

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

Vol. 1

BELLEVILLE, ILL., SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1898.

No. 21.

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

EDITORIAL.

The only way to lift up industry is to strike down interest and production for private profit.

Plenty of hands without work and plenty of work without hands makes "good times."

If you mean business, do business — get subscribers to THE HERALD. That's business!

Interest is the use of things, the appropriation of results of labor, that do not belong to the user.

There's going to be a change. Praying in church and preying on change will not do much longer.

If a citizen thinks more of his party than of his country and humanity, how much is his party worth?

If the corporations are bigger than the government, it's about time Uncle Sam got a move on himself. "He" will do it too!

The human race lives on what labor creates; labor supplies all human needs, creates and renews capital and maintains civilization.

With the capitalist class the one great question is: How cheap can these workmen live and how little are we compelled to pay them?

Ten thousand men by voting the Social Democratic ticket have declared their hostility to prevailing conditions — in spite of "prosperity."

Do you mean business? So do we. Send in new subscribers and let's see how much business you and "we" can do.

The doctrine that men who live in stolen palaces should not pay taxes on the palaces, is a pure capitalistic doctrine, whatever its name or the professions of those teaching it.

Correspondence intended for the editor, including contributed articles and Branch news, should be sent to Belleville, Ill. And by the way, don't forget the Branch news.

With the public or collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, parasites would have no wealth, producers would have more and everybody would have enough.

The man who is ignorant of his rights on this planet, is usually the fellow who denounces other men not so ignorant. One can be learned in many ways and at the same time be very ignorant on the social problem.

The old order is slowly, surely passing away before the pervasive, universal and revolutionary principle of economic security for all the people, to be brought about by the substitution of production for use in place of the barbaric system of production for private profit.

You will cure the body politic of bribery and corruption when you probe deep enough to learn that the root of both is private property in natural resources and productive capital. Never until all men have economic freedom through public ownership of the means of life, will bribery and corruption be cured.

The most immediately necessary work for members of the S. D. P. is the extension and solidification of the Branch organizations, and

procuring new subscriptions to our papers. We are obliged to urge this constantly on the comrades and hope that the splendid results of our first charge on the ballot box will nerve everyone to the performance of his individual duty. With the eight-page paper we now furnish it is an easy matter for every comrade to help. The people are coming — meet them with our literature!

The returns from elections, so far as the Socialist vote is concerned, always come in by the freight train. But all the reports so far received indicate that the Social Democratic Party vote, in its first campaign, with THE HERALD only eighteen weeks old, is little if any short of 10,000. It is magnificent, comrades! Only a few years longer and the returns will come by wire publicly owned. They will be preferred returns because they will preponderate!

It is of the highest importance that THE HERALD every week contains a record of what is being done by the Branches. We now have 10,000 voters in the country and will soon have 10,000 subscribers to this paper; they will be interested in the organization and its work; we must supply the information they want. And so the clear duty of Branch officers is to furnish regular reports for publication. Select a comrade as reporter if the officers can not attend to it. Another thing, every branch should have an active solicitor for THE HERALD.

Of course a printer displaced by the machine can turn his hand to something else. Do you really think so? Well, shall he turn it to shoe-making? But the machine is there. Shall he turn it to furniture-making? But the machine is there. Shall he turn it to watch-making? The machine is there. Shall he turn to farming? He has neither land nor capital. Shall he turn his hand to — what shall he turn his hand to and not find ten men for every job? The law? It is overdone — lawyers without practice are plentiful. To medicine? That too is overdone — colleges turn out more than enough doctors. To preaching? There is too much already. What then shall the printer or other craftsmen do when displaced by the machine? Vote for the community to own the machine and a readjustment of industry.

Prof. Elisha Gray, one of the best known and most prolific inventors of the century, whose inventions have made millionaires of a score of men, is ending his days in poverty. According to the Chicago Times-Herald, a paper which babbles the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest," he is compelled to live in a humble house and take boarders in the very shadow of the palaces of those he has made rich.

QUERY: What have the Spencers who hold to the doctrine of the fittest surviving to say to this? Do they hold that one of the greatest inventive geniuses of our time is one of the unfit? It would be impossible for a man like Gray to end his days in poverty under Socialism.

The capitalistic system produces crime, insanity, suicide, starvation and death, is what Socialists say and all thinking persons, whether Socialists or not, know it is true. The other day, a man in the full vigor of health, very popular, having a multitude of friends, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. The explanation is that he was president of a bank, had engaged in wild speculations and lost, ruined the bank, its depositors and himself — all for the poor privilege of getting rich on other people's labor.

"General business good" brawls that capitalistic parasite, Bradstreets; but banks are failing, merchants are going down, suicides are common, asylums are crowded, prisons are packed. Still it is true; "business" is good and shows substantial "developments" right along.

The Nickle Plate road has been ordered to pay \$5,000 to a man it had boycotted by refusing him a certificate of employment, thus making it impossible for him to secure work elsewhere. It is now in order for the company to carry the case to a superior court, select its own judge and obtain a reversal.

In three Assembly districts in New York City the S. D. P. received 1,245 votes, as follows:
Twelfth district.....845
Fourth ".....2/2
Eighth ".....123

This is an excellent beginning and our comrades there have reason to be encouraged to renewed efforts for greater results next time.

The past week has been one of continued trouble and turmoil at Pana, and several shooting affrays have occurred. Monday martial law was declared and by order of the governor of the state negroes are being disarmed. All this prolonged disturbance due to private ownership of natural resources; there is no cure for it except the Socialist program.

We are now to have a tin-plate trust with capital of \$50,000,000. It will begin business with forty-one tin-plate plants under its control, and is to be allied with the American wire and steel trust. Where combination is possible competition is impossible. Is the man who eats from a tin plate, drinks from a tin cup, uses a tin spoon and washes in a tin bowl — is he learning much these days?

One day last week we witnessed the unusual spectacle in Belleville of the city police force preventing men from working. We had seen workmen compelled to work by soldiery and police, and had known them to be arrested when they refused. But here was the extraordinary fact of workmen willing to labor being prevented by the police. There was no violence and it was all a good-natured affair. It seems that two street railway companies contended for the right of way on one of the principal streets. The merits of the case are not known to us at this time, but one of the competing companies employed a large force of men to tear up the street and lay tracks. This work had proceeded for some time, when the police put in an appearance. When a workman plied his pickaxe or shovel, a stalwart policeman would interpose and compel the willing laborer to get off the job. This sort of thing was indulged in, much to the amusement of the people, for the greater part of one day. Finally, the matter went to the court for settlement. The curious part of the case was that the company which tore up the street had a right to do so under its franchise. It's a queer state of affair when a corporation with a privilege can't do as it likes, without interference from government.

KANSAS CITY.

The Socialist vote in Kansas City was as follows:
Custenborder (S. L. P.).....270
Sanderson (S. D. P.).....61
Cunningham (S. L. P.).....281
Hoehn (S. D. P.).....60
Kaucher (S. L. P.).....279
Randall (S. D. P.).....60
Andrews (S. L. P.).....274
Storz (S. D. P.).....82

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

TO LOCAL BRANCHES.

Comrades:—The recent election had gratifying results for us, but these results are of permanent value to our cause only to the extent that we follow them up with renewed vigor and determination. Each branch should at once prepare for the work of the future. In this work each member should enlist with heart and hand. There is not a moment to be lost. Henceforth we are in the field to press our claims and advocate our principles in municipal, state and national campaigns until we have swept the country and the cause of socialism is triumphant.

The national headquarters of our party should have its resources strengthened in order that organizers may be placed in the field and the work of propaganda pressed with all possible vigor. The admission fees of new members and the quarterly dues should therefore be promptly remitted, and the returns should be full and complete. Besides this, a thorough canvass should be made for subscribers for the Social Democratic HERALD. Each branch should appoint an agent and each member should assist in securing subscribers. Let this work be taken in hand at once and our subscription list enlarged, so that in the near future the size of our paper can be increased to meet the growing demands of the organization.

Comrades, action only will determine your interest in our cause. Words, promises, professions will not do. The time to act is now, and you, each of you, is expected to do his duty. Will there be any who will fail to respond?

EUGENE V. DEBS,
Marquette, Mich., Nov. 20, 1898.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

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

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

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

SEYMOUR STEDMAN,
Sec. Ex. Bd.

BEWARE OF 'EM.

While the following editorial from the New York Journal is a strong utterance, the fact must not be lost sight of that the cry "Down with the trusts," is purely reactionary. No Socialist will be deceived or misled by it. The Journal says: "The second issue to which Democracy should direct its attention is indicated by business conditions and commented upon by commercial writers everywhere. The trusts are enthroned, and the producers and consumers alike are gradually becoming reduced to slavery. An ugly word that 'slavery,' but not too strong for this employment. The miner who may not work his own mine without the permission from and under conditions imposed by some railway company—is he a free man? The sugar planter who must sell to a single purchaser, the oil producer who must deal with Rockefeller or let his oil lubricate the earth, the shipper who finds 'gentlemen's agreements' quite as effective as 'traffic associations' outlawed by the United States Supreme Court—these men are all robbed of full freedom.

BOSA PROLETAIRE.

With the Rest of Us Our Dear Rosa Bubbles Over With Merriment.

MY DEAR BROTHER JOHN: "There is nothing new under the sun," says an old proverb. If this has been true up to this day, it is no longer so hereafter, because there is something new in Massachusetts. Since good old "Sol" shines on American soil there has not been a Socialist representative elected to the State Legislature until on November 8, 1898, the young Social Democratic Party of America stepped proudly into the arena and proclaimed to the American people: "From this date on our Socialist Comrades James F. Carey and Lewis Scates shall enter the State Legislature of Massachusetts and from that legislative tribune they shall preach the gospel of International Socialism to the people."

Indeed, it was a grand victory for a young party like ours. Even such capitalist papers as the Boston Globe have to publicly admit that the Social Democratic victory in Haverhill caused consternation among the boodle politicians. The same paper says that Socialism has become a recognized factor in "local politics." I believe it will soon be a powerful factor in State and National politics.

The ice is broken. With State tickets in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Missouri, with 5 Assembly candidates in New York City, and with a county ticket in Terre Haute, the Social Democratic Party of America polled about 10,000 votes! Think of the great work we can do with our party properly organized! 10,000 votes after four months' existence of our party!

Comrades of Massachusetts, nay, Comrades of America, I send you my heartiest congratulations! Now, the hard work is yet to be done! We must solidify and extend our party organization. We must prepare for more effective propaganda. The capitalist parties will do their level best to crush the young giant of Social Democracy. Spread the gospel of Socialism. Let us firmly bind the general American labor movement together with the Social Democratic Party. Side by side these economic and political forces will march on to victory and success.

Comrades, I urge upon you to ever keep in your mind the fact that the Social Democratic movement must become closer and closer affiliated with the Trade Union movement. Sooner or later the masses of organized toilers will be with us and rally around the banners of the International Social Democracy.

The Social Democratic Party is the party of the American proletariat. I feel confident that our Comrades Carey and Scates will not fail to plant our banner on such high ground that the proletarians of all countries will see it and plainly decipher the inscription: "The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working class themselves."

Comrades Carey and Scates, the eyes of millions of wage workers not only of America, but of Europe and Australia, will be fixed upon you. Every step you take will be watched with the keenest interest by our Comrades all over the world. You stand there as the Bebel, Liebknechts, Hyndmans, Hardies and Jaures on American soil. Act wisely, bravely, courageously!

Your beloved sister,
ROSA PROLETAIRE.

Social Democratic Party of America.

Organized June 11, 1898.

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

Vote Nov. 8, 1898... 10,000

Elected to Massachusetts Legislature:

JAMES F. CAREY,

LEWIS H. SCATES,

both of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

THE MEANING OF THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

Albion W. Small, in the November "American Journal of Sociology."

