CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.

A SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS ON WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Prominent Reformers From All Over The Country Give Their Reasons For Supporting the New Movement.

JUDGE WM. E. RICHARDSON:

must concentrate all our efforts in one state or locality. This, in my judgment, is the chief element of strength in the Social Democracy. I should be rejoiced to see the state of Washington selected as the field of battle, but if some other state is selected as the state of th "storm center," it will not in the possession of the nation's wealth. A slightest affect my loyalty to the class of capitalists has monopolized the mined and aggressive action. The banner of Social Democracy blazes forth
upon our horizon as a bright star of
of 70,000,000 at least 30,000,000 men,

Because I believe in socialism. cause, believing this, I consider it the duty of evey socialist, whenever pos-sible, to become attached to an active, if properly conducted can unite the socialists of North America into one or-ganization, place us in line with the great international movement and thus the Social Democracy. enable us to assist our comrades in other countries to inaugurate the social F. G. R. GORDON:

MARGARET HAILE: Why did I join the Social Democra

Oh, for several reasons.

Because I am a class conscious, setentific Socialist, and a living, breathing human being besides, and, therefore, was dissatisfied with the S. L. P., and the set of the company of the c scientific Socialist, and a living, breathing human being besides, and, therefore, was dissatisfied with the S. L. P., to which I used to belong. Because the upon Socialist who may differ in their a successful Socialist political party; that is to say, it is founded on true scientific Socialist principles and pursues wise and adequate tactics; adopts sympathetic movement for Socialism scientific Socialist principles and pursues wise and adequate tactics; adopts the rational attitude toward organized labor: has an intelligent, active and comprehensive educational policy; permits independent thought within its ranks and free discussion of party matrix in its party organ, and, last, thought not by any means least in a working-class movement; its leaders are the attempt to kill such papers as St. Louis Labor or the Appeal to Reason. working-class movement, its constituents, and practical workingmen themselves, and men who command respect. In short, I joined because I want to see Socialism in our time, and I am confident the S. convert this nation to Socialism. Bepractical workingmen themselves, and Louis Labor or the Appeal to Reason. our time, and I am confident the S.

G. C. CLEMENS:

ica, and which left so largely to author and speakers outside its ranks the work

of making converts.

2. It treated Socialism as a noble aspiration; not as the selfish prompting of "class consciousness" alone.

Its evangels went forth to preach

3. Its evangels went rorth to preach Socialism in love—not in hate; to appeal to the heart as well as to the head.
4. It proposed to make single states co-operative commonwealths when their people were ready, instead of leavements. whole country to groan under capitalism till a national victory could

immediate relief of misery, instead of leaving that task to others while it condemned them for dispensing charity instead of justice.

MEYER LONDON:

I will tell you why I joined the S. D.

I saw labor wallowing in the mire of I saw indoor wattown, and unemployed, but "peace on earth and average of 8 cents a pound, while express packages are carried over the my heart bled. the toiler worshiping the gods

his own hands have made, fighting all battles but his own, and I despaired. I watched with envy the triumphant march of Socialism abroad, while here all was chaos and stagnation.

Social Democracy came as a delightful surprise. In unequivocal words it declared relentless war to capitalism. At the helm of the organization stood tion, but the bitter and expensive school of experience that gave birth to

American Socialism. unionism were now clearly seen by the noblest labor organization—the American Railway Union. The American workingmen awoke! To assist them in grasping the truths of Socialism, I joined the Social Democracy.

Here are my reasons: All men are born equal (naked). All men are en-titled to life. In order to live we must have air, light, food. In order to enjoy life we must have the means of living .. Shakespeare said: "You take my life lows: when you take the means whereby I live." Here we have an American conlive." Here we have an American continent, with all the natural resources desirable. A country rich enough to support 300,000,000 people under proper economic and social arrangements. The continent belonged to nobody. The wealth belonged to nobody Columbus discovered America 400 years ago. When coming here he found no capitalists, no monopolists, but poor, innocent, naked Indians. For over two

centuries few people cared to leave Europe and live in the "colonies." Then the religious and political persecutions in France, Germany and England began to reach a crisis. Brave men left Eu-rope and established new homes and a new country on the other side of the Atlantic. They planted the tree of economic freedom. And when the feu-dal lords of England insisted that feudal tyranny should also become a per-manent institution in America, they were sent home in a most respectable I have joined the Social Democracy because I believe its plan of action is the best yet proposed. A careful study of this question has convinced me that to win the fight against capitalism we must concentrate all our efforts in one abolished. But a new slavery developed slave or locality. This in my judg-out of the prevailing economic The time has come for deter- people's property, the people's means 300,000,000 people, we see today that out of 70,000,000 at least 30,000,000 men, women and children live at the verge of control of his paper at second-class rates except to "subscribers who voluntarily order and pay for the same." All otherwise machine. www. MAILLY:

My reasons for joining the Social

My reasons for joining the Social

Democracy are as follows:

Democracy are as f property of an idle class of drones, while the millions of working bees are suffering and slaving. Man is not born to suffer and starve, but to enjoy and live. This great country belongs to the country and live. This great country belongs to the country and live. sible, to become attached to an accountry and a socialist party, one of whose objects is the education of the workers given deed of trust of capitalism? The and would vastly restrict the circularobjects is the education of the workers given deed of trust of capitalism? The upon the socialist propaganda. Because it will give us an opportunity to back their own. The American people vote for socialism and against capitalism, its parties and defenders. Be-monwealth be no longer a dream. Navote for socialism and against capital will insist that the Co-operative Comism, its parties and defenders. Because I believe the Social Democracy tionalization, socialization of all the means of production, of all the means of life—this is what Social Democracy demands, and for this reason I joined

"Wise men change their minds; fools

never do." Believing in the Co-operative Commonwealth and wishing to see Social-ism in "our time," I joined the S. D. of

lieving thus, I would be false to humanity and manhood did I do otherwise age rate of 8 cents a pound to the than help to build up and make power-1. I believe its methods would result in the realization of Socialism. I had despaired of an organization which, in nearly twenty years, had enrolled but 36,000 of the million socialists in American.

CHARLES R. MARTIN:

My study for the real cause of "hard times" finally formulated it in this:

Problem Production is limited by consump

Consumption is limited by wages Machines multiply production, in-rease the number of unemployed, who

ompete, and reduce wages. Result: Panic and hard times

5. It proposed to do something for the period between panics grows shorter.

bution

Result: Full value of product given No panies, 'no "overproduction," no

disclosed two bodies he goal. One impressed Investigation disclose striving for the goal. me as being dominated by cynical dogmatism, while the other seemed per-meated by the spirit of humanity-loving devotion. I chose the latter, and am, therefore, a Social Democrat.

merican Socialism.

The shortcomings of simple trademe, it will burn my fellow; cold will freeze twice as heavy as in ordinary years. The shortcomings of simple trademe, it will freeze my fellow; excessive disconstruction—the American socialism were now clearly seen by the labor will demoralize me, it will dear padded so as to yield the roads an are padded so as to yield the roads an are padded so as to yield the roads an are padded so as to yield the roads an are padded so as to yield the roads an are padded so as to yield the roads an are padded so as to yield the roads an are padded so as to yield the roads an are padded so as to yield the roads an are padded so as to yield the roads and yield the roads are yield the roads and yield the roads and yield the roads and yield the roads and yield the roads are yield the roads and yield the roads are yield the roads and yield the roads and yield the roads are yield the roads are yield the roads are yield the roads and yield the roads are yield the roads are yield the yield the roads are yield the roads and yield the roads are yield the roads and yield the roads are yield the roads are yield the roads are yield the roads moralize my fellow. The body has its illegitimate profit in four years needs—your body, and my body. If I from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. needs—your body, and my body. If I from \$4,000,000 to \$3,000,000 to some one else must serve me, or I perish. All flesh feels service,—hence each should conserve power to protect that flesh. When all ot this, there are no "aristocrats"—they are only Democrats.

The Loud bill appropriates \$3,600,000 to pay rent for these cars. The cars cost not to exceed \$4,000 each, and there

for locomotion, food for stomach,-ah! I enjoy these—so, also, enjoys my fel-

enjoy these—so, also, enjoys my felows:
Social Democrat, surely! Who dares
Social Democrat, surely! Who dares
\$2,000,000! be otherwise? Avaunt, praters of a pure life, and a public spirit! of pabe otherwise? Avaunt, praters of a pure life, and a public spirit! of patriotism and of plenty! These are not in congested centers,—they are not where control and less that the property of the party of the party of the property of the pro congested centers,—they are not where earth's dwellers sit in dim shops, and skulk down dark alleys, and bend under massive burdens, and cry aloud in

To be a Democrat is to be decent: gated the facts. do one's share; to drive no slaves; Continued on Page 2.

THE LOUD BILL.

AN INFAMOUS MEASURE THAT SHOULD BE SQUELCHED.

It Is In The Interest of Popular Ig norance. Will Kill Country News-papers and Prevent Reformers From Educating the People

Congressman Loud is still actively pushing his bill to restrict publishers in sending second-class matter through the mails. There is a strong and de-termined lobby behind the measure. and unless the friends of reform and

and unless the friends of reform and popular education make a more vigorous protest against it than they have so far made it is going to become law.

The ostensible purpose of the bill is to cure the usual deficiency in postal revenues. Its real objects are to restrict the circulation of reform literature and applie the appress companies. ture and enable the express companies to compete with the government in the carrying of second-class mail matter. Under its provisions no publisher of a newspaper is entitled to send out copies and would vastly restrict the circula-tion of such papers as the "Appeal to Reason" and "Coming Nation," many bundles of which are sent out each week for propaganda purposes. The circulation of reform books and pan phlets would also be greatly restricted, as under the provisions of the bill complete books must be prepaid at the rate of 8 cents a pound. This means that we would have to put a two cent stamp on each single copy of our present edition of Merrie England.

Many thousand copies of the very hany thousend copies of the very best works of history, science, travel, biography, economics and sociology now pass through the mails each year at one cent a pound. This privilege has brought standard works of high character within the reach of all, and has been a potent factor in the educa-tion of the people on the great ques-tions of the day. It is proposed to abolish this privilege in the interests of popular ignorance and for the pur-pose of swelling the profits of a few greedy corporations.

As to the deficiency, the claim that it is due to abuse of the second-class privilege by publishers of flash litera-ture is the veriest humbug.

One great cause of the postal deficit is abuse of the franking privilege by our delectable congressmen and sen-ators, who load the mails with tons and tons of speeches which they have age rate of 8 cents a pound to the railroads. This is a large item, and its real usefulness amounts to nothing whatever.

But the main cause of the deficiency is the outrageously exorbitant trans-portation charges of the railroads. In 1896 the total revenue of the postal de partment was \$82,499,208; expenditures, \$90,626,296. The deficiency was thus

\$8,127,088.

797 was paid to the railroads.

A significant fact shown by the government reports is that since 1883 the

worth more to handle government business than private business?

The hauling of the mails costs an

good will to men."

How to secure the desired end by same routes and on the same trains at peaceful political methods came next. 1 cent a pound. In 1896 the Pennsyl-dom-stirred hearts of a heterogenous vania railroad was paid \$446,000 for audience. transporting thirty tons of mail per day from Pittsburg to Chicago, an average of \$40 per ton. Once every four years the total weight of the four years the mails is ascertained, and the govern-ment pays for that weight for the fol-lowing four years. Presidential elec-tion years are usually chosen for tak-

Mr. Loud is willing to have his clients

rent of cars which it could buy and

own for \$2,000,000.

The cause of the postal deficit is clear enough to everyone who has investigated the facts. The railroads are robbing the government to the extent of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 an-

nually. Let congress compel the roads to stop robbing the government, and on its present basis the postal depart-ment would be more than self-support-ing. Under these circumstances there

is no excuse for any restriction of pres

is no excuse for any restriction of pres-ent second-class privileges.

The Loud bill is so obviously an at-tempt to restrict the educational facil-ities of the people and viewent them from informing themselves about the damnable iniquities of our present sys-tem of government, that a vote in its favor ought to be equivalent to a polit-

ical death warrant. The howl about the deficit is a piece of capitalist buncombe. There are two departments of government, the army departments of government, the army and navy, which cost the people upwards of \$80,000,000 a year; an expense which is entirely useless, as the people derive no benefit from it whatever. Yet there is no proposition to reduce this expense. On the contrary, it is being steadily increased. If the people can afford to pay \$80,000,000 a year for the benefit of a useless army and navy. the benefit of a useless army and navy. they can stand one-tenth of that sum for a useful postal system.

