# CURRENT

HOW RUSKIN'S AUTHORITY IS INVOKED IN JUSTIFICATION OF WAR.

A New Theory of International Polity What Business Men Think of the Militia-From a Critic.

A significant circumstance, showing trend of thought of the capitalists who control the industry and commerce of the nation, is the action of certain Chicago business men in criti-cising the course of the First Regiment of Illinois state troops in volunteering to fight the battles of the United States. These business men contend that, in-stead of going to the front to fight Spaniards, it was the duty of the regiment to stay at home to protect prop-erty in case of riot.

This sort of criticism fully develops

the point of view from which the aver age business man regards the militia, and it justifies in a measure the instinctive antagonism which workingmen have so often exhibited toward our citizen soldiery.

The feudal barons of the middle ages

maintained bands of military retainers, which were used on occasion to keep their serfs in order and kill them off whenever they rebelled or became obstreperous. These bands were maintained at private expense, and were a ncessary adjunct to the feudal system. With the downfall of the system the private military bands disappeared, and the maintenance of order and the prosecution of war became public func-

But the military bands recruited under public authority have been turned to the uses of capitalism exclusively, and the barons of modern industry have naturally grown into the habit of regarding them as their own private property, to be used by them without reference to the public weal, and it is perhaps to be expected that they should feel aggrieved when the army which they have come to regard as so entirely their own is removed for the purpose of fighting the battles of the

country at large.

It is vastly to the credit of the members of the regiment in question that they bitterly resent the criticism aimed at them, and treat the attempt of the business men to place property above patriotism with the contempt it de-serves. Perhaps this circumstance serves. Perhaps this circumstance may serve to open the eyes of many well meaning militiamen as to the true status of our citizen soldiery in the present social scheme. In this sense it will be of benefit, and we may thank the Chicago business men for laying bare the innate soul of capitalism.

There are radical changes in store for the people of the United States, as respects their time honored theory of international relations, and unless all signs fail the beginning of the war with Spain was also the beginning of a policy of territorial expansion whereby we enter the scramble for foreign markets and commercial su-premacy on the same terms as our European rivals.

Begun with the ostensible purpose of freeing the inhabitants of Cuba from the incubus of Spanish rule, the first decisive act of the war was the conquest of territory in Asiatic waters, thousands of miles distant from the objective point of the struggle.

An army of occupation is already be-

ing mobilized to take possession of the Philippines; Hawaii and Porto Rico are both as good as ours; and yet there has been no direct attempt on Cuba itself!

An American army of occupation for the Philippine islands would cer-tainly have been deemed an impossibility by the author of the Monroe doc-

This doctrine has already been badly shattered, and we shall probably longer hear it quoted as a rule of na-tional polity. No official action is needed to set it aside, as it has never received the formal indorsement of congress, and it has the sanction of

Having taken po session of the Philwith such other territory as we may e during the progress of the Whoever looks for any other result lacks the capacity to put two a two together. Already the itch conquest is exhibiting itself through the utterances of representative men. Judge Grosscup, who stands very close to the present administration, calls aloud in the public press for an "ex-pansive America," and says: "The strategy of war has compelled us to obtain a temporary foothold in the Philippines I believe we will find a make it permanent. I believe that having no policy looking to colonial settlement, we will find such " The judge is right. This will undoubtedly "find a way." referring to the recent partition of China: "Half of the population of the earth is about to become new pur chasers in the markets of civilization Are we willing to absent ourselves

Lyman Abbott in the May number of the North American Review. The rev erend doctor pleads for an abandon-ment of the exclusive policy formu-lated by the founders of our govern-

believe that the time has comnize the fact that we are not only ar American nation, but a world nation; when we ought to take our place, with clear and definite understanding that we are doing so, among the nations of the world; when we ought to form

promote that purpose."

Now, providing the powers that be are able to keep the present contest within proper limits; providing the smoldering fires of social revolution throughout Europe do not burst into flame and force the struggle to take on new aspects, it will turn out even as predicted, and we shall emerge from the war with a new national spirit and a new national polity to defend. We shall aggressively enter the contest for commercial supremacy, and will stand for all that such a course in-volves. This is inevitable, because it is strictly in line with the evolution of capitalism.

What this will mean to the wage slaves of the country it is not hard to predict. It will mean a large standing army, an increase in the national debt, more interest and taxes to be wrung out of the products of prole-tarian industry, a tighter grip by cap-italism on the industries and means of life of the people. With this prospect before them it stands American Socialists in hand to forget their petty differences of opinion as to tactics and methods of propaganda, and enter with persistent and renewed vigor into a united and systematic. vigor into a united and systematic campaign of education, to the end that the magnificent structure so laborious-ly and painfully erected by the slaves of capitalism for the benefit of parasites may speedily fall into the hands of its creators and rightful owners.

It is a curious and interesting study It is a curious and interesting study to observe the efforts of men to find moral sanctions for deeds which chance to fall in with their views and inclinations, and how eagerly they appeal to the words of living and dead sages in justification of acts which they believe to be right. Quotations from Ruskin are something of a vogue just now, as a measure of justification to be believe an experience for such between for holding an opinion favorable to the war. A recent writer in the Chicago Journal quotes Ruskin as say

"That every noble act of peace has its birth in war, that it is only among a nation of soldiers that greatness is possible, for it is based on battle, . In Egypt, he tells us, civilization was at its height when the soldier caste was next to that of the priest. In Greece all poetry and sculpture and painting were but war dramatized. All that was best was born afresh under the fighting kings of Europe, and was in greatest perfection where the streams were red with blood from sanguinary fields. And then with peace nations declined and the exalted virtues decayed, while sensuality and selfishness and corruption took on new life. Truth and strength, he4 says, are born in righteous war and expire in peace." It is quite time that Ruskin, in his

lecture on war, has expressed the above sentiments, but he has done more than that—he has not forgotten the ideal, and does not fail to point out when patriotism and obedience in the soldier are to be commended and when condemned. Speaking of a state of war, he says:

"But remember, good and noble as this state may be, it is a state of slav-ery. There are different kinds of slaves and different masters. Some slaves are scourged to their work by whips, others are scourged to it by restlessness or ambition. It does not matter what the whip, is; it is none the less a whip, because you have cut thongs for it out of your own souls; the fact, so far, of slavery, is in being driven to your work without thought, at another's bidding. Again, some slaves are bought with money and others with praise. It matters not what the purchase money is. The distinguishing sign of slavery is to have a price and be bought for it. Again, it matters not what kind of work you are set on; some slaves are set to forced diggings, others to forced marches; some dig furrows, others field-work, and others graves. Some press the juice of reeds, and some the juice of vines, and some the blood of men. \* \* \* You may think that the whole duty of a soldier is to be passive, that it is the country you have left behind who is to command, and try behind, or that the part you have so left is indeed the best part of it? Suppose—and, remember, it is quite conceivable—that you yourselves are indeed the best part of England; that you, who have become the s'aves, ought to have been the masters; and that those who are the masters ought to have been the slaves! \* \* You imagine yourselves to be the army of England; how if you should find your-selves, at last, only the police of her manufacturing towns, and the beadles of her little Bethels? \* \* You Bethels? of her little are not true soldiers if you only mean to stand at a shop door, to protect shopboys who are cheating inside. A soldier's vow to his country is tha

he is bound NOT to defend; nay, bound to redress by his own right hand that which he sees to be base in her.' Those who invoke Ruskin's author ity in favor of the present war are well come to all the satisfaction they can get out of him. In another place Rus kin says: "It is impossible for me to it lead me to two precisely opposite conclusions. When I find this the case in other matters, I am silent till I can choose my conclusion; but, with re-spect to war, I am forced to speak by the necessities of time; and forced to act one way or another. The convic-tion on which I act is that it causes

he will die for the guardianship of her

domestic virtue, of her righteous laws, and of her anyway challenged or en-

dangered honor. A state without vir-tue, without laws, and without honor,

(Continued on page 2.)

ENGLAND TAKES SIDES WITH AMERICA IN THE SPANISH DIFFICULTY.

Com Mann's Idea of the Worker's Union —Socialist Van Propaganda—Land Nationalization Society.

(Social Democrat Special.)

London, April 23, 1898.
Right on the verge of the 1st of May the day when all that is awakened and rejoicing in the working class of Britain and the continent is going to renew its annual pledge of international solidarity, and yet diplomatic mismanagement on part of the capitalistic governing class have let loose the dogs of war and the hungry howling of their blood-lust fills our ears! The Juggernaut of international feud demands his tribute of human lives, and (how remarkably in accord) the exigencies of plutocratic industry demand timely thinning of redundant populations. The slaughtered victims of the war will be workers, torn from field and factory, and theirs will be the aftermath of sorrow and want. Promotions and decorations will reward the gentlemen who exhibit the greatest prowess in bloodshed. A new "nobility" will rise, supported by the fortunes made either out of the contracts for supplying one or another of the contending armies with its requisite transport, clothing, food and ammunition, or by being "re-luctantly compelled" to raise the price of necessaries in belligerent and neutral countries. But everywhere the laws of gravitation and other things compel the man at the bottom to bear the weight, and the workingmen of Spain and America will have an exceptionally excellent opportunity of perceiving the immediate and ulti-mate effects of that baneful thing called "military glory."

However, this column is for news, nd not for disjointed expressions of disgust. Popular feeling over here is, of course, pro-American. The carts that distribute the frequent editions of the newspapers fly the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, waving in harmony. The hard-headed men who buy these papers to read a new rumor or the contradiction of a previous one are loud in their expressions of good will for Cousin Jonathan. Very few of them perceive that there is a lot of fel-low-feeling between some of the subjects of Alfonso and some of the subjects of Vanderbilt & Co. I do not see a very striking difference in humanity between the Spanish commander who massacres pacificos in Cuba and the American sheriff who slaughters peace-

ful miners at Hazleton. Turning one's thoughts from the blood-smirched lands and seas of the western world and coming back to humdrum Europe and May day, one finds a more hopeful subject. Given only a fine or passable day this year's abor demonstration will be a record. There are some people in the movement who do not like demonstrations and think that where they are not utterly narmful they are anyhow a useless frit-ering away of energies which could be far more effectively occupied elsewhere. Never was a view more erroneous. If only from the dramatic standpoint an imposing procession has an effect upon subsequent propaganda which is evident to even a casual observer. The holiday, better than any other in the whole year; the joy of being in the midst of tens of thousands of men and women who have dethroned the god of grab from their hearts, and have sworn to strive for the co-operative commonwealth of socialism: the supreme delight of beholding the growth of the movement from infancy to sturdy young manhood—all tend to inspirit, to invigorate, and to enthuse.

At twenty different points in London contingents are to march through the streets to the Thames embankment, where the whole mass will form up and start for Hyde Park at 2:30 p.m. Speeches in the park will start at 3:30 and knock off The resolutions will be put, and at 5:30 the official demonstration will finish and everyone will demonstrate "on their own" wherever and whenover their hearts list. Your scribe will

Tom Mann defines the Workers' Un on as "a genuine trade union and at the same time a political organization to be continuously in the service of la I believe the new organization a lot of valuable work in connection with the International Federation of Dock and River Workers. tirely to the Workers' Union. The post he vacates will probably devolve upor a Scottish comrade who was uncere a Scottish comrade who was uncere-moniously expelled from France last year owing to his active work in con nection with the International Federa

ed rural districts with'n its reach, whenever possible holding meetings and distributing literature explanatory of the great idea.

The Land Nationalization Society is now seventeen years old, and its in-come last year was over \$5,600. It holds: "That the nationalization of the land and its administration by repre-sentative local authorities are essential to the true prosperity of the people and the just distribution of the proceeds of labor." At its annual business meet-ing held last Wednesday at the Me-morial Hall, Farringdon street, it also passed this special resolution: "That this meeting desires to express its deep sympathy with the starving peasantry in the west of Ireland, its indignation at the government apathy and subserv ence to landlord influence and its con viction that only by a system of state tenancy and the throwing open of land now used for large grazing farms or held back for sporting purposes can these periodically recurring famines be prevented.' It also proposes to give local bodies powers to compulsarily acquire land, on fair terms, for small holdings. The L. N. S. is a bright, vig-orous little organization, doing excellent work along one line of Socialist development, and I am very pleased to be able to record a successful year passed through.

George Barnes and the engineers came out well from the secretaryship election. The return of Barnes as secretary of the Amalgamated Society of lengineers, notwithstanding every ef-fort of bare-faced lying and cowardly inuendo which the employers' papers resorted to, is a tribute to Barnes' splendid character and the union's sound wisdom. He polled 17,356 votes. His four opponents got 12,352.

### TO WORKERS OF EUROPE.

orkingmen Assembled in Convention St. Louis Send Greeting to Their

The following address to the wage-workers of Europe was adopted by the Labor and Reform Convention which assembled in St. Louis, Mo., on May 2: MANIFESTO TO WAGE-WORKERS OF EUROPE.

