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The Social Democrat

"ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898.

NO. 26.

VICTIMS AGAIN

STEREOTYPERS' STATEMENT.

Labor and Capital—Anarchy of the Latter—Cooperation the Only Remedy.

On the 1st of July this notice was posted on the windows of the Chicago daily papers: "At 8 o'clock this Friday evening the Stereotypers Union notified the newspaper publishers of Chicago that unless their demands for an increase of wages from \$3.25 to \$4 per day, a reduction of the working day from eight to seven hours, with payment at the rate of 75 cents per hour for overtime and other concessions, were at once acceded to, they would refuse to return to work. In consequence of this action the Chicago papers, in common with all other Chicago papers, will not appear on Saturday."

The impression given by the above bulletin, and also by the Associated Press report based thereon, is that no notice was given to the publishers, and that the responsibility for the suspension of the great Chicago dailies rests upon members of the Stereotypers Union. This is not the fact.

The Chicago daily papers are organized into what is known as the Publishers' Association, of which H. H. Kohlraast is secretary. The following statement of the situation was given to the Social Democrat by John Donahue, chairman of the stereotypers' committee:

"The Stereotypers' Union had an agreement with the Publishers' Association, which expired in November, 1897. The agreement was, as regards wages, \$3.25 per day of eight hours, and overtime at 50 cents per hour. According to mutual agreement this scale could not be changed without a thirty days' notice from either side. At a regular meeting of Stereotypers' Union No. 4, held May 4, 1898, it was decided to notify the publishers that the Stereotypers desired to amend the agreement. Notice was served by letter on May 5 to this effect. Within a week the publishers replied, asking for a conference with a committee, which, according to agreement, could not be granted until the expiration of thirty days. The first meeting of the committee with the Publishers' Association was held on June 21. The stereotypers stated their demands, which were an increase of wages from \$3.25 to \$4 per day, making the day seven hours instead of eight, and overtime at the rate of 75 cents per hour, and also some other considerations in relation to apprentices. In relation to this, it must be stated that the stereotypers of New York received \$4.50 per day of eight hours, overtime being at the rate of 75 cents per hour. The stereotypers of Boston receive \$4 per day of eight hours, and \$4 per night of seven hours."

After having heard the requests of the committee, the Publishers' Association replied that they would consider the matter and grant the committee other hearing. The committee asked that a definite time be set, but they were unable to get. Later, by mutual consent, a meeting was held between the committee and publishers upon June 30. The publishers submitted their reply, which was a continuance of the old scale, and a proposition to insert an arbitration clause in the amended agreement. The committee retired, considered this proposition and decided that it could not be accepted. They then called a special meeting of their union. At that meeting it was voted to send the committee back with the original demand, but they were empowered, however, to make certain concessions in order to reach, if possible, an amicable settlement. The publishers now absolutely refused to further treat with the committee. The latter suggested that if the publishers showed a spirit of fairness there was a chance that an amicable settlement could be reached, as they were empowered to make certain reasonable concessions. The publishers absolutely refused any overtures, and declined to further discuss matters with the committee, or even to recognize the union, and served notice that unless all of their members were at their usual places at the proper hour they would be discharged, and that they could never again work for a Chicago newspaper, and that publication of all papers interested would be suspended for a year if necessary. The committee now notified the publishers that they would wait at their headquarters until 11 p. m., Friday, July 1, for a reply. No reply having been received up to that hour, the committee considered themselves, together with all members of their union, locked out."

On July 2, a mediation committee composed of the Stereotypers' Union No. 16 held a conference with the publishers looking toward a settlement of the difficulty between the Stereotypers' Union and the publishers. The publishers refused to reopen negotiations with the Stereotypers' committee. On July 4 a similar committee from the Stereotypers' Union met the publishers at the same place, and they were locked out. On the 5th inst. the printers of their several chapels and voted that their comrades of the Stereotypers' Union. We are offering no redress on this account, but we insist while labor's strength is always being used in efforts to get only a portion of what wealth they create, that until we determine on the obtaining all of the wealth of Social Democracy and its battalions to destroy all other laborers' orders for "Three in a corner!"

ANARCHY OF CAPITAL.

The Lesson of Chicago Newspaper Suspension.

Chicago has witnessed a strange spectacle from and since the second day of July. It is one that remarkably illustrates how little dependent is the life of a great metropolitan hive like this with its two million inhabitants, upon conveniences and forces which while they are in active operation, all of us consider indispensable. They stop suddenly, and daily life and work goes on without perceptible hindrance. The cessation of publication for nearly a week on the part of all the daily newspapers of this city has had another most remarkable feature. It is one to which as a teacher of Socialism and as a critic of the present competitive and robber life misadventure, that the Social Democrat demands a close attention.

In no group of industries has there been a more rapid degree of specialization by means of machinery than in the one which represents the printing and publishing trades. This is especially true of the important division by which great daily papers are produced. But, when the strain comes, there are other factors. Printing, in the old trade sense, is dead. There is no longer real mechanic life and artisan individuality. Paper is rotten and typing is clumsy. The whole of the processes now used burns out working individuality. The exceptions are very slight, but they are important. They are often found in the few workmen of regulated skill that control the machinery itself, and this is the lesson that the recent cessation of publication in Chicago brings out with clearness. The machine enslaves labor and reduces it to being a servant of steel and brass, cogs and cranks. But it is also a fact that there are points where the man remains its master. And the employer must care for that man or men, or the defection that will occur when injustice and greed is too insolent and unfair will assuredly paralyze the whole business. This is a secret of the elaborate plant that must be vitalized in order to secure the publication of a Chicago daily or of any such paper elsewhere. The stereotypers employed on them are but few in numbers, but they are able, so to speak, it seems, to put the whole business to sleep. This sort of thing must become more and more apparent, as the progress of grinding wageless penury goes on, by the present hideous growth of machinery. We say "hideous" advisedly, and in the presence of labor and labor robbed and bound by private ownership of machinery, and the present infernal system of patent monopolies. We point to the power of suspension held by Chicago stereotypers as a palpable evidence of the "sweet revenge" that must come for labor along this line of machinery control. After all, the inventor cannot make his machine think, even though he may often put his own soul into its metal, teeth and sinews.

At this last turn of despotism the use and control of industrial machinery has this aspect—that there must be a skilled human being, whose hands seem automatic because there are brains behind them. This laborer who can think always will have the final power of control, at least by his own cessation of endeavor. The stoppage also of the daily papers of Chicago the week past is a deliberate insult to the community whose patriotism sustains them. And this stoppage was the work and will of owners and publishers only, and does not rest upon the will of defrauded workmen, whose skill was being deliberately used beyond agreement, to their loss and exploitation. There has not been for one hour a single decent reason for ceasing to furnish the public of Chicago with the daily papers, which is always ready lavishly to patronize. Not one reason, but what is born of the meanest greed or animated by flippant contempt for all obligations to the public, from and by whom owners and publishers have grown rich. This was not a strike in conception, nor if it had been, was it unwarranted on the part of interested labor. This has been a lockout by newspaper proprietors and managers, in which the public has been and is being most shamefully humiliated. It was not carried on merely to gain time to get other men to replace a few opposing workmen. It was not the getting even with labor that made Messrs. Publishers deliberately insult the intelligence, patriotism and anxiety also of the people by refusing, even to placard the war bulletins they have regularly received.

We desire to point this fact out and put on it the index finger of scorn. It makes no difference to employing greed that war thunders at our gates, and that the wall of anxious ones fills many city homes. There is something more than this behind the arrogance of the publishers. The key will probably be found in what business men here generally regard as a fact, viz., that under the forced competition of a cent rate per copy the two or three largest daily papers are in danger of becoming bankrupt. They seem to have seized upon the stereotypers' demand as an excuse to get out of the dilemma their own greed created when the cent price was first put into operation.

Below here we give the stereotypers' statement. The workmen's account is a plain presentation of simple facts. It may perhaps establish the suspicion long existing in the public mind that great holes in a pie-shop cash drawer and a tramway bank account had to be plugged up temporarily by a denial of all public obligations and a refusal to go on with a "penny wise and pound foolish" order of competition. It establishes that the greed of profit is the meanest of anarchy whenever the

pocket nerve is touched in earnest. But for organized labor, in this case of intelligence—the printing trades—there is a lesson of great value if they would heed it. It is the fact that if they would faithfully co-operate upon commonwealth principles, they might on any day fill the gap that capitalists have left open in their inaction of place, and while winning the approval of the people of this city and of the country at large, they could as a beginning at once make a powerful and prosperous daily paper. By synchronous co-operation they would obtain a mastery over the whole of their business. Organized labor in the printing and publishing trades have in Chicago the opportunity of an era. Will they cease the golden occasion? We fear not. The men in their several unions and by the allied trades can be so directed that their labor will stand for all the credit needed. Here is the occasion, and co-operation is the key. The action, however, of Typographical Union No. 16 again shows that the stomach masters the brain. In other words, economic mastership is more than trade comradeship and personal courage. The eye of the foreman on the open palm, as the public vote was taken, became a sign manual for loss of work. "How long, O Lord," of greed is this to go on?

VARIOUS PEOPLE—VARIOUS MINDS.

Correspondents and News From All Directions.

A convention of the Socialist Labor party for the State of Wisconsin was held in Harmonic hall, First avenue and Mineral street, Milwaukee, Monday, July 4. It nominated the following state ticket:

For Governor—Henry Riese of North Prairie.

Lieutenant Governor—Herman Gauger of Milwaukee.

Secretary of State—E. Bartell of Milwaukee.

Attorney General—Julius Anderson of Wausau.

Treasurer—Chas. Emmerick of Oshkosh.

Railroad Commissioner—A. Griefenhagen of Milwaukee.

Commissioner of Insurance—Richard Koepfel of Milwaukee.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Frank Wilke of Milwaukee.

For Congress, Fourth District—Albert Hintz, Milwaukee.

For Congress, Fifth District—John Moser of Milwaukee.

The convention was called to order by Otto Gundersen, state secretary. Robert E. Philip of Milwaukee was elected chairman, and Frank Wilke secretary. There were 64 delegates in attendance, including full representation from Wausau, Sheboygan, Racine, Kenosha, Janesville, Milton, Oshkosh, Markesan, Baraboo, Fond du Lac and West Superior.

The convention adopted the usual S. L. P. platform and adapted thereto a special warning against the Social Democracy of America. For this kind of action we are greatly obliged and reciprocal by remarking that in the State of Wisconsin it must be difficult if the ticket nominated is a criterion, to find anyone with an American name. It also appears that integrity and truthfulness do not seem to prevail where partisanship foully declares against that "the Social Democracy which continually keeps the masses in political ignorance and strife." The platform of the National Socialist Labor party adopted at the convention held in New York in 1896 was reaffirmed.

A FEW WORDS TO BOLTERS.

We often have heard and read about people who wear a cloak divine, and carry under the cloak a knife of crime. Some specimens of this sort could have been seen recently in Chicago as representatives of the Social Democracy of America. They have turned out to be nothing else but a lot of cowardly traitors. A mention of the names of these great persons alone show their non-American and stubborn ideas of the principles of Social Democracy.

These long-named and small converts to intolerance could never have in their hearts the true principle of our movement. How do we know it? Why their actions have exposed their true colors—those of personal gain and dividing spoils of political victory. If they ever could attain one. Social Democracy stands for unity; for the relief of present misery, suffering, starvation and crime, and for the benefit of all humanity. Social Democrats of that caliber do not care to become leaders or delegates for the sake of personal gain. They are not true Social Democrats. Therefore, let me tell the close-bearing delegates who have bolted the Chicago convention, and opposed its principles, never were, never have been, and never intend to be true Social Democrats.

ISAAC KONECKY, 192 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.

When the war closed 58 per cent of all the water works in the United States were private properties. Now, public ownership is the rule. Massachusetts leads all the other states. There remains in that state now only 38 private against 113 public works. Not a single water supply plant in Massachusetts built by a city has ever been turned over to a private company.

The city of Paris has been authorized by the Chamber of Deputies to borrow 165,000,000 francs for the construction of the metropolitan railway.

In Denmark the Socialist Labor party have won twelve seats, a gain of four, and the number may be increased by later reports. In a week or two official returns will be at hand.

LONDON LETTER.

THE CRUELTY AND WASTE OF COMPETITION EXEMPLIFIED.

Welsh Miners, Politicians and Pulpits Silent—The Use of Ball and Bayonet—The Author of Merrie England.

(Special to Social Democrat.)

June 18, 1898.

Destitution and despair are ripe throughout the coal mining and adjacent districts of South Wales. A hundred thousand families are enduring the cruel pangs of unsatisfied hunger, and should the dead-lock last a week or two longer, a dreadful list of deaths from absolute starvation will be the result. And all the time the preachers of the alleged gospel, who swarm in myriads through much be-churchered and be-chapelled Wales, have not a word to say against this slow murder. The members of parliament who sit for Welsh constituencies stay in London discussing wearisome trivialities whilst their constituents perish, when their places should be in the forums of the whole country, raising popular indignation to the red-hot intensity which is required for the settlement of this frightful state of affairs. The Rhonda Valley is being filled with soldiers, instructed by special war office letter to use bayonets and ball cartridges upon the least provocation, and this against men who are the most inveterate chapelgoers and most fervent pietists of any body of workers in the world; men who are so law-abiding that they assemble and cheer and wave their caps as the mounted dragoons who have a legal authorization to murder them ride by. The workers of Wales are the last to be touched with the now universal working-class unrest, and are very slow to move. But when once the spirit of the emancipation of labor has gathered them into her train she will have no other attendants so brave, so upright, so unsullied by commercialism or so tenacious. May the clerical apathy tend to clear the minds of the too-contented tollers of Cambria of some of the cobwebs of theological superstition, and may the heavy and dire lesson of this great strike show them the real dreadful inwardness of the present structure of society.

The masters refuse to meet the men upon any point. They are adamant as was that Pharaoh of Biblical legend, but no longer is there a destroying angel to smite their first-born. A recital of the horrors of the strike, the frenzied appeals for food for the suffering women and children, and the stoical, uncomplaining fortitude of the men, would fill columns of the Social Democrat, but the most terrible fact, that stands right out from everything else, is the utter callousness of the masters to all this agony. The next sad fact is the moderation of the men. They actually allow certain of their number to remain in the pits at work on the machinery in order to keep the pits in good working condition, i. e., they actually, in the midst of their misery, preserve the masters' property. Of course, it does not strike the miners that way, but the question must rise in the minds of every thinking Socialist—"Where would be the obstinacy and callousness of the mine owners if these engine-men were withdrawn and the mines began to tumble into ruins?" The strikers are trying to conduct the strike in accordance with some sentiments of alleged "honor," carefully inculcated by people in the pay of the masters. Do they imagine their sufferings, the sufferings of their wives and children, will soften the hearts of the plutocrats? What folly! The plutocrat has no heart. He has only pockets. Touch him in those, and he succumbs.

To turn to a lighter side of the industrial movement, the International Federation of Labor, Dock and River Workers held its annual conference here this week. A phenomenal development of opinion on the continent in favor of international trades federation was reported by the foreign delegates. The name of the society was, as I have predicted, changed to the International Federation of Transport Workers, and resolutions were passed calling for the eight-hour day, the Saturday half-holiday, and the abolition of overtime and Sunday work in British ports. Tom Mann's matchless energy and superb organizing ability have made a very effective organization out of very unpromising material.

Robert Blatchford ("Nunquam") continues his splendid series of "Letters to Working Men and Women" in the Clarion, and must be making hosts of Socialists. This series forms a fitting complement to "Merrie England," and can be recommended to cure the most obstinate case of individualism. It removes all obstructions. The Clarion scheme of trade federation is achieving considerable success, and a conference to set it going is called in Manchester for July 18. P. J. King, the father of the scheme, is tireless in his propaganda.

J. T. R.

Subscribe one dollar to the circulation fund, so we can send ten copies for two months to any ten persons you may wish to receive The Social Democrat.

Municipal elections at Bridgeport, Conn., resulted in an increase of the Socialist vote from 86 last year to 211 at the late election.

COLONY INTEREST GROWS.

Dr. Blake of Colorado Offers Lands—A Sample of the Feeling Roused.

Box 192, Canon City, Colo., June 27, 1898.

Chairman Richard J. Hinton—Dear Sir and Comrade: I had a slight correspondence last year with you relative to a location for a settlement, also in regard to Angora goats. Recent developments in the Social Democracy of America in Colorado, prompts me to again call your attention to our location. Our distributing reservoir site is on the Keeney line, exactly 21 miles south of the summit of Pike's Peak. The valley to be reclaimed is 12 miles south of Victor and only about 30 miles from Colorado Springs, and a lovely spot. It occurred to me that in connection with the Green Mountain mining enterprise it might now attract the commission. Of course in comparison with the Tennessee project it is small; perhaps, too small, but I will say that other lands with water rights can be bought very reasonably.

We are not trying to sell a franchise. We are literally on the shelf and will turn over surveys, plats, etc., to parties who will construct, and will give a controlling interest for construction.

My family home is about 700 acres, of it under fence. It is 12 miles south mostly grazing land, and nearly all of the Victor mining district by section lines. There is a small water right on the place which is capable of improvement, so that quite an area can be irrigated and thus be brought under cultivation. A pipe line is needed, with small reservoirs. Artesian water can be had and natural gas can be piped from existing wells, though it is believed that a supply can be found on the place.

You will recollect my writing as to Angora goats, whose value in these arid areas you very well understand. I have a price-option on a good grade flock now at San Antonio, Tex. A delivery was offered in February last at \$3.25 per head, provided 300 (this is two carloads) were taken. They thrive well with us and are very profitable stock, offering occasion for the creation of several new and needed industries.

I enclose a lack of mohair, Colorado grown, from my pure bred stock. I am living an isolated life at present, but have been improving the place. As you know I am a medical practitioner and practical pharmacist. It is my hope with my two boys to get out of this isolation and into mutuality of living. I have been a socialist for years; was one, indeed, before I knew it. You have written me as to identifying myself with a colony movement, and I shall be glad to do so, pioneering as a professional man or in any capacity that I am able for and by which my small family can be maintained. I hope in the near future to be able to help the economic and educational work of the Social Democracy, and will do so as soon as I can complete a trade or sale of a small hotel property I now own.

I am greatly interested in the Social Democracy of America and am gratified with the progress it has made. We have good prospecting territory near our park and good looking prospects are opened within a mile of our railroad station, and all the mesas are covered with wash from the Cripple Creek district.

With plenty of water it might pay to wash. I subscribe for Social Democrat, but am not a member of any branch. I presume that would be essential to my being considered and made an effort to organize one in Canon, but have not yet succeeded. I am too far away and have not been able to give the needed attention. Fraternally,

FRANK P. BLAKE, M. D.

The foregoing letter is a fair sample of hundreds that have been and are being received from all parts of the country. Dr. Blake, our correspondent, while he has something to offer to the economic commission on the business side, has given evidence of sincere faith in socialism by his desire to be of service. From inquiries made we have little doubt that a valuable, though small, colony site could be made with the Blake lands as a basis. We suggest to comrade colonists in Colorado to look this matter over. There is something worth considering in its nearness to our Commonwealth Gold Mining property, and that section of Colorado is rich in resources that will work well with a moderate sized irrigation and pastoral tract, grass, grain and fruit growing there. There is also coal, iron, oil and natural gas in the vicinity. The cattle range is abundant, and in the Angora goat a desirable industry and source of wealth-making may be found. Other letters of Dr. Blake have stated the irrigable area he could now get control of at 1,500 acres. As in that latitude every acre under proper irrigation and intensive farming is equal as to production to five acres elsewhere of humid land along the same latitude, the area could for living security in food production be counted as equal to 7,500 acres. In all probability as much more range land could be utilized. At any rate our comrades in Colorado ought to look into the Blake lands, and if they do, we should not think it difficult to organize in that state a valuable collective colony, where home security for at least 1,500 families might be organized at a comparatively small outlay of capital. The Carey land law might serve a good turn at this point. (Editor S. D.)

Branches can buy one hundred copies of The Social Democrat for one dollar. They will be forwarded to one address. Their distribution and sale increase circulation and propaganda.

LEVELING-UP.

PHILOSOPHER GRONLUND ON SOME GERMAN-AMERICAN EDITORS.

The French Revolution and Class Consciousness—Telegraphs and Banks—The Postal Savings Demand.

Assistant Comrade Berger of Milwaukee ought really to procure an assistant editor who knows something of British matters, if he intends in future to meddle with them. In the last number of Vorwaerts he tells us of Dr. Palley, "a celebrated Oxford professor, who lately censured our present economic system by the illustration of ninety-nine pigeons tirelessly gathering corn together for the exclusive benefit of another pigeon—the hundredth." Comrade Berger seems artlessly unaware that this pigeon story is just now a hundred years old. Perhaps he knows that it was George III who was the king of England against whom our American ancestors fought. Well, this king got so indignant against the author of this story—whose name, by the way, was Palley, and not Palley—that when his name was presented to him for bishop, exclaimed, "What, Pigeon Palley! He shall never be bishop as long as I live." And he never was made a bishop. It is such a pity that educated persons who glance at our papers should meet with such coarse blunders. It very much damages our cause, and this is why the matter is here noticed at all.

