tion of the heroism and patriotism of

our forefathers, and hold it up as an act worthy of emulation. Notwith-

standing the "wanton destruction of property," we call those who took part

in it heroes, but the leaders of the great strike of 1894, who neither de-

stroyed property nor sanctioned its

destruction, were cast into jail as malefactors, as though they had commit-

ted some crime against humanity. But some day, when the great war against

capitalism, of which the strike of 1894

was but a part, has been fought and

won, a happy and grateful people will

write the names of those who mar-

shalled the hosts for that great battle

high on the roll of honor, among the

great benefactors of mankind.

When Eugene V. Debs, Sylvester

Keliher, R. M. Goodwin, W. E. Burns,

James Hogan, L. W. Rogers and M. J. Elliott, the directors of the A. R. U.,

were landed at Woodstock jail, agree-

able to the despotic order of Judge Woods, they at once organized the "Co-

LIBERTY JAIL."

Liberty Jail! That sounds a trifle

odd, but strange things have happened. Christ was born in a stable; might not

iberty be born in a jail? Let the fu-

ture answer. This much, however, may

even now be recorded; the plans form-

ed by Eugene V. Debs and his compan-

ions in Woodstock jail are even now

bearing fruit, and will yet be felt in

The great army of earnest, conscien-

which is now marshalling to do battle

for the rights of men, will, in the end,

drag every tyrant from his throne, restore the earth to the people strike down every coin but service, inaugu-

rate the Brotherhood of Man, and hasten the day when every tongue shall

sing "On Earth Peace, Good Will To-ward Men." God speed them in their

efforts, and grant that all their battles

The objects and purposes of the "Co-

Operative Colony of Liberty Jail" were

to get all the good possible out of the

sojourn of its members at Woodstock

A systematic course of both physical

and mental training was at once un-

dertaken. They were well stocked

with some of the best works on economics, sociology and history, includ-ing, among others, Social Evolution

by Kidd; the Coming Climax, by Hub-

bard; Civilization Civilized, by May-

man Drift, by Gillette; Lloyd's Wealth

vs. Commonwealth; Henry George's

works, Fabian Essays and Merrie England. Time spent with such compan-

ions must of necessity be profitable,

even if it be in jail, for these works

breathe the spirit of the broadest

brotherhood and of the loftiest of hu-

Better Days, by Fitch; The Hu-

every nook and corner of the world.

Operative Colony of

tious, awakened

may be bloodless!

CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1897.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

IT WAS BORN BEHIND THE PRISON BARS OF WOODSTOCK.

Culminating Event of The 1894 Strike Resulted in The Formation of a New Line of Battle.

To understand any great struggle in history we must know and understand the antecedent causes that produced it Should we confine our attention to the events that transpired between the battle of Lexington and the surrender of Yorktown we should study Revolutionary history to but little purpose Not until we recognize the fact that those events are but parts of a greater conflict, beginning long before what is known as the Revolutionary War, are we in a position to read under-standingly. That great conflict had its beginning in the oft-repeated acts of tyranny and usurpation of the British Government, designed to curb the growing power and increasing spirit of independence of the American colo-nies and bring them under the yoke of an absolute despotism.

The colonists remonstrated, petition ed, sent representatives to England to plead for justice, but all were alike ignored. It finally became evident to all that if any form or semblance of justice or liberty was to remain the American people must boldly assert their rights and defend them if need be, even unto death.

The "Stamp Act" was passed, and as a result British officials were mobbed, Royalists were hung in effigy, stamps were seized, government agents were forced to resign, and the people re-fused to use any article of British manufacture. Royal troops were quartered on the colonies under the "Mutiny Act." New York, Massachusetts other colonies refused to provide for them: the English parliament levied a tax on tea; the citizens of Boston unloaded a cargo of it into Boston

But, finally, protest, entreaty and these milder forms of resistance having failed, they had recourse to arms, and the Revolutionary War was fought

Another mighty conflict is now in progress, and has been for many years. This new contest, like the former one. is a struggle for dominion, for power to levy tribute, for wealth and power to rule. It owes its beginning to the marvelous mechanical triumphs of the past century and a half, by which the commerce and industries of the world have been completely revolutionized.

Production, formerly carried on by isolated individuals, is now the result of the associated labors of many, and it has been found that the more centralized this process becomes the larger the number of workers under one management, the further the principle of associated industry is carried, the more productive does labor become and now, supplemented as it is by la bor saving machinery, it is far more fruitful than in any former age.

The result of this revolution in our industries is that for many years the constant tendency has been to larger and larger establishments, more and more machinery, and more and more capital required to engage in produc-The small factories have been gradually disappearing, and must soon exist as a memory only.

This tendency towards centralization of industry in few hands has been greatly stimulated by modern means of transportation-steam and electricity having practically annihilated space and brought every part of the country and of the world, into as close touch with every other part as two towns a hundred or two miles apart were a century ago, and today we find not one, but practically all of our great indus tries, with the exception of agriculture controlled by a single combination of capitalists, and the hour is near at hand when one gigantic trust will own or control practically all the great industries of the country, rumors of such a combination having already been current for months.

To the discriminating student of affairs it is manifest that with the advent of labor-saving machinery our industries were, or would become, revolutionized in three important particu lars: First, isolated individual produc tion was doomed. Second, the labor of the hand could be largely dispensed Third, under the new system only those are free to produce who have the capital; in other words, it creates a monopoly of production in favor of the capitalist. The result is that we now have what we term "cap-italistic production" instead of the

THIS INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION put into the hands of the capitalistic class a new and powerful instrument of exploitation than they had ever be fore possessed, and they were not slow to recognize its advantages. Laying hold of our industries one after an other, they crushed all competition, and operated them, not as a legitimate business, but as a means of levying mean to the tolling millions a form of vance of capitalism was the unifica-



Verses a la Rudyard Kipling, on the Queen's Jubilee, Inscribed to Eugene V. Debs, Social Democrat. By Mrs. H. S. Genevra Lake.

swell there was, and While he must work or die.

Oh, the wasted years, and the years of Oh, he does not toil, this handsome s- II,

he made a A swell there was, and he swelled with pride,
(Even as you and I,)
(Even as you and dare),
And we laugh and squint at his load of His poisoned blood with the weed he care. Even as you and I.

waste, waste, and the years of (Even as you and I,)
And the work of his hand and brain,
he wall belong, of course, to the swell, What 'tis on earth he has to sell,

Which stupid Tag don't know.

Oh, swell's sweet face has a velvet skin; She looks so fair, she is foul within; Her hands are soft, and have ever been, (This drone in the human hive); But I'll bet my dime her days are past—

Are surely passing by.

Yes, a swell there was, and she looked on so, Her feet they were shod with old Tag's

But God swooped down and a new way

man aspirations. BIRTH OF THE SOCIAL DEMOC-RACY.

Here it was that the inherent fatal defect of trade unionism forced itself on the minds of these students. They saw that as long as there is a vast army of persons who are unable to find employment any organization which considers the interest and welfare of its own members only can not long ecure results that will be of benefit to any one. They saw that to permanently benefit a part the needs of all must be considered; that the injunc-tion, "bear ye one another's burdens," has not only a moral but a scientific basis, and they came to the conclusion that any platform of principles is too narrow that does not contemplate justice to all.

When these great truths were at ength clearly perceived, the work of forming a new line of battle, organizing a new campaign, was upon in earnest. It required much careful study and many conferences with many men, but the plans were at length fully perfected, and in June, 1897, about nineteen months after Mr. Debs left Woodstock jail, the conditions then appearing to be favorable to the inauguration of the broader movement that had been long contemplated, the American Railway Union vas merged into the Social Democracy of America.

While the christening of the new orcanization took place in Chicago, its birthplace was Woodstock jail.

MISSION OF THE SOCIAL DE-MOCRACY

The mission of the A. R. U. was to alleviate the condition of a part of the people; the Social Democracy of America has for its mission the saving, not merely a part, but all of the people from the blight of capitalism. While the objects and purposes of the new organization are much broader and more comprehensive than the old, they are nevertheless practicable, while the ends and aims of the former organization were not only impracticable, but impossible of attainmentwe must save all or all will perish to-

The Social Democracy is based upon a great scientific principle tial unity of all. Its watchwords are justice and equal rights. Upon this nable as the rocks of Gibraltar.

On this, the second anniversary of our release from Woodstock, my heart is with you. The occasion is reminiscent, and the jail looms up in my vision. Once again I am in cell No. 2 and hear the voices of comrades true, whose fidelity in trying hours knew no shadow of turning. And the scenes of the great strike pass in review once more. How bravely our legions fought in the unequal struggle

the continent. The march is a majestic one—from slavery to emancipation. Our conjuring banner is in the breeze, and sturdy thousands are keeping step to the clarion notes of freedom. The coming slaves of capital drink eagerly at the fountain of inspiration, take fresh courage and stand erect, and every heart-throb becomes a drum beat in the onward march to victory.

On this anniversary day we do not hate—we think. We work and watch and wait. With our hearts attuned we press forward, one and all, to the new and glorious emancipation.

HOLYOKE, MASS., November 7, 1897.

tribute on all consumers through their servitude more abject than the world tion of labor on a scale more extensive of man. Neither was the best means power of fixing prices—as a means of crushing the toiling masses through their power of substituting machines for men, thereby filling the country with idle men, enabling them to hire all they require at starvation wages. In other words, our industries are op-

It is hardly necessary to say that they have been in the highest degree successful. Today one per cent. of our people own more than sixty per cent. of the country's wealth, and, should the present rate of concentration continue, in twenty-five years will own 95 per cent. of it. When this country and its people have been subdued they will complete conquests already begun in other lands, and unless some new power shall arise to arrest their progress they will falter not in their trium phant course until all the world shall

bow before the tyrant-Wealth! The progress already made in the subjugation of the world is amazingstartling in the extreme. The work of the past thirty-five years in that direction would have required centuries of time for its accomplishment under former methods. Nothing but wisdom and courage of a high thwart the schemes of the exploiting class and prevent their conquest of the

has ever known OPPOSITION TO MACHINES.

From the first of capitalistic mathe machine a new competitor, and one with which they could not compete. In places machines of force to compel all nations and all kinds were destroyed by mob violence, people to bow to the despotic power of the laborers at the outset failing to erceive that it was not the machine but the monopoly of it that was their enemy. Men who before had been at work separately, or in small groups of three or four, were gathered together in large factories, where they speedily

lost their independenc.

TRADES UNIONS. Reflecting on the increasing combinations of capital and their own independence, the formed themselves into trades unions. hoping thus to stay the hand of avarice and greed and force from the employing classes a fair division of the joint product of capital and labor. Strike after strike occurred, sometimes successful, but more often a failure. The combinations of capital grew with marvelous rapidity, as did the army of ions there was little real harmony in the ranks of labor, and to those who movement it seemed that the only thing that could save the sons of toil

than had ever before been attempted. Such was the thought and purpose of Eugene V. Debs and his associates when, in June, 1893, they organized

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION on lines so broad as to render all classes of railway employes, of which there were from 800,000 to 1,000,000 in the United States, eligible to membership. The history of that organization is too familiar to the public to need recapitulation here. Its marvelous growth, its victory over the Great Northern railway in April, 1894, and the great Pullman strike a few weeks later, have all passed into history. the last great struggle we will only say it was as grand and heroic an attempt as ever was made to relieve the distressed, to rescue men, women and children from a form of rapacity and greed as soulless, from a despotism as damnable as has ever appeared to curse and disgrace mankind. Some call it a fallure; we write it a success. It was the

BOSTON TEA PARTY OF THE NEW REVOLUTION.

and, like the original, was a most he pression. The former was a protest against English tyranny of the King test against the modern capitalistic American tyranny. If the former was justified the latter was ten fold more so. Each was but an incident in a greater struggle to secure the rights

to secure the end desired, but they seemed the only weapons at hand to those who took part in those events and each of those protests was far more successful in what is called defeat than either could possibly have been had all that was then asked for been granted.

Had King George received the petitions of his subjects and redressed their grievances (diluted their slavery somewhat, for they asked not for freedom) the Declaration of Independence with its immortal proclamation of equal rights to all, would not have been written and the course of all future events might have continued as they had been running from the beginning of time. Had Pullman discovered that there

was something to arbitrate it is altogether probable that Eugene V. Debs and his associates would still be work ing along the line of trade unionism which does not aim at and can never secure economic equality, without which liberty will ever be like a fleeting shadow-what we acquire or pos-

sess today we must lose tomorroy We can thank King George and the British Parliament for the Declaration of Independence; some day we will Pullman stripe for teaching us how monstrous and unbearable a thing is the tyranny of wealth, and helping us to usher in economic equality. The story of the original Boston tea party we tell to our children as an illustra-

woe, Her flowers tossed up on a furbelow,— They all belong, of course, to the swell, What 'tis on earth he has to sell, Who "lives for heaven," but who makes This long-haired fellow who "looks so kings and queens they shall never Even as you and I. Just tack that up on the tallest mast-Old Tag, more dead than alive. The sheep from the goats He did divide, And said that the swell must die. For Tag, with his tallow brain. To All Social Democrats-Greeting shadow of turning. And the scenes of the great strike pass in review once more. How bravely our legions fought in the unequal struggle with corporate power! And as from the tomb comes the refrain: "There's nothing to arbitrate."

If, on this anniversary, Geo. M. Pullman stands with tear-filled eyes at the mercy seat, may he not be turned away with the cruel edict that issued from his lips when the victims of his power pleaded with him for compassion for their suffering children. As I sit here to-night my thought goes to the thousands who greeted us when the prison doors opened; my heart is touched and my gratitude finds expression in tears. After all it was for the best. The Social Democracy was born. It was perhaps fitting that this child of Liberty should have its birth and receive its baptism in a prison cell.

