Social Democratic Herald

VOL. 1

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898.

The Alpha and Omega of Socialism is the Transformation of Private Competing Capitals into Public Co-Operative Capital.

THE POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND ETHICS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Editorial Note and Comment.

A people's government would strangle monopolists; instead of that, monopolists strangle the government and starve the people. in the week, should be opened and the schoolless children of New York city allowed to enter. It says there can be no greater religious work than to and starve the people.

Blanco's slowness in preparing for the evacuation of Cuba seems to keep pace with Uncle Sam's slowness in pro viding food for starving Cubans.

it is law that defines robbers; and while law is elastic, it has never yet included in its definitions the robbers from whose depredations society suffers most.

The capitalistic ideal is the dominance in the state of those who possess property. The Socialistic ideal is the minance of the laborers-and all citi-ns would be laborers under Social-

Aguinaldo thinks the Filipinos are capable of governing themselves. Per haps he has learned something about haps he has learned something actual the incapability of American capital-ists to govern for the benefit of the last people. American people.

The Arena magazine has suspended. The controlling interest was secured by capitalists, who, unknown to Edi-tor Ridpath, "shut down the works" after the September number was out and left no opportunity to Dr. Ridpath to bid his readers farewell.

By carping about the "tremendous responsibilities" the war has brought upon us as a nation, capitalist plunderers and Christian preachers are evi dently trying to ignore the responsibili-ities at home before the war, which responsibilities are still upon us.

The miners at Pana have made an effer to submit the differences between them and the mine owners to arbitra-But since Pullman made the rule that employers of labor should have nothing to arbitrate, the civilized methods of workingmen have had little con-sideration.

. . . "Sound money, protection and ex-pansion" are said to be the great na-tional issues to be advocated by the Republicans. "Sound money" in the Republicans. "Sound money" in the interest of bankers; "protection" in the interest of manufacturers; "expan-sion" in the interest of militarism. "The people be d----!"

The failure of communistic colonies, of which we have had about eighty in the United States, and which are pointed at to prove the impracticability of Socialism, in no way retards the rrowth of Socialist sentiment and con-And there is no reason why it viction.

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give the children an opportunity to learn. But the boys might whittle the pews, and that would greatly disturb the religion of the average pewholder.

Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago in a sermon last Sunday said: "We must have a regular army of at least 100,000 soldiers. We must lift the standard of American soldiership to the lofty height which the age and the country demand." We had supposed that the business of a bishop was to bear aloft the banner of the "Prince of Peace." but perhaps we have been mistaken.

Theodore D. Lauderdale, a ten-yearold boy, the other day received \$600 for a leg cut off by the St. Paul railroad. That was the amount allowed by the court: but of course a lawyer had to be paid, at least one-half the amount, leaving the boy the pay of a colonel in the army for a month, probably less. If Theodore lives to a ripe old age he will have plenty of time to reflect over the generosity of railroad corporations.

Public Opinion prints two pages of clippings from editorials in various newspapers of this country comment-ing on the assassination of the Austrian empress by an anarchist. Not once throughout the editorials is the word Socialism mentioned. This is a grateful sign of the times, and we hope the editors of the land have at last gotten it through their noddles that anarchism and Socialism are opposites and have nothing in common, save dis-satisfaction with the present state of society.

Frank Ficks, a soldier of the Seventh United States Infantry, died at Den-ver of typhoid fever contracted in the Santiago campaign. Before Frank died he said he had been ill treated and neglected ever since he was taken ill, and so intense was his feeling against his superiors who conducted the "war of humanity" that he made a dying request that he be not buried in his uniform.

Referred to the "Dodge" investigating commission.

The British Trade Union Congress, at its annual convention, three weeks 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 poshould; the two things are entirely dif-ferent.

and long-haired dogs, \$1. Medicated, special. Professional charges accord-ing to nature of the case. Dr. R. S. Huidekoper."

"Political pull" made this horse, cat and dog doctor a physician to the boys in blue, and now that the fact is out cobody is found willing to shoulder the responsibility.

The chief of police of New York City is a fine representative of the unthinking and conceited capitalist class. He belongs to the wise class that get into positions under capitalism. A convention of factory inspectors was held in his city the other day, and the chief made a speech in which he said: "The only cure for the sweating system is in the restriction of immigration." This expression of opinion, the report says, was warmly applauded by the assem-bled delegates. It is a sore misfortune to labor that people holding such views should fill the positions of factory in-spectors. An ideal factory inspector would be one who had true sympathy for the toilers, and who would study into the true causes of their misery. This anti-immigration talk is simply an excuse to cover up the real trouble. So one is not surprised to read that some of the delegates expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the labor laws as they were. The world has about so much work to be done, and the more there are to do it, provided the work of the world is properly reg-ulated, the easier it will be for each one of the workers. Moreover, this great land is full of resources, enough for all the immigrants that wish to come here for hundreds of years. The trouble really is that capitalism has laid a heavy hand on all that is val uable, and has thus brought about suf-fering in the midst of plenty. 'The stress of the hunt for a living has forced men to turn sweaters and to prey upon their fellowmen in distress. You don't hear factory inspectors hold-ing their jobs through old party favor telling the people the truth about this thing, it is easier for them to out this thing. It is easier for them to fool the people with anti-immigration talk. They believe that the world should be tenced off into pens and the people kept in this or that pen as best pleases the master class. Keep such fellows in power, you wage-slaves, if you don't, someone will thigh you have a mind someone will think you have a mind of your own on election day.

. . .

These laboring men who talk about the dignity of labor during the year and then go and vote their master's tickets on election day disgust selfrespecting men. How can they expect the world to respect labor when labor has so little respect for itself that it will not vote for labor on election day? All this talk against monopoly during the year amounts to nothing if capital can whip the laborers into line on election day. Capital is very considerate, too. It gives the laborer the chance to choose between two capitalistic parties. So long as labor's strength can be divided by those two parties the plutocracy, has no fear; but let the la-borers unite in a true labor party and they begin to tremble. They look with contempt on the laboring class in this country, but the case is different in Germany and France. Over there the

ROSA PROLETAIRE'S CAMPAIGN LETTERS TO BROTHER JOHN.

No. 1 of a Series of Letters Suited to the Times.

My Dear Brother John .- Well, I | this party will be a vote for a better see the Social Democratic Party of America is ready for the po-litical fight. It will be a lively fight, a fight for labor's inalienable rights and Socialism. For the next few weeks we must be in the political arena day and night—go out on the highways and byways preaching the gospel to the millions of toilers. .

I might give you a little straight goods on a somewhat delicate question. I am willing to send you a letter every week from now to Nov. 8, the day of election. Are you willing to spend 25 cents a week for fifty copies of the So-cial Democratic Herald for distribution among your fellow citizens? John, another thing, your branch shall expend \$1 to \$5 a week for extra copies of the Social Democratic Herald-100 copies for 50 cents-including Rosa Proletaire -----! John, go down into your pocket, and I will do my share.

The Social Democratic Party, organized less than four months ago, has now tickets in the field as follows: Full state tickets in Massachusetts,

New Hampshire, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri.

Congressional tickets in Baltimore and New York.

County ticket in Terre Haute, Ind. . .

The fact that our party is politically active in eight different states argues well for the healthy life in our movement.

John, a Socialist campaign requires work, work, hard work! Good Socialist literature must be put into the hands of every man active in the labor movement, of every citizen of your district. Every honest man and wom-an will become a Socialist provided you properly explain to him or her what Socialism means.

Intelligent as you are, John, you still have some of the old cannibalistic notions, or, rather, the notions have you. You say you cannot understand how the Missouri comrades could nominate a common union workman for prosecuting attorney, a union woodworker for judge of criminal correction. . .

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You are possessed of the old notion that a prosecuting attorney must necessarily be a corrupt, rotten lawyer and ward heeler, who in reality knows as much of right and justice as the average China-Poland hog knows of Dr. Felix Adler's ethical culture. The same is true of the ward heelers that occupy the high places in our courts of justice.

The average working man would do

system of society. A movement like ours, based on sound principles, is nec-essarily progressing slowly in the start, but once grown to a certain extent it will grow in strength and power like the majestic Mississippi river in the spring time, when the mild rays of the rising sun destroy the blocks of ice and snow in the mountains. When the sun of Socialism will shine into the dark valleys of popular ignorance, when the ice of the public prejudice is broken, you will be surprised when the flood of the Socialistic movement will sweep over this country, nearing the high water mark, to the great satisfaction and joy of the poor and oppressed.

John, I have cheering news from England. The British trades unions, representing 1,200,000 wage-workers,

held their annual congress in Bristol. and by a vote of 708,000 against 410,000 adopted the following resolution: "Believing that the labor question

can only be solved by making the means of production and distribution the collective property of the people, and being of the opinion that political action is the best means to bring this about, the congress hereby recommends to trades unionists to henceforth give their moral and financial support to the Socialist labor parties." A fine victory for Socialism, isn't it, John?

