On earth peace, good will toward men The Social Democrat

good will

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THE COMMON CHRIST

A CHRISTMAS SKETCH BY "THE MAN WITHOUT A SOUL."

Christ Was Always the Friend of the Commo People, and Would Be Upholding Their Cause If He Were on Earth To-day.

The toiling millions should reverence and honor the name of Jesus Christ above all names of ancient history. He ing subjects of the Roman Emperor, was the poor man's friend to the end.

The infidel and agnostic and Christian can find something in common to still longed for liberations of the Jews, admire in the man who died on the cross for humanity's sake. Christ's religion was purely and solely a religion of humanity-a battle against oppression and hypocrisy in behalf of the toiling and outraged poor.

He was a true man. He was born

amongst the poor, lived amongst them, worked with them, suffered poverty and hunger with them, fought for dians were natural-born lick-spittles, them, wore the crown of thorns for them, and died for them. That was friendship.

Where is the Christian today who would remain always true to his people when there was an opportunity to win the applause of the mighty and the and rebellion against established laws; wealthy, and sit with the world's great men in the highest seat reserved for and purification of men to lift the peo-the exalted? Christ never went back ple above law and force and coercion, on the poor, and the world honors him and establish fraternal customs in the as a God for this one grand traft in his character. Is it not then God-like to be the friend of the poor?

Thousands of reformers have sprung up out of this troubled pool of human misery since the days of Christ, but few of them remained true to the toilpots of the wealthy. So few, in fact, take his life. that the Christian world looks upon those few with horror and calls them

And so was Jesus Christ called a dangerous character, and was hunted earth-they that grind the faces of the by the authorities, condemned as a traitor and executed between two common thieves. Did those brutal people who crucified Christ in the name law and God honor him above the common thief?

Yet through it all Christ was true to the tolling people, and died the common Christ of the common crowd. Never in a single instance was he known to speak disrespectful of the poor; never threatened them with future punishment or dishonor. His threats and accusations and abjura-tions were always uttered against the the oppressors of the poor.

If Christ were on earth today, teaching the same doctrine he taught two thousand years ago, who would be hunting him down and attempting to take his life? Would it be the striking coal miners? Would it be the poor people down in the city slums? Would it be the Social Democrats and other Socialist reformers?

I need not tell you who it would be I need not tell the rich who it would be. You know, and they know. And Christ would know his friends, and know his enemies, just as he did long

But who would be the Judas Iscariots to betray Christ to the authorities? Would it be the reformers? the Socialists? the anarchists? the toiling poor? the infidel and agnostic?

No, no; it would be the man who ate out of the same dish, slept under

for thou regardest not the person of ism and of its various representatives.

"Tell us, therefore, what thinkest thou? Is it lawful to give tribute unto

Cesar or not?" But Jesus perceived their wickedness and said, "Why tempt me, ye hypocrites?"

"Please remember," said the Socialist to the judge, "the kind of people Christ was talking to at that time-hy-

Show me the tribute money. And

they brought unto him a penný. And he said unto them, whose image is this, and superscription.

"They say unto him, Cesar's. Then saith he unto them, 'Render, therefore, unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's, etc.'

"The simple truth is this," continued the Socialist: "They had set a trap to catch Christ and accuse him of treason, just the same as the Pharisees and hypocrites of today set traps for Socialists. The Herodians were willand believed that every one should pay tribute unto Cesar, while the Pharisees and were opposed to paying taxes to the Roman emperor.

'They went to Christ, thinking he would decide against paying tribute to Cesar, and then accuse him of teaching one-fourth of what their labor protreason, and have him put out of the

"But Christ knew the Pharisees were natural hypocrites, and that the Heroand decided the questions accordingly. When his questioners admitted that the penny belonged to Cesar, he simply told them to give it back to Cesar. He didn't come to teach treason, but reform is the evolution and elevation place of stern and unrelenting and grinding oppressive law."

And this is the view I take of it. Christ taught reform, not treason. He was watched and hounded about by the same barbarous and relentless spirit we find dogging the footsteps of the reing poor when an opportunity present-ed itself to step up and help eat flesh sorts of traps set to catch him and

> All of Christ's love and work, and even his death, was in behalf of the poor. He was not fighting the devils of the air and of hades, but the devils of poor in the industrial world.

And we know not how many more good things Jesus Christ said in de-fense of the poor, for John ends his story of Christ by saying:

"And there are also many other things which Jesus did which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written."

The life and teachings of Jesus Christ have been handed down to us by the enemies of the very people for whom he died, and these plutocrats have had plenty of opportunities to purge out many of the best things Christ said and did in behalf of the

poor. For Christ was the poor man's friend and champion, and a thorn in the side of the greedy rich and pompous rulers, and it was profitable and necessary for the plutocrats to misquote him and suppress many of his best sayings.

Christ never was the friend of the rich, and all these gilded palaces built in his name by the oppressors of the toiling millions are an insult thrown face of the dying man on the cross; for they are the hypocrites and Pharisees and Herodians who rob the poor to pay tribute to the many modern Cesars whose hands are upon the throats of God's miserable poor.

Literary Notes.

No, no; it would be the man who ate out of the same dish, slept under the same blanket, and kissed him in the presence of his enemies. It would be the treacherous minister who today is selling Christ to the plutocrats for pieces of silver and gold; for the price of betrayal has advanced with the march of oppression. They get gold now for betraying Christ, where Judas Iscariot got only gilver; they get a fat living now for betraying Christ into the hands of the plutocrats, where Judas only got about one month's salary of a commor clerk.

A few days ago I heard an argument between a Socialist and a county judge, in which the judge attempted to prove that Christ commanded the people to honor the rich and their plutocratic rulers, by quoting this passage from Christ's sayings: "Render therefore unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

Then the Socialist took up a Bible and read the passages leading up to this remarkable decision quoted by the judge:

"Then went the Pharisees and took council how they might entangle him in his talk. And they sent unto him their disciples, with the Herodians, saying, Master, we know that thou art true, and teacheth the way of God in truth, neither carest thou for any man; for thou regardest not the person of men.

"Tell us, therefore, what thinkest

Fichte the great German philosopher of the eighteenth century said 'Whoever does not work, has no right to the means of existence from society. On the other hand, he who has not the means of living is not bound to recognize or respect the property of others, seeing that as regards him the principle of the social contract has been violated."

SYSTEMS CHANGE

SKETCH OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS.

Margaret Haile Shows That Socialism Must Inevitably Become the Successor of the Present Capitalist System.

The industrial system of a country is simply the general plans upon which the people proceed to supply their needs and desires.

which a few individuals own all the means for producing the wherewithal to supply the needs and desires of all the people, while the rest work for them for wages amounting to about

Finding this system here when we arrive on the scene, as we find the mountains and the stars, we unthinkingly take it for granted that it is something which has always been here and will always continue to be, like the mountains and the stars, and resign ourselves to trying to make the

This is one of the first misconceptions we have to get rid of when we begin to think.

As a matter of fact, the present industrial system has only been in existence about a hundred years, and is, of its very nature, rapidly nearing a stage where it must of necessity be superseded by another.

'Our little systems have their day-They have their day, and cease to be!"

Looking back over the short history distinct industrial systems, or plans, of producing the necessaries of life for the people, viz.: Slavery, feudalism and capitalism. We see, therefore, that society is not a thing which was made completed and set going, like a clock a long time ago, and must not be added to or changed or in any way interfered with for fear of putting it out of order. Rather, it is like a river, forever flow-

These three industrial systems cannot be assigned to any three distinct and definitely separated periods of the world's history. Slavery runs into serfdom, and serfdom overlaps capitalism, even in the same country. And today, under capitalism, we already have a large measure of the next succeeding system-Socialism. No sooner is one system in full swing than the forces straightway begin to operate which shall result in its overthrow and the introduction of its successor. With the beginning of the capitalist system men were thrown together in large numbers in factories and shops and mines and learned to combine and cooperate, to recognize their own interests as opposed to their employers', and to know their own power in concerted action. Thus were men trained for Soialism. On the other hand, with the concentration of capital came corporations, combines and trusts, for the pur pose of carrying on production with the least possible expenditure of human energy. All for the capitalists' benefit, of course; still it resulted in that organization of industry necessary for the Socialist system. Thus was production organized for Socialism.

nitalist operate the machinery of production for the common good and to step forth commonwealth. The capitalist system will give way to the socialist system soon, and the skies will not therefore fall, either.

Jangles of the Janglers.

By FRED'R G. STRICKLANI The lact of harmony in the ranks of reformers is the greatest discouragement to the cause of social reform For example, here comes "The Flaming Sword," which pleads for the "Science of Unity": "The Socialism of the present talks much of the great example and life of Jesus, but it makes no effort, has no real purpose to follow that example and live that life, without which, talk amounts to little or nothing." Who art thou, O Prof. O. F. L'Amoreaux, Ph. D., who judgest thy brother? Why not strive for a unity in reforms?