What a transformation in two short years! With giant strides this new-born movement is sweeping from center to circumference of the centions. The merch is a majestic one from slavery to emancipation. Our conjuring bapter is in the breeze and sturdy thousands.

Eugene 1. Delz

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA.

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NOTICE.

TO ALL LOCAL BRANCHES: Your attention is called to the following section of the constitution: "On or before the 5th day of each month the treasurer shall remit by postal money order monthly dues for current month to the National Council, and each local branch shall remit the full amount due for the entire membership."

Merrie England.

Our Social Democracy edition of Merrie England will come from the press about Dec. 7, and will be sold at

1	copy	.6 cents
- 2	copies	10 cents
	copies	
	nd three two-cent stamps	
copy.		

This books makes a very effective agent of propaganda and should be circulated as extensively as possible. Order quantities for distribution at the above rates. Take up a collection in your branch, and send \$3.50 for 100 copies. You can make Socialists with

William Jennings Bryan was asked recently if he favored government nish them with the means to secure a ownership of railroads and made a pregnant if evasive reply by declaring that when Rothschilds ceased to own the government he would consider the question.

The "Coming Nation" thinks the late Charles A. Dana "lent his powers to the development and concentration of capitalism in the belief that that method would the sooner compel socialistic decision than any other way." Those who knew Dana best in later years never thought so. John Swinton, for example. The editor of The Sun was in reality the most dangerous Hessian among all the horde that know better and yet defend oppression.

The present situation as regards the ills of the body politic may be illustrated as follows:

with all manner of sores and ulcers, and is constantly getting worse.

A physician is called who says of the patient, "Let him alone; he is all and goes his way. Another right." patient will die if he gets no relief. He prescribes a healing salve for the sores. Some are healed, while others remain, and new ones appear, and the patient grows weaker. A third physician is at length called who makes a more careful examination than either of the others, and finds that there is a subtle poison in the blood that causes all the trouble, and that the sores ar but an outward symptom and not the cause of the malady. He gives medicines to destroy the poison and expel it from the system. The patient promptly recovers and the sores heal without further attention.

The physician first called represents the attitude of the Republican doctor and of monopolistic classes generally The second represents the "real friends of reform" with their free silver salve and a few healing lotions, which, even though they heal a part of the sores will leave the poison in the blood and in the end cause the death of the pa

The Socialistic doctor, however, would go to the seat of the difficulty and expel the virus of the profit sys tem from the blood of the body politic. we should soon find that the sore had disappeared and the patient beer restored to perfect health. If we fail to do this our boasted civilization will go the way of all former civilizations, our national greatness will disappear and we shall return to a condition little better than barbarism.

To Eugene V. Debs.

Brother and Friend: The hand of Time records one year when the power of "Woodism" trampling upon the constitution of our unhappy country hurled thee and thy faithful companions, as it thought, to a felon's doom-disgraced; but to American glory instead, registered upon the annals of American slavery -that its nefarious power could no longer hold thee and them in bondage for the crime of helping Humanity—of uplifting brothers in distress. All honor to thee and them. True patriotism crowns the faithful, and thy monument needs no brazen image or earthly stone-thy monuments deed, the principle triumphant yet, for which you and they suffered the mis-ery of that disgrace of the nineteenth century-An American Bastile. Time has vindicated thee and thy principle The fame of duty and of honor crown The sterling manhood that made possible this once free and happy country finds in thee its grand rep resentative and the glory to be of the Rights of Man. Th Social Democracy of America will shower upon thee, despite calumniators who feared thy honest patriotism, the laurels of a patriot's fame.

Martyr of foul injunction law, I sa lute thee. Corruption flies before thee like the star-spangled darkness of the night before the glorious sun. Mammon fears thy young voice—the John the Baptist of the New Time-the vindication of Right and Justice-the kingdom of Christ upon earth. No dishonor stains thy name. Unselfishness stamps thy every action and the sweetness of a true Christianity envelops thy every deed. The Savior of the nineteenth century redeeming God's disinherited from the industrial evils of the day-faithful true and if needs be to find thy Golgatha for the rights of men. To thee I bow, and whilst the world hails thee noble, grand, I shall kneel and pray, and as the incense of my adoration ascends above let us all kneel and reiterate as was one year ago to-night: "No mar can buy Eugene V. Debs."

MURPHY O'HEA.

Rosa's Notes To Brother John.

My Dear Brother: In your last let ter you expressed great surprise at the successful agitation trip of our comrade Debs in New England. Indeed, it was no surprise to me. John, the time has come when the wage-workers of this country must decide the question whether they will follow the glorious red banner of Socialism and life or the black flag of hunger and death that may soon make its appearance in our great industrial centers.

But there is a most sacred duty to be performed by our comrades throughout the country. Those many thousands of men and women who applauded Comrade Debs' speeches dur-ing the last few weeks are by no means stanch Social Democrats-they cannot be. They have just begun to philosopher Tchernichewsky, who sactified his whole life to the cause of and industrial life is an absolute failgood Socialist education, for Socialism cannot be poured into a man's head in a few minutes. It takes time to study the question-the greatest question of the day.

By the way, Brother John, have you ever thought of the 18th day of November? This is the anniversary of Comrade Debs' release from the Socialist college in Woodstock jail. Now, we must not always be ungrateful towards our enemies. In this case especially I should like to thank the plutocracy for the good work they did for our cause by sending Comrade Debs and his A. R. U. colleagues to Woodstock. If it is true that the rich mer must go to hell and the poor to heaven Peter at the gate of Paradise to admit election day! the millionaire Pullman whenever he applies for admission.

Yes, Brother John, without the Woodstock jail I doubt very much whether you could read the Social Democrat to-day: whether there would be a "Social Democracy of Am physician is called who says that the erica," and whether Eugene V. Debs would stir up New England in behalf of Socialism. It was in Woodstock jail where Comrade Debs and the rest of the "gang of lazy agitators" began studying the question of Socialism. Woodstock tail is the Bethlehem of the "Social Democracy of America."

> What fools these mortals be! The try to kill new ideas by sending a man to jail, and by doing so they make the man a John the Baptist. It takes time and oil to study great questions. great Italian philosopher-Thomas Campanella-by the way, a noble man with Utopian Socialist ideas-when arrested by order of the pope's mercenaries and brought into court, was asked by the reverend judge where he had all his knowledge from and whether it was not true that he was conspiring with the devil. Brave, he roic Campanella smilingly answered: Reverend gentlemen, in order to learn the little I know to-day I burned more oil in my little night lamp than you have ever drunk of wine!" And And this meant a great deal, for the old Italian priests were expert wine drinkers and their motto was: "In the nam of our Lord in Heaven, I drink for all

The other day while attending a Sc cialist meeting I was approached by a German comrade, who handed me a book. "This book was written behind the comrade proudly Its p

declared. I looked at the book. It Woman of the Past, Pre and Future," by August Bebel. "How is that?" I inquired. "Well, the German government, in 1872, tried to get rid of the leading Socialist agitators, replied my comrade. "The govern ment convicted Comrades Liebknecht and Bebel on the charge of lese majeste, and sent them to jail for two long years. This was just time enough for Bebel to write one of the best Socialist works ever published; and be sides these two years of involuntary vacation gave Bebel a splendid oppor tunity to study the French and the English languages." You see, John, that's the way it is done. The human The darkest consequences, and saved mind is not like catsup that can be bottled up at will: it is ever active. bottled up at will; it is ever active, and the more so, the more you try to check its work. Now, Brother John, They may incline to teach. check its work. Now, Brother John, guess who Bebel's French and German teacher during that involuntary vaca Why, his colleague, William Liebknecht!

In 1848 the French capitalist gov ernment crowded all the jails and prisons with labor agitators. Thousands of men were exiled to New Caledonia. In 1871 the capitalist govern ment made it even worse than in 1848. Thousands of men were killed, others were exiled. Socialist organizations were suppressed. What was the result? The French capitalist, being un molested for the time being, prepared for the gigantic Panama swindle and the Southern railroad swindle, and silently, entre nous, robbed the French people of hundreds of millions of dol-And soon thereafter the exiled giant Socialism appeared in the arena and the people of France elected 60 Socialists to the chamber of deputies! There they are, and the capitalist boodlers will have many a hot battle with them.

time when our American newspapers published columns of telegrams about And thou plow'st and thou hew'st, the fight of the Italian government And thou rivet'st and sewest, against the Sicilian wage-workers. All thou harvestest in vain; trades unions and Socialist clubs were Speak! O, man; what is thy gain? trades unions and Socialist clubs were dissolved; the leaders arrested. If I But who hath thy meal prepared, remember correctly, these troubles oc-curred in 1893-1894. Within five months the court-martials of Palermo,

But who half thy meal prepared,
Festive garments with thee shared;
And where is thy cheerful hearth,
Thy good shield in battle dearth? Trapani and Caltanisetta sentenced
654 Socialists, men and women, to imprisonment for the total number of 2,745 years. A few weeks later sevenThy creations round thee see
All thy work, but naught for thee!
Yea, of all the chains alone
Thy hands forged, these are thine ow teen Socialists were elected to the chamber of deputies.

In Austria our comrades served

Man of labor, up, arise!

Know the might that in thee lies, Wheel and shaft are set at rest At thy powerful arm's behest.

many years behind prison walls; but Break this two-folk yoke in twain; their cause went marching on. They compelled the government to grant at least part of the universal suffrage, and to-day they have 13 Socialists in the national legislature.

In Russia! How many brave men and women were killed or exiled to Si-beria, because they believed Socialism was the only salvation of humanity! Think of brave Sophia Perovskaia! Think of the great and noble Socialist Social Democracy!

And in Germany! Years of exception-laws, years of anti-Socialist laws, years of the most brutish persecution, years of Bismarckism — 1878-1890! During this period of about 12 years mit. It is the corporation and public our German comrades were treated like the most dangerous criminals; during this period they had to undergo a total imprisonment of 1,600 years! Sixteen hundred years' imprisonment in less than 12 years because they believed in and agitated for Social Dem-Bismarck, the originator of the anti-Socialist laws, fell; but Social Democracy left the battlefield more powerful than ever before. And to day 2,000,000 men over 25 years of age -men, mind you, not women, for wo-man is still being robbed of the right then I most urgingly pray to our Alof citizenship—yes, two millions citimighty Lord that He may order St.
zens of Germany vote for Socialism on

> of Socialism, two millions strong, is tegrity, sets speculation above indusheard throughout the German empire:

But no longer shall the children bend We will free the weary women from their

bondage under steel,
In the mines and in the forest, wor
and hopeless, men shall feel
His cause is marching on.
Then lift your eyes, ye toilers, in the deert hot and drear,

Catch the cool wind from the mountains
Hark! the river's voice is near;
Soon we'll rest beside the fountains, and
the dreamland will be here!

Yes, our cause is marching on America is full of Socialism. All that is needed is to lead it into the proper channel, to organize the scattered elements into a powerful party of Labor and Socialism.

Last Monday a Lovejoy monument was unveiled in Alton, Ill., at the same place where Elijah Lovejoy was killed 60 years ago by a mob of-law-abiding American citizens. Men must be killed before the services rendered by them for humanity are recognized. John Brown died in 1859, and in 1861 the Civil War began, and the nation took up arms in defense of the same cause for which John Brown died. fools these mortals be!

And 60 years after the death of Elijah Lovejoy we see thousands of peo-ple gather in Alton, in front of a Lovejoy monument, solemnly singing:

Whene'er the world's great heart stirred

By brilliant co

When nobler things were Ne'er shone a deed of great avail Athwart the tide of years, But marked a stain in Honor's trail, Bathed in a nation's tears.

II.

Mankind moves slowly by degrees,
On life's ascending way;
And he who writes the best decrees
Has little meed today.
Justice must weep and Mercy pray
With fervor unconcealed,
Ere, in the light of broader day,
The hero stands revealed.

III.

His country's rarest prize— The right of freedom to proclaim,

IV.

The right of man, with due respect
To all accepted laws,
To speak as conscience may direct
In any chosen cause;
For this he stood, for this he died,
A martyr in the name
Of Liberty; though erst decried,
Now crowned with lasting fame.

Wage-workers of America, to the front! The time for action has come! We need the Lovejoys, the Wendell Phillipses, the Wm. Lloyd Garrisons, We need their courage, their honesty, their enthusiasm. If you desire to be free men and women you must come to the front now, to-day! Don't wait until to-morrow. It may be too late. The slave-holders and their mobs may get ahead of us. There is the glorious banner of Social Democracy-it will lead you to victory and freedom. have but your chains to lose. Listen' to the voice of the Proletarian poet George Herwegh:

John, I suppose you remember the ime when our American newspapers

Toil and pray! The world cries cold; Speed thy prayer, for time is gold. At thy door Need's subtle the Pray in haste! for time is bread.

Break thy want's enslaving chain; Break thy slavery's want and dread; Bread is freedom, freedom bread.

Ever onward, Comrade Debs! And ye that follow him, take courage. Let social science be your guide! Let Socialism be the shield! Let Socialistic organization be your weapon! Your beloved sister ROSA PROLETAIRE.

Competition.

The competitive system of economic ure. It is anarchy plus the cannon and constable. It is legalized plunder under the name of property owning, plus the courts and the injunction. It protects no one except the wealthy, and it tolerates only those who subfranchise plus corruption and combination. It organizes semi-starvation by law. It is the foe of democracy, because it breeds social dependence. It is the enemy of liberty because it maintains servitude and systematizes the bondage of the poor. It is public iniquity because it steals the substance of the struggling to fill the purse of the plutocrat. It is a destroyer of civilization because it breds penury and organizes suffering and hunger as an institution. In competition "the poor nal is better fed and sheltered than the best of poor laborers working for ompetition undermines intry, turns exchange into robbery and transforms the exploiter and pawn broker into leaders and statesmen Competition makes usury militant. It is in the saddle now and riding the present system to destruction.