Fellow-Workmen and Brothers-Greet

ing: The time has come when the wage workers and wealth producers in all countries must organize for self-protection, and in order to emancipate themselves from the shackles of the wage system, such organization to be not only local or national, but also international. The wage-workers of all countries are suffering under the op-pression of the present class rule; the capitalist aristocracy of all countries capitalist aristocracy of an countries is united wherever their common interests are to, be defended against the common interests of labor. Two nations, the people of Spain and the people of these United States, have been forced into hostilities and war; the people of the two countries are now called upon to show their patriotism by killing each other by means of the most horrible machinery of destruc-tion; the wage-workers of Spain and the wage-workers of America who have never seen each other, who have never done any harm to each other, are now being called upon to wage a bloody war against each other. Brothers of Europe, fellow-workers of Spain! War has been declared, for which neither you nor we on this side of the ocean are responsible. It is not the time now to discuss the causes that have produced this war, but we hope the time will soon come when the American as well as well the Spanish people will clearly see that the present war could have been avoided if the feudal aristocracy of Spain and the capitalist aristocracy of America had been anxious to uphold the banner of international peace and true civili-zation, instead of placing their money hag interests above all interests of suffering humanity. We, the delegates of this convention of labor and reform organization, hereby send our hearty greetings to our fellow-workmen of Europe, assuring them that we most tween the nations of the world organized wage-workers of America are for labor's freedom and interna-tional brotherhood. Our motto is: "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" We declare in accordance with our grand Declaration of Independence that all men are born equal and endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of hap-piness. True civilization teaches us that all men are brothers whether they live in Spain, America or elsewhere, and as advocates of true progess and civilization, we declare that all oppressors and tyrants are our ene mles, whether they live in Spain o Cuba, or whether they belong to the feudal aristocracy of Spain or the cap-alist aristocracy of America. We appeal to our fellow-workmen of Am-

erica and Europe to organize for their struggle for freedom is not between nation and nation, but between the powers of capitalism and the forces of labor. In union there is strength. Uphold the banner of the international abor movement! Rally around the

Submitted by

R. M. GOODWIN, Chicago.

DR. C. SHATTINGER, St. Louis.

The aggregated bonded debt of the

cities of the United States is over \$800,000,000; that of the cities of

England, \$1,025,000, and that of the

000,000, and of those of England \$565,-

Propaganda by van is getting a more Propaganda by van is getting a more and more popular means in this country. There are red vans, yellow vans, clarion vans and others. The clarion van, as might be expected, is used for the itinerant propaganda of whole-hearted Socialism; the others are financed and engineed by the societies which advocate varieties of collective land converging matematical red. land ownership, nationalization, etc. The Clarion van starts from Halifax on May day, and will spend the following months in touring through the benight-

# THE NEW SYSTEM.

AN ADMIRABLE DISCUSSION OF SOCIAL-ISM BY DR. BAYARD HOLMES

The Three Things Which Socialism Stands for in Men's Minds-Changes Socialism Would Bring About.

There can be no doubt that all socia questions are essentially and in the broadest sense ethical questions. The relations of men to one another as in dividuals, and of each man to al others as society, are objects of highest intellectual and ethical activity. unrest which characterizes modern so er the imperfect realization of the ethical ideals of the people in the cus-toms, the government, and the indus-trial conditions of to-day.

It is perhaps worth while to consider

fore the reader the code of ethics of the writer, as that code is applied to public affairs and to private conduct. (1) In the development of human activity from savagery to civilization a wonderful mastery has been realized by man over his greatest enemy, the powers of nature. Until the last century it was difficult for man to produce from the crude products of earth and sea enough for his vital necessities, but during the last three centuries, and especially in the last half of the present century, the effectiveness of man's labor has been greatly multiplied.

It is unnecessary now for any in dividual to do the heaviest, the dirtiest and the most exacting work of the an-cients, "the hewing of wood and the drawing of water." These and many other onerous things are done by un

wearying machines.

It is unnecessary any longer to "cast the sledge and throw the shuttle." This is done by tireless arms of steel Man has overcome nature and made the brooks, the rivers, the winds, the hidden oil streams and gas streams in the earth and the very rocks them-selves into almost thinking slaves to do all but the smallest share of the work of feeding, clothing, warming and housing his children and carrying them from place to place both on land

and sea.

The labor of the world is so produc tive that it already furnishes too much of all good things for men to consume and for years one of the most serious difficulties which has beset commerce and trade has been a condition of af which the political ecor

flour and too much bread; therefore the economists say, women and chil

coal and too much oil; therefore they must freeze.

Just as in past centuries, misery, famine and pestilence are the lot of man, but now not from dearth, not from drouth, but because the workmen have striven and labored too effectively.

(Hobson Evolution of Modern Capital

ism., Chap. vii., pp. 167-215.)
(2) It is evident to any careful observer and thinker that the productive ness of man's labor has not yet reach ed its height. The ingenuity of man is not exhausted. With the same amount of labor better applied, with more machines, a larger amount and

things can be more rapidly and more economically transported from place to place. In every branch of industry labor-saving is still possible with an increase in the quantity and an improvement in the quality of the prod-

bitterly opposed the bloody wars be- and trust formation which does away with the wastefulness of advertising promoting, and all other forms of com-petition, probably one-fourth of all the laborers in the monopolized industry are at once liberated, with no diminu tion in the out-put and no deteriora

> Invention is not yet exhausted and trust formation is not yet completed. If overproduction is a problem now, it will be much more of a problem in the

(3) Since there is enough and more than enough for all men to live in decency, and even in luxury, starva-tion, misery and want, with its attendant crime, should be unknown in modern life. There is no physical necessity for these miseries. There is no gain to anyone in the starvation every intelligent and patriotic citizen to make the conditions of life for ou neighbors as pleasant and painless as

Each man, in the opinion of mankind is his brother's keeper. He is called a coward if he does not risk his life and sacrifice the dearest interes's of his family to save the life of a drown-

ing or imperiled chi'd.

The weakness, the folly, or the utter worthlessness of the rescued one only adds to the glory of the hero who at terrible odds succeeds or fails in the worthy attempt.

deavor to save millions of the most worthy and valuable fellow citizens without risking life or limb or the best interests of wife and children, but rathcities of France, \$640,000,000. In the last seventeen years the increase in the debt of American cities was \$116.or by the exercise and the cultivation of that neighborly interest, that brotherly love, that civic and patriotic devotion which has been from time immemorial the ideal of all that was best in religion and in oratory! Place a Merrie England in the hands

the drunken, the shiftless and the idle They declare that we must take men

one way in which a Socialist comes to stand upon the Socialistic platform. This paper is an attempt to place be-

have named "OVERPRODUCTION."

There is too much wheat, too much

dren must starve.

There is too much wool, too much

a better quality of things can doubtless

uct.
In the concentration of production tion in the quality of the product, but frequently with great improvement in

### The ECONOMIC problem of human vell-being is SOLVED. **NEWS GLEANINGS** The ethical and political problem

leclare that none do starve now excep

In all civilized countries there is a

great army of unemployed.

In the United States, with a popula-

tion of seventy millions, of whom only

a little over one-third are ostensibly engaged in gainful occupations, the un-employed number about four million. The army of capable, able-bodied men

driven to idleness by the present sys-tem of production is an ever-increas-

ing one.

With an increase in idleness there is

also an increase in crime, in misery, in squalor, in suicide, in later and later marriages, in abortion, in infanticide,

in desertion, and in sexual perversion

It seems to me the duty of every in-dividual to see to it that none starve in the midst of plenty, and that in the

midst of such abundance a just distri-

bution of the products of labor be se

one man's life and happiness is of as

much importance as the life and hap-

This is not the prevailing opinion among the people.

The aristocratic and unbrotherly idea

of caste is strong among us. It was and is taught us at home, in school and at church. We base all our acts

and plans upon it.

Because we have been pampered, and coddled and nursed at home, in school,

and at college; because our ancestors

were so brought up that we inherited superior mental and physical vigor, we claim from the world, from the com-bined products of labor, a larger share

than we grant to one born of an over

worked and starving mother to a child-hood of toil and stunted growth and

a manhood of impoverished mental and

If we have had the best of inherit

ance, education, strength and culture

so should we be modest, and humble, and eager to serve those who starved that we might eat, those who tolled that we might play on the college campus, those who are left sapped and

Our growth, life, education and cul

ture were no more deserved by us than similar advantages were deserved by

Only the few have these advantages secured at the expense of the unwill-ing slavery of many.

Every educational endowment is bu

title for the economic mastery of nany for the benefit of the few.

(5) But this is not a correct rela

tion to exist between men. Better, it seems to me, that no one studies Greek

than that ten wear their lives away un-

willingly at the grindstone while one reads Plato's Republic in the original. Nor are we entirely without a prece-

dent to show probable public opinion

in this matter.

Before the law murder has no degrees corresponding to the refinement culture or education of the murdered.

The equality of man, too, is recognized in the ballot.

In the public schools, in the streets

and in the highways, each individual

has privileges in proportion to his need

So it will come at length, let us hop-

that all men will recognize the right of every other man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It will be recognized then that one

man's life-gift is just as valuable to

society as another man's life-gift; that one man's labor is worthy of just as great reward as any other man's labor;

that one man's happiness is just as im-

portant to the state as any other man's happiness; that one man's right to education and culture and leisure is just as essential as the right of any

other man to these things; and it will

be recognized, moreover, that the right of any man to these things does not rest in his might or in his ability to

command them, but rather in the abili

y and willingness of society to granthem. And until that time shall come

anl as one of the means of hastening it

those who have received much should

acknowledge their obligation to those who have received little or nothing

wno have received little or nothing by devoting their lives and talents to

social regeneration. Scholastic apathy or stoicism, cultured self content and

have received much and given nothing

Better the rule of the Brothers Minor of

the devotion of the Third Order than the pessimistic misanthropy which rusts the heart, dulls the intellect and

refers all hope, enthusiasm and devo-tion to inexperience, or to youth.

It seems to me an indisputable prin-

ciple that the products of labor should

None of the products of labor should

Production alone gives any claim to

property.

Property may be ethical or legal.

The air is a good thing, but it has neither justly nor legally any owner.

The land is a good thing and neces-

sary to every man, though no man produces or increases or diminishes land

any just, though he does have a legal,

of laws that interferes with the right

of the laborer to enjoy the fruits of his labor is unjust and intolerable. How much more intolerable then is

enjoyed by the laborers alone.

be at the disposal of those who can but do not work to produce them.

piness of another

physical vitality.

is they are. So we must.

one stand in between the hungry, SHOWING THE TREND OF EVENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Waiting multitude and the feast. But the smug and the self-satisfied

New York Agitation Against Department Stores Pennsylvania Coal Strike.

The Elections in Germany. Since 1883 the Brotherhood of Car-

penters and Joiners has expended over a million dollars for charitable and enevolent purposes. The general elections in Germany will be held between June 15 and July 1. The Socialists are making a fight in every district and the campaign is

already getting warm. Indiana Socialists hold a state convention at Indianapolis on May 29. State convention in Ohio will be held

Representative Knowles of South Dakota has introduced a bill in the house for the issue of \$450,000,000 in egal tender for war purposes.

Van Wyck, New York's new mayor, says eight hours and \$2 a day mini-mum will be the working condition in the street cleaning department.

Because of lack of orders the mills of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, at Malden, have closed down for three week, throwing 3,500 hands out

In anticipation of an early passage of the war revenue bill the treasury de-partment is making all arrangements for the immediate sale of \$500,000,000 in bonds.

In Germany a man who has lost both hands in an accident can claim the whole of his life insurance money on the ground that he has lost the means of maintaining himself.

The Labor Exchange Co-Operative Company, at Aladdin, near Leechburg, Pa., is a thing of the past. It has failed through general dissatisfaction among its members, and a general desire of each one to be the boss of the

The Michigan Iron and Steel company of Muskegon, Mich., is arranging to start its plant on May 20 on the co-operative plan. All the men, skilled men and common laborers, are enthusiastic for the plan, and coal men and scrap dealers have already agreed to join the men.

The salmon pack of British Columbia for 1897 was the largest on record, reaching 1,015,477 cases, of the gross value of \$3,023,514. Most of this product was shipped direct to England, around Cape Horn, in sailing vessels. The year was an exceptional one, and it is not expected that the yield will be s large in 1898.

The American Iron and Steel Association has ascertained from the man-ufacturers that the production in the United States in 1897 of all kinds of rails, including light and heavy rails, and street, electric and mine rails, was 1,647,892 gross tons, against 1,122,010 tons in 1896, an increase of 525,882 tons or over 46 per cent.

At the sale of convicts by the state of Georgia last month, the prices brought from \$98 to \$102 each per year. As the state clothes and guards the prisoners and the buyers feed them on any offal, they are much cheaper to the corporations than were the chattel slaves who were hired out by the mas-

The anti-sweatshop campaign of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 5 of Chicago is beginning to bear fruit. that G. W. Matthews, F. H. McCarthy and Harry Berger had opened new workrooms for their employes. Strikes will be called in all shops where the order is not obeyed by Oct. 1.

