VOL. V.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

THE CHICAGO POSTMASTER PRACTICES THE VIRTUE OF ECONOMY.

How the War Taxes Are Laid-Wealth Is Not Burdened.

A dozen men, heads of families, have been removed from their positions as carriers of special delivery mail at the Chicago postoffice, and as many boys have been given the work to do,

Chicago postoffice, and as many boys have been given the work to do.

This change is made on the score of economy. These men are deprived of the opportunity to earn subsistence for themselves and families because the representatives of this great government desire to reduce the much-talked-of postal deficit. With true capitalist instinct the burden is placed on labor, while capital is left free! Such petty attempts at economy at a time when the government is lavishly wasting millions of dollars of the people's money in preparations for war with an effect monarchy, long past the power of effectual resistance, are superlatively absurd. They lay bare the mercenary soul of the capitalist state.

But this is exactly the logic of a "business administration of public affairs," which the pseudo-reformers are so loudly calling for. The phrase means, to paraphrase Pinckney's historic defi to the French, millions for the capitalists, but not one cent for the workers.

The postal department is persistently cited as an example of Socialism in actual operation, but such instances as this serve to show how far removed from real Socialism the postoffice really where the means are soloudly calling for the capitalists, but not one cent for the workers.

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this serve to show how far removed from real Socialism the postoffice really is. Socialism would by no means tol-erate such a proceeding as the Chicago postmaster has been guilty of; its economies would not be effected by depriving men of/their means of subsistence. Socialism is something more than

public monopoly, and it would be well for Socialists to bear that fact in mind when making propaganda. The cause of Socialism has been injured not a little in the sight of many people, be and the sight of many people, because they have been left to infer that the iniquities apparent in the present capitalist administration of public monopolies were a part of real Socialism. As a matter of fact, there can be no real Socialism under a capitalist administration. Public furctions or administration. Public functions organized by capitalists, and administer-ed by capitalists in the interests of capitalism, bear very few of the attributes of true Socialism, no matter how they may be called; and it is well to bear this fact in mind when the postoffice argument is brought up. When public functions are organized and administered by Socialists for the attainment of the conscious aims of Socialism, then we shall have Socialism -not before.

To show how close a relation exists between government methods, as above cited, and the methods of a private corporation, take the case of the recently organized wire and rod trust. This combination, at the time it took charge of the wire industry of the country, on April 1, turned adrift about 2,000 workmen in the interests of economy. That was "business;" one expects nothing else from the management of a private corporation. And that is exactly what is meant by the phrase "business administration of public affairs." Those who are so loud in their demands for public affairs." in their demands for public business to be conducted on business principles have constantly in mind a reduction to the latest and the latest

them to lose sight of their special class interests, and in framing revenue gress who dare even suggest such a "Labour Leader" and Keir Hardie interests, and in framing revenue measures to meet the extraordinary expenditures of war they take care not to bear down very heavy on the capitalists. The annual revenue is to be increased by \$100,000,000, and the bill which is to raise this amount levies taxes as far as possible on the masses, making scarcely a pretense of taxing the wealth of the country. As this revenue measure will undoubtedly become operative shortly, practically in the shape in which it has been presented, it may be well to note it somewha

The tax on beer and fermented liqu

is increased from at to \$2 a coarre, our no rebate for unused beer and destroyed stamps is allowed.

The tax on tobacco and snuff is increased to 12 cents a pound; upon clgars to \$4 per 1,000, weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, and \$2 on clgars weighing less than three pounds per 1,000; \$4 upon clgarets weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, and \$2 on clgarets weighing less than three pounds.

A compensating tax of half that amount of the increase.

following incenses are per dealers: dealers: dealers: lers in leaf tobacco whose sales do xceed \$10,000 shall pay a \$24 license; whose sales exceed \$10,000 sts; dealer in tobacco whose sales do not exceed \$4.80; in excess of that amount, \$12, provisions of the stamp tax include rictary medicines and similar prepons; a tax of 1 cent on all packets, bottles, etc., which retail at 5 cents so, bottles, etc., which retail at 5 cents so, betteen 50 and 50 cents, \$1, wherean 50 cents \$1, wherean 50 cents \$1, wherean 50 cents \$1, which \$1, which

there may be packages containing eight and stateen cigarets each.

Ginger ale and mineral waters are to pay I cent per pint and wines I cents per pint. Bonds, debentures, or other certificates of indebtedness, after June I, issued by any association, corporation, etc., are pay 5 cents on each \$100 or fraction thereof issued, and all transfers of shares or certificates of stock I cents on each \$100 of face. On bank checks and drafts exceeding \$29, 2 cents.

Bills of exchange, drafts at sight, or promissory notes for circulation not exceeding \$29, 2 cents.

Bills of exchange, drafts at sight, or promissory notes for circulation not exceeding \$19, 5 cents; between \$100, and \$200, 10 cents; between \$200 and \$350, 15 cents; between \$350 and \$300, 20 cents; \$500 and \$700, 20 cents; \$100 and \$200, 01; 12,500 and \$5,000, \$1.50, and for each \$2,500 in excess of \$5,000, \$1. Foreign bills of exchange, letters of credit, including express money orders, to pay the same rate as bills of exchange or promissory notes, except when drawn in sets of three or more when for each bill

Telegraphic messages, except press, news dispatches, I cent on messages below the charge of 20 cents and 3 cents where the charge is above 20 cents.

On the entry of goods of custom-houses for consumption not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents; between \$100 and \$500, 40 cents; exceeding \$500, \$1; entry for withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses, 50 cents.

drawal of goods from bonded warchouses, 50 cents.

On life insurance policies, not including accident policies, for \$1,000, 20 cents; marine and fire insurance, 25 cents; leases for a period not exceeding three years, 50 cents; exceeding that period, \$1.

On clearance papers for a cargo destined for a foreign port, if the tonnage of the ship does not exceed 300 tons, \$1; between 300 and 600 tons, \$2; exceeding 600, \$5.

On mortgages not exceeding \$500, 50 cents; between \$200 and \$1,000, \$1; between \$1,000 and \$2,000, \$2; between \$2,500 and \$5,000, \$5; between \$2,500 and \$3,000, \$1; for each additional \$10,000, \$10; passage ticket for a foreign port, if less than \$30, \$1; exceeding \$30, \$3.

foreign port, it less than \$30, \$1; exceeding \$30, \$5.

On power of attorney, \$5 cents; power of attorney to convey real estate, or rent or lease the same, \$1; probate of will or letters of administration where the estate does not exceed \$2,500, 50 cents; between \$2,500 and \$3,000, \$1,000 and \$3,000, \$1,000 and \$3,000, \$1,000 and \$10,000, \$10,000 and \$10,000, \$10,

ception such as will be borne by the workingman and small capitalists; the wealth of the country goes practically scot free. If you buy a six-cent package of chewing gum, you will be taxed two cents; if you buy a \$100 share of stock in a corporation you will be taxed two cents. This is evidently upon and the process of public functions. They regard government as merely an enlarged edikion of a private corporation, to be run in the interests of the capitalists—and that is exactly what government amounts to under the existing regime.

It is to be observed that the patrotic fervor of our statesmen at Washington is not so great as to cause them to lose sight of their special class. thing.

THE MISSION WAGON.

National Organizer Edwards and the comrades of the Mission Wagon are doing some excellent propaganda work, and are awakening much interest in the cause of Socialism. comrades made a very successful trip now in Indiana. Writing from Evans-ville, on the 22d inst., Comrade Edwards reports the organization of a strong branch at Paducah, Ky., and says: "The mission will probably be here for a week. After that we go to Princeton, Vincennes, Sullivan, Terre Haute, Brazil, Greencastle, Crawfords-ville, LaFayette, Delphi, Logansport, Winamac, Knox, Valparaiso and thence to Chicago to attend the national conwithin sixty days. So far I feel much satisfaction with our work. The longer days at Paducah beyond our appointed

measures to give the pilgrims a fitting reception, and aid to the fullest extent in spreading the principles of Socialism broadcast.

tastical expanses have degraded and will degrade the minds of our mari-

A new edition of "Merrie England" will shortly come from the press. Send in your orders for the best propaganda

LONDON LETTER.

INTERESTING NOTES OF THE MOVEMENT

nation of Eleanor Marx Aveling Hyndman Honors.

London, April 10, 1898. A sad party traveled from the Ne cropolis station at Waterloo to the Woking crematorium last Tuesday. There the remains of Eleanor Marx Aveling were cremated and a remark ably international demonstration to he memory took place. Wreaths of flow ers symbolical of love and sympath; were placed on the coffin at the instanc of many British and foreign labor and Socialistic organizations, and speeche were delivered by Dr. Aveling, Edward Bernstein (German Social-Democracy) H. M. Hyndman (S. D. F.), Pete Curran (I. L. P.), Will Thorne (Gas Work ers' union), and others. Sorrowing telegrams from all the Social-Democracies and kindred societies of Europe were read amidst the stilly silence of

The annual conference of the Inde pendent Labor Party and the National Union of Shop Assistants will meet contemporaneously to-morrow. I have already foreshadowed the probable trend of the debate at the I. L. P. con ference. I have since heard that delegate will bring forward the ques tion of a daily Socialist paper. This has been a subject of much earnest consideration on the part of the ex-ecutive bodies of the different organizations, but they have hitherto felt too timid to launch out on what has been rather a desperate venture. Now, however, with the immense advance of Socialism in this country and with the strengthened positions occupied by the Socialist weeklies, the time seems ripe for the floatation of a limited company for the express purpose of issuing daily paper in the Socialist, trace union and advance-thought interes generally. A sufficiency of capital could be raised by the issue of low-priced shares, say of about a dollar each, and a board of directors representing each of the organized societie put in to manage. The staff could b easily obtained, for nearly every Brit ish journalist is a Socialist at heart and cordially detests the rubbish that he writes to please his capitalistic hirers

The National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, to give it its full name, which also meets at Birmingham to-morrow, has had the hardest fight of any union of workers The class it appeals to are possessed o the devil of respectability to an ab-normal degree. They are badly paid, their jobs are uncertain, the chances of promotion are of the scantiest di mensions. Largely young men, the buoyancy of youth prevents their minds resting on the hideous side of life and their own life in particular. With a decent suit of clothes on his back and the price of a cheap excursion in his pocket the shop assistant or clerk goe on his way rejoicing, and the efforts of those who see the breakers ahead and would make an attempt at rescue are met with a gibe or a sneer. May the gods give them understanding!

Federation discussion goes one may now practically say that there are three schemes each with a power scheme wherein the risks of unemploy ment through strikes and lockouts have been fairly closely calculated and valued, and a table of payments an benefits erected thereon. Here, trans lating into American denomination bution of one cent for every dollar o strike pay you wish, to draw when a dispute arrives.

Talking of disputes, the strike of co miners in South Wales promises to be a great fight. Over one hundred thou-sand men were out yesterday and the bosses are patching their association up in emulation of the engineering em wages regulated to a certain narrow extent by a sliding scale committee The men's representatives on this com-mittee have done the best they could for their constituents during years, but owing to the starting figure from which any advance in wages was reckoned being placed so very low, th colliers have been shockingly badly paid in comparison with their English comrades. At the same time the special coal got up by these miners has been fetching the best prices of any in the kingdom. It has, therefore, struck the patient Welshmen that the expiration of the twenty years' agreement be a good time to put in a claim for a ten per cent advance, a minimum wage and one or two other things. Now. we are waiting to see private grab, aid-ed and abetted by a mercenary legal system, mercilessly inflicting wide spread misery and famine.

Tom Mann has just gone to Spain

on "International work. A letter from Bilbao tells of great Socialist and trade-union meetings aftended by 4,000 and 6,000 people, and addressed by him

The banquet to H. M. Hyndman which is being organized by Wm. N. Thompson of "Reynolds," was to have been attended by the late Eleanor Marx Aveling. Her absence from the feast in honor of her old co-worker will be a great loss. Amongst the other schemes that are being broached in connection with the celebration is ope for raising a fund of \$5,000 as a pres-ent to the Social Democratic leader, to partly repay him for the great pecuni-ary losses he has sustained owing to his active share in the labor movement.

A SIGHT FOR GODS AND MEN.