Loud and his bill should be squelched.

DERS IN TOPEKA.

Public business suspended for three nours, while the state officers attended public reception given in the state louse, to a private citizen visiting the state as an agitator of straight Socialism-this is what happened last Friday afternoon when Eugene Debs vis-ited the capital of Kansas.

The chief justice and an associate justice—a majority of the Supreme Court of the state—leaving the bench to greet, as a distinguished visitor, the man who served a jail sentence under judicial legislation enacted by a United States judge who, just one week before, had addressed the Kansas State Bar Association in that very court room; this is what also happened to Eugene Debs at the capital of Kansas last Friday afternoon.

A crowd unable to get into the largest hall in the city, an audience made up of all classes of people; the governor and the entire executive department of the state government, Chief Justice Doster and Associate Justice Allen of the Supreme Court, and a number of distinguished citizens and the families of state officers, seated behind the speaker on the stage; half a hundred men of distinction, headed by the gov-ernor and two members of the Supreme Court, calling at his hotel and escorting the speaker to the hall; these things also happened in Topeka last Friday evening when Eugene Debs, "the malcontent," spoke at Hamilton hall on Socialism and the Social Dem-

ocracy. Another reception in the governor's the state officers and others remaining up till nearly two o'clock trying in vain to get enough of the society of the awful ex-jail bird, and leaving at last only in order to give him a chance to sleep before starting on next day's journey —this also my delighted old Socialist eyes witnessed on the occasion of Debs isit to Topeka.

To make our cup of happiness full Wayland, of the Appeal to Reason, known to every Socialist between the oceans, but rarely seen by them, was present at both eceptions, he himself I need hardly say, a guest of honor, and sat with us on the stage.

An examination of the items of the expenditures shows that the total amount paid for transportation was \$49,523,931, \$47,993,067 of which went for the transportation of domestic mail, and of this latter amount \$32,405, 797 was paid to the railroads. a hall for such a disreputable purpose

fine. People went home elevated, and disposed to be more kind to their neighbors—even to the poor tramp beginning. It is not so that the solution of the solution is the solution of the solut ging a "hand out." It illustrated the wisdom of preaching Socialism in love

Debs now knows what I have so often urged, that Kansas is ripest for Social-ism of any state in the union; and he has agreed to come back here and d a month before the people get by the ears in a political campaign.

The press is deserving of special praise. The daily papers of Topeka and Kansas City gave the meeting and the reception much space, and not even a resident could have been treated with more courtesy, by the organs of own party, than Debs was treated by

G. C. CLEMENS. Topeka, Kan., Feb. 7, 1898.

A COMMON FAILING.

A shrewd real estate dealer once jo cosely remarked: "I can make more sales on 'prospects' than on realities Give me something that fires up the imagination, that makes people believe they are getting something for noth-ing. An ounce of 'prospect' will go further than a pound of dead reality. A wilderness with a 'prospect' is bet-ter money than a paradise of realized promises

"We speak the truth, and what care For hissing and for scorn

nually by excessive charges. The postal deficit averages about \$8,000,000 an-

T KEEPS THE SMALL FARMERS IN CONSTANT POVERTY.

Upholding Private Ownership Farmers are Being Crushed And Are Aiding Monopolists to Crush The Laborers.

By J. T. McColgan, M. D.

"I am a Populist, all wool and a yard wide, anti-fusion and strictly in the middle of the road. I believe in the nationalization of money and the railroads, am dead ag'in trusts and monopoly, but when you Socialists talk about nationalizing land, and rave about rent you are just carrying the joke a little too far. I've got the same right to rent my land which I bought and paid for out of my hard earnings as I have to charge for a day's labor with my hands."

You mean to say, my dear, kindhearted friend, that you are opposed to monopoly when somebody else is the beneficiary, but very much in favor of monopoly when you desire the advan-tages of it. That right and justice are simply questions of "meum et tuum," and in your ethics it makes all the difference in the world whose ox it is that is gored and whose bull does the goring.

Now, my dear, good, kind-hearted friend, if you will kindly listen to me for a moment I will give you some information concerning this land of yours that you have never read in the title papers. And this information may be summed up thus: You do not own a foot of land on the face of the earth You never did own a foot of land, and you never will in a civilized or halfcivilized community! You are simply a tenant, a renter yourself. You have a landlord who not only collects rent from you himself, but allows all his favorites, hangers-on and sycophants to collect rent off you also. Just cease paying your rent for a year and see how quickly you will be evicted. Let some favorite of your landlord want to run a railroad on a turnpike over your land and try to prevent him, and you will find out something about the ownership of the land in question. You transferring it to whomsoever you will and you will lose your monopoly!" So and the transfer will be respected by D. frightened by this threat, shuts his mouth, "fuses" with the other three, naws the rest of the appropriate the control of the propriate the state of the sta have got a lease, with the privilege of pays the rent, or the proprietor does not wish to utilize it for other purposes Your landlord is the state; he charges you a very small rental, but a con stantly increasing one, and the terms of your lease do not prohibit him from charging and collecting any amount he may need; do not prohibit him from aking it from you, even when you pay the rent punctually, and giving it to somebody else, recompensing you as much or as little as he sees fit for your oss. Your ownership is simply a legal fiction, a false pretense, a make believe and behind false pretenses of all kinds there is always injustice and robbery and while you labor under the fond de lusion that you are gathering rents off the man who tills this land, there is a cloud of other monopolists placking you of what both of you earn. And they have the same right to do so that you have to collect rent. A legal privilege

o more, and no less. Did you ever think, my dear friend about what it is that makes land rent? Not its productivity; I know thousands of acres, rich as ever a crow flew over, land that would produce forty bushels of wheat, or sixty bushels of corn to the acre, without fertilizer and with but half cultivation; and the owner of this land cannot rent it for a penny a square As machine production increases, the period between panics grows shorter.

Logical reasoning suggested the following

Solution.

Associated (government) ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Cost per mile of transporting mail by rall has steadily increased. It was 20 had such a meeting!

And such a meeting!

And such a meeting!

In all that vast audience there was not a man who, when Debs had ceased showing when Debs had ceased is impossible for them their claims that transportation of the per mile are steadily decreasing. If this is true it might be in order to inquire why it is that transportation of the means of production and distribution.

Cost per mile of transporting mail by rall has steadily increased. It was 20 had such a meeting!

In all that vast audience there was not a man who, when Debs had ceased liage decaying upon it can make it, where mouldering rules of a mighty continuous of the period of a great many good people in their claims that transportation of enturies of tropical for diagree per mile are steadily decreasing. If this is true it might be in order to inquire why it is that transportation of the period between panics grows shorter.

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The body is period between the poor of the devils of the accumulation of centuries of tropical for the sugar wings, but very much of the sugar wings, but very much of the sugar wings, but very much of the devils of the and the land it sets on \$100 a foot. Now, take the same money and duplicate this oulding with all its conveniences; its flying elevators, its lavatories, baths and electric lights in the widls of North Dakota and the whole outfit would not rent for \$10 a month!

It is SOCIETY that gives land its value and the privilege of MONOPOLY that makes it rent. If the laboring peo ple of Chicago were to pull out and make a hegira to Mr. Debs' colony, like the children of Israel did out of Egypt. you could rent houses in Chicago at dollar a mile, and there would be few takers even at that price.

Now, my dear fellow, you are an nonest man, you would scorn to take hat which is produced by others, just as you would dislike for others to take that which you have produced. Now, if the contiguity of society adds a special value to land, to whom should this value belong? "But if society sees proper to cede this value to you it can do so," you say. Yes, but can it cede the value which coming society will

When you took your lease, which you who now give value to your land were in your neighborhood, and very few of those who constituted society when the lands were first let out in this country ere alive today, and they could not poswould ever come into existence.

Suppose they had said to you: "Give month." suppose they may said to you. Give month."

"No, Gridison got so he was about of our grandchildren!" Would you have the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so? When one man takes part of what another makes with the right to do so?

out rendering an equivalent, that man is to this extent his slave! But society has not the right to grant special privileges and all such grants are void when-ever future society sees cause to re-claim them. The men of today have no

right to bind the men of tomorrow. We often rob posterity, just as we rob the dead, because they will not kick, and if they do we will not know it, but the moral, or equitable, right to do so does not exist.

Suppose, now, the good Lord was to give you the whole earth, but was to stipulate that you should not have the labor of a single one of his children. Would not the gift be as valuless as Shylock's bond which only called for a pound of flesh, but made no provision for the blood that would be shed in getting it? And, now, my hard-headed friend, you ought to be able to see that

some one else's labor by a legal fiction similar to your boasted land title. Did it ever occur to you, my dull friend, that the great monoplistic robbers of society regard you small far-mers as the bulwark of their power? They openly boast that the "conservative" land owners stand like a wall of granite between them and the cal agitators. And they do not even accord you moral principle as the basis of your action. As small monopolists yourselves, they rely on your supporting monopoly on purely selfish grounds. Say, my friend, does farming pay? Is your monopoly a great bonanza? If not, why not? I will tell you; you are the victim of one of the slickest confidence jobs that has ever been perpetrated on fools.

Don't get mad; I am but stating truths. It works this way: A, B, C and D are monopolists; X is a laborer; D, the verge of starvation, have appealed by his special privilege, robs, X of a part of his earnings; C, by his special privilege, robs both D and X; B, with his special privilege, robs C. D and X, and then A, with his special privilege, robs B, C, D and X,

D has these men robbing him and only one to rob, and as the other three are plucking him at the same time, D's trenchment in public expenditures. picking is so meager that he squeals against the monopoly of A and B. "Shut your mouth," they reply; "you enjoy a monopoly as well as we do, and if you bawl around after this style X will become dissatisfied with social conditions, there will be an end to law and order mouth, "fuses" with the other three, reduces his rations and works extra hours to meet the exigencies of the times and save the much-coveted privi-lege of being a partner with the others pendent companies meet the cut. lege of being a partner with the others

in robbing X. There is only one way to overthrow monopoly, and that is to overthrow it!

There are no degrees in right and wrong. When you get nine-hundredths of a millimeter off of the right track, you are certainly on the wrong track. It may not be as great a hardship on the laborer to take a tenth of his earn-ings as it would be to take them all but the taker in both instances would be equally a thief!
Did you ever see a great, big, fat, lazy hog in a pen with three other lean.

lank, razor-backed specimens of the same family? Did you ever see the farmer come with a huge bucket of swill and pour it in the trough and mark the lordly air with which the fat porker drove his poorer kinsmen away to the corners of the pen while he complacent ly sucked the swill? And after he had gorged himself to satiety, did you observe how urbanely he climbed up and lay down in the trough notwithstanding there was swill enough left to appease the hunger of his companions? And, on a cold, frosty night this same ex-clusionist will pile up between the poor

for fifteen hundred dollars a month; this building cost \$150,000 to erect it. in your state, and work with your head, or your hands, on an average of three hours a day, if you could get rid o Messrs. Bankers, the Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Leather Trust, the Nail Trust, the Meat Trust, the Railroad Trusts and the Coal Trusts, to say nothing of a hundred others, by nationalizing land, you would make the rest deal you ever made in your life. have the same kind of a tenure on a few hundred acres of God's earth you have, and my slumbers are disturbed because the glad new time is so slow a-coming, not because I fear to lose a useless and degrading monop-

Socialism has no terrors for any man who works with brain or hands, but the parasites who live off the productions of others by means of specious frauds and special privileges have the same reason to dread it that the baccili of putrefatcion have to dread a bath of

WHERE THE PENALTY FALLS.

"I tell you," said the eminent chant, "there is no genius but industry That has been the keynote of my busiof success.

"Yes, it is," absently replied the professional man, who had dropped in. If they would retain the By the way, what has become of the American market. stbly convey a value not in existence, "By the way, what has become of and they had no means of knowing Gridison, your confidential man of busi-

THE GRIND.

No. 7.

Interesting News Items from All Over the World.