But this assertion is quite gentle compared with that of Section Chicago S. L. P. speaking in the New York People: "We, there, deny utterly the right of Social Democracy either as an economic organization or as a political party, to speak in the name of Socialism." Are these the people who talk about private monopoly? For a few men to monopolize industry is bad (save as it paves the way for Socialattempt the exploiting of truth would be flendish, if it were not futile and

well thumbed copy of "Civilization Civilized" to the chapter "Heaven and Hell—a Vision." We would not intimate that the brand of "Hate" is upon its brow, but still it might be well for all of us to ponder these mighty words: "If you are sick, love! If you are envied, hated, and slandered, love! If you are surrounded by enemies, love! If danger and death hiss, dart and stab you, love! Love will redeem, bless, -save, preserve, shelter and crown you with the essential powers of the universe.

And now that for every man that You and I, my friend, have been born into a capitalist system of industry in which a few individuals own all the much of life and eternity; for remember, each is a part of the whole, and to be whole, thou must include all in love.'

> Once a preacher, earnest in reform, S. L. P. editor to offer his services in customed to slavery? Socialist propaganda, He was promptly informed that only those who were "class-conscious" were desired. He also received the startling information (?) that one could not well be a Socialist without also being an atheist.
>
> And yet, the world moves right on

toward the desired goal. A real move-ment is always larger than any party. The despised bourgeois are striking mighty blows for Socialism. As a rule they are striking their foes and not their friends.

A religious journal contradicts the idea that the church should lead in the great cause of social righteousness. 'The movement must come from the people and must be sustained by dom. them." What will be the province of the church in the meantime? To conof civilized man, we find at least three duct quilting bees and fishing ponds to cushion its pews and gild its spires?

To the Public.

Don't Miss Prof. Leonhart's Wonderfully Interesting Story, "Paradise Found."

Now is the time to renew the subscription for "The Social Democrat," or send in \$1 for a year's subscription, if you never did so before. With the ing, its waters constantly changing, beginning of a new year we shall not yet always remaining the same river. only endeavor to maintain the paper on its high standard of excellency but add new features of attraction, making the investment of so small a sum a matter of wisdom and policy. In the issue of Jan. 6 we shall begin the publication of a serial story by Professor Rudolph Leonhart, entitled "Paradise Found," and giving, in a highly attractive form, an illustration of Social Democracy's grand colonization

Professor Leonhart is well known as writer of fiction, having published during the last twenty years a num-Union, Many of our readers have probably read his reform story, "Bridg-ing the Chasm," which ran recently through the columns of the "Coming Nation" during a period of over seven months. The readers of the "Social Democrat" also undoubtedly remember Mr. Leonhart's poems published, at intervals, in our columns

The professor claims "Paradise Found" as one of the best productions of his pen, and as the story will run through many an issue, it alone would amply pay for half a year's subscription. "Paradise Found" shows in the The change of the new order will not be an abrupt one, for the new order has feasibility, but absolute necessity, of been growing up inside of the old ever the colonization scheme, while it ex- and make such changes in the econsince its inception, like the chick in poses, with just severity, the machina- omic system of production and distriownership, to take over and hold and bly necessary to preserve the liberty and innate right of the human race.

In your own interest we urge you. therefore, to send in your name before Prof. Leonhart's story begins. Yea, more than this: Show this notice to your friends and induce them to sub scribe for a periodical advocating the true interests of the human race; for, as Mr. Debs has said repeatedly, "The Social Democrat" labors not for the working classes alone, but for the entire human race, showing conclusively that the wealthy idlers of the land cannot prosper if the wage-earners groan under the burden of hunger and want and suffer poverty calculated to sink them below the level of the brute, a fate produced with equal certainty by total idleness and an indulgence in

vices produced by it. Remember, the "Social Democrat" aims not at wealth or influence, but works zealously and unselfishly at the improvement of the human race Can you, will you, stand by and jeopardize its philanthropic efforts by apathy as injurious as unjustifiable?

The employes of the cotton mills of the east who voted for the "advance agent of prosperity" a year ago will reap their reward after the first of January next. It will come to them in the form of a ten per cent, reduction in wages. There are 28,000 who will be affected by the change.

When one has waked up to the idea that the world needs to be made better and goes to work to help do it, he We would modestly but seriously discovers a joy that no selfish pleasuggest to "The People" to turn to its can begin to equal.—The Pointer. discovers a joy that no selfish pleasure

ROSA PROLETAIRE

SENDS CHRISTMAS GREETING TO ALL SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The Way Pointed Out by Social Democracy Will Secure to Mankind, Not Only a Merry Christmas, but a Happy Life.

My Dear Brother-Right you are! It

is the same old story. Mankind is more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the old forms to which they are accustomed. There is a cause for this, John, which

you must never lose sight of. This one word, "accustomed," explains great deal. Do you believe that a man or woman conscious of his or her out callow in experience, went to an natural, God-given rights, can be ac-

No. John, I do not believe any such things. Only poor, ignorant creatures can become accustomed to misery and slavery. An intelligent, freedom-loving man never will. But there are millions of freedom-loving American citizens in slavery today! you say.

Now, John, please pause for a moment. Such talk as this is unworthy of Rosa's brother. You know as well as I do that these millions of freedomloving American citizens are being deluded by the servile hirelings of a capitalist aristocracy. They are misin-formed as to the true nature of free-

Of course, the American citizens are enjoying political liberty. But with this political liberty as such they cannot called a scoundrel and criminal. even buy themselves a Fourth of July fire-cracker. Political liberty, however, would be an excellent means to secure economic freedom, provided the wageworkers of this country, as a class, would have sense enough to make proper use of their political rights.

Whether you like it or not, John I tell you straight that today I must give credit to the capitalist class for their intelligence and clear-sightedness as far as the protection and maintenance of their specific class interests are concerned. You can not fool the capitalists on that point. And I say, "Bra-vo!" Every class should and must represent its class interests.

I know full well that these words will not be pleasant reading for you, but what does it matter? Tom foolery won't do any longer, John. I am your sister, and it is my duty to tell ber of novels eagerly read all over the you the truth, and if you can not stand the truth, well, then, continue to swallow the lies and falsehoods of your masters.

Every class should represent its own class interests, I said. Unless the wage-working class soon wake up from their dangerous sleep of ignorance they may soon find this wealthy country 'u a condition in comparison to which the South Sea Islands or Siberia may be a class of this country to organize, not only into trades unions, but into a powerful political party, and by means the egg. We have learned under it to produce collectively; it only remains attempts of Debs and his associates, man being the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

> Merry Christmas! Rosa sends her sincere Merry Christmas to Brother John, as well as to all true comrades throughout the broad land, to the Social Democrats of the world. rades, I pledge my word of honor, as a Socialist, that I will do all in my power to bring about the time when all our brothers and sisters, all human beings, will live under more favorable social conditions, that will enable them to enjoy a Merry Christmas.

Peace on earth! Oh, would Christ and his angels come down and witness the peace on earth! Especially during cold winter time, right before Christmas!

Just look at it-how peaceful every thing is—the peace of despair and death, which is in reality a never ceasing social war. How peacefully our millions of unemployed are fighting for jobs! How peacefully our poor tramps are begging for something to eat! How peacefully our police are waging a war against the poor unfortunate thieves while the millionaire robbers are peacefully robbing the nation! peacefully thousands of criminalsvictims of a brutal social sytem-are making a living by highway robbery! How peacefully thousands of our un fortunate sisters are competing on the streets of our wealthy cities to sell their bodies in order to live!

Peace! Peace! Our business men who are trying to get rid of their Christmas goods, are also enjoy-

this merry Christmas time they are waging a competitive war against each other that reminds us of the fight between cat and dog. The one is trying to exterminate, to ruin the other-of course, all for the sake of peace on

Business! Business! This is the alpha and omega of capitalism. To do business means to make profit-profit out of our fellow men. Modern production is carried on for profit, and whoever knows how to make the most profit in the shortest time is a smart business man. And whoever is too honest, too humane, to use his fellowman as a mere profit-machine, is today looked upon as a fool, as a lunatic. You know, if all men were smart they could all be successful business men, and-well, and perhaps none of them would need to work.

Everything has become business. It is business to marry a rich young lady -excluding the case of the Count de Castellane, of course; it is business to ruin our neighbor in business; it is business to work little children in factories 12 hours a day; it is business to go to church on Sunday and to rob his fellow-man during the rest of the week; it is business to build work-houses and prisons—especially when done by contract—for poor tramps, and palaces and steam yachts for the mil-lionaire tramps; it is business when a plutocratic press is talking prosperity, while millions of human beings are starving; it is business to laugh, whine, swear, cheat and rob. When a rich man steals a million it is busi-ness, and he is a smart business man. When the poor hungry man steals a piece of bread it is a crime, and he is

And when it comes to the point we find that it is the wage-working class that has to bear all the burdens of business. It is the workingman whose bones and muscles and sinews are the source of all profit, of all business. And, therefore, I say, let the wageworkers unite economically and politically, and by united action bring about a system of society where the words of "profit" and "business' will not be known, where the people will produce for use, not for profit.

Brother John, if you are anxious to have a merry Christmas and live up to the teachings of Christ, I tell you what to do. Have a good, sound talk on Socialism with your friends or neighbors; give them a "Social Democrat" or a good Socialist pamphlet to read, induce them to subscribe to a Socialist paper, or to join the Social Democracy as an active member. This is the best Christian work.

