On earth peace. good will toward men

Vol. IV.

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No. 27.

Savage and Civilized Methods Ably Contrasted by The Man Without a Soul.

TO ROB INFANTS OF THEIR NATURAL SUSTENANCE, AS IS DONE BY SOME SAVAGES, IS NO WORSE THAN TO ROB MEN OF THEIR RIGHTS TO THE SOIL.

group and went ashore in their small- land.

went there, leaving everything in the hands of a half-naked chief, or "king,"

as the natives called him.

The people lived in little shabby huts, constructed out of sea weeds and bamboo poles.

The one thing that attracted the g, screaming offspring. ment grew moldy and These crying babies were the most rich man's storehouse.

starved-looking creatures the tourists had ever seen. Their eyes were hollow and sunken back into their heads, and their little ribs could be counted with almost the same ease as to count the ribs of a skeleton behind a glass

One of these wailing babies was making feeble efforts to get hold of the maternal breast of the God-forsaken woman who held it, and who held it back out of reach of the lacteal foun-

The tourists also noticed a peculiar brand burned on each of these breasts which they had attached their private to which the poor mother would point brand, and the slaves who had drawn and make every effort within her power to convey some message to her crying offspring.

told to ask the mothers what ailed the children, and the answer came back, "Hunger!"

Their story was told by one of the most intelligent mothers, the substance

of which I give below:

Their king was of a very unhappy, given to us all? restless, ambitious and greedy disposition and was never satisfied. Their medicine man told him that the cream of mothers' milk would cure him of all his unnatural longings, and make him a happy man.

When the mothers of the island when the mothers of the Island heard this they very willingly robbed their breasts of some of the nourish-ing fluid, which they sent to their king, and it was stored away in earthen vessels until the cream should collect on the surface.

The king ate of it, and seemed to feel better from that moment. He sent his slaves out to beg for some more, which the mother's breast and plunder a starving infant of its daily food? were robbing their children of their natural food, after which they refused to give any more to the king.

Then the king sent his officers around with drawn swords, compelling the poor mothers to give up their milk for his use, which caused the death of many little babies, being starved.

The people rebelled against this in-

human outrage, and would have put the wicked and greedy king to death, but he sent his friends out among the people with beautiful glass beads and golden trinkets, and they bought the friendship of all the men who had no babies starving, and they went over to the king's side and helped put down the rebellion.

could distinguish between his loyal subjects and the disloyal ones, and reca. gather milk only from those who were wicked enough to rebel against his 'divine authority.

And it was to these brands the poor mothers pointed in an attempt frighten the famishing infants into silence; but hunger recognizes no marks of private ownership, and the starving children could not be silenced with

Every morning and every evening the king's servants went among the poor mothers and collected a certain amount of milk, after which the poor child was allowed to draw out the remaining fluid, which very often was not half enough for its daily food.

The tourists were horror-struck at hearing such a tale of brutality, and they went to see the king's supply of

The king took them into his palace and showed them where he had stored his supply of precious food, and walked among the rows of earthen jars with pride, and told how hard it was to prevent the food from spoiling; even ad mitting that hundreds of jars full of the precious food became rancid and moldy every year and had to be thrown

away.

The whole royal family had given up the use of other food and lived absothe lords and high officers doing the

When asked by the interpreter whether he did not think it a cruel outrage upon the plundered children, he replied insolently that the children

A few years ago while a party of had no legal right to the parental boswealthy tourists were cruising in the oms upon which he had his private Indian Ocean they anchored near a brand, and he must have his own, even little island belonging to the Molucca if the children did perish from the

The tourists were very indignant The island was a small and barren towards the brutal king, and promised piece of land, and so unproductive of themselves that they would have their revenue that the white man seldom country interfere in the matter and

stop the outrage.
But on their way back some on spoke of the earth being the great parental bosom from which the race drew nourishment, and one thoughtful old doctor remarked that it was a very common custom among civilized people tourists most was the crying of the to put their private brand upon this babies. In almost every but they great parental bosom, drawing out all could hear the piteous wail of a frail the nourishment it was possible for little dusky baby, and some of the them to get, even though thousands half-naked mothers sat in the open doors holding in their arms their cryment grew moldy and rancid in the

Sailing far out on the silent sea, in the midst of an evening calm, has a strange and weird influence over the thoughtful mind, and these tourists began to realize that they themselves were as guilty of branding the parental breast and, robbing the little children of food as this savage and

heathen king.
Of all the great stores of provisions in the hull of the great ship, not one crumb had been produced by their own hands. It was all taken from a part of the great parental bosom upon it out and stored it away for them had even suffered for the want of the very nourishment they were compelled to draw out for others, and were always longing and dissatisfied, like the starv-ing infants of that miserable Molucca

> How many of you who read this story have attached your private brand to the great parental bosom God has

> I would ask you to stop and listen to the wails and the sobbing of the hun-gry and emaciated millions, and watch the poor fathers and mothers point to those private brands upon the earth's parental bosom, and tell their starving offspring why they dare not draw out the needed nourishment without the king's permission.

Ah, you consumers of the precious food which the great God intended for the helpless babes, have you any more right to brand the earth's surface and call it your own than this selfish heathen kirg had a right to brand a

RED VS. WHITE.

Mrs. Mary Gunning Explains Social Signifi

In Social Democrat of Aug. 19 one reads with an odd sensation that Social Democrats are not to wear a white ribbon if they please, because the W. C. T. U. have a copyright on the work of the silk-worm when it is bleached To wear, then, a white ribbon might subject the masses to another dose of injunction.

But who are the Social Democrats that talk of a white badge? Organized the people in their respective states for ly, unswerving combination. Social Democracy is the latest ex- short terms, and the supreme justices pression of Socialism, which is as an the mothers who belonged to the reb- cient as the soul of man. Socialism els and branded their breasts with the and competition are the twins which the power to dismiss any unworthy private brand, so that he have fought together in the womb of humanity since the beginning of the unfitted to fill.

> Any expression of Socialism, as So- WHERE unceasingly. cial Democracy, inherits humanity's

discard the red flag for the white over proletarian struggles, while the latter is suitable only for non-work-

have any real existence in nature, were the colors of the ancient, non-working,

Osborne Ward, in "The Ancient Low ly," traces the evolution of the red flag how insolently and illegally successive of the workers backward to the dawn of history, and shows "the ineffaceable love of the proletarian class for the beautiful and incomputably aged red

In ancient mythology, Demeter (Ceres), the Greek goddess of agriculture and fruitfulness of the earth, and Athena (Minerva), goddess of manual labor and protectress of working men and women, wore flaming red.

In Asia, Africa and in Britain the same myths were classified in the same

The word flag has as ancient a hold on humanity as the color which imbues it. It is from flamma, signifying blaze or flame, and was originally applied to the red beams of the sun.

White is no color, has no existence of itself, as is proved when a ray of white light-sunlight-is transmitted codes and rules? through water drops or a common glass

three immutable colors, red, yellow ic, despotic judiciary, without any authority whatever, has DARED to re-

Red is the ruling color. It is the last to disappear to the sight in the distance of landscapes.

It is the first color which the infant

It is the favorite color of childhood in all its shades of rose and crimson.

Red hats, red shoes, red balloons, red apples, red candy, are the first choice of innocent children.

If he or she develops into a dude or dudess and falls under the scepter of the fashion market the shades of deadleaf or decayed strawberry replacesnature's own pure color-red.

When Christianity arose in the labor communities of the ancient world it adopted the red flag of the masses.

The divinities to whom ancient humanity dedicated red were peaceful divinities. They were forbidden even to look on strife.

The Crespins who arose in the time of Diocletian adopted the red flag.

The Emperor Theodosius permitted the shoemakers to carry the red flag because "the men had been found peaceful, pious and faithful to country, upright, and had been guilty of no wrong."

The Druid priests, most bloodthirsty of ecclesiastics, wore white.

The ancient trades unions of Rome planted the red banner in her colonies. The early flag of the English colonies in America was plain red.

This was the flag which waved over American farmers at Concord and ing classes in 1894, and in full harmony Bunker Hill, and over Washington when he took command of the army for resistance to kings.

Later Washington designed the flag which is now our national banner. Had he left out the red it would have been like leaving out the stars from

the heavens. Subtle vibrations of the ether of a certain number produce in us a sensation of vision, which we name "red." If we despise and traduce this color which labor all over the world has found itself responsive to, we so far despise nature.