During the present Emperor's reign 1,000 years of imprisonment have been given German subjects for lese majes-

A machine is being made in Pittsburg that will drive 1,000 15-16 inch rivets in one day, making the skilled boiler-maker a superfluity.

There will be an unusually determined attempt during the coming ses-sion of the English partliament to carry the women's suffrage bill.

Senor Cipriana, Italian Socialist leader, whose election to the chamber of deputies was annulled by the governrent is just simply a means of getting ment, has been re-elected.

> H. C. Frick, Carnegie's manager, has bought a \$100,000 picture and presented it to the city of Pittsburg. He is one of the men who cannot afford to pay men living wages, The earnings of the Northern Pacific

> railroad increased 50 per cent last year and the company has just lopped off 10 cents a day from the wages of its The French ministry of Finance, as

> omit in future coinage the words "God Protect France," which have always been engraved on French gold coins. In consequence of the disorganized

state of trade a large number of min-ers in New South Wales, who are on Premier Rudini, of Italy, has ex-

plained to the chamber of deputies that the recent disorders in the provinces were due to the dearness of food and lack of employment owing to the re-About 3,000 trouser makers of New

York, Brooklyn and Brownsville are

on strike for an advance in wages.

They have to work sixteen hours a day, and get from \$5 to \$9 per week as At Terre Haute, Ind., the Standard Oil Company has put in its own wagons for the retail trade and cut the price

Out in Kansas certain Republican

of oil to 6 cents a gallon, with the inti-

Wilmerding, Pa., where the great Westinghouse air-brake works is lo-cated, was carried by the Socialists by a large majority. The Westinghouse people recently placed in new machin-ery that displaced 300 men, and thus they had time to think.

The Dallas, Tex., Commercial Club has sent a circular letter to the New England cotton mill owners where there is trouble over a wage scale to come to Dallas and start mills. They must want trouble there.

The shingle trust on the Pacific coast will close all its plants next month, and hundreds of workers will be out of jobs. The object is to clear the market of surplus shingles and raise the price.

at Skaguay and brought a crew of In-

dian 'longshoremen from Juneau to do the unloading. The Indians were set upon by a mob and badly beaten. The white men got the work & Co.'s mammoth shipbuilding plant, West Bay City, Mich., is now in prog-

ress. The strike is a trifle later this year than usual, which probably may

be accounted for by the presence of looked for at the Wheeling Iron and Steel Company's works at Benwood, W. employes notice of a reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent in wages after Feb 1 out on strike on the 24th ult. On the

proposed new scale. A strike ing 800 people is probable. One of the biggest silk manufacturing houses in Europe is to remove to this country, locating in Paterson. N. J., and build what is intended to be the largest silk mill in the United States

30th the mill men met and rejected the

It is stated by Julius Brander, the projector of the enterprise, that the scale of wages of skilled silk workers in the United States has been so lowered in the last few years that European manufacturers are forced to come if they would retain their business in

Broad silk weavers in Paterson formerly received from \$20 to \$22 a week. They now get \$10 to \$15 a week. Rib-

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

CLASSIFICATION OF REFORMERS. any mistakes in his own literary pro

By Jose Gros.

A certain writer has recently given to humanity the following social dog mas: "If you want reform you mus go outside of reformers. The reformer gets stranded on the first reform where he lodges and never is able to get off again. The current of reform sweeps past him and there he remains, forever crying, 'I am reform; if you would have life, come unto me,' and yet he is stationary. And mankind goes on, and new vistas of reform open, and you must go to new people who are not yet reformers and who are not yet stranded on the bar of any doctrine. Life from beginning to end is a readaptation. What is good today will be bad tomor-

And so good and bad change as the fashions and the whims of the imagination. It seems that nothing is fixed in God's universe of glory. What is true today shall be falsehood tomorrow, of vice versa. And the man who pro-claims all that calls himself a reformer, the only one who is not stranded anywhere. And his school of thought shall only be good for awhile, when it will become bad, according to his own estimate about the constant variations of and right among men. Don't you see how some people talk and write for the sake of finding fault with every

To speak of humanity sweeping on in everlasting reform movements, withhelp of any reformer, the latter being but the only obstacle for humanity to realize the kingdom of heaven on earth! It would look as if common mortals had never made any mistakes, outside of the poor reformers If so, why is it that the pestiferous reformers are forever bothering the human race with advice about this or that element in life? Don't you see that there would not be any demand for reformers if humanity had always en reforming itself as rapidly as com patible with human happiness? And no demand means no supply, even in connection with reformers. The lat-ter may often be wrong in their demands and wrong in the processes they propose for human improvements, but no improvements would have ever been needed if humanity had improved itself with sufficient rapidity, or even ver

Poor humanity, forever crucified with poverty on a planet that contains in-exhaustible wealth for twenty billions of human beings! And men commenced to suffer from poverty when only a few thousands of them lived on earth, and suffer from poverty today, after sixty centuries of constant reformations, al-though it is just today that we can produce far more wealth than we need for all happiness, and that with but one-fourth the labor ever before needed for reasonable comforts!

To speak of humanity as large mass needed reform is not to have studied history in any way whatever. It is rather a proof that we don't know what we are talking about.

Grant that most reformers take a very narrow view of the conditions the would like to improve, and that they often become sets of fanatics because attached to petty ideals. Is that their exclusive fault? Is it not, to a great extent, the fault of humanity, generally unwilling to even listen to the reform ers and always ready to persecute them? And what about the different groups of reformers at any one time? Do they have any charity towards each other? Do they even try to see if there are any points upon which they could agree and help each other? Nothing of the kind. They do all they can to produce the maximum bitterness against each other. Such is the situation today in this grand nation of ours

most especially.

The fact is that reformers necessarily be subject to classification like everything else. Suppose we classify them as natural and artificial, or simple and complex. Either classification will do, it seems to us, for our present purpose, anyhow.

By natural or simple reformers we mean those who try to adjust society to natural rights and processes through simple bottom conceptions and easy an hundredfold, if you do but abide in of action, so as to localize the ses on but a few points of effort. That implies that we should not attempt to make the people accomplish everything at once. All that is necessary for humanity to rapidly reach All that is the desired goal of "Universal Ethics' is to start right and along the precise correct road. When that i plished the rest shall follow. When that is accom

The classification of artificial or complex reformers should include, in the writer's estimation, those who simply with incidental evils, however bad in themselves, and those who want to do something more than to suppress "the fundamental evil" from which all others must necessarily come. In the latter case the reformers may assume to simply work for the uprooting of the fundamental evil, but, unconsciously, may include, in that elements which don't belong to the fundamental evil any more than effects belong to cause We all know that the suppression of causes never fails to bring that of their effects. Yet, not all men stop to think long enough to always discriminate between any given cause, when impor-tant, and the many effects directly or indirectly radiating from that given

that most men have to properly reason out anything. We live in such a hurry that we seldom do anything quite cor-rectly. We have no time to understand each other, no time to analyze each other's thoughts, no time to read one tenth of what we should, and much less to digest what we read. Then, when we The writer of these lines is not in that predicament, and if he makes Phillips.

ductions, then the dullness of his per ceptions is to be blamed, and not his own surroundings, as with most other men.

THE STANDARD TOIL COMPANY.

By M. Winchewsky.

They were seated around a strong deal table in a room filled with learn-

ing and tobacco smoke. the commodity socialism, and they had decided to crush competition by the ever effective though not exactly nove method of decrying as spurious imita-

tions of the genuine article everything that did not bear their trade mark. And there they were sitting and getting things into shape for the next an-nual fair which was to come off in the November following.

All at once a gentle rap was heard at the door.
"Come in!" shouted the gruff voice of

the chairman.

Someone entered and said:
"Excuse me, gentlemen, but you advertised for agents. Now, I am out of employment, have in fact been so to speak as glibly and as persuasively as some of your cunning, knowing, matter-of-fact agents, but though I am but poor talker, I flatter myself I can do a great deal, for I know how to touch the human heart." "What is your name?" asked the

chairman.
"My name," stammered the gentle intruder; "well, they call me Brotherly

"Oh, that is you, is it?" said the pres-

ident of the combine. I guessed as much. Well, my friend, we have no use for you, we not being sentimentalists, and so please be off with you, for we have some business to transact."

Love closed the door behind him, murmuring as he went:

"How odd! And I fancied I had at last knocked at the right door." Some time passed, and the crusty old

cronies were still sitting and deliberating upon a variety of schemes, envel oped in smoke, in semi-darkness, and intoxicated with their own verbosity.

Presently the door opened again, and

somebody else made his appearance. This one sneaked in, almost unnoticed by any one of the members of the So cialist Trust. He was no talker either nor does it seem to have suited his purpose to talk at all. However, somehow or other he managed to insinuate himself into their good graces, and, without getting officially appointed, he became their agent, in fact, if not in His purpose was mischlef, and ere

long he got them at loggerheads with one another. The seed of disruption was thus sown, and the great combine began to show symptoms of decay. Who was he?

He was Hatred. He had effected an entrance by the very door which had been all but slammed in the face of

DIVES TO LAZARUS.

Lazarus: The season is now at hand when your sores are the most trouble some and the most repulsive. The sea son when you make bold to thrust your self and your infirmities upon my no tice in an impudent and brazen man ner, thinking, no doubt, that I care nothing for your suffering, save as you uncover your repulsive condition be-fore me. With such wicked and sinful thought in your mind you quite forge the Divine injunction to be content with the lot in which it has pleased God to place you, and impiously and blasphemously insist on coming and lying at my gates, thereby paining me with the sight of your suffering as I go forth to my business or my pleasures I could gladly give succor to your action would but propagate your kind. thereby multiplying the moans and cries that, even now, well-nigh drive. me frantic. Do you not see that you are pursuing a very sinful career? If it be God's will and desire to thus af-flict you, He will surely reward you uncomplaining patience by that will pipe and smoke it," says Sammy.

thrust your repulsive self upon my sight, refusing to refrain from such undue exhibition, refusing to quietly betake youself to your warrens, I shall outraged sight. Do not deem this a intended. It is intended for good advice, only showing the logical ending "Mor threat of harsh measures; it is not so of the route you are now traveling. it is not so. Very truly yours,
DIVES.

GOOD WORDS FOR MERRIE ENGLAND.

Editor Social Democrat: I must compliment you on your cheap edition of Merrie England. I read Mr. Blatch ford's book when it first came out, and I was curious to see how much of it you could get out for 6 cents, and I was The greatest and most fatal evil of agreeably surprised to find you have "meat" of it. I think this will be est engine for propaganda that could have been selected, and hope a million copies will be circulated J. T. McCOLGAN, M. D.

movement. It is my only hope for de-mocracy. Organize and stand together Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice."-Wendell SONG OF BROTH RHOOD

To be sung to the tune of "America." Come, brothers, one and all, Attend the sacred call Of liberty.

Not while one slave remains On mountain, vale or plains, From slavery's galling chains Can we be free.

Shall only greed and wrong In banded ranks be strong?

o long has might made right sours to make right might; hold! In Day's bright light Night's hosts now fly.

No selfish, narrow cause Is by great Nature's laws Continued long.

World-wide must be the reach, Tis what the ages teach;
Each for all, all for each,
Then be our song.
—L. F. Wade.

PUCKERBRUSH ALLIANCE

Puckerbrush, O., Last Saterday,

Mr. Debs and All the Rest of You: Jack Frost dried up the mud so w cud get out and have a meetin', and the Populus fellers wus out in force to get after us socialists. You see that meetin' of a few fellers and a lot of new life into 'em, or wurds to that ef fect. It wus proxeys what started the fusion bizness. It seems the proxeys has flopped, an' they are now all rite. It makes lots of difference who collars the proxeys. But, they are darn un certain cattle.