Socialism-that is, combination for class and personal profit—is all right when the exploiters and corporations alone are benefited. Combination or collective control of natural wealth, the means of production and transportation, is all wrong when it is proposed that all the people shall be bene fited.

In Denver two very successful meetings have been held under the auspices of Branch 1 of Colorado. These meetings were presided over by Rev. Myron Hinton and Willard of the Colonization Commission, who are now in the west. The Denver meetings have resulted in a large accesss of strength to the So-

Every noble work at first seems immasible.—Carlyle.



PUCKERBRUSH ALLIANCE

Puckerbrush, Last Saturday. Mr. Debs and all the Rest of You: It's funny how a coller what gits converted from one of the old parties

likes to rub it into the croud he has just left, eh? We had an example of it at our last meetin' of Puckerbrush Alliance. As soon as the president called the meetin' to order up jumps Sam Johnson and sed: "Accordin' to agreement, Abe Wilkins and me voted the Socialist ticket, and I'm gladder of it every minit, especially since the secretary of state has given out the fig-ers of the vote polled at the last elexion, for the Socialist party is the only one which made a gain in its vote, compared with last year. The Republikins is short 96,066 votes, and votes, against 52,675 two years ago. The pops is popped. The Socialists last year had 1,165 votes and this year they have 3,085, and as I sed, are the only party to make a clear gain, except you count the colored-man-in-thewoodpile party, fur they polled 486 votes in the hole state, and they didn't have one last year, cause McClane wasn't runnin' fur the senate then. demned nigger party bizness wus the wurst speculation that the Demokrats ever invented, fur accordin' to the vote every one cost as much as an overcoat. The Republikans wun, but a few more such wuns and there won't be nobody to vote but the officeholders, and the Demokracy is just as bad off, if not worser, for they had McHanna for an argument, and Billy Bryan to hoop They are travlin' backwards, and the Socialists are goin' forward."
Then I sed: "The way that things is progressin' backwards makes me think of what the colored delegate from Georgia sed at the People's party national convention last year. You know of a crawfish, fur it always traveled backwards, and when you come across if you had overtook it, and I guess some fellers will begin to think so, seein' as how Tammany turned down silver, and how the so-called People's party mare of Chicago went to New York to help 'em. He's a great free silver feller, and that's no joke. expect they will be a havin' a branch Tammany society in Chicago. Then

wood like that." "Damned if they will ever fool me any longer," says Joe Patch. "What wus sed about machinery at the last couple of meetin's cooked the goose for me, and I see how they have been makin' monkeys out of us by gettin' our prejudices stirred up. I'm fur the Social Democracy from this on." "Tally one more," sed I. "But lets us get back to the machinery bizness agin. You know the papers has been tellin' us that there wus to be a strike among the cotton mills of England, public scrutiny is lacking, and because the bosses wanted to cut down the wages, fur that wus the only way they could run without losin' money. Well, they have agreed to arbitrate. This is the way a daily paper tells of

that brave and fearless Billy wus

afraid to speak up in favor of George

with some stuff to buy a monument fur

George. No fearless patriot ever sawed

the situation: "'The position taken by the manufacturers is that the United States duction of that, and I think I'd try to market for cotton goods is practically get along without any rather than so lost to them: that India and China are manufacturing for themselves instead of importing from England; and that disease sent out in the clothes made Canada has been buying textile ma- in these dens of the devil. You, and chinery in England for the purpose of your trade, tell the people that it is its own needs.'

"Do you see what Socialists mean fits." nev sav that The ultimate of competition is combination, and in one business it is getting there with both feet, and I will give you a sample. I have in my hand the U. S. consular report for September, the one that Miss Smar red out of a few weeks ago about the sheep diein' in Australia. She let me take it, and I run onto this. It is a report from our consul at Hamburg, and s entitled 'American Petroleum in Germany.' I will read from page 60: I have talked over the general situation with one of the largest Hamburg oil merchants, who, though on intinate terms with the Standard Oil people, is entirely independent of them. It was interesting to learn that, in his opinion, it was utterly useless or the German government to attempt the exclusion of American petroleum from Germany through legislative measures or otherwise. According to him, any action of the Germans could be met by the Standard Oil company, which is fortunate enough to practically possess the monopoly of both the crude and refined article.

"In support of his opinion, he cited the action of the Standard Oil company in France. There, the duty refined oil is double what it is on the crude article. When this tariff went into effect, large refineries were started in France, which began importing their raw oil from America. This oil, however, was not purchased from the Standard Oil company, but from its competitors. The Standard Oil company, after making a few futile efforts to crowd out this competition, submitted an ultimatum to the French re-finers, to the effect that it would at open several large refineries of its own in France if the French would not

bind themselves to buy their crude oil from the company. This had the desired effect. He also mentioned that the Russians have on hand a stock of over 1,000,000 barrels, which they have been trying in vain to reduce, and that when efforts were made some time ago by German dealers in Russian petroleum to undersell the American article in certain districts of southeastern Germany, the Standard Oil company established in these localities retail dealers, to whom it furnished petroleum at such figures that they soon drove out this competition."

I wus a-goin' to crack it to preacher

Gard on the beauties of protective tariff, but he got in ahed of me and sed: "This talk about Socialism is all very nice in theory, but in practice it wud sink individuality out of sight, and there wud be no incentive to work and get ahead in the world." Then I wus a-goin' at him, but Miss Smart, the Demokrats is short 73,172, and they can't lay it onto the middle of the She sed. "In reply to our friend, the roaders, for Coxey got only 5,681 Mr. Gard, I want to say somethin' about individuality and incentive un-der the competitive system. A friend of mine used to be one of the factory inspectors in the state of Illinois, and when they had the small-pox in Chi-cago in 1894, the inspectors had to investigate the tenement house sweatshops. She rote to me that what she seen durin' that winter no decent devil When I wus to town the other day I of the investigation was made, and I herd Bill Twiggs talkin' to some of the have a copy in my hand, from which have a copy in my hand, from which other wire pullers, and he sed that the I want to read about concealing patients. Listen: 'Among the rea for concealment, the chief are the fear of the pest-house and financial loss. Parents dread to see suffering little children carried away to a pest-house where 70 per cent of all the patients die, and they resort to extraordinary measures, such as hiding sick children in coffee sacks, locking them in waterclosets, or smuggling them away to remote suburbs wrapped as bundles of coats and transported in street cars filled with unsuspecting fellow passengers. In some cases an entire flat has been darkened and locked for days together, the patients coming and going in the small hours of the night. I wus a delegate there. He said that the Demokratic party reminded him through the plague, and neighboring tenants upon the same floor believed the whole family had gone away. In it, you didn't know if you had met it or other cases, doors and windows were barricaded, as well as locked and bolted, and the health officers were obliged to break down the doors. The afflicted families found steadfast allies in their struggle for concealment among the neighbors, whose interest in the matter coincided with their own. Landlords dread the yellow card lest it cause their tenants to flee and hinder new ones from coming. Shopkeepers lose their trade where smalland agin Tammany, but now that George is dead, he comes to the front pox is known to be overhead, or in the rear of the shop, and fellow-tenants fear for their goods and their chances of employment, if the presence of the disease is made known and fumigation and quarantine follow.

"All these things happen in greater measure during an epidemic than at other times, but on the other hand, public attention is then fixed upon the infectious district, and some precautionary measures taken. At all times we have with us diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, scabies and other forms of infectious or contagious diseases. same concealment is practiced, but danger inherent in tenement manufacture is therefore a permanent one."

Then I took the floor and sed: "There is individuality fur your whiskers, done up in coffee sacks, water closets and bundles of clothes. As for incentive, seems to me there is an over-promuch. Now, Mr. Gard, more'n one little child has been sent to heaven by building up a cotton manufacture for a dispensation of Providence, when the fact is, it is a dispensation of old pro-

> ident sed the time for adjurning had come, so I had to quit, but I look fur sum interestin' meetin's now that most of the corn is husked, and I'll try to keep you posted. Yours to the end.

Jonas Harrison.

Liberty Will Come.

(Written for the Social Democrat by Mrs.
Britta Morris.)
Ho! men of these United States,
Why clutter up the ways?
There is no room for such as you,
Not even room for graves.
We want the land for fox and deer,
And all the country through
We'll own, to hunt from year to year,
Just as our English cousins do.

Not so, O millionaires of wealth!
Your greedy hands and bold
Have stolen our liberty by stealth,
By cornering up our gold;
This is your time, go do your worst,
'Twill hasten on the womb of time;
Like a chrysalis 'twill sooner burst,
Hastened by tyranny, fraud and crime

Bid the college president resign,
If he'll not hold his tongue;
Put in his place your willing tool
And hear your praises sung;
Go on bolstering up your rotten cause
With bayonet and gun;
Shoot down the unarmed workingman,
But liberty will come!

Though we're but few, we'll shout aloud,
We'll reach the ears of more.
The world will rise in such a crowd
As ne'er was seen before;
From Europe's most squalid, wretched

As neer was squalid, wretened dens, dens, shore and Asia's plains, Millions untold of workingmen With one strong hand will rend their with one strong hand will rend their

dle.
Till the hour will come when nations

leap Into liberty, love and fraternity.

99 Degrees In The Shade.

Walk with me down through the furnace Feel the hot paving stones under your feet, Breathe the dead air; smell the vile human smells. Dont lag behind though your stomach re

bels.

It is night and the sun has long set, how his rays seem to blister us yet.

Day your way through the sweltering

mass.

Moist, pallid faces are turned as we pass.

Some are of men who have tolled all the

Children are screaming in play;
Woe-begone women with babes at the Sit in the doorways unkempt and half

dressed.

All talk at once; the night passes in din. Soon will the work of a new day begin. Ah, 'tis enough to make angels despair, This is the thing they call taking the air! Enter this hallway; climb five flights of states.

Visit the dens where the poor have their lairs—
Kitchen and b droom and parlor in one,
Cooking the life that was left by the sun—
Windowless cupboards where men try to

sleep, Heedless of roaches and bugs as they creep. Some burn with fever, and here they mus

die, Crowded like litters of pigs in a sty. One narrow house rising floor above floo Holds a full hundred of mortals and more Here on the roof see a score or two lie Seeking for slumber beneath the dull sky Let us be proud of the city we've mad After a day, ninety-nine in the shade.

As I look up at the stars, lo, behold, Comes to my ear as to shepherds of ole Strains, as it were, from a heavenly choir Singing "O, brothers who toil, never tire Justice will come if you look for it high er."

II. Follow me now to the streets near the Park.

Palace and mansion loom up in the dark.

Windows are closed; all the people have
fled.

fled. Surely this seems like a town of the dead Gone to the mountains or gone to the

raveling in Europe for two months or three, Here they have left in the heat and the gloos as empty of life as the tomb

Houses as empty of life as the tomb. Come, I've a latchkey, let's go in and

roam
Ghostlike through halls of what once was Look at the tables and pictures and all, Covered each one like a corpse with

Beds of the softest invitingly stand, Luxury wickedly cumbering the land Here, were the waifs of the slums to re-

Soon they'd forget all their trials and Think what a blessing-I say it with

Could they but dip in this porcelain-lined Miles upon miles of such houses stretch

forth, Bolted and barred, from the south to the north. Children may perish like flies in the heat How could we let them pollute a fine

Let us be proud of the city we've made After a day, ninety-nine in the shade.

Down on the curb again, what do I hear?
Up from the sewer comes a song harsh
and clear.
List to the words of the devil's own choir,
"Sodom, Gomorrah with Sidon and Tyre
Wait for New York in the depths of helifire."

EPNEST H. CROSPY

Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Portentous Shadows. (By B. O. Flower.)

The unwarranted usurpation of pow er by the courts and the ac ion of the federal government during the great Chicago strike marked a stage in the decay of Republican government, almost as bold in character as was the aggressive actions of the oligarchy which culminated in the overthrow of the Gracchi in ancient Rome, and the tolerance of the undue extension of the power of injunctions on the part of the press and the people is not only a source of satisfaction to the great corporations, but it so emboldened the enemies of free government that since then they have, step by step, advanced seemingly on the presumption that every person who is not provided with a large bank account is a probable enemy of government, and certainly a person entitled to small consideration

their creatures. I remember stating to a friend at the time of the Chicago strike, when discussing the outrages perpetrated against Mr. Debs, that the action of the federal judiciary, if not promptly checked by an aroused public sentiment, would lead to wanton destruc tion of life, as well as destroy the oldtime respect for the courts, which could only exist in the public mind so long as the courts were just and impartial.

at the hands of the corporations or

The wholesale and wanton murders recently perpetrated at Lattimer, Pa. has in a terrific way fulfilled my first prediction, and done much towards strengthening the rapidly growing distrust in the minds of intelligent and fair-minded people touching our federal judiciary.

In the blanket injunctions recently issued in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the rights solemnly granted us by the constitution have been stricken down by the judiciary, with the natural result that wholesale and unwarranted murder followed, while the militia, which seems to be equally in sympathy with the corporations, have defied the orderly processes of law, when at Hazelton the commanding officers of the state militia caused a court officer to be arrested when he attempted to serve a warrant against one of the murderers

The recent coal strike has brought into bold relief the power of the corporations, the helplessness of the per ple when protected by ancient constitutional guarantees, and the contempt of the state militia for orderly pro cesses of law when those processes are offensive to the corporations.