The term "social movement" is already a cant phrase both in Europe and America. It once had dignity. It is so common now that it is falling into contempt. Let us try to represent the social movement candidly. So long as men have lived they have at times showed two opposite dispositions; first, calmly to take life as they found it; second, to try to better themselves. It would be altogether distorted to represent past times as controlled by the former impulse, and to assert that the latter is peculiar to our day. The study of every great nation would disprove it. Nevertheless the modern social movement means that there is a new note in men's purpose to better themselves. It has new force. It has a changed outlook. When I say that there is a new note in men's purpose to better themselves, I mean this: men used to accept the situation and tried to make themselves as comfortable as possible in it. Today they propose to change the situation. Men used to try to better themselves with the condition in which their lot was cast. They now try to better the condition itself. They are not content with trying to get better wages. They want to overthrow the wage system. They do not stop with plans to provide for a rainy day. They are not content with conjugal fidelity. They want to reconstruct the family. They are not satisfied with improvements in the working of governments. They want to eliminate governments. They look with contempt upon adjustment of relations between social classes. They want to obliterate social classes. Instead of feeling a pride and obligation in service, men and women through all the grades are debauched by the vision of escape from service, or what amounts to the same thing, exchange of work for a state that seems to require less work.

In the second place the social movement of our time has a new force or volume. It takes more people to make the people than ever before. Every ranch and farm, every fishing hamlet, every factory loft, and every cross-roads store helps to increase unrest if not to accelerate motion. Formerly only a rare few tried to take a bird's-eye view of what was going on in the world. Now there is a sort of feeling among the obscurest and most helpless people that they have the issues of life in their own hands. They have but to say the word in sufficiently large numbers and the world will move as they order. The people who used to be called the rabble are now making their own appraisal of their social value. They are not abashed at the thought of steering the ship of state with their own hands. The social movement is thus not the inertia of the many slightly disturbed by the few, it is the momentum of the many, hardly restrained by all the arts that the few can contrive. I said third, that the social movement has a new outlook. It may be defined in a word. The social movement is a deliberate undertaking to get more satisfaction out of life than it has ever yielded. It is impelled by bold and stubborn presumption that men are fools not to be happy and comfortable in this world.

This way of looking at things is not necessarily opposed to religion. It is opposed to all conception of religion which make it a matter of greater importance to dead men than to living ones.

It may be charged that if I have correctly described the social movement it is selfish and sordid and materialistic. That would be true in particular cases. It would not be true in general. I would rather say that the social movement is an effort for concrete, specific, definable goods, without much attention to the relation which these may bear to remoter abstract goods. It is in spirit a very sincere attempt of the people who are sure they want certain things to secure those things. All this, however, is very near the surface of the social movement, and we are after the deeper meaning. My interpretation of the social movement makes it, with all its faults, a proof that the natural force of humanity is not abated, that social virility is not exhausted. The social movement is to-day's form of some vital facts which have always been the impulse of human advancement. Civilization has been humanity's gradual discovery of itself. There has been no more constant motive in civilization than powerful intellectual Liberalism which, under the lead of such men as Lasker and Forschenbeck, made the Germany of twenty years ago appear so vigorous and progressive, as contrasted with the Germany of to-day. German Liberalism has so largely made its way across the Atlantic that we must now look for its best manifestations in the United States; while in the old homeland the tendency, cultivated by the imperial policy, is toward accentuating extreme views, so that the gains accrue to such uncompromising sections as the Prussian Conservatives, the Anti-Semites, and the Social-Democrats. It is as a consequence, the lack of mediating elements which creates the bitterness in German politics and so greatly complicates the German problem.

The most interesting and important feature, however, of this "Edinburgh Review" article is that it unveils the real cause of German discontent; it lays its finger not so much on the complicating elements of the problem as upon the problem itself. It is manifest that the chief source of German danger and discontent arises from the relative paucity in numbers, as compared with France or England, of a comfortable middle class, removed from the necessity of leading a pinched existence and able to solve the daily problem of ways and means to meet the altered scale of living which has arisen in Germany since the empire was established. Still further, Socialist leanings of the mass of the working classes in German towns are explained by the same cause—relative poverty. We, in England, scarcely realize this remarkable phenomenon of a great nation like the Germans resting on an inadequate material basis. We have talked so much lately about articles "made in Germany," we have heard so much about the enormous growth of German trade, we have read so many statistics as to the extraordinary development of German cities, that we are apt to forget the material foundations on which this imposing superstructure rests. For the facts about German expansion are true. The new cities are immense and often splendid, trade has increased by bounds, Germany is a serious competitor the world over, and German middle-class people have launched out on a career of living very different from that of a generation ago. But the great fabric which impresses the visitor in modern Germany, especially if he remembers the old condition of things, is somewhat deceptive. Everything seems so orderly, so solid, so imposing, there is so little squalor and so much finery, there are so many magnificent bridges, railway stations, and public buildings, that one is apt to imagine a kind of American wealth behind all this outward show. Indeed, we recently heard a distinguished American compare the order, the cleanliness, the well-governed appearance of the great German cities with the litter and disorder of New

York, very much to the disadvantage of the American city. But, he went on to say, when he asked some questions about this in a certain large city of South Germany, he was told, "We keep extreme poverty and obvious squalor deliberately in the background."

If that statement is correct, it explains much; and the remarkable figures cited in the "Edinburgh Review" article bearing on German incomes lead us to believe it is correct, and that the fact lays bare the true cause of German discontent and danger. If security is the primary end of the social movement to-day, it is also not less a means. Men want security of opportunity, so that they may then gain ampler results from the use of their powers than were ever before aimed at by men in great numbers. Say what we will about men's narrow conceptions of life, and their sordid ambitions: popular conceptions of what it is to be a man are larger and truer than they have ever been throughout great masses before. The men who are most sincerely struggling for security want it as the passport to more complete living. They feel, if they do not expressly say, that man's life is not realized when he is a well-greased cog in the industrial machine. He is not a man who is merely a well-fed drudge. Manhood is properly many-sided. The task which society to-day imposes upon its members is direct and conscious effort so to organize personal relations that the masses of men, with their manifold endowment, may together realize their common humanity. The social movement is set in motion by this need, though it does not distinctly understand the impulse. The social movement is thus inevitable, though not yet wholly intelligent. It is respectable, though its manifestations are not yet altogether dignified. It deserves the study of all who love truth. It deserves the sympathy and the wise co-operation of all who love their kind.

ORGANIZED LABOR, ST. LOUIS.

Greeting:—We are glad to notify you that organized labor has gained a significant victory. After five years of agitation, the Druids Hall, Ninth and Market streets, has been unionized. In a circular first published by the Druids Building Association, Secretary Henry Grupe says:

"During the last eight or ten years a large number of 'labor unions' have met in 'Druids' Building,' but gradually they drifted away—when asked for the reason why they left, we were invariably told, that they were compelled to leave, because 'non-union' beer was being sold in the saloon connected with the building. The Board of Directors of the hall association was powerless to do anything in the matter because the owner of the saloon had a lease on said part of the premises, and hence was at liberty to sell the beer chosen by him. The officers of the Board of Directors explained this matter to the different unions, but to no avail, one after another vacated the halls, thus making us the innocent sufferers of a stringent rule. Now this lease has expired, however, and consequently, from and after December 1st, 1898, 'union beer will be sold exclusively.'"

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.

Join the Social Democratic Party of America!

TRADES UNIONISM.

Co-Operation With the Social Democratic Party Proposed.

The following resolution recently adopted unanimously by the Central Trades & Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., will be introduced at the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in December in Kansas City, Mo.: "WHEREAS, The Social Democratic Party of America, organized by Brother Eugene V. Debs and his comrades, at its National convention held in Chicago, in June 1898, adopted the following as part of its platform:

"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 both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distribution. 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. We hold the union movement to be indispensable to the prevailing industrial conditions in their struggle for the improvement of their conditions, as well as for the final abolition of the wage system; we further recognize the urgent need of thorough organization among the workers.

"We recommend an honest co-operation to that end to the members of the Social Democratic Party of the unions in their respective trades or callings, or of Federal Labor Unions, and striving to organize all such trades as have heretofore not been organized and assist the organizations of labor in every way possible.

"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. "We encourage the movement of organized labor for the establishment of a legal eight-hour work-day and the Saturday half holiday, and condemn the modern white slavery of the sweating system." Therefore be it

"Resolved, by the A. F. of L., in annual convention assembled, that, in our opinion the position taken by the Social Democratic party of America towards the Trades Union movement is a correct one and should be fully appreciated by every honest union man. We believe that much good will be accomplished by the honest co-operation of the Social Democratic Party, with the general trades labor movement.

"Resolved, that the A. F. of L., heartily extends the hand of brotherhood and solidarity to the Social Democratic Party or any other bona fide party, that is upholding and fighting for the principles on the lines set forth in the above clauses of the Social Democratic platform.

"Resolved, that in our opinion the working people of this country should not hesitate one moment to cut loose from the old capitalist boodle parties and give their moral and financial support to the political class struggle of Labor.

"Resolved, that we hail with joy the cheering news that our brothers, the Trades Unionists of England, Scotland and Ireland, at their annual congress held in Bristol, England, about a month ago have taken exactly the same position as proposed in the above resolution."

WEALTH IS POWER.

No fact is better established by experience or more easily demonstrable by reason than that no republic can long exist unless a substantial equality in the wealth of citizens prevails. Wealth is power in its most concentrated, most efficient, and most universally applicable form. In the presence of great disparities of wealth, social equality is at an end; industrial independence is destroyed; while mere constitutional stipulations as to the equal rights of citizens, politically or before the law, become ridiculous.—ED. BELLAMY.

WILLY COMES MARCHING HOME

Young Kaiser Will set out on his way To view the Holy Land— A pilgrimage which, by-the-way, Is hard to understand.

With pilgrims staff he did not care, Nor Blutchers full of peace, He's not the pilgrim I should care, That sort of game would I not care.

He's not the man to sweat and bleed, And wear to skin and bone, His knees with kneeling at a shrine, Except, perhaps, his own.

He went as royal pilgrims do, With presents—in a sack, And ere the treat is half-way through, Young Will is coming Back!

He may have found the journey long, Sans speeches and applause, He will not "go to Jericho," But that is not the cause.

The cause is this, as you will see, When William turns the back, All Europe gets into a mess, And home he has to pack.

No sooner off young William goes, The Holy Land to roam, Than Europe comes almost to blows, So William's coming home.

And he will put things right some [how (His wisdom is immense), And so with joy we'll leave the bill To Bill—and Providence. —The Clarion. J. M. BLOOM.

MISPLACED SYMPATHY.

The National Monument committee is earnestly working for the erection of a national memorial to the dead heroes of the Cuban battlefields and the martyrs of the Maine." This committee is headed by Gen. Miles, includes Fred. Grant, W. C. Whitney, Chauncey M. Depew, Daniel S. Lamont and a number of others, among whom are "governors of 16 states and mayors of 74 of the principal cities," while the treasurer is George J. Gould. The secretary, Paul Latzke, issues an appeal to all prominent men to unite in the erection of a memorial to the men who "died so gloriously during the war with Spain, and the martyrs of the battleship Maine." Attention is also called to the "sublime patience and patriotism of the heroes who contracted a fatal illness in camps," they being considered "no less entitled to our affectionate remembrance, than those who were killed in battle.

T was ever thus. Those poor soldiers asked for bread and are to be given a stone!

At least some of the prominent men are not to be lured into the insensate folly of showing regard to the dead by piling up some useless structure, while human beings suffer and starve. Gov. Pingree has registered his disapproval, and new from S. F. Claffin, the Social-Democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire, at the recent election, comes the following strong protest:

AN OPEN LETTER TO GEORGE J. GOULD ET AL.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 31, 1898. George J. Gould, treasurer; Paul Latzke, secretary National Monument fund:

My dear Sirs—I opposed the war, because as a nation we have not shown sympathy for our STARVING MILLIONS. Why should we go abroad for problems which confront us at home? I will contribute to the support of the nation's poor LIVING widows and orphans as I am able. I am proud of the sympathy (though it was misdirected) shown by our people and our martyrs for the sufferings of the poor Cubans. Would to God those lives had been lost and the treasure used to establish justice and comfort for our own downtrodden people.