The Volks-Anwalt of Cleveland, O., is highly agitated because Cyrus Willard and this writer in the last number of this journal condemn the preaching of class-consciousness, and finds therein a proof that "this organization has severed itself from the international Social Democracy," and adds that this is exactly contrary to this writer's position in his book, "La Ira, or Danton in the French Revolution," which, according to him, was a successfully fought class war of the third estate, the people. The latter is true, but there is here, we contend, no contradiction. The French nation was legally divided into the three estates, the three classes of the people, the nobility and the clergy, and hence the struggle had to be a class war; hence again it issued in "the French Revolution." But we at least hope that we shall not have another French revolution here. At any rate we deem it criminal consciously and deliberately to contribute the minutest part to such a dreadful issue. Fortunately, also, there is no such legal division of our people into classes. And we repeat that such a class war is impractical, that even the party in Germany who make "class war" their war cry, in practice go counter to it by taking all their leaders from the proscribed classes. They say their leaders average their interests in those of the wage-earners. No, they do not, and cannot do it, while they remain employers. Take William Morris, who was a pretty good rebel against the established order. He nevertheless found that he had to carry on his factory on the capitalist competitive fashion. But it should be enough to say that to array the least educated class in deadly warfare against the better educated classes will mean to level society down, while surely we proclaim it as our object to level society up.

Now, we insist that we shall gradually level society up, while constantly maintaining the organic unity of society. If we adopt the practical reforms at which we hinted in the last issue, to-wit, measures of state help for the unemployed, of state aids for the unemployed, and of socialization in its various forms. Of those were so far mentioned only certain measures of municipalization and of care for school children. But many measures of socialization by the state and nation are yet to be added and should be demanded in our future platforms. There is state control of the liquor traffic and of our coal, gold and silver, copper and iron mines. There is national telegraph and national banking. There is the national department of agriculture—the institution of which is, by the way, already in itself a magnificent step forward—to be greatly improved and made a really useful organ of our farmers. Then there is the mighty measure, the nationalization of our railroads. Why, to realize this object, deliberately and consciously, in the interest of the whole people, will for us actually mean the half-way station to collectivism. But, to be sure, it is such a colossal step, a measure in itself so big to swallow, especially when we consider the enormous capitals to handle, that we think it wise, first, to deliberate on a plan that will lead to it. We think there is such a plan already proposed some years ago, to-wit, to have congress, by a committee on railroads, fix schedules of fares and freight rates on all railroads in exactly the same manner that congress now by its committee on ways and means fixes schedules of duties to be paid at the custom houses, and then, in addition, to institute a department of railroads, whose chief shall be a cabinet officer, to enforce these schedules.

The proposition of government banking is perhaps practically the most important one, but we must at the start observe that there is no greenbackism in it. Greenbackism is all right, is a good "scientific" system, when we have Socialism established, but not until then. By government banking we mean that the national government shall establish banks of deposit, where

citizens can bring their money or savings for safekeeping, and as a first step the British postal savings banks, to which the party in power is actually already committed, will very well serve, and to use the funds, thus collected, in loans to other citizens, on good security, of course. Will not a political issue embodying this proposition naturally be so popular that a majority for it may confidently be expected? Will our farmers not see the difference between paying 4 per cent or less interest on their mortgages, and the 12 per cent, or more, which they now pay? But, mark! the banking which we now have. The details of this plan, or these plans, are embodied in the book, the "New Economy," to be issued Sept. 1.

Der Herold of Detroit is at any rate fair towards the Social Democracy. It is indignant at the action of the seceders at throwing mud at it and spreading lies about it. Its members, it says, "if not all very clear-seeing, are yet no scoundrels, and they who, consciously or not, make these charges, do harm to the whole movement. What a pity that this body, on which so many bright hopes were founded, should be thus broken up!"

LAURENCE GRONLUND.

All comrades are subscribers for The Social Democrat. Each comrade should feel it his or her duty, then, to get at least one other subscriber.

ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The grand jury of the federal district on the 27th ult., indicted A. M. Lawson, J. B. Fenton, W. F. Gossnell, James Melver, C. A. Malden, John L. Neeb, Hugh Digney, Michael Cuff, S. A. Clements, Thomas P. O'Dea and John F. O'Meara, for an alleged violation of "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," passed July 2, 1890. The indicted are members of a coach makers' union. Their employer, C. C. Walters, violated a contract for employment of union men only and in the resistance thereto this action has followed. The counts of the indictment recite and charge as criminal conspiracy the passage of a resolution declaring Walters unfair for violation of contract, and the fact that the assembly required several members of that body to cease working for said Walters, and that on their refusal to do so they were fined, suspended and expelled."

President Gompers issues a call to organized labor for aid in defending the men, and in resisting the natural effect of the legal action taken. The Central Labor Union of Washington City says that "it will be observed that if these counts are sustained by the court it will greatly embarrass and ultimately destroy all labor organizations in the country. The case not only involves the legality of declaring a party to be unfair, but the right of labor organizations to compel the members to observe those rules necessary for the maintenance of the bodies to which they belong. It therefore involves the rights of organization, and this trial therefore is of national interest."

All this was predicted when the law was passed by the socialist press and speakers. Nevertheless the men must be defended and the right of organized labor be asserted.

HOW A ZEALOUS CHRISTIAN FEELS.

Editor Social Democrat—I would like to reply to E. P. H., who says that plain talk is needed. I agree with him, and am sorry that the brother who wrote under the nom de plume of "A Man Without a Soul" thinks it best to lay down his pen. He will still talk and that will help the good cause. E. P. H. wants to read his Bible with care and to earnestly pray, and when he does he will learn that pure Christianity is pure Democracy, and pure Democracy is pure Socialism. We must keep it in our minds that God is the author of socialism; and Christ preached the kingdom of heaven, which is a commonwealth. This I can prove to anyone who is willing to be convinced, or is not prejudiced. God is going to set up a kingdom on earth. A true commonwealth. With God and Christ left out we will not succeed. Christ preached a kingdom in which all men were free—that is, equal; and He told His disciples that he who would be greatest in it must be a servant for the rest of his brethren. Did He tell them anything else? If he did they did not write it. And why, oh why, will a Socialist tell us that Christ preached what the priest and doctors of divinity teach for gospel?

Christ came to set up a literal kingdom on earth for the just government of men. But ignorance and the love of greed and power had such a stronghold that men would not accept his teaching.

The church was put here to educate the people to believe in God and in Christ, and to teach mankind to do unto others as they would be done by. When a true church has finished its work on earth, man will be so educated that he will have established a commonwealth, and we will all have that perfect liberty that Christ said we would get in Him, and the fundamental principles that He taught are to be found in the preamble to the declaration of our independence and are: "We hold that all men are created equal; that they are born with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." L. D. MAYES, 44 Broadway, N. Y.

Subscribe for the Social Democrat, and get the big war atlas free.

CURRENT COMMENT

BY THE EDITOR

We will speak out, we will be heard
Though all earth's systems crack;
We will not be a single word,
Nor take a letter back.

We speak the truth, and what care we
For hissing and for scorn,
While some faint gleamings we can see
Of freedom's coming morn?

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Competition as a business system is the most wasteful of both life and money that the world of industry has ever known.

Democracy is in the saddle. The plumes wear its livery and carry its colors, in order that they can destroy more readily.

Competition is the savage destroyer of individualism. Competition is war, and skulking war at that. It justifies all lying and cheating.

The Social Democrat is the wisest paper in the land. Every Social Democrat must get one additional subscriber—fifty cents per year.

Business combination is in the ascendant. Shall it be autocratic or democratic in character and result? The one is a plutocracy and the other a Social Democracy.

"All faces to the sunrise." All action in harmony. Men should be brothers: combatants only for progress. It is the cut-throat system of competitive greed that makes warfare perpetual.

Industrial co-operation under collective control is the only righteous substitute for industrial competition with individual control for profit and the inevitable slump into plutocratic combination that follows.

Nearly all the leaders of the Philippine insurgents have been educated in the Spanish universities. They returned to their island homes either radical republican or socialist in opinion.

Plutocratic combination is the craftiest buyer of brains and character the history of the race has ever known. It organizes security for those who serve it well. It aims to organize defeat for those who resist its power.

Why not co-operate? The Belgian Socialists have always done so. Hence when the time came they were able peacefully to surround the government offices and declare that they wanted manhood suffrage, and they got it.

One thing at a time, and concentrate on that. We have suggestions come in every day from all over the country, some of them very good, but if we attempted to follow them all we would be going in fifty different directions at the same time, were such an act possible.

The London Daily Chronicle contains the statement that "an enormous proportion of Italian students are socialists; moreover, it is the best, intellectually and morally, who are socialists—our sympathetic with the socialist cause."

A well-known English Socialist once said on a visit to this country that his object was not so much "the making of the discovery of Socialism" in this country. Every genuine American who believed in Democracy must be a Socialist at bottom. He needed discovering, however.

Bolting delegates who misrepresented their branches have been repudiated by L. Branch No. 10 of Chicago, L. Branch No. 3 of Washington, whose vote was cast by a proxy. Branch No. 4 of Indiana also has no use for a proxy that bolted. A Brooklyn, N. Y., comrade was instructed to support the colonization work. But he disobeyed, and has been turned down.

Rev. J. Stitt Wilson speaks every night this week at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Western avenue. No one can hear him without recognizing the intense earnestness and great power of the man. A few such divines would go far toward redeeming the church from as pitiable a fate as that which is said to have overtaken Sodom.

Modern Socialism as an economic philosophy is truly an evolutionary and scientific doctrine. It has grown directly from industrial roots and social conditions. It is well, therefore, to remember on Fourth of July days that Social Democracy is the lawful child of and heir to the historic and political democracy which began the Declaration of Independence and the fall of the French Bastille.

Modern and industrial megamania—that is, organizing all things by and as machinery—has its disadvantages. It is impossible to entirely escape the human touch and will. The megamania aim for profit's sake to reduce the needed human will to the barest minimum. But they have evidently failed as yet to take note of the fact that these few human wills become the masters. They are essential, and cannot be eliminated. The Chicago newspaper stereotypes found out that fact the other day.

Edward Atkinson, as learned an ass as now lives, who calls himself an economic publicist, plaintively inquires "What is a living wage?" If he answered this himself he would undoubtedly declare it to be for the laborer an amount sufficient to purchase the simplest necessities and shelter, for that's what the philosophy he advocates comes to. We venture to ask this learned prig why there should be a wage at all? Why not see to it that all who labor get what they earn, the Atkinson to the contrary?

THE BOSTON BOLTERS.

Our New England Comrades Send Their Report to Referendum.

Boston, July 3, 1898.

Again for the second time for four long, hot hours we have sweated in a hired hall in order to give a fair hearing to the bolting delegates. Mrs. Halle McLean, a woman, had first reported to several Boston sections. She was coldly received as the purpose was clearly understood. She had paid her dues to date in the branch of which she had been a member, although having entered another and antagonistic party, named, fraudulently close to the name of Social Democracy. But they will not have occasion for it long.

Delegate Curry displayed an insouciance much like that of Bill Tweed when he asked his constituents what they were "going to do about it." The audience heard a good deal of the "gold brick" scheme, as the delegates were pleased to call it. There are plenty of comrades who know well that there are two sides to this matter to which the delegates attach an opprobrious epithet, and they also know that mining rests on as safe a basis as does flour-making or railroad building. It yields equally as surely as any industrial enterprise. We know something of illegitimate deals in flour and railroads, but nevertheless they are legitimate sources of value. There are two sides to all enterprises which unprejudiced investigators include in their reports.

But one side was shown by the delegates and that was painted an inky blackness. Before a competent judge in a legal court all such biased testimony be classed out altogether. It is certain the whole trouble which cropped out in convention first headed here in Boston, and showed itself before these delegates seceded from the S. L. P. to take a hand in Social Democracy. They came in with plans ready formed to "do" for colonization. This was developed by questions from the audience, and it was they, assisted by a letter from Messrs. Debs and Keeler, who forced the amendment to the constitution which allowed of the forming of new branches up to the date of the convention. It acted like a boom-crang, "hence these tears."

It is a strange anomaly in the American movement for Social Democracy that it should have been seized upon at birth by two foreign-born women, who possessed an abnormal degree of the "managing" passion, which Fourier names as one of the four dominant passions of humanity. This was culminated with the result of loss and check to the New England section of the socialists of Mrs. Halle McLean from Canada and Mrs. Kinkaid from Russia (a Jewess) should now, in common modesty, retire and contemplate the failure of their schemes, pressed for the past year to "do" for colonization; they should leave American movements to those who have some knowledge of the requirements of Americans. If they do not see the propriety of this it must be sent for them. Good nature in such a case ceases to be a virtue. Let us hope that they will have sated their thirst for personal rule and will voluntarily retire from all public functions in an American movement. All who have indulged them in their wire-pulling and allowed the east to be misrepresented in the Chicago convention should cease criticism on the best efforts of the national executive under trying circumstances and work diligently to repair the breach made in the party membership by the unwarranted acts of their delegates. There can be no gains in membership while destructionists keep themselves in official power.

It is not pleasant to write this, neither has it been pleasant to stand by for a year and see the eastern portion of the movement ditched by excessive good nature in the membership of the party toward a mischievous element. Reparation should be made by a healthy vigilance as to the filling of responsible places, and by constant work to obtain worthy members. The one criticism the meeting made on the delegates was, that they should have submitted their grievances in the convention to the referendum, for under that principle there could be no need of a bolt. He explicitly declared again and again to the meeting that in bolting he acted for himself and for no one else, and claimed the right to do so. In that he proclaimed himself an individual anarchist, if one may venture to use that epithet which these delegates here applied freely to whoever does not reflect their wishes. The meeting was presided over by the choice of Comrade A. C. Mendell of Roxbury Section. The delegates were treated with consideration and dignity, but also with cool disapproval, without a dissenting voice. The acceptance of the report is, of course, left to the referendum of the branches. Scurrilous characterizations on the part of the delegates of those who had worsted them in convention were promptly checked.

M. GUNING.

TALK AND WORK.

Many there are who express themselves as enthusiastically in favor of colonization. In fact, they want to go right away and the commissioners are not working half hard enough to satisfy them. Yet when you ask them to contribute they seem to have a peculiar paralysis. On the other hand, there are many good, faithful men who have contributed in the past who could ill afford it and yet they found as much satisfaction in giving as some other people would in "blowing" their money in for beer. This brings up a peculiar fact about nearly all the political Socialists. Nearly every one of them could not give a cent for the colony or for politics, either, and yet they would insist on your going into saloons with them where they would spend two or three dollars with the greatest ease and flourish and think that you considered them royal good fellows, when all the time you were thinking about quite the contrary.

All comrades are subscribers for The Social Democrat. Each comrade should feel it his or her duty, then, to get at least one other subscriber.

We can't give you a book like "Three in One" every day. Order now.

OUR 4TH OF JULY.

CHICAGO'S SOCIAL DEMOCRACY TURN OUT.

Speeches for Colony and Political Action by Able Speakers.

The Chicago picnic on the 4th of July at Kuhn's park was an interesting, animated and attractive occasion for the comparatively large attendance of our comrades of the Social Democracy. The music was excellent, and the young folks, and some of the old ones, also, danced enjoyably. The day was quite cool for midsummer, thus adding to the enjoyment. The speakers were able to hold their audiences well—difficult to do in summer heat. The speeches of the afternoon were made by the Rev. J. Stet Wilson, a brave and earnest Christian Socialist, and our comrade, Richard J. Hinton of the colonization commission and executive board. Comrade Anton Palm (in German) of Milwaukee, a brave and efficient Social Democrat and colonizationist; Comrade C. F. Willard of the executive board and secretary of the colonization commission; John F. Lloyd of the executive board, and Mrs. Hobart of Washington state, who is doing good work as author and speaker in behalf of co-operation, collectivism and Social Democracy.

The chairman introduced the orator of the day, Rev. J. S. Wilson, leader of the Social Emancipation Crusade, one of the young, earnest and brave clergymen who have taken up as a religious duty the work of economic liberty and ethical redemption. Mr. Wilson is a speaker of power and finish, with both ease and fervidness, holding an audience without restlessness, and possessing a voice of compass under full control.

Mr. Wilson's speech naturally divided itself into three parts. He made in the first place a comparison of the two epochs in history: the period of the Declaration of Independence and the present period. In that day men asserted their independence and declared against the tyranny of monarchical government and of taxation without representation. They sought for a full participation of the people by the people, for the people, in the privileges and benefits and advantages of government. Their struggle was for political freedom, or democracy in politics. In the present day men must assert their interdependence and declare against irresponsible despotism of organized wealth—the tyranny of plutocracy. We must seek for a full participation of the people, by the people, and for the people in the powers, the benefits and the advantages of industry. Our struggle is for industrial freedom, or democracy in industry. The tyranny of monarchical government then was the usurpation of power of the few over the many, placing the masses at the mercy of kings and princes. The tyranny of modern industrial slavery is the placing of the masses at the mercy of the trust barons and the merchant princes, the bulls and bears of markets, and the monopolists of human opportunity.

King George preyed upon the people and aggrandized himself in governmental despotism. King Money today preys upon the people and aggrandizes himself in industrial despotism. The first count in the Declaration of Independence against the tyrant George III was that he had refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good—the common good. The first count against the tyrant of organized wealth today is that it subverts, pollutes and debauches municipal councils, state and national legislatures, and secures assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the private gain of corporation and private individuals, but the most pernicious and destructive of the common good. The last count against the tyrant George III was that he had excited domestic insurrections amongst the people, and had endeavored to bring on the inhabitants the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare was an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. The last count against the power of plutocracy in our day might be said to be that by its encroachments on the rights and liberties and the very lives of the people, it excites domestic insurrection and brings upon the people the most merciless and the most pitiless of famines—a famine of work—a famine that carries on an undistinguished, slow, but sure destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. Our brothers are committing suicide, and to sisters stitch away their lives in hunger, poverty and dirt, and our children cry to the skies in unconscious prayers for deliverance—which, please God, is not far distant. In the conclusion of the Declaration of Independence they assert that they had petitioned for redress in every stage of these oppressions, in the most humble terms, but their repeated petitions had been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, says the document, "whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people." Such has been the history of the people in their movements against plutocracy, petitions for redress in the various stages of oppression have been and are being answered by repeated injury, and we write today and know whereof we speak that "an industrial system, a commercial situation, whose character is so marked by every act which may define a tyrant, a despotism and a despoliation of human life, is unfit to be the industrial system or commercial arrangement of a free people. These heroic colonists who bought with their blood our political freedom, based their declaration and succeeding action on some self-evident truths—truths which today may still be made the bases for declaration and action for industrial freedom. What are these self-evident truths? That the Creator had endowed men with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of

government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. They held that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, but when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce the people under an absolute despotism, it is the right of the people, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. The colonists had patiently suffered, but the necessity had constrained them to alter their former systems of government. The history of King George had been a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the people. Such is the language of the great Declaration. We hold the same today. Men still have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights men co-operate in states under forms of government, governments that can derive no just power except from the consent of the governed. When present modes of government, and present industrial arrangements, become destructive of the liberties and lives of men, it is ever right to alter it, or abolish it, and to institute new modes of government and new industrial arrangements among ourselves, laying foundations on such principles, and organizing the powers in such form, as shall seem most likely to effect our safety and happiness. This is the divinest of common sense. We hold with the fathers that modes or arrangements long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, but we likewise hold that when a long train of abuses of human rights, and usurpations of common good, pursuing invariably the same object, evince, if not design, an inevitable result, viz., to reduce the people under the power of an industrial despotism, then it is our right, nay, more, it is our God-given duty, to change entirely such social and industrial arrangements and to "provide new guards for our future security." We, like the colonists, have patiently suffered, but dire necessity constrains us to alter our present system of competitive industry and put in its place a co-operative system. The history of the competitive system, like that of King George, is one of repeated injuries and usurpations, all tending inevitably in one direction, to the sure and certain establishment of irresponsible, heartless and cruel tyranny over the people. As Jefferson wrote, "To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world."

In the second part of his address, Mr. Wilson reviewed the industrial development of the past century and showed the increasing intensity of the industrial struggle. He made no argument of the rich as individuals. He showed that the present condition of centralized wealth, aggravated and chronic poverty and armies of unemployed, were the inevitable outcome of an industrial regime in which each man pursued his own individual wealth, and in which all the sources of wealth and the means of production and distribution, the land and machinery, were the possible prizes of the strongest man. If we still want the individual pursuit of private property, with the land and the machinery the prizes of business ability, there is no solution of the labor problem.

In conclusion Mr. Wilson presented two principles of action to secure in the near future the industrial freedom of man, principles which no sane man, no men who believed in human rights, could refuse to accede to: 1. That no man shall be denied access to those sources or means of production and distribution through which he may secure a livelihood, and (2) that no man or body of men shall ever be permitted to monopolize or to so control the sources and the means of production and distribution that the privilege of any man to secure a livelihood is infringed upon. If no man shall be denied, no man can be permitted to monopolize. Wherever monopoly denies, and monopoly means denial of liberty, monopoly must pass to the people. The people must own collectively and use for the common good, the sources and means of production, granting to all the highest individual freedom consistent with the highest freedom of all.

The need of the hour is a vigorous and aggressive propaganda of social truth, arousing the social conscience, inspiring men with the hope of this new social and industrial freedom, and educating men everywhere to see the principle and practices which have brought us into this social hell, and to grasp the principles, the practice of which will bring us to comparative heaven on earth. This must be done, can be done, and will be done. Every city in America should be literally evangelized by the apostles of the coming kingdom of brotherhood and justice. Every city will be. In the language of the Declaration of Independence, "we appeal to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions," and in a firm reliance upon the protection of divine providence we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," that we may bring upon ourselves and our posterity the blessings of industrial freedom, as the revolutionary fathers, whose memories we revive this day, brought to themselves and to us, their posterity, the blessings of Political Freedom.

