SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

Vol. 1.

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BELLEVILLE, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

No. 46.

No Laws, No Rights of Property should Stand Against those who Create Property.

CHARGEABLE TO THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The wrecking of the mill of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Corporation, Idaho, the result of an organized attempt by he Standard Oil Company to wreck organ-red labor, particularly the Western Min-red Union. This gluttonous octupus aims control the mines of the United States. has taken its stand against fair wages nd honest labor. It has sent its paid nies to the Cour d'Alene mining district or the express purpose of fomenting rouble, it is clearly a case of one wrong setting another, and the agents of the landard committed the first. This shamecombine of law-breakers, as part of eir plan to secure control of vast mining perties, sought to foment strife between miners and mine operators; failing in recourse was had to spotting the union m employed at the Bunker Hill mine d ordering them to get their time at the ice. For some days the miners endured his, but in self-defense were finally com-elled to strike. When the Freemen's abor Journal, of Spokane, Wash., says the men were gored to the limit," every me who remembers Spring Valley, Pullman, Homestead and Hazleton will appresiate what that means. It was a blow lirected at the lives of the miners and eir families. The mine owners have on eir side the law and the courts, the gov-nor of the state, United States soldiers,

all the miners have is justice and some measure of public sympathy.

The Freemen's Labor Journal says: "The Bunker Hiff & Sullivan mine is a conspicuous example of a fool policy of coercion and of failure to recognize the rights of individuals. It refuses wages that other less prosperous mines at the same place pay. The men who took part in the wrecking of the Bunker Hill Sullivan concentrator were not animated by a spirit of lawlessness, but their minds were embittered by the knowledge that the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine of all mines of this district alone in its surliness repudiated the honest demands of skilled labor, and attempted to run a "scab" mine in a union camp. Under such a condition, sooner or later, the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine would have driven competent miners from the Cour d'Alenes or the mine would have been

e capitalist press and unorganized labor.

"The price of lead has advanced. The mine is prosperous. The wages of the miners ought to be ra sed. Let us not forget in judging the motives that animated those that took part in the blowing up of the Bunker Hill concentrator that it was a struggle of men who had wives and children to better their condition and the condition of the fellowmen. There are greater crimes than the

blowing up of a mill."

And the Standard Oil Company has been

milty of the greater crimes.

.The length which the state and military thorities are prepared to go to wreck orkingmen's organizations, in the interest of heartless and tyrannical corporations, is shown by the order of General Merriam and the attorney-general of Idaho, which provides that no mine-owner shall be permitted to operate his mine if he employs a member of the union. Such action as this a unworthy of the worst despotism on earth -but it occurs in "free and enlightened"

Senator Mason's pure-food inquiry has bought out the fact that flavors sold at odawster fountains as the juice of fruits

re chemical compositions.

D.

Tnat's all right for summer drinks. But inquiry has also brought out the fact that the fruits of a hundred years' experimental and irresponsible rule in America are tyranny and despotism and capitalist domation of "government" and the people's

A New York lawyer has just been warded \$700 in a suit againt Hetty Green for valuable services in beating the state out of \$28,000 taxes. In other words, a ut of justice rewards an attorney, one of own officers, because he was instrumial in beating the state, that is the ple, out of what the state said was justdo it and Mrs. Green was abundantly

Comrade F. O. McCartney spoke on Boston Common, Sunday afternoon May 7.

The button designed by Comrade Drake, of Boston, is highly spoken of by our East-

The new branches organized since last week are at Beverly, Mass., Salem, Ohio, Chelsea, Mass., and Nashville, Tenn.

If you want information how to organize a branch of the Social Democratic Party, write to Theodore Debs, National Secretary, 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

A meeting of Branch 4, Chicago, will be held at 209 St. Louis Ave., Monday evening, May 22. Charles Soelke or S. Stedman will speak. Ladies are specially

The Brockton branch of the Social Democratic Party has a helpmeet in the form of a ladies' reading circle which has organized for the purpose of reading Socialistic books and pamphlets and arming themselves for arguments which may come their way.

Our valued contributor, Isador Ladoff, is confined to his bed at his home in Milwaukee by a badly injured leg, a piece of iron penetrated it to the bone, inflicting a dangerous and painful wound. Comrade Ladoff is reported to be doing as well as can be expected, although there was at first a fear that amputation would be necessary.

One of the immediate results of Comrade Debs' visit to Nashville was the determination of the Socialist club of that city to join the Social Democratic Party. Their action brings to the organization % body of earnest, true comrades, whose active work in the past year is a guarantee for greater service in their new affiliation. We heartily welcome the Nashville comrades to the ranks of International Socialism.

In addition to the good news from Nashville, we are able to state that the Socialist Club of Memphis will also become a branch of the S. D. P. Which is more good news. One of the exceptionally strong men of this branch will be William Pinard, national-organizer of the Barbers' Union. The president of the Memphis Socialist Club was C. W. Merker, and the new branch is a distinctly valuable addition.

It is not surprising that the indefatigable Gordon should get mixed up with Charley Martin on the "Farmers' Demands," but what shall be said when an esteemed contemporary, Humanity, for April. confuses Gordon with the great Karl Marx himself, as witness this credit to "Gordon:"

"Workingmen unite! You have nothing but your chains to loose; you have a world to gain .- F. G. R. Gordon."

A communication received from the Dallas branch of the Socialist Endeavor Society of Texas, an organization with a growing membership and flattering prospects of extended influence, says: "It is useless to state that we are heartily in accord with the great ends you are striving so zealously to achieve." We send Socialist greeting to our friends and comrades, the Socialist "Endeavorers" of Texas. May they soon be ready to follow the example of Nashville and Memphis, and join our ranks.

A preacher who just returned from Cuba brings the news to his countrymen that "the whole structure of business, politics, society and etiquette in Cuba is built on deception." According to this dominie's testimony there is a remarkable likeness between Cuba and the United States.

A Baptist preacher of Chicago, Henson by name, regards the Declaration of Independence, if taken literally, as one of the greatest falsehoods palmed off by the devil on a credulous world. This is in line with the patriotic ideas of that other well-known Baptist saint, John Rockefeller.

Capitalist papers declare that Mayor Jones of Toledo would be an acceptable candidate for governor on the republican ticket-to save the state of Ohio on a pinch from the hungry democrats.

A Socialist farmer on the "Demands for Farmers' next week.

The Rostrum.

The Commercial Appeal of Memphis gives a two-column report of Comrade Eugene V. Debs' lecture in that city, May 11. From this report the following extracts are taken. The lecture was under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council and was listened to by over a thousand people. Comrade Debs was introduced by Congressman E. W. Carmack. He said in part:

There has been an economic revolution in this country, but few people have realized it. A few years back people were on a social and economic equality. The employe saw where he could soon become an employer. To-day it is different. To-day the children of the poor feed machines, and the machines starve the children. In those days there was not a single millionaire or a single tramp. Employer and employe were more nearly on equal footing. There are in this country today about 4,000 millionaires, and nearly as many million tramps. Both are abnormal products of abnormal conditions. It is but a few short steps from the condition of a tramp to crime. Many hardworkingmen had become emergency tramps. A few years ago there was a great gathering of tramps in London. The police were ordered to disperse them. They did so. Before their ranks were broken by order of law they gave three cheers for Jesus Christ. Some people thought this irreverence. He did not. The man of Galilee sympathized with the suffering poor, and so far as history shows Jesus Christ never had a dollar. He had no desire to become a millionaire.

John Ruskin said there was no difference between stealing with a long arm are stealing with a long head. I quite agree with him. Because of mental might I have no more right to rob my fellowman than physical might would give me. But the principle involved in this struggle is essentially cannibalistic and will be until justice and

Wages under this system have declined. To-day seventy-two operators were needed to make a shoe, where in years gone by one made a pair of shoes. In States where child labor was prohibited, work was let by piece and done at home. No education for the children, no happy home for husband and wife. The strife to-day is man versus machine. Women and children have been driven to the factories and shops, homes deserted, neglected, cherished hopes vanished, dreams of happiness awakened by the growl of the wolf at the door. The iron law of supply and demand works under the competitive system. The speaker presented a paradox. In the proportion to which products decline in price, the ability of the masses to obtain them decreases. When clothes cost \$40 a suit, the masses were better dressed than now at from \$6 to \$10 a suit. Shoes are cheaper than ever and vet more feet are bare. The more clothes or shoes the workman makes today he less he can wear. As his capacity turning them out increases, through the use of machines, his ability to buy them decreases, through the decline in wages.

The competive system under which the laborers live is war. How is it with the wage-slave to-day? He is not as well off as the chattel slave of 40 years ago. The chattel slave was put on the block and sold to the highest bidder; the wage-slave of to-day is put up and sold to the lowest bidder. Society is making criminals faster than it can punish and provide prisons for them. There are men not in jail who deserve to be. Speaking of the difference in classes, the lines drawn by society, he said the rich man was inebriated occassionly, while the poor man got drunk; the poor girl was a thief, while the rich girl was a kleptomaniac. He had the same sympathy for the rich that he had for the poor. Both are victims of the system.

He predicted that within a few years, when a majority of men now in business were out of business and men now employed were out of work, the people would send men to congress who would decree co-operative ownership of all means of production and distribution. The people will have to take possession of the trusts or the trusts will take possession of them. Let a man go to one of the railroad yards in this city and steal a lot of scrap iron to get a meal with; he is sent to jail as a thief. If a man in

Wall street conspires and schemes to steal a railroad he is called a financier and may be sent to the United States senate. What is true of the railroad is true of the factories.

How to make a living, would be no problem in a true civilization. The savage did not speculate on how he would get the necessaries of life. He lived free and equal. He floated down this river in his canoe and did not think of schemes to op-press his fellowman. He at least had something poetic in his life. The econ-omic slave knew nothing of the poetry of living. In Chicago the man who cou'd face the misery at sight on every hand without being moved to tears had a heart of stone; on every side men, women and children suffering unspeakably; women trafficking in their chastity, men committing all sorts of crime—on every hand less miserables. What is needed is to make make everything in society co-operative instead of competitive. \'Everything in nature, the universe, is co-operative, moving in harmony. Suppose, for instance, nature should set up a competitive conflict between the planets, what a crash of worlds there would be.

Economic equality is a movement that is traveling over the world. By it peniten-tiaries will be depopulated, factories will become temples of science, homes will be comfortable and cheerful, the shadows of the gallows will be chased away, and the walls and bars of prisons will fall to ruins.

Last week the armed cruiser Nashville, after consuming a month steaming up the Mississippi, lay at anchor off St. Louis. The occasion was improved by two classes: jingo patriots and monopoly skinners. The boat was anchored in the middle of the river and the arrangements committee gave away (?) a monopoly on carrying the people from the wharf to the boat at 20 cents a head. The people could not board the boat they had paid for except by being skinned by this monopoly. They pay for gunboats, ther have to pay to see them. A conspicuous illustration of the injustice of the arrangement was afforded when 400 excursionists from Alton, Ill., who had chartered their own boat, went down the river and alongside the Nashville, but were refused the privilege of going aboard by the officers of the Nashville. Nobody coul get on that boat without first sub-mitting to be fleeced. Captain Maynard, commander of the Nashville, had an opportunity to prove that he had courage enough to stand with the people who pay his salary, but the opportunity was not improved.

