There is absolutely no limit to which the human mind can not go. There are probably no questions that he can not solve, if given the most favorable conditions. His actions so far are proof of this. Every age is ready to say no more is possible! Nothing else can be discovered! We have reached the limit of human understanding and work—yet, we go right on with progress!

There are, however, some things necessary before the world can progress in its normal and full vigor. We must solve the question of man's physical wants. Before you can talk to him on a subject which requires deep and inward thought, he must at least be free from hunger, he must be warmed by proper food and clothing; and he should have something else—he should have education and training! It is useless to talk to a hungry man about the religion of Christ or the philosophy of Plato, as it is to talk to a post. If education is neglected, the inventor or reformer, must again and again

go back to first and rudimentary principles and thus little or no progress can be made. No, we must build on to that which we have and on this process is known as progress. Many things spoken of may not be considered potent to health, but with this I disagree, as all that concerns man's larger and better growth and his well-being of mind or body has to do with health.

We as workers in this world demand that in order to take our proper place as men and women, in the world's progress, we be freed from the economic injustice and tyranny of the present system with all its concomitant evils of crime, poverty, degradation and disease!

Let every one in this audience go forth on the highways and byways, in the shops, in the factory, on the street and in the home, and never cease to preach the doctrine of Socialism until we have it!

Gleanings.

It is estimated that 100,000 young working girls are dragged into prostitution annually in the United States.

The Berlin post office authorities are placing penny-in-the-slot automatic telephones in all the post-offices, railway stations, etc.; and for one penny a brief conversation can be secured.

According to the London Echo, Mr. Sidney Webb has shown that every year the saleable value of London land increases at the rate of five million pounds.

The Labor World, Tokio, Japan, says "Socialism is studied very much more eagerly in Japan than ever before."

M. Victor Charbonnel, whose Socialistic propaganda at Liege gave offense to the Belgian government received 12 hours' notice to quit Belgium, and has returned to Paris.

A by-election to the Dutch Parliament at Veendam, where a year ago a Socialist candidate obtained 435 votes, has now resulted in the return of a Socialist by 1,597 votes against 1,419 for the liberal.

The Savings Bank of Lemberg, in Austrian Poland, in which over two million sterling of peasant's and working people's money was deposited, has stopped payment. The government is said to have had knowledge of the impending smash, and to be shielding the capitalist directors who squandered the money.

There are 93,000 women in the United States employed in cotton mills, 10,700 in the carpet industry, 20,500 in the hosiery and knitting mills, 39,100 in wollen mills, 27,900 in tobacco and cigars, 9,000 on paper making, 6,600 on gloves, 15,000 on shirts collars and cuffs, and 20,500 in silk mills.

Liverpool corporation has been overworking its tramway employees. Since municipalization their hours have been reduced by twenty per cent, their wages increased by twelve per cent, and they have been provided with free uniforms. Still, some of the men work eleven hours a day, against Huddersfield's eight.

In the course of an article in the Petite Republique, contrasting Mr. Chamberlain as "a danger for the peace of the world," with Lord Salisbury as a man of peace, M. Jaures tells a story of a distinguished liberal who said to M. Jaures when in London recently: "In my prayers, if I were a praying man, night and day I would ask for long life for Lord Salisbury."

Socialists in Belgium are counting heavily on the international congress to be held at Brussels, March 21. British Socialists will be represented by Tom Mann and by Henry Mayers Hyndman, who was chairman of the international Socialist congress in London in 1896. Germany will be represented by the Socialist reichstagers, Liebknecht and Bebel; France by M.M. Jaures and Guesde and Deputy Edward Vaillant; Austria by Herr Adler, Italy by Sig. Ferri; Spain, by Dr. Iglesias, and Holland, by M. Troelstra. After the conclusion of the congress the delegates will hold a grand disarmament conference in the workmen's palace.

The Unheroic Strife.

There rings no bugle,
And there sounds no drum;
The silent battles
Know the fiercest strife.
No flag waves forward;
No comrades cheer;
No nation waits heroic deeds;
Nor siege nor sack nor shock
Of open strife inspires
No special greatness
Breaks the dull tumult;
No mighty passion stirs the throng.
The unseen enemy
Lies ambushed everywhere
In bitter circumstance;
Strength conquers not
And courage is without avail.
There is no quarter given,
And there is no retreat.
Few are the cowards in the ranks
And few the heroes;
There are many men.
PAUL KESTER in Cosmopolitan.

A BLIND SEER.

BY I. LADOFF.

II

SLAVERY is gone, but Horace Greely said: "The slavery of capital, though more refined, is not less cruel than chattel slavery!" Indeed, the life of the day-laborer is one-third less than that of the serf, and look at our negroes who spent fifty years in slavery, strong and rugged, still eighty, ninety, and sometimes over a hundred years old. They were never worked as hard as our laborers are, and did not wear out their lives in worrying about the future support of their families. Whatever the times or the weather might be, their living was sure.

Mr. Schrobb is especially bitter in the denunciation of competition, which he justly calls a relic of barbarism. "The blackest of all criminals is the man who is rich after making others poor." The author pleads for woman suffrage. The remedies against our present social and economic evils are according to the author: intelligence, industry, economy, virtue, the home, the school, society and so on. There is very little originality in that. And yet he manages to deal even with those so-called "remedies" in a radical manner. He for instance demands that text books and stationery should be a part of the furniture, and in cases of necessity, clothing and dinner, as in the schools of Paris. When talking about society Mr. Schrobb says: "Indeed, the rich coin their gold out of the poor. They do not only live by their labor, but, sometimes, by cheating them out of their wages, or borrowing their money and keeping it. Many of our finest gentlemen and ladies live by stealing. I know what I am saying, the rich need the poor more than the poor the rich."

The radical preacher is indignant at the nativistic tendencies of some Americans. "America for Americans" we cry, but the Indians have the best right to raise that shout. And what right have we to play the dog in the manger, and keep others away from a country which we do not know how to use? Those who come here from choice are often more devoted to the country than those who are Americans simply because they were born here.

"The curse of commerce is competition—the cure co-operation," says Mr. Schrobb in the chapter entitled "Business." Among other things he denounces narrow patriotism, citing Dr. Johnson's saying "Patriotism is the refuge of scoundrels." "I did not rejoice," says he, "with others when I heard that the McKinley bill had thrown men out of employment in Europe. The profit system, under which goods are sold over and over again, for the sake of a margin, passing from hand to hand, till the first cost is doubled or trebled—this, I say, is absurd, and should be abolished. What should govern the world, not supply and demand. A thousand people may be perishing for the grain that is rotting in your granary, but they do not have the money to buy, you say, there is no demand."