Peace on earth, good will to men! The time has passed when intelligent people will any longer look heavenward for a Savior to save them from the hell on earth. We, the people, we, the wage-workers, we, as a class, must be our own savior. God helps those who help themselves. The moment we help ourselves we will have God on our side, and Christ will be with us, and the angels in Paradise will come down and sing for us. Where there is a will there is a way-and there is a way out of this dilemma, namely, the way pointed out by the Social Democ-Socialism will be our savior. Socialism will secure to mankind not only a Merry Christmas, but a happy

A SOCIAL MARSEILLAISE. By J. C. Frost

Air: The Marseilles Hymn.

Awake! Arise! O brothers, For Socialism stand;
And from the curse of slavery, free
The tollers of our land.
Our flag shall be "Old Glory,"
Our leader, Eugene Debs;
Our motto, "Let the People Rule"
While ocean flows and ebbs.

Chorus:-Repeat last four lines.

Too long we've suffered patiently, Too long we've hoped in vain, For justice from our robbers Whose only thought is gain. They've robbed us from the cradle, They'll rob us to the grave, Unless we band together Our liberties to save.

Chorus:

Our masters live in palaces,
They dress in garments fine,
They feast upon the dearest food,
And drink the rarest wine;
While we must oft go hungry,
And employment are denied,
In a land of boundless riches,
By nature's hand supplied.

As there's a Power above us, That stands for truth and right, To us shall be the victory In the swiftly coming fight.
Then, comrades, let us use it
As freemen only should,
And make this glorious land of ours A land of Brotherhood.

Thirty dollars a thousand copies for cheapest propaganda material you can ing the peace on earth. Even during use. Get up a club at once.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

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NOTICE.

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

Merry England.

Owing to delay in receiving the books from the press, we find ourselves unable to fill our orders for "Merrie England" as promptly as we expected. The delay is vexatious, but it cannot be avoided, and we trust that those who have ordered books will be patient be out this week without fall, and all orders will be filled as promptly as

tioner.

"Rent" does not represent service. It is the badge of monopoly and he who pays it is a slave.

"Profit." in excess of service rendered, however "respectable" it may be, is robbery.

Ferdinad Lasalle said: "Society consists of ninety-six proletaires and four capitalists. That is your state.'

The Sugar Trust makes a profit of 60 per cent per annum on its invest-ment. Show us the man who says this is not prosperity.

The rich loafer and the worthless tramp each preys upon honest industry, but of the two the former is the more destructive and in every way the more dangerous to society.

"Prosperity" has been visited on the Union Pacific shopmen in the shape of porary discomfort and confusion, but what amounts to a 30 per cent reduction in wages. The men have been kindly given a ten days' lay-off during shiped at the shrine of the gods of the holiday season to think over the gold. reduction and devise ways and means to keep from starving to death during the balance of the winter.

In New York city 100,000 workers are in enforced idleness. The World argues a vast betterment in material conditions from the fact that this number is about 25,000 less than were out of work in New York at this season last year. This is a fair sample of the mic equality. These principles are not argument in support of the new brand be said of it is that "it's not so worse."

Ninety-five per cent of those who embark in business under our present system are doomed to failure. Until the advocates of the competitive system can show a better record than this, common decency would seem to require them to at least treat the advocates of the co-operative system with respect. Any system that seems likely to diminish the number of business wrecks ought to receive the fullest and fairest consideration.

Garret A. Hobart, vice president of the United States, has emerged from obscurity long enough to give utterance to the following Christmas senti-"Peace and prosperity-these seem to me to be symbolized in the Christmas of this year, for our country is at peace with all the world, and the boom of prosperity is the possession of a happy, contented and united To the millions of involuntary idlers in the country this will come as a pleasing sentiment, indeed.

Merrie England is the best work on practical Socialism ever published. You can get one hundred copies of our Social Democracy edition for \$3.50.

THE EDITOR'S ARENA CHARACTER STATE OF THE STATE OF

mite that is being exploded these days in the name of science. bids fair to turn all creation upside down in short order. Take the forces that are emanating from Chicago alone as an illustration.

A Chicago man seems in a fair way to revolutionize the iron industry of the entire world and render the mines that have been monopolized by the Carnegies, Rockefellers, and their ilk as valueless as so many deserted badger holes.

It is claimed that inexhaustible deseashore. Mr. Henry Arden of this city claims to have invented a simple tries as rapidly as possible, machine that will extract this iron from the sand and free it from, practically, all foreign substances. It is accomplished by passing the sand in to bless and benefit and do justice to all front of powerful magnets, and by men. eliminating the cost of mining and smelting, iron can be produced for \$1 a ton where it now costs from \$9 to \$11 by present methods. He will free us from one iron monopoly only to deliver us over to the tender mercies of another. Iron will, of course, be cheaper, but so will men. Every man who is now employed in mining, shipring or smelting ore will find himself on the retired list without pay. during their spare hours they shall discover why the ceaseless forces of nature have been at work during all these millions of years pulverizing the great rocks and depositing this iron in a pure state amid the sands of the sea shore for the sole and only benefit of the new trust, they may, perhaps, throw a flood of light on what at present is a great mystery.

A Chicago chemist, according to the accounts published in all the daily papers, has built a factory and is making both gold and silver. He claims he can produce both at a profit in practically unlimited quantities from the baser metals.

If these reports are reliable, the re-

sults that must inevitably follow will be sufficiently startling to satisfy all lovers of the sensational. All the for a few days longer. The books will gods of the commercial world will be totally annihilated. Bonds, mortgages and all contracts and securities payable in gold or silver will shrink and shrivle in value as compared with "Interest," or "usury," represents no the necessaries of life until they will He who takes it is an extor- be worth but little more than the paper on which they are written: All of the great fortunes will grow beautifully less and many will disappear altogether.

The gold worshipers will be compelled to revise their notions of political economy. Both silver and gold will be demonetized, and so disappear from the arena of politics. If the competitive system survives a new medium of exchange will be inevitable and will probably be of paper based on the wealth and resources of the nation. Few changes that could take place in the commercial world, short of the universal adoption of co-operative methods, would be so revolutionary in their effects as the disappearance of metallic money in the manner suggested. While the dollar aristocracy will likely feel as though "a house has fallen on them," to the great toiling multitude it will seem as though a great weight has suddenly been lifted from their backs. It will produce temin the end will result in lasting benefit to mankind. Too long have we wor-

Last, but by no means least among from Chicago, we will name the Social Democracy of America. The objects and purposes of that organization are well known and, in brief, contemplate the cooperative production and distribution of wealth for use and not for profit and the establishment of econonew and did not originate with the So-The very best that can cial Democracy, but the means ems that "it's not so worse." ployed to bring about this much-needtransformation have never before been used by any organized exponent of So-

cialism Social Democrats believe that there is a time to preach and a time to practice; a time to talk and a time to act: a time to theorize and a time to coin that theory into deeds, and they are of the opinion that when millions of our fellow citizens have, through no fault of their own, been reduced to beggary and have no other prospect than char ity or starvation, the time for action

Social Democrats, recognizing the fact that the weapons that are being used to exploit labor and enslave the masses, are the tools and instruments of production; that the longer these re main in the hands of the few the more dependent and servile the masses be come; that to win this contest those weapons must, in some manner, be regained.

Those who are of the opinion that it is the better policy to leave all of those weapons in the hands of the enemy until they can all be recovered at once are welcome to that opinion, but they must not expect Social Democrats to apologize for taking a different view of the matter, nor be greatly awed by

The amount of revolutionary dyna- many foolish things have been taught

Social Democrats, recognizing the fact that all the means of production. all the weapons in this great battle, cannot now be recovered, propose to se cure all of them that is now possible start industry on the true basis; establish the co-operative commonwealth in embryo; enable our colonists to supply themselves with the necessaries of life teach them to live within their means, that is to say, on what they produce: posits of magnetic iron ore are found train them for co-operative industry in the sands along the shores of the great lakes and in the sands of the new territory, new co-operators and extend and develop co-operative indusuntil finally capitalistic production shall be routed and put to flight and the cooperative commonwealth shall remain

> But some good souls say "You can't succeed; you can't compete with capitalism; you will fail."

Bless their dear hearts, we have no notion of competing with capitalism. We propose to so diversify our industries as to be practically independent.

But these doubting Thomases point to the great number of wrecks of cooperative ventures of the past and ask, 'How can you hope to succeed, where so many others have failed?"

Apparently, it has never occurred to these good souls that times and conditions change. Former co-operators have been inspired by a lofty sentiment, by a desire to establish an ideal condition of society, which is well enough as far as it goes, but in addition to this our co-operators will be stimulated by the spur of a supreme necessity, knowing that all opportunities have been closed against them in the competitive field. Those who cannot see in the changed conditions that which renders all former attempts at co-operation of little value as precedents from which to predict failure, cannot be commended for their discernment to say the least.

At the commencement of every great undertaking there are always those who say, "You can't." If the counsel of the timid souls of revolutionary days had been consulted that great contest would never have been won. We expected people would say "You can't," of the world was near at hand if they had not, but let us now predict that we shall not fail-we shall succeed. Our colony method is the natural, logical, evolutionary way of inaugurating the co-operative commonwealth, and it is the only way out of present conditions that will not deluge the land with blood. If the tools and instruments of production shall not be wrested from monopoly by the peaceful means that we propose, it must be done by force of arms. The Social Democracy is the messenger of peace for the regeneration and redemption of the world.