The comrades who are discussing the "Farmers Demands" will please take notice of what Chauncey Depew says:

of what Chauncey Depew says:

"Agriculture does not appeal to everyone as an opportunity; but the world is about to witness a change in this. Business and scientific principles can be applied here as well as elsewhere. I believe the era of great farmers is upon us—men who will control hundreds and thousands of acres instead of sixty or a hundred. The method of the merchant and the manufacturer will apply as readily here as anywhere else, and the farmer will be a capitalist in the truest sense of the word. He will plant his field with the greatest economy and reap with the least and most effective machinery. He will economize in the matter of labor, as other merchants do, and spare himself all but the executive functions connected with his great enterprise. He will be an important factor in the life and prosperity of the nation."

"But the land is being rapidly divided into smaller and smaler holdings."

"Nevertheless, combination will come. The growth of population will dictate wisdom in the matter of tilling the soil. It will reorganize farm methods and make only the broader methods profitable."

The statutory limit to the market price of a human life is understood in many states to be \$5,000, but a dozen men in Chicago are eager to accept the offer of a physician to undergo an experiment, which may cost them their lives, for \$100 cash down. This they do because the money will relieve the distress of poor relations. But \$100 is really a high figure for a life, according to Judge Robinson, of New Haven, Conn., who has just awarded \$10 to the relatives of a poor man killed by a railroad company.

William Hopps is fighting with Funston in the Philippines. He has not drawn any pay for some time and his wife and baby are destitute in St. Louis. The other day baby Hopps was turned over to one of the city institutions, and the destitute wife will try to find something to do until her hero husband returns with a "barrel of money."

le is reported that the administration will exert influence to seat Quay. A united delegation from Pennsylvania is necessary in the next national convention.

INVITE YOUR FRIENDS TO SUBSCRIBE.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

SYMPOSIUM.

H. M. HYNDMAN, ENGLAND.

At the end of the Nineteenth At the end of the Nineteenth them as torches, symbolising thus, among themselves for the man for whose books had tau Century two economic changes can with their destruction, liberation Casarean coup detat, the Socialists tific Socialism, etc. be discerned. England no longer from the crushing burden of taxadominates the markets of the world. Competitive capitalism is being displaced by organized monopoly. The British Empire, enormously powerful as it is, shows in more than one direction increasing weakness due to the exhausting levy of tribute to which certain parts have these troublesome subversive parbeen subjected, while at home the ties the conservatives of Milan inferior education and physical deterioration of large sections of our people put them at a disadvantage in the world-competition of industrialism which is being substituted for the narrower rivalry of a recent time. The workers at home, on the other hand, find themselves face to face with the growth of that trust system which in America has already arrived at supreme dominance, and which no mere trade union effort can hope to encounter successfully. In every regime of capitalist monopoly is being instituted, and as yet the toilers whom it will overmaster seem people should dominate over any capitalist class and the working Martin "beyond measure" when incapable of understanding what is other, condemned the colonial wars, class, as we use those terms, and I state an absolute fact in relation to coming about.

capitalist class has attained its full lines of what liberties they claimed. supremacy, there scientific Socialtical and social life of the near fu- cialists uphold. ture in the interests of all mankind. Our party denounced energetic-If the competition for wealth has in-evitably engendered monopoly, the herself engaged in warfare, took evitably engendered monopoly, the herself engaged in warfare, took sessed class." Not by any means. "rotten" politicians in all political competition for wages is inevitably only the sons of the poor as solengendering combination and coldiers, while the sons of the rich, lectivism. The two forces of the by paying down 1,800 or 2,000 near future are already face to face pesetas, freed themselves from milin every civilized country on the itary service. We condemned also planet right away from Europe to the disgraceful fashion in which far Japan.

WILLIAM LIEBKNECHT, GERMANY.

Never has German Social Democracy been so strong, and never more united, than now. I say this because the English middle-class press is telling you we were on the point of giving up our revolutionary principles and tactics, and changing into a soft party of reform, responsibility of them.

Our party, as soon as the war radicals and democrats. Don't bebe exported from England to Germany, and will not, cannot, strike root in German soil. And for the very simple reason, that we have no radical or democrátic middleclass. In Germany there is but one Democracy, and that is Social Democracy. Our middle-class-has stands, since Socialism, has arisen, fied the demands of the chief. on the side of the Junkers against us. The handful of middle-class men, who are real democrats with-

ASLESSANDRO SCHIAVI, ITALY.

A year ago last March, ten thousand citizens of the advanced par- able to Socialist ideas. ties in Rome, twenty thousand of Milan, an imposing cortege at the funeral of Felix Cavalotti, and

set on fire the old papers of the archives of the communes, using

> And a few days after the first of May the fusillade spread beyond the South, to civilized Italy, to Lombardy, to Milan; and in their white terror, in the intoxication of at last delivering themselves from went so far as to order the soldiers to bayonet the monks turned insurgents.

A fortnight later all political and economic organization was crushed and strangled out of existence. The wives and sisters who a month earlier applanded their husbands and brothers in the procession of the 'five days,'' now mourned them in prison or exile, where the majority

PABLO IGLESIAS, SPAIN.

Our party, affirming that no or e and sugested as a means of conclud-Yet out of this welter of ignor- ing them the autonomy or the indeance and oppression new ideas and pendence of Cuba, and the concesnew forces arise. Wherever the sion to the natives of the Phillipp-

ism comes in to organize a class: the United States, not only because conscious proletariat capable of it would be immensely hurtful to comprehending the economic devel- Spain, but also in order to display mortgaged farmers belong to this more in the last campaign. opment and of controlling the poli- the principles of peace which So-

> Our party denounced energeticthey were sent away, the horrible conditions and the privations they had to submit to while the chiefs much as the New England shoe- mands. and generals were in comfort.

Our party protested against the contributions imposed upon the poor for the purpose of the war.

Our party foretold the catastro-

was terminated, attacked fiercely lieve a word of it. Fabianism, the government and all the exploitwhich misled Bernstein, failed to ing classes for the inhuman manner in which they brought back Again in the 420 cities having from cultural program for the S. D. P. home the soldiers of Cuba and the mense majority of invalids.

> and is making still a vigorous cam- 14.20 per cent own homes free and At any rate I find that Kautsky, paign against the present govern- 8.63 per cent. own homes with a Bernstein, and many others of Germent for not having paid the sol-diers of Cuba and the Philippines so-called "dispossessed class" does Adler of Austria, Paul LaFargue, duce and compel selfishness in the

EDOUARD VAILLIANT, FRANCE. was heard the fusillade of the poor class, it has against their common as any band of Socialists on top of people of Southern It. v dying of enemies, against those who menhunger. Driven to despair, they aced them in their very existence, show that a large per cent. of the Even the S. L. P. has a land plank son, clubbed, for 70 cents a year,

against Cæsarean clericalism and members of the Brockton branch that if enacted into law would place militarism, concentrated its efforts. are not of the "dispossessed class." And it has rallied against these the whole of working-class opinion in showing them to be the most dangerous instruments of royalism, of both, "shoemaker and miner" is to be done with that 500,000,000 capitalism and reaction. At this and farmer. most difficult moment of the crisis, when the governmental imbroglio that there was no need of bringing and mobilizing their forces.

I guess I am pretty thick. Anypear, as is the case in more than one Socialist platform, that we'deplatform and is quite true; although be the exact opposite.

maker. Also 28,22 per cent. of the

in that class. Philippines, composed in the im- 092 or nearly 36 per cent, own is almost certain that the next con-Our party, in short, has made ing 100,000 inhabitants or more, will declare for a farmers' program. never been able to conquer political diers of Cuba and the Philippines power, has never been marching at the arrears of pay due them, while not number near so great a per Jaures, Millerand, and so on of business world once removed, a very different race of human beat the same time they have satis-fied the demands of the chief. cent, as many people think. There France, and in fact most of the is, however, no reliable statistics noted Socialists of Europe, are This work, done openly in the to prove just how many wage- what Comrade Martin would call press and meetings, for a time, and workers have bank accounts, but unscientific.

as well as was possible during the in New England, at least, they I simply showed in my second out being Socialists, is fast disappearing, and the few, that have character and intellect, are coming and also the verification of all the ployed; 35 out of those 60 have rade Martin tries to make himself. predictions of our party in respect money in a savings bank or own a believe that the farmers will store to the war, has modified much of the abuse of us by our enemies, and has created an atmosphere favorable to Socialist ideas.

In the value will compare their grain and wait for a higher favorably with the value of the average farmer's home. 1- am simply pointing out certain facts all. He knows that a large per compelled. The republican crisis, of which per cent. in the country as in the as they are ready for the market. Turati, speaking there finished his the Dreyfus case has been the vis- city. In New England and the That there could not be a corner of discourse with the words: "And ible sign, has been at once the middle states at least, we find a the market everyone knows full now, comrades, let us resume our occasion and the principal cause of constant change going on, i. e., well.

this progress. In this renewal of the wage-worker who has saved I do not deny that the farmer And a few days later ten thousand of the Casarean and Opportunist some money is buying a farm or Socialistr, all wearing a red rosette and singing the Laborer's Hymn, marched through the streets of might receive more for his crops, some petty business. On the other hand there is also a constant stream from the country to the city. Just of the speculators and jobbers. Milan—to the terror of the bourg-the days and militarist reaction, to illustrate this in a local way.

I agree with Comrade Martin

when the governmental introgric that there was no need of bringing modern elevators or to have it stored in 4 000 000 metals in Marx, but Comrade Martin stored in 4 000 000 metals in the stored in t and clerical conspirators sought brought him in first, as the man among themselves for the man for whose books had taught him scien-Now I want recognized the necessity of uniting it to be understood to be consistent too. I repeat; "the farmers are doomed to hopeless bankruptcy under our present competitive system." So likewise is the now possessed shoemaker and miner, the thousands of men and women who have insurance assets, bank possessed class are not harmed by our farmers' demands. And I the thousands of men and women how, I seem to fail to make Com. doomed under this system. I am rade Martin understand what I not attempting to unite with him that somebody besides the strictly rade Martin understand what I not attempting to time with the proletariat, is also of the 'disposwanted to. It may be well to co-operative commonwealth. How understand, if we can, that our co-operative commonwealth. How platform, like all Socialist plat. many times have I got to repeat forms, is both revolutionary and that giving aid to a man or a class reformatory. Hence it may ap- don't make that class hate and What Comrade despise you. Martin says about a farmer not acmand certain things which are cepting the truth about Socialism what Comrade Martin calls "any. simply because he owns his farm old-thing' reform. The passage or even if it is "overlapped with quoted in Comrade Martin's first a mortgage," I cannot believe to be letter is from the preamble of our true in general, I have found it to not yet all society is split into the ought not to surprise Comrade yet, in the broader sense, there are the people's party in Kansas. Is but two conflicting interests. Thous. it a "funny old thing" to demand ands of farmers, I am unable to the collective ownership of railstate just what per cent., do be. roads, telegraphs, telephones, long to the "dispossesed class." trusts, direct legislation, a shorter Our party opposed the war with All tenant farmers with very few workday, and a dozen other Socialexceptions belong to this class, and islic planks? Well the people's I should recken that one half the party in Kansas had all that and

I have said and I say again, On the other hand, all shoemak- the people's party was as honest a Let us examine a few reports parties. I have read the platform from the U. S. census. In table which Comrade Farmer is canvas-2, compendium 11th census, relat- sing in Texas and I have also read ing to farms, I find that there is a some editorials in the Social Ecototal (1890) of 1,624,433, or 34.08 nomist. Said editorials convey per cent. of all farm families who to me that Comrade Farmer is one are tenant farmers and belong to of the very last men in the nation the "dispossessed class" quite as to kick against our farmers de-

I was not misleading in relation home owning farmers have a beau- to France, as all of the candidates tiful mortgage as one of their "pos- voted for by the Socialists of France sessions." In 1890 only 47.32 per in the last election did have the cent. of our farmers owned their farmers' program. Prof. Jaures, phies which would fall upon Spain, farms. In other words over one- whom I regard as one of the very and declared that the governing classes alone be charged with the responsibility of them.

