CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

CURRENT COMMENT.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY'S ECON-OMIC PROGRAMME.

Significant Capitalist Comment.—The Lattimer Hassacre.—A Waldorf-Astoria Dinner. The Situ-ation in France.

Last Saturday the friends of Attorney General Griggs gave him a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City which cost \$100 a plate. Thirty ruests sat down to dinner, so the cost was \$3,000." Pretty fine price to pay for a meal for thirty men, and it indicates that our attorney general is quite an important personage, able to cut a fig-ure in "the very best society." This is well. He is in a position to protect the rights of "the people!" But the funny part of this dinner was that, when good feeling was at its height, \$1,150 was subschibed by the guests for the sufferers in the Maine disaster. After putting \$3,000 worth of grub in their thirty bellies, they take \$1,150 out of their thirty neckets to relieve the of their thirty pockets to relieve the needs of those dependent on 250 slaughtered sailors! Such is capital-

A decidedly more intelligent concep tion of socialism is apparent in late discussions of the subject by capitalist newspapers. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican in particular has had several articles of late which indicate that its editor's mind is clear as to what socialism really demands. Discussing the recent action of a New York bank in establishing a system of pensions for its aged and disabled employes, the Republican takes the stand that such a system is directly opposed to the first principles of our present social consti-tution, and very justly remarks that 'no business concern can afford to establish a pension fund for admittedly underpaid employes which can not afford to pay the employes more than they are being paid." Industrial pen-sions are paternalistic, and the Republican opposes them on the ground that the employes ought to be paid decent wages and left to look out for themselves. It says: "The idea of industrial pensions leads rapidly up to a patriarchal constitution of society, with trust managers and other large employers assuming the role of patriarch and holding the rest of mankind in a relationship toward them of children toward parents. The socialistic state differs widely from this and is much to be preferred by all save the possible patriarchs." The last sentence of this the fact that we have not yet got a full quotation is decidedly refreshing when we consider the habit of capitalist papers to brand all paternalistic schemes with the name of socialism.

The defeat of the English engineers, while deplorable on account of the en-ormous waste of means, and the suffering entailed on the workers involved, is bound to result in good. It has dem-onstrated the powerlessness of any union of employes to gain their ends by means of the strike, when confronted by a well organized union of employ-ers having control of the economic resources, and has thus strengthened the cause of socialism, bringing the true emancipation of the workers a long step nearer realization. It was necessary for this great struggle to take place. Men learn only by experience, and in the long run they will accept socialism only when it is forced upon

The class-conscious capitalists see the tendency of these great struggles as well as do the socialists. Harper's Weekly, one of the most rabid organs of capitalism in this country, in speak-ing of the defeat of the engineers,makes the following pregnant comment:

will go unheeded. The capitalists are in the toils of imperious necessity, as are the workers, and every move they democracy will not be abandoned. Our

As the trial of Sheriff Martin and his co-murderers proceeds the convic-tion grows that, for cold-blooded atroc-The details of that terrible affair, as stincts exhibited by persons in the age of civilization and progress. The record reads like a chapter out of the dark ages. And there are not wanting defenders for this fiendish sheriff and his fellow murderers! An association of fish-blooded plutes in New York city, calling itself the "Law and Order Society," comes to the defense of the Lattimer assassins as follows:

These strikers were not satisfied to send a small committee to confer with Their reason was apparent. The facts in the case prove that the deputy sher-iffs were fully justified in firing upon them. In fact, they had previously been too lenient with them

strikers desecrated an American flag by carrying it at the head of their procession. The spirit was contrary to true Americanism. The majority of them were foreigners, ignorant of our ways and boiling over with anarchy. The high sheriff of County Luzerne

rowd."
To cap the climax of atrocity this so-"Law and Order Society" em bodied the above sentiment in a circular denouncing laboring men in gen-eral and the Pennsylvania miners in particular, and circulated the damnable document in the court-room dur-ing the progress of the trial! This "Law and Order Society" is a true rep-resentative of the interests of capitalism. What folly for workingmen to expect justice from the hands of such monsters! What nonsense to talk of harmonizing the interests of capitalists and laborers! The interests of the two are eternally antagonistic. Capitalism must be destroyed, or the work-

ers must submit to groveling serfdom. It is not likely that Martin and his fellow flends will be made to suffer more than a merely nominal penalty for their atrocious crime. They were performing the work of their masters, to whom law and its penalties are of no consequence, and in their minds Martin and his thugs are guilty of nothing graver than an indiscretion, due to overzealousness in the cause of "law and order" (?) But a day of reckoning approaches. The red blood of the Hazelton martyrs, crying forth from the soil in which lies buried the rights of slaughtered American freemen, is another nail in the coffin of

In some manner there has been generated a feeling that the economic program of the Social Democracy has been abandoned, and many comrades have written in to know the attitude of the executive board concerning this feature of our organization, at the same time expressing fear that the coloniza-tion idea had been sidetracked.

To all such comrades we want to say emphatically that our economic program has NOT been abandoned; the colonization idea has not been sidetracked, and the executive board, in conjunction with the colonization com-mission, is doing everything possible to carry out the program as originally outlined.

A colonization plan of such immense scope as the Social Democracy has in contemplation can not be inaugurated in such short order as our comrades seem to imagine; it requires time to perfect plans and obtain resources for such a vast undertaking, and when it is considered that the Social Democracy of America is but little more than six months old, we want to suggest that there is nothing extraordinary in blown co-operative commonwealth in miniature in operation.

The colonization feature of the Social Democracy is part of a great revo-lutionary scheme; it supplements and complements the plan for political action; it is designed to aid the proletariat to grasp and hold economic power sufficient to enable it to make its polit-ical power effective as a revolutionary From the standpoint of its relation to the whole Social Democratic program it is something more than a mere colonization scheme, and in putting it into operation its vast scope and character must be fully considered. When our colonization plan is put into operation it must be on such a scale. and with such a solid foundation, as will enable it to exert a decided influence on the development of our general program from its very inception. This requirement involves a solution of the stock:

Dan D. Rockefeller\$ 7,500,000 pneumonia. The husband was not so requirement involves a solution of the proportion to the amount of their Lange, aside from the inexplicable disease of starvation, was suffering from pneumonia. The husband was not so requirement involves a solution of the proportion to the amount of their Lange, aside from the inexplicable disease of starvation, was suffering from pneumonia. The husband was not so requirement involves a solution of their language. requirement involves a somewhat radical departure from methods of colon-izing that have heretofore been prac-ticed, and if we have not yet begun colonizing on a small scale, as our impatient comrades think we should have done, it is because such a course was not deemed wise, and not because of any intention to abandon the coloniza-

tion idea.

The executive board is now assisting the following pregnant comment:
"One thing the English capitalist, and all capitalists, everywhere, should bear in mind. The inevitable tendency through plans which contemplate the of a strike like this is to strengthen inauguration of colonization on a large the socialistic movement. The working scale in the very near future. These men will reason that if they can not plans are not yet an assured success, bring their employers to terms by negotiation, or even by striking, they will
try to accomplish their object by legislation."

Harper's Weekly is to be commended
for its understanding of the situation.
Its warning to the capitalists, however,
will go unheeded. The capitalists are make henceforth will be to strengthen comrades may set their minds at ease on that score.

It is a mistake to suppose that the anti-Semitic cry which is just now agitating France represents the true feeltion grows that, for control the most dastardly crimes ever committed in the name of law and order.

Matter and the country. Anti-Semitism is merely a capitalist cry which is raised trial, are simply heartrending, and turn the soul sick with horror. One is amazed to find such bloodthirsty instincts exhibited by persons in the to divert attention from more serious THEN READ THIS: tion. That the capitalists runy understand the situation is indicated by the following quotation from a recent Paris

"It must be remembered that the socialists, who have so far made no move-ment, one way or the other, but in dis-ciplined silence await orders from their chiefs, today far outnumber in Paris fore have they been under the leader-ship of a man of such popularity and

ability as Jaures.
"I firmly believe that we are on the verge of events, as a result of which socialism will prevail, or else, just as it was the dread of socialism that drove France into the arms of Louis Napol-eon, the nation be forced to take refeon, the nation be forced to take refuge in a dictatorship or a monarchy."

It would be strictly in line with historical precedent for France to break ground for the coming social revolution. One thing sure, our French comrades are thoroughly disciplined, and it is not likely that they will permit the nation "to take refuge in a dictatorship or a monarchy"

for the preservation of law and order CAUSE AND EFFECT.

STARVATION IS THE TWIN OF TRUST DEVELOPMENT.

ai Contrasts Which Should People Thinking And Cause Them to Work For Socialism.

Preliminary steps toward the complete rehabilitation of the Standard Oil Rockefeller and the other multimilliontrust stock certificates issued in ex- \$7 a month. change for the stock of various small Somebody,

When this change is to come only got away and the old people crouched those in the councils of the company in the dark of the basement and waitknow, though the secret has leaked out that the reorganization plan is being one is so slow at 75, in a city, and thought out by the master legal minds the woman, at 85, was not spry enough in the pay of the trust. When its defor housework, nor sufficiently active

Thus far no details are vouchsafed. There is only the report which comes from several parts of the country simultaneously. But this report is so and not far away is a number of firmly believed by Wall street that it put up the price of Standard Oil certifilarge supplies of literature. cates, which closed at 403 on Feb. 5, to 430 Feb. 7.

The plan is to organize the whole trust into one giant company with an elastic charter which will permit it to carry on its enormous and diversifed business without violation of any law. This new company will acquire all the a coat to work on occasionally, but fincapital stock of the seventy-eight compares are shamefully stiff at 75—he was capital stock of the seventy-eight com-panies composing the trust—of which

It is believed that the exchange will liquidating certificate of a par value of \$100.

cates.

The dividends declared by the Standard Oil Trust on its \$100,000,000 of capital stock during 1897 were as fol-

lows:	Regular	Extra	
	per		
	cent.	cent.	
March 15	3	7	
June 15	3	7	
Sept. 17	3	2	
Dec. 15	3	5	
		-	
Total	12	21	

In other words, the Standard Oil Company earned \$33,000.000 above an enormous sum it turned into its surplus fund and the cost of operating its plants. It is believed that the actual net earnings of the trust in 1987 were \$50,000,000. These dividends have been paid to the following great holders in

	Charles M. Pratt	5.940,000
į	Harkness estate (Henry M.	
	Flagler)	3,960,000
	William Rockefeller	2,640,000
	John Archibald	1,815,000
	H. H. Rogers	1,980,000
į	Daniel O'Day	1,320,000
	Henry G. Tilford	825,000
J.		HANGE THE PARTY TO SHARE

Total\$25,980,000

The remaining shares of the Stand-ard Oil must be distributed among in-dividuals in the subsidiary companies, the largest holders being Clement A Griscom, the Worden estate of Phila-delphia and Joseph Seep. Without a

earnings, and such items of information

of 35 per cent annually. The apprecia tion in the stock during the last five a share.

Cornelius Lange probably will live. He is the man who, with his wife, was found starving at 134 North Sangamon street last Friday afternoon. "The wife died at the County Hospital. The two suffered in sight of sufficient coal and food to have supported 10,000 people. Had they been thieves they might have taken of it and lived.

out recovering, while the body of his wife is cared for at the morgue. Some charitable people interested themselves in his case yesterday. There may be a subscription taken up for him along Sangamon street, where the compan-ions of most of the people are hunger

Sangamon street, where the companions of most of the people are hunger and want.

This man Lange, 75 years of age, worked twenty-six years for one tallor in Chicago, who knew his age and his need. He came with his wife to Chicago in 1869 from Norway. They had two children—both insane. The son died at Kankakee eleven years ago, and the daughter, now over 50 years of age, is at Jefferson.