You may infer from this that I desire also monuments for Homestead, Cripple Creek, Coeur d'Alene, Pullman, New Bedford, Hazleton, Oshkosh, Pana, and any other martyrdoms that may occur in the cause of equality, liberty and justice, before the monument to imperialism and American greed is completed. Of course these others can wait.

Yours in sincerity SUMNER F. CLAFFIN. Would that more of our public men would follow Mr. Claffin's example. —Coming Nation.

JOINT TRAFFIC DECISION.

Chicago Clergyman Sees the Folly of the Reactionists.

The United States Supreme Court recently made an important decision that the Joint Traffic Association, an organization of leading railroad companies, by which they attempt to maintain rates and prevent secret rate cutting and unjust discrimination to shippers, is illegal. A very interesting answer to this decision has been given to the press of the country by Chauncey M. Depew, the president of the association in question. Whether or not Mr. Depew has succeeded in convincing the public mind that the Supreme Court has decided inequitably and that his association, instead of conspiring to destroy competition and advance rates unjustly, is in reality a bulwark of protection for the weaker lines against the greater and the smaller ones, we may see with considerable distinctness the form and features of a great economic law which is perpetually ignored by newspaper editors, by courts and by politicians.

What is that law? It is a law, or rather a force, that is moving on with the slow but resistless motion of a glacier. It is a law that permeates the entire organism of modern commerce and production; the great concerns exemplify it, but it is none the less operative in the smallest business. It plays upon the colossal department store; it exerts its steady influence upon the remote country hamlets as upon the monstrous overgrown city. Of this law it may be said, as the judicious Hooker said of law in general, "the very least feel her care and the greatest are not exempted from her power." The law referred to is the law of concentration. Wealth, under free institutions, tends to concentrate into great units of power as inevitably as if the scattered dollars were drawn together by some social law of gravitation. We may legislate and denounce and write diatribes against trusts and monopolies as we will, but we never can stop the irresistible motion toward combination of capital unless we stop all political liberty and legal equality.

The reason for this is that combination is a natural tendency. It is due to a force that lies back of all human volition. It is not a deep-laid plot of the "money power" or of any other class. It is a ground swell of social law upon whose bosom all classes, rich and poor alike, are carried. It cannot be too often repeated that the great mover of humanity moves by instinct, by the propulsion of social forces over which it has no control, and not at all by the petty hands of any man or class of men, not by any arguments or reasonings. The washer-woman who buys her soap powder at the department store because she can get it a cent cheaper is just as responsible for the unwholesome congestion of trade in the downtown district as is John Wanamaker or Marshal Field; all are operated upon by the same instinct and all move toward a common end.

It may also be safely set down that whenever we have discovered a natural law we have discovered a beneficent one. Combination is beneficent in its ultimate results. It is for the good of the race. For the concentration of wealth and of business under one management means the preservation of wealth; scattering means destruction and confusion. Free competition was well enough in a sparsely settled and an unskilled community when all were poor; but so soon as the industrial genius of a populace begins to rise it immediately proceeds toward combination, for only so can there be industrial progress. Combination of capital is at once the evidence of prosperity, the cause of prosperity and the inevitable result of prosperity.

This may seem like a strange creed to many who have all along

considered trusts and the like to be the menace of our civilization, but I pray to be heard through before I am attacked as "the paid mouthpiece of the money power" and other such tender names. The blessings of combinations are not now apparent; on the contrary, we see a multitude of evidence that they are a curse. There are strikes and lockouts, there is the tyranny of the employers over employees; there is the vulgar exploitation of millionaire extravagance; there are many workmen and their families starving and out of jobs, and it is a common thing for the agent of wealth-units to corrupt councils and legislatures and public officials. Now, the cause of this evil is not the law of combination, but it is the fact that we are just in the throes of changing from the system of competition to the better system of co-operation. "All beginnings are hard," runs the German proverb. The beginning of democracy was soiled with the terrors of the French revolution; the beginnings of free thought by the armaments accompanying the days of following Luther, Calvin and Zwinglius; the beginnings of the realization of universal brotherhood by the persecution of Diocletian and Nero. So now corporate wealth is dyeing its hands in the blood of rivals and reveling in the sweets of enormous and unlimited power over its employees. But the accurate thinker should know how to credit the French revolution with due praise for leaving Europe while he condemns the insane folly of Robespierre or Marat. The swollen wealth-units of to-day deserve from the thinker naught but blame for their unrighteous acts, but at the same time it is they who are blazing the way unconsciously, and in obedience to the evolutionary force of society, toward a better order.

What is that better order? It is co-operative production by all the people. It is the assumption by the common people of the control of all business—in a word, it is eventual government control. It is the application of the principles of democracy to the business world, precisely as those principles have been applied to the political world. I am well aware that government control is a bugaboo to most men and they are ready to paste upon it at once the labels of "paternalism" or "socialism." But it is no ism at all. It is a future fact as certain to come as the twentieth century. The chief objection brought against the control of, say, the railways by the people—that is, the government—is that government is corrupt and cannot be trusted. Mr. Depew assuredly will not be accused of any questionable ism; note what he says concerning the charge that the interstate commerce commission cannot be trusted to regulate railway pools, for it is applicable to the issue. "If such a charge be true," he writes, "then all government is a failure where great responsibilities devolve upon it." There is the whole argument in a nutshell.

And the argument slips past the point where Mr. Depew would stop it. We now demand of government that it regulate, disperse and limit these combinations. Now, so long as we allow the combinations at all, and it is utterly impossible to prevent them, they, the wealth-units themselves, become the chief agents to corrupt the government. If the city owned and the council operated the street railways, the only party who secures illegal franchises and by evil means secures corrupt street-railway legislation, that is, the companies themselves, would be done away with. If government owned the railways, who would buy railway senators? In fact, the very corruption of government, because of which we dare not trust it to manage railways, is due to the private control of railways. Why can we not see that the more fully government is trusted with the control of the combinations of capital the purer and more honest government will become, because the main agency of corruption is thus cut off and because the better class of citizens will seek government employ? The safe policy is for the state to assume every business which, under natural law, has

become so concentrated and comprehensive as to control any necessity of life, whether transportation, gas, telegraph, telephone or water. —Dr. Frank Crane in the "Chicago Record."

COMRADE MAILLY SENDS GREETING FROM TENNESSEE.

(Wm. Mailly in Arbeiter Zeitung.)
The "Arbeiter Zeitung" has come to hand, containing incomplete returns of St. Louis vote. I think you made a good showing under the circumstances, and the St. Louis comrades are to be congratulated. A new party, and especially one started as ours was, has always difficulties to contend with unknown at other times. Now that the ice is broken, the work in succeeding elections will be easier. Comrades Carey and Scates' election is a splendid victory and will awaken interest and enthusiasm all over the country. How gratified such noble spirits as Margaret Haile, Gordon, Mrs. Konikow must be at seeing the fruits of their many years of sacrifice and hard work beginning to appear. I think it likely that Gordon's prediction that Carey will be the first Socialist to sit in Congress will come true. For a new young party I think the record made is glorious and all of you who have given so much time and talent and energy to the cause of the proletariat, deserve great credit for it. It is true, you only did your duty, but the difficulties that duty are of such a nature that but few can be found with determination enough to fight them. Every comrade in St. Louis has my congratulations for the splendid showing made.

I enclose you 25 cents in stamps which will help pay for the "Arbeiter Zeitung" you have sent me from time to time. Whenever I have anything to spare you shall have a share. We have been unable to do very much with the German citizens here. We had a county and state election, but having no ticket in the field we could not attract much attention. So many working men came to us before election day and asked us why we did not have a ticket in the field, that many of our people regretted that we had not put one out. We have a municipal election next year, and, unless something happens, the Socialists of Nashville will be in the field with a full ticket. If you can spare a few of next week's "Arbeiter-Zeitung" please send them for distribution.
WM. MAILLY,
Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1898.

OUR DEMANDS JUSTIFIED.

Says Ferdinand Lasalle: "The workingmen and the poor citizen, in a word, the whole of that class which is without capital, is fully justified in demanding from the State that it should direct its aim and all its endeavors towards the improvement of the sorrowful and needy condition of the working classes, and to the discovery of the means by which it may help to raise those by whose hands all the riches with which our civilization delights to adorn itself have been produced. To the same hands all those products owe their existence, without which the whole community would perish in a single day; it is, therefore, the duty of the State to help these to a more ample and assured compensation, and so again to the possibility of a rational education, and through this to an existence truly worthy of man."

In the United States, where the franchise is held by the working class more generally than in any other country, and where, as a consequence, the power is in the hands of that class to help themselves, not by appeals to a government controlled by the class which exploits their labor, but by themselves taking control of government and the State, the means of accomplishing the emancipation of labor are ready at hand. The Social Democratic Party is the organization around which "the citizen without capital" may rally and achieve that independence and rational existence to which the producing and useful class is entitled.

DO YOUR DUTY--AND DO IT NOW.

Social Democratic Party Platform

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.
2. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.
3. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone, all means of transportation, communication, water works, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities.
4. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and all other mines; also of all oil and gas wells.
5. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.
6. The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of a large number of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.
7. All useful inventions to be free to all, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.
8. Labor legislation to be made national instead of local, and international where possible.
9. National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and old age.
10. Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.
11. The adoption of the Initiative and Referendum, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.
12. Abolition of war as far as the United States are concerned and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

Demands For Farmers.

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

1. No more public land to be sold, but to be utilized by the United States or the state directly for the public benefit, or leased to farmers in small parcels of not over 640 acres, the state to make strict regulations as to improvement and cultivation. Forests and waterways to be put under direct control of the nation.
2. Construction of grain elevators, magazines and cold storage buildings by the nation, to be used by the farmers at cost.
3. The postal, railroad, telegraph and telephone services to be united, that every post and railroad station shall also be a telegraph and telephone center. Telephone service for farmers, as for residents of cities, to be at cost.
4. A uniform postal rate for the transportation of agricultural products on all railroads.
5. Public credit to be at the disposal of counties and towns for the improvement of roads and soil and for irrigation and drainage.

S. D. P. and Trades Unionism.

"Whereas, We hold the trade union movement to be indispensable to the working people under the prevailing industrial system in their struggle for the improvement of their conditions, as well as for the final abolition of the wage system; we further recognize the urgent need of thorough organization among the workers; therefore be it

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

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

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

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

Social Democratic Herald

Published every Saturday by the
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY
OF AMERICA.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

Jesse Cox, Chairman.
Seymour Stedman, Secretary.
Eugene V. Debs, Victor L. Berger,
Frederic Heath.
National Secretary—Theodore Debs.

CONTRIBUTING STAFF:

Jos. Barondess, F. G. R. Gordon,
Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath,
James F. Carey, G. A. Hoehn,
Jesse Cox, Margaret Halle,
Eugene V. Debs, Louis E. Miller,
Eugene Dietzgen, Wm. Mallory,
Chas. R. Martin, Seymour Stedman.

Editor—A. S. EDWARDS.

Office of Publication.

Branch news, contributed articles and correspondence for the Editor, should be sent to A. S. EDWARDS, at the office of publication, Belleville, Ill.

Headquarters.

All official correspondence, inquiries pertaining to the organization, book orders and subscriptions to this paper should be addressed to THEODORE DEBS at Headquarters 126 Washington st., Chicago, Illinois.

Terms of Subscription:—One year, \$0c. Six Months 25c.

No papers are sent to anyone on credit. If, without having subscribed, you are receiving it, then it has been paid for by a friend and no bill will follow.



Belleville, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 26, 1909.

Fund for Printing Outfit.

Previously acknowledged..... \$75.50

THE HERALD.