A certain class of angels, remarks the New York Journal, must forget their sainted condition and explode vi-olently every time our grand United States cabinet holds a meeting. We mean those angels who used to wear knee breeches and run this government in the days of Washington, Jefferson Adams, Madison and the rest.

What a sight for gods and men and real angels is a meeting of our present cabinet! What a parody on the scheme to entrust the nation's affairs to the

Think of this array: Bliss, a dry goods speculator, full of knowledge about bombazine and cali-co, but ignorant of statesmanship as a mole underground.

Alger-secretary of war, of all funny things—a speculator in lumber, a man who missed the chance to do anything in a real war, but did not miss the chance to pile up a great fortune after

ket, a weak, poor tool, Hanna's cabinet dummy and a member of the Massa-chusetts Peace society. He is at the head of the navy. Isn't that funny?

And Gage, called even in Chicago, "Lyman J. Gouge." He has charge of the national pocketbook, and is as thoroughly owned by the public-gouging banking business as the dirty doo mat in the lobby of the Chemical bank And poor old John Sherman, a ghos of past greatness, ousted by an Ohio

midget named Day, and a few more of the same stripe.

There they solemnly sit, wondering just how much national decency can be stretched without breaking. Not a man ever did a thing for the govern-ment. Not a man ever earned from his country the slightest mark of grati-

They have spent their lives accumu lating dollars. They know nothing about the duties of the offices they have severally bought. At the end of selfish small, contemptible, money-grubbing lives each has bought himself a great national office, as a vain African negro buys a general's coat, and there they sit in their stolen finery like a lot of imitation soldiers at a schuetzen fest A pretty sight they make, don't they running this country with a national crisis to manage? It is certain Jeffer-son and Washington sit all day with their wings folded across their eyes, or else walk about with their noses in the air for fear they may accidentally look down at the disgrace of the nation which they started on its way,

AMERICA'S LOST ESTATE.

Our carpenters build magnificent nansions, with pillared walls, and nosaic floor, and as soon as their work

is done they pick up their tools and leave, and never go there any more.

Our mechanics make electric lights and use dangerous kerosene at home; they build carriages and go afoot; they manufacture pianos and do not own tin whistle

Our miners dig up gold and die poor they live in treacherous coal mines, and lack fuel in December.

Our farmers raise grain and lack food; export wool and cotton and lack overcoats in winter; sell cattle to pay off the mortgage and lack meat. Hundreds of the men who helped to build our railways are now counting the ties from San Francisco to New

Hundreds of young men, whose par ents were those hardy western parents who transformed a wilderness into a civilization, are today without a foot

of land and without hope.

Our marvelous inventions have been monopolized so that, in spite of the daily miracles of our machinery, the daily miracles of our machiner hungry still lack food and the wander through the streets,

Every recent change in legislation has been made to protect property and to disfranchise men.—Herbert N. Cas-

Amid the fervor of pseudo-patriotism sweeping over the country is a note worthy fact that thirty of the regular troops who know something about war deserted in Missouri from one regiment on its way east. They did not propose to go to Cuba and get the yellow fever Their action is in sharp contrast to the workingmen who want to enlist to

Capital is the surplus wealth stole from the workers; it belongs to the workers and Socialism will give it to them. "Capital" and "capitalist" are

of the people. Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will pre-

Since last issue of the Social Den crat charters have been issued for new branches at Paterson, N. J.; Chicago Ill., and Paducah, Ky.

You must control your own ereditors before you can be f

WHAT WAR MEANS

GEORGE ALLEN WHITE DISCUSSES THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION.

The 'Attitude of the Administration Dis closes the Hypocrisy of Capitalist Pretensions

Nothing is more certain than that war has often been used to divert the popular mind from unjust matters at ome which were pressing for solu-on. Two years ago Lord Salisbury spoke of "social questions, which are of far more importance than political questions," and showed that he realized what the leading politicians of all countries have invariably considered as one of their mainstays.

The people, and occasionally the

rulers themselves, are employed as tools for mercenary ends by dominant moneyed interests. Civilization has lasted, as yet, such a comparatively short time that much of the old native barbarism of the race can be brought to the surface with very little effort. In England, when the power of the Plantagenets was on the wane, the nobles, according to Joseph Fisher, F. R. H. S., "entered upon a contest with the crown to increase their own power. the crown to increase their own power; and to effect their selfish objects, set up puppets and ranged under conflicting banners;" and the people were set to cutting one another's throats in the name of patriotism.

That political trickster. Aleibiades of Greece, upon being asked by Pericles how the wasteful extravagance of the former's reign was to be satisfactorily explained to the people, replied: "You would better study how not to answer them." A foreign war was shortly prought about, and the question of Pericles never reached the point of hav-ing to be supplied with any other an-swer. On pages 336-7 of the American edition of "What is Property?" Proudhon, in speaking of ancient Rome, said that, "if the demands of the proletaires became too pressing, it (the senate) declared a foreign war, and neighboring nations were deprived of their liberty to maintain the Roman aristocracy.'

Whenever anything arises to menace the peace of the upper classes, so far as the security of their possessions is concerned, they generally do not hesi-tate to invite a war. It is admitted on all hands that times are becoming troublous for these upper classes— more and more so every moment. Unrest is in the air, and is constantly acquiring added force. Editor Kohlsaat, of the Chicago Times-Herald, recently declared that, as between a war, with all that it might mean, and Bryan in 1900, he would not be long in deciding for war. The Portland Oregonian, the leading Republican paper of the Pa-cific coast, contained the following not long ago:

"It (war) would turn the thoughts of our people away from visionary speculation to serious objects. * * * It might put an end to various Socialistic and money crazes."

What should be the position of So-

cialists in the present crisis? In the first place, let it be under-stood that there is nothing pusillanimous about Socialists. When we look back at the persecutions, and the martyrdom bravely endured for the sake of simply the right to hold Socialist opinion, we cannot but unite in pronounc-ing the Socialists a bold and fearless class of thinkers.

What is the animus back of this persistent aftempt of Spain to hold Cuba under monarchial rule? What is it that impells Spain to continue the warfare, year after year, in the face of what she surely must recognize as practically hopeless odds. It is the demand of the monied men; of the "better" classes, especially in Europe; of those of the "better" patriots who make and unmake nations; of the holders, in short, of the \$400,000,000 of Cuban bonds. They it is who are responsible for the atrocitles which have aroused the sympathy civilized people throughout the world.

Week after week and month after month went by after the Cuban insurtion of affairs was known by our states men and politicians. Yet, throughout that long and trying period, the Unit ed States government rather assisted Spain than manifested any friendlines to the insurrectionists. The explosion of the battle-ship, Maine, then oc Spanish officials were the guilty par ties, Spain should be compelled to ren der satisfaction therefor. The admini tration, however, knowing that, in the meaning of international law-no clea-Spanish complicity-although almost every American citizen is convinced fact-dishonestly plays upon the excitement resulting from the Maive in cident, calls for \$50,000,000, and pre pares for war with Spain on the ground continue for months without eliciting even a protest from Just as if a man who not on amicable terms w neighbor should have his barn burned sleeves, and declare that he was about to thrash that neighbor for maltreating his horses for two years, although the aggressor had never appeared to care in the least about the horses before? in the least about the horses before?

This capitalist administration is a sham, a sublimated hypocrisy. Socialists detest the political pugilists and thimble-riggers connected / with it, as

pathies go out to the suffering Cubans. They abhor the damnable, brutish tac-tics of both Mohammedan Turkey and Christian Spain. Had the Spanish and American politicians, who are never seeking aught but names and reputa tions for their own sleek and un selves, tried to devote as much time in spreading Socialism as they had spen in demanding wars, the solidarity of man would have been acknowledged ere this, and the thought of war would be as irrelevant as the Cuban troubles of to-day would be impossible—for competition means war; Socialism means peace and brotherhood, The administration had been trying

even worse, outside of it. Their sym-

to avoid war for some months, it is true, the explanation being that it had not been intended to force hostilities until the fall at the earliest. The de-struction of the Maine was an event that had been left out of the calculation, and it, with the resulting popular uproar, instigated to a large extent by the course of the partisan democratic press, has brought things to a focu-considerably earlier than suits the Re publican office holders. The predomi nating factions of the money power have sided with President McKinley in the hope that war would be postponed until the arrival of a time mor propitious for political effect on the people. There are always found two main cliques of financiers: The one, al-ready provided with well-paying investments, deprecates war, except when war can be used to avert danger regarded as greater and more menacing to, its interests; the other welcomes bonds and the other profit-monging schemes concomitant with war, in the expectation of bettering ill paying inestments or of utilizing temporarily dle capital.

War is a brutal and de-humanizing agent of retrogression; but, so long as our government recognizes the rightthe various appurténances théreto, it is hard to see why Spain should be interdicted in Cuba: Spain merely fol-lows the usual methods, plus a little additional barbarity. It is wholly a matter of degree. If it is right to butcher thousands of citizens of the nearby country, burn their homes seize their provisions and their prop-erty, and devastate their country by means of "civilized warfare," how can any general, Spanish or otherwise, be blamed for adopting even more drastic measures for retaining territory which is right for his own country to have Who "interfered" when Libby and Andersonville disseminated tales of ter-ror around about? Who interfered when Sherman made that memorabl and terrific march to the sea? interfered when, during our civil war hundreds of thousands of nien wer slaughtered and laid "under the sod and willow, waiting the judgment day; when the homes of this nation were

broken up and joy became a memory when generations to come were being imbued with pugnacity and devilish ness; when billions and billions of wealth were wasted forever? Who in terfered when Great Britain foisted the opium trade on Chinamen guiltless of offense, and thereby wrecked and ruined more lives than the island of Cuba ever did or ever will contain? Who interferes when the British forces seize lands not their own, and massa cre innumerable hordes of poor mis-crable blacks, with machine guns and ammunition consecrated to God, and manned by the devil?. Who interferes when, on account of the legalized plundering kept up by the British government in India, millions of natives suf-fer and starve and die in full sight of granaries stuffed with the bounties

Who interferes while thousands of the American people are perishing anment? No!

Who interferes when to-day, in the shining light of the nineteenth century, scores of persons are being sold, or are selling themselves into slavery? The Washington government? No!

Who interferes with the horrors whose half was never told, existing at Spring Valley? The Washington government? No!

Aye! And who interferes when twenty-two unarmed men are struck down by the bullets of the assassins at Lattimer, and are launched from the ing billows of eternity? The Washington government? Yes! To protect the

outraged humanity! No war would ever have been dedeclaring it knew that they would have to go to the front. We would be far from war at the present moment if Russia, with her vast naval and land In such a case, the Washington polieasily see how precarious a reputation would be likely to ensue from war, and they would think of interfering little more than they did in the American

War will greatly augment the standuate the rule of capitalist parties, will turn the current of thought into chanress of Socialism, and will entrench the enemies of the people in positions well nigh unassailable. If J. Pierpont

(Continued on second page.)

NEWS GLEANINGS.

SHOWING THE TREND OF EVENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

rofits Made by Prusslan Rallways-Cotton Strikers Return to Work-Other Interesting News.

The city of Dresden (Germany) is the owner of a paper the profits from which go to building parks. The paper was bequeathed to the city.

A settlement has been arranged be-tween organized labor and the Armour Packing company. The boycott was declared two years ago at Kansas City.

bounds on markets. Its gas undertaking brings in 40,000 pounds, and its electric-lighting department 10,000, all of which goes in relief of rates.

Pittsburg steel railway workers must now pass a physical examination, Each must have good syesight, sound hearing, good health and he must not be a cripple, with other requirem

The little city of Alexandria, Minn., owns its water and lighting plants. The expenses last year were \$4,297, and the receipts were \$5,370, showing an excess of over \$1,000.

In New Zealand a bill granting a pension of £18 a year to the aged virtuous poor who have attained their 65th year is about to become a law. There are 10,000 of them; the cost is 180,000 pounds per annum.

The Metal Polishers' Union is taking steps to establish a colony in Florida for the benefit of unemployed members of the organization. Mr. E. J. Lynch, president of the union, is an enthusiastic advocate of the scheme.

When the gas works of the city of Glasgow were run for private profit, gas cost \$1.14 per thousand feet; now, with public ownership and operation of the plant, 62½ cents. The way to escape the tyranny of monopoly is plain.