The second speech was that of Comrade Richard J. Hinton. His theme related to "Historic Democracy and Socialism," and in a rapid and eloquent manner he made a scholarly sketch of the conditions which existed in 1776, showing the repressive laws of Great Britain in that land and Ireland, as well as in the colonies. The hideous conditions of France and of the continent were sketched but vividly reviewed, and the declaration made that the advent and growth of historical democracy had prepared the way and made necessary the incoming of industrial democracy. The speaker declared that but for the 122 years that had passed since Jefferson's Declaration was first read in Philadelphia—himself an exile in the midst of a famous group of communities full of religious intolerance

and social leanness, but possessed with of representative self-government, there would have been but little socialism. It was the truths that Jefferson named and his pen indited which had gone through the world, recreated it by its glow of aspiration and glory of encouragement, like a pillar of fire at night in a pathless wilderness, setting the brains of the struggling on fire and lighting the feet of the striving until political liberty dawned on Europe in the clash of armies, the falling of thrones, the emancipation of France, the growth of political democracy, the advent of science, the discussion of evolutionary sociology, and the birth of the new and scientific socialism, which not only demands restraining action in the ballot box, but holds wide open for the cheer of the moving and struggling millions the way to the organization by both voluntary and governmental co-operation for the collective commonwealth for which the Social Democracy was striving; a commonwealth in which political democracy would be glorified; a commonwealth where industrial freedom based on economic equity and secular security, would forever prevail. A commonwealth whose law would be absolutely religious and intellectual freedom! A commonwealth wherein the right to live would be a grinding conscience! A commonwealth where individuality would be human, and the hand of brotherhood be a constant incentive! A commonwealth wherein it should be the daily thought that "inasmuch as ye have done unto Me," a commonwealth where the "Me" would be seen in the glorious unity of the human race that it exemplified. A commonwealth that with Theodore Parker would declare that "All men are public property," and with our younger apostle, Walter Vrooman, that "Progress consists in releasing human affairs from the domain of chance and making them subservient to law," as the Social Democracy to do by beginning at once the voluntary organization of the co-operative and collective commonwealth! To that end we must with the Roman stoic and emperor, Marcus Aurelius, "look upon the whole universe as one being, having one body, and one soul," or in other words, the human race is one, and only under the philosophy and brotherhood of true Socialism can we establish a genuine and lasting order of secular justice and democracy.

In the evening Comrade Palm made an earnest and able argument in German for the immediate inauguration of Socialistic colony work. He established conclusively that such work was the logical outcome of the best interpretation of scientific and international Socialism. Comrade Palm proved that nothing would so effectively and efficiently help political action as the object lessons of co-operation and the need of organizing and providing for the unemployed was earnestly urged first for the prevention of bootless revolution, and second, to stop the recruiting, through the need of hunger, of plutocratic forces.

Comrade Willard was brief, but practical and effective, demanding immediate work on colonization lines, and suggesting how near our plans are to a successful beginning of enterprises. He made an earnest plea for the support of the Social Democrat.

Comrade Lloyd's eloquent speech was addressed to organized labor and its duty to become one with the Social Democracy in its work for commonwealth redemption.

Mrs. Hobart held the audience for half an hour by an earnest colony plea and description of the movement in her own state.

The comrades lingered late, and the interest in the work showed itself unto the last.

MR. PEPPER'S WORDS OF CHEER.

The ex-senator from Kansas recently published in the Advocate of Topeka the following discriminating words in regard to the Social Democracy and its economic work:

These great reform movements are intended eventually to apply to people in the larger spheres of life where an endless variety of details are to be looked after, and it is in the matter of details that men and women do most differ. A community, like a set or party, may agree in the main about a particular proposition, while the individual members quarrel concerning details.

The aim of the Social Democracy is high and its projectors are moved by the purest and best impulses. They have undertaken to plant democratic colonies among the people where it is expected good seed sown will germinate and bring forth fruit, "some thirty, some sixty, some an hundred fold."

Of course these good people know they are dealing with a problem whose factors are the various elements of human character, and it is not to be doubted that present and prevailing conditions have had due consideration. . . . The struggle to live is from the cradle to the grave. The first effort of the new born babe is for breath—to live; its first cry is for food—to live, and after that on, on, on, as the minutes, the hours, the days and weeks and months and years come and go, the fight for life continues. From the beginning to the end it is one ceaseless effort to obtain what we have not, one long season of dread lest we perish from want. Starving, starving, starving all along the way; and endless, unsatisfied hungering and thirsting for something to feed upon, something to sustain the body and the soul.

St. Petersburg is discussing the advisability of owning and operating its street railroads.

Hamilton, Ontario, has created work for the unemployed. They work at the city quarry and receive 15c an hour.

services free for one year if the corporation accept and operate it as a municipal organ. The city will save \$115,000 yearly if accepted.

The town of Dorset, in Wurttemberg, has its funds so well invested that the inhabitants instead of paying taxes receive a bonus of \$25 each annually, besides free firewood and free use of land for raising vegetables.

The London county council want a sewer constructed and the engineer estimated the cost of it to be \$35,000; the contractors offered to do it for \$55,000; then the city went ahead and did the work for \$25,000.

At Passaic, N. J., factory girls are compelled to work thirteen hours a day for wages ranging from \$1.25 to \$3 per week. Only fifteen minutes is allowed for the noonday meal. Children are employed for the same number of hours.

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THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

504 TRUDE BLDG., CHICAGO

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, EDITOR.
COLONIZATION COMMISSION — Col. Richard J. Hinton, Chairman.
W. P. Borsland, Treasurer. Cyrus Field Willard, Secretary.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS.

When this organization was started it was the intention to establish and concentrate Socialists in some sparsely settled Western State, where it would be easy to acquire the means of living and sooner or later get political control of that State. This is the programme to which we still adhere. This was a scientific programme because it recognized that the political power was dependent on economic power, as Karl Marx laid down as a fundamental law. It recognized that once economic power was gained it would be an easy matter to get control of the political power. Any American could see this. When a person has enough to eat and a good house to live in, you cannot buy his vote.

The idea took immediately with the American people. Letters came pouring into the office of the Social Democracy of America, and it looked as though the organization would grow to immense proportions.

Three colonization commissioners were named by the organization of the Social Democracy of America, and appointed themselves by the executive board. Not one of the three had any knowledge beforehand of the trust that was thus placed upon them. All of them accepted unhesitatingly, though each knew what it would personally cost in the ordinary ways their lives had to walk in. They burned their bridges behind them in obeying the demands formulated in Woodstock, Ill. They are still obeying that call in pursuing the demands it involves. In every way, personally, collectively, privately and publicly, by the former chairman and executive board of the Social Democracy, to the comrades, the country and to negotiators and business interests especially, has the former chairman endorsed the commission he himself named. That there was some adverse influence at work soon became evident, and that it grew in force after conference with chronic critics and bolters, who need be no further described, than to say that they take their socialism as they take their cabbage soup.

There is no objection to the diet if they like it, but objection is made to compelling everyone else to sup with their spoon, eat their caraway cake as they do, wear precisely the same gabardine, or retire at their will to the gates of the same Ghetto. Woodstock and its lessons had been forgotten, and the Colonization Commission was to be made the spavined mule that should carry off all the theatrical properties that might stand in the way of a "personally conducted" political party organization. Our comrades in the Social Democracy did not by a large majority see it in that light, and the Colonization Commissioners were not only cheered by the fraternal indorsement, but the work of the commission itself was, as such, placed in due order of service. The Social Democracy recognized in a qualified form that the economic demands of Socialism precede and marshal the political methods, actions and results. The commissioners accept the enlarged recognition as fresh spur to larger activity.

The necessity of the move outlined in the opening paragraphs is as great today as ever. The people who are out of work in our large cities are just as hungry as ever. The machine still continues to displace laborers and the number of the unemployed must perforce, in the nature of things, continue to grow larger and larger.

At the time the writer took office there was no money in the treasury of the Colonization Commission and he immediately set to work to raise some. This was where the first mistake, if any, was made. If the organization wanted the Colonization Commission to do anything, it should furnish the money to do it with. We should have remained quiet until it did. During the past year the members would not give any money until we did something and we could not do anything until we had the money to do it with. All sorts of expedients had to be resorted to in order to get about the country.

We should have been successful in our work even then had we been able to get control of the small amount that did come in. This was kept by those who bolted and now are abusing us for not having any money after they had taken it. They say we were extravagant. Yes, we were, in letting them have a cent. If the mistakes of the past are of any value, they are as lamps to our feet to guide us in the future. That is the condition of affairs today. The organization has set aside certain work for the Economic Commission to do.

Money is required to be in the treasury before this work can be done. If the members of this organization want to work they will have to furnish the money to do it with. If the members of this organization want to work they have got to furnish the money to pay the small preliminary expenses. If they do not want it they are not obliged to have it. The sooner we get an expression of opinion from membership the better.

We have got to re-arouse our old enthusiasm and go about the work of colonization as though we meant business. But first of all the membership must do their share. Your officers are but your servants and if you want them to do your work you must give them the means with which to do it. Otherwise the work will not be done. This does not mean wages. The members of the commission are not doing this work for hire. They only ask that the necessary expenses, traveling and otherwise, be paid.

The organization is in a better condition than it has ever been. We stand for economic and political action. Those who came traitorously to the organization, not believing in its principles, have quit it, to great satisfaction. We can now have the ideal of economic action without hindrance and hampering such as characterized the work of the past.

Let us receive suggestions from each and every branch and comrade as to the best way and method of securing the means to do the work with, as laid down heretofore. These suggestions will be printed in these columns, and will furnish the basis for criticism and further suggestions. This will draw us nearer and make us more like one big family. These suggestions should relate only to the question of raising funds for the preliminary expenses and not to the funds which may be realized by the sale of bonds, which must be retained untouched until the desired amount is raised. If the whole amount should not be secured it might become necessary to return the sums raised.

Our members must take an interest in these matters and realize that the work is to be done for them, and if it is not going as they think it should, they have a perfect right to make suggestions or offer an amendment. The work of the Economic Commission is dependent on voluntary contributions. If our members wish this work to go on, they should begin to send in their contributions.

We have about \$734 due us from the general organization. It was the colonization funds that saved the organization from bankruptcy before, and several times in the recent stormy times it was this department that came to the rescue, proving in practice the correctness of our theories, that economic conditions control all others.

Since we are dependent on voluntary contributions, all branches which believe in colonization should send in what contributions they can spare. We cannot expect to get much of the money loaned to the general organization back into our own hands for some time to come. Not until the members begin to pay up their dues will the general body have money sufficient to return even a part of this loan to us. Being therefore without funds, the only way is to call on the members to send contributions in to the Economic Commission. They will be acknowledged as heretofore. The treasurer will make a quarterly statement of expenditures, as prescribed by the constitution, so that each member can know where every cent has gone.

We have accomplished much during the past year. We have seen the wisdom of our plans demonstrated by the logic of events. We have laid the foundations deep and strong. Our idea of collective ownership in stock has proved itself the correct plan. AM that now remains to be done is to raise the necessary money for administration expenses, which should and will be small in amount. The times demand such an organization as ours and if it should go to pieces another would have to be created. Therefore let us realize this fact and go to work to build up the organization we already have.

The unemployed, congested in our large centers, must be put in positions of economic security. In this work we will have the assistance of many persons of wealth. Not all the rich are bad, neither are all the poor good. Those who are rich and have a good heart will help when they see we are in earnest. Let each and every member do his utmost to build up the organization and to contribute all the money and time he can spare to that end. After we have once put 1,500 persons in positions of self-supporting employment the rest will be easy. It is the first step that costs and counts. When this is taken we will have the assistance of thousands of persons who now look on our movement as a theoretical dream. As soon as we have something tangible to report we shall lay the fruits before the membership. Until then we call on each and every member to arouse all the interest and enthusiasm possible in relation to the work of putting the unemployed in employment. There are many idle acres in this country and we can all unite in the work of buying this idle land and the idle labor together.

COLONIZATION NOTES.

The Tennessee land matter is still pending, but may be settled up this month.

"Security of Employment" is the title of a small leaflet issued by this commission. Send a stamp and get one.

The collectors under the old constitution should continue their good work and write in the secretary of the commission for credentials if they have not retained the ones they had.

It seems queer that the Coming Nation should print a paragraph saying that the colonization feature of this organization had been turned over to the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth when it receives the Social Democrat and knows that such is not the case.

The comrades in Seattle were in earnest when they read the lying Associated Press dispatches to the effect that the colonization features of the Social Democracy had been turned over to the B. C. C. They know how the latter's colony in their own state is getting along better than outsiders, and consequently they decided to start a new national organization devoted to colonization rather than to go into the B. C. C. Fortunately the new organization is not needed.

If the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth is so anxious to consolidate with us, as some of the enemies of the colonization feature have asserted, why is it that the proposition came through these enemies. If Mr. Lemond is so anxious to amalgamate, why does he not write to the commission, instead of to a man up in New Hampshire who doesn't know enough about Socialism to abide by the will of the majority?

Those who were so individualistic that they refused in the recent con-

vention to abide by the will of the majority are the ones to whom the name of "Anarchist" justly belongs. They would make poor colonists.

Individual ownership of stock certificates or shares is not compatible with collective ownership or Socialism. Either it must be Socialism or individualism and the competitive system.

Ruskin and Equality, if they fail, will fall on account of the individual ownership of their stock. Wealth tends to concentrate in fewer and fewer hands. Likewise evidences of wealth such as stocks, whatever segregated restrictions may be raised.

A MASSACHUSETTS VETERAN.

Editor of Colonization Department, S. D. of Am. Dear Comrade:—I wish to extend my sincere congratulations on your annual report as secretary of the colonization commission of the Social Democracy of America. I cannot fail to appreciate the same, inasmuch as it shows what vast labors you and your colleagues have performed, and proves that you have been most conscientious and painstaking, persistent, thorough, and in every way competent in the performance of the arduous duties imposed on you by the organization.

I am satisfied that if you continue to pursue the course indicated you cannot fail of ultimate success as a colonizer, addressed to Willard direct. For the able work you have thus far accomplished in behalf of voluntary collective co-operation you are really entitled to the thanks of all right-minded Socialists. It gives me much pleasure, then, to congratulate the commission on the action of the first annual convention of the S. D. A. in indorsing and declaring, not merely for independent Socialist political work, but also for co-operative action.

I look upon voluntary co-operation and political action in the modern Socialist movement as supplementing and complementing each other. The two lines of action, when correctly and properly pursued, cannot fail to be at once both supplemental and complementary. This has been the experience of our Belgian Socialist comrades, who have achieved such magnificent and splendid results, first in the field of co-operation, and afterwards in that of political action. From the co-operative enterprises in which they have engaged they have very largely, if not entirely, obtained the resources necessary and with which they have carried on the political struggle for the conquest of the powers of the state. Their political achievements will serve to strengthen and reinforce their efforts along economic and educational lines, just as it has been vice versa in the case of the numerous powerful co-operative establishments.

I am informed that the co-operative movement in Belgium was born out of the necessitous conditions in which many of the working people of that country found themselves. There is a condition of things today in the United States of America, a condition of unemployment and insecurity of employment, as well as a slavish condition of employment, which makes just such colonization work as has been undertaken by the S. D. A. an immediate, pressing and imperative necessity and duty, to say nothing as to the wisdom of such work in order to promote party ends.

The essential ideas expressed in the foregoing relating to colonization and political action are not recent with me. I found myself entertaining these ideas when I emerged from the great unemployed movement and from the gubernatorial campaign in this Commonwealth in 1894. Such a position I regard as being thoroughly in accord with existing American conditions, and therefore in entire harmony with scientific Socialism, for it presupposes and requires the use of the inductive method of procedure in every modern science could not take a single step.

DAVID TAYLOR.
227 Prospect Street,
Cambridgeport, Mass.
June 29, 1898.

(Comrade Taylor is one of the earliest American Socialists in New England. He was at one time the candidate for governor on the Socialist Labor party ticket in Massachusetts, and is a writer and speaker of exceptional ability. His remarks on the scope of the work and the necessity for colonization under the conditions now existent in America come with double significance from one who understands Socialism and also American conditions.—Ed.)

LET THE HEATHEN RAGE.

The Cleveland Citizen of the 2d instant indulges in some notable misrepresentations as to the recent disturbance in the Social Democracy. So far as the organization is concerned it appears to be seeking deliberate misrepresentations. We quote a paragraph which illustrates this: "Both the bolters and the colonists who call themselves Social Democrats are now busily hurling shafts of sarcasm and abuse at each other through the newspapers in about the same way as the fusion Pops and middle-of-the-road bolters and the prohibitionists and their Liberty bolters are abusing themselves. The followers of Debs declare that they have a big majority of the S. D. with them, and the colonists have only a few branches on paper and are bankrupt, while the colony advocates affirm that the bolters have only a few branches located in eastern cities, composed of ex-S. L. P. men, and that they will be swallowed by the latter party."

The Social Democrat, speaking for the Social Democracy, has so far determinedly refrained from "hurling shafts of sarcasm," whatever that means. It has not used "abuse" of any sort relating to the few delegates who went out of this organization. It has no delight in bolts. It finds no pleasure in sneers. It has nothing but sorrow for the error committed. It will not even answer our Cleveland contemporary after its kind, only recommending it read this paper before it again makes unnecessary aspersions. Our friend really seems to be pleased when it finds the cause of reform injured by unwarranted contention.

THE COLLECTIVE TREND.

I want to correct a widespread error which seems to exist as to the meaning of the word Socialism. It does not stand for anarchy, as many suppose, but for its exact opposite, namely, for private competing capital replaced by united collective capital. The main practical ends it has in view at present are: 1. Governmental ownership of telegraphs, telephones and express companies. 2. Nationalization of railroads. 3. Public ownership of coal mines, oil and gas wells. 4. Municipal ownership of lighting, heating and street car service. We have a national postal system, the first step in Socialism, but every country in the world except Cuba, Hawaii, Cyprus, Bolivia, Honduras and ourselves owns its telegraph. Switzerland has just taken control of its railroads.

Many people do not know how the wealth of this country is divided at present. There are \$62,000,000,000 in all (calculated from the census of 1893); 9 per cent of the population owns \$45,000,000,000; that leaves \$17,000,000,000 to be divided among 91 per cent of the population. Socialists say private competing capital is responsible for this and that it is not only unjust but wasteful. Competition means a free fight, and war is always expensive, and not for profit; from each according to his ability; to each according to his needs. Socialism stands for system, a nationalized industrial system.—Miss H. H. Baldwin in New Haven Register.

There are now found in Europe 337 forms of public business enterprises and institutions wholly under public ownership and 225 more under such supervision or partial control. Serbia is multiplying its co-operative banks. It has already 125 of two types. Besides it has 80 co-operative distributing societies.

Rather than accept the offer of the National Telephone Company of England to spend from \$30,000 to \$40,000 in reconstructing the Huddersfield telephone system and making it as perfect as present experience renders possible, the corporation of that city has adopted the recommendation of the electric-lighting committee that the telephone system should be placed under municipal control. The sole inducement would appear to be that Huddersfield wishes to possess the first municipal telephone system.

In Switzerland one can telephone to any part of the country for five cents. The government owns the phones. Municipalities of Basle, Zurich and St. Gall own and operate electric street railways, and Bern and Lausanne will soon acquire these monopolies.

The town of Klingenberg, in France, goes into business on its own hook. It manufactures terra cotta ware, and succeeds so admirably that after paying all municipal expenses without taxation it has annually 90,000 marks for distribution among its citizens. Huddersfield was the first town to provide dwellings; it built dwellings for artisans and a mechanics' home in 1852, and a lodging house in 1853. In 1872 Glasgow began the erection of a series of lodging houses which have since formed the models for other towns. Why not Chicago follow so good an example?

Paris gets her public lighting at cost and 20,000,000 francs a year as her share of profits of six companies, whose rights all revert to the city at the expiration of the charters.

At Roubaix, one of the Socialist strongholds of France, the 11,000 public school children receive free food and clothing at the expense of the town. At the beginning of summer and of winter each child receives a complete suit of clothes.

A COLONIZATION ENTHUSIAST.

Editor Social Democrat:—"Whosoever shall will to do the will of God shall know of the doctrine." No consideration of self-interest actuates me in expressing my approbation and opinion that the colonization commission has acted wisely, therefore well; that in the creation of the Commonwealth Company they will have "built better than they knew." That equality is its foundation principle can be clearly shown, because it is created in the immediate interest of the majority. The corporation being founded upon that interest cannot fail, because of all that is earthly, interest is the least susceptible to change, therefore the most durable, and that in itself will maintain and preserve it.

It is thoroughly democratic, because it is open to all. As an individual I confide in it, because my interest is the same with its own. As a collectivist I confide in it, because the collectivism will be culled from the flower of this nation irrespective of "previous condition of servitude," and rests upon a vigorous organization—the Social Democracy of America, which proclaims to trust its defense to none but itself—the Co-operative Commonwealth Company. Its political mission is to fuse man's will to the will of the Creator of all; to make it clear to the minds of men what the heart has long believed, that our social maladjustments are not due to the will of the Creator, but are due to the ignorance and greed of mankind; that there are social laws that lead to harmonious conditions. This harmony the colonization commission sees. May the God of freedom bless and guide the commission in its work, cutting the path for others to follow to the "new time" when the sun of peace and plenty shall shine on all who toil, unclouded by the fear of want. The future is bright with hope, remembering, always, that there can be no universal love while the eccentric, capitalist, almighty dollar of the "profit system" is playing between man and Almighty God. The colonization commission needs no introduction to this central fact. When love shall rule among men, then will God have been found, and men will be honored for what they are, and not for the dollars they possess.