. . . Insist that every wage-worker read our Social Democratic platform. Wherever and whenever possible teach your fellow worker the following Social Democratic campaign song, which I find in one of our Socialist papers: We\remind you of Homestead!

We remind you of Cripple Creek! We remind you of Coeur de'Alene!

- We remind you of Tennessee! We remind you of Brooklyn! We remind you of Buffalo!
- We remind you of Pullman! We remind you of New Bedford!

We remind you of last year's miners' strike.

We remind you of Hazleton!

We remind you of Oshkosh! . . We remind you of Pana!

Then ask every wage-slave: Have you forgotten that Democratic and Republican lead alike pierced through the hearts of your fellow slaves?

Have you forgotten that Democratic and Republican politicians alike or-dered the militia and Federal troops to shoot down poor wage-workers?

Have you forgotten that Democratic and Republican representatives of justice combined to check the onward march of organized labor?

more justice to the people than all our John, never forget! Let us never foriuty election day!

	ed that trade unionists render their	workers have sense enough to have	high-salaried judges. He would not	get to do our duty on election day!
tothe Committee invalidant of Sont	moral and financial support to the So-	parties of their own. You know what	let the millionaire robber escape and	Never forget to work and vote for the
Andrew Carnegie, a resident of Scot-	cialist Labor parties."	the result is: The exploiting, parasite	punish the poor devil for stealing a loaf	Social Democratic Destail Vie for the
land, and famous as the manufacturer	chinat Labor parties.	class is actually trembling and trying	of bread; he would not issue injunc-	Social Democratic Party! Vote for So-
of high-priced spurious armor plate, is		to find ways by law to restrain the		cialism, or rivers of wage-workers'
organizing a trust to corner shipbuild-	Socialism would not be spoiled by	workers from expressing a preference	tions against striking workmen, and	blood will flow-more than in Hazelton
ing in this country. Andrew has ob-	politics, because the spoils system		sanction the murderous work of capi-	and Latimer. If you don't vote right,
tained the right to use the Krupp pro-	would be no part of the Socialistic	at the ballot box. We know a man	talist hirelings, as, for instance, in the	don't complain when the capitalist
cess of making steel armor. It will be	state. The spoils system belongs to the	who is loud all the year in running	Hazleton massacre case in Wilkes-	shoots "right."
tess of making steel armor. It will be	capitalistic order. And what are the	down monopoly. To hear him you	barre.	
an armor plated monopoly in this hem-	capitalistic order. And what are the	would think him very dangerous to the		In Costallan, I taxat by 1 to 11
isphere.	"spoils"? Money. It is money that	capitalists. But he isn't. He's the	The Missouri comrades nominated	In Socialism I trust and in the good
	buys laws and bribes law-makers; it is	easiest fooled fellow you ever saw.		common sense of the American work-
As long as there are private capital-	money that supports the lobby, cor-	When election time comes around the	wage-workers for the judiciary offices	ing people. Your beloved sister.
ists there will be public corruption.	runts legislation and perverts justice;		as a protest against the criminal and	ROSA PROLETAIRE.
As long as there are private privil-	it is money that moulds editorial opin-	old capitalist parties get up some fake	abominable work done by capitalist	and the second secon
edges there will be public protest.	ion, controls voters and determines elec-	"reform" plank, and they not only fool	representatives of justice against the	The Engineering News gives the fol-
	nons. Abolish money and the spoils	our noisy friend, but they get him to	organized and unorganized wage-work-	lowing table of the expense of water-
As long as peaceful evolution is ob-	system goes with it; and that is what	actually work for one or the other of	ers of this country.	works under private and public surger.
structed, violent revolution is possible.	system goes with it, and that is what	their parties! He thinks he's very cute.	ers or time country.	works under private and public owner-
As long as the producers are willing	Socialism will do.	but we fail to see any results of his		ship:
to be nothing in the state, parasites will		cuteness, or the cuteness of the many	There is more justice practiced in our	Per cent
be everything.	Do all in your power to direct public	who are just like him that lessens the	little trades unions than in the highest	States. Public. Private. diff'nce.
	attention'to the candidates of the So-		courts of our modern capitalist govern-	New England \$23.42 \$28.12 20
	cial Democratic Party. This you can	hunger and distress of the people.	ment.	Middle 19.36 26.94 . 39
The members of the National Indus-	cial Democratic Tally. This you can		Contraction of the second s	South Atlantic 23.79 30.20 27
trial Commission, began to earn their	do best by ordering a bundle of papers		Wage-workers are now being con-	South Central: 31.06 36.88 17
malaries at Chicago dast week. By the	and sending marked copies to your	Lots of people are fooled that way.		North Central 18.73 25.92 38
way, what is there for this commission	friends. If you are a union man-and	If you'll only look the situation square-	fronted by a horrible state of affairs.	Northwestern 20.77 28.46 37
to de the is there for this commission	you ought to be-introduce The Herald	ly in the face, you will see how hope-	The Cuban war or chamerparton in	
to do that could not be done by the	to the homes of your fellow unionists	less it is to expect the old parties to do	over. Indusands of our joung solutors	Southwestern 32.53 39.64 22
National Bureau of Labor. It serves	aud induce them to subscribe. Let the	anything in the real interests of the	have been sent home as cripples and	Pacific 29.32 46.96 71
no purpose beyond that for which the	trades unionists know what is the atti-	people. We are living under the capi-	their health and life are gone forever.	Canada < 21.07 31.43 50
bureau was organized, except to create	tude of our-party toward them, by put-	talist system. All the evils we groan	The capitalist class is now resping the	
a few more salaried positions.	tude of our-party toward them, by put		almighty dollars where the life blood	Comrade Magaelhaes gives some in-
	ting a copy of our platform and resolu-	under grow out of that system. That	of men was used as fertilizer of the field	teresting details of the Socialist move-
	tions in their hands. Be constantly on			
You don't believe in the state inter-	the lookout for Socialists and induce	before those evils will disappear.	of speculation. Indeed, the better times	ment in Lisbon. He says that all the
fering in the business of production	them to join your branch.	Those who vote for the Socialist ticket	are coming-better times for the cap-	workers are practically united in trade
and distribution of wealth? No. But		vote to have that cutthroat system	italist speculators, but the masses of	unions of some sort; but they are short
you do believe in capitalists interfering	It transpires that the medical direct-	abolished-they vote for the emancipa-	the American people are being driven	of funds, and up to the present have
With the state in capitalists interfering		tion of labor. Those who vote one of	into the eternal hell of poverty, misery	not been successful in any of their
with the state, to the extent of controll-	or at the Chickamauga camp was a		and starvation.	strikes. All the trade unions busy
ing it and, thereby, controlling the	veterinary surgeon, whose specialty	the old party lickers vote against a		themselves with politics, the greater
economic condition of the people?	man the treatment of cais and dogs.	change. The politicians wen know	Wage-workers of America, on Nov.	being Republicans, although there are
Well, you are only an "average" Amer-	Pollowing is his card: "Hospital VI	that if the people saw the issue clearly		
scan. The average American is mag-	the New Vork College of veterinary		8 you will have a chance to vote for	
nilicent in patriotism and prejudice.	the New York Bates of hoard:	the change, so they do everything they		As the Portugal workers have neither
patriousin and prejudice.	Suigrous, iten and the hor day	and to observe the issue They do this	cial Democratic Party of America is	clericalism nor jingoism to contend
* * *		by springing fake reforms' They	your party. It is your sacred duty to	with, their late progress has been very
The Chicago Journal thinks the	50 cents; cats, per day, 50 cents. Baths	how their huginess	work and vote for it. Every vote for	great.
Church doors, which are closed six days	for dogs: Small dogs, 50 cents; large	Know their business.		
and are crosed six days				

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1898.

FUND FOR PRINTING OUTFIT.

PROGRESS IN TRANSPORTATION

A single engine of the giant "H5" class, on the Pennsylvania road, re-cently hauled the largest freight train in the history of railroads. It was made of 130 cars of coal and was 3.887 feet in length. The total weight of the train behind the tender of the engine was 5,212 tons. The engine weighs 118 tons and will haul nearly twice the weight that the ordinary freight engine is capable of pulling.

The advent of such powerful locomotives is creating something like con-sternation among railway employes, With engines hauling such enormous loads it is expected that half the present train crews will be reduced to idleness. It is estimated that twenty of these new engines will easily do the work which it now takes thirty-three engines to do. This would mean that twenty-six engineers and the same number of firemen would find themselves out of work.

THE ISSUE IN CHICAGO.