It was recently announced in all the daily papers that the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company had restored the wages of some 15,000 employes to what they were prior to 1893. The aggregate increase, it was stated, would be about \$1,000,000 annually, and was wholly unsolicited."

To say that we were astonished is expressing it mildly-we were completely dazed. Could it be possible? Had the leopard, after all, changed its spots! Had avarice and greed been transformed into mercy and benevolence! Had a soulless corporation at last been inoculated with a little justice! It seemed too good to be true. our mind's eye we saw a smile of sat-15,000 comely wives and their little better housed with the aid of that \$1,-000,000 per annum, and somehow the sun seemed to shine a little brighter. and the world didn't look quite so dark.

But, alas! Our cup of joy was rudely shattered a few days later by a few lines found in an obscure corner of one of the papers. It was in a statement of the vice president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and ran as follows:

"There were only a few men who were cut in 1893. Engineers, conductrainmen, telegraph operators, agents, operators and machinists were not cut then. It has been decided to restore the 10 per cent. to such office clerks and a few officers who had held their positions unchanged from 1893 when reductions were made to date the total amount of which will be be tween \$3,000 and \$4,000 annually."

Behold the mountain shrink into mole-hill! A few officers and office clerks receive an increase aggregating the paltry sum of three or four thou dollars a year, and all the cap Italistic clackers clack a gleeful clack Again has that will-o'-the-wisp, pros perity, eluded us.

The cry for bread for the masses fill this latter part of the nineteenth cer-tury. At no period in the world's his tory were the contrasts between ric' the fact that they call themselves and poor so decided, so prominent a "scientific." We cannot forget that at present.—Max Nordau. Liberty Pleading.

New York's great journal, wide-awake and brave, Commissioned Decker to Havana's

Whence came Evangeline Cisnero's wail For liberty from Weyler-brutal slave

Of passion's greed - and Tyranny whose wave

Has surged o'er Cuban homes and women frail;

From Hunger's pang; but still the leaden hail Of savage War fills the patriot's grave

But in my native land sweet Liberty, Enchained in dark injunction's dun-

Sends forth the piercing cry: "Who rescues me From Mammon's minions and the

rich man's scowl. The people him will love beyond be lief:

And I will carve his name in bold relief. On Fame's white temple, where the

world shall see It shine undimmed to all eternity. -Zoa Topsis.

Simmummummum Simmumm PUCKERBRUSH ALLIANCE

Puckerbrush, O., Last Saturday. Mr. Debs and All the Rest of You:-The surprises keep comin' in rite along to the meetin's of the Puckerbrush Alliance. At the last meetin' old Unkle John put in an apperance. He has been a Peple's party wheel hoss who kinder got tangled up with the confus-ion demokrazy in 1896, and tried to get straitened out this year, but you know it didn't prove a bloomin' sucksess here in Ohio, nor no other place. It wus a genuine surprize to see him to our meetin' once more, fur rite after the elexion he went into a hole and pulled the hole in after him. I don't know if he will get skared at his shadder, same as a ground hog, or not, but I gess he is afrade us socialists will scoop things in around this neck of the woods, an maybe he is afrade we will devide up his farm. As soon as the president called the

meetin' to order he called on the whitehared vetrin to say somethin'. He began by sayin'; "The smoke of the battle of ballets is lifted and we are gazin' at what's left. Let us take advantage of the lesson the action teaches. Destiny is drivin' us backwards instead of upwards and onwards, an' unless we can get all the reformers to join together we are doomed as a peple. The Peples party is the only party that gives and we should have feared that the end hope fur the future salvation of the masses frum slavery. The demokrats stole part of our platform, 'free coinage of silver, 16 to 1,' but that wus only part of our demand. The brethren overlook the fact that our demand fur silver coinage wus always hooked onto a demand fur \$50 per capity of full legal tender greenbacks issued direct to the peple fur services rendered or fur loans on good security. On our plan the money changer is not in it, neither is the usurer, creater of money paniks. No specy basis in our'n. I belive like ola Bill Allen sed, 'Specy basis is a damed barren ideality.'

"Six thousand two hundred and fifty votes were counted fur Coxey last fall, about one in eight cast fur him two years ago. This is enuf to disgust and discorage most people. Those who didn't vote made a grave mistake, and them what voted fur the old parties made a bigger mistake. Those who voted the socialist and prohibition tickets and all true demokrats shud unite under the banner of Direct Legislation. I confess I can't see much pros pect of a union of forces, except in this broad democratic way, by which each and every class of reform can command a hearing for its cause and a trial fur its life at the polls. Many broad progressive minds are lookin' for this Populist measure as a safe and proper so-But there was the announcement in lution of the various questions now bethe papers, and, of course, they fore the people. A reorganization of wouldn't exaggerate for the world. In our voting forces on this broad line ought to unite all reformers. It will isfaction steal o'er the countenances of heal the wounds arisin' frum the dif-15,000 stalwart sons of toil; we saw ferences about methods. It will sift the chaff from the wheat. Let all Popones better clothed, better fed and ulists speak up. Shall we unite and conker, or shall we be conkered?" The sixteen to oners clapped their hands and felt bully, fur that's their kind of talk. Gettin' together is a hobby of their'n. The spirits got a move on me and I arose and sed: "I think my ciothes is cut the rite shape to anser the bugle call of Unkle John to lik the reps with a hurrah fur direct legisla-I think I am one of the first fellers in Ohio to buy and push Sullivan's book on direct legislation, an' if I ain' mistaken I give or sold Unkle John a copy. Then a few years ago I red a paper at the farmers' institute on the subjekt, only I had a different title to it, so as to fool Sam Pussy and the uther God and morality party fellers what wus on the comity. I'm tellin you this to show you I'm in faver of the thing. But I don't agree about makin' it a platform to unite all the reform forces on. Seems to me that wud be too much like the regler old hungry demokratic cry of anything to get in do get in. To start with, it is no rem edy, but a means of maintaining th wish and will of the people. Lets look at how it wud work if you did win. You wud have every shade of opinion in your congress, and as soon as you got sm wud want to get in its work, and

here wud be a crazyer mess than we

ave now, and that's useless. How long

is now. I tell you that you fellers who are talkin' this unitin' of all reformers is dreamin', and tryin' to dodge the real question. It's a question of agita-tion and education any way you fix it, and the party which has the most logical basis fur establishing economic equality is bound to win. This is the question which is up for settlement. people have secured religious equality, and political equality, and the battle is on for economic equality, and your dead easy skemes for unitin' all skools of thout must prove a failure. Direct legislation comes as a necessary part of the plan of Social Democracy. Economic equality could not without it. The father of direct legislation is that old socialist, Karl Burkli, of Switzerland, and the first time it was brought to the attention of the people of this country was in 1883, when the U. S. senate committee, known as the Blair committee on 'Relations Between Labor and Capital,' took testimony in all parts of the country. Dr. Adolf Douai was selected by the socialists to present their ideas, and he eleborated on direct legislation. You will find his testamony in vol. 2 of the report, which was issued in 1885. So you see Unkle John is assumin' a little in kallin' it a Populist measure, of course, they have been helpin' it along, and so has other parties. Let 'em keep luggin' away at

it, and you will have it a law sooner than if you try to make it the issue. I herd Debs in a red hot argument last summer on this point and he sed we must not expect too much from this measure as long as the present capitalistic system controlled the means of manufacturing and supplying the news to the people. He sed what do you think wud become of me and my associates if the question of our being hung was voted on after the Pullman strike? Don't you think that outside of a comparatively few laboring men in the cities the vote wud have been to string is up? All because of the damnable lying and misrepresentation of the cap italistic press. That kinder opened my eyes, and knocked the idea of unitin on it fur a platform higher than Gil-

roy's kite."
"Gad, that's a fact, and no mistake," ed Abe Wilkins. "I wud have strung him up good and hard myself then, all on account of the lyin' press stuffin' us hayseeds with awful stories. The power of the press is somethin' dredful, and it will continue to be used agin' the people as long as bizness is dun for private profit. Debs and Jonas is rite, in my opinion, trying to make et an issue puts off the education of the people on the necessity of the overthrow of the system which is responsible for the present disjointed condition of society. On the other hand, discussing the ne cessity for the co-operative commonwealth carries the other with it as a matter of course. We must set our stakes for economic equality and stay rite by it until we succeed, as we shall. These attempts to cut across lots through easy lookin' paths will always land you in a ditch or swamp. With trusts formin' like they have been in the last three months, which is the bigest kind of aid fur us, we shud not think of budgin' an inch. The more I think it over the more plain and necessary it seems to me. Let the cry be Social Democracy in our time. Then our children won't need to call us dead easy old chumps."

After sum more of the fellers had talked, I sed: "Unkle John, your Peples party is dead, and only walkin' around to save funeral expenses. You are only foolin' your time away to monkey with it. There is no middle ground. Co-operative production or competative production is the question which the logic of events has called fur settlement, and no feller with the rite kind of reason had auter crawl up on the fence.'

Alexander, my boy, who lives in own, told Nancy, my wife, that sum of the S. L. P. fellers wus a comin' out though a modification of it might be to our next meetin' to try and get us worked up, and she has been goin' thru interestin' meetin' and chance to lern party.