All prejudice comes from shallowness of thought.

The shallowest prejudice is that against the red flag of labor.

Any talk of a Social Democrat wish

ing white for a badge would be aping the official color of priests and des Let us defend and maintain our

proper badge-the red of the healthy blood drops which preclaim the brotherhood of the human race.

Thomas Jefferson foresaw precisely what would come from the federal judiciary DESPOTISM-a "subtle corps working under ground to undermine claimed by the murderous press and millions of Hessians as perfectly prop-fabric." And he also foresaw what would come in OUR near fabric. would come in OUR near future-that the people "will have to choose between reformation and revolution; the one or the other is INEVITABLE."

The objects and efforts of true pa triots should always be to avoid that 'dread arbiter, the sword"-so long as the respective states do not knowthe burden does not become too overwhelming and too calamitous to borne. The purpose of the Social De-mocracy should therefore be: First, a until now the people are enwrapped in reformation of the federal judiciary, curbing their arbitrary and unlawful the dictation of those who today own acts, by legislation, and by means of and control all power in this union, an amendment to the constitution by and so to crush and destroy the people LAWFUL action; requiring FEDERAL at will. I propose to let a little light subordinate judges to be elected by fall upon this horrible, brutal, savagecuits. The people would thus resume man from the position, which he was This question should agitated EVERYsedulously

The Federal Government was cre we cannot break with the past, nor powerful and the central government was weak. It never had aught but since the former has waved for ages limited powers granted, but today, and during Cleveland's term, it has gated as supreme and arbitrary despotism, as the czar claims-though it acts White and azure, neither of which under the subtle disguise of law, to be enforced by the co-ordinate through its orders and MARSHALS.

The constitution is the only charte which confers any power-no matter congresses have sought to extend pow ers, to be construed by less than six dominating judges, as LITTLE GODS, responsible to nobodyconstitute themselves as the RULERS and not the servants of the people.

All rights and powers to the federal government (including the judiciary) were expressly granted; and all others were expressly reserved to the people of the seveal states.

And yet the monstrous usurpation exists, that these judges, for many years past, have ordered as their "the former practice courts of King's Bench, and of chanery IN ENGLAND as affording outlines for the practice of this court, alterations therein as circumstances to shoot them down for marching on may render necessary." Is it not time to have an AMERICAN court, with

Our forefathers threw off the yoke

tain and adopt English rules, and THEN to subjugate the people worse than any English judges or English administration would have dared to attempt there. For they knew that the uplifted ax would swiftly follow a successful revolution, just as surely as the head of Charles fell upon the scaffold.

And it is under the English chancery that a federal judge in this California circuit undertook to construe an act of Congress (never in the slightest degree intended by the congressmen to be perverted to such objects) to begin that of the great wastes pertaining to the government by injunction, upon the system of "competition" is largely compier and better if usefully employed a and oppressors of hundreds of thou- political economy, Prof. Frank Parsons gacy may safely be estimated at over sands of working people-and to place victims, innocent of intentional wrong, into prison for eighteen months; and to seize and imprison others for long terms, because of contempt, alleged to have been committed a thousand miles away from the court -though the STATE law required the act to have been done in the presence of the court.

The Supreme Court, that grand BUL-WARK (??) of the LIBERTIES and the SAFETY of the citizen, confirmed those acts of court, just as they did in regard to Debs-and STRUCK DOWN

THE PIL: RS OF LIBERTY. The resignation of Mr. Justice Field, now telgraphed, recalls an incident that the federal senator, White, trucculent as he could be against the workand brotherhood with the corpora-tions of influence, arranged with Cleveland to have this California judge pro moted to the vacancy when Judge Field should resign or die. Was it not a fitting recognition for the merit of one who could make discoveries as to the powers of government, never intended by the FOUNDERS of the Constitu-

But Judge Field refused to resign or die, and somebody else will get that coveted prize in December, without having to take out a PATENT.

These federal judges have sought, in behalf of the great moneyed and oppressive corporations and monopolies, in utter violation of the state and federál constitutions, to make slaves of the free citizens of each state, by forc ing them to continue work for previeus employers; have denied them freedom of speech, or right to publish their wrongs, or to peaceably assemble to state what their grievance and rights are until the final culmination of the despots resort to brute force recorded in Pennsylvania, with the assassination of unarmed and innocent men, whose murder was deemed by the authorities as not worthy of much consideration, as they could have rights and were, moreover, "FOR-EIGNERS." And all this was ac-

tions to the despotic and absolute among these judges—such, for example, as Judge Caldwell, and perhaps six or eight others. The Social Democracy and the citizens generally of few indeed do know-the extent to which that judiciary has gone in subuntil now the people are enwrapped in

BLANTON DUNCAN.

Some Fashion Notes. (Rochester Socialist.)

Expensive hats are no longer worn by women who have to work hard for ten hours a day for two and a half dollars a week.

on canned goods by machinery, and girls are not needed for that busi-

The fashion of having Pinkerton thugs to shoot down strikers has almost gone out. Crazy sheriffs now kill striking workmen much cheaper.

Capitalism continues to make suiide more fashionable.

The fashion has been started in Georgia of shooting colored people who succeed in securing offices from the capitalist politicians.

It is becoming stylish for old political politicians to argue that, in order to have prosperity in one country there must be famine or war in some other country.

The fashion of American proletariat people without money) pretending to have any rights which the capitalist class cannot trample on has completely gone out. It is now stylish to drive them out of their homes, prevent them from walking on private property and

wise Frenchman once said: "Mon through water drops or a common glass Our forefathers threw off the yoke archies are destroyed by poverty, and prism—when it becomes separated into of England's kings, but this aristocrat-republics by wealth."

Comrade Comings Presents Facts Concerning The Appalling Waste of Competition.

MORE THAN \$30.000,000,000 WASTED EACH YEAR IN SENSELESS COMPETITION. THIS IS IMMORAL, UNSCIENTIFIC AND INCOMPATIBLE WITH REASON.

Great waste is immoral and unscien- of dollars per year of waste. tific, and wholly incompatible with a high civilization.

suggestion and demand of the giant piled and modified from the estimates proper portion of the time. corporations, backed by the plutocrats of that able student and teacher of waste from idleness, folly, and profilof the Boston University, whose can- five billions, dor and ability none can question.

He cites as one striking example the twenty piano stores in contiguous buildings in Boston. The expense of one of them for rent, advertising and drummer soliciting was \$60,000 per a very inadequate and unscientific sys-year, or at the rate of \$1,200,000 for the twenty stores, if all were equally enterprising; while one store under a co-operative system would distribute all the pianos at a cost of less than tive system. half the \$60,000 expense of one, or a waste of a million of dollars on pianos. The same principle being true of all other lines, we have a waste of over five billion of dollars for this type of the competitive system in the whole country.

able or even luxurious home, and in the future give every child a full col-

During the last two years there have the United States, with losses of over a productivity and creating a Ligher billion dollars, while in the 1,200 cooperative stores in England, with a yearly sale of over 260 million dollars. here was but one assignment-but no

Prof. Parsons estimates about twenty million workers in this country, and the average product per worker about \$1,000 each, or twenty billions of annuwealth product per year.

Hon, Carroll D. Wright estimates those out of employment, but willing to work, at 3,500,000 men, or a waste of three billion and five hundred million dollars from enforced idleness. (Another two million of tramps and criminals, who might have been useful itizens under better social conditions.) The estimate of the yearly cost of

dvertising is over two billion dollars, almost wholly a waste. (This is neither production nor distribution. one-tenth would be necessary under a o-operative system.)

The drummer system of selling goods entails a loss of over two billions per year, almost wholly unnecessary under a co-operative system.

Pernicious activities, gambling, lobbying, speculating, and fraudulent employments entail a yearly waste of over wo billions (all pertaining to the competitive system with its selfish motto: "Every one for himself").

Litigation, crime, and disease, conquent on competition, another billions.