Honor and fame from no condition rise. Act well to your part, there all the honor lies.

W. L. STEVENS,
Soo Par. Wash., June 10, 1898.

Send in your orders for Three in One; we can fill them promptly.

RELATING TO COLONIES.

The Single Tax colony at Fairhope, Ala., finds an able advocate in S. H. and Leech, who, in the July issue of Current Thought, has an interesting article on "The Morality of the Single Land Tax." In closing, Mr. Leech forcibly says: "It is not charity that men want, but justice. They do not want to be fed from the crumbs of the rich who have stolen their birthright, but they want that birthright back again, where they can use it, and produce the things they need themselves. They want access to the natural opportunities without having to pay some other man for the privilege of using their brawn and brain. When they have this right restored to them they will scorn the hand of charity for themselves or their children."

"It is a question of physical, mental, moral and religious life and death. Until this question is settled by establishing a system of absolute justice to every human being we will have discontent, strife, and anarchy, wars and rumors of wars, and just so long as the settlement of this fundamental question is put off, just so long will the kingdom of God on earth be put off."

The Colorado Co-operative Colony Company is an effort towards collective control that deserves encouragement, even if all the means employed are not those we should recommend. The capital required is being raised by the purchase on the part of co-operators of capital stock to the amount of \$100. There is already a premium of 30 per cent on such stock. The land to be reclaimed is located at Pinon, Montrose county, and has been taken up under the desert land law, subject to a payment of \$1.25 per acre. It is subject to irrigation, and the colony ditch will, when completed, have capacity sufficient to irrigate 15,000 acres, and may be extended over 5,000 acres more. Forty acres are allotted to each colonist, and the number is therefore limited to 500 families. The final purpose of the Pinon Colony is distinctly announced as collective in ownership and direction.

The Christian Commonwealth Colony of Georgia, whose postoffice address is Commonwealth, in that state, is one of the most interesting of the many sunrise efforts, now making. It publishes a monthly under the name of the Social Gospel. Its managing editors are Rev. Ralph Albertson and George Howard Gibson, and among its associate editors are Prof. Geo. D. Heron, D. D. of Iowa College; Prof. Jas. P. Kelley, of Greenwich, Ct., and Hon. Ernest Howard Crosby, of Rhinebeck, N. Y. It is worth reading, and the effort now making demands the sincere and cordial respect of all Socialists. George Howard Gibson, writing of the colony, says:

"We are not a religious sect. Our religion does not consist of forms, rituals, Sunday solemnities. First and last it is love—nothing but love. It attracts all whom love attracts. We are peculiar in nothing, unless it be in the matter of brotherhood living. We live to serve, instead of to gain."

THE PERFECTED MAN.

A great sculptor made a beautiful image in clay. But when it was finished Necessity pressed upon it and he took it down. Famine pinched it, and Tyranny hammered it, and Monopoly cast it out from the place which the sculptor had ordained for it.

It lay in the kennel, rejected and unclean. Theology passed by on the other side and said, "See how depraved it is—it is fit only to be cast into the fire."

But Love lifted the image up and wept over it. And as her tears fell upon the clay it softened in her arms, so that she smoothed out the bruises with her hands.

Then Justice set it again in its place, and men said, "Behold, it was made in the image of God"—Bolton Hall's "Even as You and I."

OUR GERMAN COMRADES.

The German parliament elections held in the middle of last month are once more proof of the rapid and steady growth of that wonderful political movement—the Social Democracy of Germany. With the probable exception of the clericals (Catholics), the Socialists alone made tremendous gains. It is reported that their total vote will loom up over the two million mark; at the last election in 1893 it was one and three-quarter millions. The vote was comparatively light, as the government failed to pounce a real and live issue upon the electorate. Its general watchword and cry was, "Down with the Socialists!" "Combine against the red hordes!" but it proved a dismal failure.

The first ballots determined the results in 209 of the 397 constituencies; second ballots are necessary in 188. The Socialists captured 34 seats and came in on second ballots in about 100 districts (in 1893 in 85); of these they will probably win one-third, so that they will line up 60 or 65 strong in the new parliament, against 44 in 1893. According to proportional representation they would be entitled to about double that number, were the constituencies not so triflingly "gerrymandered" to the disadvantage of the Socialists. But the German Social Democrats lay more stress on a large increase of the Socialist vote than in a big increase in the number of Socialist deputies. They know very well that so long as the monarchy, entrenched behind an iron-clad military force, is not cast away, that they can not hope to legislate their program into power. Yet even as it is their influence has been keenly felt in parliament, and is a cause of constant worry to the kaiser and his crew of satellites.

All the prominent party leaders, as Liebknecht, Bebel, Singer, Vollmar, Auer, Schoenlank, Bueh, etc., have been returned. The industrial centers and large cities are more than ever under Socialist control, and heavy inroads were made in the rural districts. The Socialists are fully satisfied with the result. Not so the reactionaries; their press organs are frantic with rage and denounce their Socialist fellowmen in vehement terms. But "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."—Coming Nation, July 2.

Children's Column

Address Communications to Elie Reuss, Editor,
597 Deauville St., Brooklyn.

GODS' GIFTS.

God gave a gift to earth; a child,
Weak, innocent, and undefiled,
Opened its ignorant eyes and smiled.
It lay so helpless, so forlorn,
Earth took it coldly and in scorn,
Cursing the day when it was born.

All influence of Good or Right,
All ray of God's most holy light,
She curtailed closely from its sight.
Then turned her heart, her eyes away,
Ready to look again the day
Its little feet began to stray.

In dens of guilt the baby played,
Where sin and sin alone were made
The law that all around obeyed.
With ready and obedient care,
He learnt the tasks they taught him there,
Black sin for lesson—oaths for prayer.

Then Earth arose, and in her might,
To vindicate her injured right,
Thrust him in deeper depths of night;
Branding him with a deeper brand
Of shame he could not understand,
The teln outcast of the land.

God gave a gift to Earth; a child,
Weak, innocent, and undefiled,
Opened its ignorant eyes and smiled.
And Earth received the gift and cried
Her joy and triumph and pride,
Till Echo answered to her pride.

She blessed the hour when first he came
To take the cross of pride and shame,
Wreathed through long ages for his name.

Then bent her utmost art and skill
To train the supple mind and will,
And guard it from a breath of ill.

She strewn his morning path with flowers,
And Love, in tender drooping showers,
Nourished the blue and dawning hours.

She shed, in rainbow hues of light,
A halo round the Good and Right,
To tempt and charm the baby's sight.

And every step, of work or play,
Was lighted by some dazzling ray,
Till morning brightened into day.

And then the World arose, and said,
Let added honors now be shed
On such a noble heart and head!

O World, both gifts were pure and bright,
Holy and sacred in God's sight—
God will judge them and their right.
—Adelaide A. Proctor.

CHILD LIFE IN RUSKIN COLONY.

A gentleman who spent some months in Ruskin last winter has been telling me about the good times the children have down there. There are about thirty children under nine or ten years of age and perhaps sixty under eighteen. There is a good school for the older children, and the little ones have lovely times in the kindergarten. The mothers work five hours each day for the colony, helping to prepare the meals in the large kitchen, from which the whole colony is fed, and while the mothers are busy in this way, the children are cared for by motherly kind teachers, who teach them kindergarten work in the morning and take them walking and play with them in the afternoon. If there is a motherless child in the colony it is cared for by some mother-hearted woman just as tenderly as if it were her own, and a crippled or sick child finds nothing but kindness from the other children. In fact, there is a spirit of comradeship among the children that is striking. One of their child friends is seen in any difficulty with a boy or girl from a near-by village they don't wait to find out the cause of the trouble, but rush in and fight for the Ruskin comrade. In the summer the children have their regular work for the colony just like the grown folks. This work is mostly berry and pea-picking and other garden work, and when they eat the fresh, sweet berries and vegetables at the large common table they enjoy them all the more because they helped. There are good music and art teachers in Ruskin, and some of the children are learning to draw and paint, others to play on the violin and piano.

Best of all, they are learning the wonderful lessons Mother Nature has to teach in the fields, in the woods, and in the cool, dark caves, where they meet together warm Sunday evenings. They are enjoying a happy childhood, free from care, and when we hear about it, it makes us long to have colonies all over the land for the children, the children who are now penned up in the dark courts, alleys and tenement houses of our cities. E. R. WARE.

All boys and girls who are too young to work, and all old people who have done their share of work, ought to be taken care of by others, and provided with all the good things that are in the world.

That a man should determine to devote himself to the service of humanity, including intellectual and moral self-culture under that name, that this should be, in the proper sense of the word, his religion, is not only an intelligible, but I think a laudable, resolution. And I am greatly disposed to believe that it is the only religion which will prove itself to be unassailable acceptable so long as the human race endures.—Prof. Huxley.

A WESTERN CRADLE SONG.

Over the hill the new moon drifts,
The pine to the sky her dark form lifts.
Down in the creek the shadow shifts,
And the dove is sadly waiting.

Hushaby, baby, O hushaby!
Life will bring her tear and sigh;
Sorrow come and pleasures fly—
O hushaby, hushaby!

Away with doubt and away with fear!
The star of day in heaven rides clear,
Morning brings to the waiting ear
The lark's gay song a-trilling.

Lullaby, baby, O lullaby!
The day-star fades when day is nigh,
Shadows pass and sorrows die,
O lullaby, lullaby!

Don't send my boy where your girl can't go,
And say, "There's no danger for boys,
You know."
Because they all have their wild oats to sow.

There is no more excuse for my boy to be low
Than your girl. Then please don't tell him so.

Don't send my boy where your girl can't go,
For a boy or girl sin is sin, you know,
And my baby boy's hands are as clean
As white, and his heart as pure, as your girl's is light.

—Unidentified.

OUR POET'S COLUMN.

Voices of Sorrow, Scorn, and Cheer.
AFTER WAR.
Amen! I have cried, in battle-time,
When my beautiful heroes perished:
The Earth of the Lord shall bloom sublime
By the blood of His martyrs nourished.
Amen! I have said, when limbs were hewn
And our wounds were blue and ghastly—
The flesh of a man may fail and swoon
But God shall conquer lastly.

And amen! sang I unto the hymn,
That rose when our crowned banners
Streamed over the hosts whose eyes were dim,
Because of their heart's hosannas:
But I swear I will not stab my dead
With a poisoned stroke, by giving—
Amen! to the tie that seeks to spread
Its black wrong over the living.

If you shake clean hands with Truth
You shall
See life's essential meaning,
And through the apocalyptic
Vineyards of Light walk gleaming;
But not in your traffic-mongering mart,
Where you place a market value
On the Christward aching of human hearts,
Hath his angel sought to tell you.

Can you patch a cloak for our nakedness
From shreds of your contriving?
Will your shoddy endure the strain and stress
Of the looms the Gods are driving?
Behold! the winds of the Lord would tear
Our beggarly rags in sunder
And leave us shivering, shamed and bare
To the search of His packed thunder.

Did our slain sons, whether white or black, die
For grading a sleek negation?
Shall we build mud walls 'twixt man and the sky?

In our plan for restoration?
Behold! the Infinite Equipoise
Will crumble our work, as Babel,
And drown our ears with the dreadful noise

Calm heard when he slaughtered Abel.
Shall we drowse our lives with a new pretense,
Ere our blood is dry in the valleys,
That were soaked through for the old offense?

Must we learn anew what Hell is?
Do we think that the grapes of God will slip
Out of reach when we are sated?
Or that of his sovereign mastership
One jot will be abated?

From the unsung graves where our comrades died
In a regnant scorn of dying,
From souls that out of the dark have cried,
Through ages of bitter crying,
From the solemn heavens where all must stand,
Calling to every spirit,
A voice runs warning across the land—
O brothers! let us hear it!

—RICHARD REALF.

THE SWEATSHOP.

(The author of this and other striking poems is a Russian Hebrew tailor, daily employed in the competitive dens on the east side of New York city. Shrewd human lives are wrote into seam and stitch, sewn into cloth and wrought out into button holes, with no more regard to welfare than if they were so much manure to be scattered over the farmer's ground.)

The machines in the shop, so wildly they roar
That oft I forget in their roar that I am—
In the terrible tumult buried.

The Social Democrat

"ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN"

VOL. V.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898.

NO. 26.

VICTIMS AGAIN

STEREOTYPERS' STATEMENT.

Labor and Capital—Anarchy of the Latter—Cooperation the Only Remedy.

On the 1st of July this notice was posted on the windows of the Chicago daily papers: "At 8 o'clock this Friday evening the Stereotypers' Union notified the newspaper publishers of Chicago that unless their demands for an increase of wages from \$3.25 to \$4 per day, a reduction of the working day from eight to seven hours, with payment at the rate of 75 cents per hour for overtime and other concessions, were at once acceded to, they would refuse to return to work. In consequence of this action this paper, in common with all other Chicago papers, will not appear on Saturday."

The impression given by the above bulletin, and also by the Associated Press report based thereon, is that no notice was given to the publishers, and that the responsibility for the suspension of the great Chicago dailies rests upon members of the Stereotypers' Union. This is not the fact.

The Chicago daily papers are organized into what is known as the Publishers' Association, of which H. H. Kibbitt is secretary. The following statement of the situation was given to the Social Democrat by John Donahue, chairman of the Stereotypers' committee:

"The Stereotypers' Union had an agreement with the Publishers' Association which expired in November, 1897. The agreement was, as regards wages, \$3.25 per day of eight hours, and overtime at 50 cents per hour. According to mutual agreement this scale could not be changed without a thirty day notice from either side. At a regular meeting of Stereotypers' Union No. 4 held May 4, 1898, it was decided to notify the publishers that the Stereotypers desired to amend the agreement. Notice was served by letter on May 5 to this effect. Within a week the publishers replied, asking for a conference with a committee, which, according to agreement, could not be granted until the expiration of thirty days. The first meeting of the committee with the Publishers' Association was held on June 21. The Stereotypers stated their demands, which were an increase of wages from \$3.25 to \$4 per day, making the day, seven hours instead of eight, and overtime at the rate of 75 cents per hour, and also some other considerations in relation to apprentices. In relation to this, it must be stated that the Stereotypers of New York received \$4.50 per day of eight hours, \$4.50 and 50¢ per night of six hours, overtime being at the rate of 75 cents per hour. The Stereotypers of Boston receive \$4 per day of eight hours, and \$4 per night of seven hours."

After having heard the requests of the committee, the Publishers' Association replied that they would consider the matter and grant the committee another hearing. The committee asked that a definite time be set, but this they were unable to get. Later, by mutual consent, a meeting was held between the committee and publishers upon June 30. The publishers submitted their reply, which was a continuation of the old scale, and a proposition to insert an arbitration clause in the amended agreement. The committee refused, considered this proposition and decided that it could not be accepted. They then called a special meeting of their union. At that meeting it was voted to send the committee back with the original demand, but to make certain concessions in order to reach, if possible, an amicable settlement. The publishers now absolutely refused to further treat with the committee. The latter suggested that if the publishers displayed a spirit of fairness there was no doubt that an amicable settlement could be reached, as they were empowered to make certain reasonable concessions. The publishers absolutely refused any overtures, and declined to further discuss matters with the committee, or even to recognize the union, and served notice that unless all of their members were at their usual places at the proper hour they would be discharged, and that they could never again work for a Chicago newspaper, and that publication of all papers interested would be suspended for a year if necessary. The committee notified the publishers that they would wait at their headquarters until 8 p. m., Friday, July 1, for a reply. No reply having been received up to that hour, the committee considered themselves, together with all members of their union, locked out."

On July 2, a mediation committee of the Typographical Union No. 16 held a conference with the publishers looking toward a settlement of the difficulty with the Stereotypers. The publishers refused to recognize negotiations with the Stereotypers' committee. On July 4 a similar committee from the Publishers' Union met the publishers at the same object in view, and they returned the same answer. On the evening of the 5th inst. the printers in their several chapels and voted to leave their comrades of the Stereotypers' Union. We are offering no remuneration on this account, but we insist that while labor's strength is always being used in efforts to get only a portion of what wealth they create, that until we determine on the obtaining all by the means of Social Democracy and its principles they can be divided and used to destroy all other labor."

Below we give the Stereotypers' statement. The workmen's account is a plain presentation of simple facts. It may perhaps establish the suspicion long existing in the public mind that great holes in a pie-shop cash drawer and a tramway bank account had to be plugged up temporarily by a denial of public obligations and a refusal to go on with a "penny-wise and pound-foolish" order of competition. It establishes that the greed of profit is the meanest of anarchy whatever the

ANARCHY OF CAPITAL.

The Lesson of Chicago Newspaper Suspension.

Chicago has witnessed a strange spectacle from and since the second day of July. It is one that remarkably illustrates how little dependent is the life of a great metropolitan city like this with its two million inhabitants, upon conveniences and forces which while they are in active operation, all of us consider indispensable. They stop suddenly, and daily life and work goes on without perceptible hindrance. The cessation of publication for nearly a week on the part of all the daily newspapers of this city has had another most remarkable feature. It is one to which as a teacher of Socialism and as a critic of the present competitive and robber life miscegenation, that the Social Democrat demands a close attention.

In no group of industries has there been a more rapid degree of specialization by means of machinery than in the one which represents the printing and publishing trades. This is especially true of the important division by which great daily papers are produced. But, when the strain comes, there are other factors. Printing, in the old trade sense, is dead. There is no longer real mechanic life and artisan individuality. Paper is rotten and typing is clumsy. The whole of the processes now used burns out working individuality. The exceptions are very slight, but they are important. They are often found in the few workmen of regulated skill that control the machinery itself, and this is the lesson that the recent cessation of publication in Chicago brings out with clearness. The machine enslaves labor and reduces it to being a servant of steel and brass, cogs and cranks. But it is also a fact that there are points where the man remains its master. And the employer must care for that man or men, or the defection that will occur when injustice and greed is too insolent and unfair will assuredly paralyze the whole business. This is a secret of the elaborate plant that must be vitalized in order to secure the publication of a Chicago daily or of any such paper elsewhere. The Stereotypers employed on them are but few in numbers, but they are able, so to speak, it seems, to put the whole business to sleep. This sort of thing must become more and more apparent, as the progress of grinding wageless penury goes on, by the present hideous growth of machinery. We say "hideous" advisedly, and in the presence of labor and life robbed and bound by private ownership of machinery, and the present infernal system of patent monopolies. We point to the power of suspension held by Chicago Stereotypers as a palpable evidence of the "sweet revenge" that must come for labor along this line of machinery control. After all, the inventor cannot make his machine think, even though he may often put his own soul into its metal, thews and sinews.

At this last turn of despotism the use and control of industrial machinery has this aspect—that there must be a skilled human being, whose hands seem automatic because there are brains behind them. This laborer who can think always will have the final power of control, at least by his own cessation of endeavor.

The stoppage also of the daily papers of Chicago the week past is a deliberate insult to the community whose patriotism sustains them. And this stoppage was the work and will of owners and publishers only, and does not rest upon the will of defrauded workmen, whose skill was being deliberately used beyond agreement, to their loss and exploitation. There has not been for one hour a single decent reason for ceasing to furnish the public of Chicago with the daily papers, which is always ready lavishly to patronize. Not one reason, but what is born of the meanest greed or animated by flippant contempt for all obligations to the public, from and by whom owners and publishers have grown rich. This was not a strike in conception, nor if it had been, was it unwarranted on the part of interested labor. There has been a lockout by newspaper proprietors and managers, in which the public has been and is being most shamefully wronged. It was not carried on merely to gain time to get other men to replace a few opposing workmen. It was not the getting even with labor that made Messrs. Publishers deliberately insult the intelligence, patriotism and anxiety also of the people by refusing even to placard the war bulletins they have regularly received.

We desire to point this fact out and put on it the index finger of scorn. It makes no difference to employing greed that war thunders at our gates, and that the wall of anxious ones fills many city homes. There is something more than this behind the arrogance of the publishers. The key will probably be found in what business men here generally regard as a fact, viz., that under the forced competition of a cent rate per copy the two or three largest daily papers are in danger of becoming bankrupt. They seem to have seized upon the Stereotypers' demand as an excuse to get out of the dilemma their own greed created when the cent price was first put into operation.

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pocket nerve is touched in earnest. But for organized labor, in this corp of intelligence—the printing trades—there is a lesson of great value if they would heed it. It is the fact that if they would faithfully co-operate upon commonwealth principles, they might on any day fill the gap that capitalists have left open in their insolence of place, and while winning the approval of the people of this city and of the country at large, they could as a beginning at once make a powerful and prosperous daily paper. By synchronous co-operation they would obtain a mastery over the whole of their business. Organized labor in the printing and publishing trades have in Chicago the opportunity of an era. Will they cease the golden occasion? We fear not. The men in their several unions and by the allied trades can so direct that their labor will stand for all the credit needed. Here is the occasion, and co-operation is the key. The action, however, of Typographical Union No. 16 again shows that the stomach masters the brain. In other words, economic mastery is more than trade comradeship and personal courage. The eye of the foreman on the open palm, as the public vote was taken, became a sign manual for loss of work. "How long, O Lord," of greed is this to go on?

