CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1898.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE OF LITTLE SWITZERLAND.

A Talk on Muncipal Conditions. I terest in Social Democracy. Sham Public Ownership.

February 20 was a day of glory and victory for the people of Switzerland.

It was a day of glory for Socialism and Social Democracy!

By an overwhelming majority the Swiss people, by referendum vote, de-cided in favor of nationalizing the railroads of the little republic.

This means that the nation will enceforth own and operate, in the beginning, the four main lines of railroads, valued at 1,000,000,000 francs, or

Our esteemed comrade, Robert Sel-del, editor of the "Arbeiterstimme," in Zurich, the official organ of the Swiss Social Democratic Labor Party and of the Federation of Trades Unions, writes under date of February 23 in his paper as follows: "Last Sunday was a day of the peo-

ple, and a day of progress of which not even the most enthusiastic and optimistic Socialist would have dared to dream. By a magnificent majority vote the people of Switzerland declared themselves in favor of making the railroads the property of the people of

"Here is the itemized referendum vote. It speaks more impressively than

"Referendum vote on the Nationali zation of the Railroads of Switzerland: "384,091 in favor of nationalizing the railroads; 176,293 against it.

"The Social Democratic wage-workers rallied to their banner. Like one man they went to the polls and unani-mously they cast their ballots in favor making the railroads the property of the people.

"Our opponents have done all in their power to cause confusion in our ranks,

"The nationalization of the railroads by a despotic or monarchic state does not serve Socialism, but helps only. despotism; nationalized roads under a ditions were such that, all women despotic government is not Socialism. but despotism and militarism.

'However, it is quite different when a politically free people make the railroads the property of the nation—this is democratic Socialism, a true step towards Social Democracy. And every such step must produce more democratic Socialism and must bring new ben-efit and new welfare to the masses of

"Of course, the people must elect con-scious, true and honest men into the administrative councils who will bravely and conscientiously watch over the young plants.

"The next great step in the direction of nationalization must be the nation, alization of the grain and flour trade of Switzerland. Down with the private monopoly of the grain and flour trade. Up with the banner of the nationalization of the grain trade of the country Long live the democratic Socialism Social Democracy!"

This is the voice of the official organ of our Social Democratic comrades of

We congratulate our Swiss comrades for this glorious victory. We congrat people of Switzerland for

their intelligence, There was a time, some fifteen of twenty years ago, when a handful of poor Swiss Socialists were agitating the question of nationalizing the railroads. They were abused; they were ridiculed; they were laughed at—but they kept on agitating and agitating until the masses of the people fell in line with them, and on February 20, 1898, the people did not ridicule them, the people did not abuse them, but they voted with them and gained a glorious

power and attend to your own base ness? Don't you feel ashamed of little Switzerland?

The following extract from the printed address of a Toronto municipal candidate is so applicable to gen municipal conditions in

I advocate proportional represen I place it first on my platform, because is the key to good municipal govtive system. Our aldermen ought to be the best men in the city, freely elected in such a way as to represent the best thought of the people. they would be if our method of voting were right. But our method of voting is wrong. The whole fabric of city ent rests primarily on the vote of voting is the absolutely necessary

foundation for good government.
"Our present stupid system divide the city by arbitrary ward boundaries so as to prevent like-minded men in different wards from uniting in choice of a man who would really repsent their views. Then it mixes and addles things by giving to each elector four votes: so that instead of you being represented by one man in the city council, you have only, so to ak, a one-fourth interest in s candidates to straddle or questions that they would otherwise be straight on, prevents the best men from seeking election, and causes the people to lose interest in city matters, because they are not interested in the

more than one ward have now the unfair advantage of voting more than once at the same election. Would you support a measure allowing a man to vote six times at the same election because he had six properties in the fourth ward? No, you would not. Then why should he vote six times because the properties happen to be in different wards? "Here's the right principle. Twenty-

four aldermen are to be elected, and the average vote is something under Taking for convenience the round figure of 24,000, and dividing that by the number of aldermen to be elected, we find that there are about a thousand voters to each alderman. Therefore our voting system should be such that any thousand voters scattered throughout the city could unite in the selection of an alderman to represent them. A thousand wholesale mer chants and business men all over the city desire to elect a prominent finan cial man without his having to can-vass. Let them do it. A thousand workingmen all over the city want an alderman of their own choosing. Let them have him. This would be real representation; and aldermen chosen would not be of mere ward rep-utation, but would necessarily be men known throughout the whole city.

"The method is simple. Abolish the wards; abolish the quadruple vote; and use the Hare-Spence system of the transferable vote. I have not space here to deal with details.

"Those who have studied the ques-tion know well that proportional representation in the election of aldermen would promote municipal reform abolish the ward heeler, awaken a strong and healthy interest in municipal matters, bring the best men to the front, and give us a real representation of the people.' • • •

Numerous prominent gentlemen in Chicago, among them Judges Tuley and Horton, believe that whipping posts are advisable for brutal bands. These gentlemen should be in-formed that the reason why women stand brutality from their husbands is, would be able to support themselves and receive as compensation all that they produce, no woman would then live with a man except from perfectly free choice, and not from necessity and from the standpoint of merely sustaining life, and then there would be no need of making laws for punishing men who whip the slaves created by

industrial servitude. Socialism would give every one an opportunity to labor and receive the full product thereof, would make both men and women industrially independent, and there would be no need of making laws to protect women from the brutality of their husbands.

For war, for purposes of destruction, for blood and death and pillage and rapine, our delectable "representatives," by a unanimous vote, promptly appropriate \$50,000,000, and place it at appropriate \$50,000,000, and place it at the disposal of Mark Hanna's agent to be spent at his discretion; and if four times that sum had been asked it would have been voted just as promptly! Our secretary of the treasury says that there is plenty of money in the treasury to pay the appropriation with-out any inconvenience. Yet when out any inconvenience. Yet when money is asked for to employ the people; for purposes of life, of happiness, of comfort for citizens of this great country, the government is poor, it hasn't a dollar to spare, it can do nothing, its hands are tied—such non-sense is "unconstitutional!" And this is the government "of, for, and by the people," which American citizens are starving themselves to maintain! Verily, "What fools these mortals be!"

crowds attending the meetings and the rapidly swelling membership list of the organization. Progressive Socialists. organization. Progressive Socialists, recognizing the necessity for a Socialist party of American spirit and tendencies, are flocking to our standard. With the inauguration of our program of constructive economic work, plans for which are now rapidly maturing, there will be such a rush to the Social Democracy that we will be able to overcome all opposition, and march forward, a grand, united Socialist party, with a power that will be simply irresistible, to the capture of the political control of the country

Public ownership without democraic control is a sham and a fraud. Public ownership will be the battle cry of the capitalist parties from now on for the purpose of deluding the people and gaining their votes. When so present-ed it does not mean Socialism, it means merely relief for the small taxpayers and for the benefit of all the people

ownership is a Socialist.

This country is capable of supporting in comfort 1,000,000,000 of people, but of the little more than 70,000,000 000 exist on the verge of starvation. That such an absurd condition is permitted to exist speaks lightly for the intelligence of the people who support the system that is responsible for

It is only under Socialism that in-dividual freedom can become a fact.

### CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS

WHAT IT MEANS TO THE SO CIALIST PROPAGANDA.

Prominent Socialists Define Mesning of a Term that is Not well Understood.

#### CHAS. R. MARTIN :

"Class-consciousness," as I under-stand the term used by Socialists means that by a study of the historic development of economic society on has reached the conviction that the present competitive or capitalistic sys tem must be the wiping out of the mid-dle (bourgeoisie) class, leaving the capitalistic class and the propertyless (pro letarian) class, who have no mutua interests, to fight the "class struggle."
The one to maintain supremacy through economic inequality, and the other to abolish classes and establish economic equality.

#### MARGARET HAILE:

Class consciousness signifies the rec ognition that under a capitalist system of industry society is divided into two great economic classes, viz., those who produce all wealth and receive back in wages but a small fraction thereof, and those who, by virtue of owning the to appropriate to themselves the bull of the wealth produced; the so-called middle class being but the diminishing tail-end of the capitalistic tadpole, and bound to disappear. Our first duty therefore, is to arouse, educate and uni fy the wage-workers; not omitting however, to point out to the struggling middle class that their only hope lies in combining forces with the wage workers for the complete overthrov

#### M. J. KONIKOW:

Our present society is divided into two classes: the class of possessors who own all the means of production and distribution, and the class of dis-possessed, who can call their own merely their physical and mental force.

Between these two principal classes there is the middle class, whose "private" property is mostly mortgaged and whose days are therefore numbered. The conflict of interests be-tween these classes gives rise to a con-

tinuous class struggle.
Socialism does not advocate class struggle—it only points out its existence in order to abolish it, The faculty and ability to grasp the idea of this class struggle means class-

## J. T. McCOLGAN, M. D.:

"Class-consciousness." like many other phrases used as shibboleths and party catch words, is intended to convey an idea indirectly and negatively that is, an affirmative which is equiva-lent to a negative. It acknowledges the fact, but denies the right.

"Class-consciousness:" Literary con scious, or intuitively aware of belonging to a class. Socialism postulates equality, which is antithetical to classes, but charges the competitive system with the tendency to segregate mankind into classes; the exploiter and the exploited, the worker and the idler, the producer and the drone—so the term to a Socialist means a full awareness or intuitive knowledge of the wrong which capitalism inflicts on society.

### J. A. WAYLAND:

You ask me to give you my defini tion of the word "class consciousness" as applied to the present propaganda of Socialism. I would define it as meaning a conviction in a person that his existence is, under present social conditions, merely a machine in industry in which he has no power of director under the conditions. people did not abuse them, but they voted with them and gained a glorious red displayed in the meetings which Thus speaks the voice of history!

Uncle Sam, are you still in the dungeon of Capitalism? When will you make proper use of your authority and power and attend to your own busing the proper use of your own busing the provided by the approval of the people, as is testified by the immense polymers. Positives feel setting of little crowds attending the meetings and the provided with them and gained a glorious them are displayed in the meetings which commands are displayed in the meetings which a tion or equity in results. But I do not should be but one class of people—a working class, men and women doing working class, men and women doing ledo, is thankfully accepted by all So-the useful things required for a high cialists except the few who are wormstate of civilization

"Class-consciousness," to my mine is a term that expresses its own mean ing-conscious of one's class interests conditions; a realization, a feeling, an understanding that a class struggle a scionsness there could be no Socialist movement. It is this consciousn grasping at shadows and wasting it strength in compromising upon palli-atives; and for that reason honest bu-befuddled reformers charge us with being fanatical, whereas it is principles and not individuals, that are intoler ant. Science, truth, does not question the likes and dislikes of men-th us keep everlastingly pounding at the stone wall of ignorance and prejudice. That is class-consciousness.

### JOB HARRIMAN:

My understanding of "class-con-sciousness," as applied to the propa-ganda of Socialism, is the organization of a militant political party, the constituents of which are conscious their economic class interests, and the purpose of which is to so organize all industries as to secure to each an equal industrial opportunity with all others.

It is a fact that handicraft cannot

compete with machinery.

It is natural and right that the laborer should desire and have all he

# It is equally natural that the capi-talist should desire to increase his cap-

tallst should desire to increase his capital as fast as possible. He can only do this by paying the laborer the smallest portion of his product upon which He can subsist. It is apparent, therefore, that the product is the bone of contention, and the line of battle is drawn as the waves noint.

drawn at the wages point.