Concerning the possibilities of another great strike of coal miners, Thomas Young, manager of the M. A. Hanna coal company, extensive operators in Pennsylvania, is quoted as say-ing: "A strike, involving about 20,000 miners, will probably soon be in full swing in Central Pennsylvania. operators declare they will not pay the Chicago scale, and the miners an-nounce their intention to strike.

The Single Line Dealers' Association of New York has prepared a bill, the effect of which is to prohibit the business of department stores. classes of goods now dealt in by the department stores are specified, and these are arranged in thirty-six groups. No store in a city of 10,000 population or over shall be used for sale of goods where other goods are kept for sale or sold than are comprised in any of these classes or groups except by obtaining licenses from

The parliament of the United Kingdom is the largest representative body in the world. In the house of lords there are 553 persons entitled to vote and in the house of commons there are 670 members. France in its Corps Leg-islatif has 300 senators and 581 depu-ties. Italy has a varying number of senators and 508 deputies. Japan has 300 peers and 300 representatives. Ger-many, in its Bundesrath, or senate, has 58 members, but its Reichstag has 397 members. Spain's Cortes has 431 members. Canada has a senate of 80 members and a house of commons of 215

a system that gives the idle a larger Continued on page 2.

## %<del>^</del> SOCIAL FORUM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

SOCIAL DEMANDS.

As international and class-conscious proletarians we recognize the neces-sity of demanding an unconditional surrender of the capitalist class to the proletarian class. As this demand implies that the proletarian must be awakened to the fact that the interests of the capitalist class are absolutely antagonistic to the interests of the proletarian class, and furthermore implies a campaign of education which will and can be fought only by appealing to the sense of justice and humanity of the e., upon the highest moral must be apparent to all of ground, it must be apparent
the advanced students of political economy that all elements which at any admit the justice of our social de

ment and not repelled,

If beneficent and wholesome scc al demands are called a delusion and a snare, and if we make it our purpose not to embrace elements which are strongly inclined our way, it would seem almost ridiculous, if not damag-ing to a movement, to adopt in its platform, or attach to it, a series of social demands "for immediate re-

Let us take, for instance, the initia-

tive and referendum.

• Especially in the United States, where the balance of power can be obtained by the Socialists in the near future, concessions of great value can be wrung from the dominant parties,

When the balance of power rests with the class-conscious proletariat, it can aid in forming such referendum as will secure success in, and improvements through, the referendum. To pronounce the referendum a snare and a delusion at any stage of social development is equal to maintaining that a people who are incapable of passing good laws, and rejecting bad laws proposed, may be fit for and worthy of a better social

That the people of the United States would have, on many occasions, legislated better than the representatives of the dominant parties, no sane man will

Why have they not voted the domin ant parties out of power?

Because the people will vote against the present iniquitous system only to such a degree as they are feeling its

They may vote in favor of the nationalization of an industry or mon-opoly, they may also vote in favor of many other important social demands, but to vote for and institute a co-op erative commonwealth they are not on ly unwilling, but lack by far the nec essary preliminary education and prep-

Such a step, if taken, would at the present time be highly disastrous and to propagate such a belief among the people is a positive hurt to the whole Socialist movement. In what essential particular does the

voting for representatives d'ffer from -voting for the law itself?

Voting for the law itself?

Under direct legislation the people can not cast the blame for an existing evil upon "the other party," but have to blame themselves.

Another, and not the least essential difference is, that the practice of direct legislation is in itself educational. while the voting for representatives leads to indifferen

Direct legislation is not a panacea but it should be the cornerstone of ev ery party, union, and society, because it awakens interest in public affairs wakens interest in public affairs acts as a lever for higher civilizaand acts as a lever CARL PANKOPF.

### AS OTHERS SEE US.

The recent tragic death of Eleano Marx Aveling calls to mind her visit to America in 1886 in company with the light of recent developments it is interesting to note some of the opinions formed in regard to the labor movement in America by these two European Socialists, the daughter and the friend of Karl Marx.

The Working Class Movement in America" they refer to a state of fact which the rapid growth of the Socia Demogracy has proved to have existed as "the prevalence of what we call unconscious socielism. \* \* \* Large persons, finding at las that Socialism does not mean equal division of property, nor the application of dynamite to capitalists, nor anarchy, have in town after town, by hundred upon hundred, declared, "Well, if that is Socialism, we are Socialism.

Socialism, we are Socialists."

The Knights of Labor they speak of as "the first spontaneous expression by the American working people of their nsciousness of themselves as a ass. This expression—this organization which is almost unconscious—are becoming every day more conscious. Necessarily confused at first, the very confusion of the movement is evidence of its spontaneity and its reality. At sent there is much uncertainty as to leaders, and even as to the d'rection in which movement is to be made. But all this is sorting itself, and it will not be long before the American working class will be organized and moving with e purpose towards a definite
(Doesn't this apply beautifully

a little nearer home?) as to the labor unions they say: "These are more hopeful organizations than even the Knights. They are in the first place more avowedly Socialistic, and in the second, more avowedly political organizations," quoting from various sources to prove the latter as-

The United Labor party is touched upon very briefly as "a dis'inct political party, opposed alike to Republican and Democrat, taking its stand upon and Democrat, taking its stant upon the nationalization of the productive forces of nature;" and dismisses it with these words: "A political party that repudiates the nationalizing of ALL the means of production and distribution, and only hankers after the nationalizing of the land, is assuredly

not a labor party."
Passing next to the Social'st Labor Passing next to the Social st Liber party they say, with the keen insight which is born of the habit of taking a broad and general view of thiurs: "What are its relations to the other organizations of America? The vast

majority of its members are also mem-bers of one or more of these organiza-tions, which as a consequence are becoming infiltrated with Socialism, and slowly their vague and indistinct as pirations and ideas are becoming form

ulated in terms of that science. "The complete bringing about of these desirable results is delayed by two things chiefly. One is the dis-trust of Socialism held until recently by the average American workingman a distrust born of his ignorance of its principles, its aims, its methods.

The other impediment lies in somof the German Socialists themselves. A movement generally and still less un derstanding it in America, are anxiou-

to "boss the show" in that country.
As long as this is possible the movement in America will not be American Socialism to be effective there must be of native growth, even of the seeds are brought from other countries. "That is, whilst the Germans will in

the future, as in the past, direct the thoughts of their fellow-workers. suggest ideas to them, they will have to be content after a time to stand aside and let the so-called deadership of the movement pass into the hands of the English speaking peoples." (This ought to refer exclusively to those who 'wish to boss the show.") "The mos clear-headed Germans in America quit see this. Their work has been, and still will be, to teach and to initiate organization. But already their Amer ican brethren, under their tuition, as organizing for themselves on the basis of Socialism. From the moment this is the case the policy and duty of the Germans are to withdraw into the background, and whilst never relaxing in energy, or ceasing to inspire from within, to let the forefront of the movement be American."

Again, speaking of our own Col. Hin on, they prophesy: "Always active with pen and with tongue in any move ment, small or large, for the greater freedom of any class, he has never lost sight of that largest of all movements that is destined to swallow up all oth ers, as Aaron's rod the magicians'. No man or woman in America is more clear than he as to the bearing of all the various struggles here and there now and then, upon the one great struggle between the working class and he possessing. And, whatever form that struggle assumes during the many years that we hope, for man's sake, Hinton may live, it is certain that he will be in the thick of it, and that his energy, enthusiasm, and bravery will be of incalculable value."

Just one more extract, which will be of interest to Social Democrats. In reference to the Sinaloa community otherwise the Credit Foncier Company built a city and propose living therein as in a sort of Zoar among the cities of the plain. \* \* \* The intention is to form another of those communi-ties of which America has already seen not a few, with a combination of the communistic life within and the capi-talist life without. Such a combina-tion is, as it seems to us, but one more of those attempts at a compromise be tween the anti-social system of today and the social system of tomorrow that are foredoomed by their intrinsi nature. \* \* The riddle of mod ern society is not likely to be solved in this way. Probably the final solu-tion of the riddle will be by the conquering of political power in every by the proletarian party, their subsequent conquest of economic istic society commensurate with the M. J. M. H.

whole nation. Boston, May 5, 1898.

### AGAINST REDUCTION

Editor Social Democrat: In the Social Democrat of April 21 Comrade Margaret Haile makes suggestions which I cannot believe are in the interests of Social Democracy.

I object to the idea of reducing the subscription price of the Social Demo crat to 50 cents. I think it would be very unwise, indeed, to make such a reduction at our coming convention. Even if such a reduction should result in doubling the circulation of the paper, it is extremely doubtful if such increase would compensate for the increased labor and cost of handling the larger edition.

We are as yet only in swaddling clothes-scarcely born, one might say and we must be careful how we act or the present. Money is the great thing we need now to help us along and heaven knows we need all we can get! Let us not be too hasty lest we hinder the march of success. Let us be

wise. For the present I think the existing rate is small enough. At our convention one year hence a reduction can un doubtedly be made with safety. not think it is good policy to reduce expenses in any way, except with a positive assurance that such reduction can be made with safety.

Comrade Haile also urges a reduction in the 15 cent monthly dues. also oppose this move, in the interests of Social Democracy. Although we are growing immensely, and becoming a power in the country, still we would not be warranted in reducing the due: to the national treasury. Fifteen cents a month is little enough at present, for the propaganda of the great work we have in hand. Let us be strong before we attempt to walk alone. We need every cent we can get, and to reduce just now would not, in my mind, be a safe undertaking at the coming convention. A nation's greatness depend upon the education of her children. MURPHY O'HEA.

A patriotic eastern banker says the ernment issues; the poor people will not be asked to invest their hard earn-ed money in that way. Bless our pa-triotic bankers! They are the saviors of the nation!

Will somebody tell us what the United States is going to do with 200,

SOCIALIST SIMILIES. The Outcasts.

With selfish haste along the busy street

ome ruthless hand had plucked them in

And for a moment had admired their grace, n heedlessly had flung them to their To grasp some newer plaything in their

Once they had bloomed upon the marshes Besid e the brook that kissed them as it ran; But now a tyrant hand had come between And cast them, dying, neath the curse

Mutely their drooping petals asked for aid aid

From stony faces mid the rush and roar;

And moved to pity, soon a cup was made. To give them chance to lift their heads

From out the dust of death each wilted flower Raised up its yellow head to thank me then; For e'en a broken buttercup has power, With right environment, to bloom again,

In every crowded thoroughfare there stands

stands Some outcast woman, bruised by social blows, Who once was smitten by satanic hands, And never more to virtue's level rose. Once she was innocent of crime and lust As innocent of sinning as a dove o

strife,
But hunger tempted, and amid the
Of degradation lay the crumbs of Some wealthy demon, with a pauper soul. Had fed his pleasure on her helpless

And tiring of the virtue that he stole Had flung her down again, a broker

Poor human buttercup! Can we behold Our fallen sister with indifferent eye? Shall virtue be the serving maid of gold. And quit its shameful service but to die? hand of labor only has the power

flower
Shall bloom amid the Social Common wealth.

# CURRENT NOTES.

(Continued from first page.) an incalculable amount of avoidable human suffering, and that it ought to cease among Christian nations.

And Ruskin's conviction must that of all true humanitarians! A correspondent of the National In-

telligencer also invokes Ruskin's au-thority in support of war, and rather severely criticises the article by George Allen White, which appeared in a recent issue of the Social Democrat Speaking of the war this Mr. James M. Pryse, says:

'It was demanded by the great mass of the people, not merely to maintain our national honor—though that of itself is well worth maintaining—but because only by war could the tiger claws of Spain be loosened from suffering Cuba. It is a war waged in the interests of freedom; and if the American revolution was justifiable, then certainly this war is also a righteous one, for we are fighting for the same cause, and this time not for ourselves but for our weaker neighbor. In the army of invasion, there are million shoulder to shoulder with work ing men; class distinctions are forgo ten, and their single object is that Cuba must be liberated and justice be done to the Cuban people."

There is a good deal of buncomb

about such talk as this. "The great mass of the people" had about as much to do in "demanding" the war for the purposes named, or for any purpose whatever, as the writer had in rig ging the wheat market. "Suffering Cuba" has been suffering for three years past, and the "demand" of the 'great mass of the people" did not seem to produce much impression until after the Maine was destroyed. To talk of the war being "waged in the interests of freedom" is bald nonsense; the pretext is "freedom," but the war is being waged in the interests of bond slavery, and both Cubans and Americans will find it so in the end If the financial interests in control been fired. The talk about millionaires marching "shoulder to shoulder with workingmen." and class distinction being forgotten, is amusing rather than Things military seldom turn out that way: the writer has per-

mitted his patriotic enthusiasm to run away with his judgment. Another statement made by Mr Pryse, namely, that "Spain, as a war-like nation, had a decent government and her people commanded respect," is hardly in accord with historica fact. Since the expulsion of the Moors from the kingdom of Granada there has been no decent government in Spain, and as a warlike nation she produced such monsters as Phillip II. Alva, and Pizarro, and lit the fires of the Inquisition wherever her rule ex-Her people were not re spected; they were hated and feared. The Spanish name was synonymous with cruelty and bloodthirstiness, and struck terror to the hearts of simple folk throughout Europe. Spanish his-tory in the New World is warlike— but hardly respectable. On the whole, Spain's peace record—if she may be said to have such a thing—will compare favorably with her war record. All of which illustrates how readily some folks pervert facts in order to support theories.