The author advocates state ownership of all public utilities, national employment bureaus and nationalization of all means of production. As you see, the exposition of the author is somewhat rambling and unsystematic. But the most interesting part of the book is the chapter entitled "Objections." Here are a few quotations: "The capitalist, we are told, works hard;

harder than many a poor man. Yes, he has to work too hard fighting competition. And he works hard, watching his employees all day, and worrying about them and his property all night. Rockefeller could not attend the world's fair, because he could not leave his business. The present system is as bad for the rich as the poor. You do not think it unjust for a people to take a whole country from their king, though he and his fathers may have devoted their lives to making the country what it is. Why does not the same rule apply to a money king or a railroad king? You do not think it unjust that our fathers destroyed the tea of English merchants for the sake of a great cause. You had no scruples about taking the slaves away from the Southern planters. It is libel on human nature to say, that competition is the greatest stimulus. The heroes, the reformers, the philanthropists, the explorers, inventors, artists and authors, have been impelled, not by competition, but by the love of their work, and the love of men. The love of kindred and friends, human sympathy, and the hope of heaven, what mighty motives these are! Yet they are the very opposite of competition. The necessities of life are perhaps our strongest motives. But under co-operation, guarded by government, free from the bane of competition, they would be still more powerful and bring comfort to all.

"Co-operation is the only thing practicable. The old system would not be endured if it did not yield, little by little to the demands of free institutions. When we work together, we work best for ourselves. It is a common objection to co-operation, that if all wealth should be equally divided, the spendthrift would soon squander his share, and be poor again, while the sharper, through skill or fraud, would get the money of others, and be as rich as before. But such ideas only show how ignorant people are in regard to Socialism. It is not proposed to distribute money, but rather in time, do away with everything in the shape of money. It would not be needed then anymore than it is now between the members of a family in their services to each other. Nor would property be distributed, but owned in common under the guardianship of the government, and used for the good of all, as their varied needs required. Under co-operation we would all be soldiers, the whole nation a standing army, but working instead of fighting for the good of all. In the better time, that is coming, men will not be thinking about protection and increasing property, but about helping and improving each other.

"Then we will see how men love liberty and labor too, for labor will be the price of liberty, and liberty the reward of labor."

Freedom: hand in hand with labor,
Walketh strong and brave;
On the forehead of his neighbor
No man watech "slave!"

Further Mr. Schrobb repeating Lincoln's famous saying: "This nation must become all slave or all free," remarks "It is equally true, that we must all become the slaves of capital, or we must abolish it." In another place the author says: "The Socialists of France and Germany, in some of their conventions, have clasped hands, pledging that in case of war between the two nations, they will not fight each other. Thus these Socialists, who are called infidels, set the Christian world an example. It reminds us of the time when the early Christians were called atheists because they did not believe in Mars and Jupiter. Socialists do not believe in the God of war, or in the God of mere power, but in the God of love. I have heard many good people, who do not belong to the laboring class confess that when they attend a labor meeting they find a spirit of earnestness and fraternity, which they do not always find in the church. The chair of sociology will grow till it crowds out the chairs of Hebrew, exegesis and systematic theology, which are useless incumbrances of the school."

"The labor movement" he says, "is bound to win. We had better open our hearts to it and our halls and churches. The labor party is

the hope of the future. Reform cannot come from the old parties. And when under the Socialistic system every man is sure of the supply of his daily wants and has no fear for his future or the future of his family, all temptations to dishonesty and sleazing in every form will be gone, as well as the temptation to sell injurious goods for the sake of living. And when every man shall be required to work, and will be glad to work, because all labor will be light, all work honored and well rewarded, then the voices of idleness will also vanish, and evil will at last be overcome by good." But we are afraid that the reader is tired by our numerous quotations. We trust however that these quotations will suffice in order to show the earnestness and sincerity of the "blind preacher of Evanston," just as well as the transparent and popular style of the reviewed booklet. It is well worth reading and may serve as a good means of propaganda among the laboring class, especially that part of it, which is easier approached and reached by the method of preaching than by purely secular methods of logical reasoning.

We would however object to the title of the reviewed book, which is misleading. We ourselves thought at first that the subject of the book is the money problem. We would take exception to some advice of the author as to saving habits, industry, etc., as too commonplace. The lower the standard of life of the working class, the lower are the wages and vice versa. There are a few other things expressed by Mr. Schrobb, which are of questionable validity, but the general trend of the writer is sound. There is no doubt that the publication of the booklet by the "blind preacher of Evanston" is a heroic act sui generis, an act which surely did not improve his professional prospects as a preacher, but rather estranged many of his conservative friends and benefactors. The more honor to the man who showed that he possesses the courage of his convictions.

Municipal Monopolies.

By Edward W. Bemis, John R. Commons, Frank Parsons, M. N. Baker, F. A. C. Perrine, Max West. One vol.; 691 pp., appendices, index. Cloth, \$2.00 (Vol. XVI. Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics.)

Professor Bemis, the editor of this most valuable and instructive volume, believes that soon one-half of the population of this country will be living in cities of more than 8000 inhabitants, and that to all this enormous number of persons the supply of water, electric light, gas for fuel and lighting purposes, the telephone and street railways will have become vital necessities.

Three great questions, therefore, confront nearly forty millions of people in this country in regard to these monopolies: Shall we have public regulation, or public ownership and operation? If the former, what shall be the nature of the regulation? If the latter, what are the dangers to be avoided?

Immense pains have been taken by the able writers enlisted in treating of these subjects to secure full and unimpeachable statistics, and there can be no doubt that a perfect flood of light is thrown on the many dark corners where the average citizen is helpless through his enforced ignorance to form an intelligent judgment. It would seem as if only hopeless blindness to facts would henceforth stand in the way of popular and irresistible demand for the municipal ownership of these great privileges on which the health, comfort and happiness of so many depend.

A People's League is being formed in London with the object of creating interest in economic problems by lectures in the parks and open spaces, or before societies.

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.

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

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 superabundance of workingmen 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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

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BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS, U.S.



SATURDAY, APR. 22, 1899.

National Executive Board.

OFFICIAL.