The election in Denmark for mem bers of parliament indicates an enormous increase of the Socialist strength. Meager reports show that no less than 12 seats were won by the labor party a gain of four, and the number may be increased by later reports.

Christian Socialists of Philadelphia, with Luther S. Kauffman as the prime mover, intend to colonize on land in the state of Delaware, in close proximity to the Quaker city. A stock company of 10,000 shares at \$100 each, is to be organized and will be incor-porated as soon as 1,000 shares are subscribed.

B. A. Larger of Cincinnati, president of the United Garment Workers' union says that in the manufacture of garments, as well as in many businesses female labor is the cause of low wages While a man employed in a garment factory receives about \$18 a week, women following the same trade re-ceive but from 75 cents to about \$4 a

The average yield of wine in France in 1897 was 180 gallons per acre, which is about one-third less than 1896. The value of last year's vintage is esti-mated at \$132,000,000, about \$10,500,000 of which is for the high brands. The total acreage planted decreased during the last twelve months nearly 100,000 acres. It is now some 600,000 acres less than it was ten years ago.

The Prussian exchequer had a surnually of slow starvation, and, with gaunt faces, are falling back into paupers' graves? The Washington government railroads.

Next year the sürplus will, however. Next year the surplus will, however, be smaller, as much of the rolling stock 000 was used to decrease the debt con tracted in the purchase of railroads, the building of canals, etc.

> The elections for the Belgian Parlia ment have suddenly been fixed for May 22d. This is a trick of the Clerical Government, because in the six week left to them the Socialists will hardly have time to organize, while the Cleri-cal party, with its priest-obeying peasants, have their Jesuit organization always ready. However, the Socialists expect to gain five or six additional

> Under the present system of suffrage in Belgium the aristocrats and large capitalists have three votes each, the middle class capitalists and certain professional people have two votes, and the laboring men have but one vote each. Another disadvantage Socialists is the restriction of the ballot to those who are 25 years of age or over. Nevertheless the Socialists polled 344,000 votes in 1894, and two years later 461,000, with 29 representa-tives in Parliament.

> Professor Letourneau, the famous form of slavery. He designates it as a temporary phase in the modern process of evolution to be followed by a communistic form of property. He says: As soon as this move educated humanity will be perfectly free. Then, and only then, will it be prepared for physical, moral, and men-tal perfectionment, and will realize for the first time the full meaning of life's

SOCIAL FORUM **************

EVOLUTION AND HUMANITY.

Evolution of mankind is progress to-wards humanity. The shape of our feet and that of our forehead may distinguish us from the family of the tinguish us from the family of the apes, but it does not constitute us human beings, neither the circumstance that we speak the most elaborate language, nor that we live together in the largest societies, but that we live together as beings who have the interest of the society and also that of the individuals at heart.

dividuals at heart.

How, then, does individualism correspond with society?

It does not correspond at all! The individuals may for a time use society to promote their interest, but as soon as the spirit of individualism has permeated the masses, society must fall

pleces.
Individualism is only an antagonism to society, it is the disturber of wha constitutes society, namely, morality. Morality is the promoter of social hap-piness; individualism means war, not only against society, as we see it man ifested in the numerous crimes against the commonwealth, and especially in the lenient treatment of this class of criminals—the poor victims of mis-placed confidence—but it means war against the individual. In the United States where individualism reigns paramount, in business life the number of bankruptcies, in matrimonial life the number of divorces, and in social life the number of murders is comparatively much larger than in any other country. Aye, the number of murders in the year of our Lord 1895 amounted. according to the St. Louis Republic, to 10,212, which, in proportion, is more than four times as many as in any other country on the globe, and even

stance, in Norway comparatively.

The war cry of individualism is "the survival of the fittest," and its founda tion is egotism; the corner stone of society is inscribed "love your neigh-

a hundred times as many as, for in-

Our present laws are not the laws of society. If they were they would nim in the first place at the develop-ment of a strong, physically and mentally, healthy race,

When the abandoned mother, suffer-ing from cold and hunger, takes the life of her babe to save the little unfortunate being from a fate like that of her own—oh! how unrighteous is the law of our society. But, if society cares for that poor

little babe, why in the name of humanity does not society protect it from cold and hunger, why does it not provide for it before it is born? Aye why does it not provide for the mother for all mothers, that they may give birth to strong and healthy children thereby securing a good and healthy

rowth of society?
Why does not our society look out for its every member, that itself may row in happiness as well as in num

If "the majority rules" implies any thing of justice, it means that tha which is good for the whole is good for the individual. Why, then, not first attend to the welfare of the whole?

Our present laws are manifestation of the battle between the instinct of the animal (individualism) and the feelings of human beings. When this battle has ended in victory for human-ity, the millennium will reign. But before this, don't let us speak

about "human nature," what is termed as such is generally the nature of the beast in us. We grow human only through morality, and morality is neighborly love; they are synonym GEORGE BECH

THE WAY THE LEAVEN WORKS

Oh, yes, we're quite willing to ac-knowledge it! Philadelphia is lamentably behind the procession. But things occasionally happen even in this benighted city of (not too much Brotherly Love For instance: The indefatigable Phillips announced the Debs' mass-meeting at an association on the Sunday previous to the 16th. A certain lady and her two daughters who were practically unacquainted with the Social Democracy and its advocates, heard the announcement and decided to attend. They came, they Furthermore, one of the young ladles bought a copy of "Merrie England," and after reading it was so earnestly impressed with the importance of its contents that she determined to do her best to spread the light.

When the whole family had become victims to the witchery and wisdom of our incontrovertible "Nunquam," the young lady begun to yearn for fresh fields and pastures numerous, as you might say, in which to tackle the un-speakable "Smiths." So she started to canvass the neighborhood and, up to the present time, has nearly one hun-"Merrie dred and twenty orders for England," over sixty of which are for cloth bound edition, at 60c. She also insists that if there is any profit to be made on these sales it must go to aid in the work of the Social Democracy and this is in Philadelphia!

And this is in Funaucipana.

Of course we say nothing. We sim ply look towards New York, and Chicago, and Milwaukee, and the other places, and we smile! Incidentally, however, we are think

ing of ordering the Social Revolution toast-for Monday morning.

CASSIUS.

AN EMBLEM

I would like to express my views as to a suitable emblem expressing in symbolic language the world-wide movement toward a higher civilization. Socialists do not recognize any cour try, race or class distinctions. In th words of our great poet, James G.

Our country the wide, wide world Our creed the Brotherhood of Man."
Viewing it from this standpoint it

seems as if a flag, button or emblen should be of such a character as to be

The adoption of an international symbol would do a great deal toward the union of Socialists.

"In union there is strength." With

union of the Socialists we would be in better shape to build the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

I have felt the need of a button for five years, and more so the last three, as I have been away from home.

The emblem of Socialism should not represent the dead past; it should al-ways stand for progress. Therefore, it should not be a cross, eagle, man or anything that in future years would represent the dead past. This is what I would suggest:

The world in a blue field, with a red band encircling it at the equator about as wide as the torrid zone.

This sphere called the earth is our home, our life, and as we know it will yield bountifully for every living crea-ture, what better do we want? The red band means we are of one

A motto, if we had any, should be "Our mission to make it better," or words to that effect.
We have worshiped animals, images, the sun, flags, crosses, governments

Now, let us not forget this beautiful earth, but give it its share of worship, and we will not be sorry.

The emblem that I suggest could be

used by any organization by putting the initial letters in the red band. The S. D. of A. should have two or-

ganizers in each state in the United States. One hundred organizers, cost-ing three dollars per day each, would amount to \$300, or one cent per day from 30,000 Socialists,

Now, I would like to ask why the pay should be \$3 per day and expenses? I should think that \$3 per day and meet their own expenses would be enough, unless they were working in large cit-ies. Yours for a higher civilization, L. E. BRAMHALL.

Camden, Me., April 13, 1898

PLAIN WORDS FROM PANKOPF

Editor Social Democrat:-In the New York People appears a statement made by the editor of that paper which insinuates as much as that he will, be fore long, furnish proof that will con-vince as to my being not true to my party's principles. This is the meaning anyone would take out of that statement; moreover he classes with, and calls me a companion of certain man whom I never held in

The fact is that the editor of the People nourished this renegade and helped him compose a "letter of ac-ceptance," and caused the original let-ter to be destroyed. It is he, the editor of the People, who turned against this man after this man attempted to defend Rev. Dixon against the editor of the People. But it was I who brought charges against this individual before Section Jersey City, and it was he, the editor of the People, who published the decision of the section, and knows full well that he slandered me when calling this traitor to his principles my companion.

I have challenged the editor of the People to prove his statement about Debs to be true, and the above mentioned, most foul of slanders, was his answer. You would oblige me very much by giving this communication a place in your paper. Finding no jus tice, where justice ought to prevail, I appeal to you once more for the privi-lege of occupying your valuable paper to brand this man not only as a liar, but as a professional slanderer. Your

fraternally, CARL PANKOPF, Member of Section Hudson S. L. P.

THE ORACLE.

The modern oracle, which is in many respects similar to the oracle of Delphi, has its seat in Borough Manhattan, Gotham. It is like the oracle of Delphi, at times ambiguous and at times mysterious; but it "says what it means and means what it says."

It is the "Farmer Dunn" of the po-litical-economic weather bureau, and is at all times right, that is, "as set against all others." It enjoys a pres-tige of "cocksureness," and maintains this prestige by its unimpeachable hon-

been such skeptics; but that does not | Plain enough now: the s in the least affect the luster of the halo around this mysterious modern antiquity.

Some people are inclined to think hat its predictions are not authentic. ·The following specimens of its deliverances, caused by excessive emo-tion, have been uttered, in the style of Pythia upon a tripus. Anyone may procure these spiritual effusions for presents given in return, but the in-discretion of the writer grants you the benefit of them free of charge, under the condition that no questions are asked.

September 5, 1897 (it always speaks on Sunday). Question: "Will you kindly inform me what steps should be taken to unite the old S. L. P. with the newly-organized S. D.?" Answer: "Can not unite except by the destruction of one by the other."

October 10, 1897. It was given out by the "Priest" Julian, "As Socialists,

we hate the capitalists and all who ally themselves with the capitalists."
(Some claim this was a "break," because it lacks all logic and science). November 7, 1897. It predicted that some foolish capitalist is about to be duped out of \$250,000, and that certain cialists were to be, not the duped, but the dupers. (This was given out by "Highpriest," fake engineer and

March 13, 1889. An "offhand" ques procured the "offhand" answer railroad fare costs him nothing he travels on passes. (This has been doubted and challenged, but the "Or-

April 3, 1898. Debs neither under

"And, behold, the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent."

CALL PANKOPF.

LINCOLN ON THE SUPREME. COURT

The Great Emancipator Charges It with Conspiracy and Treason—He Upholds the People's Right of Revolution.

The following article, contributed by Allen Henry Smith, publisher of Smith's Quarterly, and founder of the World's Union for Humanity, is of con-siderable interest at this time, when the minions of plutocracy are continually invoking the authority of the pa any invoking the authority of the pa-tron saints of government in support of their unutterable iniquities. The power of the supreme court is at pres-ent as fully employed for riveting the fetters of the white slaves as it was in Lincoln's time for perpetuating the slavery of the blacks. Lincoln's atslavery of the blacks. Lincoln's at titude on the question is well outlined in this article:

Social problems in the United States are taking form quite similar in many respects to their condition just prior to the civil war. Many of the actors on the present political stage are very much like those of forty years ago. One of the principal factors then, as to-day, was the supreme court. Hence it is of more than passing interest to know how Lincoln, the successful champion of liberty, considered it.

Of necessity, to keep the length of this article within bounds, it is, in great part, confined to Lincoln's declarations and deductions. If any advo-cate of the infallibility, great superi-

ably coming, and will soon be upon us, unless"— (Mark these words, so full of meaning at this moment)—"unless the power of the present political dynasty shall be met and overthrown. We shall lie down pleasantly dreaming that the people of Missouri are on the very verge of making their state free, and we shall awake to the reality instead that the supreme court has made Illinois a slave state." has made Illinois a slave state.