The saloon causes a waste of over ne billion direct, and a consequent waste of another billion from crime: ost time and decreased efficiency of workers, a waste of two billions. becomes more and more apparent that the saloon is an adjunct of the low moral plane of the competitive

workers is immensely decreased from lack of education and training, and as 90 per cent of our workers are very The one drums by the hour on the nately educated or trained the waste or loss from this source is estimated at five billions. Prominent educators estimate that

one-fifth the scholars in our public schools are so inadequately fed as to be incapable of efficient study. From these homes the workers must also be It is now fashionable to put labels inefficient and must cause a waste of another two billions.

Prof. Gilman, in his history of "Profit Sharing," shows the loss from the tack of "self-interest" among workers who do not share in profits, is often equal to a loss of one-half the prod-

When the Minneapolis mills distributed \$40,000 "profit sharing" among their employes, they estimated that the savings from the greater interest of the workers to be equal to the same

So we may safely set this waste at 10 per cent of total product, or two bil-

Able and expert railroad accountants have shown the annual waste from competition in transportation at over a half billion dollars-by parallel lines, duplicate offices, advertising, soliciting and lobbying-which would not be necessary under a co-operative system. The total annual cost of trans portation being over 1,200 million dollars, while 500 millions under a co-operative system would pay for better service.)

In the ten billions of land products, Mr. Bellamy has ably shown that the

There are fully ave millions of idle adults among the rich classes, whose The following enumeration of some lives are wholly divorced from any

We are not without practical proof of the enormous savings of co-operative systems. The Rochdale system of England, the Shakers and Mormons, of this country, have shown that with a waste which makes their income three or four times per family more than those who continue the competi-

.Thus we find, at conservative estimates, a preventable waste of thirty to forty billions per year, or enough in five years to pay off all debts and enable each family to procure a comfortlege or university education with ineen five thousand business failures in dustrial training, thus increasing their grade of citizenship

The priceless human waste no pen can estimate. The world needs the poets, inventors, statesmen and philsophers who would be found in large proportion among those who now are documed to begin the monotony of factory life during tender years, and their God-given genius destroyed under the Moloch of a slavery that dwarfs and distorts talents that should help to bless and redeem the world, or among the thousands of children who now have no home or school but the streets.

These are only some of the large, striking items of waste. The smaller ones of duplicated efforts, of struggles to beat competitors, to undermine or circumvent opponents, the changes in fashion to make demands for new goods, the over production of some lines in times of prosperity, the enforced idleness consequent in times of dull sales. All these cut a startling figure in the waste account which would startle all who have not studied the plans of systematic production and distribution.

Neither a Christian nor a democratic civilization can be maintained on the industrial basis of competition. It is as unscientific, unchristian, and wrong as

chattel slavery.

To prevent the present waste and vrong is enough to enthuse every student of progress.

Education. 3

Here are two educated men. The one has a smattering of Latin

and Greek; The other knows the speech and habits of horses and cattle, and gives them their food in due season:

The one is acquainted with the roots of nouns and verbs; The efficiency and productivity of all The other can tell you how to plant and dig potatoes and carrots and

turnips; piano, making neighborhood; The other is an expert at the reaper

and binder which fills the world with good cheer; The one knows or has forgotten the higher trigonometry and the differ-

ential calculus; The other can calculate the bushels of rye standing in his field and the number of barrels to buy for the ap-

ples on the trees in his orchard; The one understands the chemical affinities of various polsonous acids

and alkalis: The other can make a savory soup or a delectable pudding; The one sketches a landscape indiffer-

ently: The other can shingle his roof and build a shed for himself in workman-

like manner. The one has heard of Plato and Aristotle and Kant and Comte, but

knows precious little about them. The other has never been troubled by such knowledge, but he will learn the first and last word of philosophy. 'to love," far quicker, I warrant you,

than his college-bred neighbor: For still is it true that God hath hidden these things from the wise and prudent and revealed them unto babes.

Which is the higher and which is the

lower? ERNEST H. CROSBY.

The society which does not give a due opportunity to all its members to wastes and losses from lack of organi- exercise their energies pleasurably has zation and system—such as would be forgotten the end of life, is not fuladopted in any other line of large pro- filling its functions, and therefore is duction—is equal to one-guarter to a mere tyranny to be resisted at all one-third the product, or three billions points.—Wm. Morr's.

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MARKET THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	article and the cold statement and transce

NOTICE.

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

High thinking and secure living go together. Liberty is their true pro-

Social Democracy is the legitimate heir to all that the true political De-

Under Socialism we shall secure equity in distribution. Under other forms we shall obtain at the best only amelioration of present economic bondage.

Security of life should be the only controlling law of societary organiza-tion. Security of the bread basket is the best guarantee of a free brain.

There are many unconscious Socialists; it is the duty and purpose of Social Democracy to make them con-

There are two simple propositions that generalize economic emancipation: Let us make all the wealth we let those who make the wealth control all the wealth they make. Labor creates all wealth.

There is no horizontal stratification in Social Democracy. We welcome all who accept our principles, while rec-ognizing fully the fact that the heaviest burdens of the competitive system fall upon the wage laborers.

The accusation is made that Socialism will destroy individuality. We af- ty without its substance. All these firm that under Socialism alone can a true individuality develop itself. All forms of service and fraternity will expand and grow under Socialism; it is class combination and monopoly under our very eyes, until today we that produces uniformity and crushes individuality.

The Chicago dailies report that in all probability the Pullman estate will true. of Illinois \$300,000 as inheritance or probate tax. tax is 5 per cent, \$300,000 will show an estate of \$6,000,000. We may be perfectly sure that a good many millions will escape taxation, such as the personal property that has already passed from Mr. Pullman's hands to those of his family and relatives. He has never been accused of liberality in the latter direction, but some of the unearned increase of his great monopoly has parsed to others in this wise. The inheritance tax will not represent the Pullman estate by any means. Be that as it may, however, the point we desire to make is that a very considerable proportion of the same cannot under even the loosest interpretation of competitive economics be regarded as having been justly earned by the individual and family in whose name it now stands. The greater proportion of these millions are the result of misapplied state socialism-the patent law and the corporate franwhich with administrative gestive and truthful: handling of the productive machine thus controlled, enabled Pullman to seize to himself and associates the "unearned increment" of the sleeping car business. The share of the state should be at least 50 per cent, or \$3,-000,000, and that is a good deal less than the actual absorption we suggest By the way, it might not be out of place to inquire how the single land tax plan would reach Mr. Pullman's national and state monopoly-earned

The ethics of Christianity and the ethics of Socialism are identical. The teachings of Christ respecting the du-ties and obligations of man to man are the teachings of Socialism.

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we will look facts in the face we shall see that the terrible wastes of competition are now only kept from pro ducing destruction by means of combination. In its present form such combination means despotism, and the question for us to answer is: Shall we have autocratic Socialism or Socialism controlled by Democracy? In other words, shall ownership and control of all economic forces be lodged in a plutecratic class, or shall they be or ganized by and for the service of the Democracy—"by the people, through the people, for the people?" The revolution is at hand; watch the evolution.

"Industrial despotism" is a general and very indefinite expression which is used to voice a great deal of opposition to Socialism-it is the last entrenchment of the upholders of competition. "Socialism will never be accepted, for it is unnatural and impossible," says a writer in one of great metropolitan journals.

"To ask society to revert to industrial despotism is like asking it to revert to political despotism or to relig ious intolerance and enforced uniform ity of belief," he concludes. The "queer" ideas that get tangled up in the brains of some people are fearful to contemplate!

Progress, civilization itself, consists in nothing so much as the elimination of despotism in its various aspects from the social organism, and were it not for the "Industrial despotism" of private ownership Socialism would never have been heard of: it would then, indeed, be "unnatural and im-possible." To talk of "reverting" to despotism, through Socialism or any other theory, is to talk bald nonsense. Despotism is something we have already with us-it is the intensely despotic control of individual activities that is causing all our social unrest. Men cry to be delivered from despotism: they demand relief from the oppression which has grown up under private ownership, and the strength of Socialism lies wholly in the fact that it demonstrates its ability to give them such relief. As Sydney Oliver puts it: "Socialism appears as the offspring of individualism, as the outcome of individualist struggle, and as the neces sary condition for the approach to the individualist ideal. The opposition commonly assumed in contrasting the two is an accident of the now habitual confusion between personality and personality, between a man's life and the abundance of things that he has Socialism is merely Individualism rationalized, organized, clothed, and in its right mind.