The first number of THE HERALD was published July 9, 1898, less than a month after the organization of the Social Democratic Party at Chicago. It has been sent regularly to comrades and unaffiliated subscribers for twenty weeks and has rendered a service to the work of organization, as well to the campaign which has resulted so gloriously to our cause, that could have been accomplished by no other agency.

THE HERALD is the party's mouthpiece, its "herald," messenger and advocate. Closest scrutiny of its columns will reveal no assault on persons, no abuse of individuals. Its criticisms, its denunciations have been directed not against men, but the social and industrial system by which men are environed and influenced. To this policy it will adhere; whenever that policy is abandoned and recourse is had in these columns to personal villification, THE HERALD will have outlived its usefulness. It is the business of a Socialist publication, not to assassinate character, but to help destroy capitalism.

The publication of the paper has not been maintained without sacrifice on the part of a few comrades. To this burden, which has been cheerfully borne in the hope and assurance that a little time would enlist the united and enthusiastic efforts of the members of all our branches, we must now put an end. The S. D. P. has demonstrated its fitness to live as an organized expression of Socialist sentiment and progress in the United States. It is now in order for all members of the branches to demonstrate their fitness to belong to such an organization.

The change of our publishing office from Chicago to Belleville enables us to double the size of the paper, without any present increase of subscription price. This we know will be highly gratifying to the comrades everywhere, as it is to your officers, and we want the pleasure thus experienced to manifest itself in an increased activity for THE HERALD. Take advantage of the time and temper of the people; push your paper, push it as often as it appears, once a week; let no week pass without a push and always remember that subscription money, orders for books and official correspondence should be sent to headquarters, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

Now go out and get a subscriber! Push YOUR paper.

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE COMRADES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:

A proposition having been made (by a comrade in Belleville, Illinois, to the National Executive Committee) to publish the Social Democratic Herald on terms much more economical and satisfactory than can possibly be obtained in any large city, the committee has determined to accept the proposition of our Belleville comrade, and to change the place of publication of our National Party organ from Chicago to Belleville. By this arrangement a very great saving in the cost of getting out the paper can be effected and the money thus saved can be used in sending out organizers and help in other propaganda.

Belleville is a city of some twenty thousand inhabitants, and is situated about eighteen miles from St. Louis, Mo. Our comrade, Edwards, will reside there and continue to edit the paper. He will have the assistance of other comrades residing in Belleville. But the headquarters of the National Executive Committee will remain in Chicago, and Comrade Theodore Debs will continue as secretary-treasurer and general organizer at room 56, No. 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

In making this change the National Executive Committee feel that their action will meet the approbation of our comrades. No disadvantage can arise from it that will not be fully compensated for by the advantages to be gained by the change. All manuscripts and reports for publication should be addressed to A. S. Edwards, Belleville, Ill. All financial contributions should be sent to Theodore Debs at the above address.

JESSE COX,
Chairman National Executive Committee.

SEYMOUR STEDMAN,
Secretary National Executive Committee.

ON BEACON HILL.

The Party Vote in Massachusetts, 3,500 and Returns Not All In.

Perhaps we are not feeling proud and big and happy in Massachusetts!

The returns have not all come in yet, but so far we have 3,500 votes for governor, and he has not run ahead of his ticket either. In Amesbury we are second party, coming in away ahead of the Democrats and Prohibitionists on every candidate. Newburyport gave 246 votes for governor, Boston, 539 and Haverhill, 816. Fall River, where we have put in no direct work at all gave us 109; and many other cities and towns from which we expected nothing gave all the way from five up to a hundred each. This simply proves what I have always believed, that Massachusetts is pretty thoroughly honey-combed with Socialists who have never connected themselves with any organization and would not in any event vote for or belong to the former Socialist party; and that we have struck the right method of getting at the American people.

Hurrah! for US, the American Socialist Party! A four-months old party that can poll 3,500 votes for the head of the ticket and elect two representatives, is a pretty lively infant, and promises to amount to something when it is a few years older; don't you think so comrades?

Haverhill is a city that is on a hill, and all eyes are turned on its beacon light. It is fitting that the old Bay State should be in the van in this great movement, and that on Beacon Hill the first Socialist legislators in America should take their seats. It was here the pilgrim fathers came in their search for Freedom. It was here the bold stroke was made which gave us American freedom from the sceptre and the superstition of the divine right of kings. It was from this old commonwealth that Garrison and Phillips sent forth their clarion call, which aroused the nation to strike the fetters from the cowering limbs of the last black slave. And Massachusetts would be false to her fathers and disloyal

to her colors, which brave lovers of liberty in the past have flung to the New England breezes, if she did not take the lead in this new emancipation movement, this final and crowning struggle for human liberty. Nearly 14,000 votes have been cast for socialism in this election in Massachusetts. Socialism is greater than any party, and these are all socialist votes, for whatever party they are cast. Their votes were cast for socialist principles, and not for S. L. P. tactics. And it will go hard with us if these socialist sympathizers do not know which party represents their views on policy as well as principle, before another election comes around. I have faith in these people.

The result of this election, in the face of the demoralization caused by the split, the scarcity of workers and the lack of funds, proves that we have the right material in our ranks, and the right way of presenting socialist principles to the American people. All along I have said that if we polled 2,000 votes for the head of our ticket and elected one representative I should be perfectly and absolutely happy, and now that we have done twice as much as I dared to hope for I don't know how to do justice to the situation. I am not big enough to hold the feelings of exultation, pride and satisfaction that well up within me; so they have to bubble over continually. Oh, we're all right now. Now we are established as a party. Now we shall grow and increase and become a power in the land. Just as soon as we demonstrate to these shrewd, business-like American people that we mean business and are capable of doing it, that moment they will begin to take stock in us and give our claims serious consideration. And that is all we need.

Last Friday night we had a jollification over the election of the first Socialist to a legislative seat in America, at which Representative-elect Carey was of course the guest of honor. Some 200 people, mostly our own members, assembled in the west end to listen as quietly as their effervescing spirits and ill-subdued enthusiasm would permit to Comrade Carey's account of how they did it in Haverhill. At the close of his speech, the ladies of Branch 7 presented him with a handsome bouquet, which he declared was more embarrassing than if they had thrown a brick at him, because he would know what to do with a brick. Continuing, however, in a more serious vein, he paid a beautiful and well-deserved tribute to his sister, to whom he said all such bouquets belonged rather than to himself, inasmuch as she stood by him when nobody else did, and encouraged him through all the dark days of the past eight or nine years when it was not so easy nor so popular a thing to be a socialist as it is now. There were a good many women in the audience, and it is safe to say that Carey's modest disclaimer did not detract much from his worthiness in the eyes of the crowd. They all wanted to know her name; and I think, as we are all comrades and brothers and sisters in this movement, I shall have to tell it to you, comrades, so that you may all know and appreciate, as we do here, Carey's sister, Kate.

What a glorious thing this socialist brotherhood is anyway! We are happy over our victory because we know it is yours as well. We know that when our little HERALD carried the good news to the comrades in every part of the country, a thrill of joy ran through the whole organization, because, in our success, all the rest have equal claim. And we feel, too, that just as we rejoice when we hear of socialists being elected to the legislative bodies in Europe, that the European socialists will be glad to see that at last America is waking up to her needs and her duty, and will ere long join the procession of all the nations of the earth that are marching towards International Socialism. MARGARET HALLE.

Join the Social Democratic Party of America!

SOUND ADVICE

Given by a Labor Editor to the Trades Unionists of America.

Brother D. DOUGLAS WILSON, editor of the Monthly Journal of the International Association of Machinists, published the following editorial in the November issue of his Journal. He says:

The names of the men who denounced kings and chattel slavery shall live forever, while the names of those who persecuted them for their denunciations are forgotten.

As the men in the past battled and suffered to make the world better, so must we. Ignorance and superstition in matters economical must be uprooted; education along truthful and moral lines must be fought for, even though we are pointed at as "dreamers," "socialists" and called all the other names that gives solace to the parasite and the criminally thoughtless.

There is but one way of successful attack. Trade unionism points it out.

The International Association of Machinists took the initiative at the Kansas City convention a year ago last May, when it said: We expect you to use your citizenship and vote to promote the principles for which this association stands. The keynote was struck! Since then other labor organizations and men eminent in the labor movement have joined the chorus and are outspoken in their advocacy of the way out that was shown by our organization.

The chief executive of the pattern-makers, during their grand lodge session last summer came out boldly and proclaimed that trade unionism must take a more advanced step in the economic field, and that its members must vote as well as agitate, for economic liberty.

Mr. George N. Barnes, the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of London, England has emphasized the same idea in no uncertain tones and the British Trade Union Congress, which met in Bristol, England a couple of months ago, adopted the following resolution by a vote of 708,000 against 410,000:

"Inasmuch as this congress believes, that the labor problem can only be solved when the land and the means of production, distribution and exchange are made collective property, and as the opinion prevails that political action is the best method to accomplish this object, it is recommended that trade unionists render their moral and financial support to the Socialist labor parties."

Mr. W. B. Prescott, President of the International Typographical Union, in his address to that organization while in convention in Syracuse, N. Y., early last month, showed an unmistakable trend to direct the attention of his brother members to look for relief through political action along the lines suggested. And so on, individuals and organizations are losing faith in the old superstitions, and are slowly but surely concentrating their power for the nationalization of all public utilities. It seems a slow process, but it isn't more so than was the movement against the divine right of rogues to rule over honest men.

As sure as chattel slavery was relegated to the past so will wage slavery. When all who produce and render necessary service become intelligent enough to cast a united ballot for their own emancipation, the false gods we now worship—the institutions we now deem divine—will be shattered and no more missed than the clank of the slave's fetters or the aureole of a king.

PUBLIC AGITATION MEETING OF BAKER'S UNION, NO. 15.

All journeymen bakers are requested to attend a public meeting to be held, Saturday, November 26, at 8 p. m., St. Louis Hall, Broadway and Biddle streets. Good English and German speakers will be present. Don't fail to attend. By order of Bakers' Union, No. 15, Charles W. Weiss, Secretary.

DO YOUR DUTY—AND DO IT NOW. GET SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE HERALD.

SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

For the information of readers of THE HERALD it is our purpose to publish occasionally declarations of platforms and documents relating to the organized Socialist Movement abroad. Below is given the program of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, with which are identified Keir Hardie, Tom Mann, Samuel Hobson, "Marxists" and many other well-known English comrades:

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

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

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

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

1. A maximum eight-hour working day, a six-days working week and the retention of all existing holidays as well as Labor Day (May 1st), secured by law.
2. The provision of work to all capable adult applicants at recognized trade-union rates, with statutory minimum of sixpence per hour. In order to remuneratively employ the applicants, Parish, (a) organize and undertake such industries as they may consider desirable; (b) compulsorily acquire land, purchase, erect, or manufacture buildings, stock or other articles for carrying on such industries; (c) levy rates on the rental values of the district, and borrow money on the security of such rates for any of the above purposes.
3. State pensions for every person over 50 years of age, and adequate provisions for all widows, orphans, sick and disabled workers.
4. Free, secular, primary, secondary and university education, with free maintenance while at school or university.
5. The raising of the age of child labor, with a view to its ultimate extinction.
6. Municipalization and public control of the drink question.
7. Abolition of indirect taxation, and the gradual transfer of all public burdens to unearned incomes with a view to their ultimate extinction.

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

Society and the Army.

The following are choice specimens of charges made against a high official of the war department — one of the president's friends:

1. That he recommended the appointment of young men as lieutenants who were notoriously unfit, either in common or military education, for the rank to which they were elevated.
2. That the commissions of some of these young men so recommended and imposed on the president were presented as gifts to two young women of Washington for distribution among favorites in their set.
3. That the improper use of these commissions was to aid the high officer in his military aspirations and to buy his way into fashionable society.