The issue of the campaign in Chicago between the Democratic and Republican parties has been in doubt, nobody sceming to be able or willing to define There were hints that the wal would supply it, but this was quickly overshadowed by what seemed destined for a time to hold public attention and engage the energies of the mighty men of the two camps. The war was permitted to withdraw itself and in its stead came to the front the momentous question whether two dollars a shave was an excessive charge for a state barber to the governor of Illinois. It looked seriously for a time as if the issue would be fought over Tanner's A day and a night passed and jaw. then all doubt was removed and the issue clearly understood. It is to be "Beef for Ballots!"

In connection with the peace jubilee there is to be a great barbecue; to feed the hungry million. The original plan was for a select banquet at the Audi torium; but, true to the great American instinct, the more Democratic idea. of a good old-fashioned barbecue prevailed, and a barbecue it is to be, with beef, bread (and beer?) for ballots.

tain the jobs in the navy that insures them food, raiment and shelter? Can you think?

SOCIALISM AND RELIGION.

Socialism is an economic system only and as such has no connection with any religious or irreligious creed 01 idea. It fully recognizes the principle that religion is a matter for each individual's private judgment, and never inquires into anyone's religious be-

Socialism proposes merely to substitute organized society-that is, a re generated democratic state for capitalist, as the owner of the land and the machinery of production and distribution, and the organizer of bor, and to carry on production for the use of all instead of for the profit of the few. Socialism being, therefore only an economic affair, does not con-cern itself with religion, any more than free trade or protection, or the does gold standard, or free silver, 16 to 1, or any other economic system. It has no more religious or irreligious character than has the multiplication table or conic sections.

There is, however, in Socialism nothing which is hostile to any kind of religious creed, and especially is there in it nothing contrary to the teachings of Jesus Christ, as told in the Gospels. Socialism advocates equality of oppor tunity for all to work, and would guar antee to each the full product of his toil. It would take care of young and old, and assure to women economic equality with men. It is, therefore, entirely in accord with the principles of Christ, and is, in fact. His teach ings applied to industrial affairs.

But the capitalist to-day dominates the church as he dominates industry It is he who for the most part pays the salary of the religious minister and the minister, being economically dependent upon the capitalist, is obliged to take his principles from the man who pays his salary. The result is that the religion that is preached to day is a heartless, cruel, and, withal, ridiculous formalism, as far removed as possible from the humane and gentle teachings of Christ. This formalism has wholly abandoned the ancient tenets of Christianity, that all men are brother, and should treat each other as such, the rich sharing freely, and not grudgingly, their property equally with the poor. Its preachers totally ignore, or refine around, the command which Christ gave to the rich young man; "Sell what thou hast and give it to the poor, and come take up thy cross and follow me."

On the contrary, modern capitalistic religion has adopted the false and cruel doctrine of the survival of the fittest, teaching that the strong must in the course of nature crush the weak. and that to interpose to prevent this result by any adequate means is to fly in the face of providence. As compensation to the poor for their misery these capitalistic religionists tell them that there are mansions in the skies for them, taking care always, however that the mansions on earth are for the men who pay the salaries of the preachers. The pulpits are to-day filled with the plant tools of the capi-talists, who, stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, by ac-cusing Socialism of being irreligious and immoral, endeavor to prejudice their hearers against the efforts of the Socialists to bring to the rescue of the unemployed and underpaid masses the power of organized society to employ he workers co-operatively, so that they can support themselves.

These capitalistic hirelings also hurl rom their pulpits denunciations of Socialists as being actuated only by the desire to supply the physical wants of men in this world, and as ignoring the command to set their affections "on earth." H and not on thin But at the same time these hypocrites, with impudent inconsistenindignantly denounce any effort to check the accumulation by their masters of enormous amounts of wealth far beyond what can ever be used by them.

RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES.

The title of David A. Wells' ablest contribution to economic literature is 'Recent Economic Changes." It is a work of great value as a record of some of the causes which have produced the economic changes of the past thirty years. Read by a Socialist, it serves to confirm his convictions. Put into the hands of a non-Socialist investigator, it will undermine his confidence in a continuance of the capitalistic system. From this work are extracted the following

FACTS FOR PROPAGANDISTS.

1. The most noteworthy peculiarity of the great commercial and industrial depression which first manifested itself in 1873 has been its universality. War or peace, free trade or pro-tection, stable currency or unstable, old countries or new-whatever local conditions have been, none of the nations have escaped the calamity.

2. The maximum of economic disturbance has been experienced in those countries in which the employment of machinery, the efficiency of labor, the cost and the standard of living, and the extent of popular education are the greatest.

3. The depression and disturbance of industry, which commenced in 1873, is regarded by many writers on the subject as having terminated in 1878-79: but a full consideration of the larger evidence leads to the conclusion that there has been no termination, but only an occasional "inter-ruption," due to extraordinary causes, varying locally, and by no means universal

4. State commissions for the purpose of determining the causes for the phenomena under consideration, instituted by Great Britain, the United States, 'rance, Italy, and the Dominion of Canada, have reported voluminously on the subject. Opinions and conclusions have been widely and curiously differ-The potential causes assigned ent. were "over-production;" "scarcity and appreciation of gold;" demonetization of silver;" restrictions of the free course of commerce;" "excessive competition;" "excessive war expenditures;" "failure "excessive war expenditures;" "failure of crops;" "strikes and interraption of production;" "concentration of capital in few hands;" "excessive expenditures for alcoholic beverages;" general improvidence of the working classes;" and finally a Dutch committee. in 1886, found an important cause in

the low price of German vinegar." 5. After consideration of the causes assigned, the author is forced to the conclusion that all the reports greatly magnify the influence of purely local causes, and that all must be regarded as secondary and not primary agencies. 6. As to "over production" the author says: "No term has been used more loosely in the discussion of this subject of trade depression than that of 'over production,' The idea that there can be such a thing as a general production of useful or desirable commodities in excess of what is wanted s an absurdity."

7. Seeking for primary and universal cause, the author finds it in new conditions of production and distribution. The average saving in time and labor in the world's work of production and distribution has, in some departments, amounted to 70 or 80 per cent.; in not a few to more than 50 per cent.

S. The gain in the power of production in some of the leading industries of the United States, during the fifteen or twenty years preceding 1886, as measured by the muscular labor formerly employed to effect a given re-sult has been as follows: In the manufacture of agricultural implements, from 50 to 70 per cent.; in the manu-facture of shoes, 80 per cent.; in the manufacture of carriages, 65 per cent, in the manufacture of machines and machinery, 40 per cent.; in silk manufacture, 50 per cent., and so on. 9. In the year 1869 an event occurred which was probably productve of serious économic changes-industrial, com-That was the mercial and financial. opening of the Suez Canal. The immediate results were stupendous. The old transportation was done away with. An amount of tonnage, esti-mated as high as two million tons, was virtually destroyed. The voyage from London to Calcutta was reduced from six and eight months to less than 30 days by steam. Within a decade thereafter improved steamers came into use fitted with triple-expansion engines, which effected a saving of nearly 50 per tent, in the consumption of fuel 10. During the ten years from 1870 to 1889, inclusive, the British mercantile marine increased its movement, in the matter of foreign entries and clearances alone, to the extent of 22,000,000 tons; and yet the number of men who were employed in doing so much more work had decreased in 1880, as compared with 1870, to the extent of about 3.000. This was done by the introduction of steam hoisting machines and grain elevators upon the wharves and docks and the employment of steampower upon the vessels for steering. raising the sails and anchors, pumping and discharging the cargo; or, in other words, the ability, through the increased use of steam and improved machinery, to carry larger cargoes in a shorter time, with no increase—or, rather, an actual decrease—of the number of men employed in sailing or managing the vessels. II. In 1870, the number of hands (exclusive of captains) employed to every

one thousand tons' capacity, entered or cleared of the British steam mercantile marine, is reported to have been 47, but in 1885 it was only 27.7, or seventy per cent. more manual labor was required in 1870 than in 1885 to do the same work.

12. The power capable of being exerfed by the steam engines of the world in existence and working in the year 1887 has been estimated by the Bureau of Statistics at Berlin as equivalent to that of 200,000,000 horses, representing approximately 1,000,000, 000 men: or at least three times the working population of the earth, whose total number of inhabitants is probably about 1,460,000,000. And yet it is cer-tain that four-fifths of the steam engines working in the world have been constructed since 1865.

13. Noting the revolution in the car rying trade on land; the author says the nower to excavate earth or to excavate and blast rock, is from five to ten times as great as it was when op-erations for the construction of the Suez Canal were commenced in 1859 60. The machinery sent to the Isthmus of Panama, for the excavation of the canal at that point, was completed by engineers as capable of performing the labor of half a million men.

14. The displacement of hand labor in some of the cotton mills of the United States, from 1880 'to 1890, by improved machinery, was from 33 to 50 per cent., and the average work of one operative, working one year, would, in 1890, supply the annual wants of 1,600 fully clothed Chinese, or 3,000 partially clothed East Indians.