The class-conscious Socialist draws the political class lines in the same

place where the industrial conditions draw the industrial class lines. Whether he is a wage earner, a small farmer, or a storekeeper, the same fact obtains, namely, he cannot compete with the large capitalist who owns the machine, the department store, or the large, well-equipped farm. The small enterprise must accordingly fail, and the operators eventually join the class of the wage earners. Their interests are therefore identical, and the line of battle in no case shifts from the wages point. As capitalists we are powerless. As law makers we are all powerful. This, I understand, is the position of the Socialists the world over, and has been that of the Socialist Labor party during its entire caree

To be conscious of these facts: 1. That the production and exchange of labor's products are the fundament

al basis of every social order.

2. That the prime causes of all political and social changes are to be traced to the prevailing mode of production and not, as Utopians believe, to the

brain of man. 3. That the material class interest is the prime motive power of all political 4. That economic freedom and justice

cannot prevail unless we remove the causes of these conflicting class inter-

5. That conflicting class interests cause the class struggle. 6 That the modern class struggle be

tween capitalists and the proletariat is to be traced to the wage system that makes the workman a mere profit-7. That the wage-working proletar

ians-who may be assisted by wellmeaning, honest people from the so-called better classes who recognize the principle of the historical class struggle—must organize, economically and politically, for the protection of their own class-interests and, above all, for the entire abolition of all class interests by making the means of produc

tion the common property of all.
8. That the class interests of labor from the Socialist point of view, are the common interests of society, for in a Social Democratic state of society every healthy human being shall per-form some useful labor for the common welfare, and those too lazy work may go idle and-starve, if they please!

At any rate they will not get At any rate they will not get a chance to live at the expense of their fellow-beings. To have a class-conscious Socialist labor movement does not imply that only "horny-handed sons of toil" shall belong to it. It means that every man or woman who joins will fight for the class interests of labor, because labor alone—menta and physical—is the basis of every social order and every member of a So-cialist society will perform useful la-

### HERBERT N. CASSON:

I understand "class-consciousness to mean, in the Socialist dictionary, the realization that the next social revoluean, in the Socialist dictionary, the tion must abolish all those parasites who live on the labor of others.

Socialists do not believe in eco

classes. To them there is only one legitimate class-the useful workers who enrich the world by muscle and

The word "class-consciousness" is often used in a narrow and perverted sense, signifying the personal antagon

Lloyd, Singer, and Mayor Jones of To-

### THOMAS BERSFORD:

Class consciousness is knowledge of the fact that individual interest is best subserved by furthering the interest of the entire class of which the individual is a member.

Capitalists are class conscious; they make and support laws which enable them to exploit the "working class" and to keep that class in ignorance and

A class conscions workingman is one who realizes that he can better his contion of his entire class is bettered, that the workers can emancipate themselves ing class, and that any political s which stops short of this would leave the propertyless still dependent upon, and slaves to, those who control the means of living.

Class consciousness and class strug-gle are purely economic terms; they imply, not social distinction, but identity or opposition of economic interest

### ELLA REEVE WARE:

We are forced to acknowledge tha we are forced to acknowledge that classes exist. The capitalist class, with its system of appropriating great gain to itself, the concentration of its func-tions and forces, is in the most decided sense diametrically opposed to the great army of wage-workers, the pro-letarist class

tariat class. It is evident that the middle class the small capitalist and small employ-er, is gradually being crowded out forced into the proletariat.

### ROSA PROLETAIRE

CONTINUES HER INTERESTING NOTES TO BROTHER JOHN.

cialism the Product of Econom Conditions. Some things the Workers will not Forget.

My Dear Brother John-You as ocial Democratic movement? Hm! I wish the conditions of living for us poor wage workers were such that we should not need to talk about Socialism or the Social Democratic movement. However, things are different now adays.

Now, John, don't imagine for a me ment that I am a Socialist because I happen to be a little more intelligent than my fellow slave who is not yet a Socialist. The Socialism I advocate is not a product of my brains. Condition forced me to study Socialism. Condi tions enabled the more intelligent and highly educated men, Marx and Engels, to give to Socialism a scientific basis, i. e., to free it from all Utopian dreams and impossibilities and put the movement on a solid foundation.

Socialism is the product of the eco mic conditions of the last 100 years. Utopian Communism existed centuries ago. Utoplans dreamed out fine com ing to practice them, but their new social orders were an invention of their brains, and they erroneously believed all that was necessary to save mankind was to preach of a magnificent Utonia and that society would or could then be remodeled exactly as the plan was fixed in the dreamer's brains

It is different with modern Socialism and the modern Social Democracy. We are not Socialists of our own free will. We are Socialists because the conditions, our surroundings, have made us Socialists; because we know that noth-ing short of Socialism can accept the inheritance of our old, feverishly, excited and despairingly sick patient, Capitalism. Modern Socialism, i. e., scientific Socialism, is the next natural step in the social development; without capitalism to precede it Socialism would have been an impossibility.

Yes, brother John, it is the capitalist system that forces me to become an ardent worker for the cause of Socialism. am sitting in the penitentiary of capitalism and the only door through which we all may escape and gain our freedom is the door of Socialism. And Social Democracy is the key whereby we may unlock that door.

Now, John, it was not my intention to go into theoretical hairsplitting, but you induced me to do so by asking me the above question. As to our move-ment, John, I am well pleased. Comrade Debs is doing good work. He is opening the eyes of many thousands of people all over the country. The time is ripe for Socialist propaganda, and Comrade Debs is just the right man in the right time and in the right place.

I am not a hero-worshiper. Because Comrade Debs is honest, because he gained an excellent reputation, because he is possessed of the ability and energy to do this good work, we have no reason to worship him. But we honor him as a true comrade and a brave man, and we assist him in the good work, because he more than any one else can propagate our principles be-fore the American people.

Comrade Debs has done more for the future welfare of our nation during the last few months than McKinley, Mark Hanna and all the rest of the ring of political hirelings in Washington have

By the way, Comrade Herbert N. Casson's article on the "War Frenzy" in last week's Social Democrat was a massolate that a great interest in it, and should utilize it as far as possible at a means of propaganda. An excellent oppor-Every Comrade will agree with him on every word he said. Go on with the fight, Comrade Casson. The truth is mightier than the sword.

Hazleton! Lattimer! Wilkesbarre! Wageworkers of America! Sheriff Martin and his murderous gang of depu-Shame upon our nation! those scoundrels of warhowlers! How they defend the "National Honor!" How they appropriate \$50,000,000 for war to save the 'National Honor!" A nation that altimer massacre to go unpunished has no right to speak about "National Hon-

Homestead-we shall never forget! Tennessee-we shall never forget.

Buffalo-we shall never forget! Coeur d'Alene-we shall never for-

Cripple Creek-We shall never for-

Pullman-we shall never forget!

Lattimer-we shall never forget!

Wilkesbarre with the Martin Murde

The capitalist speculators who are responsible for the blowing up of the "Maine"—we shall never forget!

political hirelings in Washing-no created two new artillery regints we shall never forget!

The capitalist tools who appropriated \$50,000,000 for war and not a single cent for labor and peace—we shall never forget! . . .

American wageworkers! Raise your right hands and solemnly swear-"We shall never forget!"

We shall not forget. We shall not rest until our Social Democracy will triumphantly march into the United States halls of legislation and drive out every tool of the capitalist speculators until our glorious flag waves from the White House as a signal of peace not only to America, but to all countries on earth.

My children are crying for bread, brother John, and I must finish my notes to go to the factory and work for \$4.25 a week to save my little ones and to protect the-national honor of our plutocratic American aristocracy.

#### WHO'LL PAY THE BILLS?

We are having a mighty war with Spain—on paper. The god of battles, booted and spurred, and plumed, is being paraded for the delectation of the open-mouthed groundlings whose blood just "biles" for a chance to take a fall out of the Spaniard. The capitalist papers have dug up all their wood type to increase the size of their "scare heads" and thereby stimulate the flow of nickels into their coffers.

The battleship Maine has been blown up. Probably a torpedo plus a Span lard blew it up. Between 250 and 300 men were killed. The usual thing in such disasters happened. It was the "men" and not the officers that were killed. It is the "men"—the common people, that suffer in peace or war. What a fuss is being made about the Maine disaster—yet over 83,000 people were killed or mutilated in the United States last year while engaged in industrial pursuits. Why such a fuss over the 250 or more men killed on the Maine? Because it serves the purpose of the ruling class to make a fuss. They have fish to fry, and now is their chance. It is more than likely that that class created the chance.

What do the ruling class want? Various things. They want a bigger army; a bigger navy; stronger fortifications everywhere. They want bonds and big contracts, etc. To get these they had to create a diversion. Something had to happen. The public mind must be diverted from real issues. An excuse for doing certain things must be had. So the air is filled with the dust of "patriotism," which has wonderful blinding power, and what the capitalist class desire will doubtless come to pass. When the people have got the "dust" out of their eyes, they'll find the capi talist class well entrenched, not against foreign foe, but against the mass at home struggling for justice and the

latter will have paid the bills.

But suppose the horses get away from the government, and war follows. Who'll do the fighting? The "men" the common people. Who'll pay all the bills? The "men"—the common peo-ple. Who'll get the honors and the wealth to be had from the bloody en-terprise? The capitalist class—the ruling class. And what is true in the United States will be true on the Spanish side also. And how about the Cubans who will be "freed"? The masses there will be in the same box as the masses in the United States and Spain. Yea, verily, "what fools these mortals be."—New Charter.

The Labor Reform convention, to b held in St. Louis, Mo., on May 2, will undoubtedly be an important affair, as it will be representative of much of the advanced reform sentiment of the country. While this gathering will be in no sense a Social Democratic body, and will have no power to commit the S. D. of A. in any manner to a definite ley district. An excellent tunity will there be presented for impressing sound Socialist principles up-on the minds of representative reformers from all parts of the country. This advantage of to the fullest possible extent. Those branches that are able to do so should not fall to send their best men to represent them in this conven-tion.

In Russia the wages of a horse, as it were, are higher than those of a and hence, of course, very much higher than the wages of women. Thus, in the Nishni-Volga section the average pay of man and horse is about 72 cents per day; or man alone, 34 cents; that is, 38 cents for horse and 34 cents for man In the central agricultural region the average is: Horse, 23 cents: man, 20 cents; woman, 13 cents. In the south-ern steppe; Horse, 36 cents; man, 35 cents: woman 16 cents. This compares very favorably with the relative value of horses and men in the United States. What difference there is is in favor of

### THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN.

(A Spanish View.)
Translated from "El Pais," Madrid.
He's free to live in a tenement gay,
If he's money to pay the rent;
He's free to work for a dollar a day
Till all his bones are bent.

He's free to swallow the tainted air, If a job he can obtain; He's free to rant "dear brother" cant "Jehovah did ordain."

He's free to gnaw of turkey-claws On national days of glee; He's free to vote for eloquent shams, Or jump into the sea.

### NEWS NOTES.

No. 11.

Showing the Trend of Events Throughout the World.

The number of people who have lived upon this earth since the time of Adam is calculated to be somewhere about 36,627,844,600,000,000.

The employes of the Louisville & Nashville are demanding that their wages of 1893, which have been cut 10 per cent, be restored.

The school fund at Minneapolis is ex-

hausted and a popular subscription of \$90,000 is asked to keep the schools open during the year.