For eight years the old couple, anxious to have the voice of their own blood with them, kept the daughter in the four rooms of the basement at 134 the four rooms of the people are hunger for may make a life the brighter. If any little song of mine May make a life the brighter, for may make a life the brighter. If any little song of mine May make a life the brighter, and the may make a life the brighter. If any little song of mine May make a life the brighter, and any may make a life the brighter. If any little song of mine May make a life the brighter, any life any little song of mine May make a life the brighter. If any little song of mine May make a life the brighter, and a life the brighter. If any little song of mine May make a life the brighter, any life any little song of mine May make a life the brighter. If any little song of mine May make a life the brighter, and any may make a life the brighter. If any little song of mine May make a life the brighter, and a life the brighter. If any little song of mine May make a life the brighter, and any may may be a life the brighter. If any little song of min

North Sangamon street. She became violent and they were compelled to return her to the asylum. The basement seemed lonesome after that. It would not be called attractive, for the light has difficulty in getting in, the air is heavy from the damp of the soil, and the street itself is comparatively

unknown to the department of public

Katrina Dahl owns 134 North Sanga mon'street. Her husband died twenty four years ago. She has not forgotten that event, old as she is, and the tears Trust are being taken by John D. come quite readily to her eyes. Her Rockefeller and the other multimillion-companions are a parrot and a dog, a aires who control the oil fields of the hideous pug, more offensive than the world. The trust is too unwieldly in bird. She lived over the Langes from world. The trust is too disvietely in its present shape, and the big dividend which it declares quarterly on its \$100,-000,000 of "liquidating certificates" — which are nothing more than collateral trust stock certificates issued in av. \$7.2 months.

Somebody, about Christmas time. companies forming the trust — attracts too much attention from the legislatures and people.

made a suggestion that he would get up a purse for the Langes—maybe have as much as \$50 in it—but Christmas

stand loaded with merchandise and guarded by men who beat children when they filch coal. Several well-fed church spires are near the besement,

The county agent's office, where they issue beans and flour, is southward.

The old man found his way down slow and the work stopped.

at present it holds only a majority—
and put forth an entire new issue of stock, retiring the liquidating certifiable to but kind. Some of them came in with a bit of meat, bread, a little tobacco, The neighbors of the couple are poor, but kind. Some of them came in with but they could not come often, nor with much, and, unfortunate as it was, be on the basis of four shares of the Lange and his wife needed three meals new Standard Oll Company for each a day, pure air, sunshine and an easy a day, pure air, sunshine and an easy chair

Friday morning Mrs. Dahl sat in her kitchen and meditated on the man who had passed away twenty-four years ago. Suddenly from out of the drain-pipe of the sink there seemed to come an awful sound. The woman in her fright per sent for other women. The sound was that of a moan. They listened and then went down the stairs to the door of the Langes. On their courage returning they entered. The old man was on his face in the dust by the useless kitchen stove. They lifted him into a chair, and procuring cheap whisky poured it down his throat. His first words on reviving were: "My wife—in there.

The women found her in another room, on the floor, unconscious. They put her on the bed, which had no covers, and sent for the police, who took both to the County Hospital. Mrs.

pease of starvation, was suffering from pneumonia. The husband was not so badly off.

Mrs. Dahl wiped tears from her eyes last night when she said: "I hope the God will not blame me. The rich have everything and keep it. The poor had nothing to give."

America as exemplified in the acts of great Americans like Franklin and Lincoln, among statesmen, and Garrison, Phillips and Parker among philanthropists.

This union of old and new world socialism in our Social Democracy it prophetic of great results for the liberty prophetic of great and particular than the acts of great and nothing to give."

The basement at 134 is for rent.

Social Democracy proposes the abolman is gorged to suffocation and another dies of want. and enlightened people.

A LEADING SOCIALIST.

Comrade J. Plerpont Morgan started for Europe again the other day. Our of employing the unemployed. worthy brother crosses the ocean on a ed with the furthering of the Socialist is ripe for this and our Social Democra- Federation are largely to blame for man so to the front movement in America. Some people cy recognizes it. get angry and even swear at Morgan. Others bitterly rebuke us for claiming Morgan as a comrade. They say that work in pany, like that of several other trusts of big earning power, is not listed at New York, as listing would require statements from time to time as to the grantings and even thems of information. the world has yet produced, and in purchase to escape in clandestine ways the company zealously guards against this country Morgan, it appears to me, making public, in order to avoid legislative assaults. trating industries—getting them under one head and systematized—so that should the government need them the only thing needful would be to reduce working hours sufficient to employ all men at fair wages. Let Morgan alone. His present trip to Europe is to make arrangements for centralizing the coal business. When he gets back, there will be but one company digging and selling coal in Pennsylvania. Al-ready Comrade Morgan has fixed it so that only one company handles coal in New York city. This gives 1,000 retailchange and evolution, and by concentrating the distributing headquarters nearly 10,000 voting kings have been deprived of what they call "work."-

ANY LITTLE I CAN DO

OCRACY OF AMERICA.

. Mary Gunning Advances Son scellent Arguments.—Constitu-tion of the Social Democracy A Stroke of Genius

In continuation of the symposium which appeared in the Social Democrat last week we present | he following splendid article from the pen of one of

the best informed Socialists in the

United States: In the words of that great renunciator of self. Abraham Lincoln, on whose birthday I write, the world will little heed what we say here, but doubtless it is well to have it out with oneselfthe true reasons for unusual and im portant decisions.

Like a ship at sea, the mind must often take its bearings, lest it lose its true course and mistake a mirage for the harbor lights.

To be brief, I was attracted to consider the call of Social Democracy, on its advent in the summer of 1897, be-cause it was plain that the only ex-In the pay of the trust. When its detrails are announced the enemies of
trusts will be greatly surprised. It will
set at naught all anti-trust laws in the
country and challenge, by its ingenious
construction, the efforts of lawmakers

The basement is just north of the
viaduct over the Milwaukee tracks,
where hundreds and thousands of cars
where hundreds and thousands of cars
to Socialism extant in the
worked and could not work successfully for the conversion of the people
to Socialism. I had looked anxiously
to Socialism. I had looked anxiously for a new expression to appear.

This country is not Germany, France Belgium or Russia. The type of Socialism for America must be American. not German or French, Belgian, or Russian, any more than is the physical type. The genius or spirit of American people has to be taken into the account in any Socialist propaganda here.

I was further drawn to weigh the claims of the new Social Democracy by the character and record of those who led its organization. They had already led a great movement in behalf of oppressed labor—the great strike of 1893 and '94. They had acted in it like men of honorable judgment, and nothing but the combination of the executive power of the country with the capitalists could defeat them. struggle may be named "The Bunker-hill of Labor." We shall yet commemorate its defeat as we have commem-orated for more than a century the defeat of our ancestors at Bunkerhill by the forces of Great Britain.

In defeat these champions of labor bore themselves like free men and not like whipped slaves. Their manhood could not be subjugated. This knowledge induced me to study their festo or constitution of the S. D. of A.

I found in it a broad representation of the principles of Socialism, as discovered by Karl Marx and his great coadjutor, Friedrich Engels, and em-bodied in that classic document, The Communist Manifesto of 1848, whose lines of descent passed unbroken through the international of '52, the German Social Democracy of '62, the Socialist Labor Party of '89, to Social Democracy of America of '97. In this descent these principles have finally met and mingled in the S. D. of A. with the indigenous Socialism of America as exemplified in the acts of

prophetic of great results for the liber-ation of this country from the bondage of capitalism.

The fruit of the old world socialism is already falling, ripe and thick and fast, in the ballots cast by an aroused

The new Social Democracy outruns all former expressions of socialism at home or abroad by embodying its ab-

All true movements must prove their

The early abolitionists of chattel slavery proved their principles by their

What the clumsy juggernauts of capitalist governments will not do for the unemployed, hearts leagued in love and duty will do.

For this pledge alone, founded on so cialist principles, which are the only effective principles for the work I gave my allegiance to the Social Democ of this country.

A stroke of high genius in the drawing or the constitution was that the work of employing the unemployed by colonization should at the same tim become the laying of the corner stone of the Co-operative Commonwealth the goal of socialism. As I write thes last sentences the magnitude of the task overcomes me, but what is right to do, that we must do, and, given time enough, will be done. There can not be two opinions as to the duty to do our utmost for our brothers, who are deprived of self-support through no fault of their own. Thus only can we make brotherhood a truth.

Each member of the S. D. of A. has only to do his or her best work to that end, day after day, infinitesimal though polyp. So doing, we are building a far more beautiful world than poets and novelists have painted in the myth-

This task will find able helpers. sordid souls will engage in it, for it gives no sordid rewards. We are safe

The great hearts who give themselves to the task shall grow stronger and greater still in working on, hand in rie Englands.

Don't forget to send for a dozen Merita and out first submitting the question of the sale of such franchise to a vote of the people.

hand, for love and justice. Thus work-ing, they will surely change this land, now dark with poverty, ignorance and crime, into an earthly paradise, the reality of which ill far outshine the poets' Eden. In view of such a fu-ture, I am yours, for Social Democracy,

PENDRAGON'S NOTES. A friend asks me if "the Social Dem

ocracy wili fuse in 1900?" I do not pre-tend to be a mentor for the Social Democracy, but it appears to me that such a question as fusion will never even be dreamed of in the new organization. By fusion is meant, of course, association with any of the old parties, though it would be quite consistent for the Social Democracy and the Socialist Labor party to work in harmony together. The missions of both these parties are dentical. Each demands the co-operative commonwealth and the destruction of the competitive system. The only difference between them at present is that of tactics, and it is only a matter of time when even that difference will be obliterated. In the sense, however. of fusing with any of the old parties Populist included, the question will most likely never arise. The Social Democracy is scientific, based upon economic law. Even if the organization went out of existence the movement tself would not, cannot be destroyed. The competitive system is dying, and in the natural logic of affairs, the cooperative system must take its place. The Social Democracy is only the organized expression of the belief in Socialism, which will come whether we wish it or not. The mission of the Social Democracy is to hasten the com-ing of Socialism by education and agitation. The People's party has lived its day; its has performed its share of the task allotted to reform movements in the transition from competition to co-operation. The People's party asked only for palliatives, not for remedies. Now we demand nothing less than Socialism and nothing less will satisfy us. Therefore, I say that the Social Democracy, which demands Socialism, can only affiliate or "fuse" with a party which also demands Socialism.

the habit of calling us "dreamers" and 'visionaries," when the fact is they are the "dreamers" when they hug the be-lief to their bosoms that the present capitalistic system of society can last forever. Chattel slavery was regarded as an institution which, having lived since time began, could not be de-stroyed, but it was, and when the time omes wage slavery will also disappear The man who says that present conditions are unremediable, that there has always been and always will be poverty, is either very ignorant of history and economics or else a beneficiary of the present system. In either case he throws a reflection upon the community when he intimates that the people are fools enough to be satisfied to have things remain as they are for all time to come.

That great dissatisfaction exists with

the American Federation of Labor there can be no doubt, but it is difficult as has been suggested. This is a big country, but there isn't room in it for any sectional movement so far as labor is concerned. The interests of the more than the working hours.

The Hon, Benjamin Dialogatical and the section of the more than the more than the working hours. to see wherein it would benefit labor to or sectional lines. I have been op- next House of Commons as an outcome posed for some time to the policy that dominates and controls the American Federation of Labor and its conven-Jons, but it is not likely that three "canteen" on the premises, where the or four federations in as many sections children are provided with warm me.ls, of the country will remedy the evil. free to those who are too poor to pay. The real trouble with the Federation The cost of the food which is thus is that it is not at all abreast with the furnished is about a penny a head. times and its policy is too conservative and reactionary. It is not able to cope with the increased power of capital, resultant from the concentration of wealth and mobilization of industry ions as to the number of men availand commerce. The leaders of the able, in case of emergency, to man the this, as they stand in the way of a more radical and advanced policy. If a change is not made within the next may be expected to spring up. The 600 worth of personal property listed King-Blatchford plan of federation, for taxation in that city owned by which is becoming very popular in England, is attracting attention also on this side, and I am informed that a ance is dodged by the plutes. movement is now on foot to start an agitation among the trades unions of the country in favor of the new scheme, which, by the way, is said to be the best thing of the kind promulgated in many I expect to say something on this plan later on. "PENDRAGON," In Rirmingham (Ala.) Labor Advocate.