Nate Piper took the floor and red a pece frum a yeller covered paper, that made me think of the time we uster read yeller backs up in the haymow. The paper wus called the next sencury or somethin' like that. The editor or somethin' like that. The editor claims to be a socialist, but I think he comes pretty near bein' what they call a socialist of the chair over in Germany, only in his case its sofa insted of chair, for he wants to get a hole lot of different fellers in one seat, an' have billy brien under the seat. It seems they have been navin' a meetin' and talkin' the matter over, and here is sum of what the paper sed about it:

"It was urged that the reformers play upon the silver men the same tactics which the silver men play upon the Democratic-Populist parties. That is, so entwine the silver movement with the reform movement that both would pecome identical. Two or three methods of doing this were noticed. It was said by a well informed talker that if the radical element would rally to the support of the silver men, the silver men would avow themselves in favor of government ownership of railroads It was said, too, but upon what authority we know not, that if the silver men received the radical support, the Bryan candidacy would pledge itself to bring about government ownership

in four years." As soon as Nate wus thru redin' I go up and sed: "I'm dead agin this entwinin' bizness. You never seen an enise of sum other feller's backbone. You kin take it frum beans to pizen ivey and up to such cusses as wus holding this meetin'. They can't stand alone and they know it, so they must get sumthin' to crawl over and lean on to get up off'n the ground. The time is come to plant a nice strate pole on which to hoist the flag of Social Democracy, which stands for wipin' out prirate profit, an' if any nice talkin' feller ums around wantin' to plant his nice ookin' morning glories to entwine up our pole, give it to him in that part f his geography where the emblem of Markinly's prosperity is most numer us these days, and give it to him hard, even if there ain't nothin' between your shoe and his epidermis, fer if you let em get started it will be just such a cussin' job as cuttin' corn that is all entwined by weeds and vines."

This got Sammy Fry hot, as a matter of course, an' he got up and sed he wanted to read sumthin' from Morgan's Buzz Saw, who, he sed, was no entwiner, but strate goods, and this is what he

"Populism is a grand stride towards socialism, and the Populist who don't know this would better learn his lesson over; and the Socialist that lends not a Populism is too selfish to make a good Socialist.' "Jonas Harrison, stick that in vour

and desire.

But, Lazarus, if there is left in your heart no fear of God; if you shall yet persist in troubling me with the sight and sound of your distress,—of which and sound of your distress,—of which lends not a helping hand to advance the cause of New Democracy is too called to make a good Populist." Then "All rite, here goes," says I. sum of the fellers lafed, but Sammy didn't. I went on to say: "You see its just a question of which direction you' goin'-goin' ahead or slidin' back you are in fur playing crawfish just to beat the gold bugs, the new Democracy can make a better showin' than youn's

"Morgan seems to admit that social you are now traveling, for yourself and see if good to get, so he's in fur takin' the next best thing. Don't the New Dem ocrat say 'We know what you Populists are after is all rite, but you can't get it. Cum with us and after we get

what we are after your turn'll cum.' "Government ownership is the Populist idea of socialism, and its Bis marck's and Emperor William's, too, but there is a big difference between that and Social Democracy; or why wud old Mr. Liebknecht be in prison over there now? He's up fur four months. and this makes eight Christmasses h has spent in prison for Social Democracy. Social Democracy would wipe out all such entwiners as Willum, but state ownership is a good thing fur him, and don't let the wage worker es-cape, and that's why the rite kind of socialism keeps growin' over there, and what has converted Bismark to state socialism. The moral of which is, that you fellers what only wants state so-cialism had better join us fellers what wants Social Democracy, fur it will make the fellers what has the place of

Bismarck and Willum in this country get a hum on fur state socialism, to try and hed off the genuine kind, just as it has over there. See? If Mr. Morgan what the demands of the scien tific socialist is, and admits that they Democrat mite, so he cud deny it later on), he auter cum up and fite fur it,

Sammy Fry sed he thought socialism wus socialism, and I sed: "You mite as pacious conception of suitable service, well say Democracy is Democracy, and and satisfying returns,—to know yet here is the Cleveland Plaindealer "there is no other way, under heaven, of Nov. 19, 1897, which contains an account of the meetin' held by the Dem-ocracy of that county, in which Mr. W. P. Hackney introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:
"Resolved, That the campaign com-

mittee of this club be and they are hereby authorized and directed to open an office permanently and that they investigate the political action of each racy. voter in Cuyahoga and classify them

"1. Democrats who endorse the Chicago platform in its entirety and vote he party's ticket, local, state and na-

tional, without a scratch. "2. Democrats who do not indorse hat platform in its entirety, yet vote that party's ticket straight.

form, but scratch Democratic nominees at the polls. "4. Democrats who work for and vote Democratic tickets without compensa-

tion or hope of reward. "5. Democrats who demand compensation for what they do in campaigns, and at the polls.

"6. Democrats who want office and are competent to discharge some of those in the gift of the people. "7. Democrats who are competent, but

who probably do not want office.

"8. Those who voted for McKinley in 1896 and the Republican state ticket since, but who now waver in the face of results following Republican legis-

equally between the forty-two wards, to give sixty places to Democrats in city, to say nothing of the hundreds of paying jobs traceable thereto, and the and peace. probable increase thereof in the years to come, said campaign committee is hereby directed to select not less than sixty Democrats in each ward of known probity, men competent to discharge public office in some department of the to co-operate with said campaign com-mittee in thoroughly organizing such

ward for future campaign purposes. "10. That a record shall be kept by said campaign committee of the names of those from each ward who volunteer to work in their wards for the success of Democratic principles, their capacity for such work and the success

sub-campaign committee, with power in such sub-committee to select five of their number as their executive com-

therein, however.
"12. Said campaign committee is hereby authorized to fix the sum each in such manner as they shall deem advisable to prosecute the object of said campaign committee's organization and of the expenses thus incurred.

"13. Said campaign committee shall keep a record of those Democrats in each ward who refuse to co-operate with them in this matter. Also of those who are able to contribute their share of the tax levied upon them by said campaign committee and yet refuse to do so, to the end that when Democratic success shall come, those by their conduct that they are worthy

That's the way the new Democracy That's the way the new Democracy do business up in Mark Hanner's town, the mayor of which is Mr. McKisson, a Republican, who was late candidate of the new Democracy for the senate against old Marcus. There is about as am convinced, also, that the old parties are worshiping either golden or silver or I who live in peace and jollity as the against old Marcus. There is about as am convinced, also, that the old parties not cast off, even in the land of dreams, from New York and the Socialist girl's many kinds of Socialists as there are worshiping either golden or silver or I who live in peace and joility as the letter from Baltimore in the Social Democrats in that man's town, but the calves and are past reformation, so meed of your anxiety? You wao hold Democrat, and I thought I would tell Social Democracy don't have to lay that our only hope lies in a new party a nation's cares, or I who lead a nather than the boys and girls some of my expeout no such bate as is shown in the above. They just say that all who believe in "the restoration of land, and all the means of production, transportation of land, and all the means of production, transportation scheme as a measure of present relief granting the fool a three-months' vacation and distribution, to the people as a collective body," are Socialists, and those who do not are still on the road. Those who cannot stand up and defend that proposition had better go to study

The darn old new Democrats made me make this so long. Yours to the end

JONAS HARRISON.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

In order to make the public operations of the postoffice as odious possible, the department, instead cutting down the robber rates charged are ordering the discharge of many let ter carriers. One hundred in New York have been let out. "saving" \$100.-000 a year. Congress at once voted \$100,000 to a lot of schemers to have high old time on account of the Nicar-agua canal. That is the way the money is saved! Government at Washington that will rhyme with it .-- Appeal

WORKINGMEN ARE "WORKED."

If the right to vote was taken away from workingmen, they would probably rebel; but when the right to work— the right to sustain life—is taken away. they submit without a murmur.-Indianapolis Union.

You can't afford to miss our new edition of Merrie England; 10 cents will

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

are rite, which he does (just like an old lauded. To be a Democrat is to deny that some must be damned that other because it says no patchin' will save ocrat is to insist upon the practicability and the justice of knitting all these in whereby man can be saved;" and because I have felt this, and seen this and know this, ever since I was born, I find myself keeping step with the mighty army, suddenly arisen in the midst of Christendom,—struggling, disorderly, unprovisioned and ununi-formed,—but still arisen,—and carrying the flaming flag of the Social Democ-

ELLA REEVE WARE:

Very early in life I realized that there system under which we live-and the usual remedies suggested themselves in varying order. The poverty caused by intemperance claimed my 'attention and the prohibition cause my ardent efforts, until I became convinced that poverty was, after all, in many cases, "3. Democrats who indorse that platthe cause of the intemperance

About this time, being asked to de-bate the question, "Are Small Employers Being Crowded Out?" the evils of the competitive system flashed upon me in a new light, and its remedy—Cooperation-in all its logical reasonableness was accepted in the firmest faith. Feeling the justice and truth of this new cause, I looked about for comrades in the battle against competition.

ception of the movement and its sims and ideals, I believed that this was the organization that would stand for a combining and ideals. See the combining that would stand for a combining that we would stand for a combining that "9. That in view of the fact that under the present city administration there are offices sufficient if divided countly between the forty-two wards. other Socialists, forming a united Social
Democracy destined to overthrow the
old order of every man against his
brother man and to bring in the new
the cause of the hog-trough civilization
we call christian—where sum lays in
the trough lengthwise and keeps utheach ward if that party controlled this brother man, and to bring in the new

IMOGENE C. FALES:

The following are my reasons for having joined the Social Democracy of

I believe that the republic in its incity government, and who are willing dustrial development has reached a crisis; that competition having culmin ated in monopoly, and monopoly being fatal to freedom and progress there remains but one course of action to be pursued, and that is to institute measures that will change our waning competitve monopolistic system into of a co-operative character.

"11. Said campaign committee is hereby authorized to organize those opposed to competition and pledged to so well."

"Then a fool may be wise?"

"Aye, wise for his folly." necessity of the hour.

To meet this need the Social Democmittee, and the chairman thereof shall be ex-officio member of such campaign self into the breach that the breaking It has flung it- kings or fools?" committee of the club, without vote up and demoralization of parties has this, some in that. Few but yearn to therein, however. war of principles. It says, "The commember of said sub-committee shall petitive system, the mother of monopopay and collect and disburse the same ly, must go, and it shows the means whereby it can be overthrown.

Social Democracy is the sponse of humanity to the needs of the

be here and now.

only may be rewarded who have shown by their conduct that they are worthy consciousness" is founded on principle, won; the philosopher who delves deep not on the accident of birth, of re- in mystic lore, and lives and dies in

scheme as a measure of present relief for the thousands of skilled workmen tion on half pay.—Puck.

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD :

ch of the Social Democracy to be instituted a

Temporary Secretary.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

FOR A LOCAL BRANCH OF THE

Social Democracy of America

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

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

a copy of the official paper.

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

without employment, although I would differ with my comrades who hold that this plan furnishes the real means of

1. Because the Social Democracy, not being in possession of "the absolute truth," must seek the truth, in this it has the advantage over the Socialist Labor Party, in whose theology Karl Marx is the Father, scientific socialism the Holy Ghost, and the party the Son. Wanted: a pope to give infallible inter-pretation to the Holy Bible, and a Holy Inquisition to sit in judgment over heretics. Criticism is the life of science. Theocracy and science do not dwell together.

2. Because I believe in the Anglo-

Saxon system of government, of which "Her Majesty's opposition" is an essential feature. A socialist party machine is the outgrowth of German bu-reaucracy. The Anglo-Saxon political system calls for greater latitude within the party organization. The youthful American Social Democracy with her freedom of discussion, with her desire to learn, must soon catch up with he elder sisters in the race of international

A pig wus the cause of it, an' I'll tell

JONAS HARRISON:

you how it wus. You know I uster be a Andy Jaxson demekrat; then I got to be a greenbacker, and revoluted to a Populist, but when the greedy grabbers fixed the fusion I got so mad I cussed and cried. Nancy, that's my wife, had been sayin' that she believed there was more in that thing socialism than we knew about, then I flew up an' says, "No. They are wrong, and the most unreasonablest cusses on erth, fur in the battle against competition.

The S. D. of A. was then just coming into existence. After studying the infinity of the movement and its aim.

they won't give in. I've tried to argu would be forgotten on Valentine day, with 'em." We had it pretty warm; for she lived so far up in the world finally I got cooled down a little and no one could see her patient little face. ers from gettin' anything to eat. Priera of "each for all"—the age of love and peace.

INOGENE C. FALES:

ers from gettin anything to calculate that any control of the profit is the tap root. Since that pig lernt us that, we are doin all we can fur Social Democracy. Go thou and do nothin' less.

THE KING AND THE FOOL

Resting from the cares of state, and while making merry with his jester, the

king asked: "Tell me, fool, for whom was the world made?"