Coal mined in China is being ex-ported to California, and it is said that in a few years the "flowery land" will supply the whole Pacific coast. The organization of the soft coal

trust is going steadily forward. Over-200 operators are now said to haveagreed to go into the combine In a Wellington, N. Z., suburb a voman and her husband ran for different wards of a council. The wife was-

uccessful; the husband went down The board of health of San Francisco as closed four cigar factories in which Chinese infected with consumption, eprosy and other contagious diseases

ere employed. The Russian government has ordered that all sardine boxes be opened by the customs officers, because Nihilistic tracts have often been sent into the

A bill requiring that convict-made goods be branded was not approved by the Massachusetts legislature. Both houses agreed to an adverse report on the woman suffrage proposition.

cialist and labor organizer, will shortly visit the United States on his way home from Australia. He will address a number of meetings in this country. It is said that the French government has given orders that newspapers must not criticize is unfavorably in the

Ben Tillett, the famous British So-

Dreyfus affair, upon pain of suspension The London Daily Chronicle is espousing the cause of the shop assist-ants of that city, of which there are no less than 70,000, and which are the worst paid of any of the working people

All the body builders in the Mount Vernon (III.) Car Works except some of the colored workmen have gone out on strike for an increase in wages. The company pays \$2.25 per car, and the men made a demand for \$2.50.

Robert Bateson, a Fall River, Mass., weaver, says the number of yards of cloth an operative is required to turn out in 60 hours on eight looms is 1,570. And for this work the operative receives the munificent sum of \$7.35.

The senate has passed a bill giving railroads rights of way in Alaska and opening the lands to homestead entry. An amendment reserving to the government the right to purchase the line was defeated. None but Populists vot-ed for it.

The Hocking Valley coal operators will accept the Chicago agreement and will pay the same rate as paid in Pittswill pay the same rate as paid in Prits-burg, and the Pittsburg operators are to accept the Hocking Valley condi-tions. This concession will avert the threatened strike in the Hocking Val-Russia recently asked proposals for

German and American firms was lively, but the contracts came to this country. This is due to the fact that American labor is cheaper than the Now we are to have a thread trust. Articles incorporating the American Thread Company have been filed in office of the Secretary of State of

The competition

motives.

New Jersey at Trenton. The company, which has a capital of \$12,000,000, will manufacture all kinds of thread and bobbins or spools. It will also grow any material that it may determine to in the manufacture of thread or cloth. Business is to be begun at once. An English syndicate has just se-

cured an option on all the sardine factories in the State of Maine. S. G. Stevens of the Brooklyn Packing Company, Brooklyn, Me., represents the syndicate and admits that the amount paid for a ninety-day option on the fifty-three factories in the state is \$1. 000,000. The syndicate represents a capital of \$3,000,000, and the arrangement made by Mr. Stevens is the largest ever brought about in any bu ness in the State of Maine.

It has been announced that a strike which threatens to extend to every branch of the building trades in St. Louis, Mo., will be inaugurated on April 1, when from 1,600 to 1,800 mem-bers of the Bricklayers' Union will lay down their trowels. This step wa decided upon after the recent manifesto of the boss bricklayers, that after the of the boss bricklayers, that after the 1st of next month a cut in wages of 15 cents per hour will go into effect. The bricklayers are in open revolt and conferences have so far been in vain. The bosses insist upon the cut, and intimate that it will be forced with non-union labor. If negatible.

## X4444444444444444 SOCIAL FORUM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

SEX EQUALITY.

By Esther Stuart Churchill.

equality of woman

When the early settlers came here from old England they brought with them the mother country's traditions Such laws as could not be fitted to the new conditions were wiped out, but those which bore heavily up-on woman in her relations to man and to society remained virtually untouch ed. Her faculties were rigidly restrict ed to domestic labor, and her voice was not heard either in town meeting or in church. Self-elected man did all the governing, and in the churches did all the praying and all the singing.

Conditions since then have changed; and so far as mixed organizations go, woman, in proportion to her numericshare of talking on ordinary occasions even though she be left out of office It would be proper and becoming that voice should sometimes be heard in the S. D. on their great occasions

Male government has been the mis take of the ages. Yet before the days of Puritanism the enfranchised, as well as the disfranchised, included both Woman's sex did not relieve her from summons even for military service, and if she failed to appear or send a substitute she was fined. had the masculine privilege of sending preferring the diviner function of bindwounds to inflicting them.

Men of the S. D. should not wish women to belong to the organization as a sort of appendage to man. Women as equals are necessary to the success of the movement, and it is especially incumbent upon our good brothers to appreciate the impertinence of any asventional idea of woman's "sphere. member that woman has her equal individual right, just as has man, to choose her own sphere and make her

#### SOPHISTRY EXPOSED.

By the Reviewer

My attention has been called to th address of Congressmen J. H. Walker, delivered before the Schoolmaster's Club at a banquet recently held at Worcester, Mass.

This venerable sophist put forth marvelous concoction of statement calculated to hopelessly confuse the average reader, and which show only that he is opposed to progress afraid of the truth, probably from lack

ments, and later his reasoning: He says that "not a dollar of the earnings of wage workers has gone into the pockets of manufacturers in the aggregate for the last thirty years at least."

Inasmuch as the meaning of "earn-

ings" is wages or reward, his statement may be capable of a technical defense, but to the average man its true meaning would not be apparent and the business, false meaning insinuated in his state- and scoffed at in a manner most bewould be accepted. I desire to illustrate its falsity with figures for one year taken in his own city by a Republican, and to be found in our city library, if proof is desired. Statistics on manufactures for Wor-

Number of establishments. Value of product at factory

Cost of raw material .... 21,208,904 served in spiritual affairs and not en-Wages paid to workers .... 10,121,414 tertained in business. This is the Wages paid clerks, super-

intendents, etc..... 1,573,707
Subtracting these items of expense from the factory price, we have \$6,629,-871 for the proprietors of the 996 esfrom the factory price, we have \$6,55.5. \$71 for the proprietors of the 996 establishments as against \$10,121,414 for erned by the same laws."

manufacturers, it is plain that much of affairs. It would certainly be better the value produced by labor is with-held by the pirate captains of indus-not "meddle" and had no influence in held by the pirate captains of indus-try, and when we consider that the ag-political and social affairs. gregate retail price of the commodities produced would be approximately eighty millions of dollars, it seems preposterous when he says that "there has been no consecutive five years in the last third of a century that the retail aggregate price of all commodities has not been a very considerable percentage less than the cost of manufaturing and handling them to the consumer would have been, had the ma-chinery and methods of the beginning of the period been continued through the five years. This second sophistry can only b

substantiated by counting as cost all of the profits of manufacturers and miden, together with the waste of advertising, drumming, and the main-tenance of rival establishments which are wholly unnecessary; and thus explained it is in itself a suffcient indictment of a vicious industrial system and its incompetent managers

Mr. Walker represents exactly the interests of the capitalist class, and the methods of reasoning by which it endeavors to justify its position. In the first quotation, he displays himself in a deliberate effort to teach a false-hood; in the second, he admits the ings and with all the comforts of life at its command!

The professor believes our present social condition to be all right and sees is created by and depends on the amount of labor involved in productive power of labor and that the condition of the working people could not be improved and that they need not expect it, thereby acknowledging that the system which he defends has passed the zenith of its accomplishments.

In relation to the Lodge immigration in greated by and with all the comforts of life at its command!

The professor believes our present these glaring evils by word and deed—those who have the administration of government, the church, and the deucational influence in their power?

But there is a better time coming, it is unnecessary to predict how soon or how far distant. That better time and children in any business, so that will be when governments exist to protect the weak, if any protection. If mean who now talk about government will remain unimpugated by any susplication of condoning the crime of which has been convicted.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

The mean who now talk about governments exist to protect the weak, if any protection is needed, and not the strong, as they be when governments exist to protect the weak, if any protection is needed, and not the strong, as they being asked how he would provide for the women and children thus deprived of the means of a livelihood, for they, too, are entitled to the means of life, and selling for profit. Then the insame time acknowledges that the value is created by and depends on the amount of labor involved in production. This is the man who said that the condition of the working people could not be improved and that they need not expect it, thereby acknowledging that the system which he defends has passed the zenith of its accomplishments.

criticised it as incompetent because while it would exclude the illiterate organization and betterment of society must, from its inception, assume—and prove its sincerity in practice. showed his position in favor of igr rance and servility, and his fear of edu

cation and advanced thought. This man represents the PROSPER ITY of the third district of Massachu setts. The workers of that and all oth er districts have as yet no representa tive in congress!

Moral: Read not only the lines, but th author.

#### A PREACHERS VIEW OF THE GOLDEN RULE.

On Sunday, March 6, I attended regular weekly meeting of the Congre gational ministers with the expe of listening to Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo, O., who is sometimes called al membership, probably does her full the "Pingree of Ohio," although his so-share of talking on ordinary occasions, cial and political views are as far in advance of those of the Michigan reformer as the sun surpasses the moon

> Mr. Jones had been invited to speak to the brethren on the subject of "Christian Citizenship," and to express his general ideas on the subject of reform and of the observance of the Golden Rule in business, in which he is a firm believer.

For the benefit of those readers who may not have heard of Mr. Jones, I will say that he is a successful busiwill say that he is a successful business man, employing a large number of workmen, in his dealings with whom ing back without a break to 1640. of workmen, in his dealings with whom he is guided by the Golden Rule, of at which time my ancestors arrived in which he has fully demonstrated the this country, my father in his young-practicability. He pays good wages, er days a student at Yale, intending to practicability. He pays good wages, er days a student at Yale, intending to besides dividing among his workmen enter the ministry, and later filling a portion of the profits of his business nearly every position of honor, trust and maintaining a night school for the or merit in the church; myself a education of his employes. He also church member and reasonably familiar with church matters, still I am Park," where on Sundays he engages good speakers to address the people on for an answer to many questions that social problems. He is credited with constantly come to the attention of being the most satisfactory mayor the everyone familiar with the Bible. And

make his appearance at the minister's ply from others, who, from position meeting, and after prayer and some among church authorities, would natmake his appearance at the minister's meeting, and after prayer and some debate as to the advisability of sending money to convert the heathen in India, and discussing the sincliness of Mormonism in Utah, the good brethren Socialist. called upon one of their number to address them. The person called was keeps the greater portion of church members in the church, is the studied Church of St. Paul, Minn., and Professor of Sociology at the University of Minnesota, who claimed to be well actual to the Minnesota, who claimed to be well actual to the Minnesota who claimed to be well actual to the Minnesota who claimed to be well actual to the Minnesota who claimed to be well actual to the Minnesota who claimed t

This gentleman who professes teach sociology delivered a radical capitalist speech, and fully displayed his agnorance of the science which he professes to teach. His remarks were pressed his horror that I should associated his horror that I should associate his horror that I should associated his horror that I should associate his horror that I should have his horror that I should have his horror that I should have here his horror that I should have his high his horror that I should have here his high his horror that I should have his high his horror that I should have high his horror that I should have highly high his high his high his highly hi heartily applauded by the brethren, showing that the sympathies of this band of so-called "Christian" ters were entirely with the exploiters

Mr. Smith attacked and denounced Mayor Jones' social ideas and principles of business; he dwelt specially on the mayor's observance of the Golden Rule in business, which policy he ridiculed coming to his kind. He said that "the Toledo mayor, and other reformers like him who had turned their backs on the church that has made them what they are, were not worthy of her support."
After an attempt to demonstrate how the Golden Rule would result disastrously in business he continued: "This doctrine applies only to the followers 

> teaching of Christ." Mr. Smith thinks we should have Mr. Smith thinks we should separate codes of laws for the rich and the poor, for "Christ never meant that the rich and the poor should be govthe rich and the poor should be govthat be must look elsewhere than to that be must look elsewhere than to

The duty of the church, in Mr. the 20,244 workers employed.