The right of free speech and the right to peaceably walk upon the pub-

ple in defiance of the spirit and letter of the constitution, under the pretext of carrying out the letter of the revolutionary injunctions of the court which abrogated constitutional guarantees, and our men are shot down in a manner that would disgrace the Turks, but this subserviency to the letter of the judicial ruling was set aside by the militia the moment the regular process of the law sought to reach one who had shot down unarmed citizens.

These clouds which have recently spread over the horizon of Republican governments are so portentious that it is impossible to exaggerate the peril that threatens free institutions, especially when we take into consideration other recent happenings, such as the defeat of the "income tax" law the ground that it was unconstitutional, although the constitutionality of such measures had been sustained during the preceding century.

But this is not all; in defiance of law giant trusts are formed, the neces sities of life are cornered, the producers are ground to serfdom, while the consumers are annually plundered of millions of dollars by these law-defying corporations.

A small per cent of this ill-gotten wealth is contributed to the campaign fund of the great parties that the corporations may continue to rule.

Side by side with the rise of the multi-millionaire and coincident with entrance of the corporations and trusts into politics, we see the rapid multiplication of vast bastile like armories, built wholly or in part by private individuals or corporations.

These great citadels of the militia frown on the American citizens from all our great American cities.

A stranger might well suppose he was in the land of the Czar, who, above all, feared the people, did he not know these bulwarks of plutocracy were ris ing in a land supposed to be a republic.

And now it is proposed to go a step farther. We are told that Gen. Miles favors mounting Gatling guns in the sub-treasury of Wall street and other sub-treasuries in our great cities, for the purpose, we are informed, of preparing against a possible dangerous mob. Every sane man knows that this is absurd and nothing exists to warrant such Russianized action.

But there is a far greater menace to government in this last proposed plutocratic measure than may appear at first sight. The corporations are bent on wiping out the middle class and reducing the people to vassalage. They exist for plunder; they are organized appetites; they live on special priviliges, and they have no souls. They realize full well that their highhanded outrages and corrupt practices are so arousing the people that there is growing up a stern and resolute public sentiment which demands the res toration of the republic and the abolition of class privileges. These things the corporations do not propose to permit, and how easy would it be for a handful of determined men to seize the government and crush and aroused but unorganized nation when they have Gatling guns bristling from the various government buildings, great armories or bastiles dotting the cities and untold millions in the vaults wrung from the hands of impoverished industry, together with the sympathy

governmental affairs. These are serious questions which should have been considered long ere this, with the warning words, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" ever on our lips. We have been sleeping for a generation, while the corporations have been at work.

of the old regime, so many ways com-

mitted itself to corporation control in

The present hour demands that every freeman should agitate, educate and organize to prevent the further aggressions of the corporations by men sworn to the restitution of free institutions from the rule of bosses and magnates, and the emancipation of the producer and the consumer from the beneficiaries from class legislation and pecial privileges.

Only by active work, tireless education and efficient organization can patriots hope to secure for the people the blessings of a true Democracy and guarantee the peaceable progress of enlightened civilization.

Injunction Has Its Uses.

The pressure of work makes it impossible for me to do more than express my hearty sympathy with your purpose of commemorating the release of President Debs from the Woodstock fail. Injunction has its uses-it has a most beneficent power of preventing wrong-its history is, on the whole, one of the best chapters in the law. like every good power, it needs limitation to prevent its abuse in the hands of unjust and unscrupulous

I hope and expect that the conspic ious mal-treatment heaped upon Mr. Debs and others through abuse of this power will lead to its efficient limita-

There are few men against whom a many influences have conspired as against President Debs, and few, if any, who have shown such admirable power and sweetness in overcoming adverse conditions.

I was myself so prejudiced by what read about him in the papers that I regarded him as a very undesirable leader and associate, but after a careful study of the facts of the Chicago strike in the reports of the chief of Chicago police and the United Sta es strike commisssion and by conversation with a number of the leading men lic highways have been denied the peo- and women of Chicago who were per-

fectly disinterested spectators of the strike, I discovered that the news pers had been deeply at fault and that Mr. Debs was really one of the finest men and one of the greatest leaders this country has produced.

After discovering the mistake I had been laboring under, I met Mr. Debs and became personally acquainted with him, and I find him one of nature's noblemen-the richest combination of intensity and sweetness, broad mindedness and earnest devotion I have known since Phillips Brooks left the world in tears at the loss of its best loved friend.

I hear men say that Debs is a dangerous man. It is true; he is danger-ous, but to whom?—to those who thrive by injustice, to those who oppress mankind; to those who do not love their fellow men-and even to these he is kind, kind as a brother, for he tells them in quiet and forceful words wherein the wrong consists and shows them how they may have a lofty part in the great regeneration that is FANK PARSONS. coming.

Victories of Collectivism.

Herbert N. Casson.

The spirit of our age is consolidation, not competition, and all separa-tive influences are foreordained to fail. The old gray cloud of secession and competition is being everywhere driven back by the blue morning of union and co-operation; and the human race, in spite of a thousand Mark Hannas and Woodstock jails, is slowly but ir resistibly moving towards industrial rotherhood.

Every civilized nation is becoming conscious of its unity, and is begin-ning to organize and control its com-Every great city is realizing that citizens are "members one of an other," and that "an injury to one is the concern of all."

The world is becoming Christian by compulsion, in spite of the alarmed objections of the clergy, whose salaries and free houses are in danger.

No civilization based on the warery "Every beast for itself," can give security or prosperity or happiness. we learn to love one another in an organized and business-like way, our complex society will come to a standstill, and our gigantic cities wil have to be dispersed.

Every city is at the mercy of its nost desperate or depraved inhabitant. One single fiendish Jack the Ripper with a slight knowledge of chemistry can destroy the strongest building, or tumble an entire street into ruins. Therefore the motive of self-preservation will compel every selfish citizen o become his brother's keeper. Already, collectivist principles are

winning hundreds of practical victories. There are 337 different kinds of ousinesses and institutions in the world that are now owned and managed by the people collectively, besides 225 that are regulated and inspected. In New York city alone there are 308 public buildings, representing a value of \$560,000,000.

If one individual owned what the city of Boston owns, he would be the richest man in the world.

There are 54 governments that own their railways, 68 that own their tele-graphs, and 25 that own their savings In France the pawnshops are owned

by the nation, and are not allowed to charge more than 12 per cent. In Sweden, New Zealand and Ger many the telephone is public property.

and rents for as low as \$10 a year. Tapestry, porcelain, gun-powder, to bacco and matches are manufactured by the French government, and the workingmen are much better treated than when the trade was in private

hands. Armies and navies were once owned by individuals, but to-day they are evrywhere owned by the nation.

Taxes are universally collected by he governments, in civilized nations instead of being auctioned off to private speculators, as was the ancient custom.

Of course, wherever the government rupt, as in Java and Russia and some British colonies. But in America the government and the people are, or may be, the same.

Paternalism is impossible in a democratic republic. Joseph Cook and Edvard Atkinson and others of the unburied dead oppose Socialism because their conservative minds cannot realize that America is now a republic, and not a British colony.

They forget that political democracy is political socialism, and that industrial democracy must inevitably fol-

Step by step individualism is being driven back, as the Indians were by of them, or 30,000, is injured each year Production has the early colonists. become socialized, and in all our large in a single industry a large group of cities, self-employment has gone for- men who have done good service are ever. Without national ownership of

In fact, competition is bankrupt. cannot equalize opportunities; or furnish employment, or provide a market. It has no solution for the labor

problem, except to put on more police It cannot provide for its paupers, its insane, its sick, its children, its criminals, or its dead. It leaves its paup ers to starve, its sick to die, and its lead victims to rot unburied.

It is collectivism that builds the hospitals, public schools, poor houses and asylums. Collectivism builds the jails, and competition fills them. If i were not for collectivism, there would not even be a coroner, a morgue, or a living even if he is injured, provid-potter's field. Competition would let ing it be in the line of duty? Should men lie where they fell, and say: 'Every corpse for itself."

tive anarchists to answer: If the pub-If the public must give education to the children, why not give employ-

ment to the parents? If the public can provide a living for decrepit paupers, why not for industrious workingmen who are unem-

If it can put out the fire in a poor man's house, why can it not put out the fire of hunger in his stomach?

If it can manage hospitals for the sick, why not factories for the healthy? If it must suffer the expense of

resting and maintaining 60,000 criminals every year, why can it not try to regulate industry so that these criminals will not be manufactured?

I challenge any individual to answer these questions to the satisfaction of any sensible man.

Our monopolists are like the little girl who undertook to carry a large basket of eggs, and asked her father to pick up what she dropped. Unable to bear their weight, she stumbled again and again, dropping the eggs right and left, until her indulgent father was compelled to say: "I'll carry the basket myself."

Private capitalists are not fit to manage the business of this nation. Everywhere in business to-day you see the eggs dropping-bankruptcies, panics, suicides, cut-downs, strikes, thousands of ruined lives.

Monopolists are building their own scaffold. Like modern Pharaohs, they are rearing pyramids of industry as tombstones over their own graves.

Competition is only a short swift river between two lakes - feudalism and socialism.

Society will soon rightly demand to reap the benefit of trusts, and then the emancipated capitalist, freed from the burden of luxury and hate that is bound upon him now, can say with Christian resignation, "Labor gave, and Labor hath taken away; blessed be the name of Labor."

How To Eliminate The Tramp. (By Bayard Holmes, M. D., Professor

of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago.)

The tramp is an unproductive mem ber of society, not necessarily vicious or criminal, who has no settled abode, but wanders more or less aimlessly about within narrower or wider bounds.

Much sociologic study has been devoted to the tramp and many laws have been passed, for the most part contrived for his discomfiture. He is a numerous factor, and as civilization advances, a factor of growing importance. Indeed, the tramp was the herald of the dissolution of the feudal system, and there is reason to believe that he is also the harbinger of the coming socialistic society.

In order that we may clearly under stand ourselves, let us limit somewhat the definition of the tramp in this discussion.

1. There is the defective tramp-imbecile, insane or epileptic, exfoliated from birth from any class of productive society into which he might have been born, and falling naturally upon the roads, the only resource which special privilege and privileged classes have left to simple human beings. even here his rights and privileges are

abridged; he must "move on." 2. There is also the mutilated tramp, maimed, blind, crippled or otherwise incapacitated for industry by the very industries themselves in which he has done good service. This is no inconsiderable number, as a most cursory examination of the lodging houses and police stations of our towns and cities will show.

3. There is the able-bodied tramp, tramping for curiosity, ennui or fashion in Europe, or tramping in his own country to escape the restraints of home, or the miseries of a starving family or to seek a new market for his labor; or tramping because tramping pays better than working.

Cannot we all agree that the defectownership may be oppressive and cor- ive tramp should be treated as gently and humanely, if not as lovingly as should all other defectives? There are many reasons why he should be separated from society and therapeutic ally and prophylactically cared for, but it is no part of my purpose to present the reasons for segregating him nor the methods adapted to this small group of tramps.

The tramp from mutilation or deformity is a much more important factor. He certainly should be suppressed or prevented. For example, in the United States about 900,000 are employed on the railways; 1 in 30 and 1 in 300, or 3,000, is killed. Thus more or less handicapped by the mubusiness, self-help will become a lost tilations, necessary or unnecessary, railroading is true of every other industry to a greater or less degree. These injured men are thrown out of the labor market, they are incapacitated; after having swelled the ranks of the unemployed for a short time, they become tramps. Is it not right that the risk which these men suffer should be shared by the several industries and by society at large which demands this service? Is it able to hold the employer liable? Is it not reasonable to give the productive workman protection and insurance o be honored as much by this too rich any of them. Here are some riddles for competi- nation as the soldier or the marine?

To eliminate the tramp due to mutilalic must guarantee a grave to the dead, tion in the industries, an employer's why not guarantee a job to the living? liability insurance should be instituted on a national basis, and every safeguard should be provided for the workman.

But the defective tramp and the mutilated tramp form only a small part of trampdom. The great army of tramps are for the most part good specimens of humanity, both mentally and physically. They are simply the surplus humanity of civilization. They originate as a natural consequence of competitive production. Some are men thrown out of work by the introduction of labor saving machinery or by the importation of more thrifty and therefore cheaper foreign labor. Some are men discharged and blacklisted, because they belong to trades unions, or have participated in strikes. Some are men formerly engaged in advertising, pushing or promoting trade in industries that are now monopolized and more economically managed by trusts. Some are men who find the wages in the industries for which they are fitted furnished a poorer living than tramping furnishes. All of these tramps are tramping the streets of their own town or the country at large, because capital does not give the laborer the full products of his labor, and therefore the capitalist or his ser vant, the exploiter of labor, finds a large surplus on his hands which he cannot dispose of and shuts down his works, discharges his men and they necessarily become tramps.

The rich tramp, tramping for curiosity, or seeking snobbery in Europe, is too despicable an American for serious consideration. He should be treated as an enemy of his country, as a traitor, or as an outlaw, with rights or privileges that a productive American should respect.

The treatment of this disease of soclety-to fall into the expression of my calling-may be either pailiative or curative. Among palliative remedies that ought to be mentioned, if not recommended, are the following:

1. The abolition of the contract system in all public work and the substitution of direct employment of labor, the eight-hour day and a living wage.

This means, of course, municipal workshops for the manufacture of all articles needed by the city; for example, workshops for the manufacture of uniforms for policemen, firemen and other municipal officers; binderies for making books of record, and printing offices for public printing; shops for electric, telegraphic and hydraulic appliances, and for every material used in sewer building, paving or other municipal work. And in the case of the state or the general government 'the same provisions, according to the need and functions of these organizations.

2. When it is inexpedient or untimely for the public body to undertake the manufacture of any article, then the purchase not of the lowest bidder but of the best employer.