Meeting of National Executive Board, Chicago, April 16th.—Chairman Cox in the chair. Present: Cox, Berger, Stedman and Heath. Absent: Debs, excused.

On motion resolved, in regard to request of Comrade Krapp, secretary of 12th Ward Branch, St. Louis, that the Executive Board call for contributions for the families of the convicted union building workers in Dresden, Germany, that in view of the fact that the comrades in Germany a few days after the conviction of said workers raised over 82,000 marks for said families, and in view of the fact that our comrades are already overburdened with requests for contributions for various purposes, we deem it inadvisable to make any such call at present.

On motion resolved, that Comrade Theodore Debs be empowered to select new offices for headquarters at a cost of not to exceed \$15 a month.

Committee on national membership cards reported progress. A large number of other matters relating to the good of the party were discussed and on which no final action was taken. The formation of five new branches during the past reported by national secretary. SEYMOUR STEDMAN, Sec.

Amesbury, Mass.

I have been very much struck with the similarity of the Whitman town meeting with ours in Amesbury. As the readers all know, we elected one selectman, and also the vote cast, so I will pass that by and give the comrades throughout the country a little idea of our adjourned meetings. We had three adjourned meetings held in the evening. There were in the town warrant 48 articles of which 7 were from the S. D. P. branch, and during the meeting we carried them all.

One article was to instruct the selectman to ascertain the cost of the electric light plant.

No. 2, to give the citizens preference on all public works.

No. 3, to abolish the contract system on all public works.

No. 4, was to reduce the hours of town laborers to nine hours.

No. 5, to establish a minimum wage, \$1.80, for all town laborers.

No. 6, for the selectman to have their meetings in the evening, and also keep a record of each individual vote.

No. 7, was to buy another town team to be used on the highway and in the fire department.

The town laborers had been working ten hours per day and getting \$1.50 per day or 15 cents per hour and we changed it to 20 cents per hour, so they now get 30 cents more per day and work one hour less per day.

On election of a finance committee we got Comrades John Greives and Jere Reardon. On the committee to codify the town by laws we elected two, chairman, C. W. Greene and Comrade Dr. J. Q. Adams. The town meetings that have been adjourned in the past have been held in the afternoon, but this year we were on hand and carried them over to the evening. Men with whom I have talked since said we had the best representative town meeting ever held in town. At the second meeting held in the evening, 1,200 votes were estimated to have been there. The committee elected to codify the by-laws of the town report to the town meeting called for June 17.

AMESBURY.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The papers are full this morning of the notorious ten dollar dinner of the democratic club, held in honor (?) of one Thomas Jefferson, at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Eleven hundred bosses, district and ward heelers filled and swilled themselves with an endless variety of edibles, which must have taxed even the ordinary cast-iron stomach of the average Tammany heeler to digest. The centre of attraction was Mr. Richard Croker, "de old man," beside whom the late departed T. J. sinks into lustreless insignificance, and upon whose chaste and manly brow rests the laurels for the glorious meat-eating contest of yestere'en.

The history of Mr. Croker entitles him to be the worthy successor of the framer of the declaration of independence. There were speeches of course, and these ten dollar dinners did not neglect to once again reiterate their sympathy for the downtrodden people and their antipathy to the trusts. Augustus Van Wyck, democratic candidate for governor of New York last year, sounded the keynote of the future democratic policy, "Down with the trusts."

It is difficult to imagine anything more incongruous than this spectacle of a body of men drinking themselves drunk and gorging themselves into permanent indigestion at ten dollars a plate, and at the same time protesting against the tyrannies of the monopolies and trusts, whose servants and tools they are.

To-morrow night W. J. Bryan attends the Chicago platform dinner and also the workmen's Jeffersonian dinner on the 19th, the opposition one dollar dinners that grew out of the discussion of the Croker blow-out. Once again will Bryan tell us about free silver, imperialism, trusts and the other nursery rhymes he so delights to dwell upon. There will be a large attendance at both banquets, but as they will be too political to be social, and the elements represented too difficult to permanently conciliate, it is hard to see what will be gained by it all.

But the Social Democratic Party will also have an innings next week and when the tale is told I warrant that, for fine sociability and the good it will do the world, the concert and ball at Grand Central Palace on the 21st will outdo anything held in New York for many days. The comrades on the Forward are working hard to make the second anniversary a success, and before Comrades Chase, Carey and Scates get away from here they will have occasion to remember New York.

Following upon this will be the May Day demonstration of the Central Federated Union and affiliated organizations on Union Square on April 26th, and in which the S. D. P. will participate. The Socialist Labor Party engaged the square for May 1st. A committee was appointed last Sunday by the committee on arrangements of the Central Federated Union to wait upon the May Day conference of the S. L. P. and see if arrangements could not be made to have one demonstration. Owing to confusion, the S. L. P. conference on Tuesday last laid the matter over until the meeting next week. It is not ex-

pected that these arrangements will be made, as the S. L. P. May Day conference last week laid upon the table a motion to invite the Central Federated Union to participate. The C. F. U. demonstration promises to be a large affair and prominent speakers will be present. It is not definitely settled whether there will be a parade or not.

The lectures at Crystal hall, 352 W. 35th street, every Sunday night continue successfully. Comrade L. D. Abbott's delightful lecture on the 2nd, on "William Morris" was enjoyed immensely, and Comrade Elizabeth Thomas spoke on "The Evolution of Capitalism" last Sunday night to the largest audience since the series began. The lecture was an exceptionally good one and the applause at the close was proof sufficient of the opinion of the audience. Four new members were added to the branch at the business meeting which followed. Sunday, Apr. 19, Comrade Carl Pankopf will lecture on "Socialism and Anarchism," and on Sunday, April 23d, at 8 p. m. at Arlington Hall, East 8th st., between 2nd and 3d avenues, at which Comrade James F. Carey will speak for the West Side Branch. On the Sunday following, April 30th, the series of lectures will probably be continued at Crystal Hall.

That Socialist thought is spreading is evidenced by the organization of the Socialist Educational Club in the 34th Assembly district which has over 100 names signed to the rolls. Lectures will be given and literature distributed and an educational campaign carried on throughout the district. The club is non-partisan.

The comrades in the Twelfth Assembly District are getting ready for the fall campaign and are going to put in the summer working hard to increase the vote in this district in November.

There are many other things that could be here related to show that the S. D. P. in New York is not dead or sleeping. We have many more difficulties to overcome here than elsewhere, but we will continue to work quietly and unceasingly, spreading the light and strengthening the party. The City Central Agitation Committee has issued a strong appeal to the branches in New York and New Jersey which should be read by every member and the advice therein contained faithfully lived up to.