Miss Smart, the school teacher, says I'm takin' up too much space in your paper with my letters, and maybe I am keepin' sum of the other fellers out, and gess that's so, and I will try to taper off by the end of the year, and not bother you so much, but you can count on me bein', Yours to the end, JONAS HARRISON.

Proportional Representation No. 14.

The description of the Swiss Free List ought to have been printed before the article on the cumulative system. The latter contained a reference to the former, as already having been described. By some error, the two artiles were transposed and the cumulative one printed first.

The working of the Swiss Free List varies in detail in different cantons. I give herewith a general description of the system, adapted to American conditions:

You have your large district, returning say seven members to the legislature. For the purpose of this illustration we will suppose that 21,000 voters cast their ballots at the election of these seven members. We shall use round figures to make the matter easily understood. Then, dividing the votes cast by the number of members wanted, we get the "quota," or number your direct legislation bill passed each of votes necessary to elect any one man; that is, dividing 21,000 by seven, shows that 3,000 votes will elect one candidate. This "quota" is the main

to you think you'd be in power? The factor in the process of counting.

Now, suppose that you have four parbusiness at the old stand, and in control ties in the field—the Republicans, the

of the press of the country, same as it Democrats, the Socialists and the Single Taxers. You take the number of votes of each party in turn and divide it by the quota. That shows the number of representatives to which each party is entitled. Here it is in concrete form: Republicans polled......10,000 votes Democrats polled...... 5,600 votes Socialists polled...... 3,100 votes

Single Taxers...........2,300 votes Dividing the Republican 10,000 by the quota of 3,000, you get a quotient of three and 1,000 remainder. The Republicans are therefore entitled to three members. We will deal with the

remainders presently. Dividing the Democrats, 5,600 by 3,000, shows the Democrats are entitled to one member. but they have the large remainder of 2,600 votes. The Socialist 3,100 entitles them to one member, and they have a hundred votes to spare.

The Single Taxers have only 2,300 votes, which is not a quota.

So far we have five members elected on full quotas; namely, three Republicans, one Democrat and one Socialist. But we want two more members. So we give the other two members to those parties which, in their remainder votes, come nearest to a full quota. The Democrats have the highest remainder, namely, 2,600, so they are entitled to another representative. The Single Taxers have the next largest re-mainder, or "unfilled quota," so they are also entitled to a member.

This makes the result of the election as follows:

Republicans, three members Democrats, two members. Socialists, one member.

Single Taxers, one member. In order to deal with one thing at a time, we have omitted any reference to that part of the balloting which decides who are the men to represent each party in the proportions above shown.

We now describe that: Any party included on the official ballot can nominate, as the candidates of its party, as many persons as there are members to be elected. In practice, each party usually nominates one or two members more than its estimated voting strength will permit it to elect. This gives more real choice to the people

The ballots show the list of candi-

dates of each party separately, under the respective party headings. Some methods allow the voter either to cast a vote for his party without designating any particular candidate, or to vote for the candidate he prefers. Then, in counting, when it is found as above, that the Republicans are entitled to three members, the three men who have the highest number of votes on the Republican list are declared elected. The usual Swiss plan is to let each elector have as many votes as there are members to be elected; and he may give part of them to one party and part to another. This "multiple voting," however, is open to considerable objection, and the best plan is to give each elector one vote only. He then casts his ballot for one candidate, and it counts one vote for the party whose list that candidate is on. For instance, if he puts a cross against "John Smith" on the Socialist list, that counts one in filling the Socialist quota, and also counts one for John Smith as a Socialist candidate.

How does a party establish its right to be put on the official ballot? By application, showing that it cast a certain number of votes at the last election, or that a certain number of voters petition for its being on the ballot. Voters dissatisfied with the regular party nomination can run a candidate or candidates of their own; and an independent politician can run as a little party all by himself.

MERITS AND DEMERITS.

The Swiss Free List is chiefly adapted to the representation of parties, almade, allowing any two or more canto form a sexion. This has got Nancy didates to run together, and get the benefit of one another's surplus votes, without being formally designated as a

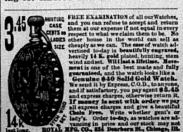
> The adaptation of the single vote to the Swiss Free List removes one main objection to it-namely, the multiple vote.

> The only other strong objections to the Swiss Free List are, (1) the waste of votes by not utilizing all votes given for rejected candidates; and (2) the somewhat hap-hazard way in which seats are got by means of the "re-

> Buy 100 copies of Merrie England and distribute them among 100 of your acquaintances who are on the fence.

> This corporal globe and everything upon it belongs to its present corporeal inhabitants during their generations. They alone have the right to direct what is the concern of themselves alone, and to declare the law of that direction, and their declaration can only be made by their majority .-Thomas Jefferson.

He who still thinks that "competition is the life of trade" is a good deal like the Democrat who persists in voting for Andrew Jackson.



FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS

[Note.-The editors are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

The Russian Artel. By I. Ziony.

The present economical system, which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, oppresses the half-civilized Russians even more than any other Europeans or Americans.

The ignorant Russian cannot resist the yoke of capital, because the rich in Russia are openly supported by the government.

The intelligent and good-hearted people are watched by the agents of the combined powers of Czarism and capital in order they may not do anything for the good of the oppressed.

We must, therefore, look with special reverence upon those few brave subjects of the czar, who, with the greatest risk for their liberty and lives, try to do good for the common people

The most energetic gentleman who, not theoretically but most practically, helps the poor Russian batraks (paupers) is Nicholas Basilevich Levitsky

Mr. Levitsky, a prominent lawyer in Elizabetgrad, gave up his law business and his wealth for an idea of organizing agricultural co-operative workingmen's associations in Southern Russia, in district Kherson-one of the best parts of the vast Russian empire.

In spite of all the efforts of the representatives of capital to prevent him he succeeded in organizing several hundred artels (co-operative associations).

Thousands of paupers now have their bread, thanks to Levitsky, not as ment. They both protest, wage earners but as free workers of

The members of a co-operative agricultural association are all working together and sharing equally their earnings and the fruit of their land.

Levitsky composed a plan of cooperative agreement, by the rules of which everybody who joins an artel binds himself to obey. Like Debs here in America, Levitsky, in Russia, gave up his promising career, his life, his

property, to help the oppressed.

As Debs is hated here by all the rich so is Levitsky hated by the capitalists there. Debs suffered in free America for his ideas and Levitsky is suffering under the government of one of the best monarchs that ever ruled the great Russian empire, and both got into trouble for their efforts to save the paupers from the oppression of the moneyed people. Here is a translation of several articles of the dogovor (agreement) composed by Mr. Levit-

1. Our own land and the leased one belongs to the workingmen's association. Everybody in the co-operation is working and using the fruit of his work, and the artel is the proprietor of the property.

3. All taxes, insurance expenses, etc., the artel pays.

25. The artel can engage itself in every kind of trade except husbandry. 34. In case some one of the members is sick or cannot work for some time, on reasonable cause, his part of the

crops, nevertheless, belongs to him. The elderly and weak people do not work hard and have only to look for the children.

42. From the income of the artel 10 per cent. must be put into savingfunds to provide for an unexpected

52. The officers of the artel take no salary and they have to work for the artel as everybody else.

52. Vicious members may be sent away from the community after receiving their part of the fruit of their

66. A withdrawing member can be replaced by a new one, who shall take upon himself all the obligations of the co-operation.

69. For a debt of private character of some member the art

responsible. 73. An artel can have many mem bers, but not less than five. 74. Several artels can be consolidat-

ed into one great artel. 75. After staying five years in a co-

operation every one has a right to withdraw and receive his part of all the incomes.

The Beam and the Mote.

Some of the members of the S. L. P accuse me of apostacy because I avail myself of the opportunity of express ing my views and opinions in other Socialist papers than sanctified, or, rather, monopolized by the prelates of my own party, but they should bear in mind the fact that my first and moderate criticisms of the tactics of the party have met with a peculiar "Socialistic" indulgence at the doors of our party press. If my case were singular or exceptional it would, of course, be good policy on my part to refrain from ing heard at all, but the true fact is that members who have grown old under the party's banner and have labored many years for what it now represents, have been treated likewise While this peculiar "indulgence" is practiced in the party papers it will certainly be natural that the "majority" will be found to sustain makeshifts and artifices like the S. T. and L. A. and will listen with passive indifference to invectives against people that are not only inclined our way, but have given an open declaration that nothing is the membership of the S. L. P. that tion," as understood by them, but the makes propaganda material that is should be on its guard mainly, because key of heaven. They are surely clear-worth using.

a great error on their part is decidedly a greater drawback to the movement than if the S. D. of A. at present commits an error. Suicide is suicide, trade union is trade union, and it makes no difference whether it be called by the coined appellation "pure and simple" or any other. Strikes and boycotts are of the past, and the S. L. P. is more than a sufficient means if it endeavor to unite all Socialistic forces extant.

It is the beam in their own eye that causes them to see a beam magnified, in proportion to their own distorted fancy, where is but a mote, that may successfully be removed if properly and the personal effort? When a Socialist fancy, where is but a mote, that may decently attempted.

CARL PANKOPF.

Single Tax and Socialism.