THE DOLLAR.

An editor has been inspired, after

silver dollar, which some kind subscrib- will be smashed. er presents it to view; the liberty head without necktie or collar, and all the strange things which to us seem so new; the wide spreading eagle, the arbelow it, the stars and the words with the strange things they tell, the coin of our fathers, we're glad that we know it, for some time or other 'twil come in right well. The spread eagle that trades unionism without political dollar, the star spangled dollar, the old silver dollar we all love so well."—San the labor problems."
Francisco Star.

idle hands to do," says Watts. This is about the only standing offer of a job that there is left these days.—Industrial Advocate.

NEWS NOTES.

Showing the Trend of Events Throughout the World.

A bill appropriating \$4,000,000 to provide a battle ship to replace the Maine has been introduced in congress.

The Erie, Pa., Journal Company has will run the paper on the co-operative plan.

Canadian Pacific railway earnings for the week ending Feb. 14 were \$375,-000; same period last year, \$323,000; increase, \$52,000.

In the manufactures of Great Britain alone, the power which steam exerts is estimated to be equal to the manual labor of four billion men.

The eight-hour law in Colorado has been declared invalid by a Colorado-judge, who holds that it interferes with the right of private contract.

Under the shops and factory acts in New South Wales several employers of labor have been fined for forcing girls to work more than 48 hours a week

British statisticians are now figuring out what the engineers' loss was in the big strike, counting in the expenditure of money, loss of time, etc., and it is placed at about \$20,000,000.

Six machines, operated by three boys with a man to look after the tools, produce 300,000 balls for bearings per day in a factory in Cleveland. A bicycle requires from 120 to 150 of these balls.

ituous liquors which is shortly to take place will entail the closing of 353 res-taurants and several hundred wine shops in St. Petersburg. No compensation. London wanted a sewer constructed.

A state monopoly of the sale of spir-

The public engineer estimated the cost of it at \$35,000; contractors offered to do it for \$55,000. Then the city went Those who scoff at Socialism are in ahead and did the work itself for \$25,-000. A machine to seal envelopes is be-

ing tested in a government department. In a little over three hours 27,000 envelopes were sealed. This machine will enable large establishments to The Eaton, Cole & Burnham molding machine, it is reported, is being in-troduced in Eastern establishments. It is operated by girls and quite a num-ber of skilled and well-paid molders

are laid off. A scheme for regulating vice Omaha is broached by the Omaha Bee. It includes the registration, assessment, and medical examination of the prosti-tute women, and is substantially the

European system. The five months' lockout of machinists in Denmark has terminated in fa-vor of the workers, whose organization

is concerned. The interests of the work-ers demand a solidified and united trade union movement without race, religion send 400 labor representatives into the

Every public school in Paris has a

The commander-in-chief of the Union men go to the front.

The president of the New York Tax for taxation in that city, owned by wealthy residents, the commission can collect on only \$245,000,000. The bal-

There is a whole lot more trouble in store for Emperor William. Some of the large capitalists are going to import several thousand Chinamen into Ger-many and place them to work on farms. The Socialists and Radicals are making the most of the innovation

Rumors are flying about to the effect that the Hocking Valley operators will not agree to the plans adopted at the Chicago conference to grant an An editor has been inspired, after looking over the delinquent subscribers, to compose the following:

"When the way is the helph!" "How dear to our heart is the bright ing the kickers so that the agree

> The recent defeat of the British strikers has prompted Tom Mann and other labor agitators to issue a manifeste urging the formation of a new work-This union is intended to

> has adopted a resolution declaring that there is no final solution of the question of disposing of franchises for nat-ural monopolies except in absolute municipal ownership, and that no should dispose of any franchise

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

SOME BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION.

By James Shelden Ingalls.

One of the objections most persist ently urged against the co-operative methods of socialism is that enterprise magnitude, requiring large capital and great executive ability, can not be successfully operated by such methods. Under socialism the captains of industry must of necessity be chosen by ballot and their compensation would, if economic equality is to be our shibboleth, be no greater than that of the humblest toiler in the ranks. These propositions our critics laugh to scorn. They tell us that if we choose our industrial leaders by ballot the one who has the greatest "pull" and not he of his membership in who is best fitted will be chosen, and cieties from \$20 to \$50. they assert very positively that the best leadership can not be secured on the basis of equality of compensation.

whether or not they are right. Fortunately we are not compelled to rely wholly on theory.

One of the most interesting chapters times, as bearing upon the question here suggested, is that which describes of England. In 1844 a few weavers, detricts of England. The entire capital has grown one of the largest and most important commercial systems in the world. Other local societies were at a later date organized for a similar purpose. That at Leeds, which was the next in order of time, now has a capital stock of \$3,564,840, and its sales for method of operating the great industries impracticable and impossible?

ber to 1,695, the total membership to ability as any with which it may 1,349,429, and the aggregate capital of compared. Its success can not be

During that year the trade of all its steady onward growth has been too amounted to \$253,710,753, and they divided as profits among their members have been chosen by the workingmen \$27,026,327. During the thirty-four themselves "according to the principles of the most complete democracy." years from 1802 to 1835 inclusive the aggregate trade of all societies reached the enormous sum of \$3,919,122,776, and the profits divided among the members clalism, when the idle, poor and the aggregated \$342,354,990.

To these transactions of the individual societies must be added the achievements of their federations.

In 1864 the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England was organized and in 1868 the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society for Scotland. Wholesale These wholesale societies are federations of the retail socie-ties, each society holding a part of the stock in the wholesale sodiety. The profits in these societies are distributed among the retail societies, and by them to the individual purchasing members. They have managed their business with such success that they are now among the largest commercial firms in the world. The sales of the English Wholesale Society in 1896 amounted to \$53,570,000, and the sales of the Scottish Wholesale were

These wholesale societies have extensive warehouses, depots sales rooms and manufactories in various parts of England and Scotland, also branch depots in one or more of the leading cities of various foreign countries, to facilitate their trade in such countries. In America they have a depot at New York ing beyond the control of individuals,

and one in Montreal.

The English Wholesale owns and operates a fleet of eight steamships to fa cilitate its ever expanding commerce.

Until recent years these wholesale establishments have for the most part priety that an individual can err, while confined their business to commerce, but they are more and more using the general standard of judgment promptmanufacturing the many commodities in greatest demand at the stores. They have flour mills, boot and shoe facto-ries, soap works, wool and cloth works, furniture factories, print works, and factories for the manufacture of ready made clothing, biscuits, sweets, jams, pickles, cocoa, chocolate, lard, brushes other commodities. Shieldhall, near Glasgow, is a magnificent factory whose appointments are ong the most perfect in the kingdom, and in which the manufacture of many of these commodities is carried on in series of buildings grouped together The supplies from the factories of the English Wholesale exceed in value \$5,-600,000 per annum.

The wholesales have established an elaborate system of banking, and this branch of their business is very extensive. They effect their own insurance on stocks and marine risks, and guarantee their own servants, having an accumulated fund of more than \$1,580,-000 for this purpose.

Nor do these co-operative so nfine themselves to business affairs alone. They have an educational de-partment for the children of their mem-bers, and in 1895 they expended for this purpose \$159,137.

pays a shilling is free to become a member. The member goes to the store and buys any goods he wants at the ordinary market price in the town. the ordinary market price in the town. reason why this movement has assumed. The clerk gives him with the articles a universal aspect is to be found in purchased tokens to the amount of the the fact that the capitalist system of exto the end of the quarter, when his div-idend or share of profit on the amount of all purchases made during the quar ter is declared. Sometimes these divideds amount to 5 per cent and some times to 15 or 20 per cent. In this manner the average workingman saves on his purchases during a year by reason

The most remarkable thing about this vast and complex enterprise, havbest reactive to least the basis of equality of compensation. Persons possessing the ability to lead in such great undertakings, they tell us. are rare and can command their own price.

It must be admitted that to those lead in the least the search of th the natural view of the matter. If their ized, systematized, classified and directthe natural view of the matter. It there position is well taken they are evidenly justified in calling us "dreamers" and denouncing our plans as "Utoplan. It is therefore a matter of the greatest importance to determine cording to the principles of the most whether or not they are right. For complete democracy." complete democracy." One of the principles which has hith-

of his membership in one of these so-

may style the higher commerce is that the industrial history of modern it can only be successfully carried out by men of brain caliber which is believed to be rare, and which is accordwhat is known as the Rochdale system ingly paid for at a very high price. of England. In 1844 a few weavers, deof England, in 1844 a rew weavers, desiring a place where a poor man's shill-ing would buy a shilling's worth for him, established a co-operative store, hoping thereby to escape the extortion of the "truck stores" that in those days hood which seems thus established that were found throughout the factory dis- with the spread of education an adeon which this store was started was only £28 (about \$136,36), which had, with much difficulty, been collected in small installments from the members of the society. Naturally their quarters were very modest and their stock the anxieties of management are not very limited but from such a beginning the society of the society. of the society. Naturally their quarters were very modest and their stock the anxieties of management are not yet rewarded by their working class who employ them on a very large scale.

tries impracticable and impossible? By 1862 there were 450 of these societies, with a membership of 91,502, and an aggregate capital of \$1,778,441. By societies had increased in numtributed to any one man, nor to a few. idle rich have been transformed into useful members of society and the wastes of the competitive system have ceased every worker will realize more than that.

Until our critics can offer some more serious objections to socialism than the above they will display their wisdom

THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT.

A universal movement, like Socialism, based upon scientific truths and principles, emanates from conditions and circumstances and devolves upon a course beyond the control of individuals.

The multiplied action of individuals thus in themselves productive of great kind, and there are many millions who

A party may be under the direct in-fluence of a few individuals, and on account of the limited number of adherents is in danger of acquiring the stamp of judgment of a few

A movement, on the other hand, beis the product of circumstances in general, and acts as an all-powerful agent of the multiplied individual upon the individual.

It may, therefore, be said with procapital at their command in ed by existing circumstances. For if this were not admitted as a truth there would indeed be nothing by which a principle could be established and

maintained. The discord in the social movement is sometimes reproachfully pointed to by the uninitiated. When circum-stances prevail upon the working class, such as may be productive of concord, it will undoubtedly be found united for action. The vehement agitation carried on among the uninitiated and in the rank and file of the class-conscious proletariat is natural and salutary to the whole movement. Macaulay says: "Discord may indicate a better state of things than indicated by concord."

When conditions are ripe for a unity of action on the part of the proletariat, it will silence the malignant, unveil the conspirators against the common cause, and protect its class-interests.

Movements manifest themselves by

their intrinsic power, not so much by virtue of the effort of individuals as through the steadiness of the onward course of circumstances. The power of a movement is, therefore, above party affiliation. While a party may be dis-rupted by fanatical zealots the movealone. They have an educational department for the children of their members, and in 1895 they expended for this purpose \$159,137.

The fundamental idea of the business is the division of profits among the

The economic condition of a people, its improved tools and the application of same, its standard of education and morals, as well as many other equally failed to develop into anything important factors determine the strength, time, manner and other features of the appearance of a movement.