The other worlds over one best Socialisis in the world, is solid for the farmers' program. He is nearly one-fifth more are properly what Comrade Martin would call an idealist. Karl Kautsky has just There are 35.90 per cent. of the written a book, over 600 pages, on city and town inhabitants who own "Agricultural Program." Edward a home and are not "dispossessed;" Bernstein has advocated an agri-8,000 to 100,000 population 629, of Germany for several years. It homes. And in the 28 cities hav- vention of the S. D. P. of Germany

to prove that this "dispossessed cent of the farmers are compelled class" average almost as large a to sell their products just as soon

Milan—to the terror of the bourgeisse, astonished at their numbers—to celebrate the jubilee of the heroic "five days," as the inheritors of the revolutionary spirit of 1848.

The morning of the first of May dawned in golden splendor, for the workers' fete. But everywhere the morning of the first of the workers' fete. But everywhere the morning of the first of may dawned in golden splendor, for the workers' fete. But everywhere the morning of the first of the morning of the clerical and militarist reaction, the take the city of Brockton, a purely take the city of Brockton, a purely manufacturing city with a total of 6,155 famil

500,000,000 acres of land under It seems to me that here is proof the control of Uncle Sam. Pending is to be done with that 500,000,000 acres?

- Would it be scientific to have the nation store the grain in 20,000 stored in 4,000,000 ramshackle sheds?

If every farmer in America owned a 6,000 acre farm it would be wise to have national elevators and cold storage buildings, and storing products at cost don't cost anybody anything, except the farmers. If

haven't done anything else I have demonstrated that the disthink I have made it quite plain

POOR ARGUMENT AGAINST SOCIALISM.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Post_ Dispatch: A man, who has experimented in so many things that he has lost faith in almost everything, said to me recently:

"I used to feel sorry for the workingman, and long to help him. I was something of a Socialist until I learned, by intimate association with him, that the workingman is just as selfish as the financier. His idea is not to better things for others-it is merely to betterthings for himself. He has no idea beyond self.'

It was a surprising matter to me that the speaker considered this fact of the workingman's selfishness an argument against Socialism.

It is to give the workingman an opportunity to do something besides being selfish that the thinking philanthropists desire to change the present condition of things. With the competitive system every man is obliged to be selfish or go under in the struggle for existence. It is man against man and brother against brother.

A laboring man must work cheaper than his fellowmen and a merchant must undersell his competitors in order to succeed. When we see men who have enjoyed every advantage and possessing millions of dollars the incarnation of selfishness, how can we expect the struggling man of toil, who has had no favors from fate, to be broad-gauged in mind?

But change the system which now prevails, and we will find human nature changing. The environment of man is better than it was in the dark ages, and man is a better being, selfish as he still is.

Once let the reign of co-operative brotherhood become established and there will be a sure and possitive progress toward a higher humanity. It will not come at once
—it will require a generation or two before order can come out of ings will spring into existence.

Should such conditions as the philanthropists desire be brought about today, we could not expect people who have grown old in the strife of gain to change their natures. Their brain cells are formed and very little improvement could be hoped for in their views of life. But children born and reared under a better regime would show the results of it.

"Whirlwinds or rebellion" are on the way, and it behooves us all to be thinking.

What Sociaism Is.

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

Send in brief report of your Branch work every week, and mail

THE HERALD and Appealto Res-

A Girl's Struggle.

there are men and women in and others in the house. country who have not enough est, and you try to explain why present condition of things be changed so that the poor st workingmen and women covered. may have a chance to earn a living, times out of ten they will put wants to work and that the present system is all right, etc.

Here is what the Boston Traveler. day. The story, sad as it is, is as continued to do it.

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Weary of struggling against perverse fate and despairing, Isabella Nickerson, a pretty 18-year-old maiden attempted to end her life ment. this morning.

First she wrote a letter explaining the cause of her act to her mother, who lives in Middle River, near St. John, N. B.; then she purwith money that she had borrowed, and, going to her room she swallowed the poison.

This act, the closing one, no doubt, of a life's drama, replete with pathetic incidents was performed shortly after 6 o'clock in a side room of the lodging house of the Dudley place, off Dudley street, Roxbury.

Ten minutes after the young woman had taken the poison-she was seen entering her room-the landlady found her writhing in pain in bed, and her face covered with finger nail lacerations.

The police were notified and the sufferer was taken to the city hospital. She will die, the physicians

Behind the deed is a touching story—a story of a friendless girl's vainless fight against the world:

Five months ago Isabella Nickerson kissed her widowed mother good-bye and started out with a hopeful heart to earn her own living, and at the same time save enough from her earnings to pay her mother's board.

She had heard a lot about the she decided to come here.

Very little money had she as she room on her small salary.

every moment of her young life. But her worst trials were to come

to give up her work.

a ray of hope left she called at the so. er duty properly.

She went back to her lodgings cialistic the other individualistic.

Of course individual improve-

somewhat improved. But there and then establish healthful condilandlady regarded as ill-omened. "Oh, mother, if I was with you!" home with her mother.

Not a wink of sleep did she obwhen you tell some of our friends floor was heard by the landlady

At 5:30 o'clock she borrowed a quarter and went out for the carbolic acid. She was gone but a to be Bro. Dwarde's case, however, short time. Then her act was diseven he may not be unconvertable.

Yet Isabella Nickerson must have been very perverse indeed, for she

this poor girl, as she was a neighbor of mine, it almost broke my

could not help noticing that the selves. poor girl was having a hard strug-gle against the world, it was not in chased a half pint of carbolic acid mind that she had reached such extreme. The Traveler did not say she was dead, but the unfortunate girl did die in less than 24 hours.

Oh, men and women, wage earners of Massachusetts, how much longer will we stand this? Why should we not at once put our heads together and put a stop to these things by at least inaugurating a system of public works and improvements for the employment of this large number of unfortunates out of employment. The Social Democratic party, under the banner of Socialism, declares that the Democratic party, under the ban-ner of Socialism, declares that the collective ownership of all means Keeping ten million stomachs unfed; of production and distribution will assure to every man, woman and child life there and hannings.

He wants all the substance this earth contains;
His skin is elastic, 'twill hold even more; child life, liberty and happiness, and why should we not have it?

Let us send to our state legislature, next fall, more men like our comrades, Carey and Scates.

A. C. MENDELL.

"Here's Health to Ralstonism."

No doubt life is too short and space in our national organ too opportunities which this city of limited, to make it worth while to fered to honest young women, and employ any large amount of either in an endeavor to convert a bred in the bone individualist to Socialset foot in Boston. Still she had a ism, I mean, of course, to a belief stout heart, and by persistent ef- in its basic principles; for I am ation of the municipal lighting forts she managed to secure employ- well aware that many individualment in a Roxbury factory. But ists accept a part of our program, the wages hardly enabled her to and even call themselves Socialists. report that results from an econom-pay for the necessities of life. She But as the articles in The Herald ical standpoint have even exceeded could only pay for her board and are generally supposed to be written the most sanguine expectations of by Social Democrats, the letter by the promoters of the plant. The The wealthy proprietor who used Guy Dwarde, criticizing Comrade town by a large majority two years to see Isabella Nickerson every Keown's lecture may be somewhat ago voted to issue \$20,000 for the morning could not discover in her confusing and misleading to new solemn but fair countenance the beginners. The more so, as Mr. picture of poverty which haunted Dwarde intimates that he and his dicted complete failure. The plant health club are working for the was completed and placed in fine co-operative commonwealth. How-Faint from fasting she had not the ever this may be, and whether Mr. strength to perform her labors. So Dwarde is a member of the Social the starving creature was compelled Democratic party or not, the cause ance, and also interest, have agof his not agreeing with Dr. Keown gregated \$3191.11. There are in Isabella was of too noble a na- lies in the good and sufficient reason

gave her generous assistance and made to see the influence of envir- interest included, \$17.15 for six tried to make her cheerful. But onment nor the force of circummisfortune had long before robbed stances. He is always crying out for the "improvement of the indiHowever, the landlady's care vidual." Always telling you to had a telling effect on Isabella. wait till all men are good and wise She grew stronger. In fact, she and healthy and strong before you got "well enough," to use her own try to establish conditions that will expression "to work again." With give them an opportunity of being ty-six cities of the same size as

factory and made application for As real simon pure, died in the the position she was forced to wool, uncompromising individualvacate. She was tersely told that ists are fortunately few, and unforhat cold refusal blasted all her is they represent two diametrically \$35.53 per annum. opposite philosophies, the one So-

was a gleam in her eyes which the tions," appears about as sensible as to say, first let every one be wise and learned, and then, and she moaned last night. Her whole not till then, establish schools. I thought seemed to be in the old said that individualists are nearly always unconvertable, but not every Not a wink of sleep did she ob-tain last night. Far into this morn-considers to be ahead of the straight "class conscious" political movement is a natural individualist. Many assume this position because of a lack of knowledge in regard to Socialism, but this does not seem even he may not be unconvertable. So here's a "health" to the Ralston This is the story of 18-year-old club, with its "three governors Isabella Nickerson, and yet there and more than thirty congressmen, the old argument that there is are those who, favored with the several senators, doctors, judges er enough for everybody who good things of life, claim that it is merchants, craftsmen, teachers, impossible for one to go hungry in students professional men, authors, army "officers" and others who see the co-operative commonwealth "not so very far ahead" (although thy do not yet, as a rule, vote for Being somewhat acquainted with it). Success and long life to them all, and may the time soon come when they will see their way clear, heart to read such an announce- to assist in political action, conditions under which others will have She must have had a stout heart an opportunity of becoming as as the paper says, for although I healthy, wealthy and wise as them-

Lynn, Mass. Ambrose Miles.

MAGGOTS.

Written for THE HERALD OU have seen the wrigglers in constant squirm; Consuming the desh of a mellow cheese; ruising and boring and gnawing away; The exquisite nourishment made for man. some you perceived were sniveling and weak

"ENOUGH" is a stranger to his appetite.

O God, how he swells with other men's shares!

The ocean has not a stomach like this.
Ugh, how he wriggles while swallowing his

The ocean mass act while swallowing his meals;
What sad desolation he leaves in his wake;
What sad desolation he leaves in his wake;
Worse than a comet that smashes a world!
THEN LOOK AT HIS HOST OF LACKEYS FORSOUTH;
That tunnel bore rich substance for him.
Gasping and tugging great burdens along;
Sweating and straining themselves unto death;
Just to make a big maggot more bloated,
Oh what a gratification this is.
To carry rich stores to a hage greedy mouth;
Then lie limp and empty, hungry and cold,
And see all the good things devoured plecemeal!
This must be better than comfort and ease so many millions love tolling this way;
They must enjo; it as good as the feast,
Or why do they do it can any one tell?

—J. R. Armstrong.

Another Lie Nailed.

The first s x months of the operplant at Cumberland, Md., have just ended, and the commissioner's installation of the plant.