The industries of the United States are controlled by a comparatively small number of persons, and to these the toiling millions must sue for employment for the right to live, and failing to obtain employment must steal or starve. And since there is an "over-production" of labor—some four million men the monopolists have no do these things and shall establish use for-those who are employed are glad to accept any wages they can get. that will give them a bare subsistence

The real truth is that the American people are no longer a free people. We have the form, the semblance of liberyears while we have been boasting of our yankee shrewdness and of the advantages of our "free institutions" our birth-right was being stolen from us are a race of slaves, and are becoming more and more subservient every day. This conclusion is not calculated to increase our pride, but it is every word

A considerable number of our wage earners have been awake to the real situation for years, but as a rule the business classes have scouted the idea of slavery in "free America" as wholly absurd. But our business men are at last beginning to discover their ror. The Literary Digest quotes the following from The Volksblatt of Cincinnati, which confesses that it is the enemy of Socialism: sworn American dealer has become a veritable slave. He may sell only what the trust sends him, and may only take as much profit as the trust is good enough to allow him. The storekeepe is made to work for the benefit of the monopolist, but the general public do not profit thereby, as the price remains as high as the trust chooses to make it.'

The following from an article by W D. Howells in the Forum is most sug-

"The man who is in danger of want or even dread of want is not a free man; and the country which does not guard him against this danger and the means of a livelihood, is not a free country, though it may be the freest of all the freer countries. other words, liberty and poverty are incompatible: and, if the poverty extreme, liberty is impossible to it. We pretend otherwise, such of us as are not so directly oppressed by conditions; but those who feel the burden know better. From time to time they express their dissent in their uncomfortable way, but, tacitly or expl'c'tly, they always dissent from our optimistic pretense.

Revolution by evolution is at our "I understand by slavery," said doors; it shadows every footstep. If Horace Greeley, "that condition in which one human being exists mainly as a convenience for other human beings-in which the time, the exer-tions, the faculties of a part of the human family are made to subserve not their own development, physical, intellectual and moral, but the com fort, advantages or caprices of others In short, wherever service is rendered from one human being to another, on a footing of one-sided and not of mu-tual obligation—where the relation between the servant and the served is one not of affection and reciprocal good offices, but of authority, social ascendency and power over subsist ence on one hand, and of necessity servility and degradation on the other -there, in my view, is slavery."

> Liberty is the absolute uncondition al right of every man, woman and child in all the world and is as necessary to the development of real manhood, and of the best and noblest that is in us as air or water or food. He who deprives any man of his liberty robs him of all that makes life worth living and virtue level of the beast. living and virtually reduces him to the

Slavery is the direct opposite of liberty and is more to be dreaded than pestilence or famine, and is without exception the greatest curse that has ever overtaken the human family. It blights and demoralizes both master and slave.

What is slavery? Is he alone a slave who, under the law, can be conveyed slave by the master for his, the mascontrol is maintained. Now, since men must work to live, if one class of people control the industries and can give or refuse employment at their pleasure, in their hands is the power of life or death over those who toil, and neither bloodhounds, nor the lash, nor other means of torture could in any degree increase their dominion or power

Judged by these standards man has never yet been free. There has been more freedom in some ages of the world than in others, but a part of the race has always been compelled minion as though it were for the en-tire life. The wage system is slavery.

Liberty will never come into the world to abide among the very rich and the starving poor. If she comes at all it must be hand in hand with Justice. But Justice requires us to recognize the brotherhood of man, to bear one another's burden and live Golden Rule. When we are ready to economic equality we may expect both Liberty and Justice to come and abide aire will gain as much as the pauper.

Christ taught his followers to despise riches-take no thought of the morrow. To the ruler who inquired how he should inherit eternal life, Christ replied: "Sell all that thou hast and distribute unto the poor, and thou shall have treasure in heaven; and come, follow me." Not only did Christ teach the very essence of Socialism, but He and His disciples after him practiced it. And yet there are church members today who tell us that Socialhave set so bad an example! The truth is that the church has repudiated Christ and the great need of the hour comin is a new John the Baptist to prepare the way for His second coming.

Truth is more dangerous to plutoc racy than dynamite. No wonder, they have subsidized the press, muzzled the pulpit, and are now trying to poison the fountains of knowledge. But their efferts are vain. "Murder will out." Justice in the ends will overtake the wrong-doer and Truth will prevail and do its perfect work,

Though England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for grain. they die of hunger .- Ruskin.

The imputation of inconsistency is one to which every sound politician and every honest thinker must sooner or later subject himself. The foolish and the dead alone never change their opinions.-James Russell Lowell.

One thing ought to be aimed at by all men—that the interest of each, individually and collectively, should be the same; for. if each should grasp at his individual interest, all human so ciety will be dissolved .- Cicero.

There is only one class in the com munity that thinks more about money than the rich, and that is the poor The poor can think of nothing else That is the misery of being poor .-

As We Go Marching On.

From the cabin on the prairie
To the vaulted city dome,
From the deep and briny ocean
Where our sailor brothers roam,
There comes to us glad tidings
Of deliverance to come:
As we go marching on.

For the glory of the people Jesus taught beside the sea; He told-of a redemption That was good for you and a Now a million voices shout i Redemption full and free: As we go marching on.

We have wrought among the furnac fires,
We've gathered up the gold,
We've tilled the soil and reaped the grain.
And watched beside the fold,
We've starved amid abundance,
And we've perished with the cold:

As we go marching on But lo! the day is coming
When the wage slave shall be free,
With peace and plenty everywhere
Enough for you and me;
When equity shall triumph
Over dead monopoly:
As we go marching on.

PUCKERBRUSH ALLIANCE

Puckerbrush, Ohio, Last Saturday. Mr. Debs and All the Rest of You: When we got to the last meetin' the sixteen-to-oners wus out in full force. You see they wus feelin' pretty good because they wus to town to hear the greatest demagouge in the country make a non-partizan speech for the Demokratic ticket. Well, we went and herd him, too, so as to be posted on what he sed.

As soon as the meetin' wus opened the chairman nodded to Sammy Fry. who got up and begin to prase what he had herd at the speech. When he slavery is dominion-the control of the this teller of funny stories and lamver would benefit the workingman." stutter, but he had to give it up. Sam Johnson said: "I'll be darned if Jonas ain't right. The feller never said a word on that point. He just pictured the horrors of what is; said it wus the vote for Hanner no way you cud fix it, but I'm not sure I can go for sixteen-to-one silver."

Sammy Fry said: "I'd vote for the devil to beat Mark Hanner." "That's into bondage to another part; not see in the people," says I, "and you necessarily for an entire life-time. It can bet they will always have somemay have been for but a day, a month, body on hand for you to beat. Why, I or a year at a time, but such a sale is can remember when the grand cry wus as truly the sale of the right of do- anything to beat Grant.' Well, Grant is long in the grave, and the beautiful old 'competition is the life of trade' goes marchin' on. When suckers quit votin' their prejudices, and vote principle, we will see better days."

Mr. Gard, the preacher, said he'd like to know why the tariff wad not raise the capitalistic system." wages of the workingmen. "Yes, and I'd like to know why free silver sixteen-to-one won't?" said Sammy Fry.

"Well, I'll try to make you see it," says I. "But to start with I'm goin' to ast you some questions: 'Why wus with us. Then shall all men and all nations be blessed. And the millionsays: 'Why, because they wus so plenty.' I said: 'Korect. Now, Mr. Gard, what makes potatoes dear this year?" Because they is scarce-lots of farmers have 'to buy 'em because theirs wus a failure. The law of supply and demand regulates that, and you socialists can't upset that.'

"Now you're shouting," says you think socialists try to buck the law of supply and demand, when the fact apples last year. What made the sur- and the right to support life by labor-"Why, ignorant foreigners comin' to this country," said Mr. Gard.

"We must stop 'em comin', and the tariff will keep out the goods they make, then we will have work." Sammy Fry said, "Maybe that had someneck all over the world where the gold standard wus what wus the matter because the workers wus gettin' it in the neck all over the world where the gold standard wus in use," and I said, 'You might add ditto for silver usin' countries."