In all matters of this kind the people should demand that its machines or other purchased commodities be made by men working under the most favorable conditions, and it should give its work only to manufacturers who maintain the eight-hour day and give workmen a living wage.

3. The acquisition of all franchises and special privileges let out or sold, or given away to private corporations, and the management of all these for the use of the public and not for revenue or profit. And until public ownership is realized the corporations that do public work should be required to pay a living wage and furnish their men the most favorable conditions of

4. The institution of public baths, public lodging houses, and in crowded cities public tenements for the very poor and for the destitute.

5. The relief of all active industries from taxation, by placing all the burdens of revenue on land and other molegislative act.

6. The re-investment of the world of industry with the wealth produced by its combined labor through the institution of the graduated income tax and the capital stock tax.

7. The establishment of workshops in all sorts of industries for the employment of the unemployed in every necessary productive occupation. The total product of which industries shall be consumed by the unemployed alone. none of it to be in any legal sense private property, or allowed to be sold on the open market in competition with the commodities produced by independent labor.

So much then for palliative treatment. These things would do much to diminish the army of tramps and the miseries of the unemployed. Those who believe in the present competitive system ought to labor earnestly and faithfully for some of these, or for some better palliatives. As for myself, while I will help in any such good work. I know they will only prolong the agony. Society must be born again. All industry must be organized for production for the use of the producer, and not for the profit of master or exploiter. Rent, interest and profit must be outlawed as nobility, piracy and gambling have been. The united body of workers must own all the means of production and distribu tion, and must be allowed to enjoy all the commodities they produce. man, unless he work, should be allownot the laborer, railway man or miner ed to have any part in them or enjoy

The life of one man is as valuable

as that of another, and his needs should determine his share in the efforts of society. No hereditary title or charter of possession should be allowed to stand in the way of the common good. In order to eliminate the tramp, the landlord, the banker, the money lender, the boss and the contractor must first be eliminated. The whole competitive system must go before the tramp does. But you will say that all that is socialistic, Utopian and impractical. So it is. But so are all the palliative measures I have proposed. Let them be undertaken by any American city or state, and it would be enjoined or the act under which it was contemplated would be declared unconstitutional. The constitution has only once been amended, and then by a civil war. Must it be so amended again to eliminate the tramp? Our last civil war, undertaken to perpetuate a special privilege and domestic institution, abolished unexpectedly in the end bond slavery. God grant that another revolution may not be required to wipe out the miseries of wage slavery, in which the tramp suffers not the least.

Our Truly Great Men.

(By Ella Reeve Ware.)

Others beside Carlyle have written of "hero worship," and there are many poor souls afraid to express too much enthusiasm for the heroes they most love and admire, fearing to be accused of this same hero-worship. But heroism is in itself a study worthy the attention of all, and the closer knowledge we have of our heroes the more do we long to be like them, until their spirit spreads like a magic influence, and new heroes are born into the world.

Three of our great men have been passing before us, have lived with us and talked with us for a time here in New York. One grand soul, Henry George, has passed on into a new world, but his spirit, his heroism lives with us, and we can think about it and talk of it with the tenderness that grief brings with it.

What made Henry George a hero? The first thought that comes to us as an answer to this question is the definition Emerson gave of heroism-selftrust is the essence of heroism. It is the state of the soul at war, and its ultimate objects are the last defiance of falsehood and wrong and the power to bear all that can be inflicted by evil agents. It speaks the truth and is just. Does not the heroism of Henry George stand this test to the last degree? He knew that he had a message for humanity, and most bravely did he deliver it-the message of "Progress and Poverty," so carefully thought out, so clearly expressed, has set thousands to thinking about the problems of poverty, and the solution of these problems hás been brought many years nearer to us because Henry George trusted in the power of his message. He spoke the truth and was just. What more potent factors could be found in the making of a hero? But he had the other quality Emerson speaks of; his soul "was in the state of war," his ultimate object was "the last defiance of falsehood and wrong," and he died on the battlefield in the thick of the

We learn from soldiers that those who love the cause they are fighting for in war as they go into the heat of the battle feel a great calmness as they face the opposing forces, a calmness that cannot be expressed, and this noble quietness of soul is just what our dead soldier must have felt as he entered into this last battle. The cause he died for so bravely is not yet won, but the influence of his life and death will bring many volunteers into the Army of Reform, and the victory will come earlier because of his heroism.

We have had another hero with us for a brief time, Kropotkine, the Russian prince, whose life has been given up to the fight against injustice. Born and bred in the courts of Russia he soon learned, like Buddha, to look outside the palace gates, and realized the misery and suffering of the Russians in the bondage of serfdom and despotism, and, like Buddha, he began meditate this deep disease of life, what its far source and whence its remedy. So vast a pity filled him, such wide love for living things, such passion to heal pain, that by their stress his princely spirit passed to ecstasy and purged from mortal taint of sense and self the man attained thereat the first step of the noble path of duty."

And these first steps of Kroptokine, the expression of his pity and his hatred of injustice, led him into a dark fortress, where he could not even talk to his jailer. After his years of imprisonment and his escape from this fortress into France he again suffered for his convictions for three years in a French prison, he and Louise Michel being sentenced the same day after a most unjust trial for a crime they had nothing to do with.

Those of us who had the privilege of talking face to face in America with this grand old man will never forget the lovely expression on his face as he talked of Louise Michel. With tears in his eyes he said: "If she comes here you will love her, how can you help it? The poor old woman who has suffered starvation, abuse and imprisonment because she loved freedom." Always by her sweet, quiet way, like Lucretia Mott, "quelling the spirit of Louise Michel, broken and bruised by persecution, could teach those who are keeping her out of our land many lessons of the spirit of true heroism.

Kropotkine talked in a practical on repeating the fatal trespasses friend, and soon proved that he was down to oblivion. visionary idealist." One enthuideals and bring out the ideal side of "Ah, yes," he answered, "but in the meantime we must live: we must eat." And he talked on of economic subjects.

What were the most marked characteristics of this hero? Simplicity, truth and love. He seemed not only to love all himself, but he communicated his spirit to those around him. One ardent Anarchist said: "He has made us all better by his coming. We were getting bitter toward each other, and now we love him and we love each other.'

This great man, dear old Kropot kine, has passed from us, too, to his home, his wife and child in England, but his spirit is with us, a tangible living thing that cannot be taken from

Have we not a third hero with us living the truth, speaking burning words for liberty, truth and justice, and he, too, has already suffered as the other heroes, imprisonment and persecution for his defiance of falsehood and wrong-our Debs. Is he not one of the great true-hearted heroes? His spirit flows out and ennobles all those who come under his influence. With the key of the secret he marches

faster, From strength to strength and for night brings day."

And what is the key of the secret?

—unselfishness. Does he not teach us by his life and word that the spirit of unselfishness must enter into the hearts of individuals, must take possession of their very lives before they can change existing conditions? Selfishness is the first cause, the foundation of all our wrongs, and co-operation will exist only as a name, a mere fiction, as long as selfishness rules in the hearts and lives of men and women, and this is Debs' message-he is speaking the truth like all other heroes, and it is the truth that will make us free.

We have other great hearts, other heroes with us, and the more we think of what characterizes true heroism the more cager we grow to see it spring up in the lives of those around us. Instead of spending time in hero-wor ship we long to be hero-makers. The latent power in humanity for nobility is great. We cannot help but believ it when we see the tribute paid to the greatness of character, the true worth of our fallen leaders. Such a demon stration, for instance, as was witness ed at the funeral of Henry George an instance of the love of truth still living in the human heart, bruised too often under the debris of selfishness of worldliness in all its forms-bu with life and force to bring it up into the light under the power of a great universal sorrow.

After all, can we not find in each human heart some of this stuff that heroes are made of? True, it takes rare courage in these times just to speak out the truth as we see it, to live our convictions. A hero must be done with "opinion," must have a real cause to fight for; must have ultimate ob-jects true and strong enough to be worthy of heroism, and although to be a hero means loneliness of spirit, often and at times active persecution, the old message still remains true to comfort those who are entering "the noble

"The soul shall have society of its own rank. Be great, be true, and all the Scipios, the Catos, the wise pa triots of Rome, shall flock to you and tarry by your side and comfort you with their high company."

The Lesson of Lattimer.

(By Mrs. Mary Gunning.)

One who has traced the history of labor in ancient times and marked the fied it, must have also seen "A writing on the wall" when the tidings came of our murdered miners.

Expecting to hear that the miners strike had peacefully ended, was poor preparation for the story of the massacre in cold blood at Lattimer.

As each day of the strike closed there was cause for congratulation that the miners had been so far able to maintain peace.

In spite of their precautions those dreadful sounds of carnage told us that there can be no safety for the toilers as long as they exist in any form of slavery. The slave is always an object of contempt, hatred and dread to his enslavers and their minions.

Osborne Ward, in his "Ancient Low ly," has traced from a mass of evidence gathered from the wrecks of time the evolution of the Labor movement up to the time of Constantine from pre historic time.

How often such tragedles as that at Lattimer have through the centuries dyed the records of industry!

It is an axiom of science that like conditions produce like results. Are we to be wiped off the face of the earth, as ancient nations have been, for their cruelty to the industrial

Society is the latest and most intricate domain to reveal the causes of its growth and decay.

It is organic, and, like the smallest mightiest organism, has normal conditions, which, violated, cause the death of the proudest nations.

These dead nations must turn in their graves when living nations go

manner of land values to a single tax against humanity which cast them

It was a simple strike of 20,000 castesiastic woman present said: "But do less artisans and slave laborers in you not think we should talk of our Athens during the Peloponnesian war which marked her downfall. She will-Socialism and other things that make ed to enslave her laboring class, and alike merging in the despised fourth for the liberty of the individual?" what Theodore Parker called "Woolestate—save here and there one who len footed Justice," doomed her to become a province of Rome. She disappeared from history as a nation.

Rome fell because of the same crime The problem of her decay has never been elucidated by the learned world. To do so is no flattering task.

When the world lays to heart the causes of Rome's downfall, the chief actors will be found in that two-thirds of her population were slave laborers persecuted to the rebellion point where wounds and death are as nothing

There was a time when these slaves consisted only of the offspring of her wn family tree.

Rome's law of primogeniture disinherited all children save the oldest son, into whose grasp, on the death of the father, fell the other children, along with the live-stock and other wealth of his father's estate,

Sometimes a dead Roman left as many as fifty children to be so disposed of-turned over to family slavery, which was the germ of state slavery.

This was the condition when Plato lescribed his ideal republic founded on slavery. Plato's teachings whetted the hunger of Rome for more slaves than could be got at home, hence her foreign wars and her millions of enslaved captives.

From such deeds Rome reaped in kind.

Abraham Lincoln uttered universal norals when he said that no nation could long exist half slave and half ree.

Great rebellions of the slaves, and of freedmen little better off than when they were slaves, exhausted and shattered her imperial armies, wasted her substance and corrupted her citizens

Viriathus, in Lusitania (Spain) Ennius, in Sicily (whose shores no resound as in pre-Christian times with the bitter struggle for life); Aristonicus, in Asia Minor, and Spartacus in Italy, gave Rome no rest at home or abroad for fifty years.

Armies of the disinherited, like in numbers and misery to that which has centered our interest and sympathies this summer, broke and defeated the mperial armies again and again,

They could not finally defeat the re ources of the empire, though Rome ever recovered from the shattering which she received from them.

She oppressed and murdered her laorers who had manned her workshops and tilled her fields.

In doing this she warred on her own ritals, and no power, finite or infinite, ould save her from the death penalty. Evolution demands a heavy price or every advance in life worth having, and the great laboring populace of Rome were not destined to wipe slavery off the earth, though its struggles multiplied and were superhuman

The instinct to enslave must be plucked out of the minds of the human family.

In that era of rebellions-250-70 B. C the slaves numbered millions, and there were scarcely 2,000 persons in Rome owning taxable property.

So in Athens, B. C. 300, out of a pop ulation of 550,000 about 9,000 were admitted to political rights and a social status, graded on family and prop erty.

In modern rebellions of a subject people this country achieved its independence of constitutional kings; but this people were not slaves, with the disabilities of slaves. They were the evel autogonists of kings, however 'divine" their rights.

The victory of the American people vas a victory wholly of a middle class -independent, self-employing, with anglo - saxon heredity - undivided

Today in its territory stands evolved created as it were within eighty rears—a "fourth estate," the workers, propertiless, owning nothing but their labor power and subject to a class of unconstitutional kings who buy it in the competitive market,

The north, scrupulous against chattel slavery, fattens on wage slavery as does the "new" South.

The present status of labor is not ultimate. We must emancipate it from the unmoralized greedy human will and bring it in line with natural order, which is the divine order.

Labor shall one day be as stable and stately as the stars in their courses. In its present struggles it bears the

welling germ of its future grandeur. It must recognize that future in order to become invincible before the enslaving element. The hot breath of hate or violence will blast the unfolding germ. We need not revenge the

Martin, if he has a soul to awaken, vill yet wish he had never been born. Leave him and his employes to the logic of time. We have 2,000 years more of expe

ience than the toilers of Greece and Rome had for their guidance, though we are close on the precipice over which they disappeared forever.

In the disintegration which pre re-combining of the economic factors, our middle class is going-gone! Where ten have passed from it into the millionaire class ten thousand have wage-working proletariat.

friends and neighbors, once self-employed, independent bread-winners who are now eating their bread in fear from the hand of an employer. Pilgrims and Puritans, sons and daughters of famed revolutionists, grand armies of the Blue and the Gray, are

has stolen the labor product of others. This absorption of the middle class, while it removes a buffer from between the capitalist and the strengthens the class which receives it. as far as the middle class clearly recognizes the working of the economic revolution.