VARIOUS PEOPLE—VARIOUS MINDS.

Correspondents and News From All Directions.

A convention of the Socialist Labor party for the State of Wisconsin was held in Harmonic hall, First avenue and Mineral street, Milwaukee, Monday, July 4. It nominated the following state ticket:

For Governor—Henry Riese of North Prairie.
Lieutenant Governor—Herman Gauger of Milwaukee.

Secretary of State—E. Bartell of Milwaukee.

Attorney General—Julius Anderson of Wausau.

Treasurer—Chas. Emmerick of Oshkosh.

Railroad Commissioner—A. Griefenhagen of Milwaukee.

Commissioner of Insurance—Richard Koepfel of Milwaukee.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Frank Wilke of Milwaukee.

For Congress, Fourth District—Albert Hintz, Milwaukee.

For Congress, Fifth District—John Moser of Milwaukee.

The convention was called to order by Otto Gunderman, state secretary. Robert E. Philip of Milwaukee was elected chairman, and Frank Wilke secretary. There were 64 delegates in attendance, including full representatives from Wausau, Sheboygan, Racine, Kenosha, Janesville, Milton, Oshkosh, Markesan, Baraboo, Fond du Lac and West Superior.

The convention adopted the usual S. L. P. platform and adapted thereto a special warning against the Social Democracy of America. For this kindness of action we are greatly obliged and reciprocate by remarking that in the State of Wisconsin it must be difficult if the ticket nominated is a criterion, to find anyone with an American name. It also appears that integrity and truthfulness do not seem to prevail where partisanship foully declares that "the Social Democracy continually keeps the masses in political ignorance, and strife." The platform of the National Socialist Labor party adopted at the convention held in New York in 1896 was reaffirmed.

A FEW WORDS TO BOLLERS.

We often have heard and read about people who wear a cloak divine, and carry under the cloak a knife of crime. Some specimens of this sort could have been seen recently in Chicago as representatives of the Social Democracy of America. They have turned out to be nothing else but a lot of cowardly traitors. A mention of the names of these great persons alone show their non-American and stubborn ideas of the principles of Social Democracy.

These long-named and small converts to intolerance could never have in their hearts the true principle of our movement. How do we know it? Why their actions have exposed their true colors—those of personal gain and dividing spoils of political victory, if they ever could attain one. Social Democracy stands for unity; for the relief of present misery, suffering, starvation and crime, and for the benefit of all humanity. Social Democrats of that caliber do not care to become leaders or delegates for the sake of personal gain. They are not true Social Democrats. Therefore, let me tell the cloaking delegates who have bolted the Chicago convention, and opposed its principles, never were, never have been, and never intend to be true Social Democrats.

ISAAC KONECKY.
192 Lee avenue, Brooklyn.

When the war closed 58 per cent of all the water works in the United States were private properties. Now, public ownership is the rule. Massachusetts leads all the other states. There remains in that state now only 38 private against 113 public works. Not a single water supply plant in Massachusetts built by a city has ever been turned over to a private company. The city of Paris has been authorized by the Chamber of Deputies to borrow 165,000,000 francs for the construction of the metropolitan railway.

In Denmark the Socialist Labor party have won twelve seats, a gain of four, and the number may be increased by later reports. In a week or two official returns will be at hand.

LONDON LETTER.

THE CRUELTY AND WASTE OF COMPETITION EXEMPLIFIED.

Welsh Miners, Politicians and Pulpits Silent—The Use of Ball and Bayonet—The Author of Merrie England.

(Special to Social Democrat.)
June 15, 1898.

Destitution and despair are ripe throughout the coal mining and adjacent districts of South Wales. A hundred thousand families are enduring the cruel pangs of unsatisfied hunger, and should the dead-lock last a week or two longer, a dreadful list of deaths from absolute starvation will be the result. And all the time the preachers of the alleged gospel, who swarm in myriads through much be-churchered and be-chapelled Wales, have not a word to say against this slow murder. The members of parliament who sit for Welsh constituencies stay in London discussing wearisome trivialities whilst their constituents perish, when their places should be in the forums of the whole country, raising popular indignation to the red-hot intensity which is required for the settlement of this frightful state of affairs. The Ronda Valley is being filled with soldiers, instructed by special war office letters to use bayonets and ball cartridges upon the least provocation, and this against men who are the most inveterate chapelgoers and most fervent preachers of any body of workers in the world; men who are so law-abiding that they assemble and cheer and wave their caps as the mounted dragoons who have a legal authorization to murder them ride by. The workers of Wales are the last to be touched with the now universal working-class unrest, and are very slow to move. But when once the spirit of the emancipation of labor has gathered them into her train she will have no other attendants so brave, so upright, so unswayed by commercialism or so tenacious. May the clerical apathy tend to clear the minds of the too-contented toilers of Cambria of some of the cobwebs of theological superstition, and may the heavy and dire lesson of this great strike show them the real dreadful inhumanity of the present structure of society.

The masters refuse to meet the men upon any point. They are adamant as was that Pharaoh of Biblical legend, but no longer is there a destroying angel to smite their first-born. A recital of the horrors of the strike, the frenzied appeals for food for the suffering women and children, and the stoical, uncompromising fortitude of the men, would fill columns of the Social Democrat, but the most terrible fact, that stands right out from everything else, is the utter callousness of the masters to all this agony. The next sad fact is the moderation of the men. They actually allow certain of their number to remain in the pits at work on the machinery in order to keep the pits in good working condition, i. e., they actually, in the midst of their misery, preserve the masters' property. Of course, it does not strike the miners that way, but the question must rise in the minds of every thinking Socialist—"Where would be the obstinacy and callousness of the mine owners if these engine-men were withdrawn and the mines began to tumble into ruin?" The strikers are trying to conduct the strike in accordance with some sentiments of alleged "honor," carefully inculcated by people in the pay of the masters. Do they imagine their sufferings, the sufferings of their wives and children, will soften the hearts of the plutocrats? What folly! The plutocrat has no heart. He has only pockets. Touch him in those, and he succumbs.

To turn to a lighter side of the industrial movement, the International Federation of Labor, Dock and River Workers held its annual conference here this week. A phenomenal development of opinion on the continent in favor of international trade federation was reported by the foreign delegates. The name of the society was, as I have predicted, changed to the International Federation of Transport Workers, and resolutions were passed calling for the eight-hour day, the Saturday half-holiday, and the abolition of overtime and Sunday work in British ports. Tom Mann's matchless energy and superb organizing ability have made a very effective organization out of very unpromising material.

Robert Blatchford ("Nunquam") continues his splendid series of "Letters to Working Men and Women" in the Clarion, and must be making hosts of Socialists. This series forms a fitting complement to "Merrie England," and can be recommended to cure the most obstinate case of individualism. It removes all obstructions. The Clarion scheme of trade federation is achieving considerable success, and a conference to set it going is called in Manchester for July 15. F. J. King, the father of the scheme, is tireless in his propaganda.

J. T. R.

Subscribe one dollar to the circulation fund, so we can send ten copies for two months to any ten persons you may wish to receive The Social Democrat.

Municipal elections at Heligopolis, Conn., resulted in an increase of the Socialist vote from 84 last year to 211 at the last election.

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COLONY INTEREST GROWS.

Dr. Blake of Colorado Offers Lands—A Sample of the Feeling Roused.

Box 192, Canon City, Colo., June 27, 1898.
Chairman Richard J. Hinton—Dear Sir and Comrade: I had a slight correspondence last year with you relative to a location for a settlement, also in regard to Angora goats. Recent developments in the Social Democracy of America in Colorado, prompts me to again call your attention to our location. Our distributing reservoir site is on the Keeney line, exactly 21 miles south of the summit of Pike's Peak. The valley to be reclaimed is 12 miles south of Victor and only about 30 miles from Colorado Springs, and a lovely spot. It occurred to me that in connection with the Green Mountain mining enterprise it might now attract the commission. Of course in comparison with the Tennessee project it is small; perhaps, too small, but I will say that other lands with water rights can be bought very reasonably.

We are not trying to sell a franchise. We are literally on the shelf and will turn over surveys, plats, etc., to parties who will construct, and will give a controlling interest for construction. My family home is about 700 acres, of it under fence. It is 12 miles south mostly grazing land, and nearly all of the Victor mining district by section lines. There is a small water right on the place which is capable of improvement, so that quite an area can be irrigated and thus be brought under cultivation. A pipe line is needed, with small reservoirs. Artesian water can be had and natural gas can be piped from existing wells, though it is believed that a supply can be found on the place.

You will recollect my writing as to Angora goats, whose value in these arid areas you very well understand. I have a price-option on a good grade flock now at San Antonio, Tex. A delivery was offered in February last at \$2.25 per head, provided 300 (this is two carloads) were taken. They thrive well with us and are very profitable stock, offering occasion for the creation of several new and needed industries.

I enclose a lack of mohair, Colorado grown, from my pure bred stock. I am living an isolated life at present, but have been improving the place. As you know I am a medical practitioner and practical pharmacist. It is my hope with my two boys to get out of this isolation and into mutuality of living. I have been a socialist for years, was one, indeed, before I knew it. You have written me as to identifying myself with a colony movement, and I shall be glad to do so, pioneering as a professional man or in any capacity that I am able for and by which my small family can be maintained. I hope in the near future to be able to help the economic and educational work of the Social Democracy, and will do so as soon as I can complete a trade or sale of a small hotel property I now own.

I am greatly interested in the Social Democracy of America and am gratified with the progress it has made. We have good prospecting territory near our park and good looking prospects are opened within a mile of our railroad station, and all the meadows are covered with wash from the Cripple Creek district.

With plenty of water it might pay to wash. I subscribe for Social Democrats, but am not a member of any branch. I presume that would be essential to my being considered and made an effort to organize one in Canon, but have not yet succeeded. I am too far away and have not been able to give the needed attention. Fraternally,

FRANK P. BLAKE, M. D.

The foregoing letter is a fair sample of hundreds that have been and are being received from all parts of the country. Dr. Blake, our correspondent, while he has something to offer to the economic commission on the business side, has given evidence of sincere faith in socialism by his desire to be of service. From inquiries made we have little doubt that a valuable, though small, colony site could be made with the Blake lands as a basis. We suggest to comrade colonists in Colorado to look this matter over. There is something worth considering in its nearness to our Commonwealth Gold Mining property, and that section of Colorado is rich in resources that will work well with a moderate sized irrigation and pastoral tract, grass, grain and fruit growing there. There is also coal, iron, oil and natural gas in the vicinity. The cattle range is abundant, and in the Angora goat a valuable industry and source of wealth-making may be found. Other letters of Dr. Blake have stated the irrigable area he now has now get control of at 1,500 acres. As in that latitude every acre under proper irrigation and intensive farming is equal as to production to five acres elsewhere of humid land along the same latitude, the area could for living security in food production be counted as equal to 7,500 acres. In all probability as much more range land could be utilized. At any rate our comrade in Colorado ought to look into the Blake lands, and if they do, we should not think it difficult to organize in that state a valuable collective colony, where home security for at least 1,500 families might be organized at a comparatively small outlay of capital. The Carey land law might serve a good turn at this point. Editor S. D.)

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LEVELING-UP.

PHILOSOPHER GRONLUND ON SOME GERMAN-AMERICAN EDITORS.

The French Revolution and Class Consciousness—Telegraphs and Banks—The Postal Savings Demand.

Assistant Comrade Berger of Milwaukee ought really to procure an assistant editor who knows something of British matters, if he intends in future to meddle with them. In the last number of Vorwarts he tells us of Dr. Palley, "a celebrated Oxford professor, who lately censured our present economic system by the illustration of ninety-nine pigeons tirelessly gathering corn together for the exclusive benefit of another pigeon—the hundredth." Comrade Berger seems artlessly unaware that this pigeon story is just now a hundred years old. Perhaps he knows that it was George III who was the king of England against whom our American ancestors fought. Well, this king got so indignant against the author of this story—whose name, by the way, was Palley, and the Palley—that when his name was presented to him for bishop, exclaimed, "What, Pigeon Palley! He shall never be bishop as long as I live." And he never was made a bishop. It is such a pity that educated persons who glance at our papers should meet with such coarse blunders. It very much damages our cause, and this is why the matter is here noticed at all.

The Volks-Anwalt of Cleveland, O., is highly agitated because Cyrus Volhard and this writer in the last number of this journal condemn the preaching of class-consciousness, and finds therein a proof that "this organization has severed itself from the International Social Democracy," and adds that this is exactly contrary to this writer's position in his book, "La Traite Danton in the French Revolution," which, according to him, was a successful fought class war of the third estate, the people. The latter is true, but there is here, we contend, no contradiction. The French nation was legally divided into the three estates, the three classes of the people, the nobility and the clergy, and hence the struggle had to be a class war; hence again it issued in "the French Revolution." But we at least hope that we shall not have another French revolution here. At any rate we deem it criminal consciously and deliberately to contribute the minutest part to such a dreadful issue. Fortunately, also, there is no such legal division of our people into classes. And we repeat that such a class war is impractical, that even the party in Germany who make "class war" their war cry, in practice go counter to it by taking all their leaders from the proscribed classes. They say their leaders average their interests in those of the wage-earners. No, they do not, and cannot do it, while they remain employers. Take William Morris, who was a pretty good rebel against the established order. He nevertheless found that he had to carry on his factory on the capitalistic competitive fashion. But it should be enough to say that to array the least educated class in deadly warfare against the better educated classes will mean to level society down, while surely we proclaim it as our object to level society up.

Now, we insist that we shall gradually level society up, while constantly maintaining the organic unity of society. If we adopt the practical reforms at which we hinted in the last issue, to-wit, measures of state help for the unemployed, of state aids for the unemployed, and of socialization in its various forms. Of those were so far mentioned only certain measures of municipalization and of care for school children. But many measures of socialization by the state and nation are yet to be added and should be demanded in our future platform. There is state control of the liquor traffic and of our coal, gold and silver, copper and iron mines. There is national telegraph and national banking. There is the national department of agriculture—the institution of which is, by the way, already in itself a magnificent step forward—to be greatly improved and made a really useful organ of our farmers. Then there is the mighty measure, the nationalization of our railroads. Why, to realize this object, deliberately and consciously, in the interest of the whole people, will for us actually mean the half-way station to collectivism. But, to be sure, it is such a colossal step, a measure in itself so big to swallow, especially when we consider the enormous capitals to handle, that we think it wise, first, to deliberate on a plan that will lead to it. We think there is such a plan already proposed some years ago, to-wit, to have congress, by a committee on railroads, fix schedules of fares and freight rates on all railroads in exactly the same manner that congress now by its committee on ways and means fixes schedules of duties to be paid at the custom houses, and then, in addition, to institute a department of railroads, whose chief shall be a cabinet officer, to enforce these schedules.

The proposition of government banking is perhaps practically the most important one, but we must at the start observe that there is no greenbackism in it. Greenbackism is all right, is a good "scientific" system, when we have Socialism established, but not until then. By government banking we mean that the national government shall establish banks of deposit, where

citizens can bring their money or savings for safekeeping, and as a first step the British postal savings banks, to which the party in power is actually already committed, will very well serve, and to use the funds, thus collected, in loans to other citizens, on good security, of course. Will not a political issue embodying this proposition naturally be so popular that a majority for it may confidently be expected? Will our farmers not see the difference between paying 4 per cent or less interest on their mortgages, and the 12 per cent, or more, which they now pay? But, mark! the banking will be carried on with the money which we now have. The details of this plan, or these plans, are embodied in the book, "The New Economy," to be issued Sept. 1.

Der Herold of Detroit is at any rate fair towards the Social Democracy. It is indignant at the action of the seceders at throwing mud at it and spreading lies about it. Its members, it says, "if not all very clear-sighted, are yet no scoundrels, and they who, consciously or not, make these charges, do harm to the whole movement. What a pity that this body, on which so many bright hopes were founded, should be thus broken up!"

LAURENCE GRONLUND.

All comrades are subscribers for The Social Democrat. Each comrade should feel it his or her duty, then, to get at least one other subscriber.

ANTI-TRUST LAW.
The grand jury of the federal district on the 27th ult. indicted A. M. Lawson, J. B. Fenton, W. F. Gossnell, James McIver, C. A. Maidens, John L. Neeb, Hugh Digney, Michael Cuff, S. A. Clements, Thomas P. O'Dea and John F. O'Meara, for an alleged violation of "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," passed July 2, 1890. The indicted are members of a coach makers' union. Their employer, C. J. Walters, violated a contract for employment of union men only and in the resistance thereto this action has followed. The counts of the indictment recite and charge as criminal conspiracy the passage of a resolution declaring Walters unfair for violation of contract, and the fact that the assembly required several members of that body to cease working for said Walters, and that on their refusal to do so they were fined, suspended and expelled."

President Gompers issues a call to organized labor for aid in defending the men, and in resisting the natural effect of the legal action taken. The Central Labor Union of Washington City says that "It will be observed that if these counts are sustained by the court it will greatly embarrass and ultimately destroy all labor organizations in the country. The case not only involves the legality of declaring a party to be unfair, but the right of labor organizations to compel the members to observe those rules necessary for the maintenance of the bodies to which they belong. It therefore involves the rights of organization, and this trial therefore is of national interest."

All this was predicted when the law was passed by the socialist press and speakers. Nevertheless the men must be defended and the right of organized labor be asserted.

HOW A ZEALOUS CHRISTIAN FEELS.
Editor Social Democrat—I would like to reply to E. P. H., who says that plain talk is needed. I agree with him, and am sorry that the brother who wrote under the nom de plume of "A Man Without a Soul" thinks it best to lay down his pen. He will still talk and that will help the good cause. E. P. H. wants to read his Bible with care and to earnestly pray, and when he does he will learn that pure Christianity is pure Democracy, and pure Democracy is pure Socialism. We must keep it in our minds that God is the author of socialism; and Christ preached the kingdom of heaven, which is a commonwealth. This I can prove to anyone who is willing to be convinced, or is not prejudiced. God is going to set up a kingdom on earth. A true commonwealth. With God and Christ left out we will not succeed. Christ preached a kingdom in which all men were free—that is, equal; and He told His disciples that he would be a servant for the rest of his brethren. Did He tell them anything else? If he did he did not write it. And why, oh why, will a Socialist tell us that Christ preached what the priests and doctors of divinity teach for gospel?

Christ came to set up a literal kingdom on earth for the just government of men. But ignorance and the love of greed and power had such a strong hold that men would not accept his teaching.

The church was put here to educate the people to believe in God and in Christ, and to teach mankind to do unto others as they would be done by. When a true church has finished its work on earth, man will be so educated that he will have established a commonwealth, and we will all have that perfect liberty that Christ said we would get in Him, and the fundamental principles that He taught are to be found in the preamble to the declaration of our independence and are: "We hold that all men are created equal; that they are born with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

L. D. MAYES,
44 Broadway, N. Y.

Subscribe for the Social Democrat and get the big war atlas free.

CURRENT COMMENT

BY THE EDITOR

We will speak out, we will be heard.
Though all earth's systems crack;
We will not have a single word
Nor take a letter back.

We speak the truth, and what care we
For hissing and for scorn,
While some faint gleamings we can see
Of freedom's coming morn?

Let him fear, let him shrink,
Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Competition as a business system is the most wasteful of both life and money that the world of industry has ever known.

Democracy is in the saddle. The plutocrats wear its livery and carry its colors, in order that they can destroy more readily.

Competition is the savage destroyer of individualism. Competition is war, and skulking war at that. It justifies all lying and cheating.

The Social Democrat is the wisest paper in the land. Every Social Democrat must get one additional subscriber—fifty cents per year.

Business combination is in the ascendant. Shall it be autocratic or democratic in character and result? The one is a plutocracy and the other a Social Democracy.

"All faces to the sun." All action in harmony. Men should be brothers; combatants only for progress. It is the cut-throat system of competitive greed that makes warfare perpetual.

Industrial co-operation under collective control is the only righteous substitute for industrial competition with individual control for profit and the inevitable slump into plutocratic combination that follows.

Nearly all the leaders of the Philippine Insurgents have been educated in the Spanish universities. They returned to their island homes either radical republicans or socialist in opinion.

Plutocratic combination is the craftiest buyer of brains and character the history of the race has ever known. It organizes security for those who serve it well. It aims to organize defeat for those who resist its power.

Why not co-operate? The Belgian Socialists have always done so. Hence when the time came they were able peacefully to surround the government offices and declare that they wanted manhood suffrage, and they got it.

One thing at a time, and concentrate on that. We have suggestions come in every day from all over the country, some of them very good, but if we attempted to follow them all we would be going in fifty different directions at the same time, were such an act possible.

The London Daily Chronicle contains the statement that "an enormous proportion of Italian students are socialists; moreover, it is the best, intellectually and morally, who are socialists— or sympathetic with the socialist cause."

A well-known English Socialist once said on a visit to this country that his object was not so much "the making as the discovery of Socialists" in this country. Every genuine American who believed in Democracy must be a Socialist at bottom. He needed discovering, however.

Bolting delegates who misrepresented their branches have been repudiated by L. Branch No. 10 of Chicago, L. Branch No. 3 of Washington, whose vote was cast by a proxy. Branch No. 4 of Indiana also has no use for a proxy that bolted. A Brooklyn, N. Y., comrade was instructed to support the colonization work. But he disobeyed, and has been turned down.

Rev. J. Still Wilson speaks every night this week at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Western avenue. No one can hear him without recognizing the intense earnestness and great power of the man. A few such divines would go far toward redeeming the church from its pitiable a fate as that which is said to have overtaken Sodom.