"Now, let's see about this," says I. This country has natural resources enough to support one hundred people where it now has one. Do you dispute that? If not, then the misery is not on account of the country When our representatives wus givin' our land away to railroads the states created emigration agents to bring people onto the lands, and the argument wus that every able bodied person wus just so much welth added to the country, just as some South American countries are now offering a bonis fur emigrants But we begin to change our tune, why? Because we say there is a surplus Kinder funny in a country which you admit can easily provide for a hundred people where it has one, eh?

"I'll tell you where the emigration is from that hurts wurse than all the foreigners-the emigration out of the machine shops of our own country. Get the figers and compute the horsepower or the man power of the new machinery, and you'll get an eye-opener. The ignorant fellow wants smash the machine that takes his job,

just as the fellow wants to smash the foreigner who takes his work. The socialist says that they are both good things under a proper industrial sys-

"Some people have got the idea that socialists are against wealth, but the fact is that they are rasin' all the kick against the present restrictions to wealth production which blocks progress. It's a question of ownership, and that is all that there is of it. But I'm gettin' away from surplus labor. I claim that so-called labor saving machinery in the hands of private individuals is what is causing the surplus. Men's capacity to produce is multiplied, while their capacity to consume is not increasing in the same proportion. I will put it in the following proposi-

"Production is limited by consump-

"Consumption is limited by wages. "Machines multiply production, increase the number of unemployed, who compete, and reduce wages.

"Result: Panic and hard times "Wages paid will not buy what is produced.

"As machine production increases, he periods between panics grows shorter.

"To illustrate: Let us take one hundred men working in that many different factories, and that each produces one thousand dollars' worth of goods in a year-adds that much to the raw material-and that each receives five hundred dollars in wages, which the statistics show is too low for the amount produced, and too high for the wages paid, but we are just supposin'.

"Now, let us suppose that none of them have to deduct anything for rent was thru I got up and said: "I herd or doctors' bills, but that each spends this same speech he is krakin up so all he makes for what some of the othhigh, and I wan't to ast any one what ers have made. What is the result? only a little question of calculation. baster of the gold standard and Mark The greater the so-called prosperity, ter's, benefit. And, so far as results Hanner, said a word in explanation as the sooner will come the panic. This are concerned, it is of not the slight-est consequence how that dominion or ver would benefit the workingman." is the secret of why every country that has developed machine production is Then you outer seen him splutter and fighting to extend its sales to other countries."

"I gad, I see it," says Sam Johnson, "and neither silver, gold nor tariff will meet it. They are only patch-ups of a thing that is past patchin'. From gold standard done it, and to be sure this on I'm a socialist. No wonder and vote for free silver. I begin to you fellows are so firm. How foolish see how the hungry outs are playin' us these other things look when onced on this free silver hurrah. I wudent you see the real cause, and which explains the world-wide distress in silver, gold, high tariff, low tariff, and no tariff countries.

·I continued by sayin': "With the development of machinery, and the by their necessities to sell themselves the spirit that the politicians love to private monopoly of land, comes a propertyless class, which has grown to sand men who have important business great proportions, and is continually increasing. The struggle for existence among this class is unending and bitter. It is a permanent surplus. The competition between the manufacturers for profits, and the wage earners for an existence, will drive wages down. You may boost wages here and there by artificial means, but they will not remain, they will go down under

Miss Smart, the school teacher, said I was getting to be quite a speechmaker, and if we kept up Puckerbrush Alliance wud be right to the front for a diviner sivilization. She said she would like to read the close of an address delivered last year by Prof. Watkins, who is this year the candidate on resentative, you are entitled to that the socialist ticket here in Ohio. Here it is: Socialism is not the system plan or

scheme of any reformer, whether philosopher or crank. It is the doctrine of those who see forces at work in our system which can not be controlled, and which will inevitably destroy the You are so intelligently ignorant that system itself. The socialist claims that it is necessary that the public should own and operate the means of producis, that it is one of their foundation tion and distribution, that is to say, the stones. How does the thing work on shops, factories, railroads, mines and laboring people? Labor is cheap to- lands, and operate these for the public members total who the terminal theorem is a large crop, fur stroy religion and disrupt the family.

That the Christ should which there is no demand—same as portant of all rights—the right to life and the right to support life by labor—

Then the practical question is how are not recognized; that the disorders of our system are caused by the fact voters may combine and give a quota that these rights are not recognized, and that in the near future their recognition will be a political necessity.

Your socialist is not a sorehead; he kicks not, he grumbles not, whatever He is an evolutionist, he believes that evolution evolves, that it does, not stop. All men and all things are working together to bring about the co-operative commonwealth. those who oppose it must hasten it most. All systems, all political events are necessary steps in the evolution of socialism. The socialist rejoices in the election of McKinley to attempt the im possible, but he would have been equally well satisfied with Bryan, under whom he would have reached the same goal by a slightly different course

The capitalist system is filling the world with sin, vice, crime, poverty, attitude of the mediaeval Papacy toinsanity and premature death, but all these are necessary to open our eyes to the necessity of a change. The reason in fact, equals the absurdity and the why we have not already changed is that the class which knows of these evils and feels them is not the class which has possession of the political power. The change will come all the same; will come as certainly as tomorrow's sun; nothing can stop it, nothing but a return of general prosperity see, at least, its beginning.

This is pretty long, but I will try to cut it shorter next time. Yours to the ting that we furnish the means by end, Jonas Harrisou. which we suffer.—Thomas Paine.

The Shareless.

Thy teeming plains, fair land of mine, Deluge the globe with corn and wine; Thy marts of thrift, and veins of gold, Suffuse the earth with wealth untold.

And yet thy children cry for bread, And view the coming years with dread; And feel starvation's pangs and pains, Curdling the life blood in their veins.

See hope depart, and grim despair, With dark forebodings tinge the air; Accusing Him who gave them breath, Seek refuge in the arms of Death. Hast Thou, O Parent of us all,

Who marketh e'en the sparrow's fall, Poisoned the elements of joy, Thy helpless off-spring to destroy?

Else shall we probe for hidden foe, The human tides that ebb and flow For men by selfish greed inspired. Perchance, in saintly garb attired.

Who guide the state and frame the

laws,
Winnowed of errors, quibs and flaws,
To serve earth's bounties to the few,
And rob the shareless of their due.

-O. H. W. in Twentieth Century.

Proportional Representation No. 8.

A vitally important feature of any system of popular representation is the nominating or choosing of the persons who are to be candidates for election to congress or legislature; because if the people cannot freely nominate or select suitable men for candidates they certainly cannot elect suitable men. One of the worst features of our present system is that it restricts the electors in their choice of candidates. In most cases no one has a chance of election unless he is chosen by a convention of one or other of the two great political parties. There is usually one Republican and one Democrat put up in each constituency. Neither of them may be acceptable to a large proportion of the electors, but it is Hobson's choice-these electors must either vote for the man they do not by bill of sale? The very essence of herd it to tell the members present if A surplus of goods, er, nicht whar? It's want, or stay at home; and too often they do stay at home.

Under proportional representation there would be such freedom of nomination that any group of voters strong enough in numbers to entitle them to a representative would be able to get the very man they wanted. Under the Hare-Spence, or the Swiss, or the Gove system, if this group of voters were to disagree among themselves as to the best man for their representative they could nominate two men without fear of splitting their vote, and thereby losing their representative. Study of the systems will show how this works

We submit to you that the only fair and honest method of representation is that method which will represent all important, phases of public opinion in proportion to the number of voters holding these opinions. Let us illustrate this principle. Here are a thouto be transacted. They propose to elect a committee of ten persons to do should these ten persons be elected? Evidently each one of the thousand has a right to be represented by the person of his choice, providing he does not interfere with the equal right of any other man to be similarly epresented; but as there are only ten on the committee, and as there are a thousand men to be represented, it is evident that before you can be represented by the person of your choice you must get about ninety-nine of the other men to agree with you in the choice of a representative. Then if one hundred of you, that is, one-tenth of the voters, agree together on a reprepresentative, and the other nine hundred have no right to mar your choice. The same thing applies to every other one hundred voters who can agree together on a representative.

In brief, this is the plan: divide the number of voters by the number of representatives to be elected, and you thereby get the number of voters who are entitled to one representative; for instance, in a district containing 28,000 voters and returning seven members, 4,000 votes are necessary to elect one representative, and these 4,000 votes are what is called a "quota," We may We may

Then the practical question is how to carry out this principle so that the of votes to each elected candidate and no more. How will they know when a candidate has got a quota, so they need not throw away any more votes on him after he has received enough to elect him? How will they know when candidate has so few supporters that he cannot get a quota and therefore cannot be elected? And what should be done when the votes are scattered amongst a dozen candidates?