"Why, for kings and fools."

"For them alone?"
"There are no others, my liege." "How so, fellow; are there no wise

"Most men would be kings-some in plodder at his books, the general in the wars and the king in his cabinet—each would come to see her every week, and would wriggle his head above his sev- they did. eral rivals, and exert a directive force

on thought or action.

bones in hard campaigns, or the syco-2. The S. D. A. is broad enough in its phant who basks in the splendor of a right over her bed. ligious training, or of occupation.

3. I believe that society must assert scribbler, with handier pen, who grows

CHILDREN'S COLUMN Barrarararararararar anticipa

garanan manan m

OUR WILLIE.

Twas late in bleak November, When the winds were keen and chill, That our Willie ceased his laughing, For his body had grown ill.

When his winsome smile had vanished, And his rosy cheeks had paled, We knew our tender nursing And the medicine had failed.

When we heard the baby prattle From the lips so often kissed, A sudden fear fell on our hearts; Our Willie would be missed.

The lonely hours of that dread night, When fondest hopes had fied, No tongue can tell, no pen can paint; Our Willie—he was dead. HENRY M. EDMISTON.

MAGGIE'S VALENTINE.

It was the evening before St. Val-entine's day. The air was filled with snowflakes, almost large enough for valentines, so little Maggie Reardon thought, as she looked out of her window away up on the top floor of a big

tenement house in New York city.
"I think the clouds are sending a lot of tiny white valentines down to the earth," she said, and this made wonder if she would get a valentine

herself. "I never did get one, but I would love to have one of those mother told me about. She says the store windows are full of them.

It seemed pretty likely that Maggle would be forgotten on Valentine day, at the window, and she couldn't get down to the street, for she was a cripple, so lame she could only hop around the room a little.

It was very lonely for her these winter days, for her mamma had to go out to work, but Maggie was just like a cricket on the hearth, always chirping away to herself and to her little kit-

ten.

But old St. Valentine must have been thinking about her after all, for in one of the homes where her mother worked there was a little girl who had heard of her lame child at home; and she told all she knew about her to a com-pany of girls who called themselves 'The Little Sun-Shiners," and a good name it was, too, for their missio to carry sunshine into the lives of sick children.

As soon as they heard about Maggie they decided that each one of them

would take her a valentine. Now, you can imagine Maggie's face when about two o'clock in the afternoon of Valentine day she heard a bus-To bring about this great change a men?"

the out in the hall, and then a knock at new political organization standing fairly and squarely for co-operation as would it be to be wise when fools fare her cheery voice, the door opened and expressed to competition and related to the squarely for co-operation as would it be to be wise when fools fare her cheery voice, the door opened and "Then a fool may be wise?"

"Aye, wise for his folly."

"An impossible rogue!" grunted the king; "but how make you all men kings or fools?"

"As impossible rogue!" and men kings or fools?" knew what to do. She just smiled and looked so happy, the little girls were very glad they came, and when Maggie monopoly on its own ground in a great of life. The peasant in the field, the told them all about her lonely life, in

Wasn't Maggie a glad little girl when her mother came home that night, and "These, then, are the kings," ven- she showed her the seven valentines! the new duties devolving upon them by these resolutions provided that this club at no time be responsible for any know that the end of the competitive verted world, and things are not what full of candies, another box of writing order has come, and that a co-operative civilization must be inaugurated.

they seem. These quasi kings are but bees who toil that drones may eat. A chief with the letter "M" in one corner, great king is he who plants well and a beautiful picture book, a story book, FRED'K G. STRICKLAND:

1. Because I believe that "On earth peace, good will toward men" means sown and fattens on the fruits of their things to make a lonesome little girl something more substantial than fine labor. Which is the king and which sentiment. I believe that heaven should the fool—the conqueror who racks his pencils and drawing books, the other a lovely picture in a frame to hang up

Now, don't you think it was a sun-shiny Valentine day for Maggie? ELLA REEVE WARE.

A GIRL'S EXPERIENCE.

Editor Children's Column:-I am 12 years old. I read Max Shainer's letter calves and are past reformation, so meed of your anxiety? You who hold Democrat and I thought I would tell

> I was in a colony once and I liked it better there than to live by ourselves. When we left mother had to cry and we children felt sad. The reason we had to leave was because we could not get money to pay for the land. When Mr. Bebs gets his colony started up I hope I will get out and it will be fixed in such a way that we will not be driven out for want of money.

> I have four brothers and four sisters. I hope they all will go along when papa and mamma goes, and when I get out I expect to become acquainted with Socilist boys and girls from all parts of the country and live happy. My brother, two sisters and myself are going to

> It keeps papa busy to keep us at school on the small wages he is getting. I get pieces of poetry out of the re-form papers for declamations for school. LAURA MAY POET. Red Lion, Pa.

A CAUSE TO BE WON. .

forth from the valley, come forth rom the hill, forth from the workshop, the mine from the hill, se forth from the workshop, the mine and the mill, m pleasure or slumber, from study

From pleasure or slumber, from study or play, Come forth in your myriads to aid us today.
There's a word to be spoken, a deed to be done.
A truth to be uttered, a cause to be won.

Come youths, in your vigor; come, men, in your prime; Come, age with experience fresh gathered from time; Come, workers you're welcome; come, thinkers, you must; Come thick as the clouds in the mid-summer dust, Or the waves of the sea gleaming bright in the sun; There's a truth to be told, a cause to be won.

CHARLES MACKAY.



A Danadica E Paradise Found

RUDOLPH LEONHART, A. M.

Author of "The Wild Rose of the Beaver," "Tononqua," Through Blood and Iron," The Children of the Outlaw," "The Treasure of Montzeuma," Dolores," "Either, Or," "Atonement," "Bridging the Chasm," Etc.

"Can't tell."

looked around as if afraid of being

seen. When he reached the bridge he looked once more, and then began ex-

amining the beams and planks, as if

to test their solidity. He poked about with a stick he carried, and even felt

with his hand under the ties, as if to

look for some cavity. Now, tell me

what in the name of comon sense made him do that, Hans?"

"Don't know."
"Well, I don't either, for that mat-ter, but I am ready to take a solemn

oath that it wasn't for any good pur

ose. We must find out, Hans, and i

was for this reason that I called you

aside. I want you to go there right

away, hide in the cave all afternoon and even evening, if necessary, and re

port whether Sneak turns up and veri

"Then go at once; only be stealthy

in your movements, and once there do not show yourself. I may be mistaken,

but am willing to bet my bottom dollar

that you will have to report strange

Hans made no reply, but at once

started on his mission. He avoided

the track, and only once took to it when he was near the bridge. Next he

climbed the hillside, poked his cane in

every dense bush, and soon his exer-tions were rewarded.

The entrance to the cave was about

four feet high and two wide, but the cave widened at once, enabling Hans

to stand erect. It was so dark that he

could not see the rear wall, but as its

size had nothing to do with his mis-sion, he abstained from further re-

searches and squatted on the ground

It was certainly a monotonous occu

pation, and Hans had to make strenu-

ous efforts to keep his eyes open. In

spite of these efforts he could not pre-

vent a certain lethargy from creeping

over him, and he might possibly have

yielded to the temptation of dropping

asleep if cautious footsteps on the track had not suddenly recalled him to

Looking at his watch he saw that it

was about five in the afternoon. The

slanting sunbeams lit up the features

of the traveler so brightly that Hans found no difficulty in recognizing Mr.

Sneak. He was all attention now, and

his eyes assumed an expression which

to inspect the ties. Again he felt with

tions to watch not to fight: but if cir-

The spy was now on a level with the

A low exclamation of wonder showed

features showed the discovery to be

He stooped and entered, but stopped

on reaching the place where the cell-ing allowed a standing posture. He

cast a curious glance into the depth,

but evinced no desire of further inves-

holding about a gallon. At one side of holding about a gallon. At one side of the top there was a slight elevation, whose purpose Hans discovered when Sneak began to turn it, showing it to be one of the lids used on oil cans and

according to the pleasure of the owner.

Sneak unscrewed this top and taking

he was bound to make it decisive.

started back as if surprised.

highly satisfactory.

bush.

things this evening.

head against the side.

his senses.

fles my suspicion. Will you, Hans?"

Just at this time the crowd was returning from the switch,—the train having gone on its way—a circumstance enabling Pry to watch Sneak without exposing himself to the danger Sneak did not seem to though he occasionally grasped his right arm with his left hand, as if feeling some acute pain there. His clothes, however, had received some irreparable damage. There was a considerable hole in the right sleeve of his coat at the elbow, and a larger one at the knee. The fellow was evidently not crippled, for a little later he arose, depoint of leaving the cave when I heard manded his valise from the office clerk, footsteps on the track, and looking through the bushes I saw—whom do and left the building, walking towards the neighboring depot. Pry did not you think, Hans?" venture to start in pursuit, but asked the clerk whether there was a train for the west due. You smile! Honest Injun, as we boys used to say; it was nobody but Mr. Sneak, and sneak he did, too, for he

"Yes, sir," was the reply; "the lightning express will be here in less than half an hour."

The detective uttered a significant whistle, and then said to Hans:
"See here, Sneak is going to leave on

this train. You go to the station and see whether and whither he is going. I shall masquerade a little and will get there in time for the train, if we conclude to leave. Never mind the little bill; I'll settle for both of us." Hans went to the depot and discov-

ered Sneak in the act of purchasing a ticket. After securing it he left the waiting room and walked up and down the platform.

to the ticket office, asked, locanically: "Know man bought ticket?"

"No, do you?" replied the clerk, evi-dently amused at a brevity to which

he was hardly accustomed.

Hans merely nodded, then said:

"Minerstown, Arcadia"-then turned to another patron and paid no further attention to Hans, who purchased a ticket to the same place, and was on the point of leaving the waiting room when a fellow with a nasal Yankee twist said to him:

"Howdy dew? Pretty fair day!"
Hans nodded assent, and was on the point of passing the Yankee, when the latter said in an undertone: "Why, Hans, don't you know your old friend?

Going back on me, eh? Hans gave a start of surprise, but did not utter a word. Pry resumed: "I see you have your ticket. Where to?"
"Minerstown, Arcadia."

'All right; you step out and watch Mr. S., only don't tumble over him, and don't take the same coach, either. fear he will smell a rat before long if we are not cautious. Good night, for I shan't see you before morning. Pleasant dreams."

A railway trip is rather monotonous unless the scenery is highly romantic. Even if it is, and you haven't the time to enter into details, what then? There is really no need to accompany the lightning express from station to station to hear their names sung out, or the waiter cry monotonously: "Last round for the dining car!" or "Lunch in the dining car now ready!" or the other musical utterances usually heard on such occasions. We alight with Mr. Sneak and the partners when the station of the village of Minerstown is reached and accompany them to the only hotel of the place. It is evening, but supper had been reserved for the travelers on this train, and soon our trio and two or more other guests six rio and two or more other guests six catch you at any irregularity my next at the table, where the stereotyped construction of the stable occasions is versation usual on such occasions is low!"

started at once.
"Stranger in these parts, pal?" a and looked neither to the right nor left rough-looking fellow next to Pry asked until he reached the bridge. Then he

"Not exactly. Used ter mine in these diggin's. Thought I'd try my luck ag'in. Any new developments lately?"

"Not that I know of. Came here for the same purpose. And you, nelghbor?"

"Not that I know of. Came here for the same purpose. And you, nelghbor?"

I reckon you'll find lots to do. The mining tools dull mighty quick."

Sneak had listened with keen attention. Perhaps Pry was right, and sus-picion had entered his mind; but the trance. statements of the parties seemed to have dispelled his suspicions, if there had been any, and he left the dining room to engage a sleeping room and re tire. He was not an early riser, and therefore failed to see Pry and Hans starting off at sunrise on an excursion in the keighborhood. They walked westward along the track to a decided western depression and eventually reached a wide, deep chasm, which was spanned by a bridge fully fifty or sixty feet wide. At its bottom, which was, perhaps, twenty-five feet below the edge of the ledges, rushed a wild mountain stream, foaming and hissing as it jumped over boulders or glided between rocks. It was a wild scene, and seemed impress even the practical detec-

tive.