Another scourging for the conspirators follows here, and then he closes with the following fervent words which must have burned like Christ's lash upon the backs of the money-

"Our cause, then, must be entrusted to and conducted by its own undoubted friends—those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work —who do care for the result. * * of strange, discordant, and even hos-tile elements, we gathered from the four winds and formed and fought the battle through, under the constant hot fire of a disciplined, proud and pam-pered enemy. Did we brave all then to falter now?—now, when the same enemy is wavering, dissevered and bel-ligerent? The result is not doubtful. We shall not fail-if we stand firm we shall not fail. Wise councils may accellerate or mistakes delay it, but sooner or later, the victory is sure to

July 10, 1858, in a speech in Chicago,



ority or pure patriotism of the supreme court is inclined to question the find-ings, he may be satisfied by an appeal to the speeches.

In his speech in the senatorial cam

paign, delivered in Springfield, Ill June 16, 1858, Lincoln said:

"Let anyone who doubts, carefully contemplate that now almost complete legal combination—piece of machinery, so to speak—compounded of the Ne-braska doctrine and the Dred Scott decision. Let him consider not only what work the machinery is adapted to do, and how well adapted, but also let him study the history of its con-ception, and trace, if he can, or rather fail if he can to trace the evidence of design and concert of action among its chief architects from the begin-

When after exposing much of the de tail of the interminable web of trick-

ery and deception, he continues: "What the constitution had to do with it, outsiders could not then se Plain enough now; it was an exactly fitted niche, for the Dred Scott de cision to afterward come in, and de-clare the perfect freedom of the peo-ple to be just no freedom at all. Why was the amendment expressly declar ing the right of the people voted down? Plain enough now, the adoption of it would have spoiled the niche for the Dred Scott decision. Why was the then would have damaged the perfect ly free argument upon which the election was to be carried. Why the out going president's felicitation argument? Why the incoming presi dent's advance exhortation in favor of the decision? These things look like the cautious patting and petting of a spirited horse preparatory to mounting him, when it is dreaded that he may give the rider a fall.

"We cannot absolutely know that al these exact adaptations are the result of preconcert. But when we see a lo of framed timbers, different portions of which we know have been gotten out we see these timbers joined together and see they exactly make the fram-of a house or a mill, all the tenon-and mortices exactly adapted, and al the lengths and proportions of the dif ferent pieces exactly adapted to their respective places, and not a piece too many or too few—not omitting even scaffolding—or if a single piece be lacking we see the place in the frame exactly fitted and prepared yet to bring such a piece in-in such a case we fin it impossible not to believe that Stephen and Franklin and Roger and James all understood one another from the beginning, and all worked upon a common draft drawn up before the first blow was struck."

After exposing another labyrinth of

have another nice little niche, which we may, ere long, see filled with an other supreme court decision declar-ing that the constitution of the Unit ed States does not permit a state to exclude slavery from its limits.

* * * Such a decision is all that slavery now lacks of being alike powerful in all the states. Welcome or unwelcome, such a decision is probhe gave the following courageous of the characters who treasonably connived with it to thwart the will of the

should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should. "The sacredness that Judge Douglass

throws around this decision is a de-gree of sacredness that has never before been thrown around any other decision. I have never heard of such a thing. Why, decisions apparently contrary to that decision have been made by that very court before. It is the first of its kind. It is an astonisher in legal history. It is a new wonder of the world. It is based on falsehood in the main as to facts: allegations of facts upon which it stands are not facts at all in many instances. * * * But Judge Douglass would have it that all hands must take this extraordinary dinary circumstances, and give their vote in congress in accordance with it. yield to it and obey it in every possible sense. * * * Do not gentlemen here remember the case of that supreme court, twenty-five or thirty years ago, deciding that a national bank was constitutional? I ask if somebody does not remember that a esty of intention and depth of thought.
There are such vile ereatures that doubt this; there have at all times till after the presidential election? It be remembered or not. The bank eaking out | charter ran out, and a re-charter was granted—that re-charter was laid be-fore General Jackson. It was urged upon him, when he denied the consti tutionality of the bank that the su preme court had decided that it wa constitutional; and General Jackson then said that the supreme court had no right to lay down a rule to govern a co-ordinate branch of the govern-ment, the members of which have sworn to support the constitution: tha each member had sworn to support that will venture here to say that I have heard Judge Douglass say that he approved of General Jackson for that

> "WHAT HAS NOW BECOME OF ALL HIS TIRADE ABOUT RESIST ANCE TO THE SUPREME COURT? Would it be treason to wonder what influence could cause patriotic (?) bankers and courts to conspire against congress, the people and the constitu-

the same speech, upon the general intent of the constitution touching the equality of man, he said:
"I should like to know, if taking this

old declaration of independence, which declares that all men are equal upor principle, you begin making exceptions to it, where you will stop. * * * If that declaration is not the truth let us get the statute book, and tear it out! [Cries of no! no!] Let us stick to it then; let us stand by it then." (Ap-

plause.)
This speech was closed with the following admonition:
"I leave you, hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until there shall be no longer a doubt that all men are created free and equal."

equal."

Writhing under the lashing they had received, those who were attempting to overthrow the constitution, sought by circuitous and ambiguous ways to establish an appearance of their justi-

fication in that instrument itself, endeavoring thus to escape the public judgment of conspiracy and treason. Again they met ignominious defeat. Lincoln, in his famous speech de-

livered at Cooper Institute, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1860, showed how the constitution had always been interpreted; how its signers had voted as members of congress after its adoption, and made his ase so completely that this speech is ccredited with giving him the nomination for the presidency. The people saw clearly that the courts and officers what they knew a majority of the people did not desire, and they recognized in Lincoln the needed champion of freedom. And so it transpired that the man who was the most active and forceful in his opposition to this un-holy atempt upon equal rights by the monarchial branch of the government; the man who was most ma ligned and abused; who stood in the front, facing the "hot fire of a disci plined, proud and pampered enemy, became the successful leader of the hosts of liberty.

After proving the position of the

framers of the constitution upon the point at issue, and clearing away the sophistries which had misled many of the people, he exclaimed:

"I go a step further. I defy anyone to show that any living man in the whole world ever did, prior to the beginning of the present century, and might almost say, prior to the begin-ning of the last half of the present century, declare that in his understanding any proper division of local of federal authority or any part of the constitution forbade the federal government to control as to slavery in the federal territories. To those who so now declare I give not only our 'fath ers who framed the government under whih we live,' but with them all other living men within the century in which it was framed, among whom to search, and they shall not be able to find the evidence of a single man agreeing with

He closes this speech with the following rallying cry for a crusade

against the conspirators:
"Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations agains us, nor frightened from it by menace of destruction of the government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us, to the end, dare do

our duty as we understand it."

In the present fight against the tyranny of greed, these words come as command and a benediction. As interpreted by Lincoln's actions they mean to go to the ballot box and make your demands, and then enforce them as may need be

Upon the point of where the govern ing power should rest, Lincoln was equally explicit and emphatic. Government by venal courts or any other instrument of plutocracy met with his uncompromising opposition. Follow-ing are some of his declarations touching this point:
"In leaving the people's business in

their hands we cannot go wrong."
"The representative is bound to carry
out the known will of his constitu-

ents. "I fully recognize the full authority of the people."
"Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of

the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?" "By the frame of the government under which we live, this same peo ple have wisely given their servants but little power for mischief and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little power to their own hands at very short intervals." [Note courts are subject to the will of the

people.]
"This country, with its institutions "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of cise their constitutional right of amending, or THEIR REVOLUTION-ARY RIGHT TO DISMEMBER OR

OVERTHROW IT."
"Ought any to refuse their aid in doing what the good of the whole de-mands? Shall he who cannot do much be for that reason excused if he do

nothing?"
The following extract is from one among his first political speeches, long

before the civil war:
"We find ourselves under the government of a system of political institutions conducing more essentially ends of civil and religious liberty than any of which history of former times tells us. * • All the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa combined, with all the treasures of the earth (our own excepted) in their milchest, with a Bonaparte for a nander, could not by force take a drink from the Ohio or make a track help them think.-Living Issues.

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD:

Branch of the Social Democracy to be instituted at

on the Blue Ridge in the trial of a thousand years. At what point then this approach of danger expected? answer, if ever it reach us it mus spring up amongst us. It cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of freemen, w must live through all'time or die by suicide."

Comparing the present with the past there is no escaping the conclusion that the danger to freedom in this country lies through the conspiracy of plutocracy, politicians and the courts The hearts of the masses are right in the main, but it is a lamentable fact that if they are not constantly alert, thieves will break through and steal. The people must keep in close touch with the issues of the day, and keep a controlling hand upon the politica machinery of the country, or traitors will weave a web about the throat of liberty which only the life-and-death

WHAT WAR MEANS

(Continued from first page.)

Morgan, the Vanderbilts, Sage, Rocke feller, Belmont and the rest of the financial magnates will shoulder their muskets and form the front rank, closely followed by congress and the administration, and then by leading pol-iticians of both the great parties who do not chance to be in congress or in the administration, it will be time fo Socialists to consider the question of enlisting. Otherwise, let the Socalists tion of the Hanna combination. should like to see Cuba freed from Spanish slavery, even if it were to en ter industrial slavery such as prevails in America; but, with our government in its present hands, war will un questionably result more disastrously to the human race than will the avoid ance with foreign entanglements.

TO SATISFY THE HUNGRY MAN.

A Feudal Lord had a big Teutoni serf. The Teuton was unsatisfied He said he would like more comfor He said he would like more comfort and less abuse. "But," said his owner, "your miseries are due to intemperance. What you need is a high license." "Well," said the Serf, "let us try it." His condition did not improve, Then said the Serf: "I need more privileges." "Not at all," said the Feudal Lord. "Your wretched condition is due to drink; what you lack is prohibi-tion." Said the Serf: "That should be enough." His state was worse than enough. His state was worse than ever. "I want less oppressive taxes," said the fellow. "Not you," returned the Master. "What you need is a system of indoor and outdoor relief." Said the Teuton: "I will try poor relief."

And he became yet more miserable.
"I get too little of what I produce,"
said the Serf again. "Nonsense," replied his Lord, "You have too many children; you require well organized charity." "Perhaps that might suffice, said the Serf. His state became mor said the Serf. His state became more pitiable still. And the Land Owner remarked, "The Aryan races pay too much for food." "My government experts will show it," said he. "I demand more liberty," said the Serf. "You can choose your own overseer," said the Lord. "I should govern my-said the Lord. "I should govern my-said the total the fellow." "On " on " said the Lord." self," said the fellow. "Oh, no," said the Lord, "you should buy a patent cookstove and save the swill." The life

of the Teuton grew harder and harder. "I am going to have co-operation." Dear me," said the Land Lord, "take universal suffrage." The Serf grew poorer and shabbier. "Give me a better

currency," said he.
"It is time," said the Land Lord, "to resist these demands." And he lied to the Serf, and wheedled him out of his purpose. The Serf asked for just taxa-tion. The Land Lord said: "Try to satisfy him with government owner-ship of water and light."

The Slave grew hungrier still. "I must take the land," said he. "What

you must have," said the Land Lord, as he got up a scare of war, "is an increased army and a strong government.'

"I will have your head" said the Man.-Bolton Hall, in Twentieth Century.

The grand lodge officers of the In ternational Association of Machinists have announced that the movement for a general eight-hour day, which was set for May 1st, has been postponed indefinitely, owing to the small vote cast by the membership upon the

A few more labor saving ma and a little more monopolization of natural opportunities, and men have lots of time to think. They also have a good strong appetite to

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

FOR A LOCAL BRANCH OF THE

Social Democracy of America

NOTE.—Five or more persons may apply for a charter. The admission fee is 25 cents per member and the dues 15 cents per month, for which each member receives a copy of the official paper.

Cut out this Application, and after filling out, send to SYLVESTER KELIHER,

Cut out this Application, and after filling out, send to SYLVESTER KELIHER, SECRETARY SOCIAL DEMOCRACY, 504 TRUDE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Dear Sirs—The undersigned respectfully petition for a Charter for a Local

ness of these good men, and I think that if they can afford to give ten dollars, I can do without my new bicycle for a little longer and give one dollar. "Sometimes I work for papa before and after school and with the money I earn I am trying to get a new bicycle. "I enclose a money order for one dollar payable to Mr. Hogan and I would half of it to go to the colony work,

Children's Column

Address Communications to Ella Reeve Ware, 597 Decauer St., Brooklyn.