Modern Socialism as an economic philosophy is truly an evolutionary and scientific doctrine. It has grown directly from industrial roots and social conditions. It is well, therefore, to remember on Fourth of July days that Social Democracy is the lawful child of and heir to the historic and political democracy which began the Declaration of Independence and the fall of the French battle.

Modern and industrial megalomania—that is, organizing all things by and as machinery—has its disadvantages. It is impossible to entirely escape the human touch and will. The megalomaniacs aim for profit's sake to reduce the needed human will to the barest minimum. But they have evidently failed as yet to take note of the fact that these few human wills become the masters. They are essential, and cannot be eliminated. The Chicago newspaper stereotypes found out that fact the other day.

Edward Atkinson, as learned an ass as now lives, who calls himself an economic publicist, plaintively inquires "What is a living wage?" If he answered this himself he would undoubtedly declare it to be for the laborer an amount sufficient to purchase the simplest necessities and shelter, for that's what the philosophy he advocates comes to. We venture to ask this learned prig why there should be a wage at all? Why not see to it that all who labor get what they earn, the Atkinson to the contrary?

THE BOSTON BOLTERS.

Our New England Comrades Read Their Report to Referendum.

Boston, July 3, 1898.

Again for the second time for four long, hot hours we have sweltered in a hired hall in order to give a fair hearing to the bolting delegates. She was McLean, a woman, had first reported to several Boston sections. She was coldly received as the purpose was clearly understood. She had paid her dues to date in the branch of which she had been a member, although having entered another and antagonistic party, named, fraudulently close to the name of Social Democracy. But they will not have occasion for it long.

Delegate Curry displayed an insolent much like that of Bill Tweed when he asked his constituents what they were "going to do about it." The audience heard a good deal of the "gold brick" scheme, as the delegates were pleased to call it. There are plenty of comrades who know well that there are two sides to this matter to which the delegates attach an opprobrious epithet, and they also know that mining rests on as safe a basis as does flour-making or railroad building. It yields equally as surely as any industrial enterprise. We know something of illegitimate deals in flour and railroads, but nevertheless they are legitimate sources of value. There are two sides to all enterprises which unprejudiced investigators include in their reports. But one side was shown by the delegates and that was painted an inky blackness. Before a competent judge in a legal court all such biased testimony be classed out altogether.

It is certain the whole trouble which cropped out in convention first headed here in Boston, and showed itself before these delegates seceded from the S. L. P. to take a hand in Social Democracy. They came in with plans ready formed to "do" for colonization. This was developed by questions from the audience, and it was they, assisted by a letter from Messrs. Debs and Keeler, who forced the amendment to the constitution which allowed of the forming of new branches up to the date of the convention. It acted like a boom-crang, "hence these tears."

It is a strange anomaly in the American movement for Social Democracy that it should have been seized upon at birth by two foreign-born women, who possessed an abnormal degree the "managing" passion, which Fourier names as one of the four dominant passions of humanity. This was culminated with the result of loss and check to the New England section of the socialists of Mrs. Hallie MacLean from Canada and Mrs. Kinkaid from Russia (a Jewess) should now, in common modesty, retire and contemplate the failure of their schemes, pressed for the past year to "do" for colonization; they should leave American movements to those who have some knowledge of the requirements of Americans. If they do not see the propriety of this it must be sent for them. Good nature in such a case ceases to be a virtue. Let us hope that they will have sated their thirst for personal rule and will voluntarily retire from all public functions in an American movement. All who have indulged them in their wire-pulling and allowed the east to be misrepresented in the Chicago convention should cease criticism on the best efforts of the national executive under trying circumstances and work diligently to repair the breach made in the party membership by the unwarranted acts of their delegates. There can be no gains in membership while destructionists keep themselves in official power. It is not pleasant to write this, neither has it been pleasant to stand by for a year and see the eastern portion of the movement ditched by excessive good nature in the membership of the party toward a mischievous element. Reparation should be made by a healthy vigilance as to the filling of responsible places, and by constant work to obtain worthy members.

The one criticism the meeting made on the delegates was, that they should have submitted their grievances to the convention to the referendum, for under that principle there could be no need of a bolt. He explicitly declared again and again to the meeting that in bolting he acted for himself and for no one else, and claimed the right to do so. In that he proclaimed himself an individual anarchist, if one may venture to use that epithet which these delegates have applied freely to whoever does not reflect their wishes. The meeting was presided over by the choice of Comrade A. C. Mendell of Roxbury Section. The delegates were treated with consideration and dignity, but also with cool disapproval, without a dissenting voice. The acceptance of the report is, of course, left to the referendum of the branches. Scurrilous delegates of those who had worsened them in convention were promptly checked.

M. GUNING.

TALK AND WORK.

Many there who express themselves as enthusiastically in favor of colonization. In fact, they want to go right away and the commissioners are not working half hard enough to satisfy them. Yet when you ask them to contribute they seem to have a peculiar paralysis. On the other hand, there are many good, faithful men who have contributed in the past who could ill afford it and yet they found as much satisfaction in giving as some other people would in "blowing" their money in for beer. This brings up a peculiar fact about nearly all the political Socialists. Nearly every one of them could not give a cent for the colony or for politics, either, and yet they would insist on your going into saloons with them where they would spend two or three dollars with the greatest ease and flourish and think that you considered them royal good fellows, when all the time you were thinking about quite the contrary.

All comrades are subscribers for The Social Democrat. Each comrade should feel it his or her duty, then, to get at least one other subscriber.

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OUR 4TH OF JULY.

CHICAGO'S SOCIAL DEMOCRACY TURN OUT.

Speeches for Colony and Political Action by Able Speakers.

The Chicago picnic on the 4th of July at Kuhn's park was an interesting, animated and attractive occasion for the comparatively large attendance of our comrades of the Social Democracy. The music was excellent, and the young folks, and some of the old ones, also, danced enjoyably. The day was quite cool for midsummer, thus adding to the enjoyment. The speakers were able and held their audience well—difficult to do in summer heat. The speeches of the afternoon were made by the Rev. J. Stet Wilson; a brave and earnest Christian Socialist, and our comrade, Richard J. Hinton of the colonization commission and executive board. Comrade and Organizer J. B. Osborne presided, doing the honors as if he had been born to such dignified work. The speakers of the evening were Comrade Anton Palm (in German) of Milwaukee, a brave and efficient Social Democrat and colonizationist; Comrade C. F. Willard of the executive board and secretary of the colonization commission; John F. Lloyd of the executive board, and Mrs. Hobart of Washington state, who is doing good work as author and speaker in behalf of co-operation, collectivism and Social Democracy.

The chairman introduced the orator of the day, Rev. J. S. Wilson, leader of the Social Emancipation Crusade, one of the young, earnest and brave clergymen who have taken up as a religious duty the work of economic liberty and ethical redemption. Mr. Wilson is a speaker of power and finish, with both ease and fervidness, holding an audience without restlessness, and possessing a voice of compass under full control.

Mr. Wilson's speech naturally divided itself into three parts. He made in the first place a comparison of the two epochs in history, the period of the Declaration of Independence and the present period. In that day men asserted their independence and declared against the tyranny of monarchical government and of taxation without representation. They sought for a full participation of the people, by the people, for the people, in the privileges and benefits and advantages of government. Their struggle was for political freedom, or democracy in politics. In the present day men must assert their interdependence and declare against irresponsible despotism of organized wealth—the tyranny of plutocracy. We must seek for a full participation of the people, by the people, and for the people in the powers, the benefits and the advantages of industry. Our struggle is for industrial freedom, or democracy in industry. The tyranny of monarchical government was the usurpation of power of the few over the many, placing the masses at the mercy of kings and princes. The tyranny of modern industrial slavery is the placing of the masses at the mercy of the trust barons and the merchant princes, the bulls and bears of markets, and the monopolists of human opportunity. King George preyed upon the people and aggrandized himself in governmental despotism. King Money today preys upon the people and aggrandizes himself in industrial despotism. The first count in the Declaration of Independence against the tyrant George III was that he had refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good—the common good. The first count against the tyrant of organized wealth today is that it subverts, pollutes and debauches municipal councils, state and national legislatures, and secures assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the private gain of corporation and private individuals, but the most pernicious and destructive of the common good. The last count against the tyrant George III was that he had excited domestic insurrections amongst the people, and had endeavored to bring on the inhabitants the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare was an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. The last count against the power of plutocracy in our day might be said to be that by its encroachments on the rights and liberties and the very lives of the people, it excites domestic insurrection and brings upon the people the most merciless and the most pitiless of famines—a famine of work—a famine that carries on an undistinguished, slow but sure destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. Our brothers are committing suicide; our sisters stitch away their lives in hunger, poverty and dirt, and our little children cry to the skies in unconscious prayers for deliverance—which, please God, is not far distant. In the conclusion of the Declaration of Independence they assert that they had petitioned for redress in every stage of these oppressions, in the most humble terms, but their repeated petitions had been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, says the document, "whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people." Such has been the history of the people in their movements against plutocracy, petitions for redress in the various stages of oppression have been and are being answered by repeated injury, and we write today and know whereof we speak that "an industrial system, a commercial situation, whose character is so marked by every act which may define a tyrant, a despotism and a depopulation of human life, is unfit to be the industrial system or commercial arrangement of a free people. These heroic colonists who fought with their blood our political freedom, based their declaration and succeeding action on some self-evident truths—truths that today may still be made the bases for declaration and action for industrial freedom. What are these self-evident truths? That the Creator had endowed man with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of

government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. They held that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, but when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce the people under an absolute despotism, it is the right of the people, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. The colonists had patiently suffered, but the necessity had constrained them to alter their former systems of government. The history of King George had been a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the people. Such is the language of the great Declaration. "We hold the same today. Men still have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, men co-operate in states under forms of government, governments that can derive no just power except from the consent of the governed. When present modes of government, become destructive of the liberties and lives of men, it is ever right to alter it, or to abolish it, and to institute new modes of government and new industrial arrangements among ourselves, laying foundations on such principles, and organizing the powers in such form, as shall seem most likely to effect our safety and happiness. This is the divinest of common sense. We hold with the fathers that modes or arrangements long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, but we likewise hold that when a long train of abuses of common rights, and usurpations of common good, pursuing invariably the same object, evince, if not design, an inevitable result, viz., to reduce the people under the power of an industrial despotism, then it is our right, nay, more, it is our God-given duty, to change entirely such social and industrial arrangements and to "provide new guards for our future security." We, like the colonists, have patiently suffered, but dire necessity constrains us to alter our present system of competitive industry and put in its place a co-operative system. The history of the competitive system, like that of King George, is one of repeated injuries and usurpations, all tending inevitably in one direction, to the sure and certain establishment of irresponsible, heartless and cruel tyranny over the people. As Jefferson wrote, "To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world."

In the second part of his address, Mr. Wilson reviewed the industrial development of the past century and showed the increasing intensity of the industrial struggle. He made no arraignment of the rich as individuals. He showed that the present condition of centralized wealth, aggravated and chronic poverty and armies of unemployed, were the inevitable outcome of an industrial regime in which each man pursued his own individual wealth, and in which all the sources of wealth and the means of production and distribution, the land and machinery, were the possible prizes of the strongest man. If we still want the individual pursuit of private property, with the land and the machinery the prizes of business ability, there is no solution of the labor problem.

In conclusion Mr. Wilson presented two principles of action to secure in the near future the industrial freedom of man, principles which no sane man, no men who believed in human rights, could refuse to accede to: 1. That no man shall be denied access to those sources or means of production and distribution through which he may secure a livelihood, and (2) that no man or body of men shall ever be permitted to monopolize or to so control the sources and the means of production and distribution that the privilege of any man to secure a livelihood is infringed upon. If no man shall be denied, no man can be permitted to monopolize. Wherever monopoly denies, and monopoly means denial of liberty, the people must pass to the people. The people must own collectively and use for the common good the sources and means of production, granting to all the highest individual freedom consistent with the highest freedom of all.

The need of the hour is a vigorous and aggressive propaganda of social truth, arousing the social conscience, inspiring men with the hope of this new social and industrial freedom, and educating men everywhere to see the principle and practices which have brought us into this social hell, and to grasp the principles, the practice of which will bring us to a comparative heaven on earth. This must be done, can be done, and will be done. Every city in America should be literally evangelized by the apostles of the coming kingdom of brotherhood and justice. Every city will be. In the language of the Declaration of Independence, "we appeal to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions," and in a firm reliance upon the protection of divine providence we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," that we may bring upon ourselves and our posterity the blessings of industrial freedom, as the revolutionary fathers, whose memories we revive this day, brought to themselves and to us, their posterity, the blessings of Political Freedom.

The second speech was that of Comrade Richard J. Hinton. His theme related to "Historic Democracy and Socialism," and in a rapid and eloquent manner he made a scholarly sketch of the conditions which existed in 1776, showing the repulsive laws of Great Britain in that land and Ireland, as well as in the colonies. The hideous conditions of France and of the continent were sketched but vividly reviewed, and the declaration made that the advent and growth of historical democracy had prepared the way and made necessary the coming of industrial democracy. The speaker declared that but for the 123 years that had passed since Jefferson's Declaration was first read in Philadelphia—itsself an exotic in the midst of a famous group of communities full of religious intolerance

and social leanness, but possessed with the representative self-government, there would have been but little socialism. It was the truths that Jefferson named and his pen indited which had gone through the world, created it by its glow of aspiration and "glory of encouragement, like a pillar of fire at night in a pathless wilderness, setting the brains of the struggling on fire and lighting the feet of the striving until political liberty dawned on Europe in the clash of armies, the falling of thrones, the emancipation of France, the growth of political democracy, the advent of science, the discussion of evolutionary sociology, and the birth of the new and scientific socialism, which not only demands restraining action in the ballot box, but holds wide open for the cheer of the moving and struggling millions the way to the organization by both voluntary and governmental co-operation for the collective, commonwealth for which the Social Democracy was striving; a commonwealth in which political democracy would be glorified; a commonwealth where industrial freedom based on economic equity and secular security, would forever prevail. A commonwealth whose law would be absolutely religious and intellectual freedom! A commonwealth wherein the right to live would be a grinding conscience! A commonwealth where individuality would be human, and the hand of brotherhood be a constant incentive! A commonwealth wherein it should be the daily thought that "inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done it unto Me." A commonwealth where the "Me" would be seen in the glorious unity of the human race that it exemplified. A commonwealth that with Theodore Parker would declare that "all men are public property," and with our younger apostle, Walter Vrooman, that "Progress consists in rescuing human affairs from the domain of chance and making them subservient to law," as the Social Democracy to do by beginning at once the voluntary organization of the co-operative and collective commonwealth! To that end we must with the Roman saint and emperor, Marcus Aurelius, "look upon the whole universe as one being, having one body, and one soul," or in other words, the human race is one and only under the philosophy and brotherhood of true Socialism can we establish a genuine and lasting order of secular justice and democracy.

In the evening Comrade Palm made an earnest and able argument in German for the immediate inauguration of Socialistic colony work. He established conclusively that such work was the logical outcome of the best interpretation of scientific and international Socialism. Comrade Palm proved that nothing would so effectively and efficiently help political action as the object lessons of co-operation and the need of organizing and providing for the unemployed was earnestly urged first for the prevention of bootless revolution, and second, to stop the recruiting, through the need of hunger, of plutocratic forces.

Comrade Willard was brief, but practical and effective, demanding immediate work on colonization lines, and suggesting how near our plans are to a successful beginning of enterprises. He made an earnest plea for the support of the Social Democracy.

Comrade Lloyd's eloquent speech was addressed to organized labor and its duty to become one with the Social Democracy in its work for commonwealth redemption.

Mrs. Hobart held the audience for half an hour by an earnest colony plea and description of the movement in her own state.

The comrades lingered late, and the interest in the work showed itself unto the last.

MR. PEPPER'S WORDS OF CHEER.

The ex-senator from Kansas recently published in the Advocate of Topeka the following discriminating words in regard to the Social Democracy and its economic work:

These great reform movements are intended eventually to apply to people in the larger spheres of life where an endless variety of details are to be looked after, and it is in the matter of details that men and women do most differ. A community, like a sect or party, may agree in the main about a particular proposition, while the individual members quarrel concerning details.

The aim of the Social Democracy is high and its projectors are moved by the purest and best impulses. They have undertaken to plant democratic colonies among the people where it is expected good seed sown will germinate and bring forth fruit, "some thirty, some sixty, some an hundred fold."

Of course these good people know they are dealing with a problem whose factors are the various elements of human character, and it is not to be doubted that present and prevailing conditions have had due consideration. The struggle to live is from the cradle to the grave. The first effort of the new born babe is for breath—to live; its first cry is for food—to live, and after that on, on, on, as the minutes, the hours, the days and weeks and months and years come and go, the fight for life continues. From the beginning to the end it is one ceaseless effort to obtain what we have not, one long season of dread lest we perish from want. Starving, starving, starving all along the way; and endless, unsatisfied hungering and thirsting for something to feed upon, something to sustain the body and the soul.

And the Social Democracy, like all movements for the upbuilding of clean and stable social structures, begins—must begin—with and among the poor. No rich man or woman ever entered such a crusade as a private in the ranks. The object in view is to help the poor. The rich can take care of themselves. And the poor means poor people, people with human passions, ambitions and hopes. They are just like other people on the same level of life. The struggle is theirs—not that of the men and women at the head of the column.

Every good man and every good woman will pray for the best possible success of the Social Democracy, well knowing that whatever may be the extent of its development, it will be worth all it costs in time and effort, for it is an upward and onward movement.

St. Petersburg is discussing the advisability of owning and operating its street railroads.

Hamilton, Ontario, has created work for the unemployed. They work at the city quarry and receive the full hour.

services free for one year if the corporation accept and operate it as a municipal organ. The city will save \$115,000 yearly if accepted.

The town of Dorset, in Vermont, has its funds so well invested that the inhabitants instead of paying taxes receive a bonus of \$35 each annually, besides free firewood and free use of land for raising vegetables.

The London county council wanted a sewer constructed and the engineer estimated the cost of it to be \$35,000; the contractors offered to do it for \$55,000; then the city went ahead and did the work for \$25,000.

At Passaic, N. J., factory girls are compelled to work thirteen hours a day for wages ranging from \$1.25 to \$3 per week. Only fifteen minutes is allowed for the noonday meal. Children are employed for the same number of hours.

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COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, EDITOR.
COLONIZATION COMMISSION — COE, RICHARD J. HUNTON, Chairman.
W. P. BORDLAND, Treasurer. CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, Secretary.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS.

When this organization was started it was the intention to establish and concentrate Socialists in some sparsely settled Western State, where it would be easy to acquire the means of living and sooner or later get political control of that State. This is the program to which we still adhere. The program is a scientific programme because it recognized that the political power was dependent on economic power, as Karl Marx had laid down as a fundamental year ago. It recognized that once economic power was gained it would be an easy matter to get control of the political power. Any American could see this. When a person has enough to eat and a good house to live in, you cannot buy his vote.

The idea took immediately with the American people. Letters came pouring into the office of the Social Democracy of America, and it looked as though the organization would grow to immense proportions.

Three colonization commissioners were named by the organization of the Social Democracy of America, and appointed thereon by the executive board. Not one of the three had any knowledge of the trust that was thus placed upon them. All of them accepted unhesitatingly, though each knew what it would personally cost in the ordinary way their lives had to walk to. They burned their bridges behind them in obeying the demands formulated in Woodstock jail. They are still obeying that call in pursuing the demands it involves. In every way, personally, collectively, privately and publicly, by the former chairman and executive board of the Social Democracy, to the comrades, the country and to negotiators and business interests especially, has the former chairman informed the commission he himself named. That there was some adverse influence at work soon became evident, and that it grew in force after conference with chronic critics and bolters, who need be no further described than as they take their cabbage soup.

There is no objection to the diet if they like it, but objection is made to compelling everyone else to sup with their spoon, eat their caraway cake as they do, wear precisely the same gabardine, or retire at their will to the jail of the same Ghetto. Woodstock and its lessons had been forgotten, and the Colonization Commission was to be made the spavined mule that should carry off all the theatrical properties that might stand in the way of a "personally conducted" political party organization. Our comrades in the Social Democracy did not by a large majority see it in that light, and the Colonization Commissioners were not cheered by the fraternal endorsement, but the work of the commission itself was, as such, placed in due order of service. The Social Democracy recognized in unqualified form that the economic demands of Socialism pre-empted and marshaled the political methods, actions and results. The commissioners accept the enlarged recognition as fresh spur to larger activity.

The necessity of the move outlined in the opening paragraphs is as great today as ever. The people who are out of work in our large cities are just as hungry as before. The machine still continues to displace laborers and the number of the unemployed must perforce, in the nature of things, continue to grow larger and larger.

At the time the writer took office there was no money in the treasury of the Colonization Commission and he immediately set to work to raise some. This was where the first mistake, if any, was made. If the organization wanted the Colonization Commission to do anything, it should furnish the money to do it with. We should have remained quiet until it did. During the past year the members would not give any money until we did something and we could not do anything until we had the money to do it with. All sorts of expedients had to be resorted to in order to get about the country.

We should have been successful in new work even then had we been able to get control of the small amount that did come in. This was kept by those who bolted and now are abusing us for not having any money after they had taken it. They say we were extravagant. Yes, we were, in letting them have a cent. If the mistakes of the past are of any value, they are as lessons to our feet to guide us in the future. That is the condition of affairs today. The organization has set aside certain work for the Economic Commission to do.