"I have been here before, Hans," he said, meditatively, watching the wild scenery around them. Do you know that this would be an admirable spot this would be an admirable spot knees, and began an operation which Hans watched with keenest attention. train rushing down this slope and meet-ing with some obstruction on that bridge! It would simply be horrible."

The two then turned and reached the hotel in time for an early breakfast. To give probability to their preten- provided with screw to open or shut

sions, the partners then separated to investigate the chance for work and paying investments.

After dinner, when they were alone, center a hole about half an inch in Pry said, cautiously looking around to diameter. Next he screwed the lid on sure that no no one could overhear again; then took from another pocket a short India-rubber tube of the same

he fastened securely to the end of the tube and convinced himself by various twists and pulls that no ordinary pres-Receivement the second ous satisfaction he placed the tin can back of the projecting ledge, and with-drew as silently and stealthily as he "I had some startling experiences this morning, Hans, I don't knew how it had entered. is, but it seems that chasm with the bridge across and the foaming river Hans remained in the background below has a sort of fascination for me;

until the sound of retreating footsteps had ceased. Then he approached caubefore I knew it I found myself down there again. Memories of former years arose in my mind, for I spent a portion tiously the entrance and convinced himself by a long and steady gaze that Sneak had left the neighborhood. However, instead of descending like the we used to camp and ranch, and, yieldthe top of the hill and following its we used to camp and rance, and, yield-ing to a sudden impulse, I climbed up the slope and entered the hole, which is well hidden by dense bushes. I looked around and found it about as I had left it twenty years ago. After satisfying my curiosity, I was on the point of leaving the ever when I heard brow made haste to reach the hotel as would permit. . He reached his destination just as

the supper bell invited the guests to the dining room, which he entered to eat his supper with all the stoic placidity of his nature. Returning to the ofice, he cast one significant glance at Pry and then retired to his room, where was joined a few minutes later by "No one but our red-haired Sneak. his friend, who simply said:

diameter as the hole he had made and

squeezed the tube in, until it remained in place. He then took from a third pocket a phial filled with blackish sand

and poured its contents into the tube

until the latter was full. Replacing the phial, he took out an object which

Hans failed to recognize. This object

"Well?" "Cave," said Hans. "Correct; that is, you found it?"

A nod of the head. "But Sneak?"

"The deuce! He must have known i before."

that.' "Did he see you?" Another shake.
"What did he do?"

"Tin can."
"Oh! How big?"
"Gallon."

"Round?" Pry studied a minute, then said:

"Know what was in it?"
Another nod. "Giant powder."
Pry nodded eagerly. "Though "Thought as "Hole in lid, rubber tube, then por

der, then thing on top of tube. "Percussion cap, eh?" "Guess so," with an eager nod. Pry thought a moment, then rising

said: "Come along." It was now so dark that they could valk without fear of recognition. Pry left the hotel and went to the only and, in order to make the most of pres store of the place, in which produce, dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., were sold. The storekeeper was alone.

"Keep giant powder on hand, pal?"
At present the only real source of "I do. It is an article used a great deal in the mines here. Sold a can to working under the competitive system.

afternoon. Want a can?"
"Hardly a whole can. Haven't you some empty ones which you can ac-

"Reckon I can. Here is one as good as new. How much?"

"Oh, a pound is as much as I can make use of." The storekeeper weighed the powder, put it in the can and asked:

"Keep rubber tubes?"

"Yes, all sizes. How big?"
"About half an inch in diameter. That will do, I reckon. Now, have you caps used for starting blasts?"
"Certainly. We have several sizes.
I suppose this is about what you want?"

Pry looked at Hans, who nodded: so pedo to his purchases, paid for them, out them in the satchel and withdrew room without being observed.

Seating himself upon the bed the de-tective began: "Now. Hans, listen: The train is due here—that is, at Fairwould probably have startled Sneak if he had seen them. They seemed to ville-at six tomorrow evening. I understand Fairville is only two miles bomb on the track until near that time, following plan? since he isn't interested in wrecking other trains. He will, therefore, hardly make for the cave before dinner, and fit out picked men to prospect, locate more likely not before three or four p.m. My plan is, therefore, as follows: claims they can find, and do nothing We announce after breakfast that we can't make Minerstown pay, and shall ords, descriptions and samples of their cave where Hans was located. The tered to be short of speech, but also quick of action, and "Well, that's a good trade hereabouts."

The can't make Minerstown pay, and shall ords, descriptions and samples of their deave there from walk to Fairville in search was located. The terefore walk to Fairville in search was descriptions and samples of their days of something better. We take our statchels, pay our bills and depart, much if, this instance he did not belie his to the can't make Minerstown pay, and shall ords, descriptions and samples of their days of something better. We take our statchels, pay our bills and depart, much if, this instance he did not belie his to the can't make Minerstown pay, and shall ords, and shall ords tion in his eyes deepened. He watched We walk to the bridge, spy carefully the climber, until he was only a few in all directions and slip into the cave, feet from the bush closing the en- where we fill this can with sand, attrance. Then he rose nimbly and re-treated deeper into the cave, ready for any action the further development of events might demand. He had instruc-"River," Hans suggested.

"You mean we had better drop it into the river? That won't do, Hans. It is my opinion that it is our bounden duty ing the mines, already located as aforeto arrest this wholesale dispatcher of human flesh. Vesperia isn't so densely populated as to be able to afford such proving the homesteads. Some of them He pushed it aside and then luxuries every day, so the penitentiary could also similarly take up timber is by far the best place for our friend claims, and hold them while earning Sneak. It is my opinion that he will a living by working on the mines also. plainly that he had known nothing about the cave; but a grin on his coarse must take a walk before retiring. Bong sore, Hans, as the Frenchies say.

(To be continued.)

TRADITION.

In the world dwelt a giant, His name was Tradition, All men bowed before him.

Lo, one day came a man, , And defled the giant, Who crushed him with quick, huge hands Till red blood spattered the green grass While all the slaves shrieked "Fool!"

Years passed, and men Looking on his white life, said, "There lived a hero!"

MERRIE ENGLAND! twelve copies

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, EDITOR
COLONIZATION COMMISSION — COL. RICHARD J. HINTON, Chairen
W. P. BORLAND, Treasurer. CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, Secretary.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

Amount previously acknowl-J. G. Friton, Branch 1 of Mo .. P. Cornelissen, Branch 6 of Friend New York F. L. Graham, Branch 4 of 26.00

California

Total

W. P. BORLAND, Treasurer.

.\$1.363.14

THE COLONY AND MINES. As it is an axiom that all wealth is derived from land (agricultural and mineral), and as the opportunities for securing such wealth are day by day becoming smaller and beautifully less and as the present and future succes of the Social Democracy will depend upon its owning as much as possible of such wealth, it would seem to be a matter of the highest importance that the S. D. of A. should take such speedy and effectual action as will enable it to secure, whilst the opportunities exist, all the mineral and agricultural land it can under existing laws.

Under present legislation (unless the improved mining law recently suggest ed is passed), all kinds of mineral claims, except coals, quarries, clay and similar mineral beds, can be secured in exchange for labor plus a very small amount of cash. Under the homestead law each citizen can even yet secure in various portions of the west 160 acre of land, generally more or less forested and while most of it may possibly be classed second-grade agricultural, it is nevertheless land, and only time, labor and a small amount of cash is required to own it. Also, of course, all kinds of land can be secured for cold cash. Now, it is evident that while con-

siderable agricultural and mineral out the necessity of much cash outlay nevertheless, a certain amount is required even in the most favorable cas ent opportunities, the more money in the hands of the S. D. of A. the better.

the red-haired fellow in the tavern this and when the accumulation on hand has been expended in securing enough land to start the colony on, together with tools, machinery, etc., etc., etc. and the members are moved thereon increase in the size of the colony would reduce the number of contributors, ow ceasing to earn cash, this source of revenue is not enough by itself, and instead of growing with the growth of the colony, inevitably diminishes. Also as the produce of the colonists would be practically limited to their own con sumption at first, such of their product as find an outside market being used in ecuring what they do not and canno produce themselves, such as coffee spices, cotton, etc., little or no incom o extend the colony can be expected from that source for a considerable time. Therefore, mining is the only source left that will produce money for this purpose, and as the outside demand for gold and silver at least is practically constant, though subject to fluctua tions in price. the cost of production ville—at six tomorrow evening. I understand Fairville is only two miles minimum, it could always be relied on west of the bridge, so, making an altoproduce a good cash revenue that lowance of five miles, she will get to would increase with each addition to the bridge at 5:55. Now, it stands to the colony of both mines and workers reason that Mr. Sneak will not put his Now, why not do somewhat after the

1st. Devote, as a starter, a certain proportion of the membership dues to else, turning in to headquarters all rec-2d. After finding out in what portion of the United States homesteads were yet to be secured, pick out anothe preliminary clearing work on ranches, etc., and they should take up the homesteads. In order to earn their livelihood, they could be employed, say

creep back into the cave to enjoy an unimpeded view of his massacre. It is then that we must gobble him; so see that your revolver is in trim, and put a mills, etc., etc., so that the mines an stout rope in your pocket. Well, this be worked at a minimum expense and a racket has stirred me up so that I maximum profit; the ores of outsiders could be also treated at a reasonable price, provided so doing would not cripple the co-operative work. The net cash thus secured from the mines smelters, etc., could then be applied in the purchase of more land, mines agricultural, timber, quarries, water-power, etc., etc., thus ever widening the scope of the colony and increasing the co-operative wealth.

The idea is to secure as much as pos-sible of this natural wealth before it is gobbled up by organized capitalists, who will naturally disapprove of re-selling their land to those they may consider as their natural enemies. It is of course impossible to secure all the natural opportunities within a small colony, such as will be first started natural opportunities within a small nature. He is willing to do anything, colony, such as will be first started probably; and if all effort is concentrated in that spot, while they are developing, say, silver mines in their vicinity,

they will lose all their chances of get ing gold mines elsewhere, as they could easily have done otherwise. In the carrying out of the above plan, of ourse, the idea of co-operation in work and ownership would be harmoniously

interwoven throughout.

This is really a rough sketch of an idea, and it needs the friction of discussion to smooth it and make it preentable, and it is in order to secure carry it out successfully we must have men who have full faith in the future of the movement and who will work faithfully in carrying out their pledges for the benefit of all, each with the expectation of benefiting himself as one of the all. But are there enough such men, or is self so strong in hu-manity yet that, given the opportunity, each will work for himself exclusively ing the others after he himself has benefited as much as he desires

Also, how would the law regard such scheme? Would it be considered a breach of the homestead law to do as suggested? If so, timber claims could still be taken up in this way, and held while the mines were being developed into wealth producers, and advantage land laws, such as the desert land act.

One thing is sure, and that is, imme diate action of some kind is necessary if we would profit by our opportunities. The natural wealth of the east has already been cornered, and the capital having by this time returned to the coffers of the capitalists, they are sending it westward, and, not gradually, but exceedingly rapidly, cornering all the natural wealth on this side of the continent also. I have no doubt our commissioners have thought the matter may have some better plan to suggest or put in practice: but I suppose it does

no harm making suggestions. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. and the flood is going to ebb swift and sudden, if the whole is to be judged by the part thereof in view at the time of FORMICA. this writing.

A VOICE FROM "EQUALITY."

Editor Social Democrat: The colonsts here wish to thank the officers of the Social Democracy for their assur-ances of kindly sympathy and support. A good substantial element throughout the country are watching the movement with keen interest, and hasten to assure us that they will not and can not afford to see us fail. On the other hand those who are now in the service of the co-operative enterprise here feel the gravity of the charge they have assumed, and we tremble sometimes for fear some blunder or mismanagement will injure the great cause. We trust come to our aid as the undertaking inreases in magnitude.

Much is being said in praise of the pioneers, but let us not forget the magnanimity and self-sacrifice of the true comrades who support the movement. On their fidelity and courage depends It is the second line that ears the brunt of the battle and carries the day.

Then let us all have courage and determination that does not effervesce and dissipate itself in a day. We shall succeed in proportion to our hope and ourage and perseverance. The great forward to the day when the co-operaive commonwealth will give employment and liberty to all.

Z. C. FERRIS.

Equality Colony, Washington.

THE COMMON LONGING.