JUST BE GLAD.

To-morrow I'll do it," says Bennie;
"I will, by-and-by," says Seth;
Not now-pretty soon," says Jennie;
"In a minute," says little Beth.

Oh, dear little people, remember That, true as the stars in the sky, The little streets of To-morrow, Pretty Soon, and By-and-By, Lead, one and all,

Dear Children: It makes me so hap-

py to see by your letters that you are

so much interested in our great cause

that you love it, and that many of you

are making sacrifices for Socialism, I

you as happy as it.does me:
"Dear Mrs. Ware: I see by The
Social Democrat that Mr. Debs and

the other officers have given ten dol-lars each for the cause of Socialism.

Papa has told me about the unselfish-

think this letter from Roy will make

As straight, they say, As the King's Highway, To the city of Not At All.

and the other half to making new Socialists. Your little comrade "Selma, Ala."

WHAT THE TRIXIES BROUGHT TO SALLIE." .
Sallie was pretty cross that day. The

girls were all going to the woods after May flowers and she wanted to go so much, but mother was sick and the little baby brother must be looked after. "Oh, dear," she sighed, "I love mother and I love the baby, but I did want to go with the girls." The baby tried to be good, but babies love mis-chief just as much as the other children, and Sallie had to fly around pretty lively all the morning to watch him. About noon she took him in her arms and laid down with him to rest in the large hammock under the trees. As she watched his sleepy, brown eyes she wondered if any of the other girls and then she began to think of the Brownies and Pixies she had so often read about and she wondered if they weren't hovering around the baby while he slept. Just as she was wishman jumped up on the hammock. He had a round, jolly face, a pointed green cap on his head, a green suit of cloths, and a tiny pair of wings. "Are you

and a tiny pair of wings. Are you a Brownie?" cried Sallie.

"No. I'm a Trixie," answered the little fellow, proudly. "Haven't you heard of our family?" Sally hadn't heard of them, but she said she was very glad to know a Trixie. Just then another little fellow jumped out of the grass and began buzzing about Sallie. She wondered what they could be talking about, when she discovered that they were doing something to her eyes. "Now," they said. "You've been a little cross to-day, just because you couldn't go to the woods. Here you are in a nice, comfortable hammock, under a beautiful tree, all around you is spread a carpet of soft, velvety grass. We're going to show you some pictures, then see if you'll ever becross again."

"Buzz, buzz," they went over her eyes, then such a darkness came before them, and gradually a picture began to grow, a living picture. It was a narrow back yard in a city alley and a house, tall and dark, had been built right in this yard. Just forty-eight families lived in this one hous you can imagine the swarm of dren Sallie saw all about this back yard. But the picture that stayed before her eyes the longest was that of two little girls just about as old as Sallie sitting right on the dirty bricks trying to quiet two babies so sick and so dirty it made her heart ache to look at them. They looked so old and sad, these little "sister-mothers." that Sallie was just going to beg the Trixies to do something to make them smile, when she saw one of the Trixies drop front of them. Then the picture grew bright, even the babies smiled at the flowers, and the girls soon found an old cracked jug to put their treasure Sallie, "while they look at those daisies, I'll put beautiful pictures in their minds of fields and flowers, of trees and rivers," and Sallie was so

glad the Trixies could do it "Buzz, buzz," again over her eyes and Sallie saw a large boat called "A floating hospital." Here were a lot more of the "little mothers." with sick bables in their arms, breathing the fresh air from the river with glad hearts, so thankful to get away from the hot back yards and alleys even for a day. Sallie could tell by the looks on their faces that the Trixies were at work again putting dreams and pictures into their littl

As Sallie watched the pictures the Trixies brought to her, she said, "Won't you please tell me what I can do to bring smiles to sad faces like you do?" Then the Trixies told her you do? Then the Trixies told her that besides being patient and happy with her own home work, she could do many things for these "little moth-ers" in the back yards of the city. "Send baskets full of your daisies and wild flowers to the flower mission each week, the cars carry the baskets free Then when you go to the city yourself, take all the flowers you can carry and see how the children will come around you like bees. Then I'll whisper to your mother to let you invite one of the 'little mothers' down here for a week, once in a while, through the summer." "That's just the thing Sallie. Just then there was a big bang, and a big bump and Sallie and the baby had rolled out of the hammock. but the grass was soft, and it didn't hurt the baby, of course it didn't hurt Sallie, for hadn't she been with the Trixies the whole afternoon.

E. R. WARE.

Andise Found

RUDOLPH LEONHART, A. M.

Author of "The Wild Rose of the Beaver," "Tononqua," Through Blood and Iron," The Children of the Outlaw," "The Treasure or Monfezima," Dolores," "Either, Or," "Atonement," "Bridging the Chasa," Eic.

CHAPTER XV.

Reader, do you know anything about parliamentary tactics? "The same as tick-tacks?" you ask. That's pretty

good; let me rub your head. Howly Mither, he is a she, this time. "I beg pardon, madam. I only meant whether you know when the speaker of the house has the right to shut you up; when a point is German, and when French; when the committee sits on the floor, and all such things? I. for my part, don't know Jerry Mander from Jerry Simpson, and must there-fore respectfully decline reporting the deliberations of the Legislature, for

fear of showing my ignorance."

Well, if you are as verdant as we, we must content ourselves with giving a short synopsis of the proceedings of

that august body.

Fortunately, it is only one bill that deserves our attention, and an outline of that bill can be given without ven-

turing on the parliamentary ice.

The bill, which received the signature of Governor Progress the very day on which it passed, provides for a re-vision of the constitution of Arcadia, although total renovation would have been a more correct term. The lead-

ing features are as follows:

1. Hereafter Arcadia shall be a co operative commonwealth, inasmuch as it shall employ all citizens unless physically or mentally disqualified. In other words, the state guarantees to all its members paying employment.

2. This implies as a matter of course the willingness of every citizen to do a reasonable share of the work, the se-lection of which shall lie with the person concerned, so far as practicable. All wages shall be the same, the state having previously instructed its members to perform the work mapped out for him or her. The attendance of all the schools of the state shall be free of charge hereafter, but such attendance depends upon the passing of an examination of the lower grade or

Henceforth all public roads, canals, railways, etc., shall be constructed by, and be the property of, the state. Said roads to be open to everybody at as low a rate of fare as is compatible with the proper maintenance of said

lature shall be submitted to the people at the next general election, and only become binding if approved by the majority of the voters, but shall be null and void if they do not.

5. Public servants, such as members f both houses of the Legislature, judges, state, county and city officers, shall be subject to an imperative man-date; that is, they shall be subject to a recall from their office if two hundred voters of the precinct which they serve desire such a measure. In such an occasion the matter shall be sub-mitted to the decision of the constituents at the next election, and the officer concerned shall be deposed from his office if the majority of the voters concerned decide upon such removal. Otherwise the officer shall remain in

his position.

We might go on enumerating other points of importance contained in the bill, but as the same is subject to an-other vote, and as these points may be vitally changed before their final adoption, we abstain from further details, feeling sure that the points enu-merated above will suffice to give the reader a pretty accurate idea of the character of the new constitution. Let character of the new constitution. Let us rather go out and help the Crusaders wrestle, for they have their hands so full this winter that they hardly know where their heads are, as the Germans say.

If we hurry we may overtake Sarah Jane Smith, who, strange to say, is also in Arcadia, probably, like Aurelia Croesus, on business. She is veiled, as usual, as she steps into the headquarters of the Boys, taking them com-

Hugh and Paul are both in, discuss ing some important question, when a silvery voice says: "How do you do, friends?"

Now, you would naturally think her cousin was the first to recognize her voice. If so, you are sadly mistaken, for Hugh had jumped up and shaken her hand heartily before Paul caught

'Santa Sara!" the former cried, joyfully, while the latter was on the point

of shouting "Au," when a motion of the fair hand checked him. Now, what does that mean? Au in German is an exclamation of pain. Could it possibly be that the poor boy has been bit by a tarantula, so com-

But we must go back to the inter-

After the first rush of delight had subsided, Sarah said: "Gentlemen, I have just made a purchase which will se the burden already weighing

"I bet it is in the line of feathers, én," cried Hugh, dolefully. "Why, feathers, sir?" Sarah asked

"Why, don't the addition of a feather break the camel's back?"
"Ah, it is with that genus you class"

yourself? You are mistaken for once, sir, for it is a deal in yarns I transacted."

"Spun of air and sunshine?" "Nay, I don't yarn like you riders of Pegasus. It is real woolen yarn I have purchased. Well, I may as well tell you, as you fellows are rather slow

there is anything I can do for you east."

"Impossible, madam," Hugh replied gravely "And why, sir?" with her usual de-

fiance.
"Because you have already done ev things besides erything, and a few things besides. Can't you stay and allow us to show you round?"
"Not this time. Me recommend in the

'Not this time. My presence is imperiously wanted in Plutopolis; but I shall come back next year, and man-age to stay long enough to inspect all the mischief you two will undoubtedly have hatched. So I can do nothing for you at all?"

"Yes, you can allow me to take you to Homewood, or any other station where you intend taking the train."

This favor was graciously granted, and—. Well, what now, reader? Want to go along, to hear what they have to say to each other? No, sirrah, that is "ausgespielt!" Didn't I tell you that the Crusaders are awfully busy and hardly know where to begin work There is the track to Homewood to be laid, and as that is healthful and interesting exercise, we may as well assist in that as anything else. You see, the ground is moderately level, and if we follow one of the bottoms winding in almost every direction, the task is easy enough. Ben Smith and Conrad Smith and Daniel Smith have already surveyed the route, and designated it by stakes driven in the ground Well, we'll begin at Sarahtown, where the ties have been sawed and piled. We go at it in this way: First, we lay the ties the length of a rail, we lay the ties the rength then put the rail on, fasten it with

"What are you doing? Starting both ails on the same tie?

"Bet you a dollar you never built a railroad before, and ought to be thankful for our instruction! No, sir, you start the opposite rail midways of the first, to secure greater strength, see?"
"Quick, my dear sir, or the other fellows will be out of sight before we

have begun." loading the ties on one car and the rails on another, shoving them with ease on the finished track. After a ease on the finished tra while they'll use horses.

How they got the cars here? Built them, of course, except the wheels. Yes, there are plenty at Homewood, but we can't use them before the track is finished

Now, that's what I call quick work. Half a mile per day. At that rate the line will be completed in two weeks at latest; but we needn't be in too big a burry, because the trans-continental line has shown such an ugly disposi-tion to accommodate us that we need not expect anything better in future.

The short line is finished, and now a ively communication is kept up with Homewood, small trains running almost every hour. Sarah Jane sent two locomotives,

way for frequent intercourse.
Fuel? They use wood now, but the Smiths are discussing the feasibility of using electricity, and if the thing can be done the Smiths will do it sure. And now for other fields of action.

fields, however, offering really nothing new, for which reason we may as well lay the pen aside for a while, and use all our strength and energy in'the development of the Commonwealth. We might, perhaps, visit the coal and

ore mines; but you have been in Fraternia, haven't you? Well, in that case, we can show you nothing new there. The veins are about five feet thick and yield the very best bituminous coal; that is all we need tell you, to feel at home there.

There is nothing like industry to

make Time fly. No wonder, then, that we look at each other in wonderment when we discover that February has passed by and March is half gone. Spring, gally decked with flowers and evergreens, approaching, ready to

The first trains of Crusaders for the. The first trains of Crusaders for theyear are nearing the border of Arcadia; but before we shake hands with Hugh and his crew we'll draw a breath of rest and look over our winter's work assurance that they were working out and his crew we'll draw a breath of rest and look over our winter's work, not with the view of self-glorification, out with that of recognizing, with Paul, the difficulties and hindrances besetting our path.

The most serious obstacle was undoubtedly the great distance separat-ing the various ranches of the Com-moners, and the insufficiency of means of communication between them

Not only were railways and canals lacking, but the roads of the various sections were in very inferior condi-tion, making the travel from one place to another almost impossible during rainy weather. Paul had done everything in his power to remedy the evil; much resembled the action of the grass-

hopper which jumped from the loaded wagon to relieve the overtaxed horses. To give the reader an idea of the difficulty of Paul's task, we shall mention a few of the transfers which had to be made almost every day from one ranch to another. We have already stated that the mountain's contain the pastures where domestic animals of every kind were bred and raised. Many of them were destined to furnish the meat supplies of the colonies, and such animals had, as a matter of course, to be driven in herds from ranch to

tion would have been utterly impracticable, if not impossible.