Middle class blood now beats in sympathy with the cause of those who fell on September 10. It is its own

Socialism teaches that the proletariat must save itself. The remaining class-the capitalist class-exists only to exploit it.

Transfusion of middle class blood into the proletariat will give an account of itself in due time, as it has heretofore in the wars for political independence and emancipation from chattel slavery.

The massacre of the miners was simply an outbreak of the ancient Aryan, individualist, contemptuous slaveholding spirit that still survives in the unenlightened, and which regards our toilers as the hunter regards his prey. It is the same spirit which in Greece and Rome bathed the workers in their own blood.

We must remove every form of sla very and leave this Aryan virus without its prey. We can do this by cultivating a high, intelligent public opinion at the polls. It was in this way the election of Abraham Lincoln and the end of chattel slavery came about.

Let no war be forced on us. Let us not arouse the war spirit by weakheaded utterances which we are not able to realize, and would not if we could. The brotherhood of Jesus, the carpenter, a hundred years after the slave wars of Rome and her colonies, seeing around them the scars of a strife scarcely healed, and hearing recounted the slaughter of their class by the armies of Rome, abjured an eye for-an-eye spirit which had failed the Roman slaves in their attempt for better conditions.

In such a calamity as broke on us on September 10th speech is inadequate to express outraged convictions. There is something for us to do to insure the workers from the exterminating spirit of capitalism.

Let us bring our toilers into the great brotherhood of the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

When it is well advanced its members will have immunity from murder on the public highway.

Let no exciting tragedy divert us from this peaceful work, or provoke us to waste power in heated words.

We must pit high intelligence against the brute devices of robbers and assassins.

The Futility of Force.

(By W. H. Stuart.)

An assertion that one hears fre-quently is, that a change in our ecoiomic and social conditions must come as the result of a sudden and violent revolution; an armed uprising of the oppressed against their oppressors. Ocasionally one hears this prediction from men eminent for their learning and of conservative instincts. Once in a while a visitor from other countries, noticing the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of the capitalist class: their enormous power in politics and government, and the increasing discontent and poverty of the masses, gives expression to the same gloomy foreboding and predictions regarding a violent revolution.

Quite recently we have heard the prediction by an officer of the United States army, lecturing before the students of the State University of California, that "at some time within the nity years the merchant, the physician, the lawyer, the minister, the scholar, the people of the United States, will depend for their property and their very lives upon the ability devotion and patriotism of the army. This crisis, so the gallant gentleman informs us, will not come from sudden invasion from a foreign foe, but as the result of a class struggle. "When the time comes," he predicts, "as come it will, when the greed of one class or the unreasonable demands of another leads to war, it is then that he trained soldier will be needed

It will be noticed, however, that the speakers and writers who anticipate the use of force as a solvent for social disease and discontent, are singularly ignorant as to the real causes of social discontent, and equally ignorant as to the political means that the oppressed will adopt to retain the powe that a supposed violent revolution will place in their hands. Neither is there ever a satisfactory reason given why in this country of universal suffrage and a free ballot, secured by secrecy of voting, we should not adopt meas ures that would result in economic and ocial reform before a violent revolution as well as afterwards. will we have gained in voting strength or numbers or power after a revolu-

tion that we do not possess now? We now outnumber our oppressors 100 to 1. What more power do we need? None. What we do need is an a change is desirable, there is no reaintelligent conception of the fact that try wealth must inevitably gravitate a minority too feeble in numbers and into the hands of the few who, by superior ability, cunning, or unscrupulous and look on plenty of lousness acquire possession of the lit will be nonsense for the people to

The prize that the competitive systhe modern means of production. The turn of the wheel of fortune will yet serving of exercising the rights of free place them in possession of the means for exploiting their less fortunate competitors. As long as there is a fair show that the individual may succeed he will give no heed to a plan that would insure a competence for all. He will prefer what he calls "industrial freedom," the right of individual economic initiative. You may assure him that by the very nature of the case only a very few, comparatively, can enjoy this "right," or profit by it; nevertheless he is willing to take the risk. Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, is our motto. We are all potential capitalists. The difference between the average workng man and average capitalist is not a difference in ethical ideals, but is rather one of ability, chance or opportunity. We are all hoping that the increase enormously in value; the invention of some labor-saving machine. or an interest in one, or a fortunate mining venture will enable us in the future to live comfortably off of the labors of others. Not one in ten who declaim against the capitalist class will acknowledge the injustice of such, interest and profits. Not one in ten. if they had the same chance for acquiring wealth as the average capitalist, but would gladly avail themselves of it, and use the very same means as the capitalists do for retaining possession of it.

We feel that in our bones, and also feel that our denunciation of capitalists is hypocritical. We know in our hearts that they are not one whit worse than we are. We would be only too glad to change places with them any day.

It has been said that every nation has as much political liberty as it deserves, or the intelligence to use and retain. The same assertion is equally true in regard to economic freedom.

The chattel slave who neither deserves political freedom nor has the intelligence to use it, whose only protest is against a hard master, and against the system that makes a master necessary, is not fit for freedom. He has as much of it as he deserves.

The wage slave who has no protest against economic servitude; who thinks the interests of capital and labor-by which he means capitalists and laborers-are mutual. Who, like the chattel slave, protests, not against a bad system, but a hard master; who only asks a little larger share of what he alone produces; who thinks "capital," by which he means "capitalists," are necessary, and are entitled to a "fair return" for the use of the capital which labor, alias laborer, alone produces, is enjoying all the economic freedom which he deserves, or which

he has the intelligence to appreciate. The "class consciousness," which it is most desirable for workmen to acquire is that we can't all be capitalists and prey on one another. Thanks to the trusts that chance is daily growing less. The reason why Social ism is spreading more rapidly in Germany than in this country is because the chance for the toiler to become in time an exploiter is much less in Germany than here, and not, as I have heard boastful Germans contend, because of the superior intelligence of the Germans. When the toiler of this country sees that his chance for exploiting his fellows is no better than in Germany he will turn to Socialism with the same fervor and devotion.

But the change, both in economic conditions and in public opinion, will be, if not slow, at least gradual. It will be a step by step movement. The theory held by many Socialists that the encroachments of capitalists will continue until conditions will become absolutely unbearable, and a sudden change, either by peaceable political or by to fore inevitable, will, in my opinion, not prove true. Conditions will no doubt become worse, but when they have a certain stage on the downward road society will be forced in self-defense to adopt, at least, partial reforms, such, for instance, as state or municipal employment of the unemployed. This may be attempted as a temporary measure of relief, but as the displacement of workers by machinery will increase, the relief will take a paramount form, and become an accepted duty of the state or municipal-

This will work a paramount relief as far as the unemployed are concerned. It will reduce the strain and dan ger of violent efforts for relief. Those partial reforms will ease, at least temporarily, economic conditions and give time for gradual change from competition to collectivism.

For the man who advises force, even sees in its use necessary steps or incidents in the direction of real reform. I have the utmost contempt. So long as the people have a chance to right their wrongs at the ballot box. so long as the most radical and discontented of men feel that whatever changes in government or in the industrial organization of society they may desire to effect can be carried out whenever they can convince a major ity of their fellow citizens that such son to fear a resort to force. Surely under a competitive system of indus- no violent revolt is to be feared from

means of production-land and cap- rebel against the institutions which can only be maintained by the consent of the majority, so long as free tem holds forth is the possession of dom of universal suffrage is maintained. If this can be lost in a free counsilly rabble is lured to content with try, then it only proves that the peo present conditions by the hope that a ple are as incapable as they are unde-

As I have already stated, the change will be gradual, reforms will be effected only as the pressure of economic events forces a change. object lesson of the benefits of public control or ownership is worth a ton of propaganda literature. The cause of the recent remarkable movement towards municipal ownership is not due to the propaganda of Socialists, many of whom, by the way, are ignorantly opposing it, but is the result of the unbearable exactions of private cap-italists, and the object lessons presented by the success of municipal ownership and control in the principal cities of continental Europe.

The movement is a purely business and selfish one, divorced from any sentimentalism or supposed spirit of possession of some land, say, that will altruism. The altruistic argument is, of course, used, but it is only for effect; the real reason why people will favor public ownership is because "it pays.

Herein is where the chief value of the scheme of Mr. Debs and the Social Democracy lies. We will have Socialism eventually, not from any sentimental reasons, but as the result of economic necessity. To have its universal adoption in this country we must have a majority of the people converted to a belief in it. They will be converted to that belief only economic conditions force them. This will be slow work. But if Mr. Debs and the Social Democracy can gain by colonization and propaganda the control of one state, and give a practical example of the benefits of a cooperative system of production and distribution, it will be an object lesson of incalculable value.

One million of dollars invested in such an object lesson, if successful, will effect a greater change in public opinion than the expenditure of a billion dollars in talk, in literature, or any other form of propaganda.

I, for one, though I have always op-posed small co-operative enterprises, will help the Social Democracy movement. Its success is not certain, but I believe in the man at the head of it. Its success would shorten the full realization of national socialism by perhaps a generation. If it fails, under such leadership, then the lesson will be worth the cost in the future movements toward national Social Democ racy.

Strike! Strike! Strike!

By James Sheldon Ingalls.

This is an age of relentless, cruel warfare. Class is arrayed against class, man against man, friend against friend and brother against brother. Contest and commotion are every where; and if the air is not actually filled with the sound of contending arms it is none the less full of war or rumors of war, strikes or rumors impending strikes. Now it is the starving coal miners who are goaded to madness, now the employes of the Chicago City Railway Company or some other grasping soulless copora-What their individual grievtion. ances may be matters little. In these days labor is never without just cause for emphatic protest. It is becoming used to an ever increasing amount of

scale. But at times some new indignity is heaped upon it or the hand of repression falls with greater weight than usual and causes it to writhe in agony and then for a brief hour it dares to question the "divine right" of the Almighty Dollar to rule, and the cry

tyranny and an ever decreasing wage

goes up Strike! Strike! Strike! It is hardly necessary to remark, however, that heretofore labor has always gotten the worst of it-the Almighty Dollar still rules. Notwith-standing all the heroic struggles waged that in the co-operative republic every in their behalf it is many a long year since those who toil were so hard pressed as now. All the "glorious victories" we have heard so much about have somehow turned out to be defeats -disastrous, terrible defeats-and today Labor, the pride and support of the nation, with its shield pierced at the center and its sword broken at the hilt, stands forth—disarmed!

Still, it does not, must not, yield. New and better weapons must be procured, and even now are at hand and soon again will resound to heaven from labor's mighty throng the magic ery "Strike! Strike! Strike!"

By all means let there be a strikenot waged by witless boys or inexpe rienced men for their own exclusive benefit, but so organized and ducted as to include among its beneficiaries every willing soul among the sons of men. Not a strike whose only reward may be no work and nothing to eat, but a strike that will supply work and plenty for all; not the oldfashioned warlike strike whose re sults may be greater poverty, more intense suffering, more crime and additional slaughter, but a peaceful, or derly, sensible strike that will banish poverty, remove the incentive for crime and wipe away the tears of anguish; not a strike for fewer stripes or shorter hours or more pay, but following westward the star of empirestrike for the right of all to work strike for the right of all to live, strike for the right of all to participate in the God-given bounties of Nature. felt at the ballot box.

Strike for your homes and firesides;
It will be nonsense for the people to strike that your chilren may be cloth-

ed and fed; strike that your wives and daughters may be saved from death or prostitution; strike for liberty that nenceforth and forever no son of man shall be compelled to prostrate himself at the feet of any man in order that he may live; strike for justice: strike for time to think, for room to grow; strike for generations yet unborn; strike for God and humanity, and in coming years you shall enjoy not only the peace that comes of duty well done, but you will merit and receive the highest enconiums of your fellow-men.

The new weapons of labor-land, plowshares and pruning-hooks-must be procured. The advance guard of our gallant army must be sent forward and maintained until the earth shall yield her increase. To accomplish these things money is absolutely necessary, and to procure it we must in the nature of things look to those most interested—the toiling millions of America. Every man working for wages between the two seas ought to contribute at least one day's pay to this sacred cause and as much more as he is able. If these contributions to the "sinews of war" require of us some sacrifices we should reflect how much greater were the hardships endured by the gallant heroes of Revolutionary days. Follow them through that mighty struggle. See them at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Trace the stains of blood on the ice and snow, left by Washington's bare-footed men who, on that memorable Christmas night, in 1776, crossed the Delaware river in a driving storm of sleet and snow, and amid drifting ice fell upon the Hessians at Trenton and gained a splendid victory. Share with them for a time the hunger, the privations and the biting frosts of Valley Forge; observe how they freely gave not only from their scanty treasure, but the blood of their poblest and bravest sons as well, and we shall no longer regard our own present sacrifices as worthy of comment, but rather shall we gladly make the sacrifices now required that greater ones may be rendered unnecessary. Let us remember that our present cause, like that of our Revolutionary sires, is not the cause of any one man or set of menit is the cause of all. It is your cause as truly as it is the cause of any man, no matter whether you belong to the Social Democracy or not. If we win this strike—and we must not, cannot fail, if we pull together-it will not only supply work and the necessaries of life to thousands of the unemployed, relieve the congestion in the labor market and render far more independent even those who for a time remain in the employ of their present task masters, but our colonies will become a beacon of hope—a pillar of cloud by day and fire by night-that shall lead all the children of through the Red Sea of Capitalism into the Promised Land of Economic Equality, where alone Liberty dwell-

Co-operative Education.

It is safe to assert that at present there are neglected children enough in our country to insure the downfall of the Republic, if there were no other causes for decay.