15. In 1840 an operative in the cot ton mills of Rhode Island, working 13 to 14 hours a day, turned off 9,600 yards of standard sheeting in a year in 1886 the operative in the same mill (with machinery) made about 30,000 yards, working ten hours a day. In 1840 the wages were \$176 a year; nearly half a century later, in 1886, the wages were \$285 a year.

16. In one large and long established shoe factory the proprietors testify that it would require five hundred per sons, working by hand processes, to make as many women's boots and shoes as a hundred persons now (1886) make with the aid of machinery-a displacement of 80 per cent.

17. In 1845 the boot and shoe makers of Massachusetts made an average pro duction, under the then existing condi-tions of manufacturing, of 1.52 pairs of boots for each working day. 1885 each employe in the state made on an average 4.2 pairs daily, while at the present time (1888) in Lynn and Haverhill the daily average of each person is seven pairs per day, "showing an increase in the power of production in forty years of four hundred per cent.," said Mr. F. W. Norcross. No-vember, 1888, before the Boston Boot and Shoe Club.

18. Among what may be termed the minor industries, in the manufacture jewelry, one skilled workman, paid at the rate of \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. and working according to ante-ma chine methods in use a few years ago could make up three dozen pairs of sleeve buttons per day. Now, one boy, paid \$5 per week, and working with modern machinery, can make up 9,000

pairs in a day. 19. In Adam Smith's day it was considered a wonderful achievement for ten men to make 48,000 pins in a day, but now three men can make 7,500. 000 pins of a vastly superior character in the same time. The author concludes that in the in-

creased control which mankind has ac quired over the forces of nature, and in the increased utilization of such control--"mainly through machinery"--for the work of production and dis-tribution, is to be found "a cause sufficient to account for most if not all the economic disturbance which, since 1873, has been certainly universal in ts influence over the v ain of civil zation; abnormal to the extent of justifying the claim of having been unpre-cedented in character. and which BIDS GREE TO INDEFINITELY CON-TINUE."

Jewett and the Munson. The factor cost of a typewriter is about \$15, a the balance of the market price gos to advertising, agent and transp tion and branch office expenses profits. Under Socialism a machine could be turned out at a labor cost of less than \$15.

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CODB Wdee dana

Look out for the fellows who "on the verge" of Socialism—"on the verge" of an election. Let them su "on the verge" until the election passed. And then they will not wanted in our branches until they an off the verge. Some men find it convenient to be "on the verge" of so cialism at election time. Beware a them. Put none on guard but the who have entered the domain of so cialism and accept its principles.

A few of us had the pleasure and profit during the week of an even spent with Comrade Sam. G. Hob Birmingham, England. Mr. Hobe is one of the prominent Socialists of England, a member of the Independent Labor Party, and one of its founder Thoroughly well-informed as he is with an extensive acqualitance among our English comrades, his visit was most enjoyable. Readers of The Herald may expect to hear occa-sionally from Comrade Hobson when he returns to England he returns to Englard.

A SOCIALIST ARTIST.

The remarkable pictures of Sacha Schneider, a young German artist, are just now creating considerable stir in Europe. His last painting. "Das Wie derschen" (reproduced in the New York Herald, Sept. 18), has been suppress by the German government. It represents Christ, the champion of the poor and oppressed, sitting upon his throne. and before him grovels capital-a m ern Judas, grasping his bag of gold. Sachsa Schneider, like Walter Crane, is a convinced Socialist. He contributes cartoons and drawings to German Socialist journals, and his paintings bear such titles as "Mam-mon and His Slave," "The One Thing Needful," and "Christ Preaching Lib-erty, Equality, Fraternity." One of his pictures, "The Anarchist," represents a man hurling a bomb into an idola-trous temple, thus symbolizing his contempt for modern civilization. "He holds the unique position," says the Herald account, "of art's champion of labor. He is fierce in his antag to wealth, and equally eager in his pur-pose to champion the cause of the per-ple." ple.

LIGHT ON THE GERMAN ELECTION

Liebknecht, leader of the German Socialists, lately wrote an interesting letter to London Justice, from which we make the following extracts: "You say, in a note on the German

election, 'After the Catholics of the Center, the Social Democratic party is the strongest in Germany.' This is not giving us our due. We are not the strongest party after the Center, but we are by far stronger than the Center, as far as the electoral body is concerned. The general election of June 16 this year gave us 2,125,000 votes, while the Center had only 1,333,000. So we have nearly 800,000 voters more or nearly two-fifths of the total. And the difference appears still greater if we consider that since June 15, 1886, the day of the last preceding general election. the Center has lost 135,000 votes, while we have gained 340,000. So we are an advancing and growing party, and the Center is a retreating and decaying party. The error has u doubtedly been caused by the fact that the Center has nearly twice as many deputies in the Reichstag, and than any other party. But this is the effect of our miserable electoral sys-tem, which has not provided for equaltem, which has not provided for equal-ty of the electoral districts. Originally, by the 'constitution,' we were to have one deputy or member for every 100,-000 inhabitants. "The districts were formed in the year 1867, and then on the basis of a census nearly ten years old. And now think of the immense change the population and its distribution of the mass-migration from the co try into the towns. At that time Ber lin had 600,000 inhabitants, and it get by members Now Berlin has 1.800 six members. Now Berlin has 1,800,000 inhabitants, and ought to have eighteen members. The district which sends me to the Reichstag has for itself alone 145,000 electors, and sufficient population for six districts. On the other hand, the number of population in the broad country remained station ary, or even decreased, and just is those parts where Democratic and Socialist ideas do not find such nor ishment and cannot spread as quickly as in the towns the Center and Cor servatives have their chief support of strength. If we had as many mer-bers as the Social Democratic vole bers as the Social Democratic fare gives us a right to, we should have 116 members instead of 56, and the Catholic Center about 70 instead of 103. The government and reaction 103. The government and reaction the parties have not yet recovered from the stunning blow our victory gave the

Prepare for the great political feast! Voters only allowed to eat! This beef goes for ballots!

(NOW WHEN THEY ARE WELL OFF.

Of all the queer things developed by In the queer things developed by the war, none are so interesting and edifying to the sociologist as the fact reported from Washington that the men in the navy are unwilling to be discharged. They want to be retained in the service. This must be partic-ularly gratifying to every patriotic cit-tion who has read accounts of the izen who has read accounts of the anxiety of soldiers to get out of the army, owing to bad treatment and the wretched economic conditions of camp life. The men in the naval branch of the service, on the contrary, are bringing strong influence to bear to have their terms of service extended.

What is the meaning of this? It is explained by the men themselves. They say, "We are well housed, well fed and well clothed, and for this reason don't want to leave the service." An economic reason, you see, pure and simple. And who shall blame them? The main struggle of life is for food, raiment and shelter. The industrial arena in which the struggle goes on is forever crowded with human beings fiercely competing for the essentials of life. And the sailor boys know it. They have struggled themselves. If they had not, would they care, to re-

Cowards and traitors alike to God and humanity, these false teachers "crucify their redeemer afresh and put him to an open shame." They are the servants not of God, but of the devil and should be shunned as moral lepers by all true Christians.

But it is comforting to know that there are a few ministers of the Gos pel who rise above their environment and nobly battle for the cause of the poor and downtrodden. These noble men do not nesitate to condemn the capitalist system, with all its wrongs injustice and miseries, and advocate Socialism as the only remedy. To these be all praise. As Goldsmith wrote of the village parson, of these shall be said that they are:

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form. Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm; Though rolling clouds around its breast are spread

Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

THE SOUL OF DEMOCRACY.

What is this, the sound and rumor-What is this that all men hear, Like the wind in hollow valleys When the storm is drawing near, Like the rolling on of ocean In the eventide of fear?

'Tis the people marching on! WILLIAM MORRIS.

With the writer's conclusion all Socialists will agree.

When you tell a hireling of plutocracy or a fellow who has been stuffed by some plutocratic newspaper that the working people are getting worse off year by year he is quite apt to spring some statistics at you showing that the rate of wages is on the increase. You can easily take the wind out of such a fellow's sails by telling him that such statistics are prepared by capitalists or capitalistic toadies with the intention to deceive. Tell him that those figures are bolstered up by including the fat salaries of gilt-edge managers and corporation presidents. Here is just one instance, but it is a significant one: President Seamans of the typewriter trust gets a salary of \$50,000 a year. Such figures help out the statistician wonderfully.

> . .