Small herds of horses generally accompanied these droves, such horses to be left at places where their services were needed. Nearly two hundred strong wagons had been secured, with a sufficient force of well-trained horses to propel them; yet so great were the stores of every kind to be hauled that every one of these vehicles was con-stantly on the move, stopping only to make needful repairs.

The factories of Sarahtown furnished most of the goods thus hauled. Flour, packed in sacks or barrels, was loaded there and shipped to all the ranches of the brotherhood, except where railroad lines made this slow transportation unnecessary, and even where they existed the teams were often resorted to as being more speedy and certain.

These few remarks will enable the reader to appreciate the difficulties un-der which our friends labored. He will not wonder now when we said that Paul and his associates studied day and night to remove these impediments in their path of progress, and longed impatiently for the new order of things. knowing full well that they would have to depend solely upon their own indi-vidual exertions until the new era had set in.

We have already pictured the human tide, rising and sinking, but leaving with every flow precious debris of a rotten civilization upon the shores of Arcadia. The fact that these tidal waves increase in magnitude and momentum with every repetition may increase their importance, but can offer no new features to justify a repeated description on our part. We therefore abandon such an attempt, restricting our report to a general outline sketch, as it presents itself to our view at the end of the second year of the crusade. It is the beginning of October. Thirty thousand more Commoners have landed in Arcadia, making the number of men sixty thousand, of whom however only thirty thousand have acquired the elective franchise. About forty thousand women and children have shared in the exodus, swelling the increase of Arcadia's population to fully one hundred thousand souls, thus nearly doubling the previous population, which, according to the latest census, amounted to one hundred and twenty-five thousand persons. We know that the immigrants have been scattered uni-formly over the entire area of the state; yet the increase is obvious, both to the eye and mind, since industries of every kind, trade, commerce and social in tercourse, have experienced a remark

able impetus and growth, Newspapers have sprung from the ground like mushrooms, most of them representing the convictions and principles of the Crusaders.

Schoolhouses have doubled, and with them the teachers and pupils frequent

Hundreds of thousand of new fields have been opened to agriculture, and grapevines and fruit trees in endless variety now cover hill-sides inhabited two short years ago by only the ground squirrel and the jack rabbit.

Fully half a hundred industrial es-ablishments, devoted to various branches of manufacture, now make their hum and influence felt where be fore all was silence; and thousands of hides emerge from vats which they entered as raw, unsightly skins.

To deny that these innovations exercised a powerful influence upon the so cial and intellectual life of the Arca-dians would simply be absurd. In the you know, so there is nothing in the other states this influence might have been baneful to some while beneficial to others. To be shut up in a factory to slave from morning till night to th utmost extent of physical strength, must exhaust both body and mind and lead to premature age and decrepitude. If uncertainty of the future, involving hunger and want for the worker and his family, aggravates the strain upon the system, the effect of such labor is purely baneful, but such was, as the reader knows, not the case with the industrial pursuits of our friends, the Commoners. Their hours were short, and the restrictions upon the workers mild and reasonable. While they drev but moderate wages, they were stimu lated by the cheering certainty that they were entitled to, and would, be-yond all doubt, receive their share of the accruing profit at a later date.

Moreover, they could purchase all the provisions of the ranches and the products of the factories belonging to the brotherhood at cost, while even those from outsiders were at their not only their own social salvation, but that of the entire race. They knew lowing no corporate or individual en richment at the expense, and to the detriment of the people. "One for all detriment, of the people. "One for a and all for one!" was the motto ani mating and inspiring them, and with this prinicple constantly in view, is it a wonder that they excelled; that genius put its stamp upon their products, and that their goods soon a flattering reputation in the neighboring states?

Oh, how delightful it is, to sing it this strain! How difficult to break off, when imperative duty or necessity de mands such a sacrifice! Fortunately the new scenes we have to exhibit to the gaze of the reader are of the same and even greater interest, for which destined to incorporate the delibera tions of last winter's legislature, and to prove whether the people of Ar-cadia were really capable of grasping truth requiring an unbiased mind and innate ability sharpened by reflection

(To be Continued.)

JUSTICE ON EARTH,

of Pegasus. It is real woolen yarn I have purchased. Well, I may as well you, as you fellows are rather slow in catching on. I purchased the competing factories, and if you'll give me a dollar in cash I'i. transfer the property to you."

"Here is the dollar, Au—I mean Sarah Jane; but how did you bring that about?"

"Well, I'll tell you some other time. I must catch the morning express for Plutopolls, and want to know whether

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, EDITOR

COLONIZATION COMMISSION — COL. RICHARD J. HINTON, Chairs
W. P. BORLAND, Treasurer. CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, Secretary. Charles and the second

to time

D. M. Riordan, Atlanta, Ga.

W. R. Hearst, New York City. J. Brisbane Walker, New York City

Three resident directors in Kansas.

A SUITABLE EMBLEM

the time is near approaching for the

starting of the colony of the Social

Democracy, and I have seen only a few

suggestions for an emblem for the same

in your paper, I will give you mine.
I propose a round field in white to represent our globe in peace; about the

center of it a pair of scales and below

it a pair of clasped hands (or some other plain figure, if there is one) to

signify clearly our principles: Justice

the end (next to the staff) of a field

of common proportions, divided length-ways by two colors, the upper red, the

unprejudiced people express liberal

show their good judgment in the mat-ter and of human nature. Without ut-

will be more cosmopolitan than sec-tarian), can not fulfill its great mission;

as it would be discarding one of its

I hope you will be encouraged in our difficult task of planning the most

liberal arrangements that are condu-

cive to the greatest enjoyment of so-

ciable life for all, as well as the great-est activity of genius. The history of

the world must be our teacher; it tells

us how most all the great and famous men, poets, artists and others have done their deeds by indulging in stim-

ulating liquors, and how municipaliz-

recently. Yours in the cause, F. W. ILLGEN, Leavenworth, Kan.

WOULD DOWN OLD RYE.

Editor Social Democrat: As I am in-terested in the Social Democracy, I

want to give my opinion on the liquor

question.
I am strictly opposed to the manu-

facture or sale of intoxicants in any

of the new colonies, except for medical

ourposes.

One saying that impressed me most

when I read "Merrie England" was

this: "Frugality of body and opulence of mind." If we wanted to live any-

where within the bounds of the above

phrase we would have to down "old

rye." It certainly is no luxury, but a curse to the human race when used

as a beverage. Again the labor wasted

in the distilling of liquor could be utilized in a more useful way.
Yoe, Pa. W. E. POET.

DEMONSTRATION NEEDED.

Editor Social Democrat: In an article of the Social Democrat of February

10, entitled, "Some Objections to So-cialism Considered," signed by E.

Morse, we find excellent points Thanks, Comrade Morse, all of these points are

well made. If the Wisconsin phalanx in 1843, in

that wide, unoccupied region of terri-tory, with its inducements for individ-

pursuit with no factory system nor

fold. Why, it seems that statistics reveal the startling fact that about 97

per cent of the people are more or less

a failure, while only three in a hundred

A large majority of the people are unhappy, miserable, with their best

endeavors blighted, their noblest aspir-

ations crushed and their hopes ex-

Is it not strangely, sadly to be de

plored, that so many people are still willing to continue a system that has

uch a record and shows such results?

oution increases; hence the stagnation

in business not with standing the bound

less resources and needed improve-ments. Under a scientific Co-operative

Commonwealth we can easily main tain a tenfold greater population all supplied with plenty for physical wants

and with opulence for the intellectual

Those who have thousands and mil

lions more than they need or can make use of will be surprised to find

how much easier, more pleasant and secure the struggle of life is under communal than individual effort, where

no charity is needed and no poverty is possible. A most universal desire of the whole human race is that of hap-

and even the few who succeed most likely had a sore time of it; they, too, are unhappy because it's a continual warfare all along the line. I know

Now everybody knows that as lation increases the evils of individual competition in production and distri-

enterprise, agriculture its chief

fundamental principles.

Editor Colonization Department:

Judge Medill, Atlanta, Ga

Henry D. Lloyd, Chicago Wash. E. Carver, New Y

REPORT OF RECEIPTS. int previously acknowl\$2,225.83 L. Zakshesky 1.00 W. J. Degan Louise M. Warheim Oscar Netzner
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R. W, Harrison
C. E. Kingery, Branch 1 of Ind.
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Treasurer.

COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP. The Colonization Commission has decided to organize a corporation under the laws of Kansas to legally hold the title of any land it may acquire. It will be organized under the laws of that state because there the courts are more sympathetic towards our ideas than elsewhere, and it will be easier to secure favorable legislation in that state than in any other.

In order to prevent the collective ownership of the land being dissipated no stock will be sold to individual no stock will be sold to individual stockholders, but all the stock will be held by trustees whose duties will be clearly defined. Funds will be rais by the issue of bonds to our members and others, in small and large denominations.

The name of the company will The Co-operative Company Co-operative Commonwealth

Company," The objects and purposes for which this corporation is formed are as follows, to-wit:

The encouragement of agriculture

nd horticulture. To acquire and own land in different states for the purpose of locating col-onists and their families thereon and enable them to earn a living from agri-culture and other industries by and hrough their own co-operative efforts.

To purchase seed, tools, live stock, machinery and all other articles or things that may be necessary to improve or cultivate any lands of this corporation to the end that all man-ner of crops and domestic animals may be produced therefrom and all kinds of fruit and trees may be grown there on for the use and benefit of said col

To erect such buildings as may be required for the use, comfort or en-joyment of said colonists.

To erect, equip, operate any and all

factories necessary to supply said col-onists and their families with food, clothing, shelter or any of the necessaries or comforts of life, and trans port and distribute all such prod for the benefit and convenience of the

To acquire, construct and operate dams, flumes, ditches, canals, water-works and all other things necessary, either to supply said colonists with water for any and all purposes including the irrigation of the lands of this corporation, or to improve any water power or water powers needed to facilitate the industry of said colonists.

To manufacture and supply gas or install and operate electric lighting or power plants for the use and conven-ience of said colonists or to supply them with light, heat or power or by any other means.

To install and operate a printing

plant, or plants and do a general print ing and publishing business. To establish and maintain a hotel

or hotels, for the use and convenience of said colonists and others.

To construct and operate wareh elevators and granaries for the use and convenience of said colonists.

To own and operate iron, coal, lead, copper, gold and silver mines and mines of any or all other metals or min-erals and all quarries of stone and beds of clay and wells of oil or salt that may be needed to supply the needs of said colonists.

ing, mechanical, chemical, mercantile and produce husiness that may be needful or necessary to supply the wants or provide for the comfort or convenienc of said colonists

To own, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of land, surplus crops, animals or any product of labor that may not be required for the use of said col-

And generally to do and perform al matters and things and engage in all business of production and distribution which may have for its object the providing of food, clothing, shelter, edu cation, and enjoyment for said colon

The places where its business is to be transacted are at Topeka, Kansas, and at such other places and states as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate. The term for which this corporation

is to exist is fifty years. The number of directors of this corporation shall be twelve, three of whom at least are required by law to be citizens of Kappan

zens of Kansas.

The amount of the capital stock of this corporation shall be two million five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into two hundred and fifty thousand shares of ten dollars

The three Kansas directors was

G. C. Clemens, reporter of the Supreme
Court; Wm. Stryker, superintendent of
public instruction, and William E. Bush, the secretary of state of Kan-sas.

The president will be Eugene V.
Debs, vice-president James Hogan;
this certainly makes them unhappy. Debs, vice-president, James Hogan; treasurer, Wilfred P. Borland, and secretary, C. F. Willard, but changes

may be made later in these offices and in the Board of Directors in order to secure the greatest efficiency.