MERRIE ENGLAND

By ROBERT BLATCHFORD
A PLAIN EXPOSITION
OF SOCIALISM. POSTAGE PAID
100 COPIES, \$4.00.
850,000 COPIES SOLD IN ENGLAND.
Revised from Latest London Edition.
SEND ORDERS TO
Social Democratic Herald,
126 Washington Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Among the Branches.

Branch Meetings.

Notices of Branch Meetings inserted for each month.

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

Branch 1 of Illinois, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening at Koob's Hall, 104 Randolph St. Frank Whitney, Roanoke building, Secretary.

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

Branch No. 3, St. Louis, meets second and fourth Tuesday at 13th and Wyoming streets. Wm. Ruesche, Secretary, 3338 Iowa avenue.

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

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

Branch No. 11, Milwaukee, meets second and fourth Wednesday at 614 State street. Jacob Hunger, Secretary, 602 Chestnut street.

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

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

Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania meets every Wednesday at 605 south Third street, Philadelphia, at 7.30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

Branch No. 8, St. Louis, meets second and fourth Tuesday at 13th and Wyoming streets. Jno. Shepherd, 3416 Wisconsin avenue.

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

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

Don't forget it! Subscriptions, book orders and all cash remittances must be sent to Theodore Debs National Secretary, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

Announcement of a meeting of Branch 3, St. Louis, addressed by Comrade Mrs. Anna F. Smith on Tuesday, Nov. 22, came too late for insertion in the last issue.

The Amesbury Branch adopted the following resolution in memory of Comrade Blackstock:

WHEREAS, The Almighty has seen fit to remove from our midst the oldest Socialist, both in years and life; our honorary member James Blackstock, be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives, and be it also

Resolved, That we place these resolutions in the records, and be it further

Resolved, That we publish these resolutions in the daily papers and the Social Democratic HERALD.

Per order local Branch, by Committee. Amesbury, Mass.

Members of the Branches may think our constant urging to work for subscriptions to the HERALD does not mean anything. If so,

the sooner they are undeceived the better. We mean business, comrades. There is no reason why plenty of people who voted our ticket will not subscribe for our paper. Take Haverhill for an example; let the right man get out among the people in that town and we will have there a list of 200 subscribers.

Otto Mache of Springfield, Mass., writes as follows: Our party only 9 days old cast 76 votes for governor and 116 for lieutenant governor. Socialist Labor Party organized since 1885 (writer one of the founders of the section) cast 811; so we have reason to feel encouraged.

A new branch (German) has been organized by Comrade Wm. Ohnesorge at New Bedford, Mass.

As a means of reaching the people and making an active propaganda during the winter, Branch 1, of Illinois (Chicago) purposes hiring a store in one of the most populous districts, which, under the charge of one of the comrades, will be kept open day and evening. A part of the plan is to have a free reading department; lectures will be delivered two or three nights every week.

Members of the Social Democratic Party: You have heard the news of our splendid victory—that two Socialists will represent our party in the Massachusetts legislature—that we probably cast 10,000 Socialist votes in our first campaign—that Trades Unionists are coming to us—that the policy of our party has received emphatic endorsement—and now the question is "What next?" It is a question that every member should put to himself. What next for me? What can I do? Shall we tell you what members can do? And will you do it? You can double the circulation of THE HERALD every week. This you can do among people not yet connected with the party. Will you do it? The campaign and the election show that the people are interested; they are waking up; there is a "sound and rumor," comrades, and a mighty uprising of the people is near at hand. Now, if ever, is the time for every Socialist to do his duty.

Second in Amesbury.
Comrade Editor:—The election is over and the Social Democratic party is the second party in this town as a result. A year ago 22 Socialist votes were cast here and this year the combined Socialist vote for head of the ticket was 265. The Social Democratic Party having 218. Our branch has not shut up headquarters and taken a vacation, but is at work now for next Spring election in which we expect to show still another gain, if not in electing a candidate it will be in the number of votes cast. We shall endeavor to advocate Socialism in a clear cut manner setting forth the merits to all who will reason with us. We are open to all questions from the people. We expect to have speakers during the winter. Also we shall have workings of the direct legislation and other reforms presented at our meeting with an occasional debate. We would like any matter that is to the point on public ownership of electric lights, gas plants, water-works and street railways that cannot be found in the Socialist papers and new time magazines, will try and return favors to all.

CHAS. W. GREENE,
Amesbury, Mass.

New Hampshire.
With two small towns to hear from our vote in the state is 262. The Socialist Labor Party vote is 350. Last campaign Acton, the Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor, had 483, a loss of 133. The People's Party had 102. When we consider that in only two places,

Manchester and Somersworth, did we have active organization and further that we had contributions to State Committee Campaign Fund, from Manchester alone, that we had only two speeches from outside state, we did fairly well.

We circulated 15,000 documents and sold and gave away about 500 "Hard Times." Public meetings were held as follows: Three in Manchester, two in Nashua and three in Somersworth.

Our State Committee spent less than \$75, nearly twenty of it being spent in securing names on nomination papers.

Great credit is due to Comrades Howie, Levan, Johnson of Manchester and Mellen of Somersworth, for their splendid work in securing names as well as other active campaign work.

Nashua reorganized only a few days before the election, to date to do much work, and Exeter has not as yet organized, but will soon. Our organization stands as follows: Three branches in Manchester with about 30 members, one branch in Somersworth, Nashua and Milford, a total of six branches. We are confident that the future belongs to us and that in the campaign of 1900, with Debs and Carey for our presidential ticket, New Hampshire will do her part toward 500,000 socialist votes.

The state committee will publish an account of the income and expense for this campaign as soon as the accounts have been audited.

Comrade Mellen had 96 votes in Somersworth.

Organization will do the business. Exeter will soon be organized.

Comrade George Howie will develop into a first-class stump speaker.

Comrades Claffin and Portor of Newbury Port addressed two meetings in Nashua.

New Hampshire feels just as good as Massachusetts does, over our magnificent victory in Haverhill. Now if the Haverhill boys will elect John Chase mayor, we'll just move New Hampshire right into that town.

GRANITE STATE. BAY STATE NEWS.

We are not resting on our laurels in Massachusetts. No sir, we're after more. We like the taste of victory and we want some more of it. Encouraged by their success in the state election, the Haverhill comrades have plunged into the municipal campaign with a will. The whole city is afire with Socialism. The iron is hot, and the boys are striking to some purpose. Just read this from the Haverhill "Gazette" of November 18:

"The mayoralty candidate of the Social Democracy, Mr. John C. Chase, is so good a man that it will require a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether if he is to be kept out of city hall."

Think of that from a capitalist paper in old Massachusetts! Just grasp the significance of it. And that "pull altogether" is the thing we fear, the only thing that can defeat Comrade Chase for mayor; and they will in all probability make it. One Republican candidate has already withdrawn. If one of the two remaining capitalist candidates also withdraws and they unite their forces on one man, why, we'll have to make a pull altogether, too, that's all, and see who comes out best in this tug of war.

Besides our candidate for mayor there are three candidates for aldermen and councilmen who stand a good chance of being elected. So you see, comrades of the Social Democratic Party, there is a prospect of capturing the city government of Haverhill on December 6th for Socialism. The bare possibility is something we did not dream of a year ago, and its realization would mean—consequences that no man can foresee. Is Haverhill to be our Fort Sumter?

In Boston we are running two able men, Comrades Cutting and Max Rieser, and two councilmen, Comrades Harry White and Wilhelm Schmidt, the latter two in the wards that gave us the biggest vote in the state election. All of these candidates will run well.

Our Lynn branch has taken a

new lease of life. Since Comrade Debs' visit there, eight new members have joined; and the comrades are concentrating their efforts on one ward, where Comrade Ernest W. Luison is running for city council. Comrade Luison is an old-time trade unionist and Socialist; is popular and his election would not be a surprise.

We gladly extend a welcome to our new branch at Bedford, and trust that it may grow and prosper, and "turn wrong to righteousness."

Springfield reports steady gains, and Haverhill, a week ago, took in thirty new members.

I trust that our friends, the enemy, are viewing with unmingled satisfaction the promised spectacle of the charred remains "of our farcial party" after passing through the purifying fires of the election, especially those who are to be found up Haverhill way.

Now that the state election is over, and the municipal ones soon will be, we must turn our attention to educational work among our members. Every member must be trained and fitted for missionary work. Karl Marx classes should be formed or clubs for the development of speakers, writers and thinkers. The course of study in political economy and sociology, wrapped out by the University Association of Chicago, seems to me at first glance to be a good thing. Many of our people here are interested in it, and I intend to look into it a little more. Perhaps some plan for simultaneous study among our branches could be devised, which would be mutually beneficial. We are short of speakers and writers; and as these do not come ready-made we must now get to work and grow some for ourselves.

BOSTON.

To force a man to do right is to put force in the place of conscience, says "Free Society." But the important thing, after all, is to give a man a chance to do right when he is so minded. When one man has to work with machinery owned by another man, he is a slave of the machine owner, and his bondage is made more bitter by social caste. The "Free Society" editor's doctrine had a better show when the tools with which men worked had not grown into complicated and ponderous machines. Production has now become social and it is now scarcely possible for a man to separate himself from the rest of the workers when he wishes to indulge a desire to work independently of the rest of his fellows. To give up social production would be to take a step back to the undeveloped society of the past, when laborious work had not been rendered less burdensome by machinery. What we now need is not a breaking up of the social relations of the members of society, but an arrangement by which all the workers may benefit by the labor saving ability of machinery. The machinery must be collectively owned. When that time comes individuality will have a chance to truly assert itself. The interdependence of mankind has grown much too intricate and valuable to be dashed aside, as our anarchist friends would have it.

Join the Social Democratic Party of America.

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

Will have its regular semi-monthly meeting at Walhalla Hall, Tenth and Franklin avenue, Sunday, November 27, at 2 p. m. All delegates are invited.

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

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

—Social Democratic Party Platform.

Social Democratic Party of America.

Organized June 11, 1898.

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

Vote Nov. 8, 1898...10,000

Elected to Massachusetts Legislature:

JAMES F. CAREY,

LEWIS H. SCATES,

both of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Labor and Picketing.

A Wisconsin jury has acquitted three labor leaders of the charge of conspiracy made against them for posting pickets during a strike. The chief defendant in the case was Thomas I. Kidd, secretary of the International Woodworkers' Union, who directed a strike against the Paine Lumber Company at Oshkosh last summer and stationed pickets to persuade non-union men not to enter the service of the company's business. Commenting on the case the Chicago "Journal" says:

"The right to 'picket' has always existed, but the exercise of it has been fought and denounced and stigmatized as a crime since union labor first resorted to it. Talking to a man in a public street has been branded as a penitentiary offense by men who had previously come together in the air-tight back office of some coal-mine or lumberyard and agreed to cut the price of labor over half a State and fine any member of the agreement that offered more."

"Employers have been unfair. If it is conspiracy to meet a man on the highway and persuade him not to sell his labor under a certain price, it is conspiracy to take a number of operators into a back office and make a cast-iron agreement not to pay workmen over a certain price. If the employers' agreement is not conspiracy, neither is the employees'."

"The Oshkosh court seems to have so decided. Workingmen can make their agreements and carry on their negotiations where they meet. The decision will probably be upheld, and employers who want to be fair and who want to be law-abiding will have to concede to their employees the same right to free speech that they themselves exercise."

„Labor“

The St. Louis, Mo., Local Edition of our National Party Organ.

On Saturday, November 26th, the publication of "LABOR" will be again resumed, this time as the official local edition of the "HERALD", our national organ. "LABOR" will be under the ownership and control of the national organization of the Social Democratic Party, while its immediate management has been left in the hands of the St. Louis comrades.

"LABOR", like the "HERALD" in its new dress, will be an 8-page paper. The price of annual subscription will be \$1.00; 50 cents for 6 months; 25 cents for 3 months.

Subscription lists will be immediately issued to our many energetic comrades and they are urged to make every effort to give "LABOR" a grand start. Up with the banner of the Social Democratic Party! Co-operative effort in the publication of our Social Democratic press will give a great impetus to our movement.