The experience with the national guard throughout the country tends to confirm the belief that it is better adapted, as a rule, for dealing with un-armed strikers than with armed Span-

triotically donated to Uncle Sam's war fund is about equal to the amount saved on New York taxes by swearing to residence in New Jersey. If one of those western cowboys would only manage to lasso Teddy Roosevelt and run away with him the Spanish war would not be without

The \$100,000 which He'en Gould pa

DOOLEY ON THE WAR.

Anny news Iv th' war?" asked Mr "Th' what?" demanded Mr. Dooley.

"Th' war," said Mr. Hennessy.
"Goowan with ye," the philosophe
exclaimed. "Where's there anny war Ye don't call this here cheerful gam iv hide-an'-go-seek a war? more war in a meetin' iv th' St. Vin cent de Paul society in wan hour thir they've had down south since Hanna let me fri'nd Mack go. I was a la-ad war was gettin' out an' shootin' men an' blowin' up cities an' fillin' th' air full iv powdher an' shot. Now 'tis sallin' up an' down in a pleasant sea an' seizin' ol' hookers loaded with bar'l staves an' r-rum.
"'Cap'n,' says th' admiral r-risin

fr'm a lounge an' throwin' th' butt iv a cigareet to a midshinman 'Can'n her comes a three-masted schooner iv th threacherous innimy. If me sinse iv smell don't deceive me she do have contraband iy war an' lashins iv it aboord her. R-run her down an' capture her at th' r-risk iv ye'er life. But if ye fire wan shot that broaches a kag iv th' conthraband iv war I'll coort martial ye,' he says. 'Avast, ahoy, I, I, I,' says th' cap'n. An' out he goes with his three hundred millyon pound guns that will throw a chunk iv dinny mite as big as th' Aujiotoroom as far as fr'm Land's End to Cape Clear—out be th' goes with what Hogan calls th impeeryal power iv th' United States behind him an' hurls a gr'reat gob iv Irish argymint into th' crool innimy Th' destruction is enormous. A ty rannical foldin' bed iv th' brutal des cabin is upset an' th' infamous pilot house has all iv wan side iv it blown away. A pi-ratical Spanish sail-or is filled so full iv splinters that th way th' doctors can threat him is with a bell punch. Th' infamous in nimy hauls down its blood-bespattherd flag an' th' cap'n iv th' Turror goes aboard th' flagship. 'Ahoy,' says he. Avast,' says the admiral, 'On deck, says th' cap'n. 'At the bat,' says th' admiral. 'I,'I, I,' says th' cap'n. 'Don't 'Have y stutter,' says th' admiral. ixicuted me ordhers?' 'I have,' says th cap'n. 'I have th' honor to raypoort, he says, with flashin' eyes, 'that me an me br-rave crew,' he says, 'overhauled th' infamious Spanish schooner Maria-Theresa-Shinny-Ye-Bernaby out-bound fr'm th' Tamale islands f'r Havana With wan well-directed shot,' he says 'fr'm th' for'ard battery,' he says, 'I rayjooced th' hated foe,' he says. 'Th' hated foe replied with a highball, which failed to reach th' spot, bein' thin,' he says. - 'What is she loaded with?' says the admiral. 'R-rum,' says th' cap'n his face flushin'. 'Great Gawd,' says th admiral, 'this is worse thin I expicted, he says. 'I thought 'twas champagne,' he says. 'But,' he says, 'cap'n, ye are to be congratulated,' he says. 'Ye have lone ye'er jooty to th' flag,' he says Go out,' he says, 'with ye'er invinci-ble crew an' capture a ship loaded with limons an' wan loaded with sugar,' he

says, 'Ah, hivins,' he says, 'th' lot iv sailor man is ha-ard,' he says.
"If ye call it war, Hinnissy, ye'd be poor man to sind to a chicken fight Gin'ral Sherman said war is hell. If he'd lived he'd 've said this was war like hell. 'Tis no more war than batn' a stair carpet is war. D'ye know, think that gr-reat commander, Mark Hanna's, th' man that planned it. 'Tis just like him. No shootin', no fightin' keep cool an' wait, an' graft. 'Tis th Hanna idee to use a cruiser th' way a justice iv th' peace uses a constable. Be th' time this crool war is over we'll have th' United States ar-rmy day scindin' on th' houses iv cigarmakers over on Canal sthreet, an' at th' r-risk iv their lives capturin' a defiant eightlay clock.

"Hanna doesn't believe in shellin' th Spanyards. He's f'r skinnin' thim. His idee iv war is to make your Uncle Sam-uel th' keeper iv a pound. Down in Key West we have ivrything fr'm a kag iv nails to a deck load of shingles, an whin th' horrible carnage is over Mcin'ton, an' Hanna'll wurruk out his scheme iv a business administhration. picture iv th' Maine with ivry pur-

"How long will it last?" asked Mr

Hennessy, in a disconsolate tone.
"How do I know?" said Mr. Dooley 'It dipinds on Hanna. Whin he ha th' bargain counther full prob'bly he'll call it all off. Let's see, he's got wan cargo iv r-rum, wan iv staves, wan iv nails, wan iv canned goods, two iv shrimps—they won't keep—wan iv po-tatoes, wan iv cork, wan iv false teeth, and wan iv lard. All he needs now is cargo of dhress patterns an' cash-arriers an' a mimbership in th' Benny Brith to start a store on State street. Chicago Journal.

# THE NEW SYSTEM

(Continued from first page.)

share of the products of labor than it allows to the real producers?

(6) If the laborer should have the

full product of his labor, the capita'is as a capitalist would have nothing. The capitalist gets a part of the fruits of the laborer's toil under the guise of (a) rent on land, which rent his hand and no other hand produced; (b) profit on the labor of laborers, and (c) interest on money which stands for previous profits or rents.

The capitalist never does anything himself. When he works he becomes a laborer and is a useful citizen entitled

to his share of the products of labor.

(7) If the laborers had the full products of labor and the capitalists none, some laborers would be extravagant and use up their portion, while others would be thrifty and saying and thus a larger or smaller proportion of them would soon become capitalists.

so they would if law did not recognize the true ethics of the case.

For example, if upon the Gold Coast of Africa, where slavery is a common thing, it should at once be abplished

without changing the laws of the coun-try, in a short time a similar slavery would be re-established by war, by

would be re-established by war, by barter, or by crime.

Some men would be captured and made slaves, some would sell themselves into slavery and some would commit those crimes for which slavery is the punishment.

So it would be with us if capitalism

should be abolished without making posit vaults, no tax dodgers, and no apitalism a crime.

The land and all the implements of Starvation, robbery and all covets

ss will go with the pride and de

(9) Socialism stands in the minds

of men for three distinct things:

(a) In the first place, it is a theory

of economic production. Nearly al

Socialists are agreed as to this theory

Even those educated men who are not professed Socialists often confess that

such a method of production as the

theory of Socialism contemplates is in

stands for a political program. Here those who call themselves Socialists

divide. One method of political ac-tion seems better to one, another

method to another. One would vote for

a Socialistic program and ticket and

principle. Another would vote for the

Republican or capitalistic program, be-cause it would in his opinion quickest

realize an unbearable condition and precipitate a change which might be

for the better.

Another would help the Democratic

or opposition party because it promises

a little relief to the long suffering

vorker. Or, let me say, one would help any

thing that would advance the capital

istic system, and thus hasten its end another would help any measure cal

culated to alleviate the distresses and

diminish the miseries of capitalism o

introduce transition measures prepara-

Again, one would assist and acceler

ate the formation of trusts, combines and syndicates, believing that these

podies are preparing production and

distribution for public ownership by

way of impersonal ownership and con-centration; another would abolish a'll trusts and combines because they are

(c) In the third sense, Socialism stands for a code of ethical principles

or a system of ethics. Should these principles apply to the life of the in-

tellectual Socialist to-day? is a question

that may receive any one of three an-

swers. One may say no, because A MAN MUST LIVE, and should be try

to realize the principles of Social's

Tolstoy tries to realize these princi

ples, but, in the eyes of many, he fails utterly. The principles of Socialism

and those of Christianity they say are

equally impracticable. It is useless to tell such an one that there are many positions in life where it is better not

to live. The prostitute and the flunk

can say, "One must live," in excusing

their methods of life. The soldier of

the eve of battle might run away and

excuse himself to his country by say

(2) But another would say, "A So-cialist should live up to his ideal as

far as he can without injury to him

ment and the almost universal prac tice of Socialists. Such Socialists say

there is no great demand for martyrs and a live talking Socialist is bette

than a dead Socialist even though h

died living a Socialistic life. Most So

cialists are content to think as they please, talk and agitate Socialism when

it doesn't hurt their business too mucl

and go on in the competitive system

and make as good a living as they can
(3) But there are some few intel-

ectual Socialists that believe the eth

es of Socialism are incumbent on men

to-day, that precept is nothing with-out it is accompanied by example; that

to do is far more effective than to say

that the life is the only proper ex-

Such an one shuts himself off from

all "success" in this life. He has per-haps superior skill, or health, or equip-

ment, but he does not try to grasp an

pportunity before a less skillful of

weaker man. He cannot gamble or speculate in

wheat, or exploit labor, or manipu-

late the market, or buy cheap and sell dear, or hire himself out to any who do

He cannot inherit property or marry

t, or enjoy gifts or fees.

He cannot give his own children "ad-

vantage" of education or culture that

come from the slave trade or the

He cannot take a gun and fight,

either in the state militia or in the

requires a life that offends them.

trade, or any other exploita-

pression of the idea.

these things.

tion of labor.

regular army.

self, his business, or his family,

This is probably the prevailing

e would have to die.

ing "he had to live."

so cruel and so demoralizing.

ory to Socialism.

Such an one says he alone stands on

bauchery of private prop

production must be free to the laborer Every child is born with certain in-alienable rights, among which is the

The right to life carries with it the

The right to work is abortive with. ut the right to tools and the place to The capitalist stands in the way.

He owns the land (which no made), the tools (which other nade), and a great supply of goods which he cannot sell or consum

He shuts up shop on account of overproduction" and waits patiently and contentedly while the laborers There is no more place for the capi-

in an ethical society than there is for the pirate or bandit. As society denies to all private citi-tens or groups of citizens the right to make war, so it should deny to citi-

ens the right to private capital. Because private wars and feuds were dangerous, society assumed the burden of all feuds and supports the only army Because private capitalism is dangerous, wasteful and demoralizing, so

ompanies and corporations this  $\epsilon s$ ential function of modern industry The reasons for public courts, pub-ic police and a national army are at once the reasons for public ownership of the things necessary for modern conomic production and distribution good citizen can now conscientiously

Private property, once perhaps a re-latively harmless evil, has brought about a slavery worse than any bond slavery.

To support property rights our courts are maintained at terrible expense, our police are armed and dehumanized, our young men are trained in the militia and our revenues are wasted in build-ing up a white squadron.

In the name of private property

every law passed by a city council, a state legislature or our national con-gress in the interests of the commonwealth is declared null, void and inperative Our cities may not control the traf-

fic in the streets, our states may not remove the children from factories and stores and put them in school, and our dear country may not require the quar-ter of a million who still enjoy the great boon of private property to contribute to national expenses. (8) Had one of Henry the Eighth's

ouncilors attempted to depict the condition of society when labor produced oo much to supply all with luxury, he would have found it no less impossible than the Socialist who attempts to picture the society which will surely

follow our present civilization.

It is impossible to predict what will happen in any problem in which man is a factor.

When the seanty board at our boarding house was surrounded with hungry men, all recognizing the scarcity, some men showed their hoggish disposition. So it is to-day

In a condition in which a large tarving class is necessary, greed is At the loaded board even "human

nature" permits men to enjoy conviviality. when the private capitalist is gone

and all men are allowed opportunity to work, with nothing to restrict overroduction, all men can, we believe, live There will be enough for all and only a fool would take more than he needs

There will be enough even to give the fool too much, because with his too much he cannot then stop the wheels of production. It seems therefore that under Socialsm, when it comes, there will be no joint-stock-ism, no sliding-scaleism, no skilled-and-unskilled-labor-ism. Each

man will have not an equal share in the products of labor, but such a share as he needs. His stomach will tell him how much food and drink, his eyes and ears how much music and art, and that other

self how much literature and religion. When that day comes we can safely say that there will be no rent, no interest and no profit; they will have

gone with the capitalist.

There will be no buying or selling or hawking on the streets.