Money is required to be in the treasury before this work can be done. If the members of this organization want to work done they will have to furnish the money to do it with. If the members of this organization want colonization they have got to furnish the money to pay the small preliminary expenses. If they do not want it they are not obliged to have it. The sooner they get an expression of opinion from the membership the better.

We have got to reorganize our old enthusiasm and go about the work of colonization as though we were business. But first of all membership must be their share. Officers are but their servants. If you want them to do your work you must give them the means with which to do it. Otherwise the work will not be done. This does not mean that the members of the commission are not doing this work for hire, but only that the necessary expenses of traveling and otherwise, be made.

The organization is in a better condition than it has ever been. We stand ready for economic and political action. Those who came traitorously from the organization, not believing in its principles, have quit it, to the great satisfaction. We can now stand the ideal of economic action with confidence and hampering such as characterized the work of the past.

Let us receive suggestions from each and every branch and comrade as to the best way and method of securing the means to do the work with, as laid down heretofore. These suggestions will be printed in these columns, and will furnish the basis for criticism and further suggestions. This will draw us nearer and make us more like one big family. These suggestions should relate only to the question of raising funds for the preliminary expenses and not to the funds which may be realized by the sale of bonds, which must be retained untouched until the desired amount is raised. If the whole amount should not be secured it will become necessary to return the sums raised.

Our members must take an interest in these matters and realize that the work is to be done for them, and if it is not going as they think it should, they have a perfect right to make suggestions or offer an amendment. The work of the Economic Commission is dependent on voluntary contributions. If our members wish this work to go on, they should begin to send in their contributions.

We have about \$734 due us from the general organization. It was the colonization funds that saved the organization from bankruptcy before, and several times in the recent stormy times it was this department that came to the rescue, proving in practice the correctness of our theories, that economic conditions control all others.

Since we are dependent on voluntary contributions, all branches which believe in colonization should send in what contributions they can spare. We cannot expect to get much of the money loaned to the general organization back into our own hands for some time to come. Not until the members begin to pay their dues will the general body have money sufficient to return even a part of this loan to us. Being therefore without funds, the only way is to call on the members to send contributions in to the Economic Commission. They will be acknowledged as heretofore. The treasurer will make a quarterly statement of expenditures, as prescribed by the constitution, so that each member can know where every cent has gone.

We have accomplished much during the past year. We have seen the wisdom of our plans demonstrated by the logic of events. We have laid the foundations deep and strong. Our idea of collective ownership in stock has proved itself the correct plan. All that now remains to be done is to raise the necessary money for administration expenses, which should and will be small in amount. The times demand such an organization as ours and if it should go to pieces another would have to be created. Therefore let us realize this fact and go to work to build up the organization we already have.

The unemployed, congested in our large centers, must be put in positions of economic security. In this work we will have the assistance of many persons of wealth. Not all the rich are bad, neither are all the poor good. Those who are rich and have a good heart will help when they see we are in earnest. Let each and every member do his utmost to build up the organization and to contribute all the money and time he can spare to that end. After we have once put 1,500 persons in positions of self-supporting employment the rest will be easy. It is the first step that costs and counts. When this is taken we will have the assistance of thousands of persons who now look on our movement as a theoretical dream. As soon as we have something tangible to report we shall lay the fruits before the membership. Until then we call on each and every member to arouse all the interest and enthusiasm possible in relation to the work of putting the unemployed in employment. There are many idle acres in this country and we can all unite in the work of buying this idle land and the idle labor together.

COLONIZATION NOTES.

The Tennessee land matter is still pending, but may be settled up this month.

"Security of Employment" is the title of a small leaflet issued by this commission. Send a stamp and get one.

The collectors under the old constitution should continue their good work and write in to the secretary of the commission, for credentials if they have not retained the ones they had.

It seems queer that the Coming Nation should print a paragraph saying that the colonization feature of this organization had been turned over to the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth when it receives the Social Democrat and knows that such is not the case.

The comrades in Seattle were in earnest when they repudiated the lying Associated Press dispatch to the effect that the colonization features of the Social Democracy had been turned over to the B. C. C. They know how the latter's colony in the new state is getting along better than outsiders, and consequently they decided to start a new national organization devoted to colonization rather than to go into the B. C. C. Fortunately the new organization is not needed.

If the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth is so anxious to consolidate with us, as some of the enemies of the colonization feature have asserted, why is it that the proposition came through these enemies. If Mr. Lermond is so anxious to amalgamate, why does he not write to the commission, instead of to a man up in New Hampshire who doesn't know enough about Socialism to abide by the will of the majority?

Those who were individualistic that they refused in the recent con-

vention to abide by the will of the majority are the ones to whom the name of "Anarchist" justly belongs. They would make poor colonists.

Individual ownership of stock certificates or shares is not compatible with collective ownership or Socialism. Either it must be Socialism or individualism and the competitive system.

Ruskin and Equality. If they fail, will fall on account of the individual ownership of their stock. Wealth tends to concentrate in fewer and fewer hands. Likewise evidences of wealth such as stocks, whatever segregated restrictions may be raised.

A MASSACHUSETTS VETERAN.

Editor of Colonization Department, S. D. of Am. Dear Comrade:—I wish to extend my sincere congratulations on your annual report as secretary of the colonization commission of the Social Democracy of America. I cannot fail to appreciate the same, inasmuch as it shows what vast labors you and your colleagues have performed, and proves that you have been most conscientious and painstaking, persistent, thorough, and in every way competent in the performance of the arduous duties imposed on you by the organization.

I am satisfied that if you continue to pursue the course indicated you cannot fail of ultimate success as a commissioner, addressed to Willard direct. For the able work you have thus far accomplished in behalf of voluntary collective co-operation you are really entitled to the thanks of all right-minded Socialists. It gives me much pleasure, then, to congratulate the commission on the action of the first annual convention of the S. D. A. in endorsing and declaring, not merely for independent Socialist political work, but also for co-operative action.

I look upon voluntary co-operation and political action in the modern Socialist movement as supplementing and complementing each other. The two lines of action, when correctly and properly pursued, cannot fail to be at once both supplemental and complementary. This has been the experience of our Belgian Socialist comrades, who have achieved such magnificent and splendid results, first in the field of co-operation, and afterwards in that of political action. From the co-operative enterprises in which they have engaged they have very largely, if not entirely, obtained the resources necessary and with which they have carried on the political struggle for the conquest of the powers of the state. Their political achievements will serve to strengthen and reinforce their efforts along economic and educational lines, just as it has been vice versa in the case of the numerous powerful co-operative establishments.

I am informed that the co-operative movement in Belgium was born out of the necessities of conditions in which many of the working people of that country found themselves. There is a condition of things today in the United States of America, a condition of unemployment and insecurity of employment, as well as a slavish condition of employment, which makes such co-operation work as has been undertaken by the S. D. A. an immediate, pressing and imperative necessity and duty, to say nothing as to the wisdom of such work in order to promote party ends.

The essential ideas expressed in the foregoing relating to colonization and political action are not recent with me. I found myself entertaining those ideas when I emerged from the great unemployed movement and from the gubernatorial campaign in this commonwealth in 1894. Such a position I regard as being thoroughly in accord with existing American conditions, and therefore in entire harmony with scientific Socialism, for it presupposes and requires the use of the inductive method of procedure in every move that is made, and without which modern science could not take a single step.

DAVID TAYLOR.

227 Prospect Street, Cambridgeport, Mass. June 29, 1898.

(Comrade Taylor is one of the earliest American Socialists in New England. He was at one time the candidate for governor on the Socialist Labor party ticket in Massachusetts. He is a writer and speaker of exceptional ability. His remarks on the scope of the work and the necessity for colonization under the conditions now existent in America come with double significance from one who understands Socialism and also American conditions.—Ed.)

LET THE HEATHEN RAGE.

The Cleveland Citizen of the 2d instant indulges in some notable misrepresentations as to the recent disturbance in the Social Democracy. So far as the organization is concerned it appears to be seeking deliberate misrepresentation. We quote a paragraph which illustrates this:

"Both the bolters and the colonists who call themselves Social Democrats are now busily hurrying about of sarcasm and abuse at each other through the newspapers in about the same way as the fusion Pope and middle-of-the-road bolters and the Prohibitionists and their Liberty bolters are amusing themselves. The followers of Debs declare that they have a big majority of the S. D. with them, and the colonists have only a few branches on paper and are bankrupt, while the colony advocates affirm that the bolters have only a few branches located in eastern cities, composed of ex-S. L. P. men, and that they will be swallowed by the latter party."

The Social Democrat, speaking for the Social Democracy, has so far determinedly refrained from "hurrying about of sarcasm" whatever that means. It has not used "abuse" of any sort relating to the few delegates who went out of this organization. It has no delight in bolts. It finds no pleasure in sneers. It has nothing but sorrow for the error committed. It will not even answer our Cleveland contemporary after its kind, only recommending it read this paper before it again makes unnecessary assertions. Our friends really seem to be pleased when it finds the cause of reform injured by unwarranted contention.

THE COLLECTIVE TREND.

I want to correct a widespread error which seems to exist as to the meaning of the word Socialism. It does not stand for anarchy, as many suppose, but for its exact opposite, namely, for private competing capital replaced by united collective capital. The main practical ends it has in view at present are: 1. Governmental ownership of telegraphs, telephones, and express companies. 2. Nationalization of railroads. 3. Public ownership of coal mines, oil and gas wells. 4. Municipal ownership of lighting, heating and street car service. We have a national postal system, the first step in Socialism, but every country in the world except Cuba, Hawaii, Cyprus, Bolivia, Honduras and ourselves owns its telegraph. Switzerland has just taken control of its railroads.

Many people do not know how the wealth of this country is divided at present. There are \$22,000,000,000 in all (calculated from the census of 1893); 9 per cent of the population owns \$45,000,000,000; that leaves \$17,000,000,000 to be divided among 91 per cent of the population. Socialists say private competing capital is responsible for this and that it is not only unjust but wasteful. Competition means a free fight, and war is always expensive. The Socialist mottoes are: For use, and not for profit; for each according to his ability; to each according to his needs. So Socialism stands for system, a nationalized industrial system.—Miss H. H. Baldwin in New Haven Register.

There are now found in Europe 337 forms of public business enterprises and institutions wholly under public ownership and 225 more under such supervision or partial control.

Servia is multiplying its co-operative banks. It has already 125 of two types. Besides it has 80 co-operative distributing societies.

Rather than accept the offer of the National Telephone Company of England to spend from \$30,000 to \$40,000 in reconstructing the Huddersfield telephone system and making it as perfect as present experience renders possible, the corporation of that city has adopted the recommendation of the electric-lighting committee that the telephone system should be placed under municipal control. The sole inducement would appear to be that Huddersfield wishes to possess the first municipal telephone system.

In Switzerland one can telephone to any part of the country for five cents. The government owns the phones. Municipalities of Basle, Zurich and St. Gall own and operate electric street railways, and Bern and Lausanne will soon acquire these monopolies.

The town of Klingenberg, in France, goes into business on its own hook. It manufactures terra cotta ware, and succeeds so admirably that after paying all municipal expenses without taxation it has annually 90,000 marks for distribution among its citizens.

Huddersfield was the first town to provide dwellings; it built dwellings for artisans and a mechanics' home in 1852, and a lodging house in 1853. In 1872 Glasgow began the erection of a series of lodging houses which have since formed the models for other towns. Why not Chicago follow so good an example?

Paris gets her public lighting at cost and 20,000,000 francs a year as her share of profits of six companies, whose rights all revert to the city at the expiration of the charters.

At Roubaix, one of the Socialist strongholds of France, the 11,600 public school children receive free food and clothing at the expense of the town. At the beginning of summer and of winter each child receives a complete suit of clothes.

A COLONIZATION ENTHUSIAST.

Editor Social Democrat:—"Whoever shall will to do the will of God shall know of the doctrine."

No consideration of self-interest actuates me in expressing my approbation and opinion that the colonization commission has acted wisely, therefore well; that in the creation of the Commonwealth Company they will have "built better than they knew." That equality is its foundation principle can be clearly shown, because it is created in the immediate interest of the majority. The corporation being founded upon that interest cannot fail, because of all that is earthly, interest is the least susceptible to change, therefore the most durable, and that in itself will maintain and preserve it.

It is thoroughly democratic, because it is open to all. As an individual I confide in it, because my interest is the same with its own. As a collectivity I confide in it, because the collectivity will be pulled from the flower of this nation irrespective of "previous condition of servitude," and rests upon a vigorous organization. The Social Democracy of America, which proclaims to trust its doctrine to none but itself—the Co-operative Commonwealth Company. Its political mission is to fuse man's will to the will of the Creator of all; to make it clear to the minds of men what the heart has long believed, that our social maladjustments are not due to the will of the Creator, but are due to the ignorance and greed of mankind; that there are social laws that lead to harmonious conditions. This harmony the colonization commission sees. May the God of freedom bless and guide the commission in its work, cutting the path for others to follow to the "new time" when the sun of peace and plenty shall shine on all who toil, unclouded by the fear of want. The future is bright with hope, remembering, always, that there can be no universal love while the eccentric capitalist, almighty dollar of the "profit system" is playing between man and Almighty God. The colonization commission needs no introduction to this central fact. When we shall rule among men, then will God have been found, and men will be honored for what they are, and not for the dollars they possess.

Honor and fame mean no condition rise; Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

W. L. STEVENS.

See Park, Wash. June 18, 1898.

Send in your orders for Three in One; we can fill them promptly.

RELATING TO COLONIES.

The Single Tax colony at Painesville, Ala., finds an able advocate in S. Howard Leach, who, in the July issue of Current Thought, has an interesting article on "The Morality of the Single Land Tax." In closing, Mr. Leach forcibly says:

"It is not charity that men want, but justice. They do not want to be fed from the crumbs of the rich who have stolen their birthright, but they want that birthright back again, where they can use it, and produce the things they need themselves. They want access to the natural opportunities without having to pay some other man for the privilege of using their brawn and brain. When they have this right restored to them they will scorn the hand of charity for themselves or their children."

"It is a question of physical, mental, moral and religious life and death. Until this question is settled by establishing a system of absolute justice to every human being we will have discontent, strife, and anarchy, wars and rumors of wars, and just so long as the settlement of this fundamental question is put off, just so long will the kingdom of God on earth be put off."

The Colorado Co-operative Colony Company is an effort towards collective control that deserves encouragement, even if all the means employed are not those we should recommend. The capital required is being raised by the purchase on the part of co-operators of capital stock to the amount of \$100. There is already a premium of 30 per cent on such stock. The land to be reclaimed is located at Pinon, Montrose county, and has been taken up under the desert land law, subject to a payment of \$1.25 per acre. It is subject to irrigation, and the colony ditch will, when completed, have capacity sufficient to irrigate 15,000 acres, and may be extended over 5,000 acres more. Forty acres are allotted to each colonist, and the number is therefore limited to 500 families. The final purpose of the Pinon Colony is distinctly announced as collective in ownership and direction.

The Christian Commonwealth Colony of Georgia, whose postoffice address is Commonwealth, in that state, is one of the most interesting of the many sunrise efforts now making. It publishes a monthly under the name of the Social Gospel. Its managing editors are Rev. Ralph Albertson and George Howard Gibson, and among its associate editors are Prof. Geo. D. Heron, D. D., of Iowa College; Prof. Jas. P. Kelley, of Greenwich, Ct., and Hon. Ernest Howard Crosby, of Rhinebeck, N. Y. It is worth reading, and the effort now making demands the sincere and cordial respect of all Socialists. George Howard Gibson, writing of the colony, says:

"We are not a religious sect. Our religion does not consist of forms, rituals, Sunday solemnities. First and last it is love—nothing but love. It attracts all who love love attracts. We are peculiar in nothing, unless it be in the matter of brotherhood living. We live to serve, instead of to gain."

THE PERFECTED MAN.

A great sculptor made a beautiful image in clay. But when it was finished, he pressed upon it and it bent down. "Amine pinched it, and Tyranny pinched it, and Monopoly cast it down from the place which the Sculptor had ordained for it. It lay in the kennel, rejected and unclean. Theology passed by on the other side and said, 'See how depraved it is—it is fit only to be cast into the fire.'"

But Love lifted the image up and wept over it. And as her tears fell upon the clay it softened in her arms, so that she smoothed out the bruises with her hands.

Then Justice set it again in its place, and men said, "Behold, it was made in the image of God."—Bolton Hall's "Even as You and I."

OUR GERMAN COMRADES.

The German parliament elections held in the middle of last month are once more proof of the rapid and steady growth of that wonderful political movement—the Social Democracy of Germany. With the probable exception of the clericals (Catholics), the Socialists alone made tremendous gains.

It is reported that their total vote will loom up over the two million mark; at the last election in 1893 it was one and three-quarter millions. The vote was comparatively light, as the government failed to propose a real and live issue upon the electorate. Its general watchword and cry was, "Down with the Socialists!" "Combine against the red hordes!" but it proved a dismal failure.

The first ballots determined the results in 209 of the 397 constituencies; second ballots are necessary in 188. The Socialists captured 24 seats and came in on second ballots in about 100 districts (in 1893 in 85); of these they will win one-third, so that they will line up 60 or 65 strong in the new parliament, against 44 in 1893. According to proportional representation they would be entitled to about double that number, were the constituencies not so frightfully "gerrymandered" to the disadvantage of the Socialists. But the German Social Democrats lay more stress on a large increase of the Socialist vote than in a big increase in the number of Socialist deputies. They know very well that so long as the monarchy, entrenched behind an iron-clad military force, is not cast away, that they can not hope to legislate their program into power. Yet even as it is their influence has been keenly felt in parliament, and is a cause of constant worry to the Kaiser and his crew of satellites.

All the prominent party leaders, as Liebknecht, Bebel, Singer, Vollmar, Auer, Schoenlank, Bueh, etc., have been returned. The industrial centers and large cities are more than ever under Socialist control, and heavy inroads were made in the rural districts. The Socialists are fully satisfied with the result. Not so the reactionaries; their press organs are frantic with rage and denounce their Socialist followers in vehement terms. But "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Coming Naxos, July 2.

Children's Column

Address Communications to Mrs. F. W. Van, 397 Duane St., Brooklyn.

GODS' GIFTS.

God gave a gift to earth: a child, Weak, innocent, and undefiled, Opened its ignorant eyes and smiled.

It lay so helpless, so forlorn, Earth took it coldly and in scorn, Cursing the day when it was born.

All influence of Good or Right, All ray of God's most holy light, She turned it closely from its sight.

Then turned her heart, her eyes away, Ready to look again, the day Its little feet began to stray.

In days of guilt the baby played, Where sin, and sin alone, was made The law that all around obeyed.

With ready and obedient care, He learnt the tasks they taught him there, Black sin for lesson—oaths for prayer.

Then earth arose, and, in her might, To vindicate her injured right, Thrust him in deeper depths of night.

Branding him with a deeper brand Of shame he could not understand, The felon outcast of the land.

God gave a gift to Earth: a child, Weak, innocent, and undefiled, Opened its ignorant eyes and smiled.

And earth resolved the gift and cried, Her joy and triumph far and wide, Till echo answered to her pride.

She blessed the hour when first he came To take the crown of pride and fame, Wreathed through long ages for his name.

Then bent her utmost art and skill To train the supple mind and will, And guard it from a breath of ill.

She strewed his morning path with flowers, And Love, in tender drooping showers, Nourished the blue and dawning hours.

She shed, in rainbow hues of light, A halo round the Good and Right, To tempt and charm the baby's sight.

And every step, of work or play, Was lighted by some dazzling ray, Till morning brightened into day.

And then the World arose, and said, Let added honors now be shed On such a noble heart and head!

O World, both gifts were pure and bright, Holy and sacred in God's sight— God will judge them and their right.

—Adelaide A. Proctor.

CHILD LIFE IN RUSKIN COLONY.

A gentleman who spent some months in Ruskin last winter has been telling me about the good times the children have down there. There are about thirty children under nine or ten years of age and perhaps sixty under eighteen. There is a good school for the older children, and the little ones have lovely times in the kindergarten. The mothers work five hours each day for the colony, helping to prepare the meals in the large kitchen, from which the whole colony is fed, and while the mothers are busy in this way the children are cared for by motherly, kind teachers, who teach them kindergarten work in the morning and take them walking and play with them in the afternoon. If there is a motherless child in the colony it is cared for by some mother-hearted woman just as tenderly as if it were her own, and a crippled or sick child finds nothing but kindness from the other children. In fact, there is a spirit of comradeship among the children that is striking. If one of their child friends is seen in any difficulty with a boy or girl from a near-by village they don't wait to find out the cause of the trouble, but rush in and fight for the Ruskin comrade.

In the summer the children have their regular work for the colony just like the grown folks. This work is mostly berry and pea-picking and other garden work, and when they eat the fresh, sweet berries and vegetables at the large common table they enjoy them all the more because they helped. There are good music and art teachers in Ruskin, and some of the children are learning to draw and paint, others to play on the violin and piano.

Best of all, they are learning the wonderful lessons Mother Nature has to teach in the fields, in the woods, and in the cool, dark caves, where they meet together warm Sunday evenings. They are enjoying a happy childhood, free from care, and when we hear about it, it makes us long to have colonies all over the land for the children, the children who are now penned up in the dark courts, alleys and tenement houses of our cities. E. R. WARE.