ALBERT E. SANDERSON,
Local Manager of "Labor",
Room 7 International Bank Building,
St. Louis, Mo.

THAT CHANGE AGAIN.

Comrade Editor:—Permit me to make a few remarks concerning "That Proposed Change" by comrade Sumner F. Claffin in No. 20 The Herald. In my opinion there could be no better name than Social Democratic Party. The "Social Democratic" comprises the very principles, aims and objects of our movement—state of society that is not only based on political democracy, but on industrial and social democracy.

What has our movement to do with the old rotten Democratic party? If our comrades Carey and Scates will bravely and intelligently defend the interests of labor and stand by the banner of International Social Democracy they will render invaluable service to our party and further our noble cause. If they would do the contrary—which I know they will never do—then our party would get a black eye, no matter whether you call it Social Democratic, or Socialist, or Social, or Labor!

The people will soon enough find out that the Social Democratic Party has as little to do with the old Democratic boodle organization as our comrade Claffin with Mark Hanna's McKinley-Cabinet. Should the comrades of Germany change their name because the present Minister of Finance and other renegades used to call themselves Democrats and made the German Democratic party a sneer and a lie? Or should they be ashamed of their name because thousands of the revolutionary Democrats of 1848 have since become the most bitter enemies of Democracy?

No! It is for us to show that the Democratic party is as little democratic and the Republican party as little republican as Mrs. McKinley's dog is an Hegelian philosopher.

Comrade Claffin refers to the "class conscious struggle with a vengeance bound upon it," and of "Socialism that is broader than that." Furthermore that "our International Party should not be hampered with such a term as "labor." I must confess that I fail to grasp the meaning of comrade Claffin's remarks and I hope he does not mean to say what a representative of "Soft and sweet Socialism," a middle class reformer, told me a few days ago:

"O, I will join your movement as soon as you have more of that intelligent middle class people in your party."

It seems to me that some of the comrades have too little faith in their own class and all confidence in so-called middle class. They tell us: "Karl Marx was a middle class man!" But it was Marx that said that of all classes that are fighting the capitalist class to-day the proletariat or working class is the only revolutionary class. Marx also says that at times when the class struggle becomes more critical the process of dissolution in the old state of society becomes so threatening that a small part of the ruling class will join the revolutionary class as in the French Revolution, when a part of the feudal nobility joined the then revolutionary Bourgeoisie.

Now as to the hampering term "labor." Comrade Claffin, let us not be so much influenced by that cheap and sweet sentimentalism of the so-called "better classes." I challenge any Socialist to prove the incorrectness of the following statement: The wage-earners, i. e., the workmen's class interests, are diametrically opposed to the class interests of the "profit-earners," i. e., of the employing class. This holds good in the economic as well as in the political wings of the labor movement. The old party politicians usually fight "for the welfare of the public." This, of course, is a very cheap phrase that won't hurt anybody's feelings. It is so nice and sweet to fight "for all the people" and be "broad-minded and liberal," but since we have to deal with conditions and facts we are compelled sometimes to sacrifice some of our "broadness" and liberality.

The fight in the political as well as in the economic field is a perpetual struggle for class interests. In all political struggles of the past it was the proletariat, the expropriated working class, that had to

haul the chestnuts out of the fire for the oppressor classes.

Being unorganized and uneducated, the workmen could never successfully protect their own interests, and were simply used as a machine of warfare by one or the other faction of the ruling classes. Against its own will capitalism broke the very bough on which it was sitting by bringing together in huge factories and workshops hundreds and thousands of wage workers; by organizing them as industrial soldiers in the capitalist profit mills, they laid the very foundation of the future economic and political organization of labor.

Comrade Kautsky says: The interests of the working class (proletariat) and of the capitalist class (bourgeoisie) are so diametrically opposed to each other that the political aims and objects of the two classes cannot be permanently united. Sooner or later the participation of the working class in politics, in every country where the mode of capitalist production is prevalent, must lead to the point where it (the working class) severs its connections from the capitalist parties, constituting a party of its own, the labor party—the Social Democratic or Socialist party.

"Socialism is for all mankind, it is not only for one class!" you say. True! But the emancipation of labor means the emancipation of humanity, the abolition of class interests of class struggles, of wage slavery. Consequently the labor party that must sooner or later rise out of the political chaos, must fearlessly and uncompromisingly uphold the banner of labor, fight for the interests of the wage-working class, for the emancipation of this class—for this wage-working class comprises the nation, the people.

In the political arena, however, unlike in the economic, well-meaning persons of the so-called better classes may and will become active members of the labor or Social Democratic party and remain such, provided that they recognize the true character of the modern labor movement, the character of the proletarian class struggle, and as long as they recognize the wage-workers' class interest as being separate and distinct from the interests of the employing class.

We practice, what some of our S. L. P. friends preach, but fail to practice, because they don't know what they preach.

Eugene V. Debs was leading the great class struggle in Pullman, and he led it like a brave man, true to his class from beginning to end.

James Carey was leading the economic class struggle of the Haverhill shoe workers, and he led it like a brave man, true to his own class from beginning to end.

Lewis Scates was fighting the battle of his own class like a brave man.

And Debs, Carey, Scates and the other comrades of our grand movement will now make the same splendid show on the political battlefield.

As representatives of their class they will fight for the interests of their class. What are the interests outside of labor? Business interests? What are business interests? Ask Prof. Herron; he will tell you what "business interests" are.

Emancipate labor and you have emancipated mankind. But never attempt to hide the fact that the present fight between capitalism and labor is a class struggle—the ruling class defending its interests against the starving working and middle classes.

A class struggle—but it will be the final class struggle—fought for the purpose of abolishing all class interests and privileges that produce class struggles.

G. A. HOERN.

We have done well, but we must do better. We must do better next time and by thorough organization we shall. Strengthen the Branches everywhere and make the best legitimate use of our success by showing people in every community how progress can be made through politics.

What would Socialism do? It would free the rich from cares and the poor from poverty.

IN A BOSTON SUBURB.

Eugene Hough Analyzes the Socialist Vote at Newton, Mass.

Editor the HERALD:—

With the clearing away of the election returns it may be of interest to analyze the Socialist vote in a city where there is no Socialist organization; where there has never been a Socialist meeting of any sort, and no labor union of any force.

Such is Newton, Mass. It cast a total vote of 3,592 this year. It is mainly a residence suburb of Boston; very wealthy "per capita;" a population of about 27,000, with an assessed valuation of \$55,000,000. The workers are mostly huddled together in two groups, at the Falls at Nonantum Mills. It would seem a pretty tough place in which to make propaganda. Servants and other lackeys of the wealthy are sorry material for the Socialist to work upon. Here is a table showing the vote by ward for two years.

SOCIALIST VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN NEWTON, MASS., 1897 and 1898 BY WARDS.

1897.	1898.	1898.
S. L. P.	S. L. P.	S. D. P.
Brophy, 11	Pearse, 16	Porter, 17.

A little study of this table with a knowledge of the class of votes in each ward, will be sure to gladden the heart of workers who are fain to weary of work that sometimes seems to be fruitless. Consider the increase in one year! Then consider the fact that it came with practically no effort on the part of Socialists.

A great deal of confusion with consequent loss of votes came from the way in which the official ballot was prepared. "Pear, Soc. Lab." and "Porter, Dem. Soc." was the way it read. Those who had received literature carrying the name "Social Democratic Party" could not be blamed if they were unable to find the names of the candidates of such party on the ballot.

In the reports of returns we were again misled. Those papers liberal enough to record the Socialist vote at all, gave wrong figures. Even the "N. Y. People" ignored the vote of the Socialist Democratic Party and put the vote of the Socialist Labor Party in Newton at 37 instead of 16, the officially recorded number. If their reports of the election in other places are equally misrepresented they are of little importance to one who would study the progress of Socialism through the election returns.

The second Ward embraces about 800 votes. Of these, 666 voted. Now, nearly all are workmen who live in that Ward. The big mills are there; the city employes on street and water departments all live there. There were but ten Socialist votes cast in that Ward. The first precinct of Ward Four and the first precinct of Ward Five embraces the upper and lower Falls. Here are the rest of the workmen of Newton in the mills. In these two precincts we find six Socialist votes. These figures tend to show that it is not the class conscious, but the social conscious, that are to bring votes to the Socialist party.

The city is overwhelmingly Republican; about three to one. The Prohibition candidate for governor polled 40 votes. For Secretary of State the Socialist vote was: Bradley S. D. P., 71; Stevens, S. L. P., 18; or more than double the vote for governor. If all who voted for the secretary had voted for the head of the ticket, the Social Democratic Party would hold official place on ballot. It may be that the vote throughout the state will be sufficient for that purpose. At any rate it is sufficient to give renewed courage all along the line.

EUGENE HOUGH,
West Newton, Mass.

The crumbs that fall from the rich man's table may serve to quiet the rich man's conscience, but they will not quiet the social unrest. As a solution of the problem, charity is about as effective as a bottle of cologne water scattered through the alleys of Chicago would be to preserve public health. The overflowing garbage dump must be emptied and the alleys made clean.

HIDEOUSNESS OF WAR.

Human wisdom has been manifested in nothing more conspicuously than in civil institutions for repressing war, retaliation, and passionate resort to force among the citizens of the same state. But here it has stopped. Government, which is ever at work to restrain the citizen at home, often lets him loose, and arms him with fire and sword, against other communities; sends out hosts for desolation and slaughter, and concentrates the whole energies of a people in the work of spreading misery and death. Government, the peace-officer at home, breathes war abroad, organizes it into a science, reduces it to a system, makes it a trade, and applauds it, as if it were the most honorable work of nations. Strange, that the wisdom which has so successfully put down the wars of individuals has never been inspired and emboldened to engage in the task of bringing to an end the more gigantic crimes and miseries of war! What gives these miseries pre-eminence among human woes—what should compel us to look on them with peculiar terror—is, not their awful amount, but their origin, their source. They are miseries inflicted by man on man. They bear the impress of cruelty, of hardness of heart. The distorted features, writhing frames, and shrieks of the wounded and dying—these are not the chief horrors of war; they sink into unimportance compared with the infernal passions which work this woe. Death is a light evil when not joined with crime. Had the countless millions destroyed by war been swallowed up by floods or yawning earthquakes, we should look back, awestruck but submissive, on the mysterious Providence which had thus fulfilled the mortal sentence, originally passed on the human race. But that man, born of woman, bound by ties of brotherhood to man, and commanded—by an inward law and the voice of God—to love and do good, should, through selfishness, pride or revenge, inflict these agonies, and shed these torrents of human blood, here is an evil which combines, with exquisite suffering, fiendish guilt. All other evils fade before it.

The idea of honor is associated with war. But to whom does the honor belong? If to any, certainly not to the mass of the people who stay at home, and hire others to fight—who sleep in their warm beds, and hire others to sleep on the cold and damp earth—who sit at their well-spread boards, and hire others to take the chance of starving—who nurse the slightest hurt on their own bodies and hire others to expose themselves to mortal wounds, and to linger in comfortless hospitals—certainly this mass reaps little honor from war. The honor belongs to those who are immediately engaged in it. Let me ask, then: What is the chief business of war? It is to destroy human life, to mangle the limbs, to gash and hew the body; to plunge the sword into the heart of a fellow-creature, to strew the earth with bleeding frames, and to trample them under foot with horses' hoofs. It is to batter down and burn cities, to turn fruitful fields into deserts, to level the cottage of the peasant, and the magnificent abode of the opulent, to scourge nations with famine, to multiply widows and orphans. Are those honorable deeds. Were you called to name exploits worthy of demons, would you not naturally select such as these? Grant that a necessity for them may exist; it is a dreadful necessity, such as a good man must recoil from with instinctive horror; and though it cannot turn them into glory. We have thought that it was honorable to heal, to save, to mitigate pain, to snatch the sick and sinking from the jaws of death. We have placed among the reverend benefactors of the human race, the discoverers of arts which alleviate human sufferings, which prolong, comfort, adorn, and cheer human life; and if these arts are honorable, where is the glory of multiplying and aggravating tortures and death.—Dr. Channing.