Speaking of the typewriter trust, it may be well to give a few details about it, direct from a man who is on the inside of the concern. Its official title is the Union Writing Machine Company, and it is capitalized at \$20,000-,000. The typewriters controlled by the trust are the Remington, the Smith-Premier, the Yest, the Densmore and the Caligraph. The typewriters out-side the trust are the Remington-Sholes, the Oliver, the Bar-Lock, the Underwood, the Blickensdorfer, the

Massachusetts: For Governor, Wil field P. Porter, Newburyport; Lien-Governor, Isaac W. Skinner, Brock ton; Secretary of State, Charles Bradley, Haverhill; Treasurer, Charles W. White, Winchester; Auditor, Charles L. Greeves, Amesbury,

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

AMONG THE BRANCHES

BRANCH MEETINGS.

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Notices of Branch Meetings inserted for per month.]

ic per month.j Colorado Branch No. 1, of the Social Dem-cratic Party, meets every Sunday eve at onservatory of Music, 14th and Arapahoe, enver, Colo, 8 p. m. Haisey Butler, Chair-an; Mrs. Marian Steele, Sceretary.

Branch 1 of Illinois, Chicago, meets every vedne-day evening at Koch's Hall. 104 Ran-loph St. Frank Whitney, Roanoke building,

secretary. Branch No. 6. Indiana, meets first Satur-day evening and 3 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 Tuesdays at 13th and-Wyoming streets. Wn. Ruesche, secretary, 3338 Iowa evenue.

avenue. Branch No. 2 Ohlo, Cleveland, meets in Stengel's Hall, corner Monroe and Pearl streets, every Monday evening. Branch 1, Philadelphia, meets every Sat-inday, 8 p. m., City Hall, North Phaza. The branch issues a call for a general con-ference of Philadelphia Socialists for Fri-day, 8 p. m., September 30, at 223 North Tweith Street.

nn Strett. anch No. 11, Milwaukee, meets second fourth Wednesdays, at 614 State street, b Hunger, secretary, 614 Chestnut

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

Milwaukee Central Committee of the So Democratic Party of America meets and third Mondays at 8 o'clock sharp to State street. Frederic Heath, secre-john Doerfier, treasurer. Bruch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania at every Wednesday at 605 S. Third er, Philadelphia, at 7:30. Discussion at to 9. I. Gerson, secretary.

Branch secretaries are urged to omptly collect and forward member ip dues. Immediate attention to this is important; it should not be neglected, but regarded as the first duty to the organization at the beginning of each quarter,

Comrade Eugene V. Debs addressed the Indiana State Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Terre Haute, last Wednesday evening. On the 23rd ult. he filled a lecture engaged at Erie, Pa. Every member of the organization, with a multitude of friends outside, will welcome the good news that Comrade Debs is again able to bear his part in the work with unabated enthusiasm.

The New York comrades are holding well-attended open air meetings and have nominated candidates as follows for the assembly: Fourth Dis-trict, M. London; Eight, L. E. Miller; nth, I. Philips; Twelfth, J. Baron-ss; Sixteenth, R. Modest.

Branch 1 of Illinois continues adding to its membership every week. A hall for regular Wednesday night meetings has been engaged. It is centrally located and good audiences are expected during the fall and winter. The first meeting, last week was addressed by Comrade Jesse Cox, chair-man of the National Executive Board, and a lively interest was manifested in the work of the branch. Wednes-day night of this week Comrade Charles Soelke was the speaker.

Herald sends greeting comrades in Sixteen States with the good news that branches have been rganized since our last issue in Pennsylvania, Indiana, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio and New Jersey. The new branches are located as fol-

Bridgeville, Pa. (new branch), where omrades Fritz Bardell and James Comrades Fritz Bardell and James Cole are doing yeomans' service for

couarades to string up several street banners for the campaign. The work will be superintended by our candidate for governor, Howard Tuttle, who is a scenic artist and right at home in such work.

MASSACHUSETTS NOTES.

There is a glorious new note in the marching song of the Massachusetts Social Democrats, a note of anticipated triumph, of victory assured! Six weeks ago we entered upon this campaign with the modest determination to make it an educational one, and without expecting to elect any of our candidates, yet at least to let old Mas-sachusetts know that there is a Social Democratic Party within its borders. But now all this is changed. Events have taken a turn that has trans-formed our merely educational campaign into an earnest and enthusiastic effort to send some other representatives to the State House to back up the one we are now confident of elect-ing. Of course, Socialists must be prepared to work on untiringly through all discouragements, confident of the ultimate success of their cause; yet being human, they naturally like to see some immediate result of their labors; and so the bare possibility of sending some, or even one of our comrades to the State House, makes us all feel that we are working for a definite object, gives direction to our efforts and puts everyone on his mettle to do every thing in his power to help gain a foothold for our party in the legislative halls of our state. Next year the work will be easier, because nothing succeeds like success; and if we but demonstrate our soundness, our stability and our capability by this campaign, hundreds will flock to our banner. It is always the first step that costs; and those splendid comrades who are throwing themselves heart and soul into the work this year, may have the noble satisfaction of knowing that they are helping when help is needed most.

I wonder if all the comrades who have read of the big street railway strike in Haverhill recognized the fine Italian brand of "Our Carey" in the passage by the city council of an ordinance requiring employes of the L. L. & H. to have a license, and that they shall live six months in Haverhill before entering the employ of the com-pany? That's what it is to have a friend at court. This one little inci-dent will open the eyes of many trades unionists to the necessity of electing their own men to our law-making bodies, so that the political wing of labor's army may co-operate with the economical wing for its emancipation.

A convention was held in Amesbury, Sunday, September 25, and candidates for congressmen, senator and representatives nominated.

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1. Branch 7. Boston, has taken a pleas ant and centrally located hall at 213 Hanover street for its headquarters, where it holds its regular meetings every Friday evening.

Agitation meetings are arranged for Sunday, October 9, in Chelsea, and Thursday, October 6, in Roxbury, with Comrades Porter and Carey as speakers, respectively.

BOSTON.

our own state, and held together, by good comradeship, loving kindness and nutual respect and confidence. On the preceding Saturday afternoon the committee of arrangements gath-

ered at the grounds to get everything in shape and to take part in the fascinating process of baking beans army style-that is to say, baking them in a bed of hot coals in a hole in the ground. covered over with earth and left till morning. The fascination lies in the camping out effect of the open fire in the woods after dark. A lot of wood has to be burned to make the necessary quantity of coals; and as the night shadows close in and the air grew chill, the watchers gathered closer round the fire and fell to talking of Trooper Peter Halkett by his lonely fire on the South African plains. But I must not get into this subject. It will take me too long to get out again. Suffice it to say that the committee voted that if picnic day should prove as enjoyable as picnic eve had been, nothing would be left to be desired.

At about noon on Sunday the Boston contingent arrived. Their first appearance was greated with shouts of wel come by the Lynn and other comrades already gathered; and as they came up the hill the labor church choir broke into the strains of our Massachusetts national (or state, is it?) anthem, to the tune of "John Brown's Body": We'll put Gene Debs in the presiden-

tial chair, As we go marching on."

Just try it in some big meeting after Debs has got through speaking, if you want to know how it goes. Then every body had to meet everybody else; and there was more music from the choir and from a quartet of our Boston Jewish comrades while dinner was preparing. Shortly some hundred and fifty hungry Social Democrats, with a goodly sprinkling of sympathizers, sat down to the bountifully loaded tables and broke bread together. I must not forget to mention that the Haverhill contingent arrived on the scene in time for this part of the proceedings. Members were present from Malden. Chel-sea, Boston, Roxbury, Haverhill and Lynn. All were enthusiastically unanimous' in the opinion that there was nothing the matter with our commissary department. During the after-noon the ice cream disappeared as if by magic; the ginger ale, root beer, etc., also, till about two dozen bottles remained. The committee were wondering whether to send them back or give them away, when some of our German comrades came along and solved the problem, pronounced it dead

ansy, and asked for a harder one. After dinner came the speaking. "Our Jim" came first with one of his characteristically bright speeches, and made all hearts glad with the tidings of hear things on moring in Harachill how things are moving in Haverhill and the glowing prospects for this fall. Margaret Haile had spoken but a few minutes when a smart passing shower drove the audience to a place of shelter. (Margaret's speech certainly was not dry.) There was a race down the hill and much merry scrambling to get into a large empty ice house on the edge of the pond. The good-natured crowd took this as one of the adventures of the day and made merry over it, and insisted that the speaking should continue. So our popular com-rade, Mrs. Konikow, mounted the rostrum in the icehouse and gave us an exceedingly interesting talk upon the material furnished by the late war to Socialist agitators. The shower was quickly over and the crowd back at our pleasant rendezvous on the hill, where our new comrade, Everts, made an address which surprised and de-lighted everybody. This was the first time many of us had met him and the first time any of us had heard him speak. All agree that he is one of the coming men in the movement. This was followed by an able and eloquent address by Comrade Charles Casson, who had come all the way from the Cape, by special request, to be present, for what would a Lynn picnic be with-out a Casson? Scatter throughout all this the thousand and one pleasant incidents, little kindly words said, thoughtful acts done, and hopeful plans for the future formed by groups of eager, earnest comrades that cannot be written, and yet are the important part of the whole undertaking. An-other labor song by the choir, and it was time to go home. It was a thor-oughly satisfied and freshly inspired crowd that boarded the car for Boston and gave three cheers for the splendid comrades of Lynn who had so perfectly managed all those details that go to make an affair of this kind a success. We left as we arrived, to music. As the car started the choir struck up, to the tune of "Good Night, Ladies," 'Good night, Boston,

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA.