TOUCHSTONE.

New York, April 14th.

Hartford, Conn.

Through the efforts of our Comrade J. W. Brown, the Central Labor Union held a great mass meeting at Germania Hall, March 29, with Comrade Carey as speaker. The hall was filled with union men who eagerly listened to the gospel of Socialism. The impression made could be told by the great applause which our talented comrade received.

At our branch meeting on April 14, we decided to have Comrade Chase address a mass meeting April 30. Germania Hall was engaged for the purpose.

It was also voted to send a congratulatory letter to Section New Britain, S. L. P., on the great victory at the last municipal election, when they elected one alderman and four councilmen.

ORGANIZER.

The new branch organized at West Newbury started out with a large charter list. The following officers have been reported: Chairman, Jno. L. Keegan; Vice-Chairman, James Davis; Secretary, Harold F. Chase; Treasurer, Patrick Curley; Organizer, Daniel McAyliffe, jr.

Georgetown, Mass., has fallen into line with a nice branch. The executive board reported is as follows: Chairman, Jno. J. Molloy; Vice-Chairman, Amos B. Robinson; Secretary, M. E. Welch; Treasurer, Dennis C. Hayes; Organizer, Jno. J. Tunney.

MERLIN'S MIXTURE.

A FUNNY WORLD!

It is a remarkably funny world, or else my mental optics have been focussed only on the ludicrous side of life. The friction of familiarity rubs off the rough corners of the incongruous until they fail to tickle our sense of humor.

We laugh at a cat chasing its tail, but we soberly watch the majority of mankind making equally grotesque efforts to make both ends meet.

We see the humor of the thing when a man is presented with a doll, but think it right and proper for men to spend their whole lives in seeking those things that they can never use or enjoy, in this world or any other.

Our whole system of life is a farce.

A SOCIAL COMEDY.

Ever since the modern play of business first held the boards, life has been a social comedy.

The whole object of the actors in the play has been the pursuit of a gilt bauble, without, in the majority of cases, the slightest chance of ever getting hold of it.

Some of the actors spend their lives in blowing soap-bubbles of wealth, which when they are blown, become soapy drops of disappointment in the hands that try to hold them.

Some build huge palaces of stone and brick, and when the house is finished, drop off the stage into a six foot hole and provide free lunch for the plebeian worm.

Others climb, with infinite pain and patience, the ladder of fame, and when they have reached the top, topple headlong to the place whence they started.

A comedy of errors.

AND A TRAGEDY.

Life, socially, has all the grotesqueness of a comedy, and industrially, all the horrors of a tragedy.

It is a tragic comedy. Comic, because the parts are played voluntarily, and tragic, because death lurks in the wings.

The parts of clown and villain have the most aspirants, and are gradually getting the monopoly of all.

The villain slays the clown, and the clown tolls his bells merrily, and cheers the stroke that takes his life.

When the curtain rose upon the gilded glory of the recent Vanderbilt-Fair marriage, there were behind the scenes myriads of pinched faces and weary backs and breaking hearts whose pain paid for the glitter of it all.

Behind the folly of the rich lies the sorrow of the poor.

DOG OR DAUGHTER.

During a recent walk, I saw a stylish equipage come dashing down the street. Seated in it was a woman, richly dressed, but whose social style seemed to be finer than her social taste, for beside her on the seat sat a diminutive pug-dog, the companion of her ride.

It was, in style and fact, a dog-cart.

When they had passed, my eye caught sight of a sign across the road, which read "Wanted, a woman for her board."

In a country where pups ride in carriages, was it possible that women—mothers, sisters, daughters—could be asked to give their toil for the leavings of a boarding house table?

The sign was down next day, so I knew that there had been no lack of applicants, and that somebody's need was as great as the wage was small.

The dogs of the rich fare better than the daughters of the poor.

A CONTRAST.

Contrast the average life of today with that of the early tribes.

A few years ago I spent much time among the Indians on the great lakes.

I remember paddling in a birch bark canoe one sunny afternoon in

June, on the Georgian Bay. The water was rippled by a slight breeze that wafted the scent of wild roses from the islands near by.

The Indians with me paddled along, the swish of their paddles making a musical accompaniment.

Nature gave us fish, fowl, fruit, everything. The look of content on the Indians' faces showed their appreciation of the gift.

And I? If St. Peter had invited me into heaven at that moment I'd have refused the invitation. Heaven couldn't beat that.

That was the civilized life of the uncivilized man.

And this week, as I dodged up Washington street in Boston, with the infernal racket of modern Hades in my ears, and the microbic clouds of dust in my eyes, and the sword-like elbows of my fellow-citizens in my ribs, and street cars, coal carts, baby carriages and fat women barring my progress, and the memory of Georgian Bay in my mind — — — !!!

HAPPY HEATHEN.

Better be a happy heathen than a civilized fool. Better live in a wigwam and be free than dwell in a tenement house and dread the landlord. Better wear a girdle of bear skin, than a full dress suit and owe the tailor.

Better go back to prehistoric times and be a cave dweller in a dug out, than be a slaving, stunted suffering wage slave in a modern factory hell.

Why should we let 15th century systems govern 20th century powers? Why should we let the leaves from the tree of knowledge be twisted into withes to bind us in greater serfdom?

Rather than going back to earlier time and ruder age, it is infinitely better to join that body of wise people who seek to put our industrial system on a level with modern invention, and make it contribute to, instead of detract from, our enjoyment of life.

That body is the Social Democratic party; their great principle, Socialism; their high ideal, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

MERLIN.

Nashua, New Hampshire.

Free open public meetings are held weekly at Patriots Hall by the branch and are usually well attended by the outside public, including trades unionists, who are beginning to take a lively interest in the cause.

Old time exponents of the new civilization note with astonishment the undeniable advance of the cause within the past few months, probably due more to the Haverhill elections than any other cause. Even the hide-bound local papers often publish Socialistic editorials.

One of the subjects discussed at last Thursday's meeting of the branch was the single tax as advocated by F. G. R. Gordon in his excellent little book entitled Municipal Socialism.

April 14. AGUINALDO.

SPRING ELECTIONS—1899.

BALTIMORE.



Mayor—Chas. B. Backman.
Pres. Second Branch City Council—Elias Jacobson.
Comptroller—E. H. Wenzel.