Whether or not the earnings of wage workers go into the pockets of the not to meddle with political and social

> Socialism, according to this profound student and professor of sociology is these resources properly applied. Succeeding the these resources properly applied the compel all to divide equally, a system in which the idle and the drones would share equally with the industrious. It shiesperring the search arms of the control of the is blaspheming the sacred name of christ to say that Socialism is in accord with his teachings. The church wealth are much greater than necescord with his teachings. The church should do all in its power to suppress and prevent the progress of such abomdoctrines as the Socialists

> If the professor believes such rot as by scientific dem this he is much too ignorant to be a is no need for alarm on account of teacher of the science of sociology, but he is more likely to be one of those ous system that is distressing the peowhom Christ referred to when he said: Woe unto ye, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!"

> tutions will make new men. Man is failed in his highest duty to his fel-responsible for his own condition; the conditions do not make the man." Ac-better because of his having lived in cording to this doctrine a child raised in the midst of misery and poverty has an equal chance with one who is born we

can only secure by selling their labor or their virtue, by stealing or by charity, he could only reply that "the men would take care of them." He has so much faith in the supernatural and Selfshness is not the strongest months.

quently accused of being an institution for the rich, when the fact is, that it is all human practices, will be no longer through her her members become possible under socialism. War, Ilke wealthy." The professor is deserving of credit for this honest admission. But is the church not also responsible for the poverty that always prevails where wealth accumulates? Rather would I be and remain poor and honest than

courages! the young people in our schools and colleges by such men as the Rev. Prof. L. G. Smith, and their infamous teachings are what corrupt the minds and blight both the conscience and reason of our college graduates who hope in the future to succeed those who, to-day, like "blind leaders of the blind," are throwing many worthy people into STANLEY SAVAGE. Chicago, Ill.

#### CHRISTIANITY SOCIALISM.

Rooted deeply in church doctrines; a For some reason Mr. Jones failed to them, and to obtain a satisfactory re-

And here let me say, that what side of the church. So prevalent is explaining some Socialist ideas, ex-pressed his horror that I should associ-ate with such outlaws, and then called several others into the discussion to obtain their ideas as to what a So-cialist was; but the result was that he obtained an answer which perfect-

established my case.

The impossibility to be a successful business man, and a consistent Christian must sooner or later be under stood by every church member must become evident that it is impossible "To love our neighbors as ourselves" and yet allow them to starve and go half naked, or to pray as-Chris taught us "for His kingdom to come or earth as it is in heaven." Why did He call the leaders "vipers" if the church he had been brought up in was such a sacred institution? Again, how can it fail to attract attention when Christ commends the action of the Sato do their duty in helping a total

the church as at present organized? C W MINOR.

### THE NEW SYSTEM.

Knowing that this world is full of good things, capable of supplying the wants of all the people, I long to see sary to supply actual needs as well as luxuries.

The manipulators of wealth talk of

over-population, but we have proved onstration that there

ple.

It goes without saying that he who can stand calmly by and not protest hypocrites!"

The professor continued: "The gospel teaches that men never will make new institutions, but Socialists are fools enough to believe that new institutions will make new men. Man is failed in his highest duty to his fellow.

If we can say this of every man and in the midst of misery and poverty has an equal chance with one who is born and brought up amidst good surroundings and with all the comforts of life at its command!

The professor believes our present social condition to be all right and sees no necessity for a change. "All that we need is more gospel and more faith in God among men and to pass a law to prevent the employment of women to prevent the employment of women."

If we can say this of every man and upon an what we conclude concerning those who defend and help perpetuate these glaring evils by word and deed—those who have the administration of government, the church, and the educational influence in their power?

But there is a better time coming, it is unnecessary to predict how soon or how far distant. That better time

ent system, they ducements for selfishness and the ne

much faith in the supernatural and miraculous that he actually believes it tive of the human race. It is a perturb to be possible for a man to support a version of human nature, inherited a factory girl, for there is no assurance that if men took the places of these girls wages would be at all increased. Truly the professor is a profound philosopher!

After attributing to the church credit for all progress and existingtion and polyer indusements for progress and existingtion and polyer indusements for progress. for all progress and civilization, all and nobler inducements for progress advance in science and reform, and astrong that no good can ever emangreed. Oh, how short-sighted are the ate from outside the church, he said: arguments of those who declare that e unto the man who forsakes the we would sink back into barbarism if church after becoming rich through its we removed this inducement of indi-instrumentality. The church is fre-vidual competition and selfishness!

most religious remedies, punishes the innocent for the crimes of the guilty; it sheds the blood of the innocent while the guilty go free and have their deeds extolled and grand monuments are erected in honor of their memories. come a rich rogue through the meth- Thus a premium is offered for crime. similar vicious tendency accruing from our mad scramble This is a sample of what is taught wealth. Our practices perpetuate the young people in our schools and sufferings of the people and confirm obleges by such men as the Rev. Prof. remedy this side the grave. Our only hope for emancipation from social and intellectual bondage is in teaching a better and nobler system while at tempting to practice the same through the application of the economic pro gram of the Social Democracy. Let that be a success and a new civiliza-tion will soon dawn upon the human

> We will not attempt to accomplish this sublime deliverance by physical force, but by the eternal principles of truth and right.

J. J. M. MILLER Frazer, Pa.

#### AGREES WITH GORDON.

Editor Social Democrat:-The suggestion of Bro. F. G. R. Gordon, that the colonization department be turned over bodily to the Brotherhood of the Co-Operative Commonwealth, meets my hearty approval. I have proposed this very idea amongst the brothers in St. Louis, and every one I have spoken to endorses it unqualifiedly. It was intended to propose the matter officially as an initiative by Branch No. 1, to be the members in the United States and Canada.

I wish to say also that wisdom on the part of the Social Democracy in their political action would lead them not to form one more factional reform party, but to take such action as would lead to the union of all reformers (not Democrats) in one reform party (and the Democratic party is not and cannot be a reform party).

This can be accomplished by simply writing a scientific or model platform with direct legislation and imperative mandate as the chief and first plank and the sole test of membership, leav-ing all other questions to be settled by the people by initiative and referndum, and then inviting all minor reform parties to go out of business at the old stand and to step up onto this platform

enough to do this, it will accomplish the greatest work of the ages.

SHERIDAN WEBSTER. St. Louis, Mo.

### THE WORDEN CONFESSION.

Worden, the man now under sentence of death for train-wrecking in California during the A. R. U. strike California during the A. R. U. strike who uphold the "system"! How satishand the "interests" of the employer of 1894, has made a confession, detailfying such instances must be to those are in the opportunity to take every ing the circumstances of the affair. The substance of Worden's statement is for the Republic when conditions are that he was led into the plot; that he had no suspicion of its purpose; that when he demanded to know what the business on hand was his companions refused to tell him: that when he made the discovery and refused to go ahead, he was forced into doing so by threats against his life, and that he did not participate in the actual work of wrecking the train. Worden names a number of men as the real perpetra-tors of the wreck, several of whom have already been tried and acquitted The confession bears the proof of a lie on its face. Even admitting the complicity of others, it is not conceivable that they would have forced an unwilling party into the business. Perfect confidence and voluntary participation, or "gameness," is essential in the initial stages of a conspiracy. This grasping the lever. obvious inconsistency throws doubt the 4,000th! This upon the whole confession. The doubt, however, tends more to clear those whom Worden accuses than to create sympathy for himself. If anything were needed to prove the innocence of the accused A. R. U. men, in addition to the facts that the courts have al ready tried every means to convict them, but without success, and that they have worked hard to save Worden's life, the confession would supply that need, because it affords another motive for the prosecution of these men. The questionable feature of the part in the train-wrecking, or whethcondemned man's friends to save his condemned man's friends to save his life have all along been actuated by the assumption that his weaknesses were being taken advantage of by the au-thorities, a feeling that has been justi-fied by positive proof in several in-stances. If Worden's confession shall prove true, as far as he is personally concerned, the action of the trade unions and others on his behalf will still remain unimpugued by any suspicion of condoning the crime of which he has been convicted.—Coast Seamen's Lournel.

#### NO MASTER.

Saith man to man, We've heard and

known
That we no master need
To live upon this earth, our own,
In the fair and manly deed;
The grief of slaves long passed away
For us hath forged the chain.
Till now each worker's patient day
Builds up the House of Pain.

And we, shall we too crouch and quasimed, afraid of strife; Asnamed, affaid of strife; And, lest our lives untimely fall, Embrace the death in life? Nay, cry aloud and have no fear; We few against the world;

It grows, it grows; are we the same The feeble band, the few? The feeble band, the few?

Or what are these with eyes aflame,
And hands to deal and do?

This is the host that bears the word,
No Master, High or Low,
A lightning flame, a shearing sword,
A storm to overthrow.

### MUSINGS OF A MOSSBACK.

By Bige Eddy.

"There are but two policies in the United States, the Republican and Democratic, worthy of consideration." Then

God help the people, for neither of these "policies" will. The "Mossback" is indebted to Hon. James Hamilton Lewis for public documents. One of these, "The Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics," published as it states, "at the common expense for the common good of all.' long step in the direction of practical Socialism. (Not Socialism by the people, they are too green for that yet, but the Socialism of organized wealth, means of production that the proletarwhich is rapidly discarding the ruinous competitive system.) It contains some ninety-odd pages of advertising, some ninety-odd pages of advertising, taken, no doubt, at figures which would broletarian class. do not fully undercause the immediate and painless death of the small business man if suggested to him. Yet he claims to believe in the eventual supremacy of the small capitalist.

"Straws show which way the wind blows," and this is one which shows that the combined capital of the comnon people is none too potent a weapon to oppose to the gigantic combinations which are crushing not only the wage-worker but the working capital-

.The small business man can no more compete with the concerns advertised in the Bulletin than the country newspaper can compete with this govern-ment-printed postage free publication with its million a year circulation, as an advertising medium

It may be that when capital is socialized the common people will realize the folly of adhering to the competitive system. It may be they won't see anything until a brick house or two falls on them.

"Only tramps, and not worth human pity," says a head-line over an account of how two men were left, crushed and bleeding, in a railroad reck, while the train crew were bending their energies to saving the pany's property. How sacred a thing s property!

These men had not paid their fare and had no claim for damages, so an hour more or less under the wreck cut no ice.

One died in the wreck, but the other lived a half hour after his tardy release. Though crushed out of human shape, one eye gone, and the death dews gathering on his brow, he was over him, he preferred the request, "I'd like some bread." With these words he died.

who hold that "It will be a sad day

"I'd like some bread." Let the wellas a nation pause in the compiling of the dazzling figures which are to prove how well off we are, long enough to place the dying phrase of young Leland beside the last words of our dead!

### IN THE OTHER DIRECTION.

stepped inside.

"General offices," said the shade, me-chanically. "Fourth floor." "Four floor," echoed the somber per-

sonage inside, closing the the 4,000th! This elevator is going ing the defense of its territory ..... APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Branch of the Social Democracy to be instituted at

Temporary Secretary

FOR A LOCAL BRANCH OF THE

Social Democracy of America

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.

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

ms may apply for a charter. The admission fee is 25

### CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS

We cannot help the consciousness of

these facts, no matter how much we may deplore the existence of classes, The Socialists hope that when the Co-operative Commonwealth is realized that there will be but one class, and that will be called "Humanity."

When this good time comes the will be no need, no possibility, nes there class consciousness, for there will be no monstrous fortunes on one side, with a vast army of proletarians on the other-there will be equality of oppor tunity, equality and enjoyment.