Individuals have changed the desconsumers according to the amount of their purchases and making all purchasing members shareholders with a fixed interest on their shares of not more than 5 per cent. Everybody who pays a shilling is free to become a adverse movement.

purchase. These tokens are retained ploitation is established almost univer

Capitalist exploitation is only where a few succeed in forcibly separating the producer from his tools i. e., machinery. Where this was accomplished the class that usurped the power over the tools simultaneously acquired control over the entire class of producers who are not the owners of the means of production.

This subjected class constitutes the majority in any capitalist community. That the interests of that class will never be defended or acknowledged by the usurper class is so self-evident that means of accomplishing an object, un-less such means or instruments are compatible with their moral scruples. Advancing civilization is productive

of a higher standard of morality.

It is therefore not to be addicted to religious misglvings when a movement will prosper only on the highest morerto been generally held about what I al ground. Force or malice work tem porary mischief, but reason prevails elevates, and by the aid of circum stances can not fail to surmount ob stacles which through force and malignity are only intensified or augmented.

THE CROSS

Mr. Editor:-I have noticed a num ber of criticisms of my suggest a cross being a suitable symbol for the use of the Social Democracy.

All my critics appear to mix up Christ and his religion with the present church. Nothing could be more com pletely antagonistic, in my mind, than the churches that are using the name of Christ and professing to follow his teachings, and the real religion of Christ and his teachings and practice
If there ever was an institution com

pletely perverted from its true intent I think the present church, professing Christ, is that institution. It of all in-stitutions has most certainly "taken his name in vain," and has most truly "stolen the livery of heaven to serve

However, there are millions of mem bers of the church who mean to be truly christian, and who do not realize how entirely perverted from its true be intent the church, as an institution, Its success can not be at-any one man, nor to a few. has become. They, at least, are sincere if the church itself is a blistering hypocrisy; and so, to denounce christianity because the chief institution professing it has perverted it to the re-verse of its real meaning, is not only

unjust but it is foolish. We cannot afford to let hypocrites steal from us the example and teach-ings of the most perfect of men, and any hatred one may have for the misuse made of such teachings should not divert us from a true appreciation and love for the man who so nobly died

for his fellows and for the truth. Comrade McConnell fairly raves at the idea of using the cross for a symbol and works himself up into a most

takes of it. Comrade McConnell takes a dismal view of the true meaning of the cross as a symbol. To him it means death, cruelty and all horrors. To me it signifies faithfulness unto death, and the very highest possible test that can be given of loyalty to truth and love for

our fellow men. It also means this and more to all who believe that Christ's death was the produces circumstances which subject who believe that Christ's death was the the individual to themselves, and are consummation of the salvation of manreverence the cr "tree of life."

Christ's sacrifice of his life was the very pinnacle and crown of that fault-less life, and by that sacrifice he converted a loathsome gibbet into the most glorious emblem of faithfulness. truth and righteousness, that was ever bequeathed to suffering humanity.

To millions dead, to millions living, and to millions yet to be born from now to the end of time, the cross has now to the end of time, the cross nas had, now has, and will continue to have, this beautiful and holy significance

without being a true Socialist, but it is also perfectly true that a person may be a true Socialist without being a believer in the divinity of Christ. But no Socialist can reject the teach

ings and example of Christ and be a true Socialist, because these teachings and example are the whole basis of Socialism. Comrade McConnell has an elaborate idea of a suitable emblem, and to him and, according to his interpretation, it is quite beautiful. But let us see what significance it might be likely to con-

vey to those not familiar with his in-terpretation of it. The flag, according to most minds tions, but to many who see to what base uses it is being converted by our plutocratic rulers, and the outrages against right and justice that are becoming the rule under cover of its folds, it is likely to signify quite the

The "red flag of Socialism" has already been so slandered that it is a veritable object of terror and horror to many innocent people.

The "mellow morning sun" means the beginning of a day of long, tedious hours of disheartening labor, poorly recompensed, or another day of misery recompensed, or another day of God's and starvation to millions of God's

The "Indian brave" represents a cruel, treacherous savage, who, through his utterly worthless existence having than a mere savage, and falling to take advantage of his opportunities to develop the bounties of nature, which the Almighty has so richly of nature, with lowed the earth for man's especial ben efit, is being swept from the face of the earth which he thus encumbers The "squaw by his side" is his degraded slave, the victim of his lusts,

The white child would reca... to most people who are familiar with this mercliess savage the probability of the treacherous and cruel murder of some white family, and the stealing of the little girl, to be reserved by this monster for a fate a thousand times worse

his laziness and his abuses and cruel-

than death.

The "eagle" is a cruel bird of prey, and would more fitly symbolize our present capitalistic system than any thing else.

Of course, if one had a manuscript of the interpretation which Comrade McConnell gives to his emblem, one might, in time, come to attach the significance that he does to it; but this is not what one would naturally take it to mean, and in fact the emblem would be utterly meaningless to most people

without an interpreter.

No, I think we would do well to take for an emblem something that already has a true and beautiful significance to tens of millions of true and faithful people in all parts of the civilized world, and not let our narrow prejudices against a sect or institution steal from us the use of such a one as more properly and truly belongs to Social ists than to people who claim to have a monopoly of it, but who instea W. C. GREEN. Orlando, Fla.

HOW LANDLORDS LOOK UPON SOCIALISM.

We publish beneath a letter which one of our comrades received last week, and his reply to it.

The letters speak for themselves and any word of comment would be super-

> J. H. Tiedemann, Real Estate and Loans, 27-29 N. Clark St.

Chicago, Feb. 10, 1898. Constantine Goldzier, Esq., Dear Sir:
-Why do you not give the matter of your January rent some attention? You informed me some (3) weeks ago that it would be attended to. I desire to close up my accounts with that property, meaning receipts and expenditures, and have been waiting for your matter.

If you will for a short time drop the matter of preaching your fallacious doctrine of Social Democracy, and try-ing to convert the American public, it would be to your interest, and oblige, Yours respectfully

J. H. TIEDMANN. To which Comrade Goldzier replied:

Chicago, Feb. 14, 1898. Mr. J. H. Tiedemann, City, Dear Sir: -In answer to your favor of the 10th in which you complain about my efforts to further the cause of Socialism

and emancipation of the human race from capitalistic slavery, and in which you further advise that it would be better to pay my January rent, permit me to say the following: The mere fact that I am unable to meet my rent punctually at the date

which my landlord, respectively agent, sets for, is alone sufficient rea-

son to work for Socialism. If I was one of the small number of people who have always all necessities of life, including the money for the rent at their disposal, if I and my family were not compelled to work hard for small pay, in order to get a nnecessary fury at the suggestion.

Now, the true significance of anything is according to the view one.

If the same force which compels me to do so, would not compel hundreds of millions of similar unfortunate buman beings to work unceasingly to keep soul and body together without ever a hope of using for themselves all the splendid things they create, it justice was done to everybody, or at least work could be provided for every one who is willing to toil, you would not find me in the ranks of Socialism. But as long as the coal miners' family and his labor is no longer required, and his landlord has turned him out because he has no job and cannot pay rent, as long as the people are stand-ing at the doors of factories begging for work, as long as the idle rich have all the luxuries of life and the working poor have nothing in this wide world but an always fainter and fainter growing hope of a chance to get work you will find me agitating for Socialism.

I don't know, my dear sir, how soon

I'll be able to pay my January rent, but I do know that to me there exists something higher than money and the desire to make it by all means—honorable or dishonorable

I trust you will have patience in this matter, and I do not give up hope that you yourself will be proud in the distant future to declare yourself what I am today, a Socialist. Very respect fully, CONSTANTINE GOLDZIER.

EDITOR'S LETTER BOX.

G. A. H., St. Louis.—Copy of resolutions adopted by Missouri Branch No. 1 has been mislaid. I intended to publish in this issue. Can you send me another

Geo. H. T., Bay City, Mich.—Comrade O'Brien visited the office as requested by you and delivered your message. Many thanks for your kindness.

J. A. J., San Francisco.—I cannot say about the pamphlet until I see it We may be able to handle a-few hundred coples.

ies.

S. T. D. New York.—Our edition of Merrle England contains the full argument for
Socialism, and is better for propaganda
purposes than the more costly editions.
I edited the book myself, and I have heard
no complaints about the work not being
performed properly. We sell two copies
for ten cents.

MERRIE ENGLAND! twelve copies

FREE (?) AMERICA.

Behold our great America,
Whose emblem of the free,
Unfurled in glorious stars and stripes
Floats over land and sea.
The fame of this great commonwealth (7)
Throughout the world has spread—
Where the father starves and begs for

work
And his children cry for bread!

We are so free, that British gold,
With Shylock's greed for gain,
Is buying up our industries
And broad and rich domain—
For the pockets of "nobility"
By labor must be fed—
While the father starves who does the
work! work! And his children cry for bread. We are so "free" that money kings
Together now conspire
To crush to earth the sons of toil
To stack their millions higher—
And the palace of the plutocrat
In luxury is spread—
While the father starves and begs for
work.

work, And his children cry for bread!

We are so free that pauper hordes—
The scum of all the earth—
Are dumped upon our labor marts
To sell for what they're worth.
Machines and mines of trusts must run,
For they "will not be bled,"
And the helpless father strikes in vain,
While his children cry for bread!

We are so free that temples grand We are so tree that temples grand Stand towering to the skies, While poverty in rags and shame Within their shadow lies! The hireling choir give praise in song Where wealth scarce bows its head And the host looks on who carned wealth While their children cry for bread!

We are so free that congressmen Bow down and kiss the golden calf Before the party lash— While workshops close and banks pend"

pend"
And every hope seems dead
To the starving father seeking work
That his children may have bread

We are so free that honest men
Who dare to stand for right
Are branded forth as "anarchists"
And justice sinks from sight.
For if he differs with his judge
"Contempt of court!" is said—
And the helpless father lies in fail
While his children want for bree

We are so free our standard fair We are so free our standard fair
Droops in the tainted breeze—
Where rum pollutes and crime destroys
And thousands starve and freeze,
And our "army" and our navy
Bear it sadly at their head,
That they must (?) oppose their brother
For the sin of-wanting bread!

We are so free that avaries And selfishness and lust Are dragging down that banner proud To trail it in the dust!

If "might makes right" their watchword be Our hungry will be fed— For the fathers will have life and work And the children shall have bread!

Then rally, fathers, to the polls And strike your shackles free— Vote for the men tried in the fire That rolls from sea to sea. Tear down corruption from the throne Where rears his hydra head,

Oh, do not let your enemies Those solid ranks disrupt—
Yote, each and all, for liberty—
Your fainting hearts lift up;
We know in union there is strength,
With God and right o'erhead— Give us a people's government And none shall cry for bread.

E. K. HURLBUT.

LITERARY NOTES

Barararan karan kara CASSON'S BOOK.

In "The Red Light," by Herbert N. Casson, which has just come out, we have a remarkable book. Without any disparagement to the rest of our American reform literature, Casson's book stands out, in the midst of it, like Pegasus in the midst of a lot of draught

some twenty of Mr. Casson's best lectures, and will, I predict, appeal to radically inclined American readers as no socialist book yet written in this coun-

try has done. Casson is essentially a satirist of the highest order, offsetting his vigorous

what you and I take a column and a half to labor forth.

The lightning of his wit flashes and CHILDREN'S COLUMN

plays in and out, above, below and around the crags and caverns of our ocial and industrial conditions, illum inating every dark corner and crevice, revealing all their hidden hideousness and mocking at their gigantic humbug The heavy artillery of facts and figures he handles with easy grace. Being so thoroughly convinced of the truth of his propositions, he rarely stops to argue them, but bids his facts and figures themselves to speak and argue and expound. His style is concise and epigrammatic. Every page of the book glistens and sparkles with bright things. His sarcasm is as scathing and merciless as that of Voltaire or Swift, yet lacks their bitterness. It is never directed against any man, or anything that is worthy in man, but against the cant and tyranny and injustice of our day. The arrows of his irony are feathered with human kindness. It is love of the true that whets his keen sword against the false. Deep rever-ence for all that is worthy of reverence impels his idol-smashing hand.