Editor S. D.: Greeting-I write this t the request of branch 12 of Pennsylvania of which I am organizer.

At our last meeting we elected Arthur Cull as pioneer of the branch. He is a dear friend of mine, for whom I have a high regard. He has a most lovable character—modest, unassuming, thorugh in all he does, and a sinc

cialists of the high, altruistic type I feel sure that he will make an ideal colonist, one who will do his whole duty without grumbling at whatever come his way in the shape of reward. I re alize fully the necessary requirement to make a first-class colonist, and am army of men, who should know how to work in mines as well as how to do misses as possible, especially in ou first selections. Arthur Cull is the kind of man who can be happy in the country. He is very much alive to the meanness, the hollowness, the altogether unloveliness of present city life, and is, moreover, a student of with somewhat of the poet-naturalist

peculiarities.
You can easily understand how such a man is cramped and harassed be ween the interminable dirty brick walls of a big city, bearing an existence which is not life in its true sense. Toiling and moiling amidst the horrible noise, and heat and grime of a great weaving shed for eleven dreary, monotonous hours a day-when he is lucky (?) enough to have work, and I, myself, know it is torture to him, and the one thing, at resent, that makes the slavery bearable is the thought that soon—is counting the days till the time come-he will be able to leave the whole nightmare behind and journey to some place where he can put his will-ing hands to the task, the priceless pleasure of helping to build the com-monwealth of our dreams, where Thine and mine shall be ours,

And all men shall have a share, In the joy and gain of living, In the days when the world grow

fair."

Arthur Cull, like myself, wishes to be in the first rough and tumble fight with

so, of course, would not be out of his sphere even from the start

phere even from the start.

However, one thing is sure, as the foundation of our whole structure mus be planted fairly and squarely land, there will be a large field for jus such men as my friend; men who love the land, who want to work on it, and in it, who are willing and anxious to become thoroughly acquainted with all pertaining to the noble industry which

So please to "call" him early, Call him early, brother, dear! (Begging the late laureate's pardon.

An' another thing, "and don't ye forget it," companionship is a good and noble thing, and Arthur Cull and my self want to cull together the pleasures sentable, and it is in order to secure of that higher life which we hope to set this discussion that it is presented. To established somewhere on the western start is the second to the second that it is presented. To second the second th shore (ah, ah). Fraternally, Philadelphia, Pa. ELI SHORE.

A SOLDIER TALKS.

Editor Colonization Department: As I am with you heart and soul with your great undertaking to establish the Cooperative Commonwealth, and am an old fighter for equal rights and lib I like to give you my idea of the man-ufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. In that commonwealth I think there will be very little danger of intemperance or wrong use of liquors, because most of the incentives and temptations which are created by our present unreasonable system and customs will not exist. Therefore very the colony should be made up of enlightened, liberal minded men and women they should as soon as practical manage this matter in a true democratic social manner for themselves.

I think the manufacture of all kinds of liquors should be carried on by the colony for the use and benefit of all. the same as all other intoxicants, in order to furnish pure and wholesome goods cheap. In the beginning the supply department of the colony buy a good article and sell it in limited quantities to the colonists at cost price until it can be manufactured by them

poor men to deposit their savings with those who desire to raise them out of conomic slavery, would be solved in one way, and a sure one, by charging them a reasonable amount as a mem bership fee for joining the colony, payable in money, property or labor, to entitle them to a full share of the colony's property and benefits, as other most successful colonies have done. I don't know how your plan is but I would approve of this, for very little can be done without sufficient means and people will not appreciate and take good care of a thing very well that does not cost them something. F. W. ILLGEN.

National Military Home, Kansas.

PENNSYLVANIA SPEAKS.

Editor Colonization Dept.: At our ast meeting the following motion was passed: "That the secretary shall inform the Colonization Department that mously opposed to the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in the colony, except for medicinal or mechanica

purposes. Socialism is making great progres n this city. the thirteenth ward, with good prospects of electing two members to the

C. W. GRIME. Reading, Pa.

PROHIBIT IT.

In regard to question of intoxicants, I am in favor of the prohibition of man ufacture and sale of intoxicants in the coming co-operative commonwealth am not sure that prohibition is the est that can be, but I see the wrong existing under the present system and want to use my influence against it. EDGAR S. McPHERSON.

Bay City, Mich.

CARD OF CORRECTION.

Ed. Col. Dept.: An error occurs in the last two lines of "Storm Fort Capitalism." It should read, "cannot wear these galling fetters; onward, then, ye brave." H. S., GENEVRA LAKE. 504 TRUDE Bl.DG., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS...



YOU SHOULD READ.

The Ancient Lowly; or A History

of the Ancient Working People:
By C. Osborne Ward, elegantly bound in The Equilibration of Human Aptitudes and Powers of Adaptation:

Brook Farm: An ever fresh story of an interesting ex-periment. Historic and personal memoirs, by John Thomas Codman. Cloth....... 1.10 The Inter-Mutual State: A Labor Catechism of Political Economy, By C. Osborne Ward, 304 pages, cloth,

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CHICAGO, FEB. 17, 1898.

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43 NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

LIST OF SOLICITORS.

What are you doing for Social Dem-How many copies of Merrie England

have you disposed of? The world does not owe every man a

living; it owes him a chance to get Social Democracy stands for eman-cipation from wage slavery. Are you

in favor of it? If you want facts to clinch your arguments with you can flud them in

Beresford's Derringer. Organizer Lloyd is now in Milwaukee assisting our comrades there in their

nunicipal campaign.

You want honor! There is no honor to be compared with that of fighting in a noble, a righteous, yet unpopular

Social Democracy proposes the abolition of a system under which one man is gorged to suffocation and another

The Cook County central committee is arranging for a series of open air meetings, to be held throughout the will permit.

Under socialism the loss of wealth fear of poverty, that instigator of so many crimes, would torment man no

The government is a sort of repair shop for wrecked railroads. Some peo-ple are beginning to wonder why the government can not manage the rail-

Let the dragons of rent, interest and profit, which have so long enslaved humanity, be destroyed, and then the race will rise into glory and be able to devote its energy to long neglected pur-

You had better organize to use your votes while you have them. You'll wake up some fine morning to find that you haven't got any votes to use! do men without property want

Eastern comrades have made preparations for an immense amount of propaganda work during the forth-Thousands of copies of Merrie England have been ordered, and a great

permission from Frederick U. Adams, encores. The recitation of John Boyle Our branch is moving slowly but to recite the addresses made by "President John Smith," as published in his rade William Holmes, was also much have to contend with is the lack of that name, and he is willing appreciated. to recite the said addresses at any meeting, on invitation.

President Gompers is agitating for another May day strike for eight hours. Why This is getting monotonous. should workingmen strike for eight hours? Four hours is all they ought to work; the relief they would get from an eight-hour day would be hardly worth mentioning. They can get a four-hour day as easily as they can get an eight-hour day, by the proper sort is received. an eight-hour day, by the proper sort of a strike—a strike for Socialism at the ballot box. But Gompers don't want that!

gelist," has this to say about soul-saving: "My measure of success as an evangelist is largely due to the fact that I adopt business methods in the saving of souls. My aims and methods are the same in soul-saving as in fortune-making."

Comment is unnecessary. The souls he operates on must be well saved!

The proof is based on the capacity of modern machinery to produce and the shares of the workers under conditions which would allow the product to be justly distributed and the machines to do their best.

Comrade Williams is a convincing writer, and we hope his Arena article of the co-operative consideration by that body. It was as follows: "Sec. 7. That in the establishment of the co-operative consideration by that body. It was as follows: "Sec. 7. That in the establishment of the co-operative consideration by that body. It was as follows: "Sec. 7. That in the establishment of the co-operative consideration by the co-operative consideration by that body. It was as follows: "Sec. 7. That in the establishment of the co-operative consideration by the co-operative consideration by that body. It was as follows: "Sec. 7. That in the establishment of the co-operative consideration by William P. Hall, president of the

Comrade Debs' western trip was a

The hall was the largest in the city and it could not accommodate the Five hundred people were turned away unable to gain admittance. Governor Leedy, Auditor Morris, Chief Justice Doster, Judge Allen, Secretary Bush, Superintendent Stryker and all other state officers who are in Topeka were on the platform, as well as Comrade Wayland of the Appeal to Reason, and other noted socialists. Comrade G. C. Branch No. 1 of the Social Democracy introduced the speaker with much elo

In its report of the meeting the Kan sas City Star said:
"Mr. Debs made a wonderful speech

and presented social conditions in a masterly manner. It is regarded as the best speech ever made on social and mic subjects in Topeka."

papers give remarkably full and favor-

able reports of the meeting.

On the whole it was one of the most remarkable demonstrations ever seen in the capital of Kansas, and it was not so much for the leader as for the cause he represents. The people realize that Social Democracy stands for emancipation from wage slavery and they are eager for the battle. The movement has been greatly strengthened in Kansas, and seed has been sown which will rade Debs returns to the state next month

On the afternoon of the 5th, before his departure for Denver, Comrade Debs, as the founder and head of the Social Democracy, was given a recep-Annie Diggs and Clemens introduced the near future give us a strong the callers. As a special mark of refer the visitor, the state house to Taunton. The S. L. P. at one time to Taunton. elevator was allowed to run, and for had a fine section here, but they were two hours it was kept busy carrying the "Cleveland faction," and some time state officers, their clerks, members of the Social Democracy and others. Several hundred people met and shook hands with Comrade Debs during the afternoon and many assured him of their hearty support in the Social Democracy movement.

Mark time! Soon will come the quickstep of the new emancipation!

Comrades Debs and Keliher will the Cleveland Faction Section had 38 make an extended organizing trip through the east, beginning in New York city, where Comrade Debs speaks and with the new branch a big vote for in Rev. Thomas Dixon's church on the S. D. may be looked for in '98. The 20th inst., after which Kansas will be Volks-Armalt, our official organ in again visited and the state thoroughly German, has 69 regular subscribers in organized. Speaking to a Kansas City
Star reporter, Comrade Debs said: "I
have just returned from a three weeks' is the agent. Comrade Knie is a cleartour through Georgia, Alabama, and cut Socialist, and a solid worker in our Tennessee, and I find the prospects very cause. Several other places were visitflattering in the south.

cept that the public mind seems to be in a condition to be favorable to Social Democracy. All we need now is to crystallize it into organization. I have to be in New York on the 20th to preach in the Rev. Thomas Dixon's pulpit.

After that I expect to return to Kan. After that I expect to return to Kan- other places in the northwestern part sas, and will put in thirty days in or- of the state. The work in Massachuganizing Social Democracy clubs in the setts is going on in a most satisfactory state. All the local clubs will elect way. The branches are increasing in delegates to the state organization, strength and are carrying on an active which will be held in April, and they in propaganda. Organization is the watchturn will elect delegates to the national word. organization to be held in Chicago the second Tuesday in June. I mean have Kansas thoroughly -organized in time for the state meeting."

will roll up a good majority for Social Democracy in 1900.

Gordon's Hard Times will open your

Two immense meetings were held on the 6th inst. in Denver. The afternoon such as Ruskin, Carlyle, Gibbons' Rome meeting was held in Coliseum hall under the auspices of Denver Branch, Social Democracy. Every inch of floor space was taken, the aisles were filled Grote's History of Greece. Dickens. with chairs, and rows of seats in the Scott, etc., besides Encyclopedias, Dicgalleries were filled and spectators tionaries, Government reports, etc. lined the walls. Men who could not Over 75 papers and magazines are re-

Port Angeles, Washington, enjoys the distinction of having the only daily socialist paper in the United States. The Port Angeles Daily News is not a very large sheet, but it has declared openly for socialism, and Editor Vail is doing all he can to further the cause of Social Democracy.

Comrade Ather R. Alexander of Social Democracy were wildly applauded. A feature of the meeting to or socialism, and Editor Vail is doing all he can to further the cause of Social Democracy.