The Chicago Election.

The official returns at Chicago give the Social Democratic party candidates the following vote:

Mayor—T. G. Kerwin, 367.
City treasurer—J. Winnen, 493.
City attorney—C. H. Soelke, 489.
City clerk—C. A. Harrison, 457.

It is worthy of record that the success of our comrades at Pacific, Wis., was in a rural district. Those elected were A. F. Porter, chairman; W. R. Porter, clerk; J. C. Tapham, treasurer, and James Dunham, justice.

AMONG BRANCHES

BRANCH DIRECTORY.

Notices of Branch Meetings inserted for 50¢ per month.

Colorado.

Colorado Branch No. 1 of the Social Democratic Party meets every Sunday eve at Woodman's Hall, 1715 California street, Denver, Colo., 8 p. m. Thos. H. Gibbs, Chairman; Mrs. Ida Mercer, Secretary, 20 Washington street.

Connecticut.

Branch 3 (Conn.) meets every 3rd Sunday in the month, at St. George's Hall, 865 Chapel street, cor. Church street, at 3 p. m., New Haven. Secretary, Cornelius Mahoney, 165 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. Korn, Secretary.

Maryland.

Branches Nos. 1 and 2, Maryland, meet every Sunday at 8 p. m., at Carpenter's Hall, 506 E. Baltimore street. Public invited.

Massachusetts.

Branch 2, Holyoke, Mass., meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Springfield Turner Hall, Organizer, H. Schlichting, 20 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. Tinson, 21 Albany st., Fin Sec. 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. Main and Centre streets. Every member is expected to attend at least one meeting a month. Frank S. Walsh, 352 West Elm street, Secretary.

Branch 15, Massachusetts—East Boston—meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at 99 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 1043 Washington street, Boston. All communications and money intended for the Massachusetts State Committee should be sent to this secretary, Margaret Halle, 1 Glenwood st., Roxbury.

Missouri.

Missouri State Central Committee meets every Thursday at 8 p. m., at Room 7, International Bank Building, 29 and 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis. Organizer Anna F. Smith, 300 Indiana avenue.

St. Louis City Central Committee meets every Thursday, at 8 p. m., at Room 7, 22 N. Fourth street. Secretary, Albert E. Anderson, 4225 N. Newstead avenue.

St. Louis Third Ward Branch (1st Mo.) meets every Friday, at 8 p. m., at 1223 N. Broadway. Organizer, A. F. Haussler, 1223 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. Langford, 3430 Tennessee ave.

St. Louis Ninth Ward Branch (3d Mo.) meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, at 8 p. m., at Rhine Hall, 18th 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, 3524 Michigan avenue.

St. Louis First Ward Branch (5th Mo.) meets every 2d Sunday, at 8 p. m., at 4500 E. Broadway. Organizer, Julius Blumenfeld, 867 Cowan street.

St. Louis Second Ward Branch (6th Mo.) meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, at 8 p. m., at Social Turner Hall, corner 15th and Monroe streets. Organizer, H. J. Stelgerwalt, 1117 Chamber street.

Branch 7, Missouri, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1300 Union ave., Kansas City. G. J. Storz, 1300 W. 9th street, Sec.

St. Louis Twentieth Ward Branch (8th Mo.) meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 204 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 1631 South Twelfth street. Organizer John Zach, 161 South 12th 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, 151 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, 1516 Mississippi avenue.

St. Louis Nineteenth ward Branch (12th Mo.) meets every Saturday, at 8 p. m., at 615 W. 20th street. Organizer, G. Gandler, 615 W. 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. Discussion meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month. New York City. Secretary, Louis Patowaky, 557 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," 107 Henry street. Nicholas Rosenauer, secretary, 351 Madison st.

Branch 3, New York, (24th Assembly District) meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 324 E. 54th st. L. Funcke, 239 E. 54th st., Sec.

Branch 12, Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters Social Democratic Party, 292 Hewes street. Meets 1st and 3d Thursday's at 8:15 sharp. 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. W. W. W., 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, 1551 Second avenue, New York City. Secretary H. Hoppe, 328 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, 65 York streets, second and fourth Sundays, at 8 p. m. Lectures, discussions, business meetings, 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., Funk hall, south 24th and Josephine sts. President W. Bohn, 24 Addison st. Secretary, J. H. Lewis, 2318 Jane st.

Branch 2, Erie, Pa., meets every Sunday afternoon at K. of L. Hall, 716 State street. Chairman, Chas. Heydrick; Secretary, Geo. R. Laird, 225 W. 5th street.

Wisconsin.

Branch No. 1, Milwaukee meets every second and fourth Thursday evening of the month, at the Ethical Society Building, 508 Jefferson st. Visitors always welcome. Howard Tuttle, chairman, Eugene H. Rooney, secretary.

Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Saturday, in Geatke'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, 775 Twenty-fifth street.

Branch 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Peterius hall, 717 Center 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:

The following amounts were collected by East Side branch 1, New York City:

Welskopf M.	25
Shadofsky	25
Hochberg J.	25
Schwartz S.	25
Hochberg Mrs.	25
Shallit J.	10
Halperin A.	20
Wethorn S.	25
Berman J.	10
Reller A.	20
Kirschowitz S.	25
Gonickman Cl.	20
Levy	10
Feldman A.	10
Elizovitz	25
Abramson P.	25
Kaiser	10
Kirschbaum	10
Sickman	10
Bashain	10
Cohen I.	25
Cohen S.	25
Mandilsohn	25
Kesof M.	10
Kesof P.	10
Peskin S.	25
W. W.	15
Pine M.	10
Collected by Willenski	100
Arnstam H.	10
London M.	100
Bogen B.	25
Pfeiffer J.	25
Goldstein Miss A.	20
Feller Edw.	15
Marcus J.	25
Cohn I.	25
Bychover Mrs.	50
Epstein L.	15
Leibson	25
Cooperman	25
* * *	
Oneal Jas.	10
Fox J.	100
Antovil L.	20
Herman & Blackman	10
Spectorsky I.	50
Spectorsky Francis	10
Schoen R.	30
Barringer Wm.	25
Jaffe Dr. Jos.	25
Jaffe Anna	25
Jaffe Robt.	25
Jaffe Luba	25
Josephson M.	10
Cullinahn Jno J.	10
Watson Perry	10
Previously reported	\$104 80
Total	\$118 45

New branches have been organized during the past week at West Newbury, Mass., Georgetown, Mass., Spring Valley, Ill., South Boston, Mass., and Haverhill, Mass.