Shall I quote from the book to give

you an idea of its flavor? I am at a what to choose. Anywhere I open? Well, here: "Some people's radicalism is only a sprig of try on the stone wall of their conservatism." "The hardest word is gentler than the softest bullet." I absolutely must give you this paragraph: "The monopolists have nearly finished their great National Pauper Factory. Already it turns out While he was very young he was called nearly finished their great National Pauper Factory. Already it turns out to be a soldier to fight Indians, and 15,276 bankrupts, 12,000 murders, 7,000 to be a soldier to fight Indians, and his mother, fearful that harm might suicides and 3,000,000 unemployed every year. It is arranged like an improved come to him, begged him to stay at home. Washington said to her: "It saw mill where the logs go in at one home. Washington said to her: end and the finished product comes out at the other. There is the Overworked Department, where the bark is taken off and the lumber is sawed were the bark is taken off and the lumber is sawed were the and the lumber is sawed up; the Unemployed Department, where the logs are steamed and twisted into scabs and willing serfs; the Charity Department, where the logs are flattened into paupers; the Lunacy Department, where they burn up the sawdust; the Law Department, where the logs are pounded into criminals and branded with a redhot iron; and the Church Department, where the logs are labeled 'wicked sinners,' and shipped to Hades C. O. D."

But you must read the book for your-You won't agree with all there is placently at the home thrust the author has so skillfully dealt to your neighbor's folly, with a swift turn he has laughingly pierced through and through your own best beloved and faith. He had faith in his soldier. in it. In fact, you are not expected to, no matter how fierce they were, he was most cherished humbug or superstition. But when you have finished the book, you will lay it down in gratitude for the uplift given you and in admiration of his genius, and say with us who have and true—patient and fearless. Do known him and listened to him and loved him during the four years of his work in the Lynn Labor Church: There is nobody like him! There is only one Casson! MARGARET HAILE.

Boston, Feb. 8, 1898. ("The Red Light," in paper covers

150 pages, price 25 cents, can be had of H. N. Casson, 66 West Dedham st., Boston.)

THE LABOR ANNUAL.

We are in receipt of the 1898 edition of the Labor Annual, published by Jo-seph Edwards, at Liverpool, Eng. The annual is a very comprehensive affair, and to any one interested in reform affairs is of invaluable assistance. It contains in a condensed form biographies and photographs of 47 of the world's most industrious reformers. It also contains a very large list of reform societies throughout the world, as well as a large list of the labor and Socialistic papers. Space will not permit us to enumerate the large amount of valuable information contained in its 225 pages. We would urge any of our readers who take an interest in reform affairs to subscribe. Address the pub-lisher, Joseph Edwards, "The Labor Annual," Liverpool, Eng.

C. Elton Blanchard, editor of Current Thought, writes to inform the readers contempt for hypocrisy and wrong and of the Social Democrat that Current injustice with a deep reverence for re-lality and truth, and blending tears with feezes in winter, the bricklayers fam-ily shivers in the open air, because all the houses necessary are already built, him with such writers as Voltaire, Swift, promise to keep on with it if they like gan to show them what to do. He Cervantes, Moliere and Thackeray, who it after receiving it one year free. He talked publicly about the wrongs of Cervantes, Moliere and Thackeray, who it after receiving it one year free. He talked publicly about the wrong "flay the Philistines with good-humor- also asks each one to send in the names the children until he roused a few ed scorn." No writer of modern times, of ten liberal minded people with the or perhaps of any time, possesses in so letter, and also to show the journal to marked a degree as he the faculty of compressing into one brilliant, pointed sentence that sticks in the memory for return postage.

have been other heroes as great as and true—patient and fearless. you know any of them? E. R. ROBERT OWEN AND THE CHILD-WORKERS.

Now, it is a great thing to save a coun-

try and to help to save it. But there

CHILDREN'S COLUMN

HEROES.

Did you ever hear of a public library just for children? There is one right here in Brooklyn, and it is free, too.

I'll tell you how I came to see it. While looking for a book in the big folk's library I noticed a sign on the

wall-"Exhibition of Pictures of Heroes in the Children's Library." I walked in, and, looking around, saw

a jolly group of boys and girls gath-

ered around the desk of a sweet-faced young lady. It looked just like a

On the walls were pictures of Washington, Grant, Lincoln and about a

hundred other men of our own and

other countries who are called heroes.

questions to the children about the

pictures, and I copied two or three

"Give the name of your favorite he-

ro." "What books have you read about heroes?" "What do you think makes a hero?"

Now, I think this last one the hard-

est of all to answer, and we will have

a little talk about this question. We will take the hero whose birthday we are celebrating this week-George

have me go."
Then, too, he was patient and fear-

less. I think he followed the advice

at one time, when, like many other boys, he was crazy to go to sea. "George must not be in too great haste

to be rich, but must go on gently and

bore the severe, bitter cold winters in the camp, sharing the troubles of the soldiers, and when the battles came on,

Do you remember how patiently he

with patience."

The lady was giving out a set of

bright, cheerful school-room

of them for you.

anna ann ann ann ann ann ann ann an Air

Robert Owen, who worked and tudied so hard when he was a little boy, was put in charge of a large cotton mill when he was only 20 years old, and his good cotton cloth soon be came known all over England and Scotland. While he was deeply interested in this business, he became very anxious about the people who worked in the mills, especially the little chil-

dren. What do you think factory-owners

did, in those days, to get plenty of children to work for them? When I tell you, I know you will be as angry about it as Robert Owen was, These mill-owners found that children could tend machines and do many things about the weaving, and of course their labor would be much cheaper than that of the grown folks. In neighborhoods where there were only a few families, they sent out to all the poor houses for miles and miles around and gathered a lot of poor little boys and girls who had not any homes

They built large sheds alongside of the factories for them to sleep in. Worst of all they worked half of them all night long, and the other half all day, until nine or ten o'clock at night

They had no time to play or rest and not a day to go to school. while many of them sickened and died. began to worry about it, and talk in the town where his mills were. He even had rooms in the schools for babies over a year old, and good people to take care of them, for by this time the mothers went off to the mills, too, to work, and the poor babies had a hard time of it.

After a short time the boys and pier for the chance to go to such a good school the people of other towns began to hear of Robert Owen's plan for educating the children, and some of the other factory-owners began to feel pretty much ashamed of them-Robert Owen then helped to make

laws that would stop the bad men from working little children to death. He also made plans with his nartners to make it easier for the men and women workers, by starting co-operative stores, where the people had shares in the profits. So you see he began to show people how much easier it was to work together than to fight against each other

He found that the people of Scotland and England were so much better off by these new ways of working that he took a journey over to our country to tell the people here about the better way for workers. If the people had lis-tened to him, how much better off our country would be today.

You know that today, in these free United States, there are thousands of little child-workers—and men like Robert Owen are trying to help them. Do you know any of these men who are working to make better times for the children?

MERRIE ENGLAND: Six cents in

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A LOCAL BRANCH OF THE Social Democracy of America

TO THE	EXECUTIVE	BOARD:			
		The und			

Branch of the Social Democracy to be instituted at

County of	State of		
Temporary Secretary.			

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

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

Accessorial and a second 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 Montezuma," Dolores," "Either, Or," "Atonement," "Bridging the Chasm," Etc.

It is needless to worry the reader with the details of the next morning. Let it suffice to state that the pro gram agreed to was faithfully The friends left the hotel about ten the next morning, and reached the cave unobserved. The morning hours were spent in preparing a duplicate of the bomb, and so closely was it imitated that Pry said, jokingly: my boy, put the real article out of the the imitation. I swan, I couldn't pick the original, if they were placed side by side. Yes, back in the cave somewhere, but work the latest and the same and the same as a some of them have little note-books in hand, and one of them asks our hero: "Can you tell me where Mr. by side. Yes, back in the cave so that where, but mark the place well, so that "That's the name I gen we can find it in evidence. Now let's What can I do for you?" for us. Nothing like keeping your strength up, you know."

Slowly the hours passed away. The he might as well make the best of it and learn a lesson in pa-

Three o'clock; half-past three; four; half-past four. Hark! Wasn't that a footstep? Certainly, for now a figure which the content of the present. If your call early in the morning—" "Just one word, Mr. Teps. Any accordance to the journey?" comes around the curve which the track forms at that place, and Sneak smoothly as a prayer meeting. in sight. Don't get excited comes in sight. Don't get excited reader, but watch the rascal with the closest attention, for such a chance of closest attention, for such a chance of witnessing the preparations for a wholesale slaughter may not soon of-

Now he has reached the spot below ing a furtive glance around, to see himself unobserved.

Quick! back into the cave with Pry and Hans, for even now the bush in the news?" front of the entrance is shaking and moment later Sneak stands in the interior.

He is evidently nervous, for his hands tremble visibly as he feels for the bomb and draws it into the aper-

Then he sits down taking his posi-

Is the time heavy on him as well? Who knows? No doubt his mind is in an uproar, and thousands of thoughts through his brain. Or is it the same thought all the time, the thought handing Hugh a card. "They are coming-they are drawing

no longer a bore. We watch the fiend said cordially: "Ah, I see, I see. in human form, and are even more excited than he. "Tick, tick, tick," goes our watch. Five o'clock; half-past The other took the proffered hand, five. See, Sneak is rising. He puts but looked puzzled, as if he didn't the can in his valise, crawls out of the cave and eagerly, nervously, descends the hill. We rush to the en- derstand, and replied, laughingly trance and watch his every movement. Now he is on the track; he opens the valise, takes out the can and, scrap-ing a little hole between two ties and under the rail, puts it into the hole under the rail, puts it into the state of thus fashioned. Then he lays the tor- degree."

"And hanged the rascal, too."

"And hanged the rascal, too." pedo on the rail and fastens it by means of a thin wire, which he draws from his pocket. Now the work is up a supper for my men?"

done. He listens attentively, picks up his value and ponders a moment. order to march, I'll conduct you to a the execution of all good citizens, but Back, reader, for he will undoubtedly place where both food and lodging Back reader, for he will undoubtedly return to the cave to witness the destruction so artfully and diabolically planed. Now he takes a step—what is this? That step is not in the direction of the cave, but towards the bridge, or rather on it, for the two bridge, or rather on it, for the cape and the cape are acceled are the last on terra firms. Now he crosses the bridge; now he has signal for the band. Now speak the he crosses the bridge; now he has signal for the band. Now speak the reached the opposite bank, and no word."

sconer touches his foot on solid "Forward, march!" shouted Hugh, ground, than he begins to run with the trays by no visible sign the emotions of ground began. It was but short. The of voting.

firmation. "We might have known it," the de-tective now sollioquized audibly. "We supper, the best by far of the journey. might have known it. To plan a wholesale slaughter is one thing, and to command of John Smith administered witness it is another. Here the line of Sneak's devilment was drawn, and tion of Fairville seemed to take delight he turned coward. We might have in distributing tidbits and drinks of known, Hans, we might indeed; but the rascal showed such a bottomless detection to rainful seemed to consider the guests of

about spilled milk, is there?"

proceed, Hans, to get the thought out of our mind. It is enough to drive the soundest mind crazy.

CHAPTER VII.

EUREKA.

The train with the van-guard on hoard rolls into Fairville, and with a sigh of relief, Hugh Jean Teps jumps from his car to the ground, to see himself surrounded by an eager crowd.

hero: "Can you tell me where Mr. Teps can be found?" "That's the name I generally go by.