OBJECT ..

The Social Democratic Party of American declares its object to be the establishment of a system of co-opera-tive 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.

CANDIDATES OF THE PARTY.

Baltimore, Md.: For Congress, Charles Backman, William Fox and C. E. Taylor.

New Hampshire: For Governor, Sumner F. Claffin; for Congress, first district, Charles H. Mellen; second district, Edward E. Southwick. Terre Haute (Vigo county), Indiana/

For judge of the superior court, Sam-uel M. Young; prosecuting attorney, Charles D. Wilgus; treasurer, Clarence E. Kingery; auditor, William Ehren-hardt; clerk, Charles R. Waltz; re-corder, John S. Kingery; sheriff, Her-man Stuempfle; coroner, Andrew J. Melville; commissioner, second dis-trict, Samuel R. Hoar; surveyor, Mock Turtle; Joint representatives Erapi Turtle; joint representatives, Frank Storz and James Oneal; representa-tives, Otis M. Schroer and William C.

Wisconsin: For Governor, Howard Tuttle: Lieutenant-Governor, E. P. Hassinger; Secretary of State, Thomas C. P. Mevers: state treasurer. August Mohr; attorney-general, Richard Elsner; superintendent of public instruc-tion, R. O. Stoll; railroad commissioner, Charles Richter; insurance com-missioner, Eugene H. Rooney; Con-gress (fourth district), Louis A. Arnold; sheriff, Charles A. Blodgett; clerk of courts, Nicholas B. Schwin; county clerk, F. W. Rehfeld; county treasurer, Phillp Siegel; register of deeds, Gustave Richter; county surveyor, Carl Malewski; coroner, Fred Bruckhuesen.

Missouri: Judge of the supreme court (long term), Albert E. Sanderson; judge of the supreme court (short term), G. A. Hoehn; superintendent of public schools, James A. Rendall; rail road and warehouse commissioner. George Storz: judges of the circuit court, Jacob L. Franz, J. C. Wibel and Joseph Filler; judge of the court of criminal correction, Anton Loy; judge of the probate court, William Ruesche; recorder of deeds, A. F. Haeussler: clerk of the circuit court, L. Stoll; clerk of the court of criminal correct tion, William Brandt; clerk of the criminal court, Nic Berlingen; clerk of the probate court, Charles Specht; prosecuting attorney, Martin Erd; assistant prosecuting attorney, W. H. Scott; sheriff, F. Meier; coroner, Stan-

ley D. Peet. Illinois: For state treasurer, James Beattie, Spring Valley; superintendent of public instruction, Ward King, Streator; trustees of University of Illi-nois, Alzina P. Stevens, George Koop and Cornelius L. Heege, Chicago.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS.

The whole aim and purpose of Socialism is a closer union of Social factors. The present need is growth in that direction.-Richard P. Ely.

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and forethought, aiming at a new and higher life for all men .- William Morris.

Let no man fear the name of "So-cialist." The movement of the work-ing class for justice by any other name

THE LABORER'S CHILD.

- its straight and true, good Preacher, every word that you have said; Yes,
- Do not think these tears unmanlythey're the first ones I have shed! But they kind o' beat' and pounded 'gainst my aching heart and brain,
- they would not let me go off, and And they gave me extra pain.
- I am just a laboring man, sir-work for
- food and rags and sleep, I hardly know the meaning of the And life I slave to keep;
- But I know when times are cheery, or my heart is made of lead; I know sorrow when I see it, and-I know my girl is dead!
- No, she isn't much to look at-just a plainish bit of clay, Of the sort of perished children that die 'round here every day; And how she could break a heart up,
- But she held mine, dear Preacher, in
- that little withered hand.
- There are lots of prettier children, with a face and form more fine-Let their parents love and pet them-
- but this little one was mine! There was no one else to cling to when
- we two were torn apart, And it's death—this separation from the idol of my heart.
- I am just an ignorant man, sir, of the
- kind that digs and delves, But I've learned that human beings
- cannot stay in by themselves; They will reach out after something, be it good or be it bad,
- my heart on hers had settled, and-the girl was all I had! And
- Yes. it's solid, Mr. Preacher, every word that I have said— God loves children while they're living, and adopts them when they're
- dead; But I cannot help contriving, do the
- very best I can, That it wasn't God who took her, but the selfishness of man!
- Why, she lay there faint and gasping, moaning for a bit of air, Choked and strangled by the foul breath of the chimneys over there.
- there; It climbed through every window and crept under every door.
- And I tried to bar against it, but she only choked the more.
- She would lie there with the old look that poor children somehow get; She had learned to use her patience,
- and she did not cry or fret, But
- would lift her little face up, so piteous and so fair, Ard
- would whisper, "I am dying for a little breath of air!"
- If she'd gone off through the sunlight, 'twouldn't seem so hard to me, Or among the fresh cool breezes that
- come sweeping from the sea; But it's nothing less than murder when
- my darling's every breath Chokes and strangles with the poison
- from that chimney-swamp of death!
- Oh, it's not enough those people own the very ground we tread, And the shelter that we crouch in, and
- the tools that earn our bread; They must place their blotted mortgage
- on the air and on the sky, And shut out our little heaven till our children pine and die!
- Yes, the air is pure and wholesome where some bables coo and rest,
- And they trim them out with ribbons, and feed them on the best;
- But the love they bear is mockery to the gracious God on high. If to give those children luxuries some

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Evansville, Ind. (reorganized), with excellent prospects for a sound and calthy future.

Milford, N. H. (new), organized by

Comrade Geo. Howie. Somersworth, N. H. (reorganized), with an earnest band of men who promise an active propaganda. Rockville, Conn. (new), with a large

membership, including comrades for-meriy affiliated with the Social Demotratic Federation.

Tiffin, Ohio (new), organized Sunday, Paterson, N. J. (reorganized), with

an active and intelligent body of mem-

The comrades in Milwaukee made the following nominations for candi-dates to the State Legislature:

Third District-George Assembly Landwehr, machinist, 917 Grove

Fifth Assembly District-John Hay-man, restaurant keeper, 480 Barclay

Eighth Assembly District-Andrew Songstad, machinist, 508 Twelfth ave-

Eleventh Assembly District-James heehan, cigar maker, 548 Fifth ave-

Fourteenth Assembly District-Al-ert F. Forman, shipping clerk, 871

First avenue. Seventh Senatorial District-George Pfeifer, machinist, 919 Grove street. First Assembly District - David White instrument maker, 508 Wilwau-

A DAY TO BE REMEMBERED.

Through an old-fashioned swing gate and a gently sloping wooded hillside, ending in a high, rocky bluff, at the foot of which lies Spring Pond, placid and silvery, and encircled with other wooded hills. A clear blue sky show-ing through tumbled masses of pearly clouds, an atmosphere charged with life, trees and fields as green as Junea beneficent result of the execrated humidity of the summer-wild asters here and there, and the spendthrift goldenrod scattering lavishly its gold over fields and rocks and wayside. An ideal spot and an ideal day for a picnic was Spring Pond Grove last Sun-

day. Financially the picnic was a success Morally it, was more—it was a triumph. It is impossible to estimate the good It is impossible to estimate the good results of such a gathering, to our members individually and to our state movement as a whole. New life and courage and vigor are infused into every member by meeting those from other heavabes and fiding out whet other branches and finding out what splendid comrades and co-workers he has of whom he knew nothing before. We know now that there has been no "split" among the Social Democrats of Massachusetts. The old confidence in our organization is revived, and with our organization is revived, and with redoubled strength because of the or-deal through which we have passed during the last three months. Having survived that test of fidelity and come out stronger than before, we know now that we are here to stay. By means of such gatherings as this and the clear accurate the star of the memthe closer acquaintance of our mem-bers the various branches become weldthe closer acquantanches become weld-bers the various branches become weld-ed together in one harmonious body, ed together in one harmonious body, Preparations are being made by local ' co-operating to educate and organize

We're going to leave you now." And as we were whizzed away we could hear a second verse: "Come again, Boston

"Tho you have left us now." I wish I could convey to your other poor comrades 'way off, who can't have any Lynn picnics the real flavor of them. But you would have to ex-perience one to realize the beautiful spirit that prevades it all, the harmony, the co-operation, the freedom from conventionality or formality, the brotherliness, in a word, the applied Social-ism of it. And you needn't think you can have precisely the same kind else-where, either, because you can't The Lynn kind is peculiar to the people. Still, you can come pretty near it if you try to embody in your lives, every day and hour, the pure spirit of Social-BOSTON. ism.

would be as terrible .- Father William Barry.