There will be no sign-boards, no "sandwich men," no beggars, no pros-

In those days men will not wear dia- father and mother, with his wife and onds or other easily recognized emblems of robbery, nor will women wear corsets to show that they can't work and never did work, nor will they bedeck themselves with the heads or wings of slaughtered birds.

conscience tells him he and all other There will be no banks, no safety de- | men should do.

### APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A LOCAL BRANCH OF THE

Social Democracy of America

| County of             | State of |
|-----------------------|----------|
|                       |          |
| Ten porary Secretary. |          |
|                       |          |
|                       |          |
|                       |          |
|                       |          |

NOTE.—Five or more persons may apply for a charter. The admission fee is 25 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.

Children's Column Address Communications to Ella Rerve Ware, 597 Departur St. Brooklyn.

WHAT THE TRIXIES DID TO BILLY.

Billy James was the funniest boy in Even the teacher of the little thite school house had to laugh s white school house had to laugh some-times at his tricks. She never knew what Billy would do next. He wasn't such a bad boy after all, just full of mischief and full of tricks. He loved

animals, birds and insects, and even snakes. It was a common trick of his snakes. It was a common trick of his to take a tiny snake out of his pocket to scare the girls, and terrapins so often seen slowly walking across the school room floor, the children became quite used to them. They all knew who had brought them th Billy lived in the woods so much he knew the birds by name. Just as oon as he heard their song he could tell what bird was singing to him. He knew how the flowers grew—where to find the first blossom in the spring. He watched the butterflies and the insects come out of their ugly winter homes into the free air. He knew the squirrels, the field mice and the moles. Yes, he was a little child of nature

but there was one great longing in his heart, he wanted to find the home of the fairies. He had read so much about fairies, brownies and pixies coming to see little boys who about the woods, he wondered why they didn't come to talk to him. One day he had been thinking more than ever about them on his way to school; he wandered on and on through the woods thinking of fairies and giants until all at once he found that he was really lost. He didn't mind it much at first, it was so cool and pleasant under the trees, and he saw so many of his friends. The birds sang, the squirrels frollicked about the trees, and he found many new flowers, but after a while he felt tired and hungry and sat down to rest. While he was looking down to rest. While he was looking very earnestly at a big old tree stump his heart leaped for joy, for\_he saw two real fairies coming out of the old stump. They did not seem like fairies, either. They were fat and jolly little men with faces like red apples. On their heads they wore tiny green cans and each one had a pair of wines. caps and each one had a pair of wings about as big as a wasp's came towards him Billy called out to

"Are you really fairles, or are you

pixies, you funny little men?"
"I'll tell you what we are, Billy
James," they cried, "we're trixies. We've heard about you and your tricks, and we are going to show you some better tricks than you ever thought

Billy began to feel just a little bit scared, but before he had time to say anything the trixies flew into his eyes and brushed their wings across his face, then buzzed in his ear, and he feit himself moving slowly through the air. How he did it he never knew, but in a short time he was standing by a small white bed, in the hot kitchen of an old farm house. He had passed this house many times fore when going to the village, here he was inside of it. In the bed was a boy about the age of Billy. The was a boy about the age of Billy. The trixies had made themselves, and Billy, invisible to the sick boy. They whispered softly to Billy: "This little boy has been sick here in this kitchen for three months. Don't you think he needs some tricks?"

Before Billy knew what they were

Before Billy knew what they were about they flew out of the window, and in a moment the door slowly opened and he saw the trixies pushing a beautiful white rabbit into the room. Bunny hopped right up to the bed and looked into the sick boy's face. "Oh, you beautiful Bunny," cried the boy. won't you stay with me. I've longed so for a pet.' And the Bunny seemed so contented, curled up in the happy boy's arms, the Trixies whispered. "Come on, now, we have more tricks

to play Just on the edge of the woods, near the school house, they flew right into the window of a little brown house where an old lady lived all alone. She looked so sad and lonely, the Trixies went right to work. First, they put a big bunch of wild flowers in a pitcher on the table, then they flew into the yard and commenced digging up the garden. The poor old lady's hands garden. were so stiff she couldn't work out of doors, and she had been grieving about her garden all the spring. worked so hard they soon had a row of little plants shooting their green leaves into the air.

children, and even with his church, if his ideas of life or his sense of duty The Trixies kept Billy moving about Even his own life is not to stand in the way of his doing what his mind and in this way all the afternoon, and everywhere they stopped they made some one happy by their tricks. longed to get home, so that he might begin to work these new tricks, they seemed so much better than the kind he used to play on folks. He asked the Trixies if they would help him. They said "Yes," if he would stop scaring little girls and teasing the boys. Then they began to buzz about his eyes and ears again, and made such a fuss he couldn't help screaming out loud. Then he heard a loud noise which made him jump to his feet, and which made him jump to his feet, and there he was still in the woods, and his big brother Bob was calling for him to wake up. They had missed him after school, and Bob had found him after walking three miles through the woods. Billy did not seem to feet a bit sorry about getting lost for he a bit sorry about getting lost, for he had seen the Trixles, and learned so many new tricks. Bob wondered why he looked so happy all the way home. When he asked Billy about it he answered, "Isn't it enough to make a fellow feel jolly to spend a whole afternoon with the Trixies? EMLA REEVE WARE.

Dear Children-I wish some of my boys and girls would write short stor-ies for our column. Tell the older folks what you notice going on about you. Some of you live in cities, some on farms, and in mining camps. We'd like so much to hear from some of the children living in colonies. I hope some of the stories will come in time for next week's paper. Your friend, ELLA R, WARE.

Industrial democracy must go along with political democracy.

# Paradise Found RUDOLPH LEAG Author of the Control of the Control

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

Removing the Debris.

The board is in session, the govern-or, as an ex-officio member, joining in their deliberations. The work in store was so multitudinous and so stupendous at the same time that even plucky men as our friends certainly were might well be

embarrassed, if not disheartened, "Gentlemen," the governor suggest-l. "We shall surely be swamped un-ss we take things one by one. It does not matter so much where we begin so we take one thing at a time. What shall we begin with?"

"Finance it is, then. Have you any suggestions to make?"

"A few, yes. Our constitution allowing year demanding. ing, yea, demanding, the issue of an irredeemable paper currency, our first step must be to have the necessary plates engraved. I suppose we shall be obliged to go to the East for that."

"Hardly," said Paul Zitroy. "You all know my cousin, Miss Aurelia Croes-"Alias Sarah Jane Smith," inter

rupted Hugh.

They all laughed, and Paul resumed.
"I need not tell you that she is truly a wonderful woman.' A thing to escape her notice must be remote indeed. While we men fought the battle in the field, she went to work, and had steel plates engraved, so beautiful and artistic, that counterfeiters will find hard work to imitate them."

Which would be useless anyhow, Progress said, with a smile "Who would waste his time in imitating our worthless shinplasters? Have you specimens of the plates, samples of the notes, I mean?

" Paul replied drawing from his breast pocket several papers which he handed to his colleagues for inspec tion. There were \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 notes, and their beauty as well as the skill with which they were executed elicited unstinted praise from every lip.

"They are truly a Godsend," Progress claimed; "for their construction ould certainly have consumed months delaying and therefore crippling our ability to execute our functions of buyers and sellers. I think these de-nominations are all we need, and as soon as we have secured the proper paper, which will be difficult I presume can print, sign and spend our cur

The difficulty, in my opinion consists in the fact, that we cannot COM-PEL anybody to accept our currency," suggested Hugh.

"I have thought of that," said Proge with almost every other provision of our constitution. We cannot com-pel our officers elected prior to the last election to accept \$2, or what else we may determine to be a day's wages. We cannot compel our merchants to close their shops, our laborers, artisteachers, physicians, etc., to work the state or be satisfied with the state's wages.'

"Fortunately the difficulty is only transfory; for when our new teachers are elected under our new constitution; when we have educated our physicians at our cost; when we have establish ed our own wholesale and retail stores the parties managing all these insti-tutions will be sworn to consider these stipulations binding, or be refused employment. With the old officials, the old physicians, the old merchants we must exercise a little patience; but I feel convinced that self interest will be a powerful persuader, and induce the great majority of the parties in question to submit to the inevitable"

"Besides," suggested Energy, the tunately the number of officials elected previously is limited."

"Yes," affirmed Progress, "It does ing, of course, justices of the peace, mbers of school boards, who draw no pay, and others of a similar character. My advice is to treat all of them alike. If they desire to demur, all right, sooner the legality of our constitution is tested, the better."

"I have an idea they would carry their point in the courts," said Hugh; "but they are not really the last re-

"What is, then?" the governor in-

Public opinion, Governor," Hugh re plied gravely. "No one can eventually withstand it. If these officials dare to brave it they will be boycotted, that

Which is conspiracy, Mr. Teps.' "Hardly, if executed as I understand. I couldn't be compelled to speak to a man, could 1?"

"Not unless you were addressed in your official capacity."

I do not mean that, I mean sociably. Imagine a judge of our court or the on the part of the community. How long do you think he could endure it' He goes to his grocer to buy a pound of rice. The grocer weighs it out to him, then turns to another customer, ignor ing the judge and informing him he has no time when the judge wishes to discuss the weather or some other important point. Imagine the judge's wife to enter the kitchen, to find her cook dumb or ready to throw up the job; her washerwoman to regret that she can no longer wash for her, etc. I tell you, gentlemen, a man must be

Hugh was right. Then they proceeded with their business; but the reader sees plainly that it would be utterly impossible for us to listen to every word of the commission, to chronicle every decision. We MUST leave them, not to their fate, for that is all right, but to their work, merely stating that three months of arduous labor brought the tunnpikes suggested by our friend stroy when the spring once more rolled its three months of arduous labor brought the tunnpikes suggested by our friend stroy when the spring once more rolled its human tidal waves into the state, the isn't.

ade of stern material to stand such a

their work to an end, allowing our friends to return to their own field of work, which had now assumed a dif-

> They worked no longer for the Crusaders, but for the Commonwealth, at \$2 a day. It was uphill work at first, and many were the hitches, many the blunders, many the disappointments with which they met. Perseverance however, conquered, and when the winter waned everything was in good order, although the attempts of interested parties to defy the will of the majority by appeals to the courts were pretty frequent.
>
> At first the judges had decided uni-

> versally in favor of the kickers, but the process referred to by Hugh did wonders. At first, when the neighbors of the parties in question ignored their very presence they laughed and pooh-poohed; but man is a social animal, and to be restricted to home intercourse, no matter how pleasant, is unbearable to the average individual. One after another they had succumbed. A few, a VERY few, emigrated to more genial climes; but the majority cried "Pater, peccavi!" after longer or short-er intervals of endurance, and were re-instated in the good graces of the community.

> During the session of the commission state, and the construction of new ones, had received the earnest attention of the board. We know that Paul had previously studied this subject ex-haustively, and a paper which he presented to the board had received all the consideration it deserved and great-ly influenced their action in regard to that subject. It is not very long, and so much to the point, that we feel justified in admitting it entirely to our pages. It read:
> "There is perhaps no more potent

> factor in the advancement of the wel-fare of a country than its public high-ways. Let the inhabitants be ever so industrious, if their public highways are in bad condition, or insufficient, they will never prosper. Social as well as commercial intercourse will be hampered and estrangement and indifference of one section to another will be the natural consequence. "History tells us that the excellence

of the highways of the huge Roman empire was for centuries the most efnow we find traces of the Roman macadamized roads in various countries of the Old World, and the splendid chausses or turnpikes of modern Europe show that the people have benefited by the example of their ancestors.

"In Vesperia the roads are compara-tively poor. Vast sums are annually spent in keeping bad roads in repair, while new ones should be substituted and then kept in order at a trifling ex-

"Arcadia possesses excellent material for the construction of good turnpikes, and I earnestly urge the proper au-thorities to lose no time in benefiting by the existence of such materials. The deficiency of our roads, however, does not consist merely in their condition, but also in their location.

"In all the new Western states, the roads have been laid out due east and west, north and south, following the section or quarter-section lines. a net work of roads unduly increases the distances to be traveled. I suggest therefore, the propriety of surveying and constructing macadamized turnpikes running diagonally from the southeastern to the northwestern, and from the northeastern to the southwestern corner of the state, these roads centering in Gloria which is the geo-graphical center of Arcadia. "Two more main lines should then be

constructed running respectively due north and south, east and west, centerstate into four equal quarters. These highways once constructed, all other local roads would naturally run into hem, forming a system greatly encouraging commerce and social intercourse, and forming a stronger tie of union

"Mere turnpikes, however, are far from satisfying the wants of our age. The speed attained by the fastest horse falls short of our needs and expecta-tions, to say nothing of the impossibility of conveying on mere wagons the goods and articles awaiting transportation. Steam or electricity are to-day indispensable agents in moving the

trade and travel of the age. "While this fact is generally recognized and acknowledged, the absolute necessity of making railways the property of the people is much less clearly understood. The very idea of making the use of such railways dependent upon the option of private individuals is so preposterous, that I fall to see, how the absurdity of such a proposition could have escaped the public mind.