"I am a reporter and would like a short interview. Now—"

"Stop one moment, I am always will-Slowly the hours passed away. The reader knows there's nothing like any angles to humor the press, because to humor it is to humor the public; but waiting to spin time into an endless just now I have no time to be interviewed. A thousand men are waiting to be fed and housed, so you will kind ly excuse me for the present. If you'll

Everything went as

"Thank you, sir. I shall take the

There were more men with notebooks; but when they heard the peremptory dismissal of their colleague they withdrew, making room for other parties desiring to speak to him. When they stood before him, his face cleared, and extending his hand, he cried: "Hallo! That's you, Johnson. What's

"Everything good, General. How did you get along on the journey?"
"Nicely, thank you, Johnson."

"And did you pick up the scattered forces on the road?"

"Every one of them; but is supper ready for the men?" "Yes. General, thanks to the efforts

tion so as to command a view of the of this gentleman, we got along swim-track below. to you 'And whom have I the honor-"

"My name is John Smith, sir," the stranger replied, at the same time

No sooner had the latter near! One short hour, and they will at it in the waning twilight than a the pace.

the hurled into eternity!"

the waning twilight than a the pace.

the hurled into eternity!"

Then follows. e hurled into eternity!"

For us, in the background, time is tending his hand to the stranger, he

"You got that from Sarah Jane, I see. Entre nous, we ain't overproud of the

so you have aided Johnson in getting

his soul. Now a low whistle resounds from the detective's lips, and when it is finished, he says dryly: "Sold again; Hans, Honorable Sneak has given us the slip, hasn't he?"

Hans resorted to his best nod in affermation. depositing his bundle of baggage and then preparing to dispatch a sayory

Not only a number of men under the prayity that I forgot to apply the probe and thus lost the case." "Well?" everywhere, wandering with basket 'Well, Hans, there is no use to cry and cans through the lines of camp bout spilled milk, is there?"

Hans shook his head and then surrised his mate by saying:

In men, encouraging them with kind
in that, do you?"

"Well, it may
off hand remar

whistle. Then he shook hands with the other and, seating himself upon concise and graphic account vents with which the reader is already familiar. As he proceeded the face of both Hugh and Smith became more serious, and when the detective ended by saying: "So you see, Genended by saying: "So you see eral, that Miss Sarah Jane pretty well what she was about. Without her warning, you and your men would now lie at the bottom of Diabolo get the service rendered me. I cannot understand, however, why our enemies should wish to resort to such extremes. If this became known it J. C. De Armond

"There is reason in your words, General. It is, indeed, my opinion that no such extreme measures were counseled or desired by the party or parties concerned; but that is the danger of allying one's self with the devil. You give him your hand, and he will take the entire body. You know the story of the man who secured the affection of a bear, and taught him to ward off the flies from the man while sleeping. for a while; but when they perse vered, he took a big stone and smashed indeed the flies, but also his master's

"A good moral, Pry. I am sorry you didn't secure the rascal, who will continue to do mischief while he is at

he learns that the train was not wrecked he will understand that some one knew his scheme and frustrated it. This knowledge will let him have no neace, and will undoubtedly induce him to give this neighborhood a wide should be locked up in safe quarters, for which reason I advise you to put the police of the state upon his track. A guarded publication of the diabolical attempt, with a mysterious hint at would certainly enlist public sympathy in your behalf."

Hugh thought a moment, then re-lied: "I think you are right, sir, to plied: say nothing of our duty to make such

We may as well state at this place that the following article appeared shortly after in the Social Democrat of Vesperia and created so much wonder the colony just that much and invariant the colony just the co and attention that the entire press of the country copied it. "Diabolical scheme to wreck the train of the first detachment of the army of the Co-Operative Commonwealth on its way to Arcadia. A fearful massacre prevented by the vigilance of two guardians of

Then followed an account of the plot, its frustration and the failure of an attempt to arrest the miscreant. "The police are on his track, however," the article went on, "and his capture can fall. I am afraid the commission will have the commission will be a least only be a question of time; for they have an exact description of his per-son. It is whispered that strange revelations may be expected when this event takes place, as accurate informa-tion leads to the conviction that a conspiracy has been formed, aiming at the frustration of Mr. Teps' plan o colonization of the unemployed, and this conspiracy has been hatched amongst the nabobs of Vesperla. We make no accusations, but echo the sentiments of all honorable people when we assert that such un-derhand dealing not merely deserves should feel the severe hand of justice,

(To be continued.

NEVER FEAR.

Never fear, Mr. Jones. The corpor

A DOUBTER.

"Did you hear the first words spoke by Speaker Reed?" asked one of the visitors to the capitol. "I didn't quite catch them," replied

"He said, 'The house will be in or-

"You don't find anything to criticise

words to partake of the hospitality of-lered them.

Meanwhile Smith led Hugh into one

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, EDITOR
COLONIZATION COMMISSION — COL. RICHARD J. HINTON, Chai
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REPORT OF RECEIPTS. Am't previously acknowledged \$1 263 14 W. H. Eastman, Branch 3 of Massachusetts

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Pennsylvania Mrs. Lina Schell S. Price 1.50 B. B. Glazier Wilhelm Grund

Total\$1,405.65 W. P. BORLAND.

A MAINTENANCE FUND.

I haven't yet had an opinion respect-"I hardly think so, General. When a learns that the train was not somewhat on the same line, but the a place as earth should be. amount should be fixed, I think, at a

port for one year. The sum of \$50 per head will both Ruskin and our colony here has dem- a success. onstrated that and also that it is wise

\$50 per head in hand than with a larger sum. Another thing, that sum, what ever it is, should be uniform. There should be no exceptions made, for ev ery pioneer taken in with less than the colony just that much and invari-ably breeds dissatisfaction among the

members. Don't let us start our colony until we have the means in hand to pay cash for our land, stock and machinery. Five or six thousand dollars will buy several hundred acres of good land, the neces-sary stock, and a small mill and plan-Then if we insist rigidly on every

colonist turning in \$50 (or whatever the fail. I am afraid the commission will make a hasty start on a credit basis and take in colonists regardless of support for them during the unproductive cerned, is a good nine months (market R. S. PRICE.

Houston, Tex.

BELIEVES IN COLLECTIVITY. Editor Colonization Dept.: In your ssue of Jan. 6 I notice an article— 'Suggestions for Colony Work" — by Samuel Poet, in which he suggests to divide the land into farms with the buildings thereon. Judging from this, Com. Poet seems to favor the dwelling operators of each community electing other occupations necessary in a coma manager for the entire district assigned them for cultivation, and each branch, such as stablemen, farm hands, ground, than he begins to run with the and a moment later a band struck up agility of a hunted deer, disappearing "Marching Through Georgia." Hugh in less than a minute at the next curve took Smith's arm; the detachments of the track. We took at the reader, and he at us. Pry Tooks at Hans; but Hans is true to his nature, and be-MAX DORN.

ONE WHO SELLS LIQUORS.

tribution of intoxicating liquors be handled in the coming co-operative com-monwealth?" Being in the drug business, and therefore not only selling,

express my views on the subject.

Although using wine and beer occaonally, I can say that in my extensive could just as well be discontinued or

thus bond others to slave for them. Dr. drugs and chemicals, so also should the plugging teeth and ornamenting fools." sale of liquors be guarded by strict rules. No more than a given quantity for any one person unless by order and on voucher of physician or other person

of course excepting the few monopo-lists, who never before enjoyed such a of responsibility in charge. Only in snake bite is liquor necessary and there only as an antidote, i. e., poison acting against poison, until intoxisors talk and disagree, the parsons go on the same old lines, advising the poor cating effects are noticed. Even in sickness the use of liquor is advised which God has placed them, either from ignorance or with mal a pre-pense, failagainst by quite a large number of prominent physicians. Hoping that my feeble effort may do some good and that is keeping the producers of all the wealth poor. The Salvation Army in California, under the threefold lie, uccess of the movement, I am, A SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.

Chicago. Kindly withhold my name, as, being n business, it might harm me finan-

cially under present conditions.

ENTHUSIASM IS MOTIVE POWER.

Editor Colonization Dept.: The letthe right nail on the head. The picked where gold will be held at Dr. Frankmen must be enthused with the lin's estimate. The currency will be deals of a new life. I hold it the highest honor now available to a second of the Social Democracy colonies, where gold will be held at Dr. Frankmen must be estimated by the second of the Social Democracy colonies, where gold will be held at Dr. Frankmen must be enthused with the light second of the Social Democracy colonies, where gold will be held at Dr. Frankmen must be enthused with the light second of the Social Democracy colonies, where gold will be held at Dr. Frankmen must be enthused with the light second of the Social Democracy colonies, where gold will be held at Dr. Frankmen must be enthused with the light second of the Social Democracy colonies, where gold will be held at Dr. Frankmen must be enthused with the light second of the Social Democracy colonies, where gold will be held at Dr. Frankmen must be enthused with the light second of the Social Democracy colonies, where gold will be held at Dr. Frankmen must be enthused with the light second of the social Democracy colonies, where gold will be held at Dr. Frankmen must be enthused with the light second of the social Democracy colonies, where gold will be held at Dr. Frankmen must be enthused with the light second of the social Democracy colonies, where gold will be held at Dr. Frankmen must be enthused by the social Democracy colonies, which is the social D ing my idea of a maintenance fund, or fee, of so much per head, say \$50, to take the place of a membership fee for the support of colonists and their fem.

More noble than to die for humanity is reached that state of "glorious liberty" and their fem. the support of colonists and their talk tiles during their first year of colony that a real life is possible to all; to use life. I see an editorial in this week's all one's powers, energy and tact in manar advising that a fund of \$100 to adopting one's self to the new conditions and sacrificing all personal thethat a real life is possible to all; to use all one's powers, energy and tact in surpassed the wildest dreams of the

When I think of the glory such a colony will have, how it will stand out as an object lesson to the whole world, if he brings a family, let there be an how it will make possible a life for all additional sum per head for their suphitherto only dreamed of, I yearn to be show that co-operation is a vivid realhouse and keep our people a year if we have a saw mill to start with and some my brain and all my enthusiasm which good farmers and gardeners, with a fair has been growing for seven years to head of stock. The experience of both work with others and make this colony

> ARNOLD STALLYBRASS. Roxbury, Mass.

HAS CONFIDENCE.

Editor Social Democrat: While evme pleasure, it was with more than usual pleasure that I read the issue of

Your refusal to divulge and make public the transactions of colonization commission, your warning to individuals not to go to colony grounds till called for, gives the writer greater confidence in the common sense and good management of those in charge of colonization department. The firmness of military discipline, minus its harshness, will be necessary to insure the success of colonization.

The various suggestions of the cor-respondents have been read with more or less interest. Of course it is impossible to formulate more than general tion, vocations, etc., are known.

One writer suggests two miles square each community or branch (I suppose these are the proper appella tions). I think that is not enough for a farming location, provided you can get a larger area suitable for agricultural purposes in one body.

Five miles square contains sixteen thousand (16,000) acres. A town located in the center of an area of this size would not be so inconveniently distant from the boundary lines as would appear to eastern comrades. I have en in the west sufficiently long for terrors for me. During an emergency in cultivating crops we could camp on the grounds, or near by. The number of families necessary to cultivate even three-fourths of the above amount. united with the families of various munity of this size, would make a town of twelve hundred to two thousand people, including men, women and chil-

opportunity for equesting I would confine young. Manufacturing I would confine of Texas, I have become accustomed to to towns of suitable locations. mining and lumber manufacture, know ing nothing about that I have no sug

gestions to make. In answer to your question, "How sale of intoxicating liquors, personally tribution of intoxicating liquors he han."