The enemies of the move preworking order for \$19,000. The running expenses for six months, including labor, coal and maintenoperation 186 arc lights of 1200 ture to commit a wrong act. She that Keown is a Socialist, while would rather starve. The good Dwarde is an individualist.

Individualist can never be make the total cost of each light. make the total cost of each light, months, \$34.30 per annum, \$2.86 per month or one cent per hour. The cost per annum \$34.30 per arc light is the lowest on record.

Under former contracts with a private company Cumberland paid \$91.25 for each arc light. Fif-Cumberland, 20,000 population. who have no municipal plants and buy their light, pay an average of 895.67 per are light per year. Balher position was filled by a competumately nearly always unconvertimore pays \$127.75 per year for lent person. Managers did not able, it would probably not pay to 2000 candle-power lights. Presmake it a practice of holding over take up any space in regard to this ident Isaac Hirsch of the council is jobs, especially when the person matter, if it were not for the fact the father of the municipal plant not strong enough to perform that some of the uninitiated might movement. Depreciation is not be led to think that Keown and calculated in the above cost. Al-With an aching heart the peti- Dwarde represented two different lowing 3 per cent. for this, the mer walked out of the factory, kinds of Socialism, while the fact total cost of each lamp would be

News from the Branches and and cried herself to sleep. Noth- Of course individual improve- notices for publication should be

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

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

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

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

A.—Severance of the producers from the means of production. Condemnation of the worker to life-long wage-labor. Contrast BETWEEN PROLETARIAT AND CAP-ITALIST CLASS.

B.—Growing predominance and increasing effectiveness of the laws that govern the production of commodities. Unbridled competitive struggle. Contradiction between social organization in the separate factories, and social anarchy in production at large.

C.—On the one hand, perfection of machinery made by competition compulsory upon every individual manufacturer, and equivalent with ever increasing displacement of labor-the industrial RESERVE ARMY. On the other hand, boundless expansion and production, equally a compulsory law of competition to every manufacturer. On both hands unheard of development of productive forces, excess of supply over demand, overproduction, glutting of the markets, decennial crises, the vicious circle: heré, a superabundance of products and means of production: vonder, a suberabund ance of workingmen without employment and without means of existance. But these two forces of production and social wellbeing cannot combine because the capitalist form of production prevents the productive powers from operating and the products from circulating unless they first convert themselves into capitala thing that their very superabundance prevents from being done. The contradiction has become an absurdity; THE MODE OF PRODUCTION REBELS AGAINST THE FORM OF EXCHANGE. The capitalist class is convicted of incapacity further to direct its own social powers of production. D .- Partial recognition of the social character of the powers of production forced upon the capitalists themselves. Appropria-tion of the large organism of pro-

employees. III. PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION .-Solution of the contradictions. The mg could comfort her. She became ment is of great importance, but to mailed to reach Belleville not later proletariat seizesthe public power, and, with its aid, turns the power

duction and communication and

transportation, first by stock COMPANIES, next by the STATE.

The capitalist class shows itself

to be superfluous; all its social

functions are performed by hired

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

from 1867 to 1898.

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

ke proportions.	
AUSTRIA	
1895	90,000
1895 1897	750,000
BELGIUM	
1894	334,500
1898	534,324
DENMARE	
1872	315
1884	6,805
1887	8,408
1890	17,232
1892	20,098
1895	25,019
1898	32,000
FRANCE	
1885	30,000
1888	91,000
1893	590,000
1898	
GERMANY	
1867	30,000
1871	101,927
1874	351,670
1877	486,843
1878	437,158
1881	311,961
1884	500 000
1887	599,990 763,128
1887 1890	1 497 909
1809	1 790 790
1893	9 195 000
1898	
GREAT BRIT	AIN.
1895	55,000
ITALY.	
1893 1895	20,000
1895	76,400
1897	134,496
SERVIA.	
1895	50,000
	00,000
SPAIN.	
1893	7,000
1895	14,800
1897	28,000
SWITZERLA	ND .
1890	13,500
. 1893	29,822
	36,468
UNITED STAT	res.
1890	13,704
1891	16,552
1892	21,512
1893	25,666
1894	30,020
1895	34,869
1896	36,275
1897	55,550
1898	91,749
TOTAL COTIMATED	

TOTAL ESTIMATED STRENGTH. 1898......5,000,000

Social Democratic Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS,

-BY THE-SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

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Terms of Subscription —One year, 50c. Six Months 25c. No papers are sent to any one on credit. If, without having subscribed, you are receiving it, then it has been paid for by a friend and no bill will follow. [Entered at the Belleville 111., Postoffice, as second class matter, December, 1838.]

BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS, U.S.



SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899

AM glad that some of our comrades realized the necessity of discussing the farmers' plat-form. I hope many will follow. I am one of the "friends" who though not opposed to a special farmers' platform in general, am very little satisfied with our present one, and think a great many improvements are needed to make it acceptable. Our "enemies" go so far as to deny our party the right to call itself "Socialist" because of the middle class platform. To clear up that point let us turn to our experienced comrades in Europe.

The comrades in Germany discussed the way of propaganda among farmers in two conventions (at Frankfort, 1895, and at Breslau, to show that that question is not so 1896); they decided at last not to accept the farmers' platform brought before them by their specially appointed committee, held the question yet open and instructed their executive committee to continue to collect facts on it and publish special series on that question. Perhaps the comrades in Germany will yet accept a farmers' platform, although I doubt it; but if Comrade Gordon could read the reports of the convention at Breslau he would agree that the proposed form of farmers' platform is certainly doomed forever. But whatever the decision of the German comrades was, they thought it necessary to discuss the question oughly discussed in the press and for two years in their press, meetings and conventions.

Our comrades of France have until now a specia, farmers' plat- Why should we be interested at all form. Their platform was much in winning them for Socialism? criticized, but nevertheless the Leaving our sympathy with their vanced Socialist party in France. They were represented at the last that France was allowed to have two votes instead of one as all the Marxist party an opportunity to express their views.

no interest to us:

Following are the "demands:" Par. 1. A minimum wage for ests of capitalists and workers, the farm laborers by day or year, to be middle class will influence the is really needed, and I have no determined by a joint commmittee struggle by either helping it to doubt that our western comrades spasms of the restless human sea. of farm laborers and municipal officers.

committee to settle difficulties be- fate compele them to investigate consider it of great importance that

cities to be given to poor families thorny path, if we protect them who do not possess land, with the condition not to employ laborers pathy will be on our side. "the worker of the country" in comparison with the worker of the city—the wage-earner. Such exand obligation to pay a certain sum to the municipality.

to be raised from taxes on big prop-

Par. 6. The commune (municipality) to buy agricultural machines and rent them to the farmers. Farmers to organize associations for buying needed products and selling farm products.

Par. 7. No taxes in transferring ism. property valued less than \$1000 in case of inheritance, marriage,

Par. S. A commission of arbitration should regulate the amount of rent which the farmer has to pay for his land and should determine a compensation for farmers who have improved the rented land and in virtue of that given more value to the land.

You see that the French comrades gave a good deal of thought to that program. There are quite a few "middle class" demands in The reason I gave it here, is easily taken off the order of business, as some imagine.

I am well satisfied that our party made an attempt to give a farmers' platform, because that shows that we understand the necessity of taking a stand on that question. Our platform is not accepted by referendum vote of the party and it is the duty of every comrade to investigate the question, so as to be able to give an intelligent vote on it. Let us take an example from our German comrades. All the important questions to be brought before a convention are published three months before the convention takes place and then they are thor-

at meetings. What should be the criterion of our relations to the middle classs? Marxist party, which endorsed that suffering and hard struggle aside platform, is considered by the So- and considering only the selfish cialists of Europe the most ad- interests of the wage earning class, we must agree that if the middle class is interested in Socialism and International Socialist Congress at ready to work for the cause, it can London, and so high is the esteem help us to achieve victory earlier of the European comrades for them than if we had that class for our ization of land and capital. enemies. The question arises, can we interest them in Socialism at all? other nations had, only to give the I have no doubt that we can, that portant demands; the rest concerns characterize the French revolution city campaign. special laws of France which are of as a struggle between feudalism and capitalism. But if we invest- same reason as paragraph two. "The workingmen's party is far igate the history of that struggle which presses the small man, to aristocracy were helping the revoclashing of the two epposite inter- mands? Par. 1. A minimum wage for ests of capitalists and workers, the

the municipality.

Class is a factor of importance in understandings.

Par. 5. Pensions to be paid to our struggle for the abolition of Why should we call the farmer invalids and men of old age. Money capitalism and that it can be worker, when we keep in mind trial drought.

man should not be against the interests of the wage-earner; (2) it should not conceal the fate of the middle class nor make the issues of Socialism unclear. The 16 to 1 issue was against the interests of the workers directly and also made the issue of Socialism unclear, because it gave the indebtedness of the farmer as the cause of his deplorable position, instead of explaining the working of the economic factors of competition and trustification. Municiinterest of the middle class, is a

let us have certain demands in our

platform or even a whole platform

for their special interest. All the

demands should be .viewed from

the following standpoints: (1) the

palliative which is introduced to

help the farmer or middle class

pal Socialism although a step in the desirable issue. Besides being of great value to the working class, it prepares the way for the middle class to grasp the grand idea of national and international Social-

I will now proceed to discuss our own platform from the above stated views. Let us consider each point of the "Demands for Farmers' separately. In demand first, the part stating that no more public

land to be sold, etc., is good, but the second part, "or leased to farmers in small parcels of not over 640 acres''-deserves a good deal of thought. I think it sins against the condition 'not to conceal the fate of the middle class" and that it makes the issues of Socialism unclear. The farmers can make the leasing of small parcels to them under easy conditions combined perhaps with loans on small interests, an issue for itself. They can

expect new life for their class from

such action of the government. The benefit which some farmers could receive from such demands does not compensate the harm which such reform can bring by breeding illusions in the heads of the farmers. Not the amount of acres is of importance by leasing land to private people, but the conditions under which the lease is granted. And besides the conditions given (strict regulations as to improvements and cultivation) would suggest to add, that the government should accept a standard of minimum wages for farm laborers employed on land leased from the government. Doubtless the bigger capitalist could easier comply with such a demand than the middle class farmer, but that only

The second demand (construction of grain elevators, etc.,) is acceptable for a Socialist platform, because it is a step toward the social-

proves that the form of small prop-

erty is in every way against prog-

Demand three and four are really covered by paragraph three of the 'demands'' following our declarations of principles and the farxist party an opportunity to the animosity is against imaginary tions of principles and the xpress their views.