"I trust that Arcadia will in future not be guilty of such folly, and begin this very day to construct all over its

vast area as many railways as are necessary to satisfy the public want. "In conclusion let me say that cana's are also essential in moving freight at low rates and since Arcadia has ample water courses to feed all the canals she needs; as moreover, her mountains contain inexhaustible water supplies to last through the driest sun mers, if properly husbanded, I fina'ly urge with the same earnestness the propriety of constructing one or more ship canals from the base of the mountains to the western coast."

In consequence of this essay Paul gative boycot."

The others laughed, agreeing that ugh was right. Then they proceed-to improve the old ones and construct such new ones, as authorized by the

proper authorities. The new railways were in fact au-

majority of the newcomers were set to work on these highways, and truly wonderful progress had been made, when the third fall of the Crusade set

One of the main difficulties of the new order of things consisted in the substitution of public stores of all. kinds for private ones. A proclamation of the governor had plainly declared that nothing was farther from the in-tention of the state than that of using compulsion or coercion to either the seller or the purchaser. If the merchants now in business saw proper to sell to the state their stock on hand at wholesale prices, the state would be glad to purchase such stock, paying for the same either in the new currency or in bonds paying one per cent interest, and running five years.

At first, the majority of the venders

had sneered at the idea of this disposition of their goods; but when the state began to erect commodious buildings in towns and villages, some large ones to serve as warehouses and general de-positories, and smaller ones for every ward to exhibit the goods of the Commonwealth and dispose of them as cheap as circumstances would permit, the most of them cried "stop!" at the top of their voices and hastened to benefit by the generous offer of the state.

The number of stores was thus greatly decreased, while the business of each one increased in proportion, giving employment to a large number of former merchants and their clerks, although an even larger number was forced to seek other fields of labor, which were certainly not hard to find as the entire state was teeming with an almost fev-erish activity.

Measuring drygoods behind the counter, or fitting shoes to fastidious dam-sels is hardly the quintessence of genial employment, and although we made frequent inquiries as to satisfaction or displeasure which this change of occu-pation created, we have to find the first clerk yet, that would go back to the counter.

The physicians and dentists complained a good deal at first. The physicians in the employ of the state treated their patients free of charge, and excepting with physicians of great cele-brity, the people as a rule preferred to consult the state doctors.

Thus many of the younger members of the medical faculty saw themselves compelled to accept the salary offered by the state.

To anticipate a few years, This difficulty lessened annually, and when the graduates of the medical college who had been taught and kept at state expenses exchanged theory for practice, the number of charging physicians soon became so small, as to escape no

There was another profession, how ever, deserving special notice with regard to the difficulty of gaining a livelihood under the new order of things, namely that of the law.

True, as yet large areas of land remained in private hands, but the domain of the state grew from day to day, many farmers deeding their ranches either from principle or on ac-count of greater ease and less labor and care offered by the new system, and a few millionaires betokened their approval by magnificent donations of

land or buildings.

Now, it is an established fact, that more law suits spring from disputes about land and its title than from all other sources together. Before two years of the new Commonwealth had passed away almost the entire legal fraternity had disappeared as such, some swelling the ranks of the schoolmasters, and others lending their physical and mental aid to the numerou new enterprises springing up at all corners.

(To be continued.)

### TWO NOTABLE BOOKS.

We have lately received from International Publishing Co., of New York city, two publications of great interest, the work of two eminent au-

The "History of the Commune of 1871," by Lissagaray, a translation from the French by Eleonor Marx Aveling, is a masterpiece on the sub

Lissagaray's "Histoire de la Commune" is the only authentic history of the most memorable movement of modern times. It is true that Lissa-garay was an active member of the Commune, but he had the courage and honesty to tell the truth. He has not attempted to hide the errors of his nesses of the revolution. of Lissagaray has elevated his work

above all those who so far have at-tempted to treat this subject fully. The "Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," by Karl Marx, is a trans-lation from the German by Prof. Daniel De Leon. This work is a detailed account of the Paris revolution of 1848, and a very striking parallel is drawn between the events of this year and the great French revolution. The "Eighteenth Brumaire" is one

of the most profound and most brilliant monographs of Karl Marx, au-

ilant monographs of Karl Marx, author of "Capital."

The price of "History of the Commune of 1871," 500 pages, green cloth, clear type, is \$3: that of "Eighteenth Brumaire," 78 pages, handsome paper cover, with portrait of author, 25 cents.

Send orders to this office and they will be promptly filled.

### TO THE SOUL.

Sing out, O soul! unto the world, That it may know thy Joy. Ring forth thy latest high idea, In music loud, and pure and clear.

Spread forth, O soul! thy finest wing, And poise aloft, in highest air. Send forth thy breath to those below, Full notes of love, that all may kno

Then pace, O Soul, with steady tread The lonely haunts of vice and woe, And teach the little ones therein The joy of good, the pain of sin.

And all along, O Soul, thy way Search for the good, and send it back As a fixed star, in breast of heaven. The light shall live, which thou hast

It is better for the government to employ men to fight Spain than it is to employ them to build roads; to de-stroy wealth rather than create it. The first is constitutional, the other

### COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, EDITOR COLONIZATION COMMISSION — COL. RICHARD J. HINTON, CA W. P. BORLAND, Transver. CYRUS FIELD WILLARD, Secretar

othing until it is past.

our members all the facts.

more than any other thing.

We have assurances that the deeds

will be placed in trust for our benefit. As soon as this is done we shall give

Business negotiations are always slow and especially so at this time when the war scare is engrossing the

minds of every one. The instincts of

capitalism are always on the lookou

to take advantage and we have to be prepared to meet them. This is true

today when prices are going up and

the capitalists are seeking to coin

rofits out of every incident.

This war fever has deferred the con-

WHY BONDS ARE ISSUED.

Several members have written in asking why we did not sell stock di-

rect to our members instead of selling bonds. The history of past co-opera-

gust the rest. The result is the same. The improved real estate is seized by a few and soon the individualistic spirit is again in control.

There is no question as to the

hands of trustees we prevent any one

individual from securing control of

the stock and thus of the affairs and property of the company. It is the

only way in which the commission can

carry out the provisions of the consti-tution in relation to the colonizing of the unemployed and retaining the ad-

ministration until such time as they

can be self-directing.

We have had to consider the transi-

tion measures necessary in all its phases. In some ways we had to pro-

vide means whereby the control should

be assured to the Social Democracy after it had expended money and time

viduals owned the stock they could

transfer them to outsiders until such time as the capitalists owned all the

stock in the company. This is avoided

There are many other reasons why this trust (this labor trust) has been

created. As Socialists we have no ob-

ection to the economy of administra-

tion and scientific direction that the trust brings into industry. What we object to is the unequal division of the

roceeds whereby a few get practical-

ly all because they own the machinery and lands, while the many are half

There is no reason why our members who desire to subscribe to stock should not subscribe to the bonds. Their se-

curity would be much more ample than

if they took stock. It is a leaf out of the capitalists book. They allow the simpletons to take stock in rail-

roads, etc., while they, the capitalists,

take the bonds and then foreclose and take the property. If there is any one to foreclose in this matter it would be:-

HIGHLY COMMENDATORY

We are daily in receipt of letters ommending us for our course in keep-

The general details of the plans which have so far been made public are likewise commended.

If it had not been for this war fever

Our members should bear this in

mind when they feel inclined to fan the fires of the war fever.

As soon as the whole matter can be

placed before our members we are sure

they will be more than pleased. We

shall be pleased to hear from any of

our members in relation to the plans

Those so far received are thoroughly satisfied with our work. One mem-ber in a recent colony said: "I am so

glad the commissioners have been able

to avoid by observation, what we were obliged to learn by hard and bitter ex-

IT WILL BE DONE.

who in days gone by have said the col-

onization plans could not be carried out have come to the conclusion after

thorough examination that it was pos-

They all admit that the religiou

ommunities have been wealth-makers

They, however, thought it was impos

sible to make a Social Democratic col

ony a success unless it had a religious tie to bind it together, and that, of

come to see that we take the corpora

tion and simply extend it so as to in-clude all the people as the beneficiaries instead of a few, they see in it a suffi-

ciently strong and compact organiza-tion to do without the religious tie, especially when the stock of such a

corporation is held by representatives

The opponents of the colonization plan have said: "Oh, you will have to compete and you will be competed out

of existence by large aggregations of

This statement is worth examining. Will we have to compete?

When they

course, was impossible.

of the Social Democracy

Many old time 'German Socialists

so far as made public.

perience.

we should probably have been in a position where we could have made all

to establish such colonies.

under this plan.

starved all the time.

ter be our own people.

ing our plans secret.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS. Amount previous acknowl-

edged ......\$2,317.66 Wm. Johnson, Branch 5 of Ill ......59 Leonard Hoehn, Branch 6 of Ohio . Ohio ...... Louise M. Washeim..... C. Janney..... Ed Ehrlich ..... John Mayerson C. Kingery, Branch 1 of Ind... J. G. Friton, Branch 1 of Mo... B. Schell, Branch 9 of Ohio. R. Schoen, Branch 3 of Wis

Charles Fish ..... Total ...... W. P. BORLAND, Treas .\$2,334.27 Treasurer.

### STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Company was organized under the laws of Kansas as a legal entity to hold that may hereafter be secured in the various states. At its first meeting it elected the following officers: Eugene V. Debs, president; James Hogan, vicepresident; W. P. Borland, treasurer C. F. Willard, secretary, and a board of 12 directors. The above and G. C. Clemens, William Stryker and William E. Bush, as required by the Kansas law, together with Col. R. Hinton, the chairman of the Colonization Commis-sion, and four others, temporarily serving, constitute the board of di-

The following by-laws were then By-laws of the Co-operative Com-

onwealth Company DIRECTORS. 1. The management of the company shall be vested in a board of 12 directors, which shall be elected by the stockholders at a meeting to be held on the first Monday in July of each year.

2. The directors may fill vacancies occurring at any time.

3. The regular meeting of the board

of directors shall be held on the first Monday in each month at such place as they may determine. OFFICERS.

The officers of this company shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected annually by the board of directors from among themselves at their first meeting after the annual meeting of the stockholders.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS. The duties of the several officers shall be such as are naturally implied by their names and usually appertain thereto, and such other duties as may be specified from time to time by board of directors.

COMPENSATION. Neither the officers nor directors of this company shall receive compensation for their services beyond the or-dinary standard of living, which may be established from time to time and an amount sufficient to cover such expenses, traveling or otherwise, as may be incurred by them in the service of

the company.
DISBURSEMENTS. All disbursements shall be made
y the treasurer on warrants drawn

the president.

2. All checks shall bear the signature of the treasurer, and shall be drawn by the secretary and countersigned by the president.

DIVIDENDS. No dividend shall ever be declared or paid on the capital stock of this ompany.

SPECIAL MEETINGS. Special meetings of the stockholders shall be called by the president upon the written request of a majority of the

stockholders.

AMENDMENTS.

way be a These by-laws may be amended by

vote of the stockholders at a meeting to be ordered for that purpose by the directors on the written application of majority of the stockholders. After these by-laws were adopted it was voted to issue bonds to the amount of the capital stock, if necessary, at such rate of interest and for such time as the officers might find necessary. The bonds were also to be issued in

nations as might be de cided on by the officers. With the exception of one share for each director, which is signed over it blank for his successor, the whole amount of the capital stock of million five hundred thousand dollars was then issued to James S. Ingal's, W. P. Borland and C. F. Willard, who in turn transferred all the stock over to the trustees as per deed of trust which keeps all the stock in collective

The trustees are the members of the National Executive Board and Colonization Commission of the Social Democracy of America, and they represent the collectivity and are in fac the stockholders until such time as the co-operators have paid off the mone debt incurred for buying land, equip ping factories, building houses, acquir ng agricultural and other machinery

and for all other purposes.

The plans so far as may be disclosed involve the raising of a sum equal to the capital stock, namely, two million five hundred thou-sand dollars (\$2,1-1,000). The ex-penditures for land, etc., as now contemplated will amount to \$1,600,000. This will leave a balance of \$900,000, which will be amply sufficient for the successful inauguration and maintenance of our colonies until such time as they are self-sustaining. We have assurances that the entire amount of bonds will be taken, but we prefer that our members shall take as large an amount as possible. We should be pleased to give our members full de-tails of the land we have in mind, but tails of the land we have in mind, but until the deeds are tied up in our hands in such a manner that there can be no slip up it is unadvisable to say much about this land. It would only advertise the land and tend to enhance its value. This would be injurious until we had matters cinched so there could be no possibility of failure. We must always have this

The basis of all life is food. It is ecessary for us to secure land in sufficient areas to raise the necessary fond The land we had under review in Tennessee was capable of raising food enough to support 500,000 persons. possibility before our eyes and say

Food is not the only question. t were the farmers who raise their own food should be satisfied.

produced by us will be consumed by

It is, however, one of the main e'ements. If a man is furnished with food and shelter, he will work. It is the natural desire of the human mind to do something. The only thing is to do as William Morris prescribes, and that is to furnish work that is

When men are assured of three good meals a day and a comfortable shelter they are perfectly willing to work and produce all the other things needed to make life pleasant.