Not only have we thousands of children in all large cities who have no home or school but the streets, almost sure to become tramps or criminals. but another larger and almost as unfortunate a class who are taken from school at ten to fourteen years of age and put into some mind-dwarfing work in our great factories, and there in the monotonous wage-slavery, they are brought up to be citizens without possibility of that training in self reliance, or that moral influence gained from contact with superior minds as they should have in the school life that should be the inalienable right of

every child of a republic. Let all who are working to establish the surely coming "co-operative age" child shall have a full and complete education, and have such a course of manual and industrial training as shall indicate what its natural bent is and fit it while in school for the kind of life it is adapted to.

In this way only can we develop a type of citizenship worthy the high moral plane of a co-operative commonwealth.

It is no more radical a departure from the present than it was for the Puritans to plan for a democratic age. and for a common school where all the children should have an elementary education.

It was a grand idea for that age, and it developed the heroes of the revolution. Now we are ready for the next higher step to educate the coming generation in all the grand conceptions of our scientific age, and to make our citizenship equal to maintaining the bonor of an age of mutualism and a society, where the highest aim shall be great usefulness instead of the vulgar greed for dollars, as now.

Let the co-operative conception be coupled with the ideal of a high mental development for all. And let labor be made grain and honorable when performed by skillful hands and scientific heads S. H. COMINGS.

St. Joe. Mich.

Prosperity will be secure and universal when none are so rich as to be able to buy others, and none are so poor as to be compelled to sell them-selves.—Columbus Post.

which is so often and so emphatically

ondemned in the very book from

which the parsons take their texts, but

which they uphold, knowing that but

for usury they would have to earn their living, as Paul did, instead of

The Social Democracy will enable

every one who works to provide with

ease and certainty "for those of his

J. ALFRED KINGHORN JONES.

Thanksgiving.

President McKinley having just is

sued the usual Thanksgiving procla-

mation, inviting all the people of the

nation to observe the day with ap-

propriate religious services, it be-

to show due respect for the occasion

by offering up prayer and supplication

to the throne of Divine Grace for what

we have received in the past, and for

our present condition and future pros-

All have reason to be thankful for

through the enslavement of the labor-

He should thank his God (his Gold)

The wage slave should also rejoice

in being permitted to dwell in a land

He should acknowledge with earnest

and the power that gives them ex-

He should thank them for the piti-

ful expression of disappointment on

the faces of the half-clad and half-

starved little children when they

know Thanksgiving Day is come, and

istence, for cornering those necessa-

not consume

useful labor whatsoever

oves every individual in the nation

sponging on others' labor.

For the Social Democrat:

own home.

FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS [Note.—The editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

Suggestion For a Symbol.

Editor Social Democrat:-It is a well understood fact that few men can grasp abstract ideas with facility, if the "boss." at all, and so, in all ages, it has been customary to represent ideas by means of symbols or emblems to enable the masses of the people to readily comprehend such ideas and fix their significance in their minds.

I have not observed that the Social Democracy had as yet adopted any symbol to represent the ideas for which it stands, and I write to make a suggestion regarding one that . think would be extremely appropriate

Edward Bellamy, in his new book "Equality," compares the new order of things that had come to pass with the historical crusades, and makes Leete say that the movement that So cialists are now engaged in was "the first of the many so-called crusades of history which had a valid and ade quate title to that name and the right to make the cross its emblem." It seems to me that nothing could be more appropriate than for the Social Democracy to act upon that suggestion and make the cross its emblem with the great cry of the people in the early crusades, "God wills it," a part of the design.

A systematic attempt has always been made by the enemies of Socialism to decry it and cast odium upon the name, and to mix it up with anarchy, violence and all manner of gen eral deviltry in the minds of the peo-ple, and this has been more or less successful.

Now, flags, banners and other devices, decorated with a cross and some motto, would at once strike all observers as incongruous with the terrible designs our enemies take so much care to attribute to Socialists, and would at once start inquiry as to the rea meaning of the word and the purposes of the men composing the Social De mocracy; and all who had been misled in regard to us would at once have their misinformation corrected any prejudices based upon the same removed. This is precisely what is wanted in order to make converts, and se such a design as would tend to effect that end would be of the greatest

I cannot close without commending the perusal of Bellamy's last effort to the careful attention of every man who has his country's good at heart, and the good of mankind in general. Every man and woman in the world ought to read it.

It is the most superb presentation of Socialism that I have ever read, and is a perfect vivisection of the shams and villainies of the present so-called economic system. The amount of thought and labor bestowed upon the book must have been something prodigious, for it leaves nothing to be de-

The facility of expression, and the felicity with which every idea is made plain, is something wonderful. I hope, at no distant day, that the price of the book may be so reduced that it may be placed in the hands of every intelligent person in the land, for to read it is to become converted to Socialism for every patriotic and fair-minded person. W. C. GREEN.

Editor Social Democrat:-In the las issue of your paper (Nov. 4) I find in a correspondence by "Wayfarer" an attack on Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley in New York city, which I cannot pass by without protest.

'Wayfarer" has evidently entirely failed to grasp the object of the International Brotherhood League, and does not know Mrs. Tingley or any member of the league, else he would not make use of such language as he does. "Wayfarer" calls the International Brotherhood League an "insult to the people whos ent society," and with this he betrays himself as one of those talkers who make big words, who make bad worse and who would bring about a change by revolution, instead of a healthy, gradual development of new and bet ter conditions.

Cannot "Wayfarer" see that a sweep ing revolution would result in the very opposite from what we need; cannot he understand that, as nature never proceeds by leaps and bounds, so hu-manity cannot be benefited by any revolutionary measures?

We need a change in the prevailing conditions, God knows, but that change must come from within ourselves, not from outside. As long as men are selfish, as long as they only think of bettering themselves—never mind the other fellows—so long there will be misery and injustice.

And is it not evident that the Inter national Brotherhood League trys to bring about this unselfishness? members not only preach, but practice it, as "Wayfarer" can easily see, if he will but make the attempt. Let him go to Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the "Wayfarers' Home," and he will find women whom he would brand "superficial," not "playing philanthrop-ists," not talking, but doing, practicing true unselfishness, without any per-sonal motive, but that of love for their

"Workers for humanity" is indeed a fine thing, "Wayfarer" is perfectly right, but that name is not only to be applied to the so-called workingman. As much solid work for humanity is done in the study and office as in the factory, and even as the members of the body fell ill when they

rebelled against the "lazy" stomach so the "toiling masses" could not do without the work of the students and

I would advise "Wayfarer" to try and become acquainted with the Inter-national Brotherhood League, and with its founder and leader, Mrs. Tingley, and I venture to predict that he will find cause to regret his language.

He will learn that other people may have the same object at heart, although they use different methods, and that it is always a mistake to denounce and condemn others because they do not think as he does.

DR. H. J. ACHARD. Chicago, Ill.

Bible Teaching Up To Date.

"But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own something: The millionaire should rehome, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel."

Paul also said, "Now abideth faith, ing class his already immense profits William Smith hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love." are continually increasing; that out of

In this country, where the land is of he and his family have been kept in Friend the largest extent and richest quality, luxury, without having performed any where the transportation by land and water, electric light and power, and machinery of all kinds are the best in that he has the courts, injunctions, the world; here it is that 4,000,000 are hired assassing, and all the machinery unable to provide for their own. As to of war, to protect his interests against providing for "his own house." only a the demands of liberty and justice. few millions out of the seventy millions own a house!

The Social Democracy of America where averages and statistics abound, will see to it that Paul's doctrine shall and where the necessaries of life are be promulgated by the aid of the colo- produced in such vast quantities that nies in which God love will be the all the people could power, and not God gold, who now them. rules president and parson-thus only will the present wholesale manufacgratitude the benevolence of the trusts

ture of infidels be stopped. It is high time we returned to the good old Pauline principle of declaring ries of life and withholding them from the gospel of love for love; not for the helpless and needy. gold. The tabernacle pulpit at Los He should thank ther Angeles is vacant, and as the wages are high, one hundred and fourteen reverends say God has called them there. Their God must be very unbusi-

ed again to speak he was ejected from

the house and about twenty pistol

shots were fired at him, probably to

prove that there was not one devil.

but a congregation of them. For a fine

ley's Thanksgiving day proclamation-

"the conditions of labor have been im

proved"—he knows this is a lie. The miners at Massillon who just returned

to work are so weak that they are in-

capable of good work. The second cut

in wages on the Detroit, Toledo and

Michigan railroad varies from 30 to 80

per cent! Brakemen who received

\$1.45 per day before McKinley was

bought up now get only 80 cents! "The rewards of the husbandman have

been increased." Only by the short

crops of some of God's other children.

'Respect for law and order has been

strengthened." The Hazelton massacre

to-wit. "For these great benefits it is

our duty to praise the Lord in a spirit

of humility and gratitude and to offer

to Him our most earnest supplica-

tions." O Lord, the whole proclama-

tion is repulsive, coming from one who

was put into office by the power of

gold, and for which favor he has just robbed the people of \$13,000,000

straight off and hundreds of millions

tered stock now about to be issued;

and also robbed the people of the best

opportunity to begin public ownership

of railroads by holding and working

the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific.

He further says: "I, William McKin-

ley, President of the United States, do

25th day of November for national

appropriate religious services in their

Does he know that Jesus never es-

present unjust conditions of labor

Sir Edwin Arnold gives the position

Draped fair in many lands as lowly

But ever juggling souls with rites and

The keeper of those keys which lock

And opens heavens. 'Wilt thou dare,'

'Put by our sacred books, dethrone

Unpeople all the temples, shaking

That law which feeds the priests and

But Buddha answered: 'What thou

Is form which passes, but the free

The Social Demoracy colonies will carry out the spirit of this quotation,

insomuch as they will adopt the free,

true currency of the Labor Exchange, by which free exchange of labor will

props the realm?"

bidd'st me keep

Get thee into thy darkness.' "

truth stands:

respective places of worship."

church, and church props state.

exactly in his "Light of Asia:

creeds their power,

Silabbat-Paramata, sorceress

faith.

up hells

she said.

our gods,

'And third came she who gives

in the near future by interest on wa-

has brought no comfort, no joy, no nesslike, to put it mildly, Rev. Gilham of the Christian church, luxury to them, as it has to the children of the rich. Mintonville, Ky., affirmed that there is He should compare the condition of no devil: the congregation took offense, and when the reverend attempthis home on this occasion with that of

the capitalist and return thanks? The widows and mothers of the poor and especially those of the Hazleton massacre, should improve this opportunity to pray and rejoice that respect for law and order has been strengthspecimen of blasphemy read McKin-

> They should gather their children round the graves of their murdered fathers and teach them to acknowledge the goodness of Providence in sparing them from the fate of those who fell before the plutocrats' guns, though a worse fate may await themthat of death by starvation.

Needles, Cal.

Becoming Understood.

Every day we find fresh evidences that the plutocratic press knows what the Social Democracy really means. The capitalistic editors are no fools. When it was approunced that the Social Democracy was a mere colonization scheme, the big papers discussed the idea in a rather favorable way. There was good reason for it, for they certainly had no objection to having the out-of-works shipped away from the congested centers. It would make the calls on "charity" less and make it possible to prove the dawn of prosperity by reason of there being fewer men looking for work where was no work. But when it got abroad that the Social Democracy was a new national party having socialism for its corner stone and that the colonization idea was but a side issue, its demeanor charged instantly. The plutocratic to be regulated, or the end sought to hereby designate and set apart the press does not fear labor fakirs or labor unions very much, for those two thanksgiving and prayer, which all of things make no assault on the system the people are invited to observe with by which fortunes are rolled up at the expenses of the actual toiler, but a systematic attack on the wage system is a different thing. They fear nothtablished a material church? The on- ing more than that, for they know it ly church of Christ is within you. The has future possibilities of great growth. It means that the great wave could not continue but that state props of Socialism that is now the ruling political force in some of the countries of Europe has at last reached these shores in formidable shape, and it is a thing to be downed if possible at its birth. Immediately then the big papers began a campaign of abuse and ridicule. Eugene V. Debs was the central point of attack, and everything possible was said to inflame the people against him. Very craftily it was given out that the party was his personal property, it was always referred to as the Debs Social Democracy. To make it appear a one-man movement was to make it appear insignificant in the public eye. At the St. Louis conference of labor leaders Debs was singled out of all the others and made the subject of all manner of attacks by papers all over the country. Why? Clearly because they fear Debs, and they do not fear men like Sovereign or Mahon, who so far as they know believe in the wage system. One thing is certain, the capitalistic press knows what it is about, and isn't shooting in the air.

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, SECRETARY

CName The addition in an amountable for the applicant of correspondents.

Report of Receipts. amount previously acknowl-Oregon Branch No. 1-Per M. Lemmer Oregon Branch No. 2-Per E. Pope Illinoiis Branch No. 11— Per Theodore Rohde Illinois Branch No. 12-Per Robert Trainer Missouri Branch No. 1-Per J. G. Frinton Colorado Branch No. 4-Per J. C. De Armond..... Illinois Branch No. 21-Per H. Lueders Illinois Branch No. 14-Per M. W. Graee New Jersey Branch No. 2— Per G. H. Strobell R. S. Price F. Feudius Charles S. Cutter Friend Friend the abundance of his ill-gotten gains Mrs. O. Gordenker D. DODG. 1,026.65 W. P. BORLAND, Treasurer.

The \$20.00 Call.