All boys and girls who are too young to work, and all old people who have done their share of work, ought to be taken care of by others, and provided with all the good things that are in the world.

That a man should determine to devote himself to the service of humanity, including intellectual and moral self-culture under that name, that this should be, in the proper sense of the word, his religion, is not only an intelligible, but I think a laudable, resolution. And I am greatly disposed to believe that it is the only religion which will prove itself to be unassailably acceptable so long as the human race endures.—Prof. Huxley.

A WESTERN CRADLE SONG.

Over the hill the new moon drifts, The pine to the sky her dark form lifts, Down in the creek the shadow shifts, And the dove is sadly waiting.

Hushaby, baby, O hushaby! Life will bring thee tear and sigh; Sorrows come and pleasures fly— O hushaby, hushaby!

Away with doubt and away with fear! The star of day in heaven rides clear, Morning brings to the waiting ear The lark's gay song a-trailing.

Lullaby, baby, O lullaby! The day-star fades when day is nigh, Shadows pass and sorrows die, O lullaby, lullaby!

Don't send my boy where your girl can't go, And say, "There's no danger for boys, you know, Because they all have their wild cats to sow."

There is no more excuse for my boy to be low Than your girl. Then please don't tell him so.

Don't send my boy where your girl can't go, For a boy or girl sin is sin, you know, And a baby boy's hands are as clean as white, And his heart as pure as your girl's to-night.

—Unidentified.

OUR POET'S COLUMN.

AFTER WAR.

Amen! I have cried, in battle-time, When my battlefield became parched: The Earth of the Lord shall bloom sublime By the blood of His martyrs nourished. Amen! I have said, when limbs were hewn And our wounds were blue and ghastly— The death of a man may fall and swoon, But God shall conquer lastly.

And amen! sang I unto the hymn, That rose when our crowned banners Streamed over the hosts whose eyes were dim, Because of their heart's bosom pain: But I swear I will not stand my ground, With a poisoned stroke, by giving— Amen! to the tie that seeks to spread Its black wrong over the living.

If you shake clean hands with Truth you shall See life's essential meaning, And through the apocalyptic mists, Vineyards of Light will be gleaming: But not in your traffic-marketing marts, Where you place a market value On the Christward aching of human hearts.

Ha! his angel ought to tell you, Can you patch a cloak for our nakedness From shreds of your contrivance? Will your shoddy endure the strain and stress Of the looms the Gods are driving?

Behold! the winds of the Lord would tear Our beggarly rags in sunder, And leave us shivering, shamed and bare To the search of His packed thunder.

Did our slain sons, whether white or black, die, For gracing a sleek nation? Shall we build mud walls 'twixt man and the sky, In our plan for restoration? Behold! the competitive dens on the earth Will crumble our work as Babel, And drown our ears with the dreadful noise.

Calm heard when he slaughtered Abel, Shall we drowse our lives with a new pretense, Erase blood is dry in the valleys, That were soaked through for the old of fence? Must we learn anew what Hell is? Do we think that the grapes of God will slip Out of reach when we are rated? Or that of his sovereign mastership One jot will be abated?

From the unused graves where our comrades faded die, In a regard to scorn of dying, From souls that out of the dark have cried Through ages of bitter crying, From the solemn heavens where all must stand Calling to every spirit, A voice runs warning across the land— O brothers! let us hear it.

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NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

LIST OF SOLICITORS.

James Osterling.....Pullman, Ill.
E. B. Harris.....West Superior, Wis.
W. K. Gordon.....St. Louis
James Sheldon Ingalls.....Chicago, Ill.
M. E. Kleininger.....Chicago, Ill.

Two more states will have socialist conventions this month—Rhode Island, July 8, and Washington, July 31.

All comrades are subscribers for The Social Democrat. Each comrade should feel it his or her duty, then, to get at least one other subscriber.

J. J. Kinney has been elected secretary treasurer of the Metal Polishers and Brass Workers' National Union. This body has a labor colony project before it.

In May 121,700 persons received increases and 8,800 persons sustained decreases in wages in Great Britain. The net increase was about 19 cents per head per week.

E. J. Lynch has been re-elected president of the metal polishers and brassworkers' national union. S. B. Donnelly, of New York, succeeds W. E. Prescott as president of the Typographical Union.

WANTED.

Partner on farm, 25 to 30 years of age. Must be unmarried like myself and a true-blue socialist. The more education the better, as I want a congenial companion. Some capital is desirable, so we may be on equal terms.
D. E. YOUNG,
Kennedy, Iowa.

Subscribe one dollar to the circulation fund, so we can send ten copies for two months to any ten persons you may wish to receive The Social Democrat.

CHICAGO STREET MEETINGS.

On Thursday evening, June 30, 1899, a good meeting was held on the corner of Quincy and state streets. The speakers were Comrades J. S. Ingalls and R. M. Goodwin. One comrade paid \$2 for Casson's "Red Light" and refused to take any change.

Friday evening, July 1, 1899, meeting at Quincy and State. Speakers, J. S. Ingalls and John F. Lloyd. Much interest and sympathy manifested.

The meeting at Madison and Desplaines streets held a large crowd. The speakers were Comrades Osborne, Cook, Horn and Hogan. A large number of books were sold and several names added to the membership list of our new branch.

On Saturday evening, July 2, a large meeting at Madison and Desplaines streets. The speakers were Comrades Osborne, Cook, id Goodwin. A large sale of books was made and the meeting lasted from 8 to 11 p. m. Three attempts to disrupt meeting were promptly suppressed by the people present, disturbers being ordered away.

ANOTHER VIEW.

Edison, Wash. June 25, 1899.—W. P. Borland, Chicago: Dear Sir and Comrade—You may remember that we had some correspondence last winter while I was living in Fairbault, Minn.

I am really glad your plan is in abeyance for a time, for this colonization business is too new and still too much in an experimental stage to be tried on so vast a plan. Our plan of federated colonies is now off for the present, so our colony has been granted complete autonomy, and it is my personal opinion that all future colonies will be absolutely free, the national board of the B. of C. C. being simply a means of collecting and disseminating knowledge of proposed colony sites to who wish to unite, etc. These colonies will, of course, gradually federate, as they see the advantage of it, but that will come later.

I am also of the opinion that a "single tax" colony will be the best for the present; that is a colony like that at Fairhope, Ala., where the association holds the lands, and then what ever co-operative enterprises are carried on will be put on a wage basis.

I most sincerely hope that Social Democracy may establish a colony headquarters at Seattle, and I will render you all the help in my power. The colonization movement is growing wonderfully fast, but the details are not all settled—we can only find them as the chemist finds materials for his science—by experiment. The more plans there are which are being tried at a given time, the sooner will the right one be found. With best wishes; hastily,
W. H. KAUFMAN,
Editor.

Branches can buy one hundred copies of The Social Democrat for one dollar. They will be forwarded to one address. Their distribution and sale increase circulation and propaganda.

Boston has a municipal printing office, which employs from 50 to 100 men and has in the first year of its operation saved the city over \$11,000.

A UNIQUE COLONY.

Soon to be started near a hundred miles South of Philadelphia by a Christian Organization.

To those who have a mind to do events, as caused by the accumulation of immense capital in the hands of the few, have had impressed on their minds but one outcome. They believe that when the public mind in its economic discontent reaches a certain stage, anarchy and revolution will come. This Christian Socialist Organization purposes to carry out the following peaceful and trouble-averting principles, embodied in the card of church membership:

"I, the undersigned, agree to become a member of the Christian Socialist Church of Philadelphia, whose object shall be to promote pure religion as taught by Jesus Christ, to persuade men and women to live pure and noble lives as the surest path to happiness here and hereafter; to inculcate the doctrine of love to God and to our fellow-men, as the supreme law for the government of individual and national life; to devise and promote practical plans for the good of humanity, and to do whatever can be done at all times to establish 'Peace on earth and good will to men.'"

When the above is read you will readily see that the motives of the society are of the heart, but you will naturally ask: What practical means are they employing to bring this era of happiness about?

This is answered by a prominent member, Mr. Luther S. Kauffman, 1326 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. He states that a land colonization plan is being projected, and that already a goodly sum has been raised for the purchase of the territory which they hope to acquire, either in Virginia, Maryland or Delaware, but near to this city. The idea is to purchase a large tract of land with the funds at their disposal after an expert committee of survey has found the combined advantages of pure water, rich soil, and nearness to the great commercial centers, the last desideratum being especially sought, so that the eyes of millions can conveniently see the success and working of the plan.

To hundreds of hopeful and enthusiastic colonists weary of idleness, or on the other hand, the wearing drudge of long hours of labor, our new Eden will be opened and implements given to those with skill to build. Bricks will be made from the earth, and soon a delightful city will rise. The city will be different from all others. A central heating, lighting, cooking and laundering plant will be conducted, lessening labor and providing to members all the necessities of life at minimum cost. "No profits" will be the motto, for everything will be at cost price. Monopolistic greed will not find its way in here. Everything will be managed on a co-operative basis. The products of the community—and they will not be few—will be sold in open market, and the profits placed in a common treasury. One of the most important and far-reaching features of this plan will be the fact that each man's wages will be the same, be he director or laborer, and organizers of this project point to the successful operation of a similar colony.

of Ruskin, Tenn., which, in its short career of three years has demonstrated that the idea is not a chimerical one. The society in Philadelphia has a plan of launching for the laudable purpose 10,000 shares of stock, each share to cost \$100, and no person to be allowed more than one share, which can be paid for in installments of one dollar per week if necessary.

As soon as 1,000 shares have been subscribed, they will incorporate the colony, call a meeting of shareholder-elect officers and start to work with vigor. Any man or woman of good moral character and temperate habit, who would like a share in this unique city, can secure one by sending name and address to Luther S. Kauffman, 1326 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to M. J. McCalvey, 1248 Elm street, Manchester, N. H.—Philadelphia Evening Herald.

LIVES ONLY FOR SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Dear Comrade: Now that the expense of the convention is over it will give our comrades time to fill up our colonization treasury.

Would it not be a good plan to ask each branch to give a certain amount within a limited date?

I know that many of our locals have already given all they could spare and the branch to which I belong has not lost many opportunities of doing its full share of the work, but if the amount contributed by each branch was secured to it by a bond or bonds of the Co-operative Commonwealth company, it is possible, if not probable, that some of our members might induce friends or acquaintances to take bonds with them.

I am deeply interested in this movement, so you must pardon my impudence, for I live almost on my interest in the Social Democracy. I have not been entirely idle in pushing matters of a common interest, but as my labors have not yielded as much apparent results as I could wish, I will keep still on that score and if I can do anything it will probably be seen only in reports of Branch No. 2, New York. Fraternally,
C. W. MINOR.

New York City.

We are big enough to say, as we did long ago to Wynn W. Reed, that we are ready at any time to work in unity, so far as our economic work is concerned, with all organizations having similar purposes.

Subscribe one dollar to the circulation fund, so we can send ten copies for two months to any ten persons you may wish to receive The Social Democrat.

After a careful investigation the New York Sun concludes that 40,000 working women in that city are receiving wages so small that they are compelled to accept charity or starve, and the Sun is the bitterest Plutarch advocate in the land.

CONSTITUTION.

ADOPTED AT RECENT CONVENTION BY PRACTICALLY A UNANIMOUS VOTE.

As It Will Not Be Printed in Pamphlet Form for Some Time Members Are Urged to Preserve This Paper.

The Social Democracy of America, being organized for the purpose of placing the people collectively in control of all the means of production and distribution, and desiring to use the most effective means to that end, formulates the following constitution for the accomplishment of its object:

ARTICLE I.
Section 1. The organization constituted under this constitution shall be known as the Social Democracy of America.

Section 2. It shall consist of local branches, county committees, state unions and a national executive council.

ARTICLE II.
Section 1. A majority vote shall determine on all occasions.

ARTICLE III.
Section 1. Local branches shall consist of at least five members.

Section 2. Any reputable person subscribing to the principles of this organization, shall be eligible to membership.

Section 3. A member may be transferred from one local branch to another.

Section 4. Each member shall be entitled to a card of membership, such cards to be furnished by the National Council and issued to the members by the treasurer of the local branch.

Section 5. The local branches shall pay 25 cents per member quarterly in advance to the National Executive Council. Ten cents per member quarterly in advance to the County Committee and five cents per member quarterly in advance to the State Union. Said dues to be forwarded before the 10th day of January, April, July and October to the respective headquarters. Branches shall forward a full quarter's dues for each member admitted before the 15th day of February, May, August and November. Dues for members admitted after such date shall begin the 1st day of that quarter.

Section 6. Branches shall be organized by the election of a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 7. Local branches may adopt any by-laws consistent with this constitution.

Section 8. Branches shall be designated by serial numbers, but may choose their own names.

ARTICLE IV.
Section 1. County Committees shall be composed of two members elected annually from each local branch in the county; provided that two or more county committees may unite to form one committee if so determined by a referendum vote of the members in the counties involved.

Section 2. Each local branch shall be entitled to one vote.

Section 3. The county committee shall order a referendum in its jurisdiction on any question upon application of any two local branches represented in said committee.

Section 4. The county committee shall have jurisdiction on all matters affecting the county.

ARTICLE V.
Section 1. The state union shall be composed of one member elected annually from each county in the state.

Section 2. The state union shall have jurisdiction on all matters affecting the state.

Section 3. The state union shall submit a referendum on all questions upon the order of any county committee in conformity with article IV, section 2.

ARTICLE VI.
Section 1. The National Convention shall be composed of three delegates elected annually from each state; and delegates to be elected at large by a referendum vote of the state.

Section 2. Each delegate shall have one vote.

Section 3. The expense of delegates shall be paid by the state they represent.

Section 4. The National Convention shall meet the first Monday in June of each year at such place as may be selected by a referendum taken at least sixty days prior to the convening of the convention.

Section 5. The highest number of votes shall be selected.

Section 6. The National Convention shall have jurisdiction over all matters affecting the organization.

Section 7. The conclusions of the National Convention shall be operative until approved by a referendum vote.

ARTICLE VII.
Section 1. The National Executive Council shall consist of three members elected annually by the National Convention.

Section 2. When the National Convention is not in session and it is necessary to fill vacancies or to make other changes, the members of the National Executive Council, the state unions shall nominate candidates for such offices, which shall be filled by general referendum vote.

Section 3. The National Executive Council shall exercise general jurisdiction over all matters of a national character.

Section 4. The National Executive Council shall submit any question to a general referendum upon application of any state union.

Section 5. The National Executive Council shall elect three of its members who shall compose an educational commission, whose duty it shall be to formulate and execute plans to educate the masses along the line of the principles of this organization.

Section 6. A member of the Executive Council may serve on but one commission.

Section 7. The National Executive Council shall publish one or more papers, which shall be the official organ or organs. The business and editorial management of such paper or papers shall be vested in three persons, one of whom shall be elected by each commission.

Section 8. Each member shall receive a copy of one of the official organs.

Section 9. This organization shall, under no circumstances, amalgamate, fuse or form an alliance with any other political party.

Section 10. The treasurer of each commission shall mail to each local branch a quarterly financial report in detail.

Section 11. The National Executive Council shall determine where its headquarters shall be for the ensuing year.

Section 12. No money shall be paid from the fund of the organization for the expenses of either of the three commissions.

Section 13. Each commission shall have entire charge of any money it may receive.

Section 14. The membership dues shall be used exclusively to maintain national headquarters and pay the expenses incidental thereto, including the publication of the official organ or organs.

Section 15. All referendum votes shall be printed in the national organ or organs, stating local branches' number and state opposite the vote for and against the measure.

Section 16. Officers of the organization may be removed by a majority vote of members who are entitled to elect their successor.

Section 17. The columns of any national organ shall at all times be open for the presentation of charges against officers and their defense.

ARTICLE VIII.
Section 1. All constitutions or by-laws heretofore adopted are hereby repealed, providing, however, that local branches and state unions shall be deemed to exist under the constitution.

Section 2. This constitution may be altered or amended at the National Convention, or by a general referendum of the organization.

Section 3. This constitution shall take effect immediately.

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

(Notices of meetings will be published under this head for 150 per month.)

CALIFORNIA.

No. 4, San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 599 Market street. The general public is invited to attend.

No. 3, Bakersfield, meets the first Sunday of each month, on or before the full of the moon, at 3 p. m., in Matton's Hall.

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

ILLINOIS.
No. 1 meets every Sunday, 1230 p. m., at 188 East Madison street, Chicago. Good speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Everybody invited.

No. 4, Chicago, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m., at 543 South Halsted street.

No. 5 meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m. sharp, at Social Hall, Michigan avenue, cor. 113th St. H. J. Benton, 11435 Yale avenue, Sec. retary.

No. 9 meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p. m., 63d street and Centre avenue, Chicago. Everybody invited. Free discussion.

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

No. 21 meets every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 19 W. Madison street, Chicago. Everybody invited.

No. 22 meets second and last Sunday of each month at 4 p. m., at Treasett's Hall, N. W. Cor. Armitage and Nebraska aves., Chicago.

No. 24 meets every Sunday at 10 a. m., in Scandia Hall, top floor, 98 West Ohio street, near Milwaukee ave., Chicago. J. C. Higgins, 112 Ayers court, Secretary.

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

INDIANA.
No. 1, Terre Haute, meets 1st and 3d Sundays of each month at 8 p. m., at Labor Union Hall, 624 Wabash ave. Ladies are invited. P. K. Reinhold, Chairman. Ed. Evinger, Secretary.

No. 1, Richmond, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, hall of German street-nevolent Society, corner 5th and Main streets.

MARYLAND.
No. 2, Baltimore, English Branch, meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 1006 East Baltimore street.

MASSACHUSETTS.
No. 1 meets 3d Thursday evening for business, and every second Sunday for lecture and discussion, at 724 Washington street. Secretary's address 1645 Washington st.

No. 5, Lynn, meets first Monday of each month, in Lester's building, Ernest Timineh, Financial Secretary, 22 Albany St.

No. 8, Roxbury, meets every Thursday at 8 p. m., at 54 Warren street, Room No. 1, for business and education.

No. 11, Malden, meets at Temple Hall, Pleasant street, every Sunday evening at 7:30, for business and discussion. Secretariat address, cor. Pierce and Knollin streets.

MISSOURI.
No. 1, St. Louis, meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 1223 N. Broadway.

No. 2, St. Louis, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at 12th and Wyoming sts., St. Louis. M. Dera, secretary, 1592 Locust street.

NEBRASKA.
No. 1 meets every Tuesday. Club rooms are open for friends also on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, 254 Pacific street.

No. 2 meets every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. sharp, at No. 5 Clinton ave., Nebraska. Visitors welcome.

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

No. 5, Jersey City, meets 1st Thursday of each month at J. Schneider's Hall, 145 Palisade ave.

No. 6 and 7 meet 1st and 3d Thursdays of each month at 8 p. m., at 252 Main St., N. Debs Club Room. Club meeting last Monday evening in each month. Club room open evenings.

NEW YORK.
The Great New York City Central Committee, the Social Democracy of America, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at its permanent headquarters, 85 E. 4th st., St. Paul Wileg Hall. Nicholas Alshof, secretary, 37 Nassau street, New York City.

Combined Lectures of Branches 7 and 11, Brooklyn, held every Sunday evening at Erie Hall, 65 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Musical program.

No. 1, New York City, meets every Friday at 8 p. m. sharp at 259 E. Broadway, between 10th and 11th streets.

No. 2, New York City, meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 107 E. Forty-ninth street at 8 p. m. Program: 1. Business. 2. Lecture. 3. Music. 4. Free discussion.

No. 3 meets first and third Friday evenings. Lectures and discussion at each meeting.

No. 6, 18th Assembly District, S. D. A., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at American Hall, 1111 Clinton street, New York City. Alexander Kahn, 115 Broadway, Sec. retary.

No. 7, New York City, 31 Avenue A, meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Bunker's Hall, 28 Orchard street, at 8 p. m. C. F. Fayerly, 71 Livingston street, Secretary.

No. 10, New York City, meets 2d and 4th Sundays of each month at 8 p. m., at 17 E. 10th street, New York City. Secretary, Bernard Backs, 209 E. 9th street.

No. 12, New York City, Karl Marx Branch, meets every Friday evening at Congress Hall, 155 Avenue C, Henry Lang, 363 E. 10th St., Secretary.

OHIO.
No. 5 meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the business meeting, at Monroe street, Cleveland.

No. 4, Bucyrus, meets 2d and 4th Sundays of each month, at Fisher's Hall, cor. Main and Rensselaer streets.

No. 16, Toledo, meets at Knappa Hall, cor. Vine and Division streets, every Friday evening, C. H. Otken, secretary, 1125 Nebraska ave.

PENNSYLVANIA.
No. 1, Pittsburgh, headquarters room 6, Moorhead building, 104-106 Grant street. Open every afternoon and evening. Public addresses every 4th Sunday afternoon in Moorhead Hall, third floor, same building.

No. 10, Allegheny, meets every Tuesday evening at 8 Jackson St. Headquarters. Library open every evening, at same address. Secretary's address, 174 Manhattan street.

TENNESSEE.
No. 1, Nashville, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 606 Church st. First meeting in month's business only. All others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited.

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

No. 2, Dallas, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at Social Democracy Hall, 225 Main street.

WASHINGTON.
No. 1, 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, Seattle, meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in Theosophical Hall, 1115 Third ave., between Spring and Seneca sts. All are invited. Meetings are instructive and entertaining. A. Burns, Secretary, 300 N. Broadway.

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