GET SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE HERALD.

Flour,

\$1.85 sack

Rye Flour,

\$1.80 sack

Granulated Sugar,

19 pounds for \$1.00

Coffee, Extra Java,

15 cents a pound

Washing Soda,

7 pounds for 15 cents

Salt,

10 pounds for 5 cents

Mascot Soap,

16 bars for 25 cents

H. Gidionsen,

The Bargain Store of South Broadway, 1553—1555 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Academy of Architecture and Building Art, Industrial and Commercial School,

1742 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Instructions given in all branches of Architecture, Art, Engineering, Industry and Commerce. Complete course for Architectural and Mechanical Draftsmen. Diplomas given. The complete Business Course: shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and English branches, thoroughly taught. Languages taught: German, French, Spanish. Preparing for College and for obtaining Steam Engineers' License. Ladies admitted and trained for office positions.

NIGHT AND DAY CLASSES.

Students may enter at any time and select such studies as they desire.

SATURDAY CLASSES

in all branches for Boys and Girls.

Instructions by Mail

for those prevented from attending in person.

PLANS for public and private buildings prepared at moderate charges.

Einige wandaerliche erbaute grandiosen Baue sind in der englischen Sprache in Stoffen der Stadt, am Tage, Ende oder Sonntag Vormittag durch die Stadt zu sehen.

For information, circulars, etc., call at the school or address the Principal:

HY. MAACK, ARCHITECT.

ARBEITER - ZEITUNG AND VOLKS-ANWALT.

Published by the

Co-operative Commonwealth ASSOCIATION,

No. 7, International Bank Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A German Advocate of the Social Democratic Party, Edited by G. A. HOERN.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50.

D. R. L. H. DAVIS,

Specialist for the

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

1025 Park Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Telephone, Sidney 362.

Office Hours: 11 to 1, 4 to 8, and also all night.

Sheridan Webster. H. Slikerman.

Webster & Slikerman, Attorneys at Law.

No. 714 Union Trust Building.

Collections in United States and Germany.

Wm. Gerhardt & Son, Saloon and Lunch Room.

UNION BEER.

The Finest Merchant's Lunch, and Union Goods Only.

S. E. corner 7th & St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED!

A Socialist in each county as a partner in the book publishing business. Capital required \$9.50 cash or \$1.00 a month for 10 months. Stockholders get books at half retail prices and are entitled to credit on their purchases. Prospectus, book catalogue, order blanks etc., mailed free to anyone who mentions the Social Democratic Herald. Address CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 56th Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Witt Brothers, Undertakers and Embalmers.

800 and 811 Hickory Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Social Democratic Party of America.

Constitution of National Council.

Name and Headquarters.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Social Democratic Party of America, and its headquarters shall be located at such place as the Executive Board may decide upon.

How organized.

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

1. Local branches limited to 500 members each.

2. State Unions before state convention of 1900 shall be composed of one representative from each local branch; provided that branches having more than twenty-five members shall be entitled to a representative for each additional twenty-five members or major part thereof, after which each state shall provide its own method of organization.

3. A National Council composed of one representative from each state and territory; provided that states having more than 500 members shall be entitled to a representative for each additional 500 members or major part thereof.

4. An Executive Board of five members.

Executive Board.

Section 3. The Executive Board shall be elected quadrennially by the National Council; having general supervision of the organization and be empowered to provide such rules, issue such orders and adopt such measures as may be required to carry out the objects of the organization, provided that no action shall be taken which conflicts with the constitution and declaration of principles.

Section 4. A National Secretary, Treasurer and Editor of the national organ (and such other officers, as may be required) shall be elected every four years, and their salaries fixed by the Executive Committee to be approved by the direct vote of the members through the referendum.

Section 5. Members of the Executive Board shall receive no compensation for their services. They shall hold stated meetings on the second Tuesday in May of each year, and such special meetings as may be required.

Section 6. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum.

Section 7. Any member of the board may be removed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the organization as hereinafter provided.

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

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

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

Section 11. At each annual meeting the officers of the board shall submit complete reports of the transactions of their several offices and transmit a copy to each local branch.

Revenues and Funds.

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

Section 13. The funds of the organization shall be deposited in any such bank or banks as the board may direct and the National Secretary and Treasurer shall be required to execute a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such an amount as the board may require.

The National Council.

Section 14. The National Council shall meet annually on the first Tuesday in May at such place as the Executive Board may determine, subject to change by referendum vote. The chairman of the Executive Board shall preside over its deliberations.

Section 15. The National Council shall constitute the legislative body of the organization and shall be empowered to enact all general legislation, subject to referendum hereinafter provided. It shall determine the policy, and do all other things required to carry out the general objects of the organization.

Official Paper.

Section 16. This organization shall publish an official paper, under the supervision of the Executive Board, which shall be known as the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Each member of the organization shall be entitled to a copy of the official paper in consideration of the payment of quarterly dues.

Section 17. The columns of the official organ shall be open at all times to reasonable criticism and discussion of party matters by members of the party.

Section 18. The national conventions of the organization shall be held quadrennially on the first Tuesday in May, at such place as may be determined by the National Council.

Referendum.

Section 19. The members of the Executive Board may be removed by the imperative mandate in the following manner: Any three members of the National Council may demand the resignation of any member of the National Executive Board, by filing a petition with the secretary of said Executive Committee; and upon said secretary's neglect or refusal to act upon said petition within five days after filing the same, then by filing a petition with the chairman of the said Executive Board; and upon the said chairman's neglect or refusal to act, by filing such petition with three members of the National Council, other than the petitioners, who shall act as a committee for the purpose of receiving and acting as herein provided. Such petition shall contain a statement in writing setting forth fully and at large the grounds upon which the recall is demanded. Such officers or committee with whom such petition is filed shall forthwith deliver a copy thereof to the person whose recall is demanded, if such person can be found; and said person shall have the right to answer such petition in writing, which said answer shall be mailed by registered letter to the officer or committee holding said petition within fifteen (15) days from the receipt by the person whose recall is desired of the copy of the petition required to be delivered to him.

The petitioners shall be served forthwith by registered letter from the officer or committee holding the petition with a copy of said answer, and such petitioners shall have the right to file, with such officer or committee, a replication to such answer within ten (10) days after receipt of such copy.

Thereupon the said officer or committee holding said petition shall mail a complete copy of the proceedings to the person whose recall is sought, and five (5) days thereafter said officer or committee shall mail to each member of the National Council a complete copy of all the proceedings and shall demand a vote of each member of the National Council thereon.

All proceedings shall be open to the inspection of any member of the National Council at all times.

The time for filing the answer and replication may be extended by the officer or chairman of the committee holding such petition for ten (10) days; and such answer may be amended at any time to meet the allegation of the replication or otherwise.

Recall of a member of the Executive Committee shall not affect the standing of such member as a member of the National Council.

Recall of Officers.

Section 20. The selection of the National Secretary and Editor shall be announced for approval or rejection in the official organ, the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, within fifteen days from the selection of said officers, and each member

shall have a vote thereon to be sent by the secretary of his local branch to the chairman of the Executive Board, the vote to be announced in the official paper and the polls shall close 20 days after the date calling for the referendum.

Section 21. The National Secretary-Treasurer or the Editor may be removed or discharged by the National Council or the Executive Board, but if the said national officers shall be so removed or discharged; they may appeal the case to the members of the organization by stating the grounds of protest, serving a copy on the chairman and secretary of the National Council and the Executive Board, the same not to occupy more than two columns of the official paper, an equal space to be given the Council or Executive to state their side of the controversy; the votes shall be mailed to any member of the Council or Executive Board the petitioner may designate; the petitioner shall be entitled to representation at the count of ballots, and the polls shall close 20 days after the date of the publication of the referendum.

Section 22. The question shall be: "Shall the action of the Executive Board (or the National Council as the case may be) be sustained?" and if the vote of the members does not confirm the action, the petitioner shall then be reinstated.

Section 23. The National Executive Board (or any member of it), the National Secretary-Treasurer, or the Editor may be removed by the members of the organization in the following manner: A petition endorsed by five per cent of the members shall be filed with the chairman of the Executive Board, who shall cause the same to be submitted to a referendum vote within 10 days; should said chairman fail to do this, then any five branches, by official action at a regular meeting, shall have power to call for said vote and the same, after due hearing of both sides as provided in section 21, shall be taken.

REVOLUTION IN MECHANICS.

Elisha Seymour, of Chicago, 75 years old, claims to have produced an invention that makes a revolution in mechanics unrivalled since the introduction of the steam engine. It is a perfect turbine rotary engine.

"In the face of thousands of futile attempts at a successful rotary engine by engineers in every part of the world," said Mr. Seymour, "with the patent office at Washington alone classifying upward of 500 models aiming at the same achievement; undiscouraged by the assertion of scientific men, our turbine wheel engine tested by every trial of practical mechanics, has been successfully evolved."

"We hold out the promise of a 16-hour trip from Chicago to New York behind a locomotive equipped with rotary engine power and an ocean voyage aboard a greyhound whose propellers will annihilate distance at anywhere from 25 to 40 knots an hour. Arrangements for demonstration on rail and water are now being perfected."

Mr. Seymour declares that the great aims of a rotary engine in all particulars are realized in his invention beyond all doubt. Seven distinctive features of advantage over the common style of reciprocating engines are named, constituting the points of improvement at which all modern engine constructors have aimed. They are:

1. Absolute control of the steam power by cutoffs and valves.
1. Minimum of space occupied, both for engine and boiler.
3. Minimum of cost of manufacture.
4. Minimum of steam necessary to develop a given amount of power.
5. Minimum of friction and wear, and avoiding dead working parts.
6. Interchangeability of its eight simple working parts.
7. Regulation of speed, at maximum or minimum, without loss of power or sacrifice of durability.

Mr. Seymour has two working models in the little West Side foundry. The smaller wheel bears a cylinder 3 by 6 inches and occu-

pies with all equipment less than a square foot of floor space. In daily operation for the benefit of interested visitors is a dynamo, built for operation by a 45 horsepower engine, which is sent buzzing with noiseless rapidity by the little bundle of power a few feet away, so insignificant that one might almost stumble against it unnoticed. A larger wheel, with cylinder 10x24 inches, but identical with the smaller model, occupies three square feet of space. This model has demonstrated a capacity of 100 horse-power.

DREYFUS.

We applaud the French Cour de Cassation for its independence and uprightness of character in setting aside the tissue of general staff mendacities, and ordering a "supplementary inquiry" into the Dreyfus case. The "chose jugee" is once more under judgment. It would have been better had the Court suspended the sentence on Dreyfus and ordered him to be brought home, as there is reason to fear that his health is failing. But at least a great step has been made

towards his ultimate liberation. The issue of the new inquiry can hardly be doubtful.

A recent issue of the Paris "Matin" described Captain Dreyfus's manacles. He was kept in irons for two months by direction of M. Lebon, Minister of the colonies, who ordered this precautionary measure in consequence of the result of various experiments which showed how easy it would be for the prisoner to make his escape during the night. He was chained to his plank bed, every night by a heavy iron bar and two rings which gripped his feet in such a way that movement of any kind was totally impossible. It was only when the news of this treatment reached Paris that strong remonstrances were made to M. Lebon who eventually was compelled to order the use of the irons discontinued.

Every lover of fair play and justice will rejoice to hear that the fearful sufferings of the unfortunate soldier are likely to come to an end in the near future. Until this is done, French "justice" and "honor" will stink in the nostrils of every just and honest man.

— The Clarion.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LIBRARY.

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

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD,

126 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

PAMPHLETS.