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

The science of .reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by sub-stituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry .-- Worcester's Dictionary.

A theory or polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, in-crease of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public collective owner-ship of land and capital (as distin-guished from property) and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is, "To everyone ac-cording to his deeds."-Standard Dietionary.

Any theory of system of labor organ-ization which would abolish entirely, or in great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern so-ciety rests, and substitute co-opera-tion; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments of production, the joint possession of the com-munity.-Century Dictionary.

The average cost of electric light in 131 cities of the United States operated by private enterprise is 5 cents per candle power. The average cost of electric light in 24 cities in the United States operated by public enterprise is 2½ cents per candle power.

one else's child must die!

We must wear the cheapest clothing, And our meals are scant and brief, And perhaps those fellows fancy there's a cheaper grade of grief; But the people all around them, losing children, friends, and mates, Can inform them that affliction hasn't any under-rates.

I'm no grumbler at the methods of "this free and happy land," I don't go 'round explaining things

I do not understand;

But I know there's something treacherous in the workings of the law.

When we get a dose of polson out of every breath we draw!

I have talked too much, good Preacher, and I hope you won't be vexed, But I'm going to make a sermon with that white face for a text; Aud I'll preach it and I'll speak it till 1 set the people wild O'er the heartless, reckless grasping of the men who killed my child. -Will Carleton.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE OR-GANIZATION CAN GET AT LEAST ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER TO THE HERALD; MANY CAN PROCURE TWO OR THREE; EVERY BRANCH OFFICER CAN EXTEND THE CIR-CULATION OF THE PAPER. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT ALL SHOULD DO THEIR UTMOST WITHOUT DELAY. LET US HEAR FROM THE MEMBERS AND BRANCHES AT ONCE.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

THE ABOLITION OF WORK.

History repeats itself. That is His tory's trade, and a poor trade it is. When my ideal is realized, I hope His-tory will strike out an original line for itself. Till then 1 suppose we must be content with its more than clocklike regularity in going the same old

round time after time. It appears from the numerous let-ters I have received in reference to my "Important Discovery" that the new idea has germinated in the minds of many others. I am not surprised at this, and am more than glad. It is terrible to be alone, and to know that you are in spiritual communion with even one other soul, however far away, is to feel braced up and encouraged to go on propagating the new principle,

go on propagating the new principle, whatever the opposition. As one of my correspondents ob-serves, "there is no new thing under the sun." Even that proverb has an ancient and fish-like smell. And, al-though I was rather diffident in mak-ing public my ideas on the abalition of ing public my ideas on the abolition of Work, I had a feeling that it was likely that my discovery had also been made by others, but not expressed. Still, the fact that posterity might as-sociate the theory with my name, and erect drinking fountains to my memory, to the exclusion of others equally worthy, had to be ignored. The same thing has happened many a time before. For instance, Wallace discovered the theory of evolution about the same time as Darwin, but Darwin's name has always been more generally asso-ciated with the idea in the public mind. Then there was the case of Neptune, which was discovered by an English and, I think, a German astronomer almost simultaneously, and the German had the credit. All I wish to say is that I did not seek popularity or fame; was simply trying to impress my "Egoism" on the people. . But I soon found that I need not

distress myself on that score. Two days after I penned what I thought was an idea plucked sparkling fresh from the well of truth, I happened to read a book which I had borrowed from the editor only an hour before I wrote the article, and it was by my side at the time I was writing. I was considerably astonished and gratified to find that my theory had been already expressed in much clearer and loftier language by a man who is allowed by good judges to have been a literary genius, viz., Richard Jefferies.

The book I read was "The Story of My Heart," which has, I think, already been reviewed in the Clarion by Nunquam. Before dealing with my correspondents I wish to quote a few passages bearing on the abolition of Work, which present the idea in lan-guage which must convince even the scoffers that there is "something in it." First, try this:

"That twelve thousand years should have elapsed, and the human race able to reason and to think, and easily capable of combination in immense armies for its own destruction-should still live from hand to mouth, like cattle and sheep, like the animals of the field and the birds of the wood; that there should not even be roofs to cover the children born, unless those chil-dren labored and expend their time to pay for them; that there should not be clothes, unless, again, time and labor are expended to procure them; that there should not be even food for the children of the human race, except they labor as their fathers did twelve thousand years ago: that even water should scarce be accessible to them, unless paid for by labor! In twelve thousand years the world has not yet built itself a house, nor filled a granary, nor organized itself for its own comfort. It is so marvelous that 1 cannot express the wonder with which if that could be, there are people so infatuated, or, rather, so limited of view, that they glory in this state of things, declaring that work is the main object of man's existence-work for subsis-tence-and glorying in their wasted time. To argue with such is impossi-ble; to leave them is the only resource.

at this portion of the book I felt like a a ship in the offing flying the flag of his fatherland. Jefferies goes the whole way, he believes that Work will in time become absolutely unnecessary, as will be seen from the following quotation: "Is ideal man, then, to be idle?

answer that, if so, I see no wrong, but a great good. I deny altogether that idleness is an evil, or that it produces evil, and I am well aware why the in-terested are so bitter against idleness, namely, because it gives time for thought, and if men had time to think their reign would come to an end. Idleness-that is, the absence of the necessity to work for subsistence-is a great good.'

I hope no thoughtless person will seize on that last sentence and run away with the idea that Jefferies approves of the idle man of the present day who lives on the industry of his fellows. Jefferies believed in the So clalism of Idleness, and his "Egoism" impelled him to contradict his ideal by working to that end with all his might. In the following passage his noble pirations are expressed with all his soulful fervor. He says:

"I hope succeeding generations will be able to be idle. I hope that nine-tenths of their time will be leisure time; and that they may enjoy their days, and the earth, and the beauty of this beautiful world; that they may rest by the sea and dream; that they may dance and sing, and eat and drink I will work towards that end with all my heart. If employment they must have-and the restlessness of the mind will insure that some will be followed —then they will find scope enough in the perfection of their physical frames, in the expansion of the mind, and in the enlargement of the soul. They shall not work for bread, but for their souls. I am willing to divide and share all I shall ever have for this pur-pose, though I think the end will rather be gained by organization than by sharing alone."

'Eating? Drinking? Dancing?" I hear some one sniff. contemptuously. A nice ideal, that, to place before the people! But wait, good Pecksniff. What are we doing now? While you are thinking out the answer to that question 1 will put in one more quotaquestion 1 will put in one more quota-tion which will give a better idea of Jefferies' aspirations for the destiny of the human race. But I strongly advise every reader to get "The Story of My Heart" and read it all. It is the history of Jefferies' soul yearnings during 18 years of his life, and records the strenuous efforts of an original soul to hurst through the dress which have to burst through the bars which have encaged humanity so many myriads of years, and discover new spheres for the development of the human soul.

Three things only have been dis-covered of that which concerns the inner consciousness since before writ-ten history began. Three things only in twelve thousand written, or sculp tured, years, and in the dumb, dun time before them. Three ideas the Cavemen primeval wrested from the

nown, one night which is round us still in daylight-the existence of the soul, immortality, the Deity. These things found, prayer followed as a sequential result. Since then nothing further has been found in all the twelve thousand years, as if men had been satisfied, and had found these to suffice. They do not suffice me. I desire to advance further, and to wrest a fourth, and even still more than a

with, from the darkness of thought. I want more ideas of soul-life. I am certain that there are more yet to be found. A great life—an entire civilization-lies just outside the pale of common thought. Cities and coun-tries, inhabitants, intelligences, culture -an entire civilization. Except by il-lustrations drawn from familiar things, there is no way of indicating a new idea. I do not mean actual cities, actual civilization. Such life is different from any yet imagined. A nexus of ideas exists, of which nothing is known-a vast system of ideas -a cosmos of thought. There is an entity, a soul-entity, as yet unrecognized. These, rudely expressed, constitute my Fourth Idea. . . There is an im-mense ocean over which the mind can sail, upon which the vessel of thought has not yet been launched. I hope to launch it. The mind of so many thousand years has worked round and round inside the circle of these three ideas as a boat on an inland lake. Let us haul it over the belt of land, launch on the ocean, and sail outwards. The very idea that there is another idea is something gained. The three found by the Cavemen are but step-ping stones: first links of an endless chain. And we shall never think of dragging the boat over the narrow strip of tradition until we convince our of tradition until we convince our-selves that it is possible to live on other things than fresh water fish. Until we rid ourselves of the silly su-perstition that Work is necessary to man's existence, we shall keep on hammering at the same old obstacles to waresee power noticing that in to progress, never noticing that in spite of our endeavors they always re-turn like the ball suspended from the ceiling which the puglist punches for exercise.—The Whatnot in London Clarion.