I translate from this farmers' In characterizing whole periods of portant enough to bring them in our national platform although program a part of their appeal to history, we only speak about the our national platform, although the farmers and also the most im- leading events or points. So do we they might do well in a state or

Demand five is acceptable for the

In my opinion only three points from desiring to divide up your closer (see Kautsky in his admir- of the farmers' demands are good; the gale which causes it arrives, property; it is only fighting against able little book on "Class Struggles demand first (changed in the sense and of which it is the prelude. the parasites of big property and of the French Revolution") we I have suggested), two and five. And so the waves that are stirties to reduce the heavy burden will see that some parts of the But we give the farmers a splendid ring the sea of thought to-day and I have suggested), two and five. "platform" in our demands, follow- are breaking high upon the shore defend farmers from proprietors lution; on the contrary, some of the who are exploiting them and to capitalist class stuck to the old Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, are of Whitman, and other outlying proassure fair wages and support in regime against their own class the greatest interest for farmers. montories, are but the prelude of place. Old age for those who have only interest. These little influences Why should not the above men. the tempest that shall soon reach their bare hands to gain & liveli- are of great importance to the tioned three points of the "De- and ravage the mainland of conhood." (Page 1, Program Agrical practical worker. Although the mands for Farmers" be incorporated leading points of our time is the in the column of our general de-

of victory for the proletariat or by it, it should be prepared with a detaining that victory. Their hard good deal of deliberation and I tween farm laborers and employers circumstances and prepares them due space should be given to our consisting of an even number of because of that for the acceptance views on the middle class. In the employers and employees. Par. 4. Public land of towns or If we help them to smooth their mands the farmer, is spoken off as city-the wage-earner. Such ex-If we decide then that the middle pressions are liable to lead to mis-

reached by the truth of Socialism, that the little store-keeper or businessman in the city is not a has poured down its scorching "worker" but a middle class man. rays and dried the very blood of I do not deny that the farmer works, but so does the middle class man in the city and both suffer a great deal and deserve our full sympathy; but all that is not an excuse for come the cooling shade, with the using wrong expressions, and per-haps creating an impression that the dought. the country has only farm workers, when in reality there are farmhands and farm-owners. A workingman streetful of business signs be twistis the man seperated from his tools of production; the middle class man in the country or city is the man who is yet in possession of his haps crush, the business tops of sotools of production, but has to work on them himself, if even he employs some workers to help him. In an introduction to a farmers' platform I think it advisable to be renewed in strength and beauty, show the farmers their situation and every life-giving stream of and the fate they have to expect, the real issues of Socialism and how Socialism is misrepresented.

The present farmers' platform needs another introduction. In our declaration of principles we do not mention even the term middle class and it looks, therefore, strange to see attached to that declaration a special platform for that middle class. If the farmers' platform shall come before the comrades to be voted upon in its present form, I think it advisable to vote against it, even if the comrades agree in principle to have a farmers' platform. In its present form it will lead to a good deal of misunderstanding. ANTONINE KONIKOW.

No open-eyed Socialist has any valid reason for pessimistic prophecy just now.

The dark sky of the political night rapidly reddens with the promise of dawn, and the birds of hope chirp their wakening notes of welcome to the light of liberty.

On every side are apparent signs of an awakening public interest in the public weal, and in New Eng land, at least, the Socialist party is recognized and dreaded as a future factor in state politics."

Already the sun of Socialism has Chase-d away the darkness from Haverhill's mountain peak and finds reflection in a window of Amesbury's town house.

Already the rhetorical swoop of Mother Carey's chicken along the waves of legislative debate, is the presage of the coming industrial

Already we have secured a Lease of the "better half" of the populist represented, from Judaism to Methparty, and not only of her silver tongue, but of her golden | self as well.

And always, we have in the state committee of Massachusetts country parishes. But all, withthat Haile storm of helpful hints out exception, were willing and and prompting pricks that spurs anxious to do-whatever lav in their us into new efforts and wiser action. power to make Socialism an in-

wind which causes them.

autumn and winter in calm weather other, and in one of the most cona heavy sea frequently gets up and servative parts of New England.

And so the waves that are stir-

The short-sighted man sees the rippling wave of excitement, and hears the splashing surge of speech and thinks them but the fitful come sooner to the necessary and have good reasons for demanding knows that beyond the splashing wave there advances a power of public sentiment that shall not merely lap the low factory shoreline, but shall smite the aristocretic mountain-peaks inland as well.

And the wisest man heralds with joy the time when the storm shall reach and ravage and rescue our land.

Rescue? Rescue.

Our land is suffering an indus- weeks ago.

And she still lives!

The blazing sun of capitalism nature in her parched veins and imprisoned her life-resources.

With the wind will come the rain; with the dark clouds will

What matters it if a few private shade trees are overthrown or a ed off, or a sky-scraping commercial cobweb or so be blown over?

The rain that will bend, and percial vegetation, will give new life and vigor to the labor-roots.

When the storm has passed every workingman's vine and fig tree will production will overflow its banks as in the days before the drought. Hence we hail the storm.

The church is the ecclesiastical weather-cock of public opinion. When it swings round, you may depend on it something has changed.

We are familiar with the action taken in regard to Prof. Herron in Dr. Thomas' church in Chicago, when he was refused the pulpit on account of his too liberal doctrines.

We are apt to misjudge the church in general by the church in particular, and to think that because some old weather-cocks have got stuck with old rust or new panti, that the wind hasn't changed. But another church incident in New York gives a truer idea of the trend of public opinion.

In a certain Presbytefian church in that city the pastor was asked a few weeks ago by the trustees to

Because he cut his hair and let his brain grow?

Because he trod on rich people's corns and dared to preach Christianity instead of Calvinism?

Because he had ventured to assert that religion had something to do with earth, and that poor people had human rights and heavenly privileges?

Not a bit, but simply because he wouldn't preach on social topics?

In Boston a few weeks ago, a private meeting was held of Socialist ministers. Invitations were sent to as many clergymen in adjoining towns as were known to be favorable to reform.

There were present sixteen ministers, all of whom were avowedly either sympathetic or scientific So-

· Almost every denomination was odism and Unitarianism to Pres-

byterianism. Some came from aristocratic city churches; others from quiet

dustrial reality. Strangely enough, it happened Waves travel faster than the that there were present the Unitarian ministers from five different In the bay of Biscay during the towns, within ten miles of each

> To show the temper of these towns a year ago, and their regeneration since, let me relate an incident

> At that time I was talking with a native of one of these towns, and asked him about the politics of the

> "Is there much reform element here?" said I:

> "Reform element?" he inquired with a look of perplexed surprise.

> "Why," I said, making it more definite, "are there any populists around? "Populists?" he repeated, with

> a face as blank as that party's pros-"Well," I said, as last resort,

> are there many Democrats?'

His face lighted up, and he responded, "There was a democrat living here two miles down, but he moved away a year ago!'

And in that republican desert, in a church a hundred yards from the spot where we stood, Margaret Haile spoke on Socialism three

MERLIN.



BRANCH DIRECTORY.

Notices of Branch Meetings inserted for to per month.

Celorado.

Colorado Branch No, 1 of the Social Democratic Party, meets every Sunday eve at Woodman's Hall, [715 Colifornia street, Denver, Colo., 2 D. m. Thos. H. Gibbs. Onairman; Mrs. Ida Mercer, Secretary, 176 Washington street.

Connecticut.

Branch 3 (Conn.) meets every 3rd Sunday in the month, at St. George's Hall, 868 Chapel street, cor. Church street, at 3 p. wew Haven. Secretary, Cornelius ahoney, 165 Frankin street.

Branch' 1 of Illinois, Chicago, meets every fednesday evening. Thos. Kirwin, Secre-

Branch 2, Chicago, Ill., Bohemian, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m. at Nagl's Hall, 533 Blue Island ave.

Branch 3, Chicago, Ill., meets ist and 3d Sanday afternoon of each month at Bohemian American School Lad Karcel cor. 19th and Leavitt sts. Secretary Frank Out, 566 Wish at Each Chicago.

Branch 6, Chicago, Ill., German, meets st and 3d Monday at 8 p m at 5-5 Blue Island

Indiana.

Branch No. 5, Indiana, meets first Saturday evening and 3rd Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble streets, Indianapolis, J. Jorn Sernary

Maryland.

Branches Nos. 1 and 2. Maryland, meet every Sunday at 8 p. m., at Carpenter's Hall, 50° E. Baltimore street, Public in-vited.

Massachusetts.

Branch 2, Holyoke, Mass., meets second and fourth Monday of each month at spring-dale Turnes Hall. Organizer, H. schlicht-ing, 30 James street.

ing, 30 James street.

Branch 5, Lynn, Mass., holds business meeting first Sunday of each month, at 12 o'clock, noon, at W. C. T. U. Hall, corner oxford and Washington streets. E. W. Timson, 28 Albany st., Fin Sec., Treas. Notice of agitation meetings will appear in The Herical Band local papers. Public invited.

Branch 9, (Mass) Brockton, meets sunday at 7.P. M., in Cutters Hall, Clark's Block, cor. of Main and Centre streets. Every member is expected to attend at least one meeting a month. Frank 8. Walsh, 3.2 West Elimstreet, Secretary.

Branch 15, Massachusetts—East Boston—

Brach 15, Massachusetts—East Boston—meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 98 Chelsea 11. A. L. Sweeney, 191 Webster st., Sec.

The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.39 p. m., at 1043 Washington street, Boston. All Communications and moneys intended for the Massachusetts State Committee should be sent to the secretary, Margaret Halle, 5 Glenwood st., Roxbury,

Missouri.

Missouri State Central Committee meets every Thursday, at 8 p. m. at Room 7, Inter-national Bank Building, 2e and 22 N Fourth street, 8t, Louis. Organizer Anna F. Smith, 8005 Indiana avenue.

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

St. Louis Third Ward Branch (1st Mo. neets every Friday, at 5 p. m., at 1223 N Groadway. Organizer, A. F. Haussler, 123 F Broadway.

N. Broadway.

St. Louis Twelfth Ward Branch (2nd Mo.)
every ist Sunday at 2 p. m., and every sird Sunday at 5:30 a.m., at Bohemian National Hall, cor Allen avenue and Dolman street.
Organizer, A. Langhird, 3:30 Tennessee ave.
St. Louis Ninth Ward Branch (3d Mo.)
meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, at 8 p. m., at Rhine Hall, 13th and Wyomling streets. Organizer, Charles F. Meier, 3064
Indiana avenue.

St. Louis Tenth Ward Branch (4th Mo. meets every 2d and 4th Sunday at \$350 a, m. at Vitt's Hall, Broadway and Keokuk sts Organizer, Francis J. Krause, 8824 Michigal

St. Louis First Ward Branch (5th Mo N. Broadway. Organizer, Julius Blumen thal, 857 Cowan street.

8t. Louis Second Ward Branch (6th Mo), meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, at 8 p. m., at Social Turner Hall, corner 13th and Mon-roe streets, Organizer H. J. Stelgerwalt, 1112 Chamber street.

Branch 7, Missouri, meets every Tuesday at 8 r. M. at 1300 Union ave., Kansas City. G. J. Storz, 1330 W. 9th street, sec.

St. Louis Twentysixth Ward Branch (8th Mo), meets every saturday at 8 p. m., at 8946 St. Ferdinand avenue Organizer, Jo-seph C. Hartshorn, 3850 St. Ferdinand ave St. Louis Sixth Ward Branch (9th Mo.) meets every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at 1031 bouth Twelfth street. Organizer John Zach, 031 South 12th street.

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

The description of the choosing of the Executive Board, impracticable of operation, and
Whereas, it is desirable that the members of said National Execu-

8t. Louis Nineteenth ward Branch (12th Mo.) meets every Saturday, at s.p. m., at 2di Warner avenue, Organizer, G. Gandler, 406 N. 20th screet.

Branch 12, Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters Social Democratic Party, 292 Hewes street, meets 1st and 3d Thursday's at 8-15 sharp. All persons interested in Socialism and the Social Democratic Party are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate with us in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Baranch No. 20, New York, (28 Assembly District) meets 1st and 3d Thursday's of each month at Faulhaber's Hail, 15d Second avenue, New York City. Secretary R. Hoppe, 328 E. Soth street.