Why is it that those who produce summation of our colonization plans the stately habitations and palaces are obliged to live in the slums? Despite the fever of war we con-tinued at our work trying to secure the means and implements whereby do those who produce costly fabrics and beautful clothing go ragged? Why does the baker go hungry, the shoe-maker unshod; the tailor ragged, the carpenter sleep in an attic, and the thousands roam the streets looking for our members can be economically in-dependent. This is as much as we can say now on this point. work?

It is not work they want. It something to eat, something to wear. and a place to sleep. The material de-sires are satisfied, the higher faculties demand satisfaction.

tive enterprises should be the answer to this question.

The events of the past have shown, where stock companies are formed and stock sold to individuals, that The questions asked above are answered by Socialists as being due to a lack of scientific administration. There are millions of idle acres in sooner or later the stock gets into the hands of a few who acquire the ma-jority interest and thus control the this country. There are millions of idle men and women likewise. What is needed is to bring the two together, and from their union produce wealth company. Disagreements arise and

the majority stockholders proceed to and enough to feed all.
"freeze out" the minority stockholders, or else a few kick up a row and diswork the first thing ne It can and will be done. work the first thing necessary was to draw one plan, as an architect draws the plan for a house. This has been

As stated in the beginning, many wealth-making power of labor. The only question is as to its equal dis-tribution. By placing the stock in the was first proposed have now come to the conclusion that it can be done They even go further and say it should

If the Social Democracy controlled as much wealth as do the Belgian So-cialists through their co-operative industries, what an amount of good could be done in this country. If all the Socialists in this country could be independent and avow their Socialism how quickly could we convert this

sands of Socialists in this country who dare not avow their Socialism because they know if they did they would be erative commonwealth, even if on a small scale, waiting for them, they would boldly avow their Socialism, and this fact in itself would tend largely this fact in itself would tend largely to prevent their discharge. The colony would also be a commissariat from which supplies could be drawn

Those of our members who have not yet read "The Co-Opolitan" should do so, as this book takes up this ques-tion of the commissary and shows how easy it is to acquire political control when economic independence is

There is no tenable argument against the colonization feature, and there is no argument against it that cannot be demolished.

was given in last week's paper. The ideas which are presented will be of great value to those who believe in colonization and who desire to answer the arguments of those who believe only in the political side of our organ ization. The members of the Social Democracy who are old Socialists and who are not believers in the work of the colonization commission are respectfully requested to read this book carefully and consider the arguments that are presented showing the necessity of an economic movement. If we were to gain control of a state, say, for example, Illino's, tomorrow, we would be unable to put the co-operative commonwealth into actual operation un-less we came into conflict with the oth-er states of the union, as the federal constitution is of such a nature as would prevent such action. This is, however, anticipatory of the contents of the book, which are of such a nature as to be read themselves. The book unquestionably will have a wide circulation amongst students of political economy and confirmed Socialists, as it takes up legal questions which deal with the fundamental princ'ples and round work of the federal constituthe leading lawyers of the northwest. who, for personal reasons, desires to preserve his incognito.

# B00KS....

YOU SHOULD READ.

The Ancient Lowly: or a History of the Ancient Working People. By C. Osborne Ward, elegantly bound in cloth The Equilibration of Human Apti-

tudes and Fowers of Adaption.

A strikingly new and original work on the Labor Question, of great power and research. By C. Osborne Ward, 333 pages, 12mo., cloth...... 1.25

The Railroad Question.

By William Larrabee (later Governor of Iowa). 12mos, cloth extragilt top (488 pages).....

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An ever fresh story of an interest-ing experiment. Historic and per-sonal memoirs, by John Thomas Codman. Cloth ..... The Inter-Mutual State.

Equality. Bellamy's we cloth, 412 pages Wealth Against Commonwealth.

So the World Goes. cloth..... Voices of the Morning.
By J. A. Edgerton, cloth......

John Harvey,
A story of the New Time, By Anon
Moore, Cloth A Daughter of Humanity

The Juggernaut of the Moderns.

President John Smith.

The Red Light. Yet there are thousands and thou-

discharged, and then the loved ones at home would suffer. If they knew that there was a place in a Socialist co-op-

### AN EPOCH MAKING BOOK.

Every believer in the idea of colonization should read the new book called "The Co-Opolitan," a review of which

Our Pestiny. The Co-Operative Commonwealth. A Breed of Barren Metal.

A History of the Paris Commune 61 10/1.

By G. B. Benham. The Proletarian Revolt, its Downfall and the Slaughter of the Helpless by Friends of "Order" and the Protectors of "Societies".

Casson....

Man or Dollar. Which? A story of the Co-operative Com-monwealth in the United States. Paper, 199 pages

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By H. M. Hyndman.

Marx's Analysis of Money.

By Edmund Saxon. Patriotism and Socialism. The Red Flag.

Evolution of Industry.

By Wm. Watkins, Socialist Candi
for Governor of Ohio in 1897 Hard Times. The Cause and Cure, by F. G. R. Gordon,

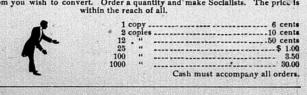
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504 TRUDE BLDG., Chicago, III.

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nces, exchanges, manuscripts and all c respondence should be aduressed to THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT,
Building, Chicago, Illin Entered as Second-Class Matter at Chicago Postofice.



CHICAGO, MAY 12, 1898

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

LIST OF SOLICITORS mes Osterling. Pullman, III.
B. Harris. West Superior, Wis.
K. Gordon St. Loths James Shelden Ingalls.....Chicago, Ill. M. E. Kleiminger.......Chicago, Ill.

PROPAGANDA FUND.

Two hundred contributions of dollars each are called for under this head, for the purpose of putting organ-izers in the field, and distributing literature, to extend the scope and influence of the work of the Social De-

.....\$130.75 Now is the time to organize a branch.

Send in a new subscriber to the So-

See that your branch is well repre

The price of bread is going up, but wages remain at the same old figure.

to the roll of your branch, then go and get another.

Populism has fused itself to death Social Democracy is the next step in political evolution.

and wishing. Like all good things it has to be worked for.

Your duty to humanity is to everything in your power to help humanity up to a higher plane.

The real industrial interests farmers and wage workers are identical; they should get together.

There are a great many persons who have deluded themselves with the belief that the war is for the purpose of freeing Cuba.

The Social Democracy carries the doctrine of salvation for the wage-workers of America. It is your duty to help it along.

Socialism will not be established till men and women desire it. It is your duty as a Socialist to help the ork of education.

When this cruel war is over we will find ourselves in a bad position unless we keep up the agitation for Socialism while it is in progress.

The patriotism of the Socialist is all pervading. It does not recognize na-tional distinctions, but includes the whole world in its all embracing in-

ized by the capitalists out of the neces-sities of the nation in this time of war,

fight the battles and endure the hard-The article by Laurence Grondund in our "Three in One" is an outline of the argument which this famous author presents in his new book, which is soon to be published. You should or-der a number of copies of "Three in

One." It is a splendid document to cir-

good of the organization requires that we should keep a well trained corps of organizers in the field continually, and to do this we must have sufficient money to maintain them until such time as they can become self-support-

Comrade Wayland of the Appeal to Reason has recently published a new edition of Ten Men of Money Island, lief are: which will sell at the low price of five cents per copy. This work has probably had a larger circulation than any work on finance ever written. It is still a favorite, and no better work could be selected to place in the hands of those who need enlightenment on the money question. We can fill orders in any quantity.

It is encouraging to note that the war scare has not deprived the people of their interest in Socialism, and organization still proceeds at a satisfactory rate. Two new branches are reported this week, one from Manchester, N. H. and one from Harvay. III ter, N. H., and one from Harvey, Ill. ter, N. H., and one from Harvey. II.
In addition to this arrangements have been completed for the formation of another Chicago branch, and one at St. Louis, Mo. Manchester, N. H., now has three flourishing branches.

The comrades there are exceptional good workers.

In addition to this arrangements have been completed for the formation of the utilized for that purpose.

"5. All useful inventions to be free succeed till they act as a unit, and to all, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

"6. All useful inventions to be free succeed till they act as a unit, and to all, the inventor to be remunerated good workers.

The comrades there are exceptional good workers.

### ELECTION IN RICHMOND.

mrades Put Up a Noble Campaig of Education—An Increase of 4,400 Per Cent in Socialist Vote.

Considering that Richmond is one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic cities in the land in proportion to its population, and also considering the great odds and opposing elements with which our comrades there had to con-tend at this time, they have made a remarkable showing for the cause of hu-

In 1896 two votes were cast for So-cialism, but on the 3d inst. Comrade Newbern, candidate for mayor by the Social Democracy, received eighty-nine votes, an increase of 4,400 per cent. There were candidates for council in

six wards, and, while Comrade Newern ran ahead of his ticket, there was substantial vote throughout the After the Republicans and Demo rats had made their nominations for mayor, a large element of the voters in both parties, including the church elenent, being disgusted with the proceedings of the two old parties, pro-ceeded to either indorse the Sccialist candidate or put up an independent candidate for mayor. The ministers of the churches and many other influen-tial citizens demanded indorsement of the Socialist candidate, but the capitalsts said never, and that an independent candidate must by all means be placed in the field to prevent such support going for Socialism, even if there was no show for election of either the So cialist or independent candidates. It is almost useless to state which fac-tion won in the contest. The capitalsts selected a church man for the independent candidate, and the ministers were silenced in their movement for

Socialism Two of the three city papers sanc-tioned the independent movement and one of them put up a hard fight for it. but the Republican candidate, who final outcome in Richmond.

It is asserted by our comrades there that nowhere else in the land has there been such a general discussion and earnest investigation as to the merits of Socialism as during the municipal campaign in Richmond. Not a public meeting has been held, not a political peech has been made. Distribution of literature and personal effort has so far done the work in Richmond, which clearly demonstrates what may at leas e done in all parts of the country luring our campaign of education.

The vote was as follows: , ,

Candidates. Abbott (D.) .. Clerk— Kuth (D.) ..... 

 KnoHenburg (R.)
 2,300

 Jordan (Pro.)
 35

 Jacobs (S. D.)
 56

 Treasurer-Kelly (D.) Seedham (R.) ....

he result, and will continue the agitation so as to be in position to make a much better showing at the next elec-

### NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION.

May 1, Socialist day, the Social Dem of N. H. held their first state convention in Nashua, and delegates were present from six branches, the Somersworth branch not being repre

The meeting was called to order by Comrade Gordon, who was elected chairman. A state executive board was elected as follows:

Chairman, M. Tebbetts, Exeter; vice chairman, C. G. Levan, Manchester; secretary, E. E. Southwick, Nashua; ressurer A K Chase Nashua; organ

izer, F. G. R. Gordon, Manchester.

After a full discussion it was decided to have, if possible, one delegate attend the national convention in Chicago. Comrade Gordon was elected by ballot as the delegate to represent the S. D. A. as the delegate to represent the S. D. A. Salary is a state of N. H. The delegate was instructed and secretary Keliher will be the upon several changes to be made in principal speaker of the evenings the constitution.

There will be excellent vocal and inusands of dollars will be real- of N. H. The delegate was instructed

inating candidates the committee reported that a proposition had been made to the S. L. P. looking to a union Socialist ticket for N. H., and that the S. L. P. had refused to go "half way" with us. A committee consisting of the strength o but they will divide none of their with us. A committee consisting of Geo. Howie, E. E. Southwick and F. G. R. Gordon was elected on platform. The following platform was relative with a sured that they will receive the fu worth of their money, as Branch 9 entertainments are always first-class. following platform was submitted and

adopted:
"We meet in the midst of a nation, One." It is a splendid document to circulate.

"We meet in the midst of a nation, and the world, brought to the vege of moral, industrial and political ruin.

Comrades, our propaganda fund is not growing as rapidly as it should. This is an important matter, as the good of the organization requires that the time has come when the wealth producers of the world must or delegates were present from various delegates." wealth producers of the world must organize politically. We therefore call upon the people to unite under the banner of the Social Democracy of Amerita the end that we may gain politically divided between trades unionite to the control of the social Democracy. The balance were about the end that we may gain politically divided between trades unionite to presenting regular organizations. ca, to the end that we may gain politi-cal power and put an end to the pres-ent state of wasteful and planless production, social war and social disorder

1: The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

"2. The public ownership of all rail-

roads, telegraph, telephone, all means

"3. The public ownership of all gold,

"8. The adoption of the initiative and the referendum, the imperative ndate and proportional representa

"Realizing that within the limits of

the state local issues take precedence we would state our attitude upon these ssues as follows: STATE PLATFORM DEMANDS:

"Local Public Works—Any town or city to have the right to engage in any business or service purely local, l'ke electric, gas, water or fuel plants, street

"Toll Bridges—We hold that a'l toll bridges now existing in New Hampshire should at once be made public

property.
"Annual Elections—We favor annual election in November of each year to the end that the people may more fre-quently record their suffrages in af-fairs of public interest.