I would prefer that none be manufactured except for mechanical and medical purposes; that colony physicians alone have charge of it as a medicine While I do not, for a moment, enter but also observing the action and uses of alcoholic liquids, I feel it my duty to which many of the average prohibition which many of the average prohibition speakers give utterance, I am oppose to the saloon. There are many good sionally, I can say that in my extensive experience I have found that the use of alcohol in any form whatever, be it for preserving or stimulating purposes, could just as well be discontinued or with Social Democracy once fully established, the gigantic influences of the combined, beer, wine and liquor intermediate and the aris, no more. For fear that I may write too much I will make no but what would we gain by the mant

Hans shook his head and the naurprised his mate by saying:

"Better luck" "Next time, you mean, Hans? Nay, my friend. I don't believe in luck Make it better judgement next time, and I'll side with you. But listen, there comes our train, as sure as my name is Nathaniel Pry. Let's crawl out and salute our fellowar."

They fairly scrambled from the opening, and more rolled than walked to the foot of the slope, but they were a minute too late; for, just as they rose to therefoet; the last car thundered by them.

Pry, however, was a follower of Zeno, although the probably never heard of that founder of the Stole faith. "Never mind, Hans," he said consolingly to his companion; "well is each of the salue of the steel's with a significant of the scene which would now meet the short of the scene which would now meet than sare leaving for their quarters, so the scene whele would now meet said they not the probably never heard of that founder of the Stole faith. "Never mind, Hans," he said consolingly to his companion; "well is each them shortly in Fairville. Say, Hans, did you hear the topedo?"

Hans merely nodded. "The said core, shim, he said core, shim are leaving for their quarters, so the detective replied, with a significant of the scene which would now meet a shuder crawls over me when I think of the scene which would now meet a shuder crawls over me when I think of the scene which would now meet that say on the proposal prophecy." The statement is made by the manufold the probably never the fair hand of the scene shill be discontinued or doth had been the foot of the slope, but they were a minute too late; for, just as they rose to the first prophective previously. Who bouldn't they be for good and the artility of the scene generally the foot of the slope, but they describe the foot of the slope had been the foot of the slope had

nation in such a weak, corrupt condi-tion. How can we have sufficient money so long as England is draining BOOKS...

the country of \$1,500,000 daily as in-

the wicked one, who loan gold and

All sorts and conditions of men and women have arrived at the conclusion

that something is fundamentally wrong

wave of prosperity; and so the profes-

to be content with the position in

ing to explain that it is God-gold only

selves of the Social Democracy colonies

which philosophic anarchists are striv

Macaulay said, "If men are to wait

J. ALFRED KINGHORN-JONES.

PROSCRIPTION NECESSARY.

Editor Social Democrat: As the col-

ony commission desire expressions o

views in regard to the handling of in

toxicants by the coming commonwealth

In the early days of the coming co

operative commonwealth the manufacture of liquors should not be attempted

The use of intoxicants as a beverage

as a medicine should be resorted to on-

THE MAN WHO KNOWS IT ALL.

Folks have no right to charge to fate The luck that they have missed. We take the wrong road to the goal And stumble, trip and fall, When right next door perhaps there lives

He's ready, too, to give advice,
If you are indigent,
He'll tell you what you ought to do,
And not charge you a cent.
The fault is yours if you go wrong
And fail and have to call
For help. You should have gone and asked
The man who knows it all.

Oh, what a wretched, wretched place This erring world, would be Without the constant help vouchsafed By him and such as he! So when you meet him anywhere Before him prostrate fall

And worship, as you ought to do,
The man who knows it all,
—Somerville Journal.

This world is full of misery That ought not to exist,

t him remain where he

good will toward men.

know to be bad.

Fostoria, Ohio.

I take pleasure in giving my views.

ulary.

for ever.

Franklin said: "Gold is the most ess metal in the world, fit only for



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waste labor, on waste land, with waste capital (robbed from labor), have start-ed some poor deluded beings to work raising sugar beets, for one of our sweet, dear monopolists!

While all these false lights are being So the World Goes: flashed before the victims of gold, Debs hoists the flag that will lead all tollers into freedom, if they will avail them-Voices of the Morning: John Harvey:

A story of the New Time. By Anon Moore. A Daughter of Humanity: The Juggernaut of the Moderns:

socialists, as to be able to strike out "dollars" and "ballots" from our vocab-Our Destiny: The Co-operative Commonwealth: for liberty till they become good and wise in slavery, they may indeed wait President John Smith: A Breed of Barren Metal:

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Man or Dollar, Which?

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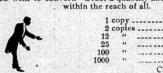
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dreaming, and it will help to bring its own fulfillment.

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Don't forget your duty to the cause

The efforts of Social Democracy ar the fruition of the noblest ideal that has sprung from the heart of humanity throughout all the ages.

and seeks to retard its progress is laying a burden on his children and his children's children.

A recently organized branch at Nashua, N. H., is composed entirely of French speaking socialists. Com.ade Regis J. Oriol was the organizer. in these prosperity times it is to get hold of cash down here in the country, it took one day to cut a cord of wood

Knoxville has a good branch. The Knoxville Independent is giving our cause loyal support, and keeps our declaration of principles standing in its

Socialism, unlike charity, seeks something more than temporary relief to individuals; it aims at the perma-nent comfort and happiness of all hu-

On Sunday, Feb. 20, Comrade Meyer London of New York city addressed an immense mass meeting in Baltimore, under the auspices of the Baltimore branches of the Social Democracy.

Comrade George Bostel of Cleveland, Ohio, writes that a new branch was organized in that city on Sunday, the 20th inst. Cleveland is rapidly swinging into line. Our German organ there, Volks-Anwalt, is doing magnifi-

Our Milwaukee comrades are doing yeoman service, and are confident of New York Volks Zeltung. polling a large vote at the spring elec tion. Comrade Victor Berger is confident that the vote will be fully 4,000. Comrade Lloyd is now in Milwaukee preaching the gospel among the trades unionists of the city.

The comrades in Toledo, Ghio, are ton press correspondent, and he is re-sponsible for a half column of news of markably well attended convention, as the various local branches in the last such a body of men as will naturally issue of the "Toledo Union."

The statement in last week's Social Democrat concerning the Port Angeles News was not exactly correct. The tiest good wishes.

News is the only daily Socialist paper in the country published in the Eng- tiest good wishes.

The call is as follows:

To All Trades Unions and Industrial Total amount of pensions paid during the country published in the Eng- tiest good wishes.

The call is as follows:

To All Trades Unions and Industrial Total amount of pensions paid during the country published in the Eng- tiest good wishes. nt not the only daily as stated. There are several German dailies in the United States which are doing yeoman service for Socialism.

Branch 9 of Illinois will hold a public meeting at Uhihorn's hall, corner Sixty-third street and Center avenue, Chicago, on Sunday, Feb. 27, at 2 Chicago, on Sunday, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock p. m. Comrade Constantine Goldzier will be the principal speaker. Comrades and friends are invited to attend. An entertaining program is promised. These meetings of Branch 9 are getting to be a feature of the work in Chicago, and the comrades are to be congratulated on the success attending their efforts.

The mechanic's institute of San may dispose of our surplus products, may dispose of our surplus products, and how we may employ our surplus labor." If Comrade Jones meets with sufficient encouragement he intends to publish the essay in pamphlet form. It will sell for ten cents a copy. Anyone desiring the pamphlet should address Comrade Jones at 22½ Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.

To adopt an adopt measures to secure closer union between all advocates of labor reform.

Our newly organized branch at Chattanooga, Tenn., is making splendid progress. The comrades display great interest in the work, and are holding some splendid meetings. The meeting last Sunday was addressed by Mrs. Helen Stuart Richings, a very able speaker and an exceptionally well-informed woman. Her address was much enjoyed. Comrade Cowdery (Commodore), chairman of the branch, is also president of the C. L. U. Comrade ore), charman of the branch, is also president of the C. L. U. Comrade. Cowdery is probably the oldest tradesunionist in the United States, having seen forty years' service. He is greative loved and respected by his associates.

were sent out within four days. Our principles. cheap edition is going like wildfire, and is an immense aid to the Socialist propaganda.

We are able to note the significant fact that the rich, the powerful, the tyrannical; those who have gathered to themselves nature's gifts to all mankind-they are the ones who strive most against socialism. And it is remarkable that workingmen, who haven't the second shirt to their backs. should parrot the objections of these people, and feel a fear that socialism

would take away their liberty!

Comrade Fred Bohn, chairman of bor Federation, Nashville, Tenn. G. F. Stephens, Single Tax Society, Michigan branch No. 1, at Detroit, G. F. Stephens wants all members of the branch to be Philadelphia, Pa. sure and attend the next meeting of the branch, as he desires to make some arrangements for pushing the work. Comrade Bohn is making a great effort to build up the member-ship of his branch, and with the aid of the other members Detroit will no publish this call. doubt soon be able to make as good a

Democracy library will soon come from the press. It will be a pamphlet of about thirty-two pages, containing essays by Lawrence Gronlund and G. A. Hoehn, and a primer of Socialism, by G. C. Clemens. The matter has great educational value, and the pamphlet Co., Washington, D. C. will be excellent for propaganda pur-poses. It will be furnished at the same price as our cheap edition of "Merrie England," and we trust our comrades will see that thousands of copies are

DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE.

In renewing his subscription to the Social Democrat and ordering litera-ture, one of our friends writes as fol-

"To give you an idea of how difficult in these prosperity times it is to get it took one day to cut a cord of wood and another day with team to haul it three miles to market for one dollar cord.

However hard this may seem, we

cannot afford to do without the Social Democrat, and I am very anxious to see the New Time also. I have read "Merrie England" twice, and expect to read it many more times.

G. P. JOHNSON.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

In a plutocratic newspaper of recent date we find the following adverisement of a furrier:

Ladies' Sable Cloaks\$7,500
Plain Sable Muffs 780
A workingman would bave to toll for twenty years to receive in wages as much as \$7,500, providing he had steady employment during all that

time. He would have to toil nearly a lifetime in order to earn an amount equal to what an elegant lady spends for a cloak which is worn a few times during the season. Such facts as this concerning certain conditions should furnish ample material for thought.—

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

The committee charged with the work of promulgating the call for the first regular annual National Labor and Labor Reform convention in St. Louis. still organizing vigorously, and will May 2, 1898, has issued an address to soon have a strong branch in every the public and issued the call for the ward in the city. The central com- convention. The call is addressed to mittee has elected Comrade H. V. Ca- all trades unions and industrial reform constitute the convention will be can not fail to result in great good.

The coming convention has our hear-

The time has arrived in the development of the race when the problem of just arrangements in the production and distribution of wealth is up for settlement, and it behooves all of us who have struggled for these reforms in the past in different organizations and on different lines to devise some means of uniting our efforts in the future, so as

to accomplish the greatest results.

To this end it will be necessary to come together in convention from time to time and, it may be, to form a national organization, with which our lo cal organizations, of whatever kind, may be affiliated, without severing or in any degree affecting their present affiliations.

To that end, and by virtue of author-Francisco has given Comrade J. Alt. ad ity conferred on us by the United La-Kinghorn Jones a silver medal as a prize for the best essay on "How we 27-29, 1897, the undersigned committee hereby invites all labor and labor re

an advocates of labor reform.

Second.—To adopt an efficient system of resisting the encroachment of the judiciary upon the liberties of our people, and to abolish government by injunction.

Third.—To unite all our efforts in support of every movement for the bet-terment of industrial conditions not inconsistent with each other.

Six thousand copies of "Merrie England" have been sent out of the office during the past week. One thousand of these were ordered by the "Voice of Labor," 374½ Grand street, New York, and 3,000 copies went to other comrades in New York. Two thousand copies were ordered by our Milwaukee comrades for use in their municipal campaign. The entire six thousand were sent out within four days. Our

tion shall be one delegate from each bona fide local organization in actual existence, which has for one of its fundamental objects the promotion of

industrial and social reform.

M. P. Carrick, United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania. Sheridan Webster, Social Democracy

No. 1 of St. Louis.