Mr. Editor:-In the Democrat of November 11 two good comrades have different ideas of our relato the single tax and single tax men. The first comrade is socially inclined. The second comrade says: "The single tax ideal is freedom of competition. The Socialist ideal is abolition of competition. It becomes a question of choice between Socialism and single tax. It cannot be a question of Socialism, or Socialism and single tax. The two are fundamentally antagonistic."

The single taxer and the Socialist are both, as a rule, born in this world poor, kept poor and die poor. Their gent young man. A short time after-natural rights have been invaded by wards I met the recipient of the paper positive enactments of the govern-

More than "three-fourths" of the business of the whole government pertaxation and its concomitants. And it is all a fraud and failure. The government says every one must pay taxes in proportion to the property one has that one calls upon the government to protect. The fact is: the more one has the less taxes one pays, and the less one has the more taxes one pays, and if one has nothing, one pays more taxes than one who has all.

Taxes are paid only upon consumption; not upon incomes. Capital does not pay taxes. Anything in the course of exchange that is taxed, adds the tax to itself, and interest on it, and the consumer pays it.

According to Thomas G. Shearman it costs the government more to pay the rich the profit they make upon the taxes than all the taxes paid by the rich. The very rich are above the government.

Men dodge assessors and hide their wealth. The tax system corrupts the people. It fills the nation with liars and perjurers. The system creates lawyers, jailers, courts, judges, licemen and detectives to deal with the effects. Not only does the gov-ernment exempt men from exactions in proportion as they become richer, but it sells to some men the right to tax all men for the use of the earth, the natural, inalienable and common heritage of all men, the source of all their material wants. The great majority of men are thus not only much forestalled in producing what befits their manhood, but have on the top of them all expense of a profligate ticed their numbers steadily growing, government hidden in their consump-

The single tax men see all this with a very clear vision. Their souls are of one page, as Comrade Phillips says, afire with an intense determination to is of meeting notices and growing. make this world better. They act. They say law has made men slaves. So with natural equity they assail the despotism they see and plead with their fellows to come together and expunge the bad laws from the statute

One law in this line of taxation they let remain-that one now upon ground rent (and franchises, which are land) until it bears the tax of government in lieu of all other taxes.

ould be a revenue remaining that the single tax men would use in ushering in Socialism. Make free such functions as: "the transmission of messages by telegraphs, building and operating railroads, as well as opening and maintaining common roads-public baths, museums, libraries, gardens, lecture rooms, music and danc-ing halls, theaters, universities, technical schools, shooting galleries, play grounds, gynasiums, etc., dis-coverers and inventors rewarded. scientific investigations supported; and in a thousand ways the public revenue made to foster efforts for the public

benefit."-Progress and Poverty. The single tax men make land and franchises public property, and with the rent therefrom they enter the domain of Socialism-moving on to where they will "reach the ideal of the Socialist but not through government repression.'

Now let them talk if they want to about "government repression" as long as they pull our way. Privately it may be government expression leading to a co-operative commonwealth. So why not add one more specific demand to our list to help along, and why not this harmless looking sen-

The abolition of all taxation

save that upon land values.
Though some things about the single tax may not be true—rate of interest expected; scarcity of laborers expected—it is not antagonistic to us. short of the abolition of private capital be in their beds when they wake up is the end and aim of their labors. It not the wild "cat" of "free competitis the membership of the S. L. P. that

rubbish "lying all around our path." Upon the cleared foundation the Social Democrats will build a grander civilization where in truth wage slavery want and the fear of want will be banished forever. The future belongs to collective capital and associated iabor, the Social Democracy of America When we meet there "The mighty east shall bless the west, and sea shall answer sea, and mountain unto mountain call, praise God for we are free. G. A. HUBBELL.

Progress in the East.

Mr. Editor:-The cause of Socialism in the East is brightening daily and the Social Democracy is rapidly increasing in membership. Do we all realize how many people outside our meets a person who is open to conviction he should center all his guns upon him and never give up the siege until a victory is won. Do not worry him by out-of-season or by too protracted a bombardment, but put in the right word or right tract-at the right place. Steadily, a little here, a little there, showing confidence in his intelligence and tolerance of his ideas, even his bigotry, fighting with argument and timely illustration, and your enemy is at last your warm friend, and will ever after be thankful to you for liberating him from his ignorance and opening his way to further culture. Perhaps your new convert may become a valiant and successful captain in the struggle for humanity.

Some one gave a copy of the Social Democrat of November 25 to an intelliand asked him to join the Social Democracy. He was not yet well enough informed concerning the movement but produced that excellent and spirited poem by Charlotte Perkins Stetson, which he had cut out of the paper referred to. He said he had put it up on the wall in the store where he worked and looked at it every little while until he had committed it to memory.

"It is all just as the author says," said he. Then he put his finger on the fifth stanza, which reads:

Learn! Learn! The truth is plain to

While the few can take What the many make, The country is not free!

That young man will soon be in the Social Democracy, and he has the earnestness and sincerity to make a good worker. We want all of that kind of people and can have them by placing before them the logic of Socialism.

Comrade Mendell is using all his spare time in organizing a branch in Malden. You will hear from him soon. Malden cast eighty-four votes for the S. L. P. candidates last year, and is good soil. It has a co-operative grocery store with an increasing trade and membership. While this co-operative movement is not Socialism, it will, besides benefiting its stockholders pecuniarily, prepare the way for bringing

many people into the movement. C. F. BLANCHARD.

Mr. Editor:-One of the interesting features to me, also, of your paper is the meeting notices. I, too, have noand it does me good.

How healthy, in a way, the Social Democrat would look when the whole

There is one other feature in connec tion with these notices that all branches should consider.

Reform papers have a hard time of it. They seldom live long. They don't get the advertising to live on. They can't get it. Everyone ought to be proud to see the Social Democrat, the national paper of the Social Democracy, a good, strong, healthy paper, able to make a good, strong fight. It only As the present wasteful taxation of takes about 360 meeting notices to the United States would not even take up one-half of the ground rent there 25 cents, \$25 per week on printer's bill quite an item.

The concentration of our efforts in one state to build a commonwealth is wisdom, and takes well. The concentration of newspaper support till we have at least one paper in the United States that will command general attention, is the thing to do.

The thing not to do, that experience shows is often done, is the starting at all the small crossroads, each one pulling from the other, that "home inmay be supported, a reform paper, the same as its neighbor, the epitaph of which is divided support.

the Social Democracy was the display of good brains at the head of it. How wise the keeping each person of the Social Democracy posted and enthused by giving each person, by. virtue of membership, the national paper free. Yours for common land, individual labor and common capital,

G. A. HUBBELL.

So long as the homes are less nealthy and comfortable than the jails, imprisonment will be no punishment, and in a society where 8,000 commit suicide every year, death has no terrors for the criminal.

The battle for freedom is going on, yet there are millions of suffering human beings who should be in it, but who are merely loating around and waiting for some one else to win the victory for them.—Grander Age,

Our edition of Merrie England

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

.30

16.15

Report of Receipts. Amount previously acknowledged\$1120.61 R. L. Ryfkogel, Branch 2 of California Herman Fischbach, Branch 3 of New Jersey 10.00 G. A. Hubbell..... W. Becker Emile Tennant O. N. Newman..... N. J. Nelson, Branch 4 of Mo .. J. G. Friton, Branch 1 of Mo.. 4.00 Nicholas O'Connell 1.00

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Colonization Commission.

To the Comrades of the Social Democracy:

Mrs. E. A. Tift

T. F. McLaughlin, Branch 5 of

Illinois

Important results have been reached n the details of colonization work during the past two weeks. Joint meetings have been held in this city by the national executive board and the colonization commission of the Social Democracy of America. Comrade Eugene V. Debs, chairman of the board, presided over the several meetings, he having returned here from his work of education and agitation for that purpose. Vice Chairman James Hogan was also in attendance, having traveled from Ogden, Utah, for the same purpose. Comrades Richard J. Hinton and Cyrus Field Willard, chairman and secretary of the colonization commission, also arrived from Denver, Col., where they have been for some time on important work relating to joint meeting was complete as to attendance. A number of lengthy sessions were held, at which the whole matter of co-operative colony effort was fully discussed. Chairman Hinton made an elaborate report in writing and verbally upon proposition and property, which was considered in all details. Favorable action relating to the same was ordered by the unanimous vote of the joint bodies, but as there is still pending important business details, further statement must of necessity be postponed for a short Our comrades can, however,

rest assured that conditions are favorable and that the most energetic con centration of effort will now be the policy of your representatives in the colonization commission and the executive board. The action of the executive in its cordial support of your commissions work insures the utmost unity. All are now hopeful of speedily seeing the beginnings of the new social order, for which the most earnest and arduous labors are required, and to the establishment of which all of knowledge, ability and devotion at your representatives' command are fully and freely given. Full reports of western commission work were made, and encouragement is felt at the abundant evidences presented of the deep interest felt in all our interior and continental states by the brave and independent citizens thereof. A remarkable showing was made of the growth of socialist opinion and convictions. This is shown especially in the west, without limit as to the social grade or class so-called "con-

The final result of the deliberations had was to direct concentration during the ensuing winter months upon the preparations and negotiations needed to put the pending colony proposition into working order, which it is now hoped and anticipated will be by early spring. Details must be left for a later statement. But the colonization commission feels secure in call-What attracted my attention first to ing their comrades' hopeful attention to this decision. It urges constant, unremitting effort to help forward the consummation of the great work it has on hand. The vast responsibilities it undertakes cannot be pressed forward to harmonious settlement without the cordial encouragement and aid of all who are looking to the dawn, and who believe that

or otherwise.

scious"

'It is coming up the steep of Time And this old world is growing bright

For the joy that the sunrise brings and the hopes that fill us all with their marvelous melodiousness.