Those who read carefully our article on the Hare system can answer these questions; and subsequent artiwill make the subject still more intelligible.

The argument favoring the permanency of poverty as an existing institution is based upon a denial of all progress. It is so wondrously opposed to all reason and experience that the wards scientific discoveries enlightened by comparison. Nothing, inhumanity of the cause of the property owner as against the human race. -Twentieth Century.

Society in every state is a blessing. but government in its best state is but a necessary evil; in its worst state an intolerable one; for when we suffer or are exposed to the same miseries risked that the child is born that will by a government, which we might expect in a country without government, our calamity is heightened by reflec-

FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Necessity of Organizing.

To the Editor:-Too much importance cannot, in my opinion, be placed on the necessity of organizing branches wherever it is possible to do so. By this means a much-needed and systematic campaign of education can be constantly carried on with very little

Lack of understanding is the great est, in fact almost the only obstacle that stands in the way of Socialism

It is astonishing to observe how little the laboring class understands the position in which they are held as wage-slaves, and it is only through systematic organization and combined effort that they can be brought to a realization of their deplorable condition and to appreciate the efforts that are being made in behalf of labor by

Social Democracy.

In a recent interview with two of my fellow laborers I found them adherents to the cause of Social Democbecause they thought it was all right," but understood very little of its principles and had never read its platform; in fact, did not know that such a platform existed. This lack of knowledge is due to lack of leisure to a great extent. Some of us have very little time in which to read and improve our minds, while there are others who lack the disposition to learn. In either case the necessity of organizing is plain.

We will, of course, practice what we preach by organizing a branch here at the earliest possible date, and establishing a system of regular meetings where those who are better posted than others can give to all the benefit of their understanding on this most important subject.

Some opposition is being met here on account of fear that such a movement will encounter the displeasure of the corporations, by which nearly all the voting population of this place is employed.

For the same reason I desire that my name be withheld from this article (or until we are organized), if you should consider it worthy of space in your excellent paper.

Needles, Cal., Oct. 12, 1897.

Mr. Editor:-I buy, with my "own" money, all of the Social Democrats that I think my limited means will allow and distribute them free, with the simple request that the donor either subscribe or influence a subscription.

If every other fellow would do that

we would soon be in possession of our natural rights-land, air and I think, however, that we can make more rapid progress by directing the attention of the people to the general ownership of machin-ery than we can by the laborious process of showing them that land is the corner stone of monopoly, because every man that has 10 cents in land will go against us, but show that fellow that machinery, of which he owns none, is the common enemy, and we have him.

M. T. BRUCE.

A Criticism.

Mr. Editor:-"We rejoice in the progress of the work throughout the country under its grand leadership. and know that this document will be interpreted in the spirit in which it is

Thus ended the committees mild protest from Boston. One can but admire the sagacious, and sacrificing spirit displayed by this committee. Now let its collector of colonization funds get "political action" on in the shape of a generous response to the appeal from

There seems to me a proclivity in of Social Democracy by trying to make two out of one. Colonization is to get political control. I think we saw what colonization of votes can do in the late campaign.

"The Social Democracy of America will make Democracy the rule of the people, a truth, by ending the economic subjugation of the great majority of the people—by using all proper ways and means to that end. For such purpose one of the states of the Union to be hereinafter determined, shall be selected for the concentration of our sunporters. (Note-Economic support is meant here; ours must have economic support before it can become a political power; economic power is the sun around which all political power revolves), and the introduction of cooperative industry, then gradually extending, etc." The above is from the declaration of principles (excepting explanatory note) as laid down by Social Democracy, and there is but one proposition in it from beginning to end. Colonization is the economic power by which we gain the political control of the machinery of some state, and I, for one, propose to move to said state immediately whenever it shall have been selected in order that I may give the colony economic political supreligion of helping others, and in so doing I believe I help myself. axiomatic truth recommends itself to the intelligent thinkers of all political parties, especially so to those of the social labor movement.

cial Democracy is our only hope out of the Weylerism of competitive wage slavery-a system conceived in heil, and out for profit only. Come with us, ye of the middle of

the road; ours cannot but do you good. Come with us while we teach conglomerate greed that it must distinguish between a man and a mule When American womanhood must sell her virtue and American manhood his vote to secure a livelihood then indeed 'great dangers threaten" the Republic. HENRY L. STEVENS. So. Royalton, Vt.

Bible Teaching Up To Date.

"And they made their lives bitter with hard bondage." This was the verdict, because the Egyptians com-This was the pelled the Children of Israel to make bricks without straw; now god-gold will not allow millions of men in this "land of the free" to make bricks even without the straw. The want of straw caused Moses to step forward and lead the crushed people into the promised land, flowing with milk and honey. Now that the only freedom left to those millions is to starve, surely the time has arrived for another man to step forward and show us the way to better conditions; we think it is so.

Great numbers were disappointed that Debs would not allow himself to be nominated for president, but he was wiser than his friends, and we now see that things are best as they are. A mortgaged man as president of a mortgaged nation of bonded slaves, just now engaged with the at-torney general in an attempt to rob the people of twenty to one hundred million dollars, perhaps as much as two hundred millions when the watering of the Union Pacific stock is completed. Of course McKinley and Mc-Kenna have an agreement for partnership-these Scotchmen who are so very particular in keeping the Sabbath are usually quite as particular in keeping anything else they can lay their hands

Our revenue receipts falling off indicates that the President's next step will be the issue of more bonds, the interest on which will all be collected from labor. The tariff fraud has raised the cost of living and reduced wages, so that our bondage is far harder than ever; and now it is that just as the no-straw question brought Moses to the front, so the greater the freedom for men to starve has called Debs to the front, to show all who labor that the way of freedom to live is easy by means of the Social Democracy colonization, which will be as sure of success as the crossing of Jordan proved to be to the brick-making Israelites.

Debs and his associates have noted the fact that all the colory failures of the past have been by means of bonds, or in plain language, interest; they therefore decided not to n bonds, or debt, and further, that labor checks, will not draw interest, shall be the money sharks are the worst kind their medium of exchange, and herein of beasts of prey; their food is the lies their impregnable position-the money ground out of the poor. Think money power cannot touch them inside or outside.

The first colony could issue labor checks in return for all subscriptions sent from all over the country, and these "checks" would circulate among all good Social Democrats wherever branches were organized. The medium of exchange in circulation could thus be increased by hundreds of thousands, even millions. This would not only push forward the colonies, but assist those who are still obliged to use gold. Those having machinery, raw material, etc., useful to the colonies, could also receive labor checks for any of these the minds of even some of our well things that the colonies would accept, disposed comrades to dissolve the plans the colony being responsible for ultimate redemption at par. Will the offitheir consideration?

J. Alfred Kinghorn-Jones.

Why "Reformers" Are Failures.

state of the world, and pay unwilling rights through peaceful arbitration, all tribute to governments founded on right. But if he cannot succeed in this force. The power of love, as the basis manner, he ought to fight to maintair of a state, has never been tried. There is not, among the most religious and instructed men of the most religious ployes as equals, pay them decent and civil nations, a reliance on moral sentiment, and a sufficient belief in the unity of things to pursuade them that The laboring men have the same feelsociety can be maintained without ar- ings as have their employers; they tificial restraints, as well as the solar have loving wives and children to supsystem; or that the private citizen port. bor, without the hint of a jail or a any other man. If his just sentiments confiscation. What is strange, too, are imposed upon he ought to rebel. there never was in any man sufficient faith in the power of rectitude, to in- it would greatly reduce the discontenspire him with the broad design of of the people.

renovating the state on the principle But if the of right and love. All those who have pretended this design have been partial reformers, and have admitted in some manner the supremacy of the bad state. I do not call to mind a single human being who has steadily denied the authority of the laws, on the sim-ple ground of his own moral nature."