Over 75 papers and magazines are received regularly, among them the Social Democrat, the Appeal to Reason, the Coming Nation, the New York People, the Cleveland Citizen, the Milwaudintroduced Comrade Debs. His address was listened to with great interest the San Francisco Star, and several other vor of Social Democracy were wildly applauded. A feature of the meeting to or socialist papers and magazines are received regularly, among them the Social Democrat, the Appeal to Reason, the Coming Nation, the New York People, the Cleveland Citizen, the Milwaudintroduced Comrade Debs. His address was listened to with great interest the San Francisco Star, and several other vor of Social Democracy were wildly applauded. A feature of the meeting to or socialist papers and magazines are received regularly, among them the Social Democrat, the Appeal to Reason, the Coming Nation, the New York People, the Cleveland Citizen, the Milwaudintroduced Comrade Debs. His address was listened to with great interest the San Francisco Star, and several other vor of Social Democracy were wildly at this time.

The attendance at the Appeal to Reason, the Coming Nation, the New York People, the Cleveland Citizen, the Milwaudintroduced Comrade Debs. His address was listened to with great interest the San Francisco Star, and several other vor of Social Democracy were wildly at the San Francisco Star, and several other vor of Social Democracy were wildly at the San Francisco Star, and several other vor of Social Democracy was a spout 150 and so far the several other vor of S Comrade Arthur R. Alexander of New York Branch No. 2, a distinguished reciter, has obtained the special and the orchestra responded with two per day.

> The evening meeting was held at Our open meetings are well attended Trades Assembly hall, under the aus- and interesting. pices of the Denver trade unionists, some promising talent for the stump The audience consisted wholly of work-ingmen, who listened to the truths of socialism with rapt attention. The movement in Colorado has been great-

Comrade Henry M. Williams of Missouri Branch No. 1 has a splendid article in the February Arena on "The Mission of Machinery." The article

least 85 per cent of the audience were cently, owing to the rise in the mar- advocated the adoption of the section was due to the fact that the magnates by their antagonist, and lo, and behold! have perfected plans for a more econwhen the vote was taken it stood 15 crowd assembled to hear the speech, omical administration of their property for adoption and 17 against, a pleasan which will enable them to throw a few more men out of employment and absorb a vastly greater amount than for merly from the earnings of the people If the people would run their own of business, instead of letting Rockefelle. and company run it for them, they would reap the benefit of these improve ments instead of being robbed by then

HARLEM FIFE AND DRUM CORPS.

At the last meeting of the Harlem Fife and Drum Corps of the Social Democracy of America it was decided to send report to the Social Democrat every week. Arrangements were made for distributing literature, and it was also decided to engage the sevices of was prevailed on to do so he ordered All of the Topeka and Kansas City Comrade Phillips for a lecture on Soat our regular meeting place, 214 East 98th street, on Feb. 20, at 4 p. m. New members are desired, and all those who are interested in the work are requested to be present.

H. STEINBERG,

THE WORK IN MASS.

Comrade F. G. R. Gordon Reports Results of His Organizing Tour.

est of the S. D. was New Bedford, Here the workers are engaged in a tremendous struggle against a ten per cen cut in wages and the cruel fine system ago left the S. L. P. We held a large ly attended meeting at German Hall At the close 14 joined the S. D. Malden was the next stop and a branch was organized with 8 charter members. The great storm interfered with several meetings in Eastern Massa-chussets. On Feb. 3 I went to Holyoke where we held a fine meeting and the following night organized an Amerisan branch. I found in this city that members in good standing. They are enthusiastic for the Social Democracy, ealth
The tle about the condition in Kansas except that the public mind seems to be ed in Western Massachusetts, and will

FROM TERRE HAUTE.

F. G. R. GORDON.

Branch No. 1 of Indiana is now domiciled in the labor headquarters where the Central Labor Union has established a library and free reading room, open day and night to the public gen-

The library now contains nearly 400 volumes, nearly all standard works, such as Ruskin, Carlyle, Gibbons' Rome

funds-in the pockets of our members among our membership.

ED H. EVINGER Secretary Branch No. 1 of Indiana

NOTES FROM PITTSBURG.

The movement of the Social Demo racy in this section is gradually getting in shape for vigorous work, and the members who organized branch No. 7 feel greatly encouraged at the prospects. Our members lose no opportun ity to agitate the question, both publicly and privately, and at times are surprised at the show of strength they

The desire for the good of humanity makes the soul sing a never-ending song.

The desire for the good of humanity makes the soul sing a never-ending most prominent labor leaders. Comrade Debs' western trip was a remarkable success. In Topeka, on the night of the 4th inst., he spoke before an audience of fully 2,000 people. Men stood in three and four rows in the rear of the hall and cheered frequently. At

surprise to all our members.

At the next meeting of the league, al though they rejected the co-operative commonwealth, they added sections to the preamble which, if they don't directly indorse socialism, are a long stride in that direction. Among the sections adopted were the eight-hou work day, with equal pay to men and Clemens, a brother of the famous Mark
Twain, Supreme Court reporter for the state of Kansas, and member of Kansas Rockefeller and company.

for the purpose of adding millions to women, reform of the judiciary, prohibition of gambling in the necessities of life, municipal ownership, no municipal contracts, the adoption of the in

itiative and referendum. Our public meetings on the second and third Sundays of each month are very well attended and interest in them is growing. "Merrie England" is a great help to us and is doing wonder ful work among the thinkers. man didn't want to read it, but after he twenty copies to distribute among his

We must not neglect to mention our comrades of Branch 10, Allegheny, who are united with us for the common They attend our meetings, and a spirit of genuine brotherhood has sprung up between us. They report a slow and steady growth, and they are sure to be a power for good on the We have become very partial to the

rubber stamp idea of advertising and use one on every bit of literature we handle, and can recommend it as a good thing for all the branches in the country to adopt.

H. W. R.

FROM BOSTON.

The secretary of the Boston central

The five branches in Boston formed a city central committee in December last, which is doing good work. No state union having as yet been formed this committee has, for the time being voluntarily undertaken the work of organizing throughout the state. A fund for this purpose was raised by contri-butions from the various Massachusetts branches, and our enthusiastic and energetic comrade, F. G. R. Gordon, has been sent out on a two weeks' organizing trip. As a result branches have already been formed in Taunton, Malden and Webster, and preliminary arrangements for others made in several places. from which you will hear soon. We intend to have the cities and towns of Massachusetts well represented at the state union meeting in May.

THE LABO CHURCH

I am greatly pleased to learn that Comrade Debs will speak in the Peo-ple's Church here on the 20th. This meeting will do much good, as he will come in contact with many Socialists who know but little of our organiza-

This church maintains a club room fitted up with pictures, books, papers, games, etc., which is free to visitors. At this club room I have always found a file of the Coming Nation, and among the pamphlets a copy of Merrie Eng-

C. W. MINOR. New York city.

There will be a debate held at Washington hall, 6344 Cottage Grove avenue, on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 p. m., on Prohibition vs. Single Tax as a solution of the social problem. The discussion will be opened by Wm. H. Kellett, member of the executive committee of the Prohibition party, who will be followed by John Z. White, member of the Chicago Single Tax Club. After the open-ing speech there will be a general discussion in which all present will be invited to participate. All are cordial-

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MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

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No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at p. m., Union Hall, 1712 Curtis street.

p. m., Union Hall, ITI2 Curtis street.

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

No. 1 meets every Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at 188 East Madison street, Chicago. Good speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall.

No. 4, Chicago, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 324 South Halsted Street.

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. E. A. Weeks, 255 W. 115th St. Secretary.

No. 7, Chicago, meets Friday, Feb. 4,

Secretary.

No. 7. Chicago, meets Friday, Feb. 4, at 1762 W. Ohio st., and alternate Fridays thereafter at 8 p. m.

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

No. 10 meets every Wednesday at 221 N. Clark street, Chicago, at 8 p. m. No. 21 meets every first and third Mon days at 8 p. m. at Social Turner Hall Belmont avenue and Paulina street, Chi

Belmont avenue and Paulina street, Chicago.
No. 24, meets every third Sunday at 3p. m., in Scandia Hall, Milwaukee avenue and Ohio street, Chicago. Public invited.
No. 25 meets every Friday evening, southeast corner Sedgwick and Siegel streets, Chicago.
INDIANA.
No. 3, Richmond, meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, hall of German Benevolent Society, corner 5th and Main streets.

MASSACHUSETTS. MASSAUHUSEITAB.

No. 1, meets every Sunday from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. at Homestead Hall, 724 Washington street, Boston. Meetings for discussion and education. Everybody invited. Business meeting for members only from 9 p.m. to 10 p. m.

No. 8. Lynn. meets every Friday at 8

MISSOURI.

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

No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at 13th and Wyoming at 13th and Wyoming at 13th and Wyoming the 15th and 15th and Wyoming Lami street.

NEW JERSEY.

No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for for friends also on Thursday, Exturday and Sunday, 256 Pacific street, Paterson.

No. 2 meets every form.

No. 2 meets every first and third Wed-nesday evenings at Aurora Hall, 48 Wil-liam street, Newark.

ilam street, Newark.

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.

The Street Street Structure of the Social Democracy of America.

Aleinikoff Secretary, 87 Nassau street, New York City.

No. 1, New York City.

No. 1, New York City, meets every Friday at 8 p. m. sharp at 209 E. Broad-way. Lectures before business meetings No. 2. New York City. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 347 E. Forty-inith street at 8 p. m. I. Frank, chairman. No. 5 meets first and third Friday evenings. Lectures and discussion at each meeting.

meeting.

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. Alexander Kahn, 118 Broome St., Secretary.

No. 7, Brooklyn, holds educational meetings every Sunday evening at hall corner of Bushwick avenue and Hall street, at 8 o'clock. Open to the public. Business meetings 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month, at same place.

No. 8, New York City, 8th assembly district, meets every Friday at Sheuker's Hall, No. 20 Orchard street, at 8 p. m. Dr. C. Rayevsky, 75 Rivington street, seconds.

C. Rayewsky, 75 Rivington street, etary, p. 9, Tenth Assembly District, New & City, meets second and fourth Friedrich month at 8 p. m., Liberty of each month at 8 p. m., Liberty of the control of the c

retary, care of B. Margolis, 176 Suntoix Street.

No. 10, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., Council Hall, 35 E. Huron St. All workingmen cordially invited to attend meetings. Secretary, H. Y. Brown, 1540 Fillmore Ave.

No. 12, Social Democracy Debating Club, meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at 370 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

No. 16, 324 Assembly District, meets every Friday evening at 8 p. m., at 116 E. 95th street, New York City. Secretary, Z. Libin, 230 E. 100th street.

No. 2 meets every Monday evening at

OHIO.

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

No. 15, Toledo, meets at Knopka Hall, over Yanee and Division sta., every Friday evening. C. H. Otken, secretary, 113

day evening. C. H. Olas Nebraska ave. PENNSYLVANIA. No. 1 meets every Sunday and Tuesday t 8 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 1125 Poplar treet, Philadelphia.

No. 7, Pittsburg, meets in K. of P. Hall, 318 Fifth avenue, fourth floor, on the sec-ond and third Sundays of each month, at 2:30 p. m. Secretary's address, 1121 Bedford avenue. No. 10, Allegheny, meets every Sunday evening at 242 Beaver avenue. Secretary' address, 174 Manhattan avenue.

No. 12, Philadelphia, meets every Fri-day evening at northwest corner Howard and York sts. and York sts.

TENNESSEE.
No. 1, Nashville, meets every Tuesday
at 7:30 p. m., at 662½ Church st. First
meeting in month for business only. All
others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited.

TEXAS.

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

No. 2, Dallas, meets every Sunday at
3 p. m. at Social Democracy Hall, 528
Main street.

WASHINGTON. No. 2, Tacoma, meets every Sund \$ p. m., at People's Party Club Old Court House, C street. Inter program. Public cordially invited. WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN.

Central Conference, composed of the executive committeemen of the ten oranches of the Social Democracy in Milwaukee. Meets first and third Monday wenings of each month at 62 Chestnut treet, Milwaukee. Frederick F. Heath, electricity.

evenings of each month at the Cheatharts street, Milwaukee. Frederick F. Heath, Secretary,
No. 3, Sheboygan, meets on the 4th Thursday of each month at Burgards Hall on Pennsylvania avenue. No. 9. Business Meetings Friday, Nov 19, 1897, and every fourth Friday there after. Open meetings for discussion and education Friday, Dec. 3, 1897, and every fourth Friday thereafter, at Sigel's Hall E. E. Corner of 9th avenue and Orchard street. Milwaukes.

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