The City Central Agitation Committee of

The City Central Agitation Committee of creater New York and vicinity, meets second and four a saturdays of each month at 107 Forsyth street, in the William Morris Forward Club rooms. Elizabeth fi, Thomas. 257 Division street, secretary.

Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Ohisen's Hall, 65 York streets, second and tourth Sundays, at 3 p. m. Lectures, discussions, business meeting, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.

Branch 1, Philadelphia, meets every saturday, sp. m., City Hall, North Plaza.

Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania meets every sundry at 754 south Third street, Philadelphia, at 754 south Third street, Philadelphia, at 755 Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

Branch No. 4, Pittshurg, Pa., meets every Thursday evening at 7530 F. M., Funk hall, south 24th and Josephine sts. President W. Bohn, 24t Addison st. Secretary, J. H. Lewis, 23ts Jane st.

Branch 2, Erie, Pa., meets every Sunday

Lewis, 2318 Jane st.

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

Wisconsin.

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

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

Branch No. 18, Dieboygan, Wis. Diests every second and fourth Saturday.

Branch 3, Sheboygan, Wis., meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania avenue. R. Schoen, S. 12th street, secretary treasurer.

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 streets. George in Twenty-fifth street,

Branch 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Peterleus hall, 717 Center street at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

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

PROPAGANDA FUND.

Contributions to propaganda fund started by Eugene V. Debs:

The following a			by Ea
de Branch No.	I. New Y	ork City.	
Lemberg S.		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	25
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Previously re	ported	**********	124 45
			121 50
Total			131 50

A National Conference.

The following resolution has been adopted by the National Executive

Whereas, circumstances which were unforeseen at the time the present constitution of the Social Democratic Party was framed, have rendered some of the provisions of and answers made during the disthe said constitution, and especially cussion. that providing for the choosing of

St. Louis Thirteenth Ward Branch (11th Mo.) meets every ist Sunday at 2 p. m., and every 3d Sunday, at 9:30 a. m., at 3ohemian Katlonal Hall, Allen avenue and bolman street. Organizer, Oliver A. Nelson, 1316

Mississippi avenue.

St. Louis Nineteenth Ward Branch (11th in members of said National Executive Board should at all times be in accord with the object of the party and its will, therefore be it in accord with the object of the full attendance is requested.

the Social Democratic Party be held. That two members from State be selected by the

BERGER'S LECTURE AT OSHKOSH.

Comrade Victor L. Berger made

address afterwards. Mr. Berger the old line pseudo-politicians was assured that the club put aside since the event took place. all prejudices on such occasions and that he could speak freely and cert by the first Socialist band or-feel sure of a respectful hearing, ganized in this country. They gave Harry Mooney of the Brockton He took them at their word, and that there is at least one absolutely they treated their guest with cor- gether and the small number of requestions that a Socialist always musical abilities of others. runs up against, and also there between the issues of Wednesday and Thursday, respectively, quite did not coincide with Mr. Berger's views, but that all admitted that he gave them an ideal state. "The length of Mr. Berger's address. the paper said, "precludes the possibility of giving all of it space to.day, and the last half will appear in a second installment to-morrow. 'He gave an able and exhaustive lecture on Socialism," it says in another place, "and brought out many excellent points in favor of his theory, asserting confidently that the next stage in the advancement of civilization was Social-

In his main editorial, the editor said, among other things: "It would be impracticable to enter into any discussion of Mr. Berger's views in this connection, as the subject is almost too extensive in its scope to admit of satisfactory debate in the columns of a newspaper. Mr. Berger's address will appear in the columns to-day and to-morrow-and those who are interested may have plause. opportunity to read and apply their own philosophy."

triet, J. A. Davidson, and also the not personally, by reputation, and in the form of a circus, stall we man who opposed him in the cam- it was also plainly aftested that paign, Frank C. Stewart. In bid- she was a universal favorite, as the not admit a conversion to Social- V. Debs and herself came here and ism. In a letter which he wrote spoke before a very small audience Mr. Berger subsequently he said at Village hall. She told of the

that the lecture had "made a deep handful from which 10 names were impression on him."

SOCIALISMUS.

Attention, St. Louis Comrades.

A joint meeting of all St. Louis May 21, 1899, at 2 p. m., at Aschen-broedel hali, 604 Market street. A cialists in control, not only of the

ALBERT E. SANDERSON, Resolved, that a conference of Secretary City Central Committee.

Debs' Lecture Engagements.

San Antonio,	Tex	 May	19.
Austin,	.,	,,	20.
Galveston,	,,		21.
Houston,	18		21.
Beaumont,	"		22.

SOCIALIST JUBILEE AT WHITMAN, MASS.

The first of a series of jubilee an address recently on Socialism meetings was held here on Friday

First of all came the band confeel sure of a respectful hearing, ganized in this country. They gave questions for fully two hours. There were made on every hand by those were, of course, the old familiar who claim to be able to judge the

On adjourning to the hall it was were silly ones and wise ones, and found impossible to obtain a seat, the latter predominated. Mr. Ber- and those who could not get inside ger's long suit is repartee, and he availed themselves of the large gave his auditors a lively time of hall-way outside and the doors it and much to their appreciation, were thrown open so that those apparently. The speech and the who could not see could hear. That cialist band will also be in attendiscussion made such an impres- they were attentive even though sion that the capitalist organ, the they were occupying uncomfortable wankee, reprinted the lecture al- out the program without entering most verbatim, devoting six col- a protest of any kind, and applaudumns to it, divided about equally ed the efforts of the entertainers as loudly as their more fortunate brethren on the inside.

per said editorially that the club two appropriate selections and was causes to which we attribute this applauded to the echo.

Rev. F. O. McCartney, of the Rockland branch, was next introduced and discoursed in a most eloquent manner on the true ethics of Socialism. While I have heard him on a number of occasions I must say that I have never before been so impressed with his masterly eloquence as on this eccasion. He certainly appeared to the best advantage and has the ability to is most impressive and convincing. Comrade McCartney has gained for himself a warm spot in the hearts of those who believe that there should be more Christianity and less Churchianity. . Would that we had more McCartney's in this boasted land of the free.

The Soper family of Rockland, a Socialist family, favored us with a number of vocal selections which were received with merited ap-

Chairman Lowell then introduced the only and original Mar-Among those present at the sup- garet Haile and it was plain to be secured to form a branch of the The address will be issued in S. D. P. and thought then that it pamphlet form in the near future, was a good field, but had no idea period of five months. She exwere doing in the interest of Socialcialists in control, not only of the state but the nation.

Blanche Lowell, the little six year-old daughter of the chairman of our branch, recited in a manner worthy of a much older person two Rast 8ide Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every 1st, and 1d. Thursday at 112 Clinton 1st Secretary, A. Ghyer, 168 Suffolk 8t. Branch No. 2, New York, meets are the suffolk st. Branch No. 2, New York, meets at William Bornts Foward Club Rooms, 107 Forsyth st. Branch No. 107 Forsyth st. Beach No. 1 very pretty as well as appropriate little pieces that evoked merited

hours, still it was remarkable the power that she seemed to possess over her hearers and the appeal that she made to the ladies present to use their every effort to induce their husbands and brothers to become identified with the movebefore the Candlelight club of Osh- the 5th inst. and it was the grand- ment, was grand in itself. She is kosh, an organization made up of est success that we have so far a woman of great ability and we prominent men of that place, man- achieved, in both a numerical and should feel highly gratified to think ufacturers, bankers, lawyers, teach- financial way, in fact it exceeded she is one of us, as she will prove ers, preachers, editors and also the most sanguine expectations of to be a great addition to our ranks. members of the normal school some of our most ardent comrades. At the conclusion of her remarks, faculty. The club holds period. "What are those Socialists going which occupied about three-quarter ical banquets at the Athearn house to do next?" seems to be the prin-with an invited guest to deliver an cipal topic of conversation with unstinted applause ever accorded r lady speaker in my experience. The last number on the program

was a jig dance by Edward F

a concert outside of the hall, prev- branch. He was very clever and the members now doubtless feel ious to the opening of the festivi- received great appliause for his ties on the inside, and considering efforts. After entertainment dance fearless man in the world. Still, the short time they had been to- ing was indulged in and refreshments were served. Comrade Carey diality, and, after he had finished hearsals, really made an excellent who had delivered a lecture in his paper, kept him answering showing. Favorable comments Boston, arrived at 10:30 and took part in the festivities and was much pleased with the large attendance. We have made all arragements to welcome our recently admitted Comrade Mrs. Mary E. Lease, who speaks here on Saturday evening, May 13th, and a large house is assured, as we have already disposed of a number of tickets and the So-

dance.

That the jubilee has been proli-Daily Northwestern, the largest positions, was evidenced by the daily in the State outside of Mil- fact that they remained throughadmitted at the last meeting and about 14 applications were taken, and we expect they will be filled out and presented at the next meeting, but we do not claim to be an unusual thing for a capitalist The first on the program was wholly responsible for this influx daily to do! The editor of the pa- Comrade Edw. Morrill who recited into our branch, as there are other manifestation of discontent on the part of our citizens, notably that while the papers throughout the country are chronicling the advance in wages in most industries, we are experiencing just the reverse. The Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co. have just made a sweeping reduction in most of their departments, and the workers are powerless to resist, and while we deplore the efforts of the manufacturers to handle the subject (of which he grind the employees to a starvation is a great student) in a manner that wage, and tender our moral sympathy to the oppressed, we still have the privilege of consoling ourselves with the knowledge, that every reduction in wages, and every effort at oppression by the capitalistic class adds one or more adherents to the now rapidly increasing Social Democratic Parts The committee on jubilee decided to hold the next jubilee at Rockland the 26th inst. and we look for another grand success.

At our business meeting Monda evening good reports were made by all the comrades who are disposing ; of tickets for Mrs. Lease's lecture per was the congressman of dis- seen that she was well known, if and while we are to have a trival confident of a large crowd. The meeting abo elected delegates to ding Mr. Berger good-bye, the latter gentleman said, in effect, that the talk had cured him of his free silver notions, although he would not admit a conversion to Social.

she was a universal favorite, as the applicate was long and loud. In opening she contrasted the great audience with that of last November when Comrade Eugene Morrill. In my next letter I will the readers of The Hep-ta-blow. tell the readers of THE HERALD how Socialism is interesting the scholars of the public schools. Duff.

Whitman, May 11, 1899.

Card of Thanks.

TO THE EDITOR:-I want to thank together with some of the questions of the tremendous sentiment that the comrades who so promptly rewould be manifested in the short sponded to my request for certain numbers of the old Social Demoplained the methods of the State crat to complete my file. Most of Committee and the grand work they the papers sent gave such a vague idea of the donor that this seems branches will be held on Sunday, ism and predicted that many in the to be about the only way in which I can make acknowledgment. Fraternally and gratefully.

FREDERIC HEATH, Milwaukee, April 29.