Society has been, through industrial evolution, divided into two classes; one the employers, or capitalists; the other, the employed, or proletarians. This latter class includes those who desire employment, but cannot obtain it. Between these two classes there is an ever-existing war, arising from their conflicting interests. The employers are forever trying to diminish the share of the employed in the product of their labor, and the employed en-deavor to maintain or increase their share of this product. While some of each class may, in the course of time, pass into the other, the classes themselves, nevertheless, remain. The capitalist class by means of improved ma-chinery and the consolidation of its interests, is fast gaining the mastery in this class struggle, and it is only by the organization of the employed in a political movement to gain for the ians can triumph, and industrial freedom be established.

stand and realize that this conflict between these classes exists, and there-fore do not range themselves upon the side of their own class in the political movement. These are not "class conscious," and are, therefore, not acting in their own interest. Those who are "class conscious" understand the nature of the struggle in which they are engaged, and act with their class in the political movement to free themselves from the domination of the capi-

G. B. BENHAM: 522 73 725 ---

I conceive class consciousness (as the term is used "in its application to the present propaganda of Socialism") to be the realization on the part of to be the realization on the part of the workers that society is classified by property: that the non-propertied class (the class to which the workers kind of a school it was. A little meetof the world belong) are denied, under every form of present government, equality before the law; that the workequality before the law; that the workers as individuals are compelled as dependents, to seek an opportunity to produce (in competition among themproduce (in competition and luvuries of the world, and further if successful in gaining employment, are obliged to had, but like Robert Owen, he read evgaining employment, are oonged to take in return for their expended labor, such part of their own product as the owners of the means of production are forced to give them, the amount of are forced to give them, the amount of the force to the state of t the returned portion being fixed by the amount and quality of labor with which the individual worker is brought which the individual worker is proper. in competition in seeking an oppor-tunity to produce and in the process of production.

Some manifestations of this class consciousness are to be seen in the trades union movement. These organconscious. To a man who bent kindly izations, while holding to the fallacious maxim that "the interests of the em-ployer and employe are identical," endeavor by militant acts, to subserve What an inspiration these dying their own "interests" by maintaining words of the tramp should be to those a scale of wages, while on the other are in the opportunity to take every advantage of the labor market to increase or protect his profits.

I consider the usurpation of the control of necessities by individuals and groomed, well-fed historians who are gathering statistics of our prosperity ment toward concentration of all large plete control of legislation, administration and judiciary by the propertied class, to be the intelligent recognition, by that class, of their present class privileges importance and power.

Agitation does not "make" the class workers seek for an abolition of the social classification by wealth, and The shade of the departed coal baron the enthronement of economic peace in place of class warfare.

> Leaving politics to politicians g the door and whether in national or municipal af "You'll get off at fairs, is as fatal to a country as leav mercenaries .- Joseph Chamberlain

#### ry for the little stranger and for his mother, too. She tried so hard to make her children comfortable, but what could she do? The father would gun and shoot deer for them to eat; she also prepared the skins and made them into clothes for this child. I have just seen a picture of him when he had grown to be a boy of 8 years, with his deer-skin clothes on and a cap made of a raccoon skin, with the tail hanging down his neck. The only books they had were the Bible, Aesop's Fables and Pilgrim's Progress. The mother could read and write, so she taught the boy and his sister to spell and read, and she did try very hard to make them good children, but they were so lonely, with no other little folks to play with Their father was very cross to them, and if the children asked him to let them go to the school eight miles away he scolded them and told them it would just be a waste of time. In a short time, while the boy was very young er to get along, but the father after

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Address Communications to ELLA REEVE WARE 507 Decatur St., Brookly

"Look up and not down Look forward, and not back,

A TRUE STORY.

This is a true story about some one

you all know from the stories you have heard and read, but I am not going to

tell you his name—I want you to guess who it is, and write to me.

A good many years ago a little boy

was born in a poor log cabin way down in Kentucky. If you could have seen this forlorn hut standing in a clearing

surrounded by a dense wilderness, and if you had known his lazy, drinking

father, you surely would have felt sor

the mother died from overwork and loneliness; then it was harder than eva year or so started off one day, leav-ing the boy and his sister all alone. After being away for many weeks he drove up to the log cabin one day with a new mother for them, and she made for them a new life. She set the lazy men to work, made him put floors and with the things she had brought with her, made comfortable beds and warm clothes for the children. been sleeping all these years on dried leaves spread on the earth floor. She ing house hardly high enough for a man to stand up straight in, with holes for windows, covered with greased

night the book slipped down between the rafters and became soaked rain. He went right to the old man and told him about it, offering to pay for it by work. The man made him work hard for three days to pay for it, but the boy dried the book and took much pleasure in adding another book to his little library of three books. He educated his memory by writing

down good things from the books he read on pieces of shingles. And many times he amused his school-boy friends by "spouting," as they called good things he had learned. benefit he would stand on stumps and make speeches to them. He was always kind and gentle to animals. His first composition was about cruelty to terrapins. The boys had been putting make them go faster. He didn't like this at all and he was so strong and such a good fighter the boys respected his wishes. Now all the home study of this country boy and the hard, patient work amounted to something, for after awhile he became a lawyer, but the greater part of his life, his service for humanity, this I want you to tell about. I want some of you to write a story about the last part of his life. is, if you have guessed his name by this time.

> 'Do all the good you can, In all the ways you can,
> To all the people you can,
> In every place you can,
> At all the times you can,
> As long as ever you can."

Dear Children: The letters from umn have pleased me so much I want to tell them, and I hope they will write again and tell others about our paper and our column. I was thinking the other day that the boys and girls could begin to do work for the Social Democists in quite a number of ways. I'll just speak of one way this week. If each one of you could get one three-months' subscription for The Social Democrat for 25 cents that would mean introducing Socialism into a good many homes, and I believe we can do it. As the paper grows we will have more room for our column, and more room for news for the grown-up people and we want to help it grow shows me that you can be brave workers. Some working in the East, like our little Lynn Socialist, some in the our little Lynn Socialist, some in the far South, like our friend from Alabama; here in the North "brave So-cialists," like Joel and the others who have written such nice letters, and I

know there are plenty of child workers in the West. Let us all work hard together for our

Your friend and comrade, ELLA REEVE WARE

"You have not done every duty un-ss you have done that of being pleas

### **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. Receivement the second

couple of dollars?
These last words were addressed to

With the help of his companions

another, and then calmed down suffi-

now," said the latter when he was through, "what is the news here?"

"Trouble? And in what way?"

"Well, it originates from the strange and unaccountable action of the Plu-

opolis member.

Hugh pricked his ears, and a low whistle escaped his lips. "Goodwill?"

whistle escaped his lips. "Goodwill?" he inquired. "Well, I thought as

"You did!" Energy now ejaculated;

"I'll explain in a minute. Go on and

has evidently turned into a Badwill;

When Hugh reached the office in the

e makes trouble when and wher

he inquired.

"and why, if you please?

"Oh, none of the best, General, Fac-

ciently to hear Hugh's report.

CHAPTER VIII.

Or should it be Inodus? That depends of course. If the reader watches the tidal wave from the eastern applied. "Halloo! Want to earn a terminus, exodus; if from the western, inodus. We think we shall choose exodus, for two reasons. Inodus is not according to Hoyle—"Webster," you say? Oh. yes, we forgot. Hoyle's authority is confined to the dominion of the Little Joker, while Webster rules absolute in that of grammar. Now, reason number two: We always supply the reader with a pass—to win his good will, of course, and to prevent odious criticisms—he can watch the trains start from Lakopolis, and see them arrive in Arcadia. So what's the arrive in season to take a good wash. terminus, exodus; if from the westthem arrive in Arcadia. So what's the arrive in season to take a good wash difference? Yes, let it be exodus, by and a square meal before we have to all means, and we herewith give the dance attendance to the Arcadian trio, reader notice that the train will return shortly to Lakopolis. We shall ourselves get aboard as soon as we see With the help of his companion the various parties off that are even Hugh easily disposed of his wheat at now preparing to depart for their re- a fair figure, realizing \$10,000 above

pective destinations.

Hugh just now addressed them, saythe Poor Man's Bank, and then wrote the Poor Man's Bank, and then wrote ing adden for a little while, while admonishing them to remain true to themselves and their pledge. "Understand," be had told them, "that this is merely a temporary arrangement, and that you will be allowed to choose the property of the property and the property arrangement, and that you will be allowed to choose the property are the property and the property are the property and that you will be allowed to choose your own residence and vocation as far as this is possible under the circum-You have chosen your own then turned to visit the headquarters of Pay therefore strict attention the Crusaders. Wonder why he hesi-orders, and do not try to ad-tated! Do you think, reader, he was to their orders, and do not try to adjust forcibly what does not suit your tempted to ask. Hans where Miss Sarah convenience. I shall be back in a few Jane Smith lived? Do you think, weeks, when I shall be ready to hear furthermore, that, if this was really the complaints and rectify mistakes, if any case, he conquered this inclination behave been made. The first impression, is generally a lasting one, for which reason you should scrupulously abstain from anything calculated to give your new associates a poor opinion of yourselves. Mr. Smith will fill my place during my absence and I therefore entering the state of the stat during my absence, and I therefore en- this is a tale, and not a treatise of during my absence, and I therefore en-join upon all of you the strictest sub-ordination to his orders. He has prom-ised to take good care of you, and from what I have seen of him he is a man of the board has left, excepting Mr. of his word. Remember that you have Energy, who is still poring over a lot pledged yourselves in writing to a strict observance of our rules, and that the slightest violation of this pledge will result in expulsion from our ranks.

The strict observance of our rules, and that the slightest violation of this pledge will result in expulsion from our ranks. Remember, however, at the same time. ing cockleberries in Arcadia this very that such measures would grieve no moment. What brings you back so sincere soon? Train wrecked, eh?" one more than your sincere friend, Hugh Jean Teps. For my sake, Hugh Jean Teps. For my sake, as well as your own, spare me pain. Heaven speed you, dear good season. I am back so soon becomrades—and now to the wagons. Be sure to take your belongings with you, for you might find it difficult to replace prepared to take a second train as soon them at your new abode.'

At that moment one of the men other, and another. In fact, At that moment one of the proposed three cheers for their new general, and the heartiness with which they were given bore the plainest proof

The other shouled one "Good!" after the other should one "Good!" after the other should be a simple of the other of the affection which every one of them entertained for his chief.

The wagons had started north and south, and Hugh was wending his way to the depot when he met Paul seated in his buggy, ready to conduct the men to their respective places.

is, there is trouble in the campis, the council—that is, the board.

to their respective places.
"Hugh." he said, stopping his horse "I have been thinking that we might use your train to ship east 400 tons of wheat now stored in the warehouse topolis member." here. The eastern price is much higher, you know, and as this train is at your disposal—"

"It is not, Paul, since I had no idea that we would need it again so soon; but that makes no odds. I am sure that we can make some arrangement with the freight agent. Give me an order for the grain, and I'll see to the "Well, that is soon told. Goodwill

Paul did as bidden, then shook hands for he his new friend, and, giving the he can. He advocates imprudent measwhip to his horse, trotted after his ures of a violent and lawless characcharge. Hugh, on the other hand, pursued his way to the station. As he brought us in collision with the police. neared, it he saw Pry and Hans, who

"Hallo!" he cried, greeting esty.
"What's up now? Why did you not esty.
"Now, you know the nature of the "Now, you know t 'Gainst orders, General," Pry said trouble, and I once more inquire:

"'Gainst orders, General," Pry said with comical gravity.

"How so, Pry?"

"Why, didn't she bid us cleave to you? No use to shake us off, General; it can't be did."

Hugh laughed heartily. "She is boss, certainly," he said. "Do you know where the freight office is?"

Hans merely pointed to a building near by, and Hugh resumed: "Suppose you two come with me. I have some wheat to ship, and shall try to make arrangements for using our old train, provided we can get the agent."

trouble, and I once more inquire: "Why did you expect such a course on Goodwill's part, and why did you not give us a hint of your suspicion before you left?"