Now, what does Emerson mean by "renovating the state on the principle of right and love?" Emerson has been termed a "transcendentalist" in derision, and ridiculed as such, by cheap

later. He manifested too large a portion of universal truth, to go long un heeded.

and what has be accomplished? judge a 'tree by its fruit, so we say Let us be practical, by all means. When we have summed up our treasures we find that our morals and our intellect have not risen superior to the plane of the belly-are inferior to it. In a world that is always overproduced they give us no assurance of a full stomach or a warm back. The facts are very obstinate, indeed.

Our physical senses teach us that there is a universe of mind and matter forever moving toward harmony. is the universal movement. All things seek harmonious relations, in the nization Commission," and not to bowels of the earth, on its surface, or in the fluids above, according to their specifice gravity. The planets justify in their revolutions and orbits and "The heavens declare His giory." All souls seek harmony, which may found only in justice or balance. No one, no thing, seeks discord. Harmony is the universal magnet and all things moving toward harmony, attracted by harmony, harmony is the law of laws, by all arithmetic, algebra and geome-

Now, of all men the "reformer" alone would repel and coerce, nominally in the interests of harmony. He alone. throws himself athwart the stream of life. He shall be broken, he shall be ground to powder. He must first have numbers, majorities, not truth, before he attempts anything.

This in face of the fact that all successful enterprises, vegetable or animal, depend solely on attraction for life and growth. Further, that their ability to repulse is guaged solely and accurately by their ability to attract. Nor can he rise to other or better invention. To him, competition is superior to justice or "economy;" fears them both, meanwhile has no faith in harmony. Talk, and indoctrinate-do nothing. Millions for the machinery of repulsion, wars, strikes, riots, legislation and political organization; not a penny for attraction-love. Should he avoid repulsion it is merely to withdraw from society and save his own life in a "colony."

Ged is omniscient as well as omnipotent. Accordingly I may not instruct you concerning harmony. Aleady you and the world know what is harmonious to you. If you make a mistake, then each natural law carries its own penalties, its own indoctrination and legislation. All I may do is, serve you, directly and voluntarily, according to your conceptions of harmony. What the world needs, give that to the world. "Seek first the kingdom of Heaven (harmony)," etc.

Emerson, to the last particle, was practical. But the "reformer" depending forever on repulsion, is doomed, an everlasting failure.

JAS. T. R. GREEN. Des Moines, Ia.

The Brewing Storm.

The rich must make concessions. For ages the rich have imposed upon the poor; they have literally ground money out of the poor. A shark is not to be blamed because he eats an occathat sional man; he needs him for food, but how the masses have to suffer at the expense of a favored few.

The plutocrats care nothing for the masses. All they care for is to work, work, day and night, to get a few ex-tra dollars. Instead of worshiping the true God they worship Mammon.

The wage-earners have been imposed ipon by the plutocrats; they have been subjected to the worst kind of barbarities; they have been compelled to work at starvation wages. The plutocrats have the best kinds of wines and viands to eat at their tables, while a poor man, in a large number of cases, has only a dry crust of bread and a

sponse to Liberty's call, get their just right sort to carry out the work. We anger up and demand decent wages, thought we had them, and thought we cers kindly take this suggestion into anger up and demand decent wages.

I do not think it would be right for wage-earner to burn down a plutocrat's factory, but I do think he should Emerson says, "We live in a very low demand his rights. If he can get his

The laborer has the same rights as Now, if these sentiments are heeded,

But if the plutocrats go on blindly, without heeding the cries of the poor if anything happens they are to blame, not the poor men

The discontent of the people is nothing but the gathering of a great storm. Let the plutocrats beware when the will be reduced to powder beneath the iron heel of the people's wrath.

I do not claim to be a John the the situation. Baptist preaching in the wilderness. I am not trying to set forth mere theoam not trying to set forth mere theo-ries, nothing but plain facts. Some may think these sentiments are wrong; it they are then so was the spirit of

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, SECRETARY
[Note.—The editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

Col. Hinton and Mr. Willard left for the west on Tuesday night, Oct. 26. They will stop in St. Louis for some days and will then, in all probability, proceed westward as far as Denver and from thence, in all prob-ability, to the Pacific coast. All communications intended for the business of the Colonization Commission should be addressed: "Secretary of the Colo-Cyrus Field Willard or C. F. Willard, during his absence. Members will please observe this and thus avoid delay, as all mail addressed to him personally wil be forwarded, but that addressed "Secretary Colonization Commission" will receive due attention in the office.

One of the Thousand.

The idea of securing one thousand persons to pledge \$100 each has been received with a great deal of enthu-siasm by our members. Already we have received a number of letters from members who favor this idea and are willing to contribute the sum of \$100 if one thousand persons can be secured, so that the fund will amount to \$100,000. It is proposed, as soon as definite number have been secured, to set a time, say January 1 or March 1, 1898, when the same will be payable. The collectors of the various able. branches should write to the Treasurer of the Colonization Commission asking him for blank pledges.

ments in the past has shown the wis-dom of proceeding carefully and laying our plans in a scientific manner. There is an old maxim which guides this commission in all its actions. That maxim is "Better be sure than To our impatient comrades sorry." we will say that as soon as it is possible a colony will be established, and it will not be established before that time. Many persons think we are go-ing to establish a colony of a few hundred people in order to demonstrate the co-operative commonwealth. We are laying the foundations broad and deep, and we propose to build in a grand and massive manner. order to do this it is essential that we shall preced surely, even if it is a little slowly. The prospects for the future are, however, very, very bright. The masses of the country are being brought and mobilized in the Social Democracy of America in a manner which presages much for the future. They are being brought together with this definite object in view-of establishing a co-operative commonwealth by co-operative effort as well as by political action. The plans, which have been carefully formulated, are political action. attracting the attention of the multitude, and we are receiving the adhesion of many of the brightest and best of the land among the workers and Everything presages success and our only duty is to press forward with the idea in mind that we will succeed.

From a Texas Comrade. October, 14, 1897.

Messrs. R. J. Hinton, C. F. Willard and W. P. Borland, Colonization Commission of The Social Democracy of America. Gentlemen:-In response to your published request for suggestions on matters concerning the work of your commission, I beg to offer a few points that have come to me as the result of some two years' experience in colony work,* which, though unsuccessful, should be none the less use ful to us in our present undertak-

To begin, we started our colony without adequate means or prepara-And then, if the laboring men, in re- | tion, and with not enough people of the had the means in sight, but when the time came for a "showdown" we were disappointed. Rather than give up, however, we went ahead on what we had, hoping to overcome the disadvantages we were under and get a foothold for co-operation in our end of the country. The result was that after a two years' struggle, we had to

Other causes contributed to our failare besides this handicap of a bad start, but that was undoubtedly the primal and parent cause. Our means were so small and our numbers so few and their capabilities so poorly adapted to the work in hand, that it was next to impossible to make a satisfactory division of labor and responsibilities or to prevent personal difficulties between people of unsuitable temperament or uncongenial habits. It is to be hoped that our management will suffer no start to be made until means are in hand to pay cash for the necessary land and machinery, and men in sight to properly operate every industry that it is proposed to carry

One of our principal mistakes (or misfortunes rather) was in not having a competent manager on the ground—some one to push and drive things in all departments, and make the most of the advantages and disadvantages of

We had outside or supporting mem Social Democracy is coming your critics. But this country, especially, way, gentlemen. Help it along in the good way and you cannot but help yourselves. The solidarity of principle as laid down in the declaration of So-

fusion among those on the ground. The point here, is this: The active management of every colony should be

in the colony, so there will be no outside interference in local matters. Let colony managers report to the (meaning colony systems, not state unions), and these, in turn, to your commission, and the commission to the national executive board. But give none of these higher authorities any right or power of interference with local self-government on - constitutional

Let each colony elect its own officers and representatives to the coun-cil of the system to which it belongs, ing mill should be built, convenient, if he heads of departments in each colony to form its governing board, subect to the optional referendum and the imperative mandate, and all offi- be started, to be enlarged, and folers, local and general, to serve until their successors are elected.

The constitution of our colonization department does not at present pro-vide for colony organization. I would ded as convenient. suggest that your commission draft an amendment to said constitution, covintending colonists may have some establish for colony government; then submit it to the national council for action at their meeting next June.

There should also be, in the writer that their meeting next June. nization commission, its members serve until their successors are elected by the people of the colony system.