Wm. Brandt, E. M. Banniseer, Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vi-

cinity.

Mrs. Mary Jones, Knights of Labor.

John F. Waters, Single Tax Club,

Chicago, Ill. Wm. Mailly, secretary Central La-

Dan McDonald, Trades and Labor As-

sembly, Butte, Mont. For further information address Sheridan Webster, 908 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
All reform papers are requested to

The old National Intelligencer, published in Washington city, D. C., al-though in its ninety-seventh year, appears quite young and frisky in its 16-page form, fresh from the monotype each week. Red hot anti-monopoly. each week. Red hot anti-monopoly. Send ten (10) cents for three months trial trip to National Intelligencer Pub

THE PENSIONER AND THE BOND HOLDER

The large amount of money now required to pay pensions is cause of offense to some of our patriotic law-makers, says a correspondent of the Topeka Advocate and News, and the objections are taken up by laymen and passed around wherever any person can be found to aid in circulating the criticisms.

Suppose it does require large appro priations. Who are these men that reeive the pension money? They are those that saved the great republic from dismemberment and preserved the union of the states. They offered everything they had-fortune and life They volunteered their services and presented their bodies a living sacri-fice. They took solemn oaths to obey every lawful command of officer placed over them in the greatest war in history. They stood between armed rebellion and the homes of the people. And all this they did of their own free

Put these men beside the men that lent money to the government by buying its bonds at a discount of 40 per cent. Look at the ledger accounts as shown by the public records:

	Amount	Amount
Year.		paid for
	paid.	pensions.
1866	경기 경기에 보면 되었다. 그 보고 있는 사람이 있다.	\$ 13,459,996.43
1867	[문항] 기계 프리아 핑크리프라 (프리	18,619,956.46
1868	China China and All Proceedings of Australia and A	24,010,981.99
1869		28,422,884.08
1870	Car Haller Strate Strate Places Common Protect	27,780,811.81
1871		33,077,383.63
1872		30,169,341.00
1873	이 사용한 학생들이 되었으면 이 하였다.	29,185,289.62
1874		30,593,749.56
1875		29,683,116.63
1876		28,351,599.69
1877		28,580,157.04
1878		26,844,415.18
1879	. 105,327,949	33,780,526.19
1880	. 95,757,575	57,240,540.14
1881		50,626,538.51
1882	. 71,077,206	54,296,280.54
1883	. 59,160,131	60,431,972.85
1884	. 54,578,378	57,273,536.74
1885	. 51,386,256	65,693,706.72
1886	. 50,580,145	64,584,270.45
1887	. 47,741,577	74,815,486.85
1888	. 44,715,007	79,646,146.37
1889	. 41,001,484	89,131,968.44
1890	. 36,099,284	106,493,890.19
1891	. 37,547,135	118,548,959.71
1892	23,378,116	141,086,948.84
1893	. 27,664,392	158,155,342.51
1894		140,772,163.78
1895		140,959,361,37
The tota		aid as interest

same period was \$1,949,562,071. \$841,975,646.

TRUST RECORD FOR ONE WEEK

During one week in December, says the Coming Nation, a tremendous im-pulse was given to the formation of trusts, and the new year starts out with combined capital in a more commanding position than ever before.
The record is in part as follows:

Fully 95 per cent of the flint glass manufacturers of the country went in-to a new organization to be styled the American Flint Bottle Association.

The great breweries combine of Mil-waukee and Chicago has been joined by the American Brewing Co. of Chi-

ago.
Practically all of the railroads covering the territory between Chicago and St. Louis and the Rocky Mountains entered into an agreement to maintain passenger rates absolutely.

Representatives of the great steel companies met to harmonize their in-terests and divide territory. The dis-trict east of the Alleghenies was given

trict east of the Alleghenies was given to three eastern companies. First steps were taken looking to a combination of the three great biscuit corporations: The New York Biscuit Co., American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co., and the United States Biscuit Co. The combined capital will be \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

The leading wood pulp paper manufacturers revived the effort at consolidation, with Millionaire D. O. Mills prominently concerned in the negotia-

inconsistent with each other.

Fourth.—To consider the political situation in relation to the interests of the producers and to take any necessary action thereon.

An English combination is rapidly acquiring all the menhaden fish factories along the coast from Maine to the porters of isolated attempts at self-help by co-operative colonies and industries.

An English combination is rapidly acquiring all the menhaden fish factories along the coast from Maine to the Chesapeake. Oil extracted from the fish is to be shipped to France, where it will be blended and resold the future Kingdom, by Ds. and Mss. Les.

Stamping Co., was in New York for the purpose of making arrangements to consolidate several firms with his own. He succeeded in trusting a capital of

Railroad companies concoct a scheme to secure a monopoly of the Erie canal trade and shut out all small owners. A consolidation into one corpora-tion of all the brickmakers of Cook county, Illinois, was affected,

The makers of book paper of Wis-consin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio formed 'an association to stop the cutting of prices and regulate the pro-duct. Nearly every mill in the four states is in the combine.

FOOLISH WORKMEN. "What fools they are!" said a teeto-

taler to a socialist as they both stood looking on at two drunken laborers punching each other, and then getting clubbed to the police station. "What clubbed to the police station. "What for?" asked the socialist. "Why, for fighting each other, then getting clubbed and then having to pay for it."
"Oh, that's nothing," says the Socialist, "what these drunken fellows are doing once in a while their sober companions are doing all the year round. He fights himself on the field of labor. is clubbed during the strike into surrender, and then fined by a reduction of wages. And, to cap the climax of folly, he then goes and kicks himself at the ballot box."—Rev. B. Fay Mills.

Let us on and ever on till we have given humanity another world, with-out masters and without slaves.

MASS MEETING

OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY (F COOK COUNTY . . .

All members in Cook County are here-by requested to attend a

MASS-MEETING

which will be held SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898

AT 8.30 P. M. 198 EAST MADISON ST.

For the purpose of hearing full re-port on Colonization...

Central Committee of Cook County Social Democracy,

CONSTANTINE GOLDZIER, Secretary. N. B. The Central Committee will meet the same day and in the same Hall, at 7.30 P. M. Every Delegate should attend.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

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The	American Fablan
	One year
With	The Social Democrat
	One Year\$1.00
Comn	nonwealth
	One Year\$1.20
With	The Social Democrat
	One Year\$0.50
The (Coming Nation
	One Year \$1.35
With	The Social Democrat
	One Year\$1.00
The l	New Time

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See "Social Democrat" Clubbing List and send your subscription to 504 Trude Building Chicago

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"Bolls-Anwalt" bringt alle offiziellen Mit-beilungen des Hauptquartiers und ift das inzige deutsche Barteiwochenblatt, das ori-puale social-politische Augkrationen bringt.

Any one who wishes to read Dr. and Mrs. Lee's looks can have them at cost in both English or candinateless because by informing.

MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

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

p. m., Union Hall, 1712 Curtis street.

LLINOIS.

Cook County Cearal Committee of The
Social Democracy, meets 2d Saturday of
each month at 198 E. Medical
Eago. Corresponding Secretary, Seymour
Stedman, room 604 Trude Building.
No. 1 meets every Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at
138 East Madison street, Chicago. Good
speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall.
No. 4, Chicago, meets every Sunday at
3 p. m., at 3:24 South Halsted street.
No. 5, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each
No. 5, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each

No. 5, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of eac month at 8 o'clock p. m., at Social Hall corner 113th st. and Michigan ave. Ch cago. E. A. Weeks, 336 W. 115th St Secretary.

Secretary.

No. 7, Chicago, meets Friday, Feb. 4, at 1702 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 a. m. 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 Faulina street, Chicago.
No. 24, meets every third Sunday at 2
p. m., in Scandia Hall, Milwaukee avenue
and Ohlo street, Chicago. Public invited.
No. 25 meets every Friday evening,
southeast corner Sed INDIANA.

Richmond, meets 2d and 4th ay evenings, hall of German Be-Society, corner 5th and Main MARYLAND.

No. 2. Baltimore, English Branch, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1605 East Baltimore street. MASSACHUSETTS

No. 1, meets every Sunday from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. at Homestead Hall, 72 Washington street, Boston. Meetings for discussion and education. Everybody in-vited. Business meeting for members only from 9 p.m. to 10 p. m.

No. 5, Lynn, meets every Friday at 2 p. m., in Woman's Christian Temperance Hall, cor. Oxford and Washington sts Business last meeting in month. All oth-er meetings educational.

er meetings educational.

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 18th and Wyoming sts., St. Louis. M. Dorn, secretary, 1933 Lami street.

NEW JERSEY.

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

No. 2 meets avery for the street, Paterson.

oay, Saturday and Sunday, 356 Pacific street, Paterson.

No. 2 meets every first and third Wednesday evenings at Aurora Hall, 48 William street, Newark.

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

The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Demogracy of America, meets every Saturday Nicholas Aleinikoff, secretary, 57 Nassau street, New York City.

No. 1, New York City, meets every Friday at 8 p. m., sharp at 209 E. Broadway. Lectures before business meetings.

No. 2, New York City Meets second

No. 2. New York City. Meets second fourth Wednesdays of each month 347 E. Forty-ninth street at 8 p. n Frank, chairman. No. 5 meets first and third Friday even-ngs. Lectures and discussion at each neeting.

ings. Lectures and discussion at each 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 District, No. 20 Orchard street, at 8 p. m. D. No. 20 Orchard street, at 8 p. m. No. 8, Tanth Assembly District New No. 6, Tanth Assembly District New

L. Kayever, in the control of the co

treet.

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

No. 11, New York City, meets every
attended at 8 p. m. at 203 East 75th

Wednesday at s p. in. at set street.

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

No. 16, 2324 Assembly District, meets every Friday evening at 8 p. m., at 177 E. Seth street, New York City Secretary. Jacob Persky, 222 E. Sith street.

Consider the control of the control

cor. Vance and Division sts., every Sriday evening. C. H. Otken, secretary, Ilic Nebraska ave.

PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1 meets every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 1li25 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

No. 7, Pittsburg, meets in K. of P. Hall, 318 Fifth avenue, fourth floor, on the second 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 322 Beaver avenue. Secretary's address, 174 Manhattan avenue.

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

TENNESSEE.

No. 1, Nashville, meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., at 802½ Church st. Firs meeting in month for business only. Al others for discussion and education. Visitors cordially invited. TEXAS.

TEXAS.

No. 1, Houston, meets second and fourth Thursday of each month in Union Men's Had Town Franklin street, between Main at Town Franklin street, between Main at Town Franklin street.

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

WASHINGTON.

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

WISCONSIN

program. Public cordially invited.

Wisconsin.

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

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

No. 9, Business Meetings Friday, Nov. 19, 187, and every fourth Friday thereafter. Open meetings for discussion and education Friday, Dec. 2, 187, and every fourth Friday thereafter. Commercial States of the States of

The bugaboo of modern times. What t looks like; how big it is; where it is roing; what it will do. THE BOGYMAN

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UNION THE MADE CALIFORNIA.

No. 6, San Francisco, meets every Sun at 2 p. m., at 999 Market street. The cheral public is invited to attend.

No. 3, Bakersfield, meets the first Sun av of each month, on or before the ful the moon, at 2 p. m., in Mattson'. COLORADO. BRAND PANTS

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POLITICAL ECONOMY. City Nephew-"I suppose that you will pay your hired man higher wages next year. Now that you are getting prices for your produce?"
Uncle Hiram—"No, sir; I'll not."

City Nephew-"But the time that he vorks will be more valuable." Uncle Hiram-"So will the time that e loses when he don't work."-Puck.

A Business Secret .- Mr. Isaacs-"I Customer-"But you say that of all your goods. How do you make a liv-ing?" Mr. Isaacs—"Mein frient, I makes a schmall profit on de baber and

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The Social Democrat

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