"Protection-We favor the enactment of legislation for the protection of rail-road and manufacturing employes and for their indemnification for injuries.

"The Liquor Traffic-We favor the nationalization of the liquor traffic, beginning with the state under our present constitution and making the busi ness strictly a public service with pure

liquors at cost.
"Election of Public Officials—We demand that all state, city and town officials should be elected by direct vote of the people, to the end that local and state self-government be not impaired.

"Universal and equal rights of suffrage without regard to color, creed

"Natural Attractions-We favor legislation looking to the purchase and preservation of large tracts of our mountain and lake areas for public parks.

The following excellent ticket was hen unanimously nominated: For Governor—Sumner F. Classin of

Manchester. For Congressman, First Distr'ct-Charles H. Mellen of Somersworth. For Congressman, Second District-

Edward E. Southwick of Nashua. The comrades enthusiastically and unanimously voted solid for the plan proposed by Comrade M. Haile for a 'New England organization," and instructed the delegate to national conit a success.

NOTES. Comrades fed the hungry out-of-town

delegates. Geo. D. Epps of Francestown, who as the candidate on the People's party ticket in '94 polled nearly 900 votes, was a most welcome visitor.

Comrade Claffin (some day it will be Comrade Clafin (some day it will be Gov. Claffin) is an old-time reformer; has seen 8 years of steady reform work. Comrade Claffin is the author of "Nationalism" and of one or two volumes of poems. He has written a great deal for the press and for several years was for the press and for several years was editor of the Concord Tribune. At present he travels for several country veeklies. He sells "Hard Times," takes many subs. for the Appeal to

deason throughout the state.

Comrade Mellin, our congressman in the first district, is a clear-cut classonscious socialist. He is employed in mercantile establishment at his home

in Somersworth.

Comrade Southwick of Nashua is an old-time Socialist, an old member of the Lynn Labor Church, and a good worker in our cause. He is a shoe-

maker. The need of a French paper for New England was fully discussed. The matter is in the hands of Comrades R. J. Orial, George H. Webster and oth-X. X.

DATE OF THE CONVENTION.

In the last issue of the Social Demo-crat it was erroneously stated that the date of the convention would be June 14. According to the constitution the National Council is required to "meet annually at the headquarters of the organization on the first Tuesday in June." The first Tuesday in June of the present year falls on the 7th of the month, which is the date of the convention instead of the 14th, as previously stated.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL.

On Saturday, May 21, Branch 9 of Illinois will give a grand entertain-ment and ball at Uhlnorn's hall, corner Sixty-third street and Center avenue

THE REFORM CONVENTION.

The labor and reform convention which assembled in St. Louis on May ists, representing regular organiza-tions, and single taxers. The proceed-ings developed into a debate between single taxers and Socialists concerning the merits of their respective theories, which debate resulted in win ning the trades unionists present over to a support of the Socialist position. After deciding to call a convention in November of the present year, for the purpose of forming a direct legislation party, the convention adjourned. In the words of one who was there, "so think it was a great success, others think it was a failure."

e "4. Reduction in the hours of labor tion.

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

"6. All useful invantation and all THE EAGLE AND SERPENT."

We have received a copy of an English journal bearing the above title. It is a bi-monthly journal of egoistic philosophy and sociology, which teaches that in social science altruism spells damnation and egoism spells and vation. In the war are in the second control of the second control o

GROULUND IN CHICAGO.

Laurence Groulund, the famous au-hor of the "Co-operative Common-wealth," and noted throughout the world as an authority on Socialism, is now in Chicago, where he is making arrangements for the publication of a new book, which he has written. This latest product of Comrade Groulund's genius is called "The New Economy," and it will no doubt create a profound sensation in the field of Sociology.

The book points out the inevitable coming of the Co-operative Common-wealth, and deals with the practical and immediately realizable measure which should occupy the attention of publicists and statesmen, the theory being that future legislation should be enacted with the conscious realization of the fact that collectivism is the goal to be aimed at, and measures of statecraft should be such as will reduce the area of competition as rapidly as the

Chicago his permanent place of resi-dence, and would be pleased to deliver lectures, either in public or private, whenever called on. He has three lectures on "The French Revolution as a Warning to the People of the United States," and six on "Truly Practical Reform Measures." These lectures are especially instructive, and reform crganizations or branches of the Social Democracy would do well to communi-cate with Comrade Groulund and avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy a great educational treat. Com-munications addressed to this office will reach him.

### TO REACH THE CHILDREN.

An important part of the Social Democracy work in St. Louis, which comrades in other parts of the coun-try might imitate with profit, is the "Social Science Sunday School," which meets every Sunday at 10 a. m., at 1223 North Broadway. The school was formed for the purpose of teaching the children of members of the S. D. A. and others, the principles of social science and training them to a knowledge of the problems of the day. The meetings are steadily increasing in size, and are proving'a great success. The original mover and headworker of the school is Miss Ezella Witherell a comrade of Branch No. 1, and the regular teachers are Comrades Talbot, Webster, Slickerman, and Mrs. Logge The exercises always include song and piano playing, and are highly enjoyable and instructive. The follow-ing program will give a good idea of the excellent work that is being done: May 15,-Resolved that monopolies are essential factors in the law of

factor in the law of progress?

May 29.—What is democracy? June 5.—What is socialism? June 12.—What is single tax? June 19.—What is anarchy? June 26.—What is religion?

The education of the young in the principles of Socialism, and the inoculation of their minds with a desire for knowledge on the great questions of the day, is one of the most neces-sary parts of Socialist propaganda, and the idea of the Social Science Sunday School should be extended as much as possible

LABOR PAPERS, PLEASE COPY The Galesburg Paving Brick Com-Company refuse to pay the scale of wages of Bricklayers' and Masons union, No. 12, of Galesburg, Ill., and have been placed on the "unfair list" by the Galesburg Trades and Labor Assembly. Unions and central labor bodies everywhere are requested to note this action and act accordingly. Labor exchanges will please copy this announcement for the "benefit" of all

By order of the Bricklayers' and Masons' union, No. 12.

The forty-fifth thousand edition of 'Merrie England" has just come from the press. It is the mission of this book to convert the United States to in helping the good work along.

We don't aim to kill the trusts. We nerely aim to take possession

# MEETINGS OF

[Notices of meetings will be published under this head for 25c per month.]

No. 6, San Francisco, meets every Sunday at 2 p. m., at 90 Market street. The general public is invited to attend. No. 8, Bakersfield, meets the first Sunday of each mouth, on or before the full full moon, at 2 p. m., in Matteon's fall.

Hall.
COLORADO.
No. 1, Denver, meets every Sunday at 3
p. m., at 1715 California st.

HILLINOIS.

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

No. 1 meets every Sunday, 220 p. m., at 198 East Madison street, Chicago. Good speakers. Everybody invited. Free discussion. Note change of hall.

No. 4, Chicago, meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 362 South Halsted street.

No. 5, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m., sharp, at headquarters. 1143 Michigan ave., near 115th st., Chicago. E. A. Weeks, 253 W. 115th St., Secretary. Note change of hall.

No. 7. Chicago, meets Friday, Feb. 4. at 1702 W. Ohlo St., and alternate Fridays thereafter at 8 p. m.

No. 5 meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p. m., Ed street and Centra-evenue, Chicago, 1st Sunday of each month at 19 a. No. 19 meets third Wednesday at 251 N.

No. 10 meets third Wednesday at 251 N. ILLINOIS.
Cook County Central Con a. m. No. 10 meets third Wednesday at 251 N. Clark street, Chicago, at 8 p. m. No. 21 meets every first and 1/sird Monday, 't 8 p. m. at Social Turner Hall, Bela- at avenue and Paulina street, Chi-No. 22, meets second and last Sunday of each month at 4 p. m., at Tressett's Hall, N. W. Cor, Armitage and Nebraska aves.,

No. 24 meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 11 Ayer's Court, Chicago. Public in-

vited.

No. 5 meets every Friday evening, southeast corner Sedgwick and Slegel streets, Chicago.

INDIANA.

No. 1, Terre Haute, meets 1st and 2d Sundays of each month at 2 p. m., at Central Labor Union Hall, 555½ Wabash ave. Ladles are invited. P. K. Reinbold, Chairman, Ed. Evinger, Secretary.

No. 3, Richmond, meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, hall of German Rensvolent Society, corner 5th and Main streets.

Wednesdry

barolent Society, consumption

barolent Society, co

MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1 meets 3d Thursday every second Surture and discussion, at 724 W

st., Boston. Secretary's address 1943
Washington st.
No. 5, Lynn, meets every Friday at 8
p. m., in Woman's Christian Temperance
Hall, cor. Oxford and Washington sts.
Business last meeting in month. All other
meetings educational.
No. 8, Roxbury, meets every Thursday
at 8 p. m., at 64 Warren street, Room No.
1, for business and education.
No. 11, Malden, meets at Templar Hall,
Pleasant street, every Sunday evening at
7:30, for business and discussion. Secretary's address, cor. Pierce- and Knollin
streets.

MISSOURI.

MISSOURI.

No. 1, St. Louis. Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 122 N. Broadway.

No. 3 meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday at 18th and Wyoming sts., St. Louis. M. Dorn, secretary, 183 Lami street.

No. 1, meets every Tuesday, Club rooms are open for for friends aiso on Thursday. Barday and Sunday, 26 Pacific street.

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

come.

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

No. 6, Paterson, meets 2d and 4th Friday of each month at 8 p, m. Club meeting every last Monday in the month. Club room is open every evening at 266 Main street, room 11.

No. 7, Paterson, meets ist and 2d Thursday of each month at 8 p, m. Club meeting last Monday in the month at 266 Main street, room 11. Club room open every evening.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

No. 1, Exeter, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in room of Rockingham Socialist Club No. 4, Merrill's block, up one flight. Manfred Tebbetts, Secretary. The club rooms are open every night and Sundays and the public is cordially invited to call and see us, and all workingmen will be welcomed to our branch meetings.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK.

The Greater New York City Central Committee of the Social Demo-racy of America, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at its permanent headquarters, 85 E. 4th st., St. Paul Wilzig Hall. Nicholas Aleinikoff, secretary, 87 Nassau street, New York City, Honder St. St. Paul Wilzig Hall. Nicholas Aleinikoff, secretary, 87 Nassau street, New York City, held every Sunday evening at Erie Hall, 435 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Musical program.

No. 1, New York City, meets every Friday at 8 p. m. sharp at 209 E. Broadway. Lectures before business meetings. No. 2, New York City, Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 347 E. Forty-nint street at 8 p. m. S. Hepuer, chairmar, 37 E. 49th st.

No. 5 meets first and third Friday evenings. Lectures and discussion at each meeting.

meeting.

No. 6, 12th Assembly District, S. D. A., meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at American Star, No. 112 Clinton street, New York City, Alexander Kahn, 118 Broome St. Secretary. C. Secretary.

No. 8, New York City, 8th assembly latrict, meets every Friday at Sheuker's iall, No. 20 Orchard street, at 8 p. m. r. C. Rayevsky, 75 Rivington street,

secretary.

No. 9. Tenth Assembly District, New York City, meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 255-25 E. Houston street. Lectures each meeting. Samuel Whitehern, secretary, care of B. Margolis, 176 Buffolk street.

each meeting. Samuel Whitehern, secretary, care of B. Margolis, 176 Suffolk street.

No. 0, Buffalo, meets every Tuesday at 8 h. m., Council Hall 35 E. Huron at 10 meetings. Secretary, H. Y. Brown, 1540 Fillmere Ave.

No. 11, New York City, meets 2d and 4th Sundays at 8 p. m. at Bohemian National Hall, 321-32 E. 732 st. J. Austein, Secretary, 1598 Avenue "A."

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

No. 16, 232 Assembly District, meets every friday evening at 8 p. m., at 177 E. seth street, New York City, Secretary, Bernard Sacks, 295 E. 98th street.

No. 21, New York City, Karl Marx, Branch, meets every Friday evening at Congress Hall, 155 Avenue C. Henry Lang, 388 E. 10th St., Secretary.

OHIO.

No. 2 meets every Monday, evening at

Direct Legislation Record Lang, 388 E. 10th St., Secretary.

OHO.

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

No. 3, Bucyrus, meets 2d and 4th Sundays of each month, at Fisher's Hall, cor. Main and Renssalaer streets. With The Social Democrat

No. 15, Toledo, meets at Knopka Hall, or. Vance and Division sts., every Fri-lay evening. C. H. Otken, secretary, 1103 Vebraska ave.

Nebraska ave.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

No. 7, Pittsburg, headquarters room 6, Moorhead building, 104-105 Grant street. Open every afternoon and evening. Public addresses every 4th Sunday afternoon in Moorhead Hall, third floor, same building.

ins. No. 10, Allegheny, meets every Tuesday vening at 8 Jackson St. Headquarters and library open every evening, at same address. Secretary's address, 174 Man-hattan street.

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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 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.
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