The treasurer and secretary have been in Kansas during a part of this week, and further details will be made

cess, and no one to or to ruin you? So far as we have the capacity to

conceive of a state of perfection and happiness we are also endowed with the ability and capacity to attain it. There is neither lack of means and resources around us nor lack of power within us, when properly applied, to attain any ideal of perfection which known to our membership from time NAMES OF SUGGESTED DIRECTORS. we can conceive.

for the same end and the combined

We put these questions to our critics: "Does the human race enjoy the life and happiness to which we are en-titled by nature? Do we enjoy the blessings which the eternal principles of justice have vouchsafed for us? Have we and our fellows, at least, a majority of us, climb the intellectual horizon toward the zenith of the com-mon goal?" The boaster of being high-ly civilized and enlightened must answer these questions in the affirmative. We look about us at existing condi-tions. What are they? We find a large majority of the people unhappy poor, dejected, their hopes blighted, their aspirations crushed, will and ef-forts checked. The boundless resources seem but to mock and stare

destitution into our faces.

Are we justified to inquire into the cause of these abnormal conditions? and brotherhood and co-operation of all men. Around these figures the words: "The earth belongs to all men Nay, is it not rather our duty to do so? While we were able, from the su-perior resources of nature, to supply our simple wants and also contribute in common," or, "In union there is strength." This emblem could be used on a badge or stamp, and for a flag I would put the same in the center or on to spoliators and manipulators, who never do a useful day's work, we seemed to get along very well, as forced idleness or industrial stagnation and destitution had not yet discolor of love and block the Social Demen, which is used by the Social Democracy of Europe, and the lower half blue, which means faith and mental brotherhood.

The social Determined to the other have reached a crisis where a struggle for supremacy is inevitable, where wealth and plunder is arrayed against justice and liberty, it has meaned our solemn duty to choose our solemn duty tressed us; but as increased popula-tion on one hand and centralized capi-tal on the other have reached a crisis color of love and brotherhood of all field of action; not on the field of blood and carnage, as most of the reformers in the past blindly did, only to fasten the yoke of oppression and cruelty upideas and pratical suggestions, which most tolerance and perfect freedom from the start such a colony (which on posterity, but in the valleys and o tablish and practice the principles of justice and liberty of communal equality; where we can teach posterity and the world the eternal truth that right makes might.

We want to convince honest think ing mankind that individual competi-tion means anarchy, that it means enormous waste, that it means cruelty and tyranny, and injustice to the masses. It drives them to destitution and misery and crime. We must demonstrate to everybody

ing and proper management of the liquor traffic stops drunkenness as "Thy Neighbor" stated in this paper My friendly critics! Do not try to throw the blame on the effect. perversion of mathematics. Mathematics never lie!

The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution is union undivided. In union there is strength.

body unless it is the idler and the rogue. But if the people are thus united they can easily manage him. and well. J. J. M. MILLER. Frazer, Pa

topics, all of which are for the forwarding of our grand work: would like to swell the list by adding

run for a year or two. It started with very small capital, subscribed, of course, by workers. It bade fair to be a good thing until a great wave of Mc-Kinley prosperity struck the town, ther the workers had to withdraw their money and close the store. But what I wish to submit to our comrades i

merchants to find how much percentage they would give to us providing our members all bought their coal at the one place. We succeeded in get-ting 7 per cent, 3½ of which we gave back to customers, 2½ we kept in store Now, I think if the branches would competition in labor or trade to ham-per and impoverish those people as take up something similar to the above per and impoverish those people as they are now distressing and ruining a good lift. Suppose a coal merchant the people all over our country, if at that time and place Socialism or Communism was even thought of as practical and useful a hundredfold When the members get their receipt practical and useful a hundredfold they hand it over to the branch and more is there a necessity for it now.

To transacte any manufacturing, minmore is there a necessity for it now.

The desire and necessity here, as the branch lifts the money. It's simple well as the knowledge and methods of they are they

> Gaust is the smallest republic in the world. It has an area of one mile and a population of 140. It has existed since 1648, and is recognized by both

Spain and France. It is situated or the flat top of a mountain in the Py rennees, and has a president, wheleeted by the council of twelve.

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that the bad system now in vogue i the cause, and misery and crime th

This will be much better for every

A SUGGESTION. Editor Social Democrat—Dear Com-rades: We read of suggestions in our paper week after week upon various

one. In Lynn a co-operative society was

The committee of store went to coa tive societies. Yours fraternally Lynn, Mass.

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LIST OF SOLICITORS. mes Osterling.......Puliman, Ili.

B. Harris.......West Superior, Wis.

K. Gordon.........St. Louis mes Shelden Ingalls... E. Kleiminger

PROPAGANDA FUND.

Two hundred contributions of ten ollars each are called for under this head, for the purpose of putting organizers in the field, and distributing lit-erature, to extend the scope and in-fluence of the work of the Social De-

unt previously acknowledged\$70,00 Francis Ficke 1,00 Roy Harrison 50

The dogs of war have been turned fly at each other's throats. And for

tween bond-slavery and wage-slavery they will be as completely at the mercy of their masters as they are now.

What will be the effect of the war upon the slaves of America? More the debt, more bonds, probably gold bonds it is

Will the slaves object to their chains? By no means. They will gladly hold out their hands and their feet to repolled 518! ceive their fetters. They will help to rivet the chains upon the limbs of their own children, but they will not recognize the fetters and the clanking adventurers and pirates, Victor Berger and Paul Grottkau among them, who

slave who would voluntarily fight, or die if need be, to lessen the stripes upon some other slave when by so do ing he would increase the power off both their masters to rule them with a strander work in Milwaukee, and a stronger hand? We would pity him for his stupidity.

Debs wrote to a friend that he would start active work in Milwaukee, and that from there the new political party was to spread in all directions. "Watch

upon the "monied interests." More bonds, more levying of tribute, larger profits, more gigantic fortunes, more warships, larger armies, more perfect "In the spring of 1896 the People's profits, more gigantic fortunes, more warships, larger armies, more perfect enginery of destruction, more absolute party candidate for mayor, Smith, poll-

Will the millionaires show their "Patriotism" by going forth to battle? Not at all. Why should they engage in any "unpleasantries?" Their slaves are ready and willing to fight their battles for them, and after it is all to over a sail good slaves are expected more significant.

The time is approaching when we the sapproaching when we that the constitution of our party to hold a convention at which all the branches of the state which all the branches of the state shall be represented. Such a convention is of the utmost importance to us, as this will be the more significant.

The time is approaching when we at 8 p.m., at 64 Warren street, Room No. 1, for business and education of our party to hold a convention at which all the branches of the state shall be represented. Such a convention is of the utmost importance to us, as this will be the more significant.

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Such a convention is of the utmost importance to us, as this will be the more significant.

No. 1, St. Louis. M. 18 p.m., at 123 N. Broadway. Tuesday at 12 p.m., at 64 Warren street, Room No. 1. "Patriotism" by going forth to battle? the banner of Social Democracy, only Not-at all. Why should they engage in any "unpleasantries?" Their slaves are ready and willing to fight their view of this our growth, small though over, as all good slaves are expected to do, they will meekly return to the farm or factory or to the ranks of the unemployed, while the patriotic milionaire gathers the increase!

more significant.

"The Republicans were badly beaten and are disgusted with their stool-pig-eon Social Democrats; while these are just now funny to behold. They loke them, (1). For a hyersh party like

glory"—as though any flag can be glorious that waves over a race of

There is a contest now in progress that is a glorious struggle and every one who enlists under its banner is a hero and deserves to live in the grateful remembrance of all nations and all peoples when all the servile the result. Our vote of 550 and odd is one to build on; the shrunken S. D. one to build on; the shrunken S. D. over represents quicksands. To Milwaukee fell the glory of puncturing the shackles from the limbs of toil and the shrunken S. D. bubble. * • • • • • The above is a pretty brazen crow

4 4 4 7

mocracy. It is good propaganda ma-

The propaganda fund is growing ment to divert their attention from

"Fighting with steel murder-tools, says Carlyle, " is surely a much uglier operation than working, take it how you will." The consensus of thought of the best minds of all the ages is right in line with Socialism on the war ques-

Emerson says: "To educate the wise man the state exists; and with the appearance of the wise man the state expires." Education is the most important part of the work which Socialists are called on to do at present. It should not be neglected.

Organizer Lloyd will go to St. Louis as a delegate to the reform conference, which meets in St. Louis on May 2. Great possibilities of reform are inher-ent in this conference, and it is hoped that Social Democracy will be well

If you want knowledge, you must toll for it; if food, you must toll for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it.
Toil is the law. Pleasure comes
hrough toil, and not by self-indulgence and indoleace. When one gets
to love work, his life is a happy one.

Branch 21 of New York has secured excellent quarters at 112 Cannon street, New York, where meetings will be held every first and third Saturday evening and every second and fourth Sunday afternoon of each month. The comrades of No. 21 are active, and some good work is being done.

FROM MILWAUKEE

The sort of stuff with which the rank and file of the S. L. P. are fed by the "foxy" manipulators who are at the fountain head in New York, is well shown by the way the People the national organ, deals with the result in the Milwaukee election, just over. I nited States and in Spain are to each other's throats. And for it is said to be to liberate the s. We suspect that the real reathat the crown of Spain may loose and the producers of wealth in think it a self-evident claim that a the United States and in Spain are to man who is not sincere in the truth son is that the crown of Spain may rest more securely upon the monarch's brow and to add to the strength and power of the money kings of the world.

Will the County and the real real real reason are a very doubtful sort of Social in their party vote in Milwaukee, and with the triumphant appearance of the Social Democracy, with a splendid vote in party of the social democracy. brow and to add to the strength and power of the money kings of the world.

Will the Cubans be set free? By no means. The character of their bondage may be somewhat altered and their condition somewhat improved, but between bond-slavery and wage-slavery they will be as completely at the mercy they will be as completely at the mercy in the people will show and which I in the People will show, and which I quote in full, so as to prepare our members to combat the false claims More | whenever confronted with them. Here

"Milwaukee, April 8.—Our municipal election is over. We were to be wiped out. At the last municipal contest in

ticket. It will be remembered that right after the ship of this Social De-mocracy was launched in Chicago, Mr. her go!' he said. Well she has gone Despite all the funds it got from the Republican party, despite all the boom-

ed 9,121 votes. The same managers the same machine, the same methods aided this year by Mr. Debs, under

When the war is over and the American slaves return triumphant over the Spanish slaves how the bells will ring and the whistles blow and the cannon boom and how they will talk of "old glory"—as though any flag can be of the S. D. of America and Patagoria. of the S. D. of America and Patagonia must necessarily look cheap. To keep up courage and brass it needed at least 10,000—not one vote less than that of their predecessors, the Pops, at the last municipal election. It expected 25,000 and 40,000 when it started (!!!). The smallness of its meetings (!) and the vigor of our agitation (in disturbing Social Democracy meetings) forecast the result. Our vote of 500 and odd is

of shackles from the limbs of toil and rendering it impossible for anyone bylevying of tribute in any form to live from the toil of another. This contest will not be won by pitting slave against slave, or under the leadership of our present masters, but by uniting the toiling millions of every country the banger of Socialism.

The above is a pretty brazen crow for a party whose vote fell off onethird. As some of the falsehoods contained in the above may be sprung on our members, I will take the time to briefly show their untruth. First, the S. L. P. vote in Milwaukee in 1896, cast for Machette and Maguire, was under the banger of Socialism. Each generation is as independent of the one preceding it as that was of all which had gone before. It has, then, like them, a right to choose for itself the form of government it believes most promotive of its own happiness.—

Lagrange 1. The form of the form of government it believes most promotive of its own happiness.—

Lagrange 2. The three figures from the city clerk's office, and they may be relied on. Their correct vote for mayor this year was 423—not 512, as the above correspondent unblushingly claims. Therefore the vote of the party is seen to have fallen off one-third in two years. And this is the way the S. L. P.

A concert and ball was given on Suncerior of the property of the further and carroll streets and that it all came in small amounts. A detailed statement has been made and sworn to and has been published in the local papers. The claim that the Social Democracy was a successor to the Populists and that it expected the vote of that party is laughable, when it is remembered that the Populists had fused with the Democrats and that it was with the Democrats and that it was with the mental the story of our haven with the model of the property of the field of Socialist propaganda, The Pulpit and Social Problems, a monthly magazine published at 14 Grant avenue.