Comrades in Massachusetts desiring any Socialist books or pamphlets can get them on the lowest terms and also help the State Committee at the same time.

Miss Lizzie Harlow, of Haydenville, Mass., gave a bright and interesting talk on Socialism at Campello recently. She urged the women to wake up and bear a serious part in the grand work of Socialism.

In uniform style with his speech on "Society's Right to Land and Capital," Comrade Carey's speech on "Child Labor" has just been printed. It can be ordered from Mrs. A. Konikow, 1043 Washing-

ton street, Boston. Price 5 cents a copy, or \$3 a hundred.

The women of Brockton held a preliminary meeting which will probably lead to the organization of a woman's branch. In a little while, when changes now contemplated are made, THE HERALD will co-operate with Socialist women through a woman's department.

Branch No. 4, Manchester, N. H., has elected officers as follows: Marcus Nyland, chairman; Karl Kalgren, secretary; Gust. Youngquist, treasurer. Orange Ranquet hall has been hired for the regular meetings of the branch. The comrades will be glad to communicate with other Swedish branches or with unaffiliated Swedish Socialists with a view to organization.

Getting a Foothold.

Branch 21, of Quincy, Mass., is just getting down to business. We have meetings every Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Wilson's hall. Every four weeks we have a public agitation meeting in one of the largest halls in the city.

We have had at different times Comrades Skinner, Gordon and Carey, before we organized, which was March 22nd, 1899, and S. E. Putney spoke here April 9th on "The Class Struggle." We have Winfield P. Porter booked to speak April 23, and we are to sell the tickets in advance. All Quincy comrades will see to it that they sell 25 tickets each, they being only 5 cents. We want to fill Hancock hall to the doors.

JOHN A. LAMB, Sec.

Brockton Again.

Branch 9 of Brockton eclipsed all former records on Saturday and Sunday evenings, April 8th and 9th.

We held a meeting in Campello, which is called the south end of Brockton and which certainly is the most conservative end, on Saturday evening, and filled Red Men's hall with an attentive audience who listened to Comrade W. P. Porter of Amesbury and Comrade Lizzie Harlowe of Haydenville.

There were a good many women in the audience and Miss Harlowe addressed her remarks mostly to them. Comrade Porter then addressed them, his subject being "Socialism, the New Struggle for Independence" and judging from the large number who asked for application blanks his shafts struck home. There were about 250 people at this meeting, which was about all we could get into the hall. A pleasant feature was the singing by the Scandia Male Quintett, who rendered several selections and demonstrated that five Swedish gentlemen, each with a fine voice, could by co-operation give much pleasure to their fellowmen.

On Sunday evening we filled Red Men's hall in the center of the city to the doors with probably the largest and best audience we have yet had.

Comrade Porter spoke on the same subject but made practically a different address and certainly made a great impression on his audience. Comrade Harlowe also addressed this audience and awakened great enthusiasm.

Branch 9 and the party at large certainly made a distinct gain when this able woman joined, as all will testify who have seen and heard her. There were about five-hundred (500) people at this meeting. Our organizer Comrade I. W. Skinner goes to Avon on the evening of the 11th to sow the seed for a branch, and to Taunton on the 15th and Bridgewater about the 20th. Some of the comrades will accompany him.

Our literary agent reports a good many books being distributed. Watch the news of our next business meeting.

C. H. COULTER.

Comrades in New York and New Jersey are urged to take particular notice of the appeal from the City Central Committee of New York City in this paper and to act upon its solicitation and suggestions.

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

Demands For Farmers.

The discussion of our "Farmer's Platform" will certainly lead to much good, for out of the discussion will come a better understanding of the Socialist movement. If it is reactionary to improve the condition of the farming class, it is likewise reactionary to institute reforms which would greatly improve the condition of the 800,000 present, railway employes, and 800,000 more which we shall employ on our nationalized railroads. The nationalization of railroads with a liberal administration would almost, if not quite, mean the creation of a "new middle class."

What is reactionary legislation? Simply legislation that prolongs the capitalist system. If the improvement in the condition of the farmer is reactionary so is the improvement in the condition of the shoe-maker and coal miner.

The difference between the farmer who holds title to land and the capitalist who owns or holds title to machinery is very great. The former is a worker, a wealth producer, and produces far more than he receives. The latter is nearly always a non-worker and a non-producer of wealth, and receives vastly more than he produces. The absentee landlord is the exception, the absentee manufacturer is almost if not quite the rule.

It is not very logical to propose legislation to ease the condition of parasite manufacturers. It is quite logical to propose legislation to ease the condition of the farmers whose long hours of toil are ill-paid, whose subsistence is on a level with the shoe-maker and carpenter, yes, even below them. The great mass of the farmers work as hard, work longer hours, and have less of the necessities and comforts than the strictly proletaire. If we interfere to improve the conditions of 30,000,000 human beings do they hate and despise the S. D. P. for so doing? Of course not. To improve the condition of the farmers on the lines laid down in our platform is not at the expense of the "dispossessed class" and there is no argument to prove such. No one can know whether the farmers will be the last to accept Socialism or not.

If the same energy, time, ability and money had been put into the strictly farming states of Kansas or Texas, as has been put into Massachusetts and Rhode Island, we would have something more than 19,000 votes to show for it. Comrade Farmer, who is a class-conscious, clear-cut Socialist, who has been all over Texas, writes me that if one-half the work that has been put into Socialist propaganda in Massachusetts was put into Texas there would be 100,000 Socialist votes in the Lone Star State. My experience has been that those workers who are ground down most and who have the least, are the very hardest to convert to Socialism.

Because Marx said a certain thing once upon a time, it don't follow that it is absolutely correct to-day. Marx leaned on the side of protection. To-day Karl Kautsky is a free trader.

Although Watts did something in the way of steam for motive power, no one would think of giving him the credit for the magnificent compound locomotive of to-day, and no one would think of using his ancient steam power machine in 1899.

Please remember that 140,000 citizens in Kansas have already cast a vote for reforms—Socialistic planks—and nine-tenths of them were farmers. Furthermore we must remember, that conditions in a nation like ours differ from Germany, England or Belgium. Owing to the law relating to the dividing of the land equally to all the male heirs, France is very much different from any other nation and has a large population of small farmers. And the Socialist movement of France has its farmers' demands. Because Prof. Jaures, Millarand, Guesde, and such great leaders, students, and workers for the co-operative commonwealth recognize the absolute necessity of a farmers' plank, do we call them unscientific? Not much. Another thing, it will be wise for us to study human nature in order to better un-

derstand the needs of our movement. The farmer is a human being, he is a better thinker and a wiser philosopher than the mill or factory hand.