THE FATHERLAND.

Where is the true man's fatherland? Is it where he by chance was born? Doth not the yearning spirit scorn In such scant borders to be spanned? yes! his fatherland must be As the blue heaven wide and free!

Where 'er a human heart doth wear Joy's myrtle-wreath or sorrow' gyves,

Where 'er a human spirit strives After a life more true and fair. There is the true man's birthplace

grand. His is a world-wide fatherland!

Where 'er a single slave doth pine,

Where 'er one man may help another-

Thank God for such a birthright, brother-

That spot of earth is thine and mine! There is the true man's birthplace grand.

His is a world-wide fatherland! -James Russell Lowell.

INTERNATIONAL MENTION.

At Epernay, France, where the party has been organized only three years. Dr. Pechadre has been elected by a vote of 2,151 against Fleuricourt, who was supported by a coalition of Reactionaries, Opportunists and Radicals.

Three Socialist city councilors of Bilboa, Spain—F. Perezaqua, a miller; T. Pasqual and F. Corratero, printershave been arrested for "insulting the army." They were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and four months.

In the Groningen province of Holland Socialist has been elected to the provincial council, both for the town of that name and for Hoogezand. At Groningen city the party poll was 1,-351 out of 2,705. A year 2go 214 Socialist votes could be secured.

Delegates have just been chosen for the election of deputies to the Landthing, Denmark. In the towns 417 candidates of the Socialist and Radical alliance were successful, and only 163 Conservatives. A considerable strengthening of the former element is thereby insured.

The utilization of the tides for generating 'electricity has been accom-plished at Ploumanach, in the Côtes du Nord, France. The local circumstances favored the engineer, for the high tide there overflows a bank into pools at a lower level, and he had only to insert a water-wheel capable of driving a dynamo and charge accumulators. There is very little doubt that the tides will become a most important source of power in future, when coal is more expensive, owing to its rarity.

Among the bills submitted to the di rect popular vote of the electors of the Swiss canton of Zurich recently was one dealing with the taxation of ground values in towns, so as to absorb for public purposes a share at least of the "unearned increment." The bill was accepted by 27,609 votes against 14,337. Thus was the thin end of the wedge of land nationalism been successfully driven into Swiss institutions. The local Socialists actively sup ported the measure.-The Clarion.

The Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark was held at Odense, 146 delegates representing 101 groups and 21,900 members. The party has 250 organizations; the trade-union membership numbers 70,000. Since the last congress the number of Socialist members of municipal councils has risen from 100 to 200. Plans were considered for the formation of a national union of agricultural laborers and the establishment of co-opera-tive industries under party control. The

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The following list of books is by no means complete, but it of the ablest works on Economics, Politics and the Labor Mover Any books desired, but not included in the list, will be procured at pub lisher'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

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F. G. R. Gordon. Hard Times: Cause and Cure
Carl Marx. Analysis of Money
Vatkins. Evolution of Industry
Vm. Morris. Monopoly: How Labor Is Robbed
Wm. Morris. Useful Work vs. Useless Toll

by a small majority. The proposition was warmly idvocated by Major Mac-Vicar. One peculiarity of the election was that the women were allowed to vote, and the leaders among them made an active canvass in favor of the purchase. The Des Moines Register sums up the vote as follows:

Total men for purchase......2,464 Total men against purchase.....2,911 Majority men against purchase.. 447 Total women for purchase.....1,296 Total women_against purchase...1,018 Majority women for purchase.... 278 Total vote against purchase.....3,929

lassachusetts has now maintained its bureau of labor statistics for twenty-eight years. What is called a "labor chronology" is now published, which gives in detail the discussions and demands of the unions, with some ac counts of the strikes of laborers in

PLATFORM OF THE S. D. P.

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.

should sever connection with all cap italist and reform parties and unite with the Social Democratic Party of America.

The control of political power by the Social Democratic Party will h tantamount to the abolition of capi-talism and of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connectin us with millions of class conscious fe low workers throughout the civilize world will lead to International So-cialism, the brotherhood of man.

As steps in this direction, we make the following demands: 1. Revision of our antiquated Fet-

eral Constitution in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete con-trol of government by all the people irrespective of sex.

2. The public ownership of all indu-tries controlled by monopolies, true anu combines.

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

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

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

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 mational instead of local, and intermational where possible.

9. National insurance of working pe-ple against accidents and lack of em-ployment and pensions in old age.

10. Equal civil and political right for women, and the abolition of all

Net majority against purchase.. 159 Nation, New York: The state of

which they have taken an interest. One of the most striking features of this movement, as here revealed, is the distinct recognition of the economic theories of the English Socialists. It is true that the orators of the tradeunions do not always feel quite at their ease in applying these theories. They assert them positively, but not very clearly. Nevertheless, it is evident that the theories have been explained to them and that they constitute their creed. Of course, the most important of these tenets is that which insists that laborers who do not join unions are enemies to labor in general.

With the last sentence I don't agree The people must be argued with. There is no other way. Jefferles asks. "Why this state of things?" and answers that it is due to lack of organization, and the denial that organiza-tion is possible. Then he goes on:

That selfishness has all to do with it I entirely deny. The human race, for ages upon ages, has been enslaved by ignorance and by interested per-sons, whose object it has been to confine the minds of men, thereby doing more injury than if with infected hands they purposely imposed disease on the heads of the people. Almost worse than these, and at the present day as injurious, are those persons incessantly declaring, teaching and impressing upon all that to work is man's highest condition. This falsehood is the interested superstition of an age infatuated with money, which, having accumulated it, cannot even expend it in pageantry. It is a falsehood propa-gated for the doubtful benefit of two or three out of ten thousand. It is ...e lie of a morality founded on money only, and utterly outside and having no association whatever with the hu-man being in itself. Many supersti-tions have been got rid of in these days; time it is that this, the last and worst, were eadicated."

Isn't that beautiful? When I arrived

Three weeks ago a contribution of \$5 to the propagand fund was received from "John Conway," New York City. Acknowledgment at the time was overlooked.

next congress will meet in Copenhagen.

The Purleigh colonists have given the bulk of their capital, amounting to \$6,000, to the persecuted Doukhobortzi, many of whom have left Russia to settle in Cyprus. The Purleigh people have kept only sufficient money to carry them on for six months, when, if the colony does not become self-supporting, and no outside help is ceived, a break-up would seem to be threatened. Since the Whatnot's visit to Purleigh two of the members have decided to leave and join another group who intend to take some land near Gloucester. They want a "broader basis" on which to develop their individualities .- The Clarion.

The labor movement is becoming thoroughly modernized in Japan. general election is being held this month, and the bosses are resorting o the same tactics of intimidation and disfranchisement that are practiced everywhere to keep capitalism in pow-er. Before being allowed to vote the workers are compelled to pay taxes to the amount of £3 a year, and this is having the effect of producting a strong agitation for a free ballot, and is turn-ing the most intelligent laborers into Socialists. Another cause for the spread of Socialism is the relentless manner in which the capitalists are attacking the trade unionists upon the industrial field.

The movement in Des Moines, Ia., to purchase the city waterworks, now owned by a private corporation, for the sum of \$850,000 has been defeated

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-work-ers, who are deprived of the sociallydue share of their product.

That capitalism, the private own-ership of the means of production, is responsibile for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and deg-radation of the ever-growing majority of our people. That the same economic forces

which have produced and now inten-sify the capitalist system will compel the adoption of Socialism, the collec-tive ownership of the means of produc-tion, for the common good and weifare, 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 cooperate 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 tion, 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 mis-sion to realize a higher civilization

discriminating against 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 arbitmetical tion instead.

The Social Democratic Party of America does not hope for the estab-lishment of social order through the increase of misery, but on the contr expects its coming through the deter mined, united efforts of the worker 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 the in the city:

in the city: 1. No more public land to be sold, but to be utilized by the United States of the state directly for the public benefi-or leased to farmers in small parces of not over 640 acres, the state to make other to complete the state to make strict regulations as to improvem and cultivation. Forests and wa ways to be put under direct control the nation.

2. Constructio of grain elevator magazines and cold storage building by the nation, to be used by the far ers at cost.

3. The postal, railroad, telegraph a. The postal, rainoad, telegraph telephone services to be so united th every post and railroad station sh be also a telegraph and telephone of ter. Telephone service for farmers, for residents of cities, to be at cost 4. A uniform postal rate for t transportation of agricultural product on all railroads.

5. Public credit to be at the dispose of counties and towns for the improve-ment of roads and soil and for irrig-tion and drainage.