Hugh thought a moment and then replied gravely: "Because I received certain information regarding his character on the pledge of secrecy, and it is this pledge which hinders me from giving you two come with me. I have some wheat to ship, and shall try to mask e arrangements for using our old train, provided we can get the agent. train, provided we can get the agent to grant us the proper speed."

They found the official, who objected night."

at first; but when he learned that the train would be needed immediately after its arrival east, in fact would be needed all summer, he consented, granting rates quite reasonable in Hugh's estimation.

"Now we must hunt up some men to "Now we must hunt up some men to "Now we must hunt up some men to "I think I can promise as much," and "the friends parted for the night. "All right, General. I wouldn't want you to do anything against your conat first; but when he learned that the

transfer the grain," said Hugh, as they left the office. "It is in sacks, I understand. Do you think twenty men could when Hugh reached the office morning the news of his arriva

stand. Do you think twenty men could do it in a day, Pry?"

If whould think so. It is a pity we didn't know this a little sooner. The army could have done it in a jiffy."

It was then that Hans made his shortest speech on record. Looking at shortest speech on record. Looking at It was then that Hans made his shortest speech on record. Looking at Hugh, he said, emphatically: "I"

Hugh, he said, emphatically: "I"

"Thanks, Hans," replied Hugh, "but you can't do the job alone, so let's hunt up other volunteers."

"Here's another, General," Pry now chimed in with a ludicrous grin. Hugh evidently was surprised. He stopped abruptly, saying wonderingly: "You? I thought you were in the detective line."

"Only after it was heard and a hundred questions answered to satisfaction, the board began its business session. Hugh was more than ordinarily quiet, but he took in every word, and soon discovered that Energy had not merely told the truth in regard to the member from Piutopolis, but rather under than over rated the facts,
"You? I thought you were in the detective line."

tective line."
"So I was, General, so I was; but darn it if I don't catch the fever. When we left Lakopolis I thought this project kindly favor me with a short private

expected to the party addressed as to the other members. They gazed in surprise first at the speaker, then at each other, then at the person address ed. No solution of the mystery any where. Goodwill evidently did not know what to think or say, but blurted out at last: "Can't you say here what you have to say?"
"If you wish it, Mr. Goodwill, cer-

tainly; but I think you will find it to your interest to grant me the favor I L. Zakshesky begged of you." A guilty conscience always antici-

pates the worst. Goodwill knew that Hugh might possibly say things calcuhigh-faluting gush, and now, and now -hang me. If matters go on this way I'll be as crazy as any one." lated to blast his reputation forever; so he arose and said sulkily: "All right, have your own way then."

The two entered a private room behind the larger office, and when Hugh had closed the door behind him, he faced the member from Plutopolis, and N. O'Connell ..... said seriously, but without menace: "Mr. Goodwill, I called you in here

to request your voluntary resignation from our board." If a thunderbolt had descended from the blue sky it couldn't have struck the man more forcibly than these words. paled visibly, then stammered y resignation? And—and—why

Mr. Teps? "Simply to avoid the disgrace of a public expulsion, sir," was the reply, whose calmness of utterance contrasted strangely with the severity of its character. Goodwill tried to rally courage and said, with an attempt at bravado: "Do you desire to insult me, sir? In that case—"

"No, I merely wish to save you what little reputation you have left, sir. Must I speak more plainly? You remember the story of Judas Iscarlot, who betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver! How much did you get for betraying your brethren of the Commonwealth?

A second thunderbolt from an azure sky. Goodwill first blushed, then be-came pale as a sheet. "Mr. Teps," he stammered, "I wonder that you can repeat slanders which you probably picked up from the gutters."

"There you are mistaken, Mr. Good-ill. The information is not a slander, and does not come from the gutter, but from the headquarters of Plutocracy, an office shining with gold some of which stuck to your hands.' "Mr. Teps," the now nearly crushed

fellow went on protesting.
"Stop, sir," Hugh now said sternly. "I have neither the time nor the desire to parley with you. Will you re sign instantly, or will you not?"

The member from Plutopolis was crushed. "With such indignities heaped upon me," he said, with an attempt to cover his retreat, "my further stay in this board would be too unsavory to think of it. I shall resign, Mr. Teps.

(To be Continued.)

#### BATTLE CRY OF '08.

The slogan has sounded, the battle is on. Not the battle of bloodshed, of saber and gun, Not the fame, nor the guilt, nor the glory of war, n wrongs must be righted by a de-luge of gore. Whe

Tis the rising of millions, whose arms for the fight Are the God-given lances of Justice and Right. Columbia now calls, in this hour of her prepared to take a second train as soon as the men can be loaded, and then an-Col ite down oppression, ambition and

Tis the Nation's Gethsemane, dark was the hour fredom was sold to wealth's lust and power. mbla in shackles, each freeman a "And Colu

ambia in shackles, each freeman a slave, e "the land of the free and the home of the brave." The land of no navy, no scepter, r

throne,
Whose foundation was labor, her fortress
the home
Her armies the workmen, whose armor
of mail
The badge of prosperity, the little tin
real.

Then proudly Columbia her banner un-furled, furled,
And Liberty's lamp sent a gleam through
the world.
With a scream of defiance our eagle in air Made the lion of tyranny slink to his lair

Where now is her freedom? Legislation knows well. knows well.

Where her armies of labor? Ask the tramp, he can tell

Why the firesides of home now no longer are bright,
And the gaunt wolves of hunger are ever
in sight.

seemed to await his arrival to accost rious outlaws into the ranks of our army and has more than once been army and has more than once been on the jewel of innocence pandered to vice?

The jewel of innocence pandered to vice?

O. God of the Nations, no longer with-

Shame! shame on a nation, whose avarice Shame: shame on a man and greed;
Makes humanity tremble and suffer and bleed
Till a just rertibution makes Liberty's flag
A meaningless emblem, a star-spangled

A mean.

To the front every voter, let your arms for the fight
Be the keen edge of principle and broadsword of right,
Swell the ranks that are rising to battle with wrong.
The alogan has sounded, 'tis Money's death-song.

Let its echo roll on to each hamlet and farm
Like the voice of Revere spreading wide
the alarm
Till it blends with the thunder from
Liberty's hall,
"United we stand divided we fall!"

Thank God for brave leaders-they of un-Thank God for brave leaders—they of un-bending knee. Standing firmly erect, untrammeled and time in which we shall single out in-

Brave souls, men and women, whose pens, hearts and brains
Will strike from Columbia her shackles and chains.

—Mrs. E. E. Hunt, in Coming Nation.

THE ANGEL OF DISCONTENT.

When the world was formed and the morning stars

Upon their paths were sent,
The loftiest browed of the angels was made, The Angel of Discontent.

In the light of that eye doth the slave behold A hope that is high and brave, . And the madness of war comes into the For he knows himself a slave.

eye
March with victorious songs;
For the strength of the right comes inttheir hearts
When they behold their wrongs.
—Sam Walter Poss.

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

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

REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

Amount previously acknow .....\$1,428.03 100.00 D. M. Riordan J. B. Schell, Branch 9 of Ohlo R. Schoen, Branch 3 of Wis .. N. J. Nelson, Branch 4 of Mo... John Frideth ..... Chas. White ..... B. F. Lamb J. Roeschlein, Branch 22 of Ill. G. A. Swerdfiger, Branch 10 of Cal C. A. Metzger ...... M. J. Kingsbury ..... Henry Uhlhorn .... R. Hetle-Sater ..... F. E. Miller ..... Total ......\$1,644,55 W. P. BORLAND,

Treasurer.

We have kept silent amid criticism and questioning and steadily pursue our work.

We regretted the necessity for keep ing silence and would have liked to have taken the entire membership into our confidence, but the necessity for silence was inherent to the condition of things and so we observed silence.

OUR PROSPECTS.

Now the time is close at hand and almost here when we can present mat-ters to the entire membership which will, we think, thrill them and cause our present membership to and cause our present membership to shall present a plan of great scope and magnitude which will, we think, satis-fy every thinking and reflective memper as well as startle the country by its boldness.

We shall have the necessary means to carry it out. These funds will be raised in such a manner as to involve ery little, if any, burden to interested, and will furnish the sinews of war to establish the co-operative commonwealth, not only in one state, but eventually in a majority of the states in this great union.

Further than this we cannot say just at present, but our members can feel sure that we are as anxious to tell them as they are to hear all ne sary details in regard to our plans and methods.

It is now but a few days or a few veeks when this disclosure will made, and we ask from our comrades that brotherly patience and considera-tion that the magnitude of our work requires. The past week has seen a virtual agreement or certain details which warrant us in saying that the prospects for the future seem certain.

In all matters relating to business in our present competitive system, noth-ing can be said to be absolutely certain, until the transaction has reached the stage when the documents are signed, sealed and delivered. Until the period is reached when the prospect of failure seems entirely removed, it rould be unwise for us to say any thing to raise hopes which might afterwards be dashed to the ground.

We know that our members will rea-lize the truth of this and will not expect us to tell them about matters which, if they did not succeed, members would be the first to condemn us for telling them

However, we can say, with a full realization of the facts that warrant the statement, that we feel assured that we shall soon be in a position where a success of our efforts will be absolutely assured and where idle land and idle labor can be brought together in fruitful productivity with ample capital to insure its continued success

### OUR FINANCES.

One of our comrades writes in: "The colonization fund does not crawl up as much as I would like to see it." There is a reason for this, as all who have been following the course of the colo nization commission readily under stand.

We have been obliged to keep silent upon our business plans, although we have been always ready and willing to discuss principles and methods.

Our members have thought, perhaps that we were unduly secretive, but this has only been ordinary prudence, has only related to business plans.

We are glad to say that these plans are maturing so rapidly that we will soon be in a position where we shall have ample funds.

Our members are beginning to realize this as well as the necessity for our having funds now. We call attention to the fact that we have re ceived a contribution of \$100 from L. Zakshesky of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a like contribution of \$100 from D. M.

Riordon of Atlanta, Ga.
Such contributions as these entitle the contributors to the grateful recog-nition of not only the colonization commission, but also the whole Social Democracy of America.

We make acknowledgment now, as

dividuals to commend them for doing

"They deserve well of their country" was the highest commendation paid to men during the first French republic and it can be well said of these com-

### THE NEED OF ACTION.

The two instances cited above where The two instances cited above where comrades have sent in contributions should spur others to do the same. We have been through a heavy figencial strain, such as is incident to the starting of all new organisations, and we need money more now than we shall a few weeks from now.

Those who are desirous of being among the pioneers, should remember this. They can rest assured that contributions on their part now will be remembered later on, and all other

Manda Ma things being equal, as to fitness, etc.,

> pioneer work. In a few weeks, when we shall have imple funds, those who have been doubting Thomases will be only too

eager to give their money.

This statement is addressed to those who believe in the feasibility of the

colonization plan in order that they may take the hint and be in time. The need for action on the part of the members who desire to contribute must be apparent.

#### HE COMMENDS SILENCE.

Editor Colonization Department: am "awful" glad you know enough to keep your mouth shut and tell nothing until you have got a "dead cinch," but I have been so anxious to have you notify me that the 1,000 people with \$100 each should come down with their cash. I have mine hid away in an 'old sock" and can produce it on short notice. If you can't get a thousand with a hundred each let's make it \$50 or \$25 each, with the privilege of anyone who desires doubling the "dose."

and barley for use I think there will ing them. In fact, I believe that those not be many want to make them up into bad whisky, especially when there the last to awake to the industrial con should consider and that is to take steps to abolish, as soon as possible, the terms bushel in grain, gallons in fluids, and in fact, the whole system of weights and measure and introduce of weights and measure and introduce of reform, and prejudice the people a system like the metric system in against those who take part in them all computations. All scale beams could be divided into units, tens and hundreds, and all this nonsense with avoirdupois, apothecray and mint weights abolished. To weigh a load of corn and throw it into bushels, before one can get his bearings, is like the doctor who was "death on fits," hence threw all his patients into fits and then cured them.