A concert and ball was given on Sunday evening, April 24th, at St. Louis St. All workingmen cordially invited to attend meetings. Secretary, H. Y.

No. 11, New York City, meets every Money at 8 p. m. at 170 E.

No. 12, Social Democracy Debating Club.

We are pleased to welcome to the field of Socialist propaganda, The Pulpit and Social Problems, a monthly magazine published at 14 Grant avenue.

No. 12, Social Democracy Debating Club.

We are pleased to welcome to the field of Socialist propaganda, The Pulpit and Social Problems, a monthly magazine published at 14 Grant avenue.

gone with a proposition for peace be-tween those parties, was a gross ex-aggeration and was put on the wire by a member of the S. L. P., who is engaged in the telegraphic news service and who has not the breadth of view necessary to rise above the fanaticism of his party. There was no free fight at all. Shortly after election it was proposed that as the Social Democracy had shown itself much the stronger, it would be a courteous and high-minded thing to do to extend an invitation to the S. L. P. to agree with us on some plan whereby the separate organiza tions might be maintained and yet the factional squabbling that was disgrac-ing Socalism in the eyes of the public be discontinued. Resolutions were drafted and a committee took them to the S. L. P. meeting. The reception our committee received was very dis-creditable, and our motives were entirely misunderstood. After listening to a good deal of abuse our committee retired, but not before one of the S. L. P.'s, a native probably of Patagonia treated one of our members to a rathe unusual civility by extending his and trying to trip him up. This ex-hibition of Patagonian manners we freely overlooked. We shall make no more peace overtures, howeve

COLUMBUS NOTES.

Ohio branch No. 5 (Cotumbus) held a remarkably interesting and well-attended meeting on April 21. Mr. A. J. Greene was the speaker of the occa-sion and he held his audience literally spellbound during a two hours' speech. The speaker addressed himself to a statement of facts connected with our social system, and he told his audience many truths which were new to them. Comrade Greene is an earnest and en gaging speaker, and his words carry conviction and impress the hearer with the deep significance of the truths of Socialism. The address has opened the eyes of a great many, and will no doubt set them to working earnestly in the cause. Columbus comrades are waking up and will be found in the forefront of the battle from now on.
OTTO STEINHOFF,

MAY DAY PARADE.

The federated Hebrew trades union of Greater New York will give a May day demonstration and parade, and they extend an invitation to all workers in New York to join with them. It is expected that Social Democracy will be well represented in the parade, rivet the chains upon the many their own children, but they will not recognize the fetters and the clanking of the chains they will mistake for calls of daty summoning them to battle for liberty.

here of the meaning plantes, Victor Berger adventurers and pirates, Victor Berger and practice and Paul Grottkau among them, who have manned every fake labor or reform party for the last ten years and more, set up their banners here and put attitude of our organization toward trades unionism. We trust our New York comrades will attend to this mat-

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Rev. Mrs. H. S. G. Lake will be in Chicago May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and will pre-sent the claims of Social Democracy for such branches as may desire her services. She is en route to the Pa-cific coast in the interest of the cause. Apply to headquarters.

A CALL TO THE COMRADES OF CONNECTICUT.

The time is approaching when we

cussion at the convention are:

1. How to strengthen the organization and influence of the Social Democ-

racy in the state.

2. If it is advisable to put up a state ticket next fall. 3. To discuss the declaration of prin-

ciples and constitution of our party, and see if it needs amendment or con-4. To discuss the attitude of the So-

cial Democracy towards the political enfranchisement of women and woman suffrage. Every member in good standing of the Social Democracy of the state of Connecticut is entitled to suggest a point, if he or she thinks it is impor-tant enough, for the consideration of the convention. Such suggestions must

be given in writing to the secretary of the arrangements committee, B. Holz-man, P. O. Box 794, Hartford, Conn., from the time of the publication of this document up to the convention. Comrades, be prompt and select your delegates to the convention.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COM.,

Hartford, Conn.

THE MOVEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

In believes to have fallen off one-third in two years. And this is the way the S. L. P. punctured the S. D. bubble!!! To cover up a discouraging shrinkage the correspondent above was forced to a disreputable trick, that of falsifying the returns for the two different years. Is Comrade Charles Geblein will speak on the "Modern Labor Movement."

This meeting will speak on the Modern Labor Movement. L. P. tactics?

As to our taking money from the representation of the punctured the S. D. bubble!!! To cover up a discouraging shrinkage the correspondent above was forced to a disreputable trick, that of falsifying the returns for the two different years. Is is any wonder that we object to the S. L. P. tactics?

As to our taking money from the returns for the two different years. Is is any wonder that we object to the S. L. P. tactics?

As to our taking money from the Republicans, I hate to dignify the charge by making a desired. The attendance at the last regula

with the Democrats and that it was with them that the story of our having had Republican money to use originated. Moreover the man Smith, named in the correspondence, was a candidate for alderman this year on the Demo-Pop ticket, and opposed us with all the arts of a confirmed politician.

The story sent out by the Associated Press to the effect that the Social Democracy had been thrown out of an S. L. P. meeting, whither they had gone with a proposition for peace be copy or \$1 per year is the price of the magazine. Send orders to the above address. You will be well repaid.

Mrs. Gunning will read a paper on "Some Causes of the Rise and Fall of the Paris Commune of '71," in pariors, 12 Follen street, Boston, Sunday, May 1, 7:30 p. m. Those interested in the pic are invited. Postponed from April

VALUABLE TO ALL REFORMERS. H. L. Loucks, president of the N. F. A. & I. U., has written two books upon two live and important questions, viz., "The Monetary System" and "Gov-ernment Ownership of Railroads and Telegraphs." With these two books Telegraphs.' any man of ordinary brain can down the arguments of the average defender of the present system. Price, 25 cents. Orders taken at this office.

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MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

[Notices of meetings will be published this head for 25c per mo

No. 6, San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 999 Market street. The general public is invited to attend. No. 8, Bakersfield, meets the first Sunday of each month, on or before the full of the moon, at 2 p. m., in Mattson's Hall. COLORADO

No. 1. Denver, meets every Sunday at 3. m., at 1715 California st.

No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 1715 California st.

ILLINOIS.

Cook County Central Committee of The Social Democracy, meets 2d Saturday of each month at 198 E. Madison street, Chicago. Corresponding Secretary, Seymour Stedman, room 504 Trude Building.

No. 1 meets every Sunday, 230 p. m., at 198 East Madison street, Chicago. Good speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall.

Social Democracy Sunday, 230 p. m., at 198 East Madison street, Chicago, Good month at 3 p. m., at 3628 South Helsted street.

No. 5, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m., sharp, at headquarters, 11443 Michigan ave., near 115th st., Chicago. E. A. Weeks, 238 W. 115th St., Sceretary. Note change of hall.

No. 7, Chicago, meets Friday, Feb. 4, at 1702 W. Ohlo st., and alternate Fridays thereafter at 8 p. m.

No. 9 meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p. m., 63d street and Centre avenue, Chicago. Business meeting for members only 1st Sunday of each month at 10 a. m.

No. 10 meets third Wednesday at 251 N. Clark street, Chicago, at 8 p. m.

No. 21 meets every first and 1 fird Monday, 1 8 p. m. at Social Turner Hall, Bells. At avenue and Paulina street, Chicago.

No. 2 meets second and last Sunday of

cago.

No. 22, meets second and last Sunday of each month at 4 p. m., at Tressett's Hall, N. W. Cor. Armitage and Nebraska aves., No. 24 meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 11 Ayer's Court, Chicago. Public in-

vited.

No. 25 meets every Friday evening, southeast corner Sedgwick and Siegel streets, Chicago.

INDIANA.

No. 1, Terre Haute, meets list and 3d Sundays of each month at 2 p. m., at Central Labor Union Hall, 628½ Wabash ave. Ladies are invited, P. K. Reinbold, Chairman. Ed. Evinger, Secretary.

No. 3, Richmond, meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, hall of German Benevolent Society, corner 5th and Main streets.

nevolent Society, corner 5th and Main streets.

MARYLAND.

No. 2. Baltimore, English Branch, meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 1005 East Baltimore street.

MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1 meets 3d Thursday evening for business, and every second Sunday for lecture and discussion, at 724 Washington St., Boston. Secretary's address 1043 Washington st.

No. 5, Lynn, meets every Friday at 8 p. m., in Woman's Christian Temperance Hall, cor. Oxford and Washington sts. Business last meeting in month. All other meetings educational.

No. 5, Roxbury, meets every Thursday at 8 p. m., at 64 Warren street, Room No. 1, for business and education.

MISSOURI.

importance to us, as this will be the first occasion when all organized Social Democrats will come together and give shape and form to the movement in our state.

The points which we propose for district Paterson.

The points which we propose for district Paterson.

No. 2 meets every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., sharp, at No. 5 clinton st., Newark. Good program. Visitors wel-

Newerk Good Program.

No. 4 meets every Tuesday at Progressive Labor Hall, corner Barciay and Montgomery streets, Newark.

No. 6, Paterson, meets 2d and 4th Friday of each month at 8 p. m. Club meeting every last Monday in the month Club room is open every evening at 206 Main street, room 1l.

No. 7, Paterson, meets 1st and 2d Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. Club meeting last Monday in the month at 266 Main street, room 1l. Club room open every evening.

street, toon it.

No. 1, Exeter, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in room of Rockingham Seclalist Club No. 4, Mertill's block, up one flight. Manfred Tebletts, Secretary. The club rooms are open every night and Sundays and the public is cordially invited to call and see us, and all workingmen will be welcomed to our branch meetings.

The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Demo-racy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters, 85 E. tht st., 8t. Paul Wilzig Hall. Nicholas Aleinikoff, secretary, 87 Nassau street, New York City,
Combined Lectures of Branches 7 and 12. Brooklyn, held every Sunday evening at Erie Hall, 45 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Musical program.

sharp. Musical program.

No. 1, New York City, meets every Friday at \$5 m, sharp at 20 E. Broadway. Lectures before business meetings. No. 2, New York City. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 347 E. Forty-ninth street at \$ p, m. 1. Frank, chairman.

in Moorhead Fan, tills look, ing.

No. 10, Allegheny, meets every Sunday evening at 24 Beaver avenue, Secretary's address, 174 Manhattan avenue.

TENNESSEE.

110. 1, Nashville, meets every Tuesday at '20 p. m., at 6024 Church st. First meeting in month for business only. All others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited.

TEXAS.

TEXAS.

No. 1, Houston, meets second and fourth Thursday of each month in Union Men's Hall, on Franklin street, between Main and Travis streets.

No. 3, Dalias, meets every Sunday at 3, p. m. at Social Democracy Hall, 528 Main street, WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON.

No. 1. Palouse, meets in the Council
Chamber at 8 p. m., on the 2d and 4th
Tuesdays of each month. D. W. Foster,
Secretary.

Chamber at 8 p. m., on the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month. D. W. Foster, Secretary.

No. 2, Tacoma, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at People's Party Clubrooms, Old Court House, C. street. Interesting program, Public cordially invited.

No. 2, Sheboygan, meets on the 4th Thursday of each month at Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania avenue.

No. 9, Business Meetings Friday, Nov. 19, 187, and every fourth Friday thereafter meetines for discussion and clucation emprecedures at 187, and every fourth Friday thereafter, at Sirel's Hall S. E. Corner of 8th evenue and Orchard street, Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN.

Central Conference composed of the executive committeemen of the ten branches of the Social Democracy in Milwaukee. Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month at 502 Chestnut street. Milwaukee. Frederick F. Heath, Secretary.

No. 3, Sheboygan, meets on the 4th

seemings of each month at 602 Chestnut seemings of each month at Secretary Miwaukee. Frederick F. Heath, Secretary Sheboystan, meets on the 4th Thursday of each month at Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania avenue. No. 9, Business Meetings Friday, Nov. 19, J837, and every fourth Friday thergafter. Open meetings for discussion and education Friday, Dec. 3, 1857, and every fourth Friday thereafter, at Sigel's Hall, S. E. Corner of 9th avenue and Orchard street, Milwaukee.

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Main and Renssalaer streets.
No. 18, Toledo, meets at Knopka Hall, cor. Vance and Division sts., every Friday evening. C. H. Otken, secretary, 103 Nebraska ave.

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The Social Democrat

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