Plans are being prepared for colony forming and administration. An herculian task is set before us, but the conditions, though massive, are still simple in character. We assume the same with the utmost faith, if our comrades aid in the same spirit. We ask advice, we need information, we require means, we want all possible support, we demand of our comradeship the utmost of fraternal co-operation, and can utilize all the aid of every

kind, mental and material, that can be given. We have no place for shirks. Critics of work, when friendly, are welcome. Cavillers and sneerers are not acceptable. We shall systematically push forward the colonization commonwealth work.

The Necessity for Work.

Many persons have written in to us suggesting this method or that. would suggest to our comrades that the time has come to work along the lines already laid down. Ideas are good things to have, but the man who has ideas generally recognizes that the best thing to do is to subordinate his own peculiar views to the general good when a definite policy has been adopt-

The constitution of the colonization department requires that each branch shall appoint a collector, who shall forward each month the amount of money collected in the branch.

Unfortunately, we are still living in an age where money is required for printing, for railroad fares, and many other things. If our members will now do their share and concentrate their efforts, much will be accomplish-

The Colony to be Pushed.

As has already been stated, the efforts of the Colonization Commission are now all concentrated to one end. It is proposed to make a definite start very soon.

Great things are in store for the movement. It is impossible to give all the facts at the present time, and it would also be very injudicious so to

Enough, however, can be said to show to our members that the commissioners have been hard at work and have definite plans. With a full knowledge of all the circumstances, it can be said as a word of advice to our

members: "Get ready." Let every branch send in its contribution of \$20. Then let the individual members send in their contri-The next step advisable is butions. man, if it has not already been done, as a pioneer, and start at once to raise a fund to send him to the colony and ed from now on with intense vigor. they had had confidence enough to

have taken hold of the work. the cry of the future. Every one the son of the great Lincoln is a deshould help on the work-each in his generate. He has long been one of the own way, and if they cannot be pioneers they may at least contribute something to help those who can.

Suggestions as to Funds.

Comrades are writing valuable sug gestions as to the raising of funds for colony purposes. Attention is called desire by many who are not now expecting to enter on colony life to aid this beneficent movement for collective ownership and the early bringing together of idle land and unemployed labor under social economic conditions which will prohibit the exploitation of industry and enterprise, while creating security for all of life engaged therein. One suggestion in our last issue signed "Gray Beard" came from a practical and learned socialist, whose practical and learned socialist, whose

study and experience run back for thirty years and more. He suggests thirty years and more. He suggests the creation of a mutual assurance endowment system for the primary purpose of making an investment fund or trust, the payments made to be used for investment purposes only, and the security to be found and founded in the wealth-making power of colony life and labor. This involves the certainty of home and education for all dependents. It is not necessary now to elaborate this suggestion. It is being examined carefully by competent experts, and will be presented in due form if it can be worked out upon collective lines-not otherwise.

Other suggestions have been mentioned already. The raising for colony administration purposes of a fund of \$100,000, in block subscriptions of \$100 each, has been referred to and will be taken up and pushed.

Other comrades are asking the issue of scrip by the Social Democracy through the colonization commission. This proposition is accompanied by the further suggestion that such scrip be made cancelable in the products to be hereafter created by the co-operating collectivists in their colonies that are to be formed. And it will not be long, we now feel, before the first colony will be under way. Such scrip will, of course, have to be in the nature of a signed contract, as in the case of the Labor Exchange, against the colony goods when produced and ready for cooperative exchange and distribution. Such scrip, while a present contribution in sums of fifty cents and upwards will operate as a socialist savings system, and be, we trust, a growing fund for the vast work on hand.

The Co-operative-Box.

The co-operative box, bearing the portraits of Eugene V. Debs and Col. Hinton should be in the home of every member. We have a few left and now is the time to get one free. By and by, when they are all gone, you will wish you had one, especially when you remember that you can get one now by simply sending your name and address with a two-cent stamp.

Their contents should be sent in on the fifteenth of each mouth. one of the easiest ways of helping on this great work. Try it and see.

The son of the martyred Abraham

Lincoln has assumed the presidency of for each branch to select some one the Pullman Car Company in succession to the deceased George M. Pullman. Assuredly, he will never assume the presidency of the United States as colony organization and selection. The keep him there three months. This one of the successors of his father. It fund ought to be from \$100 to \$150. is an instructive fact that every min-Let every member realize that the ister to England we have had since colonization work is going to be push- the close of the war has been an enemy to the people and has made it The thing to do is for the doubters to manifest upon his return to this counrealize this, and to take steps to get try. This does not mean that the man into line with their fellows before it became an enemy of his country as a is too late. Many will later on wish consequence of holding the ministry or ambassadorship, but it does show the character of the individuals who fill "All honor to the pioneers" will be federal posts of honor. Politically, influential members of the great Chicago gas combine, besides acting in advisory capacity in connection with numerous other corporations. He has now reached the summit of his ignoble career.-Twentieth Century.

> Prosperity that comes from adversity abroad will be followed by a reaction. Whatever hurts part of world will, in the end, hurt all the world .- New Era.

labor under social economic conditions Shame on the costly mockery of piling

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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 Evansville comrades are working heroically, and are meeting with success on all sides. Their ward meetings are an excellent feature; they are well attended, and are awakening much interest in Social Democracy, and resulting in substantial increase in the membership. The comrades are looking for a visit from some member of the national executive board in the near future.

The meeting of representatives of the Chicago branches on the 18th inst. was tended, and are filled with interesting well attended and enthusiastic. A central committee, to be composed of three delegates from each branch of the So- might be introduced with profit by cial Democracy in Cook County, was formed and a program for earnest and aggressive work was outlined. The committee will meet on the second Saturday of each month at 8 o'clock propaganda methods and work may be addressed to Comrade Seymour Stedman, Corresponding Secretary, room 504 Trude Building, Chicago. Cook This has a tendency to awaken inter-County has now 26 branches, and the est and draw people back to the next central committee will find plenty of meeting in order to see how the postwork on hand.

The comrades of Branch 5 are arranging for a series of public debates, and are considering the advisability of engaging a larger hall and establishing a club and reading room. The comrades have ordered 100 copies of Merrie England and 25 copies of President John Smith, which books will be loaned, and will form the nucleus for a circulating library of Socialist literature. Branch 5 contains some hard and earnest workers, and their efforts in the cause of Social Democracy are being crowned with deserved success.

At the last meeting of Branch 6 corner Sixty-fourth and Kimbark avenue delegates were elected to attend the central committee meeting, and on account of the holidays it was decided to abandon the regular meeting of the 23d. The next meeting will be held on Dec. 30, and in the meantime the executive committee of the branch will secure a more spacious hall. The secretary will notify all members of the branch by postal card of the new place of meeting. A large attendance is exturnout. Our permanent headquarpected, as important matters are to be

mocracy has been fired in the state of addresses on the objects of the Social Delaware. Comrade N. Blue of Branch Democracy and the public is always in-5 of Pennsylvania is responsible for it. About two months ago he removed to Wilmington, Del., and feeling like a crats around him, he determined to space. call a number of public meetings make some. The first one was held Sunday afternoon, Dec. 12, and was a gratifying success. J. C. Frost, chairman Branch 1 of Pennsylvania, was the speaker. He presented a plain, clear-cut picture of Socialism, and made a favorable impression as the beauties of the picture was unfolded.

Less than two months ago Comrade Luther S. Kauffman organized a new under the title the Christian Socialist church. Its first meetings were held in a small and inexpensive hall, but has now grown to such proportions that it has moved to the Casino Drawing room, a beautiful and commodious hall, situated on Thirteenth street, above Girard avenue. Its first service was held there Sunday evening. December 12. The attendance was encouraging, the music and singing attractive, and the sermon by Mr. Kauffman on the "Signs of the Times" was eloquent and outspoken against the evils of church and state. This new church promises to be one of the most effective means in Philadelphia of forwarding the cause of Social Democ-

Comrade L. Zakshesky of New York Branch No. 12 has adopted a novel plan for the purpose of raising money for propaganda purposes. The plan is worth trying by other branches. Comrade Zakshesky writes as follows: Get any merchant (member of our organization or sympathizer preferred) to place near or in his store a penny in the slot machine, which brings in about 45 per cent profit, and all the investment necessary is about \$2.80 for rent, which the branch advances and gets back its investment in a short time. I already have one machine working and hope soon to put out a number more. I advise our comrades to follow this example, and am sure they will find it a great help in raising funds for our good work."