By taking the wheat out of the hands of the stock jobbing speculator; by destroying the elevator trust; by destroying the cotton brokers trust and the cornering of the products of the farm, we don't harm the shoe-maker in Massachusetts, or the coal miner in Ohio. In fact we help them and the farmer both. Ten months ago I would have voted to kick the farmers' program from our platform. But to-day I am strongly for it. I believe in establishing "Socialism in our time." We can build a platform and a constitution with so much red tape and so much science, if you please, that less than 200,000 voters would ever cast a vote for it. Or we can build a sensible, scientific Socialist reform and revolutionary platform with a simple and short constitution that will win the co-operative commonwealth in 1908.

F. G. R. GORDON.

AN APPEAL.

To the Comrades of the S. D. P. in the States of New York and New Jersey.

DEAR COMRADES: It is the earnest wish of the City Central Committee to build up a sound political party in the two above mentioned states, and we therefore appeal to you as earnest Socialists to assist us to your utmost in accomplishing what a few of us have resolved to do, with your help.

It is necessary, first of all, for the local branches to understand their duties toward the C. C. Committee; and secondly, for every member of the branch to know and do his part in building up the organization.

The duty of each branch is, to send as delegates to the City Central Committee two of its most active members; comrades who are willing to make sacrifices if necessary to promote the work of organization, and who will attend all meetings regularly and promptly, and do their share to make this committee the representative body it should be in order to obtain the very best results. Furthermore, it is the duty of each local branch to carry out such plans or methods of agitation as should be adopted by the committee, and to urge upon its members the necessity and importance of each comrade doing his full portion of the work allotted to him.

Comrades, it is your duty to help us all you possibly can in carrying on the work of agitation referred to your branch, and see that same receives the proper and prompt attention it deserves, so that every effort made will bring the expected result.

In order that our party may grow, let us fully understand each other, as well as our duties, that this cause is our cause; and that every comrade, no matter who, is as important a part of this great movement for the emancipation of mankind as any of his or her comrades, who may be endowed by nature with greater abilities; and with this thought in mind together with our ideal we are bound to move upward and onward.

As the C. C. Committee has now a regular monthly income derived from subscriptions, all of its time and energy will be utilized toward education, agitation and organization, and we hope, dear comrades, with your necessary help to show our co-workers for Socialism in other states, that we have awakened to our sense of duty; and have fallen into line to do our share toward ushering in the Co-operative Commonwealth, the brotherhood of man; and you must help do it!

Hoping the comrades will see the importance of this appeal and the work before us, we trust that they will truly co-operate, and do all that may be expected of them.

Yours in the cause.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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

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; we further recognize organization among the workers; therefore, be it

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

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

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

"Resolved, That we consider strikes and boycotts as historically necessary weapons to obtain the demands of trades unionism; we further recognize in the union label an important factor in strengthening the power of organization, and educating the public to demonstrate in a practical way its sympathy and assistance to the cause of labor; and we therefore 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 meetings, 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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Organized June 11, 1898.

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

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

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

—Social Democratic Party Platform

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 Councils shall meet annually on the first Tuesday in May at such place as the Executive Board may determine, subject to the 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 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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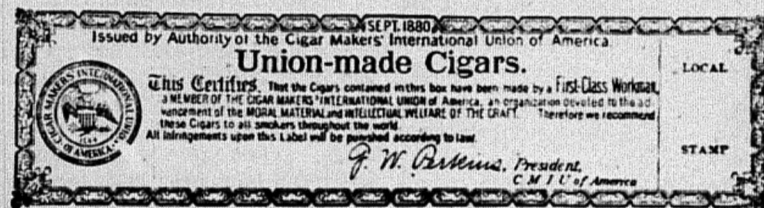
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WORLD OF LABOR.

INTERNATIONAL.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The Social Democratic party of this city has gained another grand victory. Comrade Richard Fischer has been elected as a member to the Reichstag in the fifth Berlin district. This means that the Socialists now hold five out of the six seats of Berlin in the national legislature. Fischer polled 24,319 votes, while his opponent, the so-called radical progressist, Kreitlin, only received 17,443 votes. Comrade Fischer is the man who, in last year's Socialist congress in Stuttgart, replied to Emperor William's anti-strike speech in a very fearless manner. On that occasion Fischer said: "We are ready to take up the fight against the man on the throne. Indeed, we would be nothing but contemptible curs, if we would not answer the Emperor's attacks on the Socialist wage-workers of Germany. In this fight we do not stand alone, the masses of the German people are with us."

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

The government is doing all in its power to suppress the news of the ever growing strike movements in the various industrial centres of the empire. In Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa and Nishnynovgorod strikes are becoming quite fashionable with the industrial wage workers. Social Democrats consider these strikes as the beginning of a new era in the Russian labor movement.

CHARLOTTENBURG, GERMANY.

Comrades Liebkrecht and Bebel have recently held a number of mass meetings of working women in which they spoke on the subject: "Woman and the Political Struggle of Labor." Both comrades urged an energetic agitation in favor of equal political rights for women.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

The Socialists and radicals are preparing for political warfare in order to break the reactionary power of the government and of the ultra-conservative clerical party. Our comrades are more hopeful than ever before.

MUNICH, GERMANY.

Over 3,000 tailors of this city have decided to demand an increase of wages and to strike if the demand is not granted.

BRESLAU, GERMANY.

About 3000 weavers in the Reichsbach district are out on a strike for a ten hours workday.

COPENHAGEN, DANEMARK.

The bookbinders of this city have gained their strike for increased wages.

NATIONAL.

The following is our "prosperity" report for one week:

CHICAGO, ILL.—1,200 plumbers on strike.

CLEVELAND, O.—The 1,500 carpenters have won their strike for higher wages.

ALEXANDRIA, IND.—A riot occurred between striking glassblowers and scabs at the American Glass Works.

PANA, ILL.—The State militia is still upholding "law and order" by martial law in this city. Strike continues.

LITCHFIELD, ILL.—It seems that a miners' strike in this district may be avoided—the men are resting on their arms, ready to strike at a moment's notice if the mine owners will not listen to their demands.