The headquarters of the National Union Brewery Workmen have been moved from St. Louis to 1314

Social Democratic Party Platform Constitution of Local Branches

America declares that life, liberty and tablishment of social order, through happiness for every man, woman and the increase of misery, but on the conchild are conditioned upon equal trary expects its coming through the political and economic rights.

of production and distribution of and use the political power to that wealth has caused society to split into end. In view of this we adopt the foltwo distinct classes, with conflicting lowing platform for the purpose of interests, the small possessing class uniting the workers in the country of capitalists or exploiters of the labor with those in the city: force of others and the ever-increasing large dispossessed class of wage-work- but to be utilized by the United States ers, who are deprived of the socially- or the state directly for the public bendue share of their product.

ship of the means of production, is make strict regulations as to improveresponsible for the insecurity of sub- ment and cultivation. Forests and sistence, the poverty, misery and deg- waterways to be put under direct conradation of the ever-growing majority trol of the nation. of our people.

which have produced and now intensi- by the nation, to be used by the farmfy the capitalist system, will compel the adoption of Socialism the collective ownership of the means of production and telephone services to be united, for the common good and welfare, or result in the destruction of civiliza-

That the trade union movement and independent political action are the cost. chief emancipating factors of the its economic, the other its political wing, and that both must co-operate duction and distribution.

Therefore, the Social Democratic irrigation and drainage. Party of America declares its object S. D. P. AND TRADE UNIONISM to be the establishment of a system of co-operative production and distribu- movement to be indispensable to the tion through the restoration to the working people under the prevailing people of all the means of production industrial system in their struggle for and distribution, to be administered the improvement of their conditions, by organized society in the interest of as well as for the final abolition of the the whole people, and the complete wage system; we need further recogemancipation of society from the wage system; we further recogdomination of capitalism.

The wage-workers and all those in fore, be it sympathy with their historical mission to realize a higher civilization honest co-operation to that end by the should sever connection with all capi- members of the Social Democratic talist and reform parties and unite Party of America, by becoming memwith the Social Democratic Party of bers of the unions in their respective 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 ellow-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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 it takes the form of a machine, imintroduction of international arbitration instead.

DEMANDS FOR FARMERS. The Social Democratic Party of

The Social Democratic Party of America does not hope for the es determined, united efforts of the work-That private ownership of the means ers of both city and country to gain

1. No more public land to be sold, efit, or leased to farmers in small par-That capitalism, the private owner- cels of not over 640 acres, the state to

2. Construction of grain elevators. That the same economic forces magazines and cold storage buildings ers, at cost.

3. The postal, railroad, telegraph 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

4. A uniform postal rate for the working class, the one representing transportation of agricultural products on all railroads.

5. Public credit to be at the dispoto abolish the capitalist system of pro- sal of counties and towns for the improvement of roads and soil and for

> "Whereas, We hold the trade union ganization among the workers; there-

> "Resolved, That we commend an trades or callings, or of the Federal Labor Unions, and strive to organize all such trades as have heretofore not been organized and assist the organization of labor in every way possible.

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

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

> Resolved. That we consider strikes and boycotts as historically necessary weapons to obtain the demands of trades unionism; we further recognize in the union label an important factor in strengthening the power of organization, and educating the public to demonstrate in a practical way its sympathy and assistance to the cause of labor; and we therefore indorse all the labels of the bona fide trades unions, earnestly recommending to the membership of the Social Democratic Party of America to patronize only such concerns selling products bearing the same.

"Resolved, That we condemn the attempt to disrupt the labor movement determined, who shall be elected at by organizing rival unions to the bona fide trades unions.

"Resolved. That we condemn the modern white slavery of the sweating

"The instrument of labor, when mediately becomes a competitor of the workman himself." Karl Marx.

GET SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE HERALD. branch.

NAME AND LOCATION.

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

MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 2. Any reputable person subscribing to the principles of this organization shall be eligible to mem-

Sec. 3. A local branch shall consist of not less than five nor more than 500 nembers, ---- members constitutng a quorum.

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

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

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

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

DUES AND FEES.

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

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

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

Sec. 11. On or before the 5th day of each quarter the tressurer shall remit by postal money order the quarterly dues for the current quarter to the National Council and each local branch shall remit the full amount due for the entire membership of the

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Sec. 12. The Executive Board shall people consist of five (5) members, elected annually in March, and shall have general supervision of the local branch. It shall be empowered to provide such rules, issue such orders and adopt such measures, subject to the local branch, as may be required to carry out the objects of the organization, provided that no action shall be taken which conflicts with the constitution of the State Union, the constitution of the National Council, or the declaration of principles.

Sec. 13. The officers of the Board shall consist of a chairman, vicechairman, secretary, treasurer and oreach annual meeting and serve until their successors are elected and quali-"Resolved, That we encourage the fied. They shall perform such duties movement of organized labor for the as appertain to their several offices establishment of a legal eight-hour and as the local branch may direct. workday and the Saturday half holi- The Board shall hold stated meetings in March of each year and such special meetings as may be required.

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

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

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

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

JURISDICTION.

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

Sec. 19. At each annual meeting of he local branch in March an Executive Board of five (5) members and representatives to the State Union shall be elected, who shall serve for one year, or until their successors are Academy of Architecture and Building elected and qualified.

BY-LAWS.

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

TRIALS.

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

APPEALS.

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

AMENDMENTS. Sec. 23. The constitution of local branches, State Unions and the National Council is the organic law of the organization, and can be altered or amended only by the National Counil in meeting assembled or by the general organization through the Ini-

tiative and Referendum. INITIATIVE AND REFEREN-DUM.

Sec. 24. Upon application of 5 per ent of the membership any matter relating to the amendment of the contitution, the calling of a special meetng of a State Union or the National Council, or the removal of an officer, state or national, shall be submitted o a direct vote of the membership, through the Initiative and Referendum and a majority vote shall determine the result.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

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

Social-Pertaining to society or to the public as an aggregate body as social interests, etc.

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

Socialism .- No movement of modern times has awakend or deserved greater attention than the one indicated by this title. In general it Street, St. Louis, Mo. may be described as that movement which seeks by economic changes to destroy the existing inequalities of the world's social conditions. The growth of Socialism in this country has been rapid and will probably keep pace with the just causes of discontent." -- Encyganizer, and such others as may be cloped Britanica; American Supplement.

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Social Democratic Party of America.

Organized June 11, 1898. Organized June 11, 1898.

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

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

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

- Social Democratic Party Platform

social Democratic Party of America. so removed or discharged they may The chairman of the Executive Board

Constitution of National Council.

NAME AND HEADQUARTERS. Section 1. This organization shall known as the Social Democratic Party of America, and its headquarars shall be located at such place as he Executive Board may decide upon. HOW ORGANIZED.

Sec. 2. The Social Democratic Parof America shall be organized as

1st. Local branches limited to 500 members each.

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

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

4th. An Executive Board of five

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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

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

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

Sec. 6. A majority of the Board

shall constitute a quorum.

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

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

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

Sec. 10. All questions not provided tions of appeal shall be decided by the chairman, such decision to be final ordered by the Board.

officers of the Board shall submit of their several offices and transmit a tional Council at all times. copy to each local branch.

REVENUES AND FUNDS.

payable quarterly in advance for each of the replication. member.

banks as the board may direct and the ber of the National Council. National Secretary and Treasurer shall be required to execute a bond for

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

shall constitute the legislative body of endum.

| carry out the general objects of the organization.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Sec. 16. This organization shall publish an official paper, under the supervision of the Executive Board, which shall be known as the Social Democratic Herald. Each member of the organization shall be entitled to a copy of the official paper in consideration of the payment of quarterly dues.

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

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

REFERENDUM. Sec. 19. The members of the Executive Board may be removed by the imperative mandate in the following manner: Any three members of the National Council may demand the resignation of any member of the National Executive Board, by filing a petition with the secretary of said Executive Committee; and upon said secretary's neglect or refusal to act upon said petition within five days after filing the same, then by filing a petition with the chairman of the said Executive Board; and upon the said chairman's neglect or refusal to act, by filing such petition with three members of the National Council, other than the petitioners, who shall act as a committee for the purpose of receiving and acting as herein provided. 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 found; and said person shall have the body of the state. right to answer such petition in writng, which said answer shall be mailed be delivered to him.

the officer or committee holding the cil or the declaration of principles. 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

Thereupon the said officer or committee holding said petition shall mail They shall perform such duties as apa complete copy of the proceedings to pertain to their several offices, and for the person whose recall is sought, and their services shall receive such comfor in this constitution and all ques- five (5) days thereafter said officer or pensation as the State Union may decommittee shall mail to each member termine. The Board shall hold stated of the National Council a complete meetings in April of each year and and in full effect unless otherwise copy of all the proceedings and shall such special meetings as may be redemand a vote of each member of the quired. Sec. 11. At each annual meeting the National Council thereon.

All proceedings shall be open to complete reports of the transactions inspection of any member of the Na-

zation shall be derived from an ad-holding such petition for ten (10) mission fee of twenty-five (25) cents days; and such answer may be amend- shall be authorized to fill all vacancies. and dues of twenty-fice (25), cents, ed at any time to meet the allegation

Recall of a member of the Execu- State Union. -Sec. 13. The funds of the organiza- tive Committee shall not affect the tion shall be deposited in such bank or standing of such member as a mem-

RECALL OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 20. The selection of the Nathe faithful performance of his duties tional Secretary and Editor shall be in such an amount as the board may announced for approval or rejection in the official organ, the Social Democratic Herald, within fifteen (15) Sec. 14. The National Councils shall days from the selection of said officers, meet annually on the first Tuesday in and each member shall have a vote May at such place as the Executive thereon, to be sent by the secretary of Board may determine, subject to his local branch to the chairman of change by referendum vote. The the Executive Board, the vote to be copy to each local branch.

Chairman of the Executive Board announced in the official paper and REVENUES. shall preside over its deliberations. the polls shall close twenty (20) days ec. 15. The National Council after the date calling for the refer-

the organization and shall be empow- Sec. 21. The National Secretaryered to enact all general legislation, Treasurer or the Editor may be resubject to referendum hereinafter pro-moved or discharged by the National Sec. 12. The State Union shall vided. It shall determine the policy, Council or the Executive Board, but meet annually at such place as its and do all other things required to if the said National officers shall be members may determine, in April.

appeal the case to the members of the shall preside over its deliberations. organization by stating the grounds The secretary of the Executive Board of protest, serving a copy on the chairman and secretary of the National Union and keep a correct record of its A PLAIN EXPOSITION Council and the Executive Board, the proceedings, submitting a copy of the same not to occupy more than two same to each local branch in the state columns of the official paper, an equal Sec. 13. At each annual meeting of space to be given the Council or Ex- the State Union an Executive Board of ecutive to state their side of the con- five members and representatives to troversy; the votes shall be mailed to the National Council shall be elected, any member of the Council or Executive Board the petitioner may desig- their successors are elected and qualinate; the petitioner shall be entitled fied. to representation at the count of ballots, and the polls shall close twenty enact such laws as may be necessary, pursuit or study, or with a view to a knowl-(20) days after the date of the publication of the referendum.

Sec. 22. The question shall be: Board (or the National Council, as the case may be,) be sustained?" and confirm the action the petitioner shall principles. then be reinstated.

Sec. 23. The National Executive Board (or any member of it), the National Secretary-Treasurer or the Editor may be removed by the members of he organization in the following manner: A petition indorsed by 5 per cent of the members shall be filed with the chairman of the Executive Board. who shall cause the same to be submitted to a referendum vote within ten (10) days; should said chairman fail to do this, then any five branches, by official action at a regular meeting, shall have power to call for said vote and the same, after due hearing of both sides as provided in section 21, shall be taken.

Constitution of State Unions.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the ---- State Union of the Social Democratic Party of Such petition shall contain a state America, and its headquarters shall ment in writing, setting forth fully be located as the union may determine. HOW ORGANIZED.