The comrades of Washington Branch No. 3, at Seattle, are doing excellent works Their Tuesday evening meetings at 1118 Third avenue are well atand instructive features. The Question Box is a very interesting feature, which other branches. Questions are invited from the audience at each meeting. Any question which can be answered simply by "Yes" or "No" is answered by some member of the branch, under Communications concerning the direction of the executive board, on the same evening it is asked, but questions which require extended answers are held until the next meeting. poned questions will be answered. Among the lady members of the branch are two expert musicians, who spiendidly entertain the audience at each meeting with fine selections on the mandolin and guitar. Discussions and lectures are also prominent features of the branch's work. On Dec. 14th Rev. Brown of the North Seattle M. E. Church lectured on Christian Socialism, and on the 21st Col. P. H. Mc-Kernan, a member of Branch 3, and a veteran in the reform cause, delivered a very instructive and entertaining lecture on Ancient and Modern Slavery. The meetings are always well attended, and much interest is

> Mr. Editor:-Local Branch No. 7 of Pennsylvania was organized by members of Typographical Union No. 7 a few months ago and has been growing slowly but steadily since.

Our membership is not confined to printers, but, on the contrary, we want to keep it out of trade lines and open to any and all men of liberal thought.

We have had one public meeting and ters are at 318 Fifth avenue, where we hold two meetings a month, the second and third Sunday afternoons. The The first gun in favor of Social De- third Sunday we intend to devote to vited and welcomed.

Aid is coming to us from all walks of life. The daily press of the city is fish out of water with no Social Demo- tolerant and gives us considerable

> Our local speakers will soon be able to talk on the subject with anyone, no matter how warped he may be on this question, and, in fact, their work is already being felt wherever they go. We are doing our best to keep up and our watchword is "Forward" all along the

When once Pittsburg is awakened to the nobility of the principles of Social Democracy and the possibilities of the co-operative commonwealth, she will willingly bear her burden, do her duty religious association in Philadelphia and fight to the last ditch and never SECRETARY,

Branch No. 7 of Pennsylvania.



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

We hold that all men are born free, and are endowed with certain natural rights, among which are life, liberty and happiness. In the light of experience we find that while all citizens are equal in theory, they are not so in fact. While all citizens have the same rights politically, this political equality is useiess under the present system of economic inequality, which is essentially destructive of life, liberty and happiness. In spite of our political equality is bor is robbed of the wealth it produces. By the development of this system it is denied the means of soft-emphoment, and by enforced, idleness the produces. By the development is even deprived of the remarkers of the remarkers of the produces. To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can be plainly traced the existence of a class that corrupts the government, allenates public functions and holds this, the mightiest of nations, in abject dependence. Labor, manual and mental, being the creator of all wealth and all civilization, it rightfully fellows that those who perform all labor and create all wealth should enjoy the fruit of their efforts. But this is rendered impossible by the modern system of production. Since the discovery and application of steam and electric powers and the general introduction of machinery in all branches of industry, the industrial operations are carried on by such gigantic means that but few are now able to possess them, and thus the producer is separated from his products. While in former times the individual worker labored on his own account, with his own tools, and was the master of his products, now dozens, hundreds and thousands of men work together in shops, mines, factories, etc., co-operating according to the most efficient division of labor, but they are not the masters of their products. The fruits of this co-operative albor are, in a great measure, appropriated by the owners of the means of transportation.

labor are, in a great measure, appropriated by the owners of the means of production, to-wit by the owners of machines, mines, land and the means of transportation.

This system, by gradually extinguishing the middle class, necessarily leaves but two classes in our country; the large class of workers and the small class of great employers and capitalists.

Human power and natural forces are wasted by this system which makes "profit" the only "object in business.

Ignorance and misery, with all concomitant evils, are perpetuated by this system, which makes human labor a ware to be bought in the open market, and places no real value on human life.

Science and invention are diverted from their humans purposes and made instruments for the enslavement of men and the stration of women and children.

Science and invention are diverted from their humans purposes and made instructured to the enslavement of men and the stration of women and children.

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Science and invention are diverted from their humans of women and children.

Through the destructive and and and the constructive tendencies of its truliures and crises on the action of the system, through the destructive and and and thereby work out its own downfall.

We therefore call upon all honest citizens to unite under the banner of the Social Democracy of America, so that we may be ready to conquer capitalism by making use of our political liberty and by taking possession of the public power, so that we may put an end to the present barbarous struggle, by the abolition of capitalism, the restoration of the nad, and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution, to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of capitalism, the restoration of the indiance of the prosent state of planless production, industriled by all the modern factors of civilization and ultimately inaugurate the universal

DEMANDS FOR RELIEF:

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

lines.

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

gas and electric plants, and all other public utilities.

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

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

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

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

iblic. 7. The establishment of Postal Savings Banks.

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

That indefatigable worker, Comrade J. C. De Armond, has organized a new workers as Comrade De Armond in the branch at Mosca, Colorado, With such field working for Social Democracy, Colorado will soon be solidly organ-

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

California.

Branch No. 6, San Francisco, Cal., meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 909 Market street. The general public is invited to attend. Branch No, 8, Bakersfield, Cal., meets the first landay of each month, on or before the full of the moon, at 2 p. m., in Mattson's Hall.

Colorado.

Branch No. 1, Denver, Colo., meets every Suday at 3 p. m., Union Hall, 1712 Curtis street.

Hilinois.

Branch No. 1 meets every Sunday, 2:30 p. m. at 198 East Madison street, Chicago. Good

at 198 East Madison street, Chicago. Good speakers. Ererybody invited. Free discussion' Note change of hall.

Branch No. 4, Chicago, Ill., meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 324 South Halsted street.

Branch No. 5, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock p. m., at Social Hall, corner 113th st. and Michigan ave. Chicago.

corner 113th st. and Michigan ave. Chicago.
Branch No. 6, Chicago, meets at Ryder Memorial Hall, northwest corner Sixty-fourth street
and Kimbark avenue, every Thursday evening
at 7:30. Public invited.

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

Branch No. 10 meets every Wednesday at 221 N. Clark street, Chicago. at 8 p. m. Branch No. 21 meets every first and third Mondays at S p. m. at Social Turner Hall, Bel-mont avenue and Paulina street. Chicago. Branch No. 25 meets every Friday evening outheast corner Sedgwick and Siegel streets

Gnicago, Indiana.
Branch No. 3, Richmond, Ind., meets 2d and the Wednesday evenings, hall of German Benevolent Society, corner 5th and Main streets.

Massachusetts.

Branch, No. 1, meets every Sunday from 6
p. m. to 10 p. m. at Homestead Hall, 720 Washngton street, Boston. Meetings for discussion
and education. Everybody invited. Business
meeting for members only from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. Branch No. 5, Lynn, meets every Friday at 8 p. m., in Woman's Christian Temperance Hall. Corr. Oxford and Washington Sts. Business last meeting in month. All other meetings educa-tional.

Missouri.

Branch No. 1, St. Louis, Mo. Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 1223 N. Broadway.

Branch No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th Tuceday at 13th and Wyoming sts. St. Louis, Mb. M. Dorn, Secretary, 1338 Lami Street.

New Jersey.

Branch, No. 1, meets every Tuesday. Club rooms are open for friends also on Thursday. Saturday and Sunday, 356 Pacific street, Pater-

son,
Branch No. 2 meets every first and third
Wednesday evenings at Aurora Hall, 48 William
street, Newark. Branch No. 4, meets every Thursday at Progressive Labor Hall, corner Barclay and Montgomery streets. Newark.

New York.

The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Democracy of America, meets every Saturday at 85% p. m., at 212 East Broadway. Nicholas Aleinikoff Secretary, 87 Nassau street, New York City.

street, New York City.

Branch No. 2, New York city. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 347 E. Forty-ninth street at 8 p. m. I. Frank. chairman.

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. Charles Russianoff, 73 Suffolk street, Secretary.

Branch No. 9, Tenth Assembly District, New York City, meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 255-257 E. Houston street. Lectures each meeting. Sam! Wittehorn, Secretary, care of B. Margolis, 176 Suffolk street.

Branch No. 10, Buffalo, N. Y., meets every Tues.

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

Ohio.

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

Branch No. 1 meets every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 1125 Poplar street, Philadelphia. Princadelphia.

Brauch No. 7, Pittsburgh, meets in K. of P.
Hall, 318 Fifth avenue, fourth floor, on the secnumber of each month, at 2:30
p. m. Secretary's address, 1821 Bedford avenue.

Branch No. 10, Allegheny, Pa., meets every Sunday evening at 242 Beaver avenue. Secre-tary's address, 174 Manhattan avenue.

Branch No. 1, Nashrille, Tenn., meets every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m., 692½ Church street. Visit-ors cordially invited.

ors cordially invited.

Texas.

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

Branch No. 3, Dallas. Meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at Social Democracy Hall, 528 Main street.

Washington.

Branch No. 2, Tacoma, Wash, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at Armory Hall, corner 18th and C streets. Interesting programme. Public cordially invited.

lic cordially invited.

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Central Conference, composed of the executive committeemen of the ten branches of the Social Democracy in Milwaukee. Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month at 602 Chestnut street, Milwaukee. Frederick F. Heath, Secretary.

Branch No. 9. Business Meetings Friday, Nov. 19, 187, and every fourth Friday thereafter. Open meetings for discussion and education Friday, Dec. 3, 1897, and every fourth Friday thereafter, at Sigal's Hall, S. E. Corner of Pth avenue and Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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