C. LIPSCOMB.

#### ONE SOLUTION.

Fort Scott, Kan.

In spite of all the different views of reformers who advocate on one line or other the cause of economic justice, it appears to me that the "National adocacy" will eventually solve the quesbut in the meanwhile let practice and speech go hand in hand. Get together, combine, co-operate, and with the knowledge gained in practice, the final struggle will be easier. All these measures form the skirmish line in the battle of the future, and a strong skirmish line sometimes overthrows massed forces (vide Boers V. British). We shall never convince all; the intoxication of greed will in some need the forces of repression and compulsion. We should rejoice that the minority have this madness acute-iy; true, many more would like to indulge in this vice but it's beyond their reach. Failure in that case will induce thought, with us when a man thinks he's won; when once won, he never deserts. Traitors may creep into our camp, but we have no backsliders. In this our position is unique. Hurrah for "Material equity and united intelliwith its boundless possibilities

for all humanity. JNO. G. SMART.

### NO SUMPTUARY LAWS.

I would like to say in connection with the question of selling liquor in he new colonies, that I am constitutionally opposed to any kind of "sump-tuary" regulations in the colony. I believe in tolerance, and everything this will be the main attraction to else in the very broadest possible sense of the terms. It seems to me that it be very discouraging to broadminded, liberal "tolerant," people to contemplate a social movement startency of under a narrow "sumptuary" industrial and political methods and regulation.

If we come in contact with inebriates and other unfortunate treat them as may be required in each individual case.

Liquor is a commercial commodity in as general use as any other commodity, and I think should be manufactured and sold by the community just factured and sold. Fraternally yours.

M. T. BRUCE, 406 Elm street, Dallas, Tex.

### MANUFACTURED LIQUORS.

Editor Social Democrat: Give each colonist a little book to carry in his cocket. When selling anything you want to limit, stamp the amount, kind and date, in the book. Make a rule not to sell more than so much to each one in a day.

Let each one in a village tell which paper is his favorite and then keep such papers free to all. On permit-ting all kinds of literature, the people will be educated. Let each local branch be entitled to select student's high institutions according to member ship of the branch and cost of studie the students take.

That will give a poor boy or girl as much chance as a rich. I like the five-mile square plan for a village in center. I don't like a cross or such symbols on the banner of Social De racy.

PETER J. GRANUM. Minneapolis, Minn.

#### A PROTEST AGAINST LIQUORS. Editor Social Democrat: I am much

Editor Social Democrat: I am much interested in the work of the Social Democracy. During the anti-slavery struggle Kansas was colonized by the friends of liberty, and it seems fitting that the Socialists should concentrate their strength in a few western states. This state sems to have been overlooked by your committee and organ-

izers. But I can assure you that we have a good state and good material for membership. But as the country is thinly settled where I live organization is hard to effect.

Several weeks ago it was asked how the proposed colonies should deal with the liquor traffic and correspondence was solicited. Very few responded. Now, my opinion is that if you deal with it in any other way than as you would with a snake you will be sorry You will find that people who like to spend their leisure time about saloons will make very poor members for your colonies. Ruskin had some experienc with an ex-saloonkeeper member. He soon fell out with hard work, and began to stir up strife. You will do well to require a total abstinence pledge from all members. You should, at the very least, refuse to allow any saloens on any colony property. As I have a home of my own now I may never seek to enter a colony, but if I were to do so it would never be onin which saloons were located man with a family cannot afford to run

such risks. Intoxicating liquors are not neces sary to the health or happiness of any-one, and no hardship will ensue if they are prohibited. If there be any who think they must have them let them remain outside the gate rather than spoil those who are in the inside. If a man be a true blue reformer he will not care to force such doubtful prac-tices upon his fellow colonists. It must I have been thinking I would write be evident to many that a great deal you a line on the intoxicant liquor question, but the more I think it over I of the liquor traffic. It has assisted am persuaded that it will regulate it- the competitive system in dragging When we produce nice corn, rye them (the workmen) down and degradwho are the hardest drinkers will be is no "profit in it." There is another dition of the country—if they ever question that I think a Socialist state awake. To fight the battle for liberty requires a clear head and a steady hand. Rum creates riots and mobs and riots and mobs never win vic tories. They rather retard the progress Yours fraternally.

Milford, S. D. WALTER PRICE.

#### THE REASON WHY.

Why I became a member of the "Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth," and later on of the Social Democracy of America. Having entertained and persistently advocated for more than half a century the following "ideal," but perfectly rational sentiments, as a "basis" for the recon struction of society, and human rela tions generally, and finding them voiced, and more or less clearly incorporated, in the platforms of these two organizations, I heartly and joyfully responded to their call for mem

bership and active co-operation.

Those "sentiments" may be formulated in brief as follows: "United interests" in place of "opposition of interests;" "co-operation in busin place of competition in busin "each for all, and all for each;" "from each, according to ability; to each ac-cording to need;" where an "injury" to any one will be the immediate concern of every other one, and where a benefit to any one will be shared by every other one. On these hang all the law and the prophets.

Moreover, I am convinced that the great majority of the people of these "United States" are sufficiently developed intellectually and morally to enable them to bring about the transition from the present competitive sysabout the trantem of opposing interests, to the gradual establishment of the prospective Co-operative Commonwealth.

Not in a day, a month, or a year, but in the near future.

The principal immediate "aim" of the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth, and also of the Social Democracy of America, is to establish co-operative colonies that will serve as preparatory kindergarten schools; objective realities, upon which the minds of the common people can lay hold, and predicate a reasonable hope for a most people, without which me preaching will amount to very little.

The only thing to fear, to guard machinery of the present "order," and to accept the leadership of experts in beeple, the manipulation and use of such methods. Herein lies our greatest danger. M. E. MORSE. 504 TRUDE BI DG., Chicago, III.



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Get out and hustle in a few sub scriptions for the Social Democrat.

Don't come to your branch meet ings alone. Bring your friend along. Now is the time to subscribe for the

Social Democrat. You get a copy of Casson's book free.

the past week. Private property and individual pos

member it Capitalist private property is about on its last legs. Come, join the So-

cial Democracy and help bury the If the state can conduct the post office successfully, what is the reason it cannot also conduct the cotton mil's

and shoe factories successfully. Without an intelligent conception of your class interests you are helpless in the hands of the enemy. Give heed

to the teachings of Socialism.

The new branch at New Bedford, or ganized by Comrades Keliher and Debs starts off with 43 Charter members, and among them are some of the leading trades unionists of the city. The branch is bound to become one of the strongest in Massachusetts.

Under government employment the famous (or infamous) "law" of supply and demand is inoperative. The employes get living wages, no matter how fierce may be the competition of the unemployed for their positions. son-the people never run industries for profit.

When railroads are wrecked by cap talist mismanagement they are placed in the hands of the government and run for the benefit of the stockholders until they are once more placed on a sound basis. If the government can run wrecked railroads for the benefit of private parties, what is the reason cannot run unwrecked railroads for the benefit of the people?

was held under the joint auspices of the Central Labor Union and the Local appreciate the work we are doing, and Branch of the Social Democracy. This is as it should be, and the example of unity between Socialism and trades unionism should be and will be widely of the grand work of the Social De-

50,000 copies of their municipal plat-form printed in pamphlet form, in both H. STEINBERG, Secreta English and German, and are circula ing them from house to house through out the city. The comrades are work ing like beavers and are putting up

ment of Joseph Barondess, which appears in this issue. Comrade Barondess has fought a good fight, and has sacrificed much for the workers. He is a faithful and consistent Socialist, and is ever ready to lend a hand to help along the progress of the movement. He is trying to make an independent living, and it is no more than right that the working people should stand by him and patronize him to the extent of their ability. All radicals who need insurance should give Comrade Parconders 2 call Barondess a call.

It is time that the local branches It is time that the local branches throughout the country began considering the question of the next convention. There are many important matters there to be decided, and the local branches should discuss and come to a clear understanding on the constitution so needed changes in the constitution, so that the delegates to the convention may be prepared to act intelligently and for the best interests of the or-

portant points. It is to be hoped that

There has been some delay in filling orders for Comrade Benham's History of the Paris Commune. This has bee caused by our inability to receive the books from the publishers. Comrade Benham writes us that the books are now ready, and all orders will be promptly filled. This is a book which should be read by all Socialists. The Commune is the first and only record of a nation's capital being governed by the representatives of the working class. The portrayal of the acts of regularly elected councilors into a war to protect the autonomy of their city, presents a les-son and points a moral not found elsewhere in the pages of history.

The comrades of Branches 2, 5, and 11 of Illinois have made a good move in combining their resources and establishing joint headquarters at 11443 Michigan avenue, Chicago. The com-rades have commodious and well ar-ranged quarters, and in connection therewith they have established an excellent library and reading room which will be open to the public at all times. and where they invite everybody to make themselves comfortable and be-come acquainted with the principles of Socialism. For the use of the frequenters of this reading room the com-rades would be pleased to receive con-tributions of books and papers. Comrade Weeks, secretary of Branch 5, desires to inform the members of his branch, through the columns of the Social Democrat, that an assessment of ten cents has been levied on the mem-bers of Branch 5 to meet their share of the expense incurred. The next meeting of Branch 5 will be held in the new headquarters, and members should be made in meeting notice in next week's issue of the paper. Safford, Ariz., and Brockville, Ont.,

#### FOR THE TEXTILE STRIKERS.

Comrades Keliher and Debs delivered a lecture at Manchester, N. H., under the auspices of the local branch on the evening of March 8 for the benefit of the New Bedford and Biddeford coting was presided over by Comrade F.

## WOMEN AND CHILDREN ORGAN-IZING.

The women at Haverhill, who are exceedingly active in the work, are to or-ganize a Woman's Branch in the near games. See that idea, and should be wildely followed. Let the good work go on in every direction. A children's eter, N. H., and Debs spoke at Adams, Mass. Both meetings were largely attached and very successful. Adams in the second s

### SE SPECIAL NOTICE.

Comrade F. G. R. Gordon, 90 Jewett street, Manchester, N. H., has been appointed General Organizer for the New England states and will at once enter the field and give his whole time to the work. All points desiring to was crowded to its capacity. The auorganize will at once address Comrade Gordon, who will promptly answer all of the town and a good number of Gordon, who will promptly answer all correspondence. He will carry with him a full line of literature and take address meetings on application, and it is earnestly requested that our comrades throughout New England give believes, to show to the unbiased mind

### HARLET FIFE AND DRUM CORPS.

At the last meeting of the corps a great deal of praise was accorded the members for the faithfulness with which they are attending to their duties, and the interest they are dispersed with the best people in the city, was held under the joint auspices of the work of the S. D. of A. We are glad to know that the comrades At the last meeting of the corps a modracy At the grand ball, held by Our Milwaukee comrades have had on March 12, the corps made itself H. STEINBERG, Secretary.

questions involved.

the branches generally will give attention to these matters, and especially make such changes as are needed in the system of electing delegates, before the time for their election arrives.

6. That the National official organ is subject to the state of the system of electing delegates, before the time for their election arrives.