Fred. Engels. Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science.....	.05
The Class Struggle.....	.05
The Religion of Capitalism and Socialism Explained.....	.05
The Proletariat and Down With Socialism.....	.05
F. G. R. Gordon. Hard Times: Cause and Cure.....	.05
Karl Marx. Analysis of Money.....	.05
Watkins. Evolution of Industry.....	.05
Leonard D. Abbott. The Society of the Future.....	.05

THE HERALD LEAFLETS.

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

NUMBERS 1 AND 2 ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

No. 1 Contains "A WORD WITH YOU, JOHN!" being an admirably prepared paper by "Wayfarer," based on a chapter in "Merrie England."

"THE REAL MASTERS"—pertinent questions addressed to workmen.

The "DECLARATION AND POLITICAL DEMANDS" of the Social Democratic Party of America.

No. 2 Contains "AROUSE, YE SLAVES!" A ringing address by Eugene V. Debs on Socialism and the Social Democratic Party, with a picture of Comrade Debs.

"HOT SHOTS!" A bunch of pithy, pointed, "up-to-date" paragraphs, calculated to make people think for themselves.

CONSIDER THE PRICES AND ORDER AT ONCE.

1000 copies.....	\$2.00
500 copies.....	1.00
250 copies.....	.60
100 copies.....	.25

Address, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD,

126 Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

WORLD OF LABOR.

NATIONAL.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Alderman August Mohr, elected by the Social Democratic Party some time ago, introduced a resolution in the city council stipulating the introduction of the eight-hour workday for all municipal employes.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cigarmakers' Union, No. 44, of St. Louis wishes to announce that the "Geo. W. Childs" cigar is one of the worst scab products in the country, and should be driven out of the market by organized labor.

MARLBORO, MASS.

About 2,500 Shoe Workers of this city went out on a strike. The manufacturers say they will no longer "tolerate the tyranny of trades unions." The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is preparing for a determined fight.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Chicago-Virden Coal Company practically acceded to all demands of the striking miners. The company agrees to pay the union scale of 40c. for hand work and 33c for machine work. President Hunter said he had no doubt that an amicable agreement on all points under discussion would be reached without difficulty.

LANSING, MICH.

A decision was rendered by the Michigan Supreme Court which, in effect, declares a boycott unlawful, and an unwarrantable menace, intimidation and coercion. The case was appealed from the Circuit Court at Detroit by Beck & Son, millers, who had obtained an injunction restraining the Railway Teamsters' Union from interfering with the firm's employes or business, but sanctioning distribution of boycott circulars or any form of boycott, excepting in front of complainant's place of business. The Supreme Court modifies the decree by enjoining all forms of boycotting.

INTERNATIONAL.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

Over 1,000 printers of this city went on a strike for the nine-hour workday. In Athens, Greece, the printers are also on a strike for better conditions.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

The General Trades Union Congress held here recently, resolved to recommend to all trades unionists to cut loose from all capitalist political parties and affiliate with the Social Democratic Party. Good boys!

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

The Socialist agitator Stephan Varkong has been sentenced to ten months imprisonment and \$200 fine for publishing Socialist articles against certain representatives of capitalism.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

The Social Democratic Party of Switzerland held its annual convention and decided on a plan of propaganda and agitation. On second ballot for the cantonal legislature the Social Democrats increased the number of their seats from 8 to 14.

TORONTO, ONT.

The Socialists in various parts of Canada are preparing for the municipal elections in January. In a number of cities, tickets are already up.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Will Thore, of the gas workers, a prominent Socialist, and Alderman Inskip of the Boot and Shoe Operatives, were elected as fraternal delegates to represent Great Britain at the American Federation of Labor convention, at Kansas City by the Trade Union Congress. Both comrades will leave England within a week.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The Berlin "Vorwarts," official organ of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, reproduces an article from the Social Democratic HERALD concerning the official report of President Prescott of

Typographical Union to the Syracuse convention. The "Vorwarts" expresses great satisfaction about the progressive position Mr. Prescott took in an official report.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE.

An encouraging sign of the times is the healthy growth of the labor movement in this city and other places of the Argentine Republic. Thanks to the energetic and fearless work of the Socialists many trades unions have been organized and the Social Democratic movement is also making fine progress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There are between 30,000 and 40,000 local governing bodies in the United Kingdom. They own and administer property to the value of about £400,000,000. About 170 Town Councils and 500 District Councils in England and Wales own their own water supply. Gasworks are managed by at least 192 local authorities. About 40 localities possess their own tramways and work them.

THURGAU, SWITZERLAND.

In the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, Dr. Hoffman, the candidate of the Socialists and Radicals, has been elected to the Lower House of the Swiss National Assembly. Two ballots were taken. In the second the vote was: Hoffman, 11,948; Heitz, Liberal, 8,377. The alliance of the two progressive sections resulted in a victory for Socialism.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

Mr. Arthur Hadhagen, Socialist member of the Reichstag, has been sentenced to a fine of 300 marks and two months' imprisonment for having written two articles accusing the police of brutality in their treatment of workingmen.

PARIS, FRANCE.

Marina Polonski, one of the noblest Russian women and staunch Socialist, who was active in the Russian revolutionary movement for many years in the days of Alexander I, died in this city two weeks ago. Her entire life was sacrificed on the altar of labor and humanity.

It's Alive and a Winner.

The Social Democratic branches held a very lively meeting at Concordia Turner hall last Tuesday evening. Comrade Anna F. Smith delivered a lecture on "The last campaign." A business meeting followed, in which considerable important business was transacted. St. Louis will soon be heard from again.

In Louisville, Ky., our comrades are very active and will build up a strong Social Democratic branch.

Comrade L. Feinberg of New York reports that the Social Democratic party had but three candidates in the field in Manhattan. In three Assembly districts our party candidates received 1245 votes. Fourth district 272, eighth district 128, twelfth district 845.

In New Hampshire the Social Democratic party received 263 votes against 350 S. L. P. votes. In the previous election the S. L. P. polled 483 votes for their gubernatorial candidate. Our comrades are very hopeful.

In Haverhill, Mass., our comrades are pushing the work for the municipal campaign. Onward, comrades, onward!

Comrade P. Otto writes from Rockville, Conn., that the S. L. P. polled 270 votes against 69 at the previous election, which is a very encouraging result. Comrade Otto adds that this good Socialist vote is mainly the result of the effective agitation work done by Comrade Eugene V. Debs some months ago.

In Kansas City, Mo., our highest vote was 86. It may be said that no agitation whatever had been done in this city as far as our party was concerned. The S. L. P. of Kansas City were well organized and made a lively campaign; their vote was 280.

The comrades of Indiana, Connecticut, Missouri and other states are making preparations to organize state committees.

"We're Pirates Yet!"

God of our fathers—shining gold,
For whom we've sunk all thoughts divine—
We've robbed those 'neath the southmen's vine;
For you we rob, we cheat, we fret—
We're pirates yet, we're pirates yet!

With us all love and honor dies,
The feeling for our kind departs;
For you we have no sacrifice
Save plundered homes and broken hearts!
For you we rob, we cheat, we fret—
We're pirates yet, we're pirates yet!

On every sea, our fleets, away
Bring Bibles, rum, and hell's own fire!
The Afrid, Afric', and Malay
Are crushed beneath our ruthless tire!
Red gold, bright gold! you're ours to get—
We're pirates yet, we're pirates yet!

Some foolish men call these "accurs!"
Such men are not our men, oh Lord!
In England thou art always first!
'Tis thee our fleets and armies guard!
Thy shinning face we ever set
Above all gods—we're pirates yet!

—P. J. MORONEY.

Against Change.

Editor Social Democratic Herald: I propose that we call our party the "Something Else Party." The word Democratic has been disgraced and the word Social is used by the fashionable drones of society and is therefore misleading! What we want is change. A party that is constantly changing its name and object cannot get state and frowzy. People lie awake day and night wondering what it will do next, and it is as amusing to them as an acrobatic performance. Stability be hanged; what we want is a change. In Massachusetts they want a change of name because there is a capitalistic law to prevent them from using our present name on the ballots. Now some unsophisticated person might say that the true, aggressive, Socialistic way of meeting such a clearly unconstitutional law would be to apply to the courts. But there's were they would be wrong. That would look as if we were fighters and would call attention to us and our propaganda. No, a much better way for us to get attention is a frequent change of name. That would make people smile, and while we amused them we could try to convert them to the new name, whatever it might be at the moment be. I always believe in something else. It keeps things from getting too easy. Things were going on easy till the Chicago split, and now that we have about established confidence in our party we are in danger of having too clear sailing unless we can change our name again, and thus undo the hard work of the past year, so that we cannot become vain over it.

And I have even a better suggestion still: Why not have a different name in each state? Thus, we could call the party in Massachusetts the "Fear-of-the-law party" or the "Variable party" in another state, or the "Changeable party" in another, or the "Inconstant party" in still another. Wouldn't that be just too grand! "I'm a Cuss!"

Alabama, November 18.

What is said to be the beginning of a change from steam to electricity as the means of supplying the power in stock yards establishments has been begun by Armour & Co., Chicago. The new building of the immense electrical plant which is to furnish power to the Armour packing houses is under way.

Machinery has been purchased for the plant which will do away with numerous steam appliances. The dynamos will be in a building in the center of the Armour plant, and the power will be conveyed by means of underground wires to the various establishments. It is said the new system will mean increased efficiency and a great saving of expense.

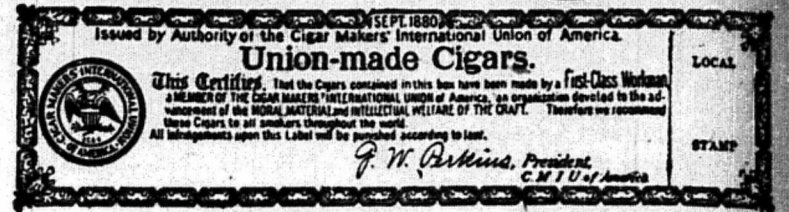
Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association,

AFFILIATED WITH THE

American Federation of Labor.

The only musician union that is recognized by Organized Labor.
B. F. SELLERS, Secretary. OWEN MILLER, President.
Headquarters: 604 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Smoke only Union Cigars!



BE SURE THAT EVERY BOX BEARS THIS (BLUE) UNION LABEL.

The blue Label is issued by:

Cigarmakers' International Union of America

BAKERS MASS MEETING

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

Bakers' Union No. 15 of St. Louis
Saturday, November 26th,

at 8 P. M. at

ST. LOUIS HALL,
Broadway & Biddle Street.

ALL BAKERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

The Agitation Committee.

ASSIST THE BREWERY WORKERS' UNION!
THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ENGLISH SYNDICATE
IN ST. LOUIS IS STILL ON.

Boycott the St. Louis Scab Beer out of the Market.

We appeal to all our friends and sympathizers not to drink the beverage of the following St. Louis and East St. Louis Scab Breweries that have been fighting Organized Labor for the last five years:

- Boycott American Brewing Co.
- Boycott Columbia Brewing Co.
- Boycott Home Brewing Co.
- Boycott National Brewing Co.
- Boycott Louis Obert Brewery.
- Boycott Anthony & Kuhn Brewing Co.
- Boycott Bremen Brewery.
- Boycott Brinkwirth-Nolker Brewing Co.
- Boycott Cherokee Brewery Co.
- Boycott Excelsior Brewery Co.
- Boycott Green Tree Brewery Co.
- Boycott H. Grone Brewery Co.
- Boycott Heims Brewery Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.)
- Boycott Hyde Park Brewery Co.
- Boycott Klausmaen Brewery Co.
- Boycott Phoenix Brewery.
- Boycott Chas. G. Stifel Brewing Co.
- Boycott Wainwright Brewery Co.

The only Union Breweries in St. Louis are:
ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING CO.
WM. J. LEMP BREWING CO.
CONSUMERS BREWING CO.
WESTERN BREWING CO. (Belleville).

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

COMRADES, ATTENTION!

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY BUTTON.

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

ANNA F. SMITH,
Room 7, Int. Bank Building, 4th and Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribe for "LABOR," Missouri Party Paper.