The branches which have responded fully to the \$20.00 call are as follows: Nos. 9, 11 and 19, of Illinois; Nos. 1 and 4, of Colorado; No. 1, of Missouri; No. 2, of Ohio; No. 1, of New Jersey; No. 3, of Califoria; No. 2, of Wisconsin, and No. 2, of New York, eleven branches in all. This is not a very good showing on the part of our branches, and it is to be hoped that the comrades will take this matter up in earnest and not rest until every branch in the country has fully re-

ponded to the call. We realize that the poor showing is largely due to poverty, but it is no doubt true that a determined effort on the part of our comrades would overcome many of the difficulties which at first sight seem insurmountable. It is a significant fact that the branches which have responded to this call are, on the whole, the poorest ones as regards numerical strength and financial condition of their members. Special mention must be made of Colorado Branch No. 4, at Iris, Col. This branch was not organized until after the call was made; it is numerically much below the average, and is composed of persons who may truly be said to be living from hand to mouth. Yet the comrades at Iris took hold with a will, and out of their scanty store they soon made up the \$20.00. They stand ready to contribute their all to the success of the colonization plans of the organization, and under the efficient direction of Comrade De Armond, who has had practical experience in colony work, they will reimplements of agriculture and live stock as soon as called on. The spirit of our Iris comrades should animate the comrades generally. It is this which will insure the success of our work.

About By-Laws.

We have had many requests for copies of our by-laws. It would be very easy for us to draw up a set of by-laws but we have not done so as yet, and for a very good reason. The subject of by-laws is one that needs to be handled with a great deal of care and discretion, and we shall promulgate no by-laws until we are reasonably sure of our ground. Laws of any sort should always be as few as possible, and they should always have a reason for existence when they exist at all; in other words, they should always be accomplished. Civilized people may be said to be oppressed with a mania for by-laws; the moment a plan for any sort of a society is formulated in minds of men, a long string of by-laws, designed to regulate every conceivable phase of the society's operations, is generally the first incident

The member with the code in his possession is sure that he has everything down pat, and that all is bound to be smooth sailing-it is so well reg-But this over confident individual, if he follows the thing along far enough, and has perceptive faculties of ordinary power, will eventually discover that this beautiful code was but the beginning of trouble.

Designed purely from mental pic-tures, and without actual experience of the practical details they are intended to regulate, the by-laws in application turn out to be not only use-less, but positively harmful. This is especially true in the field of co-operative endeavor. In the course of a somewhat extensive study of the cooperative experiments of the past we have found that, as a rule, the experimenters have committed the mistake of loading themselves down at the start with a lot of inconsistent rules work has been attempted, conflict and disputes have always arisen over the application of these rules, finally leading to failure and dissolution. Now, if these past failures have taught us nothing, we must certainly be very

dull. Try as we may to avoid it, we are still influenced to a great extent by

our surroundings, by the circumstances When we are in of our environment. a capitalistic environment we will think the thoughts proper to capitalism-not consciously, perhaps, but we still do it, because our experience and the actual necessities of our lives all force us that way. Under these circumstances, surrounded by these capitalistic influences, any special rules for the regulation of a society which is designed to be the very antithesis of capitalism, must necessarily embody inconsistencies which will have to be eliminated in practice; and that process of elimination is a very troublesome one, which it is well to avoid as far as There are certain conditions which we must conform to, conditions which are marked out and established by the legal codes of present society, which codes we must respect until we have the proper oppor-tunity to change them, and certain clearly defined rules touching these the rules which relate to the working out of the co-operative details of our work must be consistent with their object, and what is proper can only be determined by experience. We would like to hear from the comrades on this point.

Membership Fee.

Letters are constantly being received at headquarters inquiring as to the fee which will be charged for colony membership. The labor of answering these numerous inquiries by letter is large, and for the benefit of all inquirers we will here state that there will be no worth as a colonist is not to be determined by the number of dollars and used by the individual for the privilege of the number of dollars and used by the individual for the privilege of the number of dollars and used by the individual for the privilege of the number own comfort and conmembership fee whatever. A person's which can be paid for the privilege of and used by the individual which can be paid for the privilege of and used by the individual which can be paid for the privilege of and used by the individual which can be paid for the privilege of the paid to the paid for the privilege of the paid to the a membership and the person who can-not pay a cent, the latter may be by long odds the more desirable one to admit. Again, to fix a price for membership would limit our usefulness and defeat the very end we have in view. namely, relief of the unemployed. How ridiculous it would be to say to the man out of work and with starvation or pauperism staring him in the face. with the pinched and haggard faces of his wife and children before his eyes and their cries for bread resounding in his ears, what mockery to say to this man, "here is work and bread for you; here is relief from your terrible condition, comfort and joy for your loved ones, education for your children, independence for yourself, and the prospect of seeing the bright glow of health and hope once more light up the wan face of your dear wife, but

before you can step into all this you COLONIZATION DEPARTIVIEN

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, SECRETARY

[Note.—The editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

Contemplates nothing of the kind. He who comes into our colonies with one dollar will be on exactly the same footing as he who comes in with one thousand dollars. Labor creates all thousand dollars. Labor creates all thousand the colonies with one thousand the colonies with one dollars. Labor creates all thousand the colonies with one thousand the colonies with one dollars. dred dollars in cash!" No, our plan wealth. Service is the only coin that will be recognized with us, and this coin will yet lay the foundation of a civilization more glorious than any the

world has yet dreamed of.
With land and implements secured to make the start, services from our colonists will soon create wealth enough so that there will be an abundance for all, and as our resources increase and extend they must be used to create opportunities for the admission of new members as fast as possible: and by all means, in the admission of members, preference must be given as far as possible to those who are the most in need. It is relief for those who are constantly being deprived of opportun-ities, and rendered helpless by the machinery of capitalist production, that we are seeking to attain, and we must let no man's financial condition stand as a bar to this end.

For the procurement of the necessary conditions may well be formulated, but land and implements we must depend on the contributions of those who are in sympathy with our aims, but we want it distinctly understsood that however much one may contribute to help this thing along, he must go into the colony, with respect to his interest in the land and machinery—the capital of the colony, on exactly the same footing as every other one.

This basic capital will be collective property, operated for the collective good, on which no single individual will have the slightest claim. Private property rights will be entirely extinguished, so far as capital is concerned. The product of the collective operation distinct line of demarcation between that which is undoubtedly proper to the individual and that which is proper to the collectivity. This line will be strictly observed.

'Hark ye! Mark ye! Give us a chance, Remember once in the land of France. So runs the striking refrain of a stirring labor poem, published in the

Social Democrat last week. We object to the appeal to "give us a chance. Let us take the chance. It is our right, and it belongs to us all. We have the means, under law and through organized order, red as it is with the blood of labor, to take what belongs to us. And we'll do it, too, comrades, by and through the power of the Social De-

A PHYSICIAN

IN THE HOUSE

A New Family Medical Work. By Dr. J. H. Greer, Chicago.

This book is up to date in every

iollars in doctors bills. It tells you how to cure your-

self by simple and harmless home cipes for the cure of the various remedies. It recommends no poisonous or

dangerous drugs. It teaches simple common sense body. dance with Nanethods in accor ture's laws.

It does not endorse dangerous experiments with the surgeon's

It teaches how to save health and life by safe methods. It is entirely free from technical

rubbish. It teaches prevention—that it is better to know how to live and avoid disease than to take any

medicine as a cure. It teaches how typhoid and other fevers can be both prevented

and cured. It gives the best known treatment for La Grippe, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Consumption, Appendi.

citis, and every other disease It is the best medical book for the home yet produced.

It is not an advertisement and nas no medicine to sell.

It tells you how to live that you may prolong life.

A College President's Testimony.

PROP. WM. H. COOK, for thirty years Dean of the CINCINNATI PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE, writes the author as follows. "I have examined your book, "A physician in the House," and am much pleased with its contents and tone. Every family should know how to care for the health of the household, which is a human right and duty Your book gives the information needed and in language the people can readily understand. I congratulate you on not maning the use of any poison, but adhering strictly to the use of non-poisonous remedies—the one true principle that should guide all treatment of disease, and which I have advocated in my practice for forty years or more.

Yours truly,

Dz. W. H. Cook."

DR. W. H. COOK.

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kinds and makes uncompromising particular.

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wifery is worth its weight in gold

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DR. GREER, the author, is a practicing physician in Chicago, is Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physician-in-Chief to the Harvard Medical Institute, and has written many works of value to the profession and public.

This book has eight hundred pages, is neatly bound in cloth with gold letters and will be sent by mail or express, prepaid to any address for \$2.75. Agents wanted. Address all orders to

The Social Democrat 504 Trude Building Chicago.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

A RECORD OF THE WEEK'S PROP AGANDA AND PROGRESS.

Movement From Various Parts of The United States.

Cheering reports from the east continue to come in. Comrade Debs' eastern trip has resulted in great good for the organization. Our comrades in on the evening of Nov. 8. He spoke that section have taken hold with a for two hours and a quarter, his hearwill, and are organizing at a rate which ers following him closely the meanis very gratifying.

Every one of the eastern meetings has been a pronounced victory for Social Democracy. Comrade Debs' forceful presentation of the purpose and aims of the organization has disarmed criticism and forced an entrance into half-beast is forever dissipated. He the strongholds of conservatism.

On Nov. 7 an audience of 5,000 people packed the city hall at Holyoke. Comrade Debs spoke for two hours and commanded the closest attention of his hearers throughout. His exposition of Social Democracy's principles was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and a strong branch at Holyoke is the result of his visit, the local organization of socialists there having decided to join the Social Democracy in

At Haverhill the Social Democracy meeting was held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, and was a pronounced success from all points of view. The meeting was followed by

The work in Chicago and vicinity is progressing finely. New members are being added and new branches organized, and on all sides the best efforts are being put forth. The members of all the Chicago branches are working with a will, those of Branches No. 9 Some Interesting Facts About The and No. 5 being especially active and energetic. Comrades Weeks and Uhlborn are built of the right sort of ma-

> Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 10, 1897. Mr. Editor:—Comrade Debs address ed a large audience at the city hall, time.

> The audience was composed mostly of workingmen, with a sprinkling of business men, ladies, and professional men thrown in.

> This lecture was a new departure for Fitchburg, and the idea of half-manset the people thinking as they never thought before, and some very good results will follow.

> Every one with whom I have conversed is much pleased with the address and had no contradictions to of-

Applications for membership will now roll in to Branch 2. Your comrade in the good cause

DENNIS E. MORAN. Branch 2 of Massachusetts.

The Jersey City Meeting.

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DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY ADOPTED \$ AT CHICAGO, JUNE 21, 1897.

Mr. Editor. To Liquido. V. D. Deposite protection of the distribution of the protection of the control of the protection of the control of th

1. The public ownership of all industries ontrolled by monopolies, trusts and com-

controlled by monopolies, trusts and com-bines.

2. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone, all means of trans-portation, communication, water works, gas and electric plants, and all other pub-lic utilities.

3. The public ownership of all gold, sil-ver, copper, lead, coal, fron and all other mines; also all oil and gas wells.

4. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

5. The inauguration of a system of pub-lic works and improvements for the em-ployment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilised for that purpose.

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

the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

7. The establishment of Postal Savings Banks.

8. The adoption of the Initiative and the Referendum, the Imperative Mandate and Proportional Representation.

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

Branch No. 1 of Illinois meets every Sunday, 2:39 p. m., at 138 East Madison street. Good speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall. Illinois Local Branch No. 5, meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, corner 113th street and Michigan Avenue.

Illinois Branch No. 9 meets 2d, 3d and 4th Mondays at 8p.m., 63d street and Centre avenue, (Thicago. Business meeting for members only 1st Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. Illinois Branch No. 10 meets every Wednesday at 221 N. Clark street, Chicago. at 8 p. m.

Missouri Branch No. 1, St. Louis, Mo. Meets October 15 and 29, at 8 p. m., at 1000 Olive St. Missouri Branch No. 3 meets every 2d and 4tl Tuesday at 13th and Wyoming sts., St. Louis, Mo M. Dorn, Sec'y. 1933 Lami Street.

New York Branch No. 10, Buffalo. N. Y., meets yery Tuesday at 8 p. m., Schweizer's Hall 483

Pennsylvania Branch No. 1 meets every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p. m., Co-oper-ative hall, 1125 Poplar street, Philadel

Massachusetts Branch No. 1. Business meet-ings 1st and 3d Fridays. Meetings for discussion and education 2d and 4th Fridays, Castle Square Hall, 446 Tremont street. Room 11, Boston, Mass. Indiana Branch No. 3, Richmond, Ind., meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, hall of German Benevolent Society, corner 5th and Main streets. New York Branch No. 6, 12th Assembly District, S. D. A., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at American Star, No. 112 Clinton street, New York City.

New Jersey Branch, No. 1, meets every Tues-day, Club rooms are open for friends also on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, 356 Pacific St., Paterson, N. J.

The Greater New York City Central Commit-tee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 830 p. m., at 212 East Broad-way. Nicholas Aleinikoff Secretary, 87 Nassan street, New York City.

New Jersey Branch No. 4, meets every Thursday at Progressive Labor Hall, corner Barclay and Montgomery streets. Newark, N. J.

Washington Branch No. 2, Tacoma, Wash, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at Armory Hall, corner 15th and C streets. Interesting pro-gramme. Public cordially invited.

Pennsylvania Branch No. 10, Allegheny, Pa. Business meeting 1st Sunday of each month. Educational meeting every other Sunday even-ing at 7.80. Address, 174 Manhattan street. Colorado Branch No. 1, Denver, Colo., meets very Sunday at 3 p. m., Union Hall.

California Branch No. 6, San Francisco, Cal. meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 909 Marketstreet. The general public is invited to attend Wisconsin Branch No. 9. Business Meetings Friday, Nov. 19, 1897, and every fourth Friday thereafter. Open meetings for discussion and education Friday, Dec. 3, 1897, and every fourth Friday thereafter, at Sigel's Hall, S. E. Corner of 9th avenue and Orchard street, Milwankes, Wis.



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