WHEELING, PA.—The general street car strike is still unsettled. Deputy sheriffs are upholding "law and order."

WACO, TEX.—All the union carpenters in this city are on a strike for better wages.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—Great dissatisfaction exists among the woodworkers in this city, and a new strike is very probable.

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THE ROSTRUM.

Rev. F. O. McCartney, a member of the Rockland, Mass., branch, was the speaker at the Brockton meeting, April 2. Comrade McCartney had a good audience and his address on "Love as Applied to Economic Life," was received with applause. Following is an abstract of his remarks:

The present competitive system shows the marvelous growth of the monopolistic trust power from 200 in 1898 to 353 in February 1899, and from a total capitalization in 1898 of \$3,662,241 to \$5,852,882 at the present time. An increase of 76 per cent in less than one year in number and 60 per cent in capitalization. Conservative estimates showed that soon one-fourth of the wealth of the country would be combined in this manner. Charles Spahr, an authority, showed that one per cent of the population owned 50 per cent of the wealth and 50 per cent of the population owned absolutely nothing. Thus, 1 per cent received one-fourth of the annual income of the country. With 5000 millionaires in New York one out of every ten who died there were buried in pauper graves.

These things did not indicate brotherly love between men in the production and distribution of wealth. Competition did not tend to that virtue, but the reverse.

What a system it was which compelled men to struggle against each other to secure work and then at wages hardly sufficient to support their families. Because of this condition labor unions were being undermined and became unable to cope with capital independent of political action. He believed in the trade union, but it must be supplemented by political action. The next strike should be on a gigantic scale, for liberty and justice, by the ballot at the ballot box.

The monopolistic system which we had now entered, was not based on love and it was impossible under these conditions to fulfill this law of human life. Any system which had not love for its basis was not just, for love brought justice. That system which gave to 10 men all the wealth, while 10,000 equally as honest and faithful, were on the verge of becoming paupers, had no justice in it. Monopoly came through unscrupulous methods or special law privileges. No man had ever rendered to society \$2,000,000 worth of economic service. Love will not come through charity, by the founding of libraries and universities, by giving to the poor a little of that of which they have been robbed. Charity was well in its place, but it could not solve the problem of to-day.

The churches even tried to resign the poor man to his lot, and one eminent divine had preached poverty as a special sign of the love of God. This was untrue. God did not consign those he loved to ignominy, starvation and crime. Love did not encourage caste, but the present did, and the exclusiveness based on wealth was becoming wedded to the exclusiveness based on birth, until the working people of America were furnishing support to nobles and princes in foreign lands. Neither could any system based on love foster political corruption or crime, send bank robbers to congress and bribe legislatures. The present system destroyed home life, and employed women and children to do the work which men could not get. It was responsible for the crime and evils on every hand. The wealthy woman with nothing to do sets up as the idol of society, and some poor women who are her imitators also seek to be idle, but at the cost of virtue.

The children of to-day bore the burden of the present economic system, and the child in his sobcurses more deeply than the man in his wrath.

With ownership by the people, or co-operation, love could enter in and become a principle in its rightful place. It would be a co-operative brotherhood where all would be working for the interest of each and all. With each man looking out for the interests of others all the time, and others

looking out for his interests, there would be no time to look out for our own interests.

Dead Men's Habits.

It takes great strength to train To modern service your ancestral brain, To lift the weight of the unnumbered years Of dead men's habits, methods and ideas, To hold that back with one hand and support With the other the weak steps of a new thought.

But the best courage man has ever shown Is daring to cut loose and think alone, Dark as the unit chambers of clear space Where light shines back from no reflecting face. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

Milwaukee.

The returns from Sheboygan show a vote of 472 on an average, the highest name on the ticket running considerably ahead of that number. The vote shows a gain over last fall of over a hundred. Comrade Stedman, of the National Executive Board, made two speeches at Sheboygan, visiting with Comrades Berger and Heath on his way back to Chicago.

Comrade Berger's bill on child labor at the state legislature has given the capitalists many qualms. At one of the committee meetings in Madison Comrade Berger found himself opposed by a delegation of nine large manufacturers from Milwaukee, reinforced by Lawyer Vilas, a brother of the ex-U. S. senator. The lawyer opposed the bill violently and when asked what provisions he would like, said he "was not retained for such purpose." The bill will not pass, but no less than three substitutes will be presented in its stead.

SOCIALISM'S.

Amesbury elected officers at last meeting as follows: Chairman, Chas. W. Greene; vice-chairman, Henry Miller; secretary, Chas. S. Greives; treasurer, Jeremiah Reardon; organizer, Daniel Nulty. We have open rooms every day and still keep at work, we intend to give the old parties their money's worth this fall. The chairman would like any and all first-class by-laws of towns over 9,000 inhabitants. The branch is steadily growing at every meeting.

Donations of books, pamphlets, or papers on Socialism will be thankfully received by Henry Potter, secretary, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

"The whole system of capitalist production is based on the fact that the workman sells his labor-power as a commodity."—Karl Marx.

EDITOR'S TIME SAVERS.

J. B. CONVERSE.—We dissent entirely from your view that the Union Reform party is "the surest road to Socialism." Every reader of THE HERALD, or at least, every socialist ought to understand why that is no sure road at all. Certainly, all socialists believe that the people should rule—that is, administer their own affairs; and in the Co-operative Commonwealth or Industrial Democracy, for which Social Democrats are working, they will.

H. S. D.—The quotations you send are utterly misleading. Prof. Herron says "There is no individual redemption from a social system." Neither is there collective redemption through the colony plan. Nothing save a change in the social system itself is worth talking about or working for.

"MAX."—There is no evidence whatever that Christian employers pay better wages than non-Christians; your contention is entirely unsupported by facts. If you will think a little more, you will probably see that it is impossible for them to do anything of the kind.

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Appeal to Reason

to come each week. Put the stamp on each copy and distribute them the day before your meeting. The cost will be low and the people will come. The cost will be something like this:

25 copies weekly, 3 months to one address \$ 1.25
50 " " " " " " " " 2.50
100 " " " " " " " " 5.00
125 " " " " " " " " 6.25
250 " " " " " " " " 12.50
500 " " " " " " " " 25.00

Address, APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kan.

THE ST. LOUIS BUTTON.

Send Five Cents to Albert E. Sanderson, 7 International Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo., for one of the Buttons designed by St. Louis Comrades.