In starting the first colonies there each locality to make a crop on the first year that will feed the people. Clearing, the breaking in of sod-lands, building of irrigation works, etc., can come later. We made the mistake (so is the main item of expense in every community, and provision for it, be a first consideration in the establishment of any industrial system.

I am glad to note that our organizaion work is being pushed among the those who remain in the old system. farming as well as the mechanical classes, for without the farmer we can do nothing, either industrially or politically.

Next in importance to the food supply (in immediate importance at least) s the question of shelter. Most colonists will bring with them enough clothing and household goods to last a

kind must be provided before even the there, must be a good timber supply within reach of each colony, by water or wagon-haul, and before any other people start to move, a mill force should go out and put up the necessary sawmills, planers, brick kilns, etc., and go to getting out building material, the carpenters and other builders to follow as soon as there is a seasoned stock on hand, and begin putting up houses. After them, the farmers heads of their district or state systems stockmen (including gardeners, fruitgrowers, dairy workers, teamsters, etc.), and whatever mechanics, like blacksmiths and wagonmakers, nessmakers, tinsmiths, painters, shoe-makers, etc., are needed for the open-

ing work.
The start should be timed so the farmers will get on the ground in time for fall grain planting, and during the possible, to all the colonies; likewise a cannery for packing corn, tomatoes, etc., for winter use. A tannery should lowed later by a harness and shoe facttory. Good blacksmith and machine shops would have to be started along

Following the sawmills, and getting their raw material from the mills, ering this ground, and publish the should come a furniture factory and same in The Social Democrat, so that wagon and implement works; then a pottery and tile works, a woolen mill, idea of the conditions it is designed to with knitters and carpet looms, hat factory, etc.

opinion, an amendment to section 2 of as are available or convenient, with the the said constitution, providing defi-nitely for the continuation of the colo-works necessary for the utilization of their products.

Crockery and glass works should be started as early as proper fuel and ma-terial are obtainable; also a paper mill, should be enough clear farm land in paint factory, and other industries as

Nothing short of the grossest inharmony or mismanagement can prevent the growth and prosperity of the colonies, if these basic industries are once of our food supply the first year and part of the second. The result was, it reduced our already limited works. capital and hastened our failure. Food paigning we could do in a lifetime. Be-is the main item of expense in every sides which, the establishment of an independent industrial system here in through production or exchange should our own country gives those who are oppressed by the old system a chance for immediate relief, and makes political independence possible even to

> I will probably not be able to leave my present business for a year or more, but I am ready to pay \$5 a month on membership toward work. R. S. Price.

Houston, Texas.

*Magnolia Colony, Shepherd, Tex.now abandoned.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

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

Some Interesting Facts About The Movement From Various Parts of The United States.

Our branch at Iris, Col., has capand will have to go into the mountains for additional recruits.

Comrade W. E. Burns is working early and late in and about Chicago, and has several new branches about ready for the final work.

Comrade Lloyd has completed his work in Toledo, and is now in Cleve-land, where several branches are about

suffered two painful operations, but writes that he is "in the saddle again," thirty days.

Comrade M. Caeser of the Common-wealth book store, 363 Grand street, New York, has translated the Labor Day letter of Chairman Debs "To the hosts of the Social Democracy", in the Jewish language, and will be furnished in pamphlet form at a reasonable

During the past week more than usual interest has been shown in the work of organization. More than fifty otters have been received asking for

the first night was a distinctively American gathering, the one at the Labor Lyceum was decidedly mixed, the German element predominating, so much so that one of the most vigorous cial reforms.—Toynbee. speeches of the evening, advocating American Social Democracy, was defor that purpose.

Miller is a tower of strength under our flag, and a passionate advocate of

At the conclusion of Miller's speech a few hot-heads of the old Socialist Labor party attempted to stem the tide of enthusiasm which Miller had roused by his eloquent appeal for the brotherhood of man, by asking questions relative why he (Miller) had seceded from the old Socialist Labor

Two of these interrupters were altured all the available timber in sight lowed to address the rapidly dwindling audience, but they offered nothing in the way of argument worthy of consideration.

Debs and Frank Gessner, of Pittsburg (an old Socialist, by the way), in a sensible and diplomatic manner met these objectors in a kindly spirit, and what threatened to be a disturbance ended in a complete victory for our cause.

I venture the opinion that in a very ready to complete the work of organ- short time the old Socialist Labor party of this country will swing over into Vice-Chairman James Hogan has thing for that party to do. But of course, in the meantime, we must be tolerant of the senseless mouthings of and promises to do effective work in a few of its would-be leaders. Abuse his western territory during the next is not argument; and wild vaporing is certain to exhaust itself in time, leaving nothing worthy of remembrance.

Wednesday night was a genuine love feast at our own hall, and for good fellowship and brotherly love it discounted any Methodist camp meeting I ever attended.

The hall was packed, of course. "Debs Is Coming," "America" and other "hymns" rang out on the night air with such a vim that even policemen in the vicinity were aroused. when you arouse a Philadelphia policeman you are doing something of

Any attempt to preach a purer relig-

Labor troubles will continue to inlivered in German by Editor Miller, of crease in number until the govern-New York, who came here expressly ment owns and operates all the industries.-Commonwealth.

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

During the past week more than usual interest has been shown in the work of organization. More than fitty with a pose her received asking for information, with a view of organization. More than the work of organization with a view of organization plant or Charlman Deks in the east, it causing a general awakening.

The following resulations were asking a general awakening.

The following resulation were asking the properties of the properties. No. 5 of Fitchburg, Maraz.

No. 5 of Fitchburg, Maraz.

America has no ticket in the field therefore.

Be it resolved. That we express our sympathy with the S. L. P., and the socialistic and flow of our weight of the properties to vote as at held therefore.

Pasadean, Cal., starts out with twenty good and true charter members and promises rapid growth and practical work for the future. Walding promises rapid growth and practical work for the future. Walding promises rapid growth and practical work for the future of the pattern and promises rapid growth and practical work for the future. Walding progressive membership that is sure to progressive men and women of that chally in home.

A Letter From Philadelphia, the first trancic his pless of correspond to the progressive men and women of that chally in the work of the control of the progressive men and women of that chally in the sure to progressive men and women of that conting on the progressive men and women of that conting on the progressive men and women of that conting on the progressive men and women of that is "Gast of the progressive men and women of that is "Gast of the progressive men and women of that is "Gast of the progressive men and women of that is "Gast of the progressive men and women of that is "Gast of the progressive men and women of

portation and distribution, to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planiess production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth, which, aithough it will not make every man equal physically or mentally, will give to every worker the free exercise and the full benefit of his faculties multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization and ultimately in augurate the universal brotherhood of man. The Social Democracy of America will make democracy "the rule of the people," a truth, by ending the economic subjugation of the overwhelming great majority of the people.

With a view to the immediate relief of the people, all our efforts shall be put forth to secure to the unemployed self-supporting employment, using all proper ways and means to that end. For such purpose one of the states of the Union, to be hereafter determined, shall be selected for the concentration of our supporters and the introduction of co-operative industry, and then gradually extensing the sphere of our operations until the National Co-operative Commonwealth shall be established.

We also make the following specific DEMANDS FOR RELIEF;

1. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolles, trusts and com-

Illinois Branch No. 9 meets 2d, 3d and 4th Mondays at 8p.m., 68d street and Centre avenue, Chicago. Business meeting for members only 1st Sunday of each month at 40 a.m. Illinois Branch No. 19 meets every Sunday at Turner Hall, Larrabee street, near Garfield avenue, at 8 p. m.

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

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[Not ces of meetings will be published under this head for 25c per month.]

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

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

Ohio Branch No. 2 meets every Monday even-ing at 8 o'clock, Stengel's Hall, cor. Pearl and Monroe streets, Cleveland, Ohio.

Massachusetts Branch No. 1. Business meetings ist and 3d Fridays. Meetings for discussion and education 2d and 4th Fridays, Castl-Square Hall, 46 Tremont street. Room 1t, Boston, Mass. Illinois Branch No. 11 meets every Friday evening, Social Hall, corner 113th street and Michigan avenue, Chicago.

Indiana Branch No. 3, Richmond, Ind., meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, hall of German Benevolent Society, corner 5th and Main streets. New York Branch No. 6, 12th Assembly District, S. D. A., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at American Star, No. 112 Clinton street, New York City.

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

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