6. That the National official organ is subject to the state of a month the list of all secretaries of local branches; also, as soon as a plan united. No petty proposition should be united. No petty proposition should be shalf forward at specified times a complete list of all members to every better industrial system. There are please that in the transitory period of economic revolution we should be united. No petty proposition should be shalf forward at specified times a complete list of all members to every better industrial system. There are branch in the Union

#### JULIUS G. FRITON, Com. THE BROOKLYN PRESS.

Editor Social Democrat: 'In the So ocrat of March 3d, an article referring to mass meetings in Greater New York, stated that none of the public press made mention of the So-cial Democracy meetings held during the week beginning February 20th.

I wish to correct this by saying that we Brooklynites now consider our-

at Knickerbocker Hall, in addition to which the Times also had a favorable had a favorable below the things of the transfer of half-column editorial on Comrade Debs

we believe will greatly help our cause here. I also wish to advise our comrades that Local Branches 7 and 12 are now holding combined lectures every Sun-day evening at 8 o'clock at Eric hall, 435 Broadway, Brooklyn, and all com-rades are invited to attend and bring their capitalistic friends with them.

WM. BUTSCHER, Acting Secretary

#### PROGRESS IN THE EAST.

Since the report in last week's paper the meetings of Comrades Debs and Keliher have been as follows: Monday evening, March 7, a fine meet-ing was held at Nashua, N. H. Franking was held at Nashua, N. H. Franklin opera house, where the meeting if you can, and if in any way I or
was held, was filled to its capacity. The
meeting was presided over by exMayor Sands, a prominent and highly

The meeting was entirely satisfac
Missouri.

No. 5. Lynn, meets every Friday at 8
if you can, and if in any way I or
my assistants can help you we will do
whatever we can."

The meeting was entirely satisfacMissouri.

No. 1. St. Louis Meets every Friday at 8
in your can, and if in any way I or
my assistants can help you we will do
whatever we can."

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in your can, and if in any way I or
my assistants can help you we will do
whatever we can." Monday evening, march, a line meet he lower to tride under any possible cirnew headquarters, and members should ing was held at Nashua, N. H. Frankline open alteration will lin open house, where the meeting if you can, and if in any way I or respected citizen of Nashua, and all tory, and will produce good results for classes were represented in the audience. The meeting was a success in

ton mills strikers. The meeting was presided over the autreal lished in the Social Democrat last spices of Branches 3 and 4 of N. H., located at Manchester. An admission gling operatives.

WOTIEN AND CHILDREN ORGAN-IZING.

West Power that the was the property of the meeting was presided over the autreal lished in the Social Democrat last week. After returning to headquarters, about the 25th inst., the complex come. The property of the was charged for the benefit of the New Bedford and Biddeford strikers. Mechanic's Hall, where the property of the prope the meeting was held, was well filled, and a neat sum was realized and forwarded to the strikers. The Nashua and Manchester comrades are wide-awake and will be heard from.

anized at every available point in the United States before the fall campaign begins. Social Democrats, everywhere, see that this work is performed—do your duty!

branch will be next in order. The juncture. The juncture is the taught to shoot in the right direction. A children's branch could be made a Socialist kindergarten and there should be one in every city. treme, the factory operatives and their families in many cases being reduced to actual peonage. As a result of the Adams meeting a large branch will be organized at once.
Speaking of this meeting, the Spring-

field Republican says: "Eugene V. Debs lectured last night in the town hall at Adams under the auspices of the Socialists of that town. The hall sympathizers from North Adams and him a full line of literature and take other towns. The speaker, considering orders for the Social Democrat and other Socialist papers. He will also turing center, devoted some time to a Comrade Gordon their united support the reason of the cotton depression in in pushing the Social Democracy in the north. He inclines to the theory that section. A vigorous campaign such as Com- under social conditions that do not exrade Gordon proposes to inaugurate ist in the north in the same extreme. will do wonders in the way of spreading and strengthening the movement. Alabama, and when in those states made an investigation of the cotton industry. Down there, he says, cotton pickers get 15 cents a day, and cotton cial state, living under a condition of espionage. They are isolated from healthy contact with society in the main and the national social body o the section does not care to hold rela tions with them. Members of that to have no more to do with such or ganizations and no more to do with orthern capital.
"In passing from experience to socia

science Mr. Debs discussed the effect CALL FOR REFERENDUM.

on society at large of a people allowed to live in an environment in which there is nothing elevating, but all deame fight. They confidently expect their efforts will be rewarded with a magnificent vote for Social Democracy.

Matsouri Branch, No. 1, adopted the following resolutions, and instructed that they be forwarded to the Social Democratory publication, so as to bring the present system is to industrial democration to the advertise.

We call attention to the advertise and thus secure their co-operation on the garden and social chaos. But the garden and social chaos. system is self-destructive. Competition It is a matter of great importance is war and war unabated means annihitat some of the most crying discrepancies in our constitution be remedied which are developing rapidly, and that by means of the referendum, even before the national convention. Hence
these resolutions:

is co-operation, in which the present
struggle will culminate. To hasten this
Mr. Debs advocates the organization of these resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the present indirect method of electing delegates to the National Convention be abolished.

2. That the delegates to the National Convention shall be elected directly by the local branches; each branch to be entitled to at least one delegate.

Mr. Debs advocates the organization of all departments of industry and the organization of the Social Democracy, the former to work on economic lines and the latter on political lines and both in harmony. The advice Mr. Debs has to give to the people is, 'read, study, think, vote.'"

entitled to at least one delegate.

3. That the basis of representation be one delegate to every fifty members in good standing, or fraction thereof.

4. That each delegate, in voting upton questions, be allowed one vote for every member he represents.

5. That any measure formulated, and presented with the signatures of 50 members in good standing, shall be submitted by the referendum to all the members of the S. D. of A.; and that an effort be made to get an efficient

ganization as a whole. It will be observed that our St. Louis comrades have already taken action for the purpose of securing a referendum on important points. It is to be hoped that

system for applying the Initiative, Referendum, Imperative Mandate, and thou system of election analogous and equal to the one now used by the B. C. C. cial Democracy is with them. On this portant points. It is to be hoped that better industrial system. There are plenty of resources in this country, but the keys are held by a few people. and in order to avail ourselves of then we must pay tribute to the holders

> "If you win a fight against wag reduction today you have no assur-ance that you will not have another in six months. Wages will go down and down, as the competition grows fiercer all because the manufacturers are forced to make goods cheaper and they

control and fix the price of labor."

It was pointed out that only by unit and the Brooklyn Dally Eagle and Brooklyn Times each had a column and a half devoted to Comrade Debs' speech at Knickerbocker Hall, in addition to which the Times also had. ing solidly for a complete change of I simply wish to bring this fact before our comrades, that the Brooklyn end of the S. D. A. has already partially gained the good will of the press, which we believe will greatly halve.

"From the very depths of my heart I hope victory will crown your cause. I understand something of the nature of this struggle, although I have viewed it from long range, mainly through the columns of the press. I know that it is an unequal fight from my own experience. It is the human stomach against a money bag,

'On the part of the men, women and children whose wage is but a meagre one, it is a question of human endurance. The owner of the factory closes down his mill, but his square meals a day go on just the same With you it is quite different. When your wages cease, your hunger pangs begin. But struggle on. Don't be allowed to divide under any possible cir-

turned to New York, where they had engagements for the 11th and 12th, thence to Newark, N. J., on the 13th, and thence their itinerary is as pub-

city, while the eastern field will be left for a time under the efficient charge of National Organizer F. G. R. Gordon.

The capitalists never divide on election day. No matter how much they may fight about party politics between times, when it comes to voting you will always find them united in support of their class interests. Their port of their class interests. Their partisan political fights are merely sham battles. How much longer are the workers going to be deluded by these shams? They can only gain their economic freedom when they become as conscious of their class (12th Assembly District, S. D. A., meets every Friday as Sartict, S. D. A., conscious of their class interests as the capitalists are, and use their po-litical power for the dethronement of their economic masters.

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#### MEETINGS OF LOCAL BRANCHES

San Francisco

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

No. 8, Bakersfield, meets the first Sunday of each month, on or before the full of the moon, at 2 p. m., in Mattson's Hall.

COLORADO. No. 1, Denver, meets every Su m., at 1715 California st.

p. m., at 1715 California st.

ILLINOIS.

Cook County Central Committee of The
Social Democracy meets 26 Saturday of
contract of the Committee of the
Contract of the Committee of the
Stedman room 504 Trude Building.
Stedman room 504 Trude Building.

Stedman, room 504 Trude Building.
No 1 meets every Sunday, 2:20 p. m., a:
198 East Madison street, Chicago. Good
speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall.
No. 4, Chicago, meets every Sunday a:
2 p. m., at 343 South Halasted street.
No. 5, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each
month at 5 o'clock p. m., at Social Hall
control 25th 8-10 Meeks, 236 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 1 p. m., 53d 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 Monday, 7; 8 p. m. at Social Turner Hall, Belb... at avenue and Paulina street, Chicago

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

No. 3, Richmond, meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, hall of German Be-nevolent Society, corner 5th and Mair MARYLAND.

No. 2. Baltimore, English Branch, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 1005 East Baltimore street. MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1 meets 3d Thursday evening for business, and every second Sunday for lecture and discussion, at 724 Washington st., Boston. Secretary's address 1043 Washington st.

No. 1, St. Louis, Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 1223 N. Broadway, No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at 12th and Wyoming sts., St. Louis, M. Dorn, secretary, 1933 Lami street. NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY.

No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for for friends also on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, 354 Pacific street, Paterson.

No. 2 meets every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., sharp, at No. 5 Clinton st., Newark. Good program. Visitors welcome.

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

NEW YORK.

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. Sh assembly Hold. No. 80 Orchard street, at 8 p. m. Dr. C. Rayevsky, 75 Rivington street, secretary.

Dr. C. Kayevsky, 78 Rivington street, secretary, No. 9, Tenth Assembly District, New York City, meets second and fourth Fri-days of each month at 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 255-257 E. Houston street. Lectures each meeting. Samuel Whitehorn, sec-retary, care of B. Margolis, 176 Suffolk

Hall, 200-20-20 each meeting. Samue: retary, care of B. Margolis, 176 Sumue: retary, care of B. Margolis, 176 Sumue: street.

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

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

Street.
No. 12, Social Democracy Debating Club, meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at 370 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.
No. 16, 23d Assembly District, meets every Friday evening at 8 p. m., at 177 E. 98th street, New York City. Secretary, Jacob Persky, 222 E. 98th street. OHIO.

OHIO.

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

No. 18, Toledo, meets at Knopka Hall, cor. Vance and Division sts., every Friday evening. C. H. Otken, secretary, 113

day evening. C. H. Otken, secretary, 1103
Nebraska ave.
PENNSYLVANIA.
No. 1 meets every Sunday and Tuesday
at 8 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 1125 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.
additional transfer of the second and third Sundays of each month.
Bedford avenue.
No. 10, Allegheny, meets every Sunday
evening at 22 Beaver avenue. Secretary's
address, 174 Manhattan avenue.
No. 12, Philadelphia, meets every Fri-No. 12, Philadelphia, meets every Fri day evening at northwest corner Howard and York sts.

and York sts.

TENNESSEE.
No. 1, Nashville, meets every Tuesday
at 7:30 p. m., at 602½ Church st. First
meeting in month for business only. All
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 Hall, on Franklin street, between Main and Travis streets.

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

WashingTon.

Main street.

WASHINGTON.

No. 1, Palouse, meets in the Council Chamber at 8 p. m., on the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month. D. W. Foster, Secretary.

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

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 80 Chestrul street, Milwaukee. Frederick F. Heath, Secretary.

Becretary.

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

No. 3, 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, at Sign's Hall, S. E. Corner of 2th avenue and Orchard street. Milwaukes.

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