Sec. 2. The ----- State Union of the Social Democratic Party of America shall consist of delegates representing local branches in this state, demanded, if such person can be and shall constitute the legislative

Sec. 3. The Executive Board shall consist of five members and shall have No. 1 by registered letter to the officer or general supervision of the State Union. committee holding said petition with- It shall be empowered to provide such in fifteen (15) days from the receipt rules, issue such orders and adopt such by the person whose recall is desired measures as may be required to carry of the copy of the petition required to out the objects of the organization, provided that no action shall be taken The petitioners shall be served which conflicts with this constitution, No. 2 forthwith by registered letter from the constitution of the National Coun-

Sec. 4. The officers of the Board shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer and such others as may be determined, who within ten (10) days after receipt of shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Board and serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

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

Sec. 6. Any member of the Board may be removed by a majority vote of The time for filing the answer and all the members, provided that all replication may be extended by the charges shall be reduced to writing Sec. 12. The revenue of the organi- officer or chairman of the committee and that the accused member shall be entitled to a fair trial. The Board

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

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

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

Sec. 10. At each annual meeting the officers of the Board shall submit complete reports of the transactions of their several offices and transmit a

sources as the State Union may de- Charles Schmitz, 22nd and Howard Sts. termine.

THE STATE UNION.

shall serve as secretary of the State

who shall serve one year, or until

Sec. 14. The State Union shall determine the policy of the state organizations and do all other things

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By Robert Blatchford

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INTERNATIONAL.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

The Czar peace conference will convene in The Haag next Mon-The Social Democratic Party has arranged two labor demonstrations in order to show to the nations of Europe that the perce conference is nothing but a farce and a lie. The first demon- last we reported was a bill to prestration will be held in Amster- vent prudential and industrial indam on Sunday, May 21, the surance companies from readjustsecond in The Haag on Monday, ing policies after they had been in May 22. Comrades Jaures of force one year without the consent Paris, Bebel of Berlin, Vander of the insured. This is a form velde of Brussels, Hyndman of London and Troelstra of Amsterdam will be the speakers at these socialist demonstrations. Undoubtedly the Czar and his camarilla will be very much vexed by these Socialist demonstrations and he regrets very much that the government of Holland has no power to send the "whole gang of Socialist speakers" to Siberia.

MOSCOW, RUSSIA.

Comrade Miss E Golde, M. D., 23 years of age, one of the best known Socialist woman agitators in Russian Poland, has been sentenced gates reported adversely by the to deportation to Tomsk, Siberia. Miss Golde is the daughter of very wealthy parents. She took a prominent part in the recent students' demonstration. Three cheers for the brave Comrade that has to spend her life in Siberia, because she had the courage to stand up for the cause of labor and Socialism!

PARIS, FRANCE.

Comrade Jules Guesde, the well known Socialist leader and member of the chamber of deputies, is seriously ill and is compelled to leave Paris for some months. The physicians have advised him to discontinue all participation in the Socialist movement for the present. for it would take months before he could regain his health.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM.

Democratic Party of Belgium will by the breaking of a coupler, ladbe held May 21 and 22. One of der, etc., its failure to operate or gavel made from part of a Spanish the most important subjects that by striking abutments, signal posts, will come up for discussion is, "The etc., is supposed to have assumed

WARSAW, RUSSIA.

this city have been arrested for taking a prominent part in the eight-hour-day parade on May 1. The parade was broken up by cossacks and policemen.

to be over 60,000. The prospects of an early settlement of the trouble are not very bright.

CHARLEROI, BELGIUM.

tion on June 11.

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY. All the longshoremen in this city

are cut on strike for better pay and

shorter hours of labor.

work-day.

STUTTGART, GERMANY. city are on strike for the nine-hour

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

follow, are taken from Webster's Dictionary:

to the public as an aggregate body, as social interests, etc.

supreme power is lodged in the up of the labor organization of the hands of the people collectively, country. Five branches organized or in which the people exercise the this week in Massachusets. power of legislation.

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Socialism in Massachusetts.

Report of Representatives Carey and Scates.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Boston, May 6, 1899.

To the Comrades:-We are approaching the end of the session, only a small number of bills remain before the House, and it is expected that the legislature will have been prorogued ere the end of the present month.

The first matter of interest since of insurance common among the

A bill, imposing a graduated tax on legacies, succession and certain House by a vote of 107 yes, to 59 no. We voted yes.

Upon a bill to compell railways railroad committee, we voted for

Certain bills, improving the present employers liability law including one of ours, which was the most important, were reported adversely by the judiciary committee. Carey spoke in support of them all and our bill was substituted for the committee's report by a vote of 40 no to 60 yes. We voted yes.

Upon a bill to compell railroads to carry bicycles as baggage we voted for the bill, which was ad-

vanced one stage. Our bill on employers' liability came up for its third reading. It was again attacked by some of the legal fraternity, as it was in their opinion too sweeping. Carey defended it, and it passed that stage. As the law is now the trainman The annual congress of the Social injured or killed upon a railroad Social Democrat c Party and the the risk when he entered the ser-Trades Un on Movement. Our vice of the railroad company. Our bill revolutionizes the law and Over 400 Socialist workmen of causes such fact to be prima facie evidence of negligence on the part

of the company. A bill to abolish contracts upon public works was reported adversely by the committee on labor with begins to alarm them, and with two dissenters. Carey spoke for the

The anti-coercion bill amended by the Senate, so that it assails the the district to them. The soldiers trade unions, came back from the have had an experience which The Federation of Young Socialits known as La Jeunesse Socialits amendments. The House rette, will hold its annual conventee, which body insisted upon its amendments. The House required to show it. They heard from the causes them to see how small these in its amendments. The House required to show it. They heard from the causes them to see how small these indicates the causes them to see how small these indicates the causes them to see how small these indicates the causes them to see how small these indicates the causes th iste, will hold its annual conven- fused again to concur, and a committee of conference was appointed. consisting of three members of whom Comrade Scates was one.

Upon a bill to prevent the employment of minors in breweries in bottling establishments, Carey spoke in its support. The bill was All the furniture workers of this ordered to a third reading by a vote of 77-yes to 38 no. We voted

From all parts of the state come evidence that the working class are awakening and the Social Democratic party is causing the Social-The definitions of the two words ist movement to number its defend-

We can now more than ever Social.—Pertaining to society or realize the importance and correct-Democratic—Pertaining to Democracy; i. e., Movement by the people * * in which the energies are given to the building to do with your son?"

> Fraternally, Louis M. Scates, JAMES F. CAREY.

We will send THE HERALD and Appeal to Reason to subscribers

HAVERHILL VOLUNTEERS CHEER MAYOR CHASE.

Routine business was all that city council this week.

Mayor Chase returned the order regarding the court house with his logical and wholly devoid of the veto. In the common council they tried to pass the order over his head, but the attempt failed and it as laid on the table.

On the evening of May 3; the formal reception to those who have he comes in contact. been recently mustered out of the council by one of the other side. The Socialist members of the city council insisted that it should be arranged on a basis of perfect equality, which was done.

working people and injustices are tive of the city, formally welcomed frequent. We voted for the bill the soldiers home in a fitting and frequent. We voted for the bill the soldiers home in a numg and proper address, in which he made which was substituted for the adverse proper address, in which he made the citizens of Tiffin, Sunday afterstation the citizens of Tiffin, Sunday afterstation the citizens of the citizens o verse report of the committee on a strong point on the inhumanity roll call by a vote of 99 yes to 74 of war. He was loudly applauded. what one would naturally expect to hear on such an occasion. Conother transfers, was upon roll call gressman Moody was the last spassed to be engrossed by the speaker. The announcement of his name was greeted with mingled applause and hisses. So far as the writer could observe, the hisses to equip their cars with platform came entirely from the soldiers present, doubtless they remembered the fever-striken pest-hole of Chicamauga, the storm-beaten tents of Lexington, and stone-breaking on the roads of Matanzas. The mixed character of the applause was not mentioned in the Gazette, but instead he was fully reported, loudly praised, and his candidacy as speaker of the National House boomed. If spreading on layer upon layer of flattery, and at the same time glorifying oneself constitutes a good speech, he certainly made a great one.

And by the way, this method of speech-making is commonly used y such men. Immediately after Moody's speech, the literary and musical exercises closed; the soldiers alling for three cheers for Mayor 'hase in which the entire audience joined. Afterwards, at the banquet, the captain in behalf of the company presented the Mayor with a gun carriage. Now, all these things are significent. The event, the circumstances before and after, cleary show two forces in opposition. The capitalist class have been comforting themselves with the thought that the last election was a "freak" one, and like a freak of nature liable never to happen again. But, the steady organization of our party regard to this congressional district The number of miners now on strike in this country is reported to be over 60,000. The prospects by a vote of 62 for the to be over 60,000. The prospects bill when 1900 swings around they will appeal to local pride to save Haverhill when they were away and have had time to learn a few things they did not know before. Conversation with many of them leads us to believe that a large number at least will be found on the right side next election day.

C. A. FRAZER.

DEBS AT TIFFIN, OHIO.

There is no doubt but what Gene' sets the people to thinking. If there is one thing more "Social" and "Democratic" which ers its natural allies-the trade than another that I note as a result of his lecture here, it is the impression he made on intelligent and thoughtful fathers who have sons ness of the attitude of the Social growing up, when he forcefully ex-Democrats of America towards plained the condition and drift of

> He has done the movement much good here, that too, under very adverse circumstances. We will try to have him again when the conditions are more favorable. People came from three counties, one man and his wife drove 22 miles to see

and hear"Our Gene." count of the meeting said: "An it on Saturday.

audience of about five hundred, in- taining sketch of Comrade Debs. cluding a goodly number of ladies In reply to those critics who objected to the meeting because it and business men, was present to ted to the meeting because it was hear Mr. Debs' discourse. For two held on the first day of the week hours, the speaker commanded he said they reminded him of the the closest attention from his aud, was transacted at the meeting of the lence and this fact forcibly demonstrates that his remarks were well received. The address was dead) vote for Tim Dooley for coonstrates that his remarks were radicalism which is so often attributed to this speaker. Mr. Debs is tall, smooth-faced and possesses a personal magnetism that readily makes friends with those with whom rade Debs, who was received with

It must have been something of U. S. V. service, took place. This a surprise to many present to hear reception was in accordance with a the hearty applause given to Comresolve introduced in the comm n rade Debs' strongest appeals for trite sayings and epigrams. His

Mayor Chase, as the chief executive of the city, formally welcomed the soldiers home in a fitting and Comrade Eugene V. Debs addressed appointed; we thought we would be

The attendance was good, about Other speakers followed, and said 500 persons being present, and as friends from Huron, Sandusky and this was our first effort at a public Hancock counties, and several from meeting, the boys are more than the smaller towns in our county of satisfied, and an increased member- Seneca. We are elated and feel ship is looked for.

gave the audience a very enter- man.

held on the first day of the week candidate for coroner, who had printed on his campaign cards: "If you want a square deal (after you're to give us a square deal after we are dead, but we had with us a man who wants to give us a square deal while we live, and introduced Comrapturous applause. Comrade Debs' speech was a great one.

Again and again would the audience burst forth in approval at his clear-cut, uncompromising Social-knowledge of the social question ism. It's coming. C. R. M. was so profound, and his manner of presentation so apt tout the general verdict was, there is only one Through the efforts of Branch 1 Debs. In the words of Sam. L.

Our audience was made up of that we had a great meeting and Comrade Martin presided and heard a great speech from a